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001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 2245

FOLDER TITLE:

February 13-19, 1994

2018-0662-S
rs3087

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/19/94

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 18, 1994

94 FEB 18 P6:48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER Alan

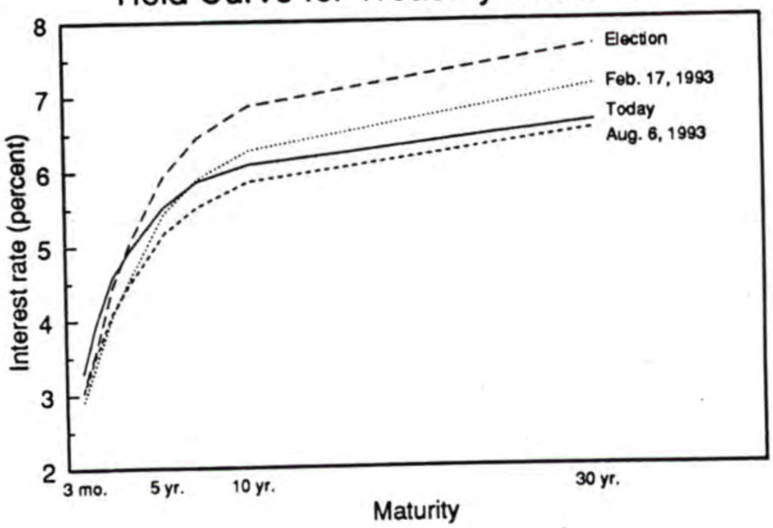
SUBJECT: Interest Rates and the Stock Market, Week Ending Friday, February 18, 1994

Interest rates rose sharply this week. Most of the increase in rates came on Thursday and Friday, and was ascribed to market fears that inflationary pressures might soon induce the Federal Reserve to embark on a course of tighter monetary policy. Changes in Treasury borrowing rates were as follows:

	Close 2/11/94	Close 2/18/94	Change
3-month bills	3.26	3.29	+0.03
10-year notes	5.88	6.09	+0.21
30-year bonds	6.41	6.63	+0.22

The stock market closed slightly lower for the week. Stock price increases in the early part of the week appeared to give way later in the week in the face of higher interest rates. The broad-based S&P index closed Friday at 467.69, down 0.5 percent from the preceding Friday's close. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Friday at 3887.46, down 0.2 percent for the week.

Yield Curve for Treasury Securities



Interest rates are now higher than they were on August 6, 1993, when the Senate passed the Budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

MEMBER

February 18, 1994 94 FEB 18 P6:48

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER Alan

SUBJECT: Foreign Economic Developments

Exchange Rates: The dollar fell sharply against the yen on Monday, but strengthened somewhat over the course of the week. The dollar finished the week weaker against most currencies.

Value of the Dollar in terms of:	Week Ending 2/11/94	Week Ending 2/18/94	Percent change from: Week ago	Year ago
Deutschemark	$1 = 1.7526 DM	$1 = 1.7105 DM	−2.4%	+5.0%
Yen	$1 = 107.64 Yen	$1 = 104.30 Yen	−3.1%	−12.4%
Multilateral (March 1973 = 100)	96.62	94.62	−2.1%	+1.5%

Bundesbank Rate Cut: In a surprise move, the **German Bundesbank** cut its discount rate by 50 basis points on Thursday, from 5.75 percent to 5.25 percent. Another key rate was left unchanged. The move reflects the Bundesbank's official position that German inflation appears to be moderating, and came despite the fact that money supply growth has been above the central bank's target range. Following the Bundesbank decision, the central banks of **Italy**, **Sweden**, and **Denmark** also lowered key rates.

Japan: ▸ Officials reacted negatively to the recent yen appreciation, claiming that the yen is too high given market fundamentals. The merchandise trade surplus rose 16 percent in January from January 1993; the total 1993 U.S.-Japan trade gap reached $59.3 billion. The cabinet approved growth of one percent in the 1994-1995 budget, with a relatively sharp increase in public works expenditures. Further evidence that the economy remains in recession came this week: capacity utilization fell in December from the previous month, while revised December industrial production figures showed a drop of 4.4 percent from the previous year. A key measure of capital spending also declined from December 1992 to December 1993.

Europe: ▸ The **UK's** recovery remains subdued: the unemployment rate remained at 9.9 percent in January; retail sales volumes rose 3.5 percent in January from January 1993; and industrial production fell 0.6 percent in December from November but was up 4.0 percent from December 1992.

Other Countries: ▸ **Canada's** merchandise trade surplus fell in December from the previous month, but rose 30 percent in 1993 from the previous year to 11.7 billion Canadian dollars. The January consumer price index was unchanged from December, and rose only 1.3 percent from the previous year. The leading indicators index rose 0.8 percent in January, up 8.2 percent from January 1993.

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/18/94

NOTE FOR: RICKI SEIDMAN

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

Information ☐

Action ☒X

See President's note --
'Should we let him present'

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1994

Bernard E. Shultz
Number B-631
3636 16th Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Bernard:

I want to thank you for the donation you made on behalf of the Nation's Capital DeMolay Foundation to the Arkansas Youth Opportunities Unlimited program in my name.

Hillary and I are very proud of the Arkansas YOU program, and we deeply appreciate your generosity. We know that your contribution will go a long way.

I hope to be able to see you soon so that I can thank you personally.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

cc Diane
Gilleland
[illegible]
[illegible]

Arkansas Department of Higher Education

114 East Capitol • Little Rock, Arkansas • 72201-3818 • (501) 324-9300 • Fax (501) 324-9308

Dey' a90 photos—

nancy Hernreich

✓ Cc file 2/16 photo

January 20, 1994

Mr. Bernard E. Shultz
3636 Sixteenth Street, N.E., #B-631
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Mr. Shultz:

On behalf of the students of Youth Opportunities Unlimited (YOU) in Arkansas, I would like to thank you for the donation of $5,000 from the Nation's Capital DeMolay Foundation, Inc.

As you may know, Hillary Rodham Clinton was instrumental in obtaining the YOU program for Arkansas. In the Governor's Mansion and the White House, the Clintons have shown an active interest in YOU. In view of your desire to present the donation check to President Clinton, I have forwarded a copy of your letter to the Clinton Arkansas Office. I am sure your request will receive every consideration.

We are proud of the Arkansas YOU program which has touched the lives of 1,800 YOU students, as well as their families and friends. Of the 1,215 participants in YOU from 1989 through 1992, 96 percent have graduated from high school, obtained a GED, or are still in school. Clearly, this program is doing an excellent job of influencing students at risk of dropping out of high school to stay in school. Indeed, every year more and more YOU high school graduates are entering vocational training and college.

Once again, thank you for your generous gift to YOU.

Sincerely,

Diane Suitt Gilleland

Diane Suitt Gilleland

cc:
Nation's Capital DeMolay Foundation, Inc.
  Theodore M. Kahn, President
  Donald L. Mallorey, Secretary/Treasurer
Clinton Arkansas Office

Nation's Capital DeMolay Foundation, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Donald L. Mallorey
Secretary/Treasurer
207 Longstreet Drive
Gettysburg, PA 17325-8921

December 30, 1993

Ms Lori Majors, Director
Youth Opportunites Unlimited
Department of Higher Education
114 East Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Ms Majors,

Enclosed herewith please find a check from our Foundation in the amount of $5,000. to the benefit of Youth Opportunities Unlimited.

This money is made available through the generosity of one of our Board of Directors, Mr. Bernard E. Shultz, who wishes to honor President Clinton by seeing this donation made to what we understand is his favorite charity.

It had been his hope that the International Order of DeMolay could benefit from some publicity in this matter, since our work is related to yours. Our Foundation is local in the Nation's Capitol area, but we are affiliated with the International Order which serves some 50,000 young men around the world in the roles of personal, good citizenship, and leadership development. President Clinton was a DeMolay in his youth, and has remarked of the great value to him.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to make the necessary contacts to arrange for, perhaps, a "photo opportunity" in presenting this check to Mr. Clinton in person. If there is anyway that you could help us in this effort, we would certainly be most grateful, as would the International Order of DeMolay, who could supply both local and national leaders for the occasion.

Regardless, we know that you will find good use for this check, and may it further the great work you are doing for the Youth in Arkansas.

RECEIVED

JAN 6 1994

Dept. of Higher Educ.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/18/94

NOTE FOR: SECRETARY BOB REICH

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

Information ☑

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 1994

Betty Friedan
1100 Alta Loma
Los Angeles, California 90069

Dear Betty:

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate your kind words about my speech at Renaissance Weekend.

Thanks, too, for your offer to help on health care reform and other issues that affect women and the elderly. Yours is an influential voice in this country, and I welcome your support.

Sincerely,

Bill Thanks

THE LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90089-1421
(213) 740-3618
(213) 740-0200 FAX

January 26, 1994

Betty Friedan
1100 Alta Loma
Los Angeles, CA 90069
Telephone: (310) 659-9845

President William Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.
care of Linda Lader

Dear Mr. President:

I want to convey my personal appreciation for your moving speech at Renaissance Weekend about the problems you encountered and the necessary process that you had to undertake to accomplish your goals in your first year of office. I know that you wrote the January first speech yourself as you were sitting at the table behind me earlier and I saw you writing it. I have a much better sense of the difficulties of carrying out the values we share even with the power of the Presidency and a much better respect and appreciation for the miraculous amount you have been able to accomplish.

I think I have become a more persuasive and sophisticated supporter of the Clinton Administration (which, of course, I have supported all along) as a result of the Renaissance Weekend. If there is any way I can help in terms of health care, women, aging, the economy or control of gun violence, in all of which I have my own initiatives, please call on me. In one of my other roles running Women, Men and Media I have been warning against the excessive sexual focus of the media as a diversion from the larger problems our society faces.

I will be in Los Angeles basically till May 8 in my capacity as Distinguished Visiting Professor at USC. I may be contacted at the address and telephone number above. After May 8, I will be back at 1 Lincoln Plaza, New York, New York, 10023, tel. (212) 799-4060.

My best wishes to you for a happy and successful new year.

Sincerely,

Betty Friedan

Betty Friedan

P.S. I am urgently trying to rally women behind your
jobs program and economic alternatives to downsizing.
I sense a growing rage and frustration among men, and women,
over job insecurity with the danger of increasing
racial, sexual and intergenerational polarization. I would
offer my services to help transcend that polarization.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 02/18/94

NOTE FOR: MARK GEARAN
BOB BOORSTIN

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

Information ☐

Action ☒

See President's note --

'Health folks should ask for her health (care ideas)'

cc Boorstin
Gearan
Bob Reich
Health folks should
ask for her health
said her Dem. Speech

Thank you.

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

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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Bill

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Sent

94 FEB 17 PM 1:42

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: SAUNDRA/ Sec. Reich's office

Fax Number: 219-7659 **Phone Number:** 219-8274

FROM: SHARON/ J. Podesta's office

SUBJECT: copy per your request

DATE: 02/17/94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 5

MESSAGE:

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEC 22 1993

94 JAN 3 A 9:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Secretary of Labor Robert B. Reich RD

SUBJECT: Tax Breaks

94 JAN 12 P 6:25

Some of the squeeze on the domestic discretionary budget could be relieved by eliminating certain tax breaks, thus creating offsets for the mandatory side of the ledger.

I attach a sampling of possibilities, intended merely to illustrate the kinds and magnitudes of tax expenditures currently in effect, rather than to recommend the elimination of any one of them. It may well be worth asking the NEC and Treasury to produce a more refined (or even longer) list.

Attachment

December 17, 1993

TAX EXPENDITURES
(all revenue estimates are unofficial)

1. **Tax capital gains on inherited property:** Currently, heirs can sell inherited property and pay no tax on gains that accrued prior to the time they inherit. Treasury analysts estimate that as much as two-thirds of all capital gains escape taxation ~~entirely~~ due to this loophole -- which will cost in excess of $100 billion over the next five years. These built-up ~~capital~~ gains should be subject to tax at the time of inheritance. (Exceptions could be made for farms and closely-held businesses by delaying the tax until inherited property is sold.) 5-Year Revenue Gain: $20 billion-plus.

2. **End tax breaks for mergers and acquisitions:** The deductibility of corporate interest payments, even in the case of "junk bonds" and other types of debt that are more like stocks than real borrowing, helped fuel a wave of leveraged buyouts and other debt-for-stock transactions in the 1980s. From 1985 to 1990, more than $1 trillion in new corporate indebtedness was incurred, accompanied by $54 billion in corporate stock retirements -- now costing the federal Treasury some $20-30 billion a year in lost corporate taxes. The deals that were struck then cannot be undone, but strict curbs on interest deductions on debt used to finance acquisitions and other limitations on companies' ability to characterize equity as debt are needed to keep this problem from resurfacing and making the revenue hemorrhage even worse. In particular, interest on debt incurred to purchase stock (in excess of $5 million) should no longer be deductible, thereby stopping this perverse tax incentive for corporate debt.

   In addition, many companies that made acquisitions in the eighties have taken extremely aggressive positions on their tax returns, in attempts to write off what they paid for "goodwill" and similar "intangible" assets. Billions of dollars in back taxes are at stake in litigation. The 1993 budget act actually allows these deductions for the future, which may encourage future acquisitions. That change should be repealed, and the law should be clarified to make crystal clear that no goodwill write-offs are allowed. 5-Year Revenue Gain: $9 billion.

3. **Curb tax breaks for runaway plants:** Current tax breaks could be limited that (1) allow companies to "defer" indefinitely U.S. taxes on unrepatriated income earned by

foreign subsidiaries and (2) allow companies to use foreign tax credits for taxes paid to non-tax-haven countries to offset U.S. tax due on repatriated profits generated in a low-or no-tax foreign tax haven. These tax breaks, which encourage companies to move business activity overseas, could be disallowed in cases where goods are produced in overseas tax havens for U.S. sale, as provided in H.R. 2889. 5-Year Revenue Gain: $1 billion.

4. **Reform the corporate and high-income Alternative Minimum Tax:** The Alternative Minimum Tax is supposed to assure that all companies and wealthy individuals pay some significant federal income tax. But there are a number of weaknesses in the AMT that should be fixed.

   The AMT base should be broadened, by eliminating deductions for interest payments to foreign lenders in tax havens, mortgage interest on second homes and on more than $200,000 in mortgage debt, and "company cars" (with minor exceptions). Executive fringe benefits should be subject to the AMT and exceptions to the "at risk" anti-tax-shelter rules should be eliminated. And any of the reforms outlined earlier that are not dealt with in reforming the regular income tax should be adopted at least for AMT purposes.

   Unfortunately, the 1993 budget act substantially weakened the corporate alternative minimum tax, by boosting AMT depreciation write-offs. In addition, the 1993 act weakened the individual AMT by allowing double-dipping deductions for charitable donations of appreciated property (stocks, real estate, artworks, etc.) These were steps in exactly the wrong direction. Repealing the 1993 changes along with other AMT reforms could raise tens of billions of dollars over five years.

5. **Stock Transfer Excise Tax:** Proposals for this type of tax have been advanced before, most visibly by Sen. Dorgan (D ND) when he served in the House, and have drawn predictable opposition. Nonetheless, the magnitudes of revenue that could be raised make it appealing--at least to populists: a tax of .15 percent--or fifteen cents on a purchase of $100 of stock--would bring in about $4 billion a year.

6. **Exclusion of foreign source income:** Under section 911 of the tax code, individual taxpayers can exclude the first $80,000 of income earned in foreign countries from taxation here in the U.S. (If the individual pays taxes to a foreign country, a credit is applied against U.S. taxes. Much of the income subject to this exclusion, however, is never taxed anywhere). The level of the exclusion might be lowered; eliminating it totally (while retaining the credit for

taxes paid to other countries) would generate roughly $1 billion a year.

7. **Formulary Apportionment of World-wide Income:** The current rules for allocating the income of multinational corporations for tax purposes are incredibly complicated--and provide lots of opportunities for manipulation and abuse. Pricing studies of individual products are used to determine how much income is earned in each country in which a company does business, (generating a lot of work and income for business consulting firms). Instead of these item-by-item studies, a more mechanical system based on the proportion of sales in each country could produce better results--and significant additional revenue. Such a change would also tax big foreign companies that are not now taxed on the income they earn here. Sen. Dorgan has been a proponent of this approach in the past, and business interests objected loudly.

8. **Home Mortgage Deduction:** Under current law, the tax deduction applies to mortgages of up to $1 million, resulting in a $30 billion tax expenditure. (Second homes come in under this cap, but third homes do not qualify). Significant amounts of revenue could be raised by lowering the cap or by specifying an amount of mortgage interest that qualifies for the deduction that would correspond to a lower cap. However, since much of the revenue is currently lost on the low-to-moderate end of the mortgage scale, you would need to lower the cap to about $300,000 to raise as much as $4 billion a year. Lowering the cap to $500,000 would raise about $4 billion over five years.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-18-94

BIG MONEY

New Faces, New Budget Priorities

Clinton's Economic Wild Card: A Reshuffled Congress

By James K. Glassman
Special to The Washington Post

Get ready for big changes next year—or even earlier—at the top of some of Congress's powerful money committees.

The chairman of House Appropriations, Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.), appears very ill, while the head of Ways and Means,

COMMENTARY

Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), the subject of a federal corruption investigation, could lose his seat in a primary next month. On the Senate side, Banking Chairman Don Riegle (D-Mich.), one of the "Keating Five" senators, is retiring.

Forceful chairmen are ready to take their places, and President Clinton may be faced with feisty opponents from within his own party who will want to spend more federal dollars on domestic programs and, if growth shows signs of slowing, will seek the kind of fiscal and monetary stimulus that could revive inflation.

Changes are coming not only at the top, but in the ranks of Congress as well. Already, according to the congressional newspaper Roll Call, 38 House members have announced they won't run for reelection—a pace that's well ahead of 1992's record.

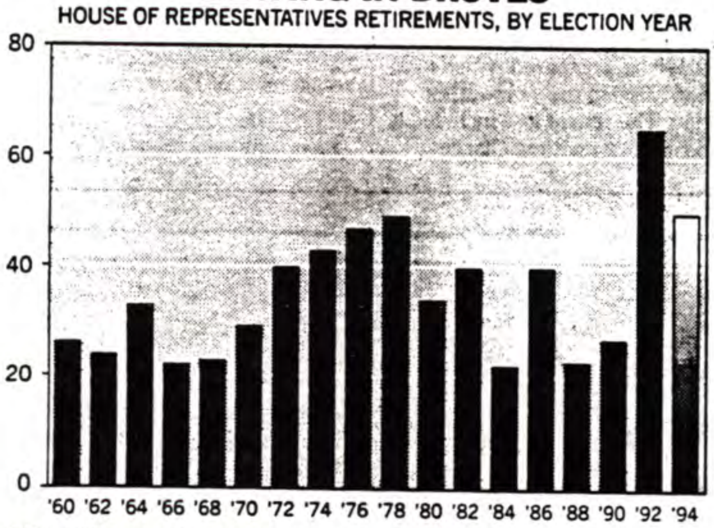
"It's absolutely certain that the majority of the House next year will be people first elected in the 1990s," said Charles Cook, editor of the Cook Political Report. Newer members tend to be more difficult for the president and congressional leaders to control than veterans.

But since power in Congress

See BIG MONEY, D3, Col. 1

LEAVING IN DROVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RETIREMENTS, BY ELECTION YEAR



NOTE: 1994 is an estimate for the year. As of yesterday, 37 members had announced their retirements.

SOURCE: American Enterprise Institute, "Vital Statistics on Congress"

THE WASHINGTON POST

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1994 THE WASHINGTON POST

Changing of the Guard?

BIG MONEY, From D1

resides in committees, the changes at the top are even more important for the economy. Here's a rundown:

■ **House Appropriations:** The single most powerful committee in Congress, this is where spending bills originate. Natcher, 84, took over from ailing Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.) in 1992. Now illness has struck Natcher, who looked shockingly frail during the recent debate on emergency funds for California. Natcher is in Bethesda Naval Hospital. His office says it's merely exhaustion, and he'll be back on the Hill on Tuesday to extend his 41-year perfect voting record, but insiders say if his condition is more serious that Natcher will return only to make a final bow.

If Natcher resigns, a succession fight is almost certain between Reps. Neal Smith (D-Iowa), 73, and Dave Obey (D-Wis.), 55. Smith has a seniority edge, but Obey has already started to campaign for the post; the winner will be decided in a vote of all House Democrats.

Obey, who has one of the most liberal voting records in Congress, is probably the frontrunner. He declined to talk to me, but it's not hard to predict that, if he wins, he'll push for deeper cuts in defense than Clinton wants. He's a strong believer in government spending on job training and infrastructure, and he was a staunch backer of last year's ill-fated stimulus package last year.

■ **Senate Appropriations:** No change here, but no picnic for Clinton either. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), who became chairman in 1989, is a fierce fighter for Congress's prerogatives. He's hardly overjoyed at the spending restrictions that came out of the deals of 1990 and 1993.

■ **House Ways and Means:** Rostenkowski, chairman of the tax-writing committee since 1980, may be indicted before year's end in the long-running federal probe of his finances, especially stamp-buying activities at the House Post Office. But Rosty has a more immediate problem—the March 15 Democratic primary for his Chicago seat.

A Chicago Tribune poll last month showed him with only 24 percent of the vote, and the only reason he has any chance at all is that the opposition is split. He has four foes; just 35 percent of the vote could re-elect him.

If Rostenkowski is forced to resign before his term is up, Rep. Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.), 74, will take his place. But for the Congress that opens next year, Gibbons, whose passionate advocacy of free trade puts him at odds with Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.), could face a challenge from Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), whose voting record is far more liberal.

■ **Senate Finance:** No change. The independent Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), who acceded to the chair last year, remains.

■ **House Banking:** Despite grumbling in some quarters, Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Texas), 77, will almost certainly keep his chair. But there's a change coming on Banking's most important subcommittee, which oversees the regulators. Rep. Stephen L. Neal (D-N.C.) is retiring, and Rep. John J. LaFalce (D-N.Y.) is next in line.

LaFalce, who's said to believe that Gonzalez's hectoring of regulators has made banks less amenable to lending in recent years, would resign as chairman of the Small Business Committee to take the new post.

■ **Senate Banking:** Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.), 55, is retiring after 28 years in Congress. In line to succeed him as chairman of Banking is Paul S. Sarbanes, who is considered a shoo-in for a fourth term. Sarbanes is even more liberal than Riegle, carrying 100 percent ratings from Americans for Democratic Action and the Consumer Federation of America.

Sarbanes backed a package to hype spending a year before Clinton did. He also advocates more congressional power over the Federal Reserve, and, as The Almanac of American Politics puts it, "clearly he wants more stimulative monetary policies over time."

Last year, Clinton's economic plan (slightly revised) passed Congress by just one vote. This year, the margin will be broader, but—with all these unsettling changes in store—1995 and 1996 look difficult indeed. Advice to the president on his economic wish list: Do it now.

2.18.94
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

urgent — Pls
week next —
This can be
put into
Crime
weekend

David Gergen

2.18.94

Fyi from David Gergen

Jim Burke spent an hour w/ Rosenthal to get this column written. One of the many good results from your meeting with Burke & Califano

cc: Mack
Ricki
Carol Rasco

from NYT 2/18/94

On My Mind

A. M. ROSENTHAL

Clinton And Drugs

Ask anti-narcotics specialists in law enforcement, universities or government how the struggle against drugs stands and they can give you an important answer. But it will be full of maybes, buts and other hands.

And that is the truth of it. The shadings are the story: more drug use among schoolchildren, black parents stand firm, White House involvement at last, the fear it may not continue, new interest among politicians, the old lassitude among intellectuals, increased public attention to neighborhood drug horrors, but ignorance or disinterest about drugs as a principal national cause of crime and disease.

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The President enters at a critical time.

Myself, I believe that the press, print and electronic, is not doing its job. The Partnership for a Drug-Free America has shown itself one of the most effective drug education groups in the U.S. Remember eggs frying in a pan — "This is your brain on drugs"? But last year the free network air time the Partnership depends on for education dropped in dollar value by half.

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But anti-drug leaders in Congress — particularly the Democrat Charles B. Rangel and the Republican Benjamin A. Gilman, both of New York — are protesting the cutback in funds and interest in interdicting drugs en route to the U.S. Interdiction is part of the drug control package. They say take one part out and you weaken the whole thing; wise men about drugs, those two, and fighters.

Despite some weaknesses in the policy plan, the President did well for the country when he entered the struggle. Now Mr. Clinton and his wife could galvanize the country against drugs, leading their own generation into the struggle. Next year or the year after they could have their reward — to find their work reflected in the usage chart among children, leading straight down. □

Rubin— what about this?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2·18·94

Bring Back the Wise Men

By Jimmy Carter

ATLANTA

Ever since Japan became one of our most important trade partners and competitors, differences in national policies and priorities have [illegible]ed to degenerate into a count[illegible]ive trade war. The current s[illegible] is the most threatening in [illegible] years and could have extreme- [illegible]erious consequences.

Such disputes are hardly unexpected, given the integration of Japan's Government and private sectors and its extreme dependence on exports. There is little doubt that Japan, a relatively closed society, has alliances among corporations that would violate American antitrust laws as well as safeguarded paths of product delivery from raw-material suppliers through manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers to consumers.

National laws and customs perpetuate these arrangements, making penetration of the market very difficult for foreigners unless they find a way to become part of the system.

In fairness to the Japanese, our laws almost completely exclude foreign imports that compete with vulnerable or politically powerful American industries or farm producers. Then, too, until recently most of our manufacturers depended on our enormous domestic market for sales, with relatively little emphasis an exports.

A U.S.-Japan panel of notables can calm tensions.

With a few notable exceptions, our consumer goods are not designed to accommodate the exceptional preferences of foreign consumers: How many Japanese cars would Americans buy if all their steering wheels were on the right side?

Still, there are situations and products that require attention at the highest level in Washington to enhance equitable access to markets, protect domestic employment and prevent the dumping of foreign goods here at or below production cost.

These factors are exacerbated by domestic political pressures, with leaders of both nations striving to avoid blame for economic problems and to gain credit for spirited actions and words against economic competitors. Fiery language, threats and step-by-step sanctions can escalate almost beyond control.

There is a proven alternative to counterproductive sanctions, public condemnations and arguments. In the late 1970's, a U.S.-Japan Economic Relations Group meet regularly and privately to address the multiple trade problems that inevitably arose.

The Prime Minister appointed four Japanese and I chose four Americans. Soon known as "wise men," all were respected senior statesmen knowledgeable about life and politics in both countries. The co-chairman were former ambassadors Robert Ingersoll and Nobuhiko Ushiba. With them were A.W. Clausen, Hugh Patrick, Edson Spencer, Akio Morita, Shuzo Muramato and Kiichi Seeki. They had no authority and only advised the President, Prime Minister and special trade representatives.

Controversial issues — like those involving the quantity of imported shoes, TV sets and cars — were referred to them. For example, Japan quietly accepted a proposal that it limit the number of cars exported to America and begin a program of producing Japanese cars here. Another resolved crisis related to allegations that the Japanese were dumping certain kinds of steel products on the American market at prices below those demanded in Japan.

The wise men's suggestions (almost always unanimous) were shared with top national leaders, who were still free to become personally involved or to initiate a public debate. The system worked remarkably well. Developing problems could be addressed almost immediately before they became controversies, and the result of actions taken could be assessed quickly. There was almost total freedom of communication, confidentiality was preserved and the need for face-saving and political rhetoric were minimized.

The President and Special Trad Representative were provided witl sound and well-balanced advice oı which to make decisions. Among pri vate business and financial leaders ir both countries, knowledge that the wise men had considered an issue and made a joint recommendation carried great weight and helped remove the stigma of politicization.

The wise men were disbanded soo after Ronald Reagan was inaugura ed. The same system can work agai and be initiated almost immediatel It would pay rich dividends.

Jimmy Carter, the former President is chairman of the Carter Center.

On My Mind

A. M. ROSENTHAL

Clinton And Drugs

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1994

To: The President
From: Mack 2/18

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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

94 FEB 17 P5:49 15-Feb-1994 09:22am

TO: Paul A. Toback

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Message for Mack, Skip

Paul: I mentioned this to Mack and Skip in passing this a.m. and told them I would put on more detail...thanks for serving as the messenger.

Mack and Skip:
As I mentioned, Bill Bowen in a conversation he initiated regarding health care business then turned to the Fed...he said David Mullins called him as he resigned and urged Bill to allow him to put Bowen's name forward to finish out his term. Bill said he initially thought it was crazy but then had calls of encouragement from Tom Melzer and Paul Volcker. I didn't really make any comment as I don't work this field; my plea is that we try very hard to shut this down if it isn't going to happen. I can't watch without crying our good friend Bowen go through another - to put it crudely - gut wrenching experience like he and all of you did previously. Let me know if I need to do anything...if it would help and I should be the one to call him back and say I checked and there is another plan in place I'll sure do it...just not sure I'm the appropriate person to do it. Let me know.....thanks.

Mack
Need to determine

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/18

February 17, 1994

94 FEB 17 P9:42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED

THROUGH: CAROL RASCO

SUBJECT: Welfare Reform Damage Control

Sounds good
Go forward

I. The Bad News

In the wake of a series of damaging New York Times stories casting doubt on our welfare reform plans, Carol and I met with David Gergen, Rahm Emanuel, Susan Brophy and others to devise a strategy to start defining the welfare issue on our terms, and to ward off future leaks by getting our side of the story out first. We believe the recent drumbeat of negative and misleading stories on this issue, which is apparently being fueled by opponents of welfare reform within the Administration, will seriously undermine our credibility if we don't get our spin out soon.

Jason DeParle of the Times has already written a series of stories setting us up for failure: we can't end welfare unless we create 2.3 million jobs, we can't end welfare unless we tax the poor, we can't end welfare unless we find enough money to end homelessness as well, etc. Each of these arguments is a straw man, based on ideas we had no intention of doing in the first place. But DeParle is laying the groundwork for the conclusion that, as he wrote in the Jan. 5th article that prompted Moynihan's initial outburst, the Administration is planning a "sleight-of-hand strategy" on welfare, and isn't really serious about ending it.

II. The Good News

We're doing all we can to sniff out the leaks, but OMB and HHS are circulating cost and financing estimates that will be hard to keep quiet -- especially since we need to share them with several Cabinet members in preparation for a meeting week after next. Rather than wait for more bad leaks to come out next week, we would like to get a good story in another paper this weekend on our terms.

Contrary to what you've been reading in the newspapers, we think we can put together a serious welfare reform bill with offsetting savings that should satisfy Moynihan, the governors, and others who care about this issue, and give you a real chance to end welfare. As you've always said, the key to this whole thing -- and the story we would like to get out -- is phase-in. All the major questions -- where to find the money, how to get the states on board, and most important, how to make the program work -- turn on this issue.

If we phase time limits and the work program in too quickly, the states will revolt, the left and labor will go nuts, Congress will get cold feet, and even if we got our way, we might well create another CETA. We don't have the money for such a rapid phase-in, and neither do the states. On the other hand, if we phase it in too slowly, and spread a little money over a large portion of the welfare population, our reforms will fail and we won't learn anything. States will tiptoe ahead as they have done with the Family Support Act, and most of the caseload won't notice the difference.

In light of these considerations, HHS and OMB are working on a cost and financing document that is based on a phase-in that is targeted to a manageable chunk of the welfare population -- applicants born after 1970. States could go faster if they wanted (most won't), but we would require them to start covering everyone under 25 in 1995 and everyone under 30 by 2000. This is still an ambitious phase-in -- 300,000 recipients would hit the time limit and be required to work by the year 2000. It starts out higher but does not grow as quickly as the House Republican bill, which could have perhaps 500,000 in the work program by 2000.

A bill based on this phase-in would cost $8-15 billion over five years, depending on how much we spend on other things (like child care for the working poor) and how much we try to save from paternity establishment and other personal responsibility measures. The House Republican bill costs $12 billion over 5 years -- with costs rising rapidly outside the budget window.

We believe Senator Moynihan will look favorably on this approach, which is based in large part on a New Republic article written by his chief welfare aide, Paul Offner, who suggested starting with a work program for everyone under 20. It also gives us a compelling answer to Charles Murray, who wants to cut teen mothers off altogether; we would make them live at home with their parents, finish school, and then go to work. Al From and Will Marshall, who are helping draft a bill for the Mainstream Forum, are also strong proponents of a gradual phase-in of this sort.

Obviously, you shouldn't make any decisions on the basis of this memo. We can start talking next week about the major issues you will need to think about, as well as the budgetary and political tradeoffs involved.

But since we will soon be circulating a budget document that assumes this phase-in, we believe it is essential to get a good story right away (that we are considering a phase-in that would target the next generation, give states flexibility and time to learn as they go, and could actually be achieved because it doesn't break the bank). Otherwise, Jason DeParle will write a nasty one next week (Administration Slashes Welfare Reform Plans Under Pressure from Budget, Unions; No End to Welfare In Sight). We would like your permission to float this approach with Ron Brownstein of the Los Angeles Times, a reporter who wants welfare reform to succeed.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/18

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Gearan copied

February 18, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a notice to Congress releasing $300 million of previously appropriated LIHEAP funds targeted on States suffering from the severe 1993/1994 winter weather. This $300 million of targeted funds was made available in the FY 94 Emergency Supplemental you signed on February 12.

This letter supersedes your February 12 release of $200 million of these targeted funds and makes the full amount available. $50 million of the $300 million is targeted on the eight states most in need, including Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

[redacted]

Thx—Do
Well contacts

Jd

John Podesta

Estimate No. ____________
103rd Congress, 2nd Session

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

THE DIRECTOR

The President

The White House

Submitted for your consideration is a request to make available emergency appropriations for the Department of Health and Human Services. Your approval of this request would make available previously appropriated funds to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to address needs of the States arising from the recent severe winter weather.

Public Law 103-112, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1993, provided $600 million for LIHEAP contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement. Public Law 103-211, the FY 1994 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to target $300 million of the funds to those States most in need. This request would make available $300 million in targeted funds, now needed to address needs arising from the severe weather of the winter of 1993/1994.

I recommend that you designate this request as an emergency funding requirement in accordance with applicable provisions of the Budget Enforcement Act. Forwarding this request to the Congress formally transmits, and is a substitute for, the $200 million you announced on February 12th and will automatically make the funds available. No further Congressional action will be required.

I have carefully reviewed this proposal and am satisfied that it is necessary at this time. Therefore, I join the Secretary of Health and Human Services in recommending that you make the requested funds available by signing the enclosed letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Panetta
Director

Enclosure

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED MADE AVAILABLE BY THE PRESIDENT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:

Low-income home energy assistance........ $300,000,000

Public Law 103-112, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1993, which was enacted into law on October 21, 1993, provided $600 million in contingent emergency funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). These funds were made available contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement. None of the $600 million has yet been designated as an emergency requirement and made available.

Public Law 103-211, the FY 1994 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services authority to target $300 million of these LIHEAP funds to those States most in need. $300 million is now required to support needs arising from the severe weather of the winter of 1993/1994.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

In accordance with provisions of P.L. 103-112, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1993, and P.L. 103-211, the FY 1994 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, I hereby make available appropriations of $300,000,000 in budget authority for the Department of Health and Human Services Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. These funds will enable the Department to support needs arising from the recent severe winter weather.

I designate the amount made available as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Enclosure

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-17-94

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 17, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

Enclosed are letters to the Speaker and the President of the Senate on steps taken by the United States to implement the NATO decision concerning the Sarajevo "exclusion zone." The letters have been cleared by Counsel's Office, and the State, Justice and Defense Departments.

If you approve, NSC would like to dispatch the letters to the Hill this evening to notify Congress in advance of your announcement tomorrow afternoon.

Paul

R. Paul Richard

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2.17.94

February 17, 1994

94 FEB 17 P5:49

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY

SUBJECT: Report to Congress, Consistent with the War Powers Resolution, on Steps Taken to Implement the North Atlantic Council Decision with Respect to a Sarajevo "Exclusion Zone"

Purpose

To report to Congress, consistent with the War Powers Resolution ("WPR"), on steps taken to implement the North Atlantic Council decision with respect to a Sarajevo "exclusion zone."

Background

The War Powers Resolution requires that you report to Congress in certain circumstances, including within 48 hours of introducing U.S. Armed Forces into hostilities or into situations where hostilities are imminent. While a report on recent decisions concerning Bosnia is not legally required at this juncture, we recommend providing a report in order to help keep Congress fully informed of developments and to avoid any debate over compliance with the WPR.

The attached letters report on steps taken since February 9, 1994 to implement the North Atlantic Council decision in support of an "exclusion zone" around Sarajevo.

The report has been cleared by White House Counsel's office as well as by the Departments of State, Justice, and Defense (including the Joint Chiefs of Staff). In the event U.S. forces actually engage in hostilities, a subsequent report will be required.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tabs A and B.

Attachments
Tab A Letter to the Speaker of the House
Tab B Letter to the President pro tempore of the Senate

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On October 13, 1993, I provided a further report to the Congress on the deployment of U.S. combat-equipped aircraft to support efforts of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to achieve peace and stability in Bosnia-Herzegovina. As part of my continuing efforts to ensure that Congress is fully informed, I am again writing to you, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to inform you that the United States has expanded its participation in this important effort to reach a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

Beginning with United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 of September 25, 1991, the United Nations has actively sought solutions to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. In Resolutions 781 and 786 (October 9 and November 10, 1992), the Security Council established a ban on all unauthorized military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina. Responding to "blatant violations" of the no-fly ban, in Resolution 816 (March 31, 1993) the Security Council extended the ban and authorized Member States and regional organizations to take "all necessary measures" to ensure compliance with the no-fly zone. NATO agreed to enforce the no-fly zone and "Operation Deny Flight" commenced on April 12, 1993.

Under Security Council Resolution 824 (May 6, 1993), certain parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been established as "safe areas." Sarajevo is specifically included as a safe area that "should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act." In addition, authority for the use of force in and around Sarajevo to implement the UN mandate is found in Security Council Resolutions 836 and 844 (June 4 and 18, 1993), which authorize Member States, acting "nationally or through regional organizations," to use air power in the safe areas to support the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR), subject to close coordination with the Secretary General and UNPROFOR.

As my previous reports to you have described, the participating nations have conducted phased air operations to prevent flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina that are not authorized by UNPROFOR. The United States has played an important role by contributing combat-equipped fighter aircraft, along with electronic combat and supporting tanker aircraft, to the operations in the airspace over Bosnia-Herzegovina. The no-fly zone has eliminated air-to-ground bombings and other air combat activity in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Most violations have involved rotary-wing aircraft. Our enforcement operations have been conducted safely with no casualties to date.

Recent heavy weapons fire in the Sarajevo area has resulted in a continuing heavy loss of life as well as serious injuries among the civilian population. An attack on February 4, 1994, killed ten people, and the following day a Sarajevo civilian marketplace was hit by a mortar attack that caused numerous civilian casualties, including 68 deaths. The United Nations Secretary General thereafter requested NATO to authorize, at the request of the United Nations, air operations against artillery or mortar positions determined by UNPROFOR to have been involved in attacks on civilian targets in the vicinity of Sarajevo.

On February 9, 1994, NATO accepted the UN Secretary General's request and authorized air operations, as necessary, using agreed coordination procedures with UNPROFOR. In addition, NATO took the decision to set a deadline for the withdrawal of heavy weapons (including tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons) from within 20 kilometers of the center of Sarajevo, with the exception of an area of two kilometers from the center of Pale, or for their regrouping and placement under UN control. After ten days from 2400 GMT February 10, 1994, all heavy weapons found within the Sarajevo exclusion zone, unless controlled by UNPROFOR, will be subject to NATO air strikes. In addition, NATO's decision provides the flexibility to act outside the 20-kilometer zone in response to any further artillery or mortar attacks on Sarajevo and authorizes the initiation of air attacks to suppress air defenses that would represent a direct threat to NATO aircraft in carrying out these operations. Further, U.S. airborne indirect-fire-locating units may be deployed to support these NATO operations. Importantly, U.S. forces assigned to NATO to conduct these missions retain their prerogative to take all necessary and appropriate action in self-defense, consistent with applicable NATO rules of engagement.

In my earlier reports I have informed you about the contribution of U.S. aircraft to participate in NATO air operations in Bosnia. In view of recent events, I have further directed the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate steps to ensure, in conjunction with our allies, that the assets necessary to implement the February 9 NATO decision are available in the region for the conduct and support of the NATO operations described above. At this point, more than 60 U.S. aircraft are available for participation in the authorized NATO missions.

In addition to no-fly zone operations and preparations to conduct air operations pursuant to the NATO decision, U.S. forces have conducted more than 2,200 airlift missions to Sarajevo and more than 1,200 airdrop missions in Bosnia. U.S. medical and other support personnel continue to provide critical services in support of UNPROFOR. Our U.S. Army light infantry battalion in Macedonia is an integral part of UNPROFOR monitoring efforts in that area. Finally, U.S. naval forces have completed over 18 months of operations as an integral part of the multinational effort to enforce the economic sanctions and arms embargo imposed by the Security Council.

I am taking these actions in conjunction with our allies in order to implement the NATO decision and to assist the parties to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict. It is not now possible to determine the duration of these operations. I have directed the participation by U.S. armed forces in this effort pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief.

I am grateful for the continuing support the Congress has provided, and I look forward to continued cooperation with you in this endeavor. I shall communicate with you further regarding our efforts for peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

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As my previous reports to you have described, the participating nations have conducted phased air operations to prevent flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina that are not authorized by UNPROFOR. The United States has played an important role by contributing combat-equipped fighter aircraft, along with electronic combat and supporting tanker aircraft, to the operations in the airspace over Bosnia-Herzegovina. The no-fly zone has eliminated air-to-ground bombings and other air combat activity in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Most violations have involved rotary-wing aircraft. Our enforcement operations have been conducted safely with no casualties to date.

Recent heavy weapons fire in the Sarajevo area has resulted in a continuing heavy loss of life as well as serious injuries among the civilian population. An attack on February 4, 1994, killed ten people, and the following day a Sarajevo civilian marketplace was hit by a mortar attack that caused numerous civilian casualties, including 68 deaths. The United Nations Secretary General thereafter requested NATO to authorize, at the request of the United Nations, air operations against artillery or mortar positions determined by UNPROFOR to have been involved in attacks on civilian targets in the vicinity of Sarajevo.

On February 9, 1994, NATO accepted the UN Secretary General's request and authorized air operations, as necessary, using agreed coordination procedures with UNPROFOR. In addition, NATO took the decision to set a deadline for the withdrawal of heavy weapons (including tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons) from within 20 kilometers of the center of Sarajevo, with the exception of an area of two kilometers from the center of Pale, or for their regrouping and placement under UN control. After ten days from 2400 GMT February 10, 1994, all heavy weapons found within the Sarajevo exclusion zone, unless controlled by UNPROFOR, will be subject to NATO air strikes. In addition, NATO's decision provides the flexibility to act outside the 20-kilometer zone in response to any further artillery or mortar attacks on Sarajevo and authorizes the initiation of air attacks to suppress air defenses that would represent a direct threat to NATO aircraft in carrying out these operations. Further, U.S. airborne indirect-fire-locating units may be deployed to support these NATO operations. Importantly, U.S. forces assigned to NATO to conduct these missions retain their prerogative to take all necessary and appropriate action in self-defense, consistent with applicable NATO rules of engagement.

In my earlier reports I have informed you about the contribution of U.S. aircraft to participate in NATO air operations in Bosnia. In view of recent events, I have further directed the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate steps to ensure, in conjunction with our allies, that the assets necessary to implement the February 9 NATO decision are available in the region for the conduct and support of the NATO operations described above. At this point, more than 60 U.S. aircraft are available for participation in the authorized NATO missions.

In addition to no-fly zone operations and preparations to conduct air operations pursuant to the NATO decision, U.S. forces have conducted more than 2,200 airlift missions to Sarajevo and more than 1,200 airdrop missions in Bosnia. U.S. medical and other support personnel continue to provide critical services in support of UNPROFOR. Our U.S. Army light infantry battalion in Macedonia is an integral part of UNPROFOR monitoring efforts in that area. Finally, U.S. naval forces have completed over 18 months of operations as an integral part of the multinational effort to enforce the economic sanctions and arms embargo imposed by the Security Council.

I am taking these actions in conjunction with our allies in order to implement the NATO decision and to assist the parties to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict. It is not now possible to determine the duration of these operations. I have directed the participation by U.S. armed forces in this effort pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief.

I am grateful for the continuing support the Congress has provided, and I look forward to continued cooperation with you in this endeavor. I shall communicate with you further regarding our efforts for peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
President pro tempore
of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/17/94 db

February 16, 1994

94 FEB 17 A 9:12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: MACK McLARTY

FROM: PAUL TOBACK

SUBJECT: HURRICANE ANDREW/FEMA ISSUES

Attached is a response to your inquiry about FEMA's handling of the post-Hurricane Andrew reconstruction at Royal Harbour Yacht Club.

thx Maria

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 16, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK MCLARTY

FROM: CHRISTINE A. VARNEY CAV
STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN SBS

SUBJECT: Hurricane Andrew/FEMA Issue Raised By Maria Arias in Memo to the President

You have asked for a report on the post Hurricane Andrew reconstruction situation at Royal Harbour Yacht Club, in Dade County, Florida. The dispute has been resolved, pending approval by the Dade County Commissioners.

After Hurricane Andrew, the residents of Royal Harbor Yacht Club rebuilt their homes without obtaining building permits from Dade County. FEMA determined the homes were "substantially damaged" as and the homeowners were required to rebuild their homes so that the lowest floor was above the level of the 100 year flood. When FEMA conducted a community assistance visit, it found that these rebuilt structures were not above this level. The houses are in violation of the building codes that Dade County had enacted in order to be eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance program.

After meetings with Dade County officials, FEMA has advised the Yacht Club that it will not object to Dade County's issuance of a variance for these buildings. If Dade County issues the variance, the problem is resolved. However, the residents would need to pay high actuarial rates if they wish to purchase flood insurance.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

FEB 3 1994

The Honorable Peter Deutsch
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Deutsch:

This confirms the agreement reached early this afternoon on issues surrounding the Royal Harbour Yacht Club and the enforcement of Chapter 11C of the Dade County Code.

Should the County decide to grant a variance to non-conforming structures at the Royal Harbour Yacht Club, based on the alternative condition proposed by the property owners and contained in the January 12, 1994, letter to James Lee Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), from Joaquin G. Avino, County Manager, FEMA will neither suspend nor put Dade County on probation as the result of such action. The County's Community Rating System application will be reviewed on the merits, without regard to a decision to grant a variance to the Royal Harbour Yacht Club.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Volland

Robert H. Volland
Acting Deputy Associate Director
Mitigation Directorate

MACK MCLARTY

Feb. 3, 1994

To the President:

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.

Mac

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2. 2. 94

LAW OFFICES

SIEGFRIED, KIPNIS, RIVERA, LERNER, DE LA TORRE & PETERSEN, P.A.

SUITE 1102
201 ALHAMBRA CIRCLE
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134
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BROWARD (305) 7[illegible]
FAX (305) 443 3292

FORT LAUDERDALE OFFICE
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FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33394
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STEVEN M. SIEGFRIED
ALAN G. KIPNIS
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LISA A. LERNER
HELIO DE LA TORRE
BYRON G. PETERSEN
PETER H. EDWARDS

MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS
DANIEL DAVIS, P.E.
JAMES F. HARRINGTON
ELISABETH D. KOZLOW
H. HUGH McCONNELL
SAMUEL A. PERSAUD

OF COUNSEL
TESCHER, LIPPMAN, VALINSKY & KAIN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ONE FINANCIAL PLAZA
SUITE 2308
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33394
BROWARD (305) 467-1064

FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

Mack
Put somebody on this — we need to stay in good standing w/ the folks in Fla on disaster Asst.

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON -- NANCY HERNREICH
FAX #: 1-202-456-6703
PHONE #:

FROM: MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS
FAX #: (305) 443-3292
PHONE #: (305) 442-3334
FILE #:

RE: FEMA PROBLEM WITH ROYAL HARBOR

MACK
Put Somebody on this — We need to stay in good Standing w/ the Folks in Fla. on disaster Asst.

DATE: January 31, 1994
TIME: 5:46 pm
NUMBER OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: 16

MESSAGE: MR. PRESIDENT:

A MEMO FROM MARIA RODHAM RE: A PROBLEM [redacted] 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

Henry
James
C.

LAW OFFICES

SIEGFRIED, KIPNIS, RIVERA, LERNER, DE LA TORRE & PETERSEN, P.A.

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BROWARD (305) 4[illegible]

FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FROM: MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS

DATE: January 31, 1994

RE: FEMA PROBLEM

Attached is a memorandum from Marc Watson of Greenberg, Traurig which discusses the problems a community known as Royal Yacht has had with FEMA. I am also attaching a letter from Steve Sieqfried which provides you with additional information together with correspondence from Joaquin Avino, County Manager, to James Witt, the Director of FEMA.

In my opinion, this is not an issue involving only one community. As you can see from Paragraph 10 of Watson's memo, it could become a public relations nightmare. It's difficult to believe that FEMA is now requiring the demolition of the ground floors of homes when FEMA and County representatives observed the reconstruction. This would reaffirm the public perception that FEMA does not know what it is doing. FEMA should not be perceived as a governmental body which prevents people from once again residing in their homes or as a governmental body which causes people to destroy their homes once constructed.

I know that you are very busy. I feel, however, that you should see this. If it's happening here in Florida, can you imagine what could happen in those states affected by the floods and in California. Please take the time to review the attached documents.

GREENBERG
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
TRAURIG

Transmittal Cover Sheet

TO	MARIA ARIAS
Company	
Fax Number	443-3292
Phone Number	
FROM	MARC M. WATSON
File Number	14677.0102
Comments	
Date	January 27, 1994
Time	10:13am
No. Pages	Including this cover sheet 4

Please notify us immediately if not received properly at 305-579-0715 or 305-579-0716

1221 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Florida 33131 305-579-0500 Fax 305-579-0717

Memorandum

To Maria Arias

From Marc Watson

Date January 27, 1994

Re Royal Harbor — Hurricane Andrew Damage — FEMA

1. Royal Harbor Yacht Club is a 52 unit townhome project located on an island in the southern part of Dade County. All of the units at Royal Harbor, which was in the direct path of Hurricane Andrew, suffered a total loss on the ground floor as a result of the storm. Upper floors suffered moderate to severe damage, however there was no damage to the external structure of the buildings.

2. On a continuing basis from 1983 through and after Hurricane Andrew, Dade County Building and Zoning permitted improvements to the ground floor of these units, more particularly bathrooms and the use of drywall finishes. Although it is now clear that Dade County was incorrect in granting such permits, no homeowner prior to Hurricane Andrew was ever cited for inappropriate improvements to the ground floor. Subsequent to Hurricane Andrew, all but a handfull of homeowners immediately commenced reconstruction of their units to place the units back into the condition and format that they were in prior to the storm.

3. Throughout the rebuilding process, which began immediately after the storm and continued until July 2, 1993 (approximately ten months) both the County and officials of FEMA inspected or observed the reconstruction of these units, including the ground floor, on almost a daily basis. By July 2, 1993, 20 of the units were fully completed and occupied by their residents and all but a few units were under reconstruction and substantially completed. All of the reconstruction was regularly inspected by Dade County and viewed by representatives of FEMA who were continually on the site.

4. On July 2, 1993, almost 10 months after the storm, Dade County placed "red tags" on every door at Royal Harbor indicating that no further reconstruction work should be performed. After several days of frustration, homeowners were able to determine that work was stopped because FEMA told Dade County that FEMA would cancel the County's entire flood insurance program unless the National Flood Insurance Building Code criteria was strictly applied to the ground floors at Royal Harbor. FEMA's position was that all of the homeowners at Royal Harbor who had already completed reconstruction of their homes and moved back in would be required to tear out all reconstruction on the ground floor and rebuild the ground floors in strict conformance with National Flood Insurance guidelines.

5. It is important to note that in the months that followed the homeowners were able to determine that in May of 1992, three months prior to Hurricane Andrew, FEMA sent a letter to Dade County questioning the building code specifications applicable to the ground floors at Royal Harbor. The issues raised in this letter were never communicated to the homeowners prior to the storm, and subsequent to the storm the homeowners were not made aware of the letter until well after the red tag date of July 2, 1993.

6. The homeowners have been involved in months of negotiations with various representatives of FEMA including Messrs. Woodard and Macbeth from the FEMA Atlanta office, Director Witt and Mr. Collins in Washington and most recently Robert Volland from FEMA's Office of Mitigation. Throughout all of these conversations, and negotiations, the homeowners have stated the position that had they known of FEMA's concern regarding previous violations of National Flood Insurance Building Code requirements at the time reconstruction commenced, all homeowners would have taken appropriate action to build the ground floors accordingly. However, it was inappropriate and creates significant economic and emotional hardship to require homeowners who lost their homes in the storm, to tear down a portion of their homes after they have gone through a lengthy and difficult rebuilding process.

7. FEMA's position at Royal Harbor relates to the fact that FEMA is extremely unhappy with Dade County in connection with literally thousands of violations of the National Flood Insurance Building Code resulting from Dade County improperly permitting construction. To the best of our knowledge FEMA is not requiring that any of these other violations be torn down. It is abundantly clear that the issue between Dade County and FEMA does not relate solely to Royal Harbor but rather to the fact that FEMA is intent upon punishing Dade County for failure to properly comply with its requirements to enforce National Flood Insurance Building Code requirements.

8. Among the issues facing homeowners right now are the following:

- No homeowner can obtain a certificate of occupancy on his unit;
- Without a certificate of occupancy homeowners are in violation of mortgage covenants or are unable to secure new mortgages in connection with their home;
- Homeowners are unable to transfer title to their property, homeowners who have not completed construction are unable to complete

construction and have been forced to continue to rent beyond a period of time when insurance proceeds cover such rentals; and

- Every homeowner at Royal Harbor as a result of this problem with FEMA continues to live a very unsettled existence more than 17 months after Hurricane Andrew.

9. Presently Juaquin Avino, County Manager for Dade County, has indicated that the County is willing to grant a variance to the homeowners at Royal Harbor for construction on the ground floor, as it existed prior to the storm and reconstructed after the storm, subject to receiving a letter from FEMA that FEMA will not take punitive action against Dade County solely on the basis of a variance situation at Royal Harbor. Dade County is unwilling to allow the ground floor construction to remain standing so long as FEMA continues to threaten Dade County with either sanctions, probation, or withdrawal of the county-wide flood insurance program. Recently, Congressman Peter Deutch spoke directly with Director Witt of FEMA regarding the situation, however no clear resolution was reached. Representatives of Congressman Deutch's office continue to speak with representatives of FEMA, most recently Mr. Volland. In addition, representatives of Senator Holling's office have called FEMA to advise FEMA officials that they are unaware of any circumstances in South Carolina similar to the events at Royal Harbor in Miami. Specifically, <u>they are unaware of any circumstances where FEMA observed reconstruction and subsequently asked that that construction be torn down in favor of strict compliance with a building code</u>. Senator Holling's office has told FEMA that they will raise no objection and understand the special equities at FEMA (the 10 months of observed reconstruction) if FEMA grants an exemption to Royal Harbor.

10. Unless action is taken immediately, FEMA will send a letter to Dade County indicating that they are unwilling to relent from their position that the ground floors of Royal Harbor be demolished and then repaired in strict compliance with the National Flood Insurance Building Code and this action from FEMA will trigger Dade County into issuing a demand letter to the owners of Royal Harbor that they demolish the ground floors and construct in strict compliance with such code. In the event that the homeowners at Royal Harbor receive such a notice from Dade County, they will be forced to take immediate legal action including the filing of an injunction and other civil remedies as well as begin a substantial public relations campaign to expose the inequities of FEMA and the County observing this reconstruction for 10 months before changing their mind and calling for the destruction of the units.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2.17-94

Send writer a nice letter about all this—

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 3 P4 : 42

February 3, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JAMES DORSKIND JAD
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CORRESPONDENCE
AND PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

SUBJECT: Your visit to the Comment Line on January 25

John Podesta suggested that you might be interested in the story of one of the callers with whom you spoke on the White House Comment Line following your State of the Union Address.

Jan Ledenham's first reaction to your voice was one of disbelief. After hanging up, however, she realized that she had really spoken with the President. Mrs. Ledenham promptly called her son, an Army Private stationed in Colorado. His reaction was to tell her to "get out of the bottle, Mom." Mrs. Ledenham then called the Comment Line again to ask the operator who had initially taken her first call, volunteer Anne Daly, if we would please call her son to tell him that she had indeed spoken with the President of the United States.

Debbie Bird reached PFC Ryan Ledenham at Fort Carson to tell him that his mother had, in fact, called the Comment Line and spoken with you. As Mrs. Ledenham later told us, "his whole platoon" called that night to congratulate her on her good fortune.

The next morning, Mrs. Ledenham reached her husband, who was traveling at the time. When he heard her claim that she had talked to the President the previous evening, he jokingly told her to "Get a life." I assume that her son has since convinced his father that Mrs. Ledenham actually did talk to you.

You might be interested in Mrs. Ledenham's comment when she called the second time. She wants you and the First Lady "to always be a happy couple." When I spoke with her the following day, she added that she is concerned about health care for her grandson and supports your effort to assure that everyone will have coverage.

GG/Bearan
prob. should bring
both these group here
on Oeey

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1994

Colonel Noboru Masuoka, USAF, Ret.
Post Office Box 174
Moffett Field, California 94035

Dear Colonel Masuoka:

I appreciate your contacting me about Major Nguyen Quy An. Knowing of his heroism and his long suffering, I am proud that my Administration was able to help him and his daughter finally reach our shores.

I want to also take this opportunity to applaud your tireless efforts on behalf of Major An. Please know that this grateful nation will continue to provide Major An and his daughter with all appropriate assistance.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Colonel Noboru Masuoka, USAF(Ret)
P.O. Box 174
Moffett Field, CA 94035

April 13, 1993

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

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing this letter on behalf of a forgotten and abandon Vietnam Air Force Officer who was decorated by the United States for his heroism in saving the lifes of four (4) American servicemen. Major An Quy Nguyen saved the lifes of Captains John D. Liner and Robert R. Stratiff as stated in their statements and testified by the commander of the four servicemen that were rescued, Colonel Robert N. Morrison, USA(Ret). I have enclosed the letter written by Colonel Morrison to American Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.

Major An Quy Nguyen desires to immigrate to the United States under the United States Orderly departure Program (ODP) and be granted refugee status.

After flying 4000 hours of combat and on his last combat fly mission, his helicopter was hit by emeny guns and set on fire. So he flew the helicopter down safely and save the lifes of his crewmen but he severely burned both arms and one leg. He was rushed to the U.S. Army Hospital in Saigon and the American doctors amputated both of his arms and they wanted to amputate one leg but he insisted that the doctors do not amputate his leg.

At the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, he was imprisoned in a re-education prison for only 9 weeks because he was considered by the Communist to be worthless being an amputee. After he was released and leading a "dog's life", he tried to escape from Vietnam three times but each time he was caught and imprisoned.

Major An Quy Nguyen was educated and trained in the United States as a helicopter pilot.

Major An Quy Nguyen was denied an interview by the ODP staff because he did not spend sufficient time in a re-education prison and the fact he saved our American soldiers in combat and decorated by the United States Government is totally meanless to the ODP Director. Also stated by the ODP Director, only the President of the United States can overturn the ODP Director's decision.

I feel the United States has an obligation to help Major An Quy Nguyen who was decorated with the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross. I feel the action of the ODP Director brings great discredit and shame to the United States Government.

I have located Major An Quy Nguyen record for the awarding of the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross in our National Archives. I have enclosed all documents in supporting this letter and local newspaper article.

So please help Major An Quy Nguyen and do not leave him to rot in Vietnam. I will greatly appreciate your support in this request.

Sincerely yours,

N. Masuoka

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1994

Major Nguyen Quy An
1546 Colt Way
San Jose, California 95021

Dear Major An:

I am pleased to welcome you and your daughter, Kim Ngoc, to the United States of America. Your arrival marks the end of a long and difficult journey and the beginning of an adventure that I hope leads you to much happiness and success.

Over twenty-five years ago, showing great courage, you risked your life to save four American pilots. Your bravery and selfless devotion to your fellow man serve as an example for us all. You are truly a hero and I share your joy and excitement on this wonderful day.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

TAILWIND

TRAVIS: America's First Choice

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1994 TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA VOLUME 20, NUMBER 3

War hero welcomed to Travis, U.S.

TSgt. Patrick McKenna
NCOIC, Internal Information

A former South Vietnamese Air Force helicopter pilot disembarked a C-141 Starlifter here Saturday to the cheers of 200 well-wishers, a fanfare from an Air Force band and salutes from veterans and U.S. Air Force leaders.

A little more than 25 years ago, Maj. Nguyen Quy An risked his life to save four American soldiers in a sniper-filled jungle in Laos, and for his heroism that day, An received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

"Whatever I did is my duty. Everybody would do the same as I did," An said quietly before a room packed with local and national reporters.

Col. Robert Phillips, 60th Airlift Wing vice commander, introduced the 51-year-old An as a "true war hero," and read a personal letter to An from President Clinton.

"Your arrival marks the end of a long and difficult journey and the beginning of an adventure that I hope leads you to much happiness and success," the president's letter said. "Over 25 years ago, showing great courage, you risked your life to save four American pilots. Your bravery and selfless devotion to your fellow man serve as an example for us all."

On Jan. 17, 1969, U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were inserting a platoon of Green Berets west of Dak To, Laos, near the Ho Chi Minh Trail. An, then a captain with a "King Bee" squadron, was flying his Sikorsky H-34 helicopter 3,000 feet above the landing zone when he heard on his headset "Mayday, mayday, mayday…" and spotted an American UH-1H helicopter in flames

Photo by Mike Dial

its climb-out. By radio, An shepherded the crippled helicopter to a nearby clearing; however, tall, jagged tree stumps there threatened to impale the Huey. An dropped his aircraft into a steep dive, blocking the U.S. helicopter's path and forcing it to peel off.

The King Bee pilot guided the American crew to a second jungle clearing where it safely landed. An descended into the landing zone amidst heavy ground fire and waited for the Americans to hack their way through bamboo and 15-foot-high elephant grass. Before snatching the U.S. soldiers and flying them to safety, An's Sikorsky took at least a dozen hits.

Rescued were Capt. Robert R. Stratiff, now a retired colonel living in Virginia; Capt. John Liner of Louisiana; and Staff Sgt. Terry Whitehurst and Pfc. Ronald King, whose current whereabouts are unknown.

"If it wasn't for him, we would've been killed or captured," said Liner, now a 53-year-old commercial helicopter pilot in New Iberia, La. "I had been shot down or crashed in combat eight times in Vietnam. I figured there's no way we would have survived.

"He was Vietnamese. I was American. Why should he risk his life to go and save me? Because we were friends, that's why," Liner said. "Here's a man that would give up his life to save mine. Here's a man who gave up both his arms on an American mission. If that doesn't make him a hero, I don't know what does."

During another American-led mission on Sept. 17, 1970, An's arms and legs were severely burned, and U.S. Army surgeons were forced to amputate both arms below the elbow. After the fall of Saigon to communist forces in April 1975, An was entered into a forced labor camp for "re-education," along with thousands of other South Vietnamese military officers. He was dismissed nine

Page 1

S. Vietnamese war hero follows long road to U.S.

By Marcos Bretón
Bee Staff Writer

Men came from as far as 100 miles away to see him, to touch his sleeve, to be photographed with him.

Women embraced him, brought him flowers. And young people, too young to know for themselves who he really was, stood reverently to one side as elders explained in hushed tones that the frail-looking man with the gentle face was a hero.

Such was the scene Saturday on a landing strip at Travis Air Force Base as Maj. Nguyen Quy An – a South Vietnamese war hero who scarcely is known to any Americans outside military circles – was greeted with a reverance and military pomp and circumstance usually reserved for native-born war heroes.

But once told, the 51-year-old An's life during the war and his journey since left no doubt that

Please see VIET, back page A22

FROM PAGE ONE

Viet: Pilot saved U.S. crew with daring flight

Continued from page A1

the more than 100 people gathered at the Fairfield air base were not exaggerating, even if he thought they were.

"I am not a hero," he said quietly, while those responsible for getting him out of a refugee camp in Thailand smiled knowingly.

This was An, they said. The same man who in 1969 was piloting his helicopter during a fight with North Vietnamese forces when he spotted an American helicopter in flames and on its way down. In the middle of a hornet's nest of anti-aircraft fire, An maneuvered his chopper into a dive straight down until he caught the eye of the Americans.

While the fighting around them intensified, An guided the American helicopter to a clearing, landed and waited for the four American airmen on board to climb onto his aircraft so he could spirit them to safety. For that single act, An was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. And on that day he began a journey that resulted in the loss of both his arms, his capture by Communist forces, mental and physical torture, poverty and separation from his family.

An lost his arms in a fight similar to the one in which he saved the lives of the four American airmen.

As Col. Robert D. Phillips, vice commander of the 60th Airlift Wing at Travis, read a personal letter to An from President Clinton, An's eyes glistened in the hazy afternoon sun. In a sense, An's life journey finally had brought him to the one landing strip he had always wanted to fly into. The one on American soil.

"The United States is the land where I was trained, the land of my friends from Vietnam and the U.S. and, finally, the land of freedom," he said before a press room packed with local and national reporters.

Even though An's record is a part of the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and his cause has been championed by U.S. military and political leaders, getting him to the United States was an ordeal that isn't over yet.

Noboru Masuoka, a retired U.S. Air Force colonel, said red tape and indifference among State Department officials hung up An's arrival in the United States. Masuoka, who has spent the past two years pressuring U.S. officials to get An out of Vietnam, said An was denied refugee status and instead is here only on a one-year visa for humanitarian "parolees."

> "I want Americans to know that a Vietnamese hero does exist."
>
> **Jade Pham**

Masuoka was particularly critical of the Orderly Departure Program in Bangkok, a humanitarian program aimed at helping officers who supported U.S. forces during the Vietnam War.

"I think the ODP is not bringing any credit upon our government by not helping these people who helped us during the war," he said.

"I've seen so many people who did not support our war effort be allowed into this country. The ODP needs to be reworked."

An's case was brought to Masuoka's attention by leaders of the Vietnamese community in San Jose. Since then, Masuoka enlisted the help of the Air Force and Sen. Alan Simpson, R-Wyoming, among others. It is the hope of An's supporters that in the next year he can be upgraded to refugee status and eventually become a U.S. citizen.

Staying in Vietnam was a perilous ordeal, particularly since An fought on the side of Americans – a position that could have cost him his life in postwar Vietnam.

To survive, An tutored in English and mathematics, and he grew and sold orchids to help feed his family.

"I made a lot of money selling orchids," he said with a smile that showed nothing but sincerity.

He spent time in infamous "reeducation camps" when the war ended.

At one point Saturday, An was asked if he ever gave up hope since Saigon fell in 1975. A member of an elite Vietnamese unit of helicopter pilots known as King Bees, An's gentle faced suddenly lost all its whimsy and fixed a glare on a phalanx of TV cameras.

"I am a King Bee," he replied.

Chan Nguyen, a long-lost friend who first contacted Masuoka on An's behalf and sat next to him at his news conference, said, "He means he would fight to the death."

An will live with Nguyen in San Jose while his friends lobby government officials on his behalf. One of those working on his behalf is Jade Pham, an 18-year-old college freshman from San Jose, who collected 3,000 signatures on a petition.

Maj. Nguyen Quy An, whose bravery in saving an American helicopter crew earned him the U.S. Distinguished Flying Cross, gets ready to addre greet At rig

"I want Americans to k a Vietnamese hero doe Pham said.

As he left reporters friends and admirers, he rounded by Vietnamese who shook his artificial held his arm as if they co lieve he was standin them.

Bee/Genaro Molina

address a group of friends and admirers who greeted him Saturday at Travis Air Force Base. At right is U.S. Air Force Col. Robert D. Phillips.

icans to know that hero does exist,"

eporters to join nirers, he was sur-tnamese admirers artificial hand and if they couldn't be-standing before

Before leaving the press room, An was asked what he will do now that his lifelong dream of coming to America has come true.

He thought for a moment and said there were other heroes like him in Vietnam waiting for his kind of luck.

He then said, "What I do depends upon what I see."

BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2.17.94

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 15 P4:53

February 15, 1994

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Martine Tompkins

DATE: Thursday, February 17, 1994

RECOMMENDED BY: Pat Griffin

PURPOSE: To wish Martine Tompkins a Happy 105th Birthday.

BACKGROUND: Martine Tompkins is a very good friend of Senator Wendell Ford.

She will celebrate her 105th birthday at a party held in her honor at the residence of Mrs. Henry Payne. The party will take place between 3:00pm to 5:00pm. We suggest the President place a call at 4:00pm

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Mrs. Tompkins is known as the "Admiral of the Green River". When barges move down the river they toot their horns as they pass her home. She comes out to wave or flashes her lights as they pass.

2. Mrs. Tompkins was the first woman in Owensboro, KY to get a drivers license.

3. Her father is a former Mayor of Owensboro, KY

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Contact: Mrs. Henry Payne (502) 683-6106

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 15, 1994

ACTION:

The Washington Post Writers Group
1150 15TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20071-9200
TEL: (202) 334-6375 (800) 879-9794

Chron

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/17/94 db

GS/Gearan, etc. 2/17
Sorry not stored sing
copy to Herblock 2/17

YODE11▾tn--i

r k

^bc-yoder-column adv14<

^EDWIN YODER COLUMN<

^(Advance for Monday, February 14, 1994, and thereafter)<

^(For Yoder Clients Only)<

^By EDWIN M. YODER, JR.=

WASHINGTON--When Bill Clinton said, the other day, that no real relief will come to suffering Bosnia ''until those folks get tired of killing each other,'' Herblock drew a scathing cartoon making the point that Clinton is neither Jefferson nor John F. Kennedy nor Theodore or Franklin Roosevelt.

Which indeed he is not. But the cartoon is a good example of the breathless responses of instant analysts to presidential performance in the television age.

When a president declines to react with American force to the latest videotaped horror (and there is always an abundance of horror to be videotaped), he becomes an object of scorn and contempt. ''Speak endlessly and carry a small stick,'' Herblock has his ''Theodore Clinton'' saying, a dismal echo of Teddy Roosevelt's ''speak softly and carry a big stick.'' ''We could be the great arsenal of democracy,'' says ''Franklin D. Clinton'' in the cartoon, ''but that would prolong the fighting.'' ''Don't count on us,'' says Herblock's ''John F. Clinton.''

It may be stipulated that Clinton has appeared to vacillate over Bosnia, to talk tougher than he has been prepared to act, and in any case to talk too much. He berated George Bush in 1992 for a cautious policy which he has largely imitated, although so far as I know Clinton has never withdrawn his standing offer of American bombing operations against the tormentors of Sarajevo if the NATO allies and the United Nations agree. Until last week, however, the allies, who have thousands of vulnerable and lightly armed troops on the ground in Bosnia, have not agreed; nor has the United Nations.

(more)

The immediate question raised by the Herblock cartoon, however, is whether Clinton has been any more hesitant about Bosnia than presidents usually are about hard cases; and the answer is that he hasn't.

The proof is, oddly, Herblock's four presidential demigods, to whom Clinton is unfavorably compared.

Teddy Roosevelt did say ''speak softly and carry a big stick.'' But his bellicosity was scorned by the anti-imperialists of the time (America's brief imperialist age). His critics speculated that TR, the tough-talking Rough Rider, was trying to compensate for a frail childhood and maybe the shame he felt about his father's war record. The senior Roosevelt, married to a Georgia beauty whose brothers were eminent Confederates, declined to serve in the Union Army--sat out the great contest of his time, paying a substitute to do his fighting. Sons often overcompensate for what they see as the failings of their fathers. I doubt, moreover, that Herblock would be an enthusiastic backer of TR's Big Stick policy, since it involved considerable shoving about of smaller hemispheric neighbors. The Good Neighbor policy is usually Herblock's style.

As for Franklin Roosevelt, he did not appear in the eyes of the aggressive interventionists of the late 1930s as a strong enforcer of democratic principles. He was denounced by pundits such as Claire Booth Luce for the cautious (his defenders would say subtle) way he dealt with Hitler, commending Chamberlain for Munich, extending little or no aid to Jewish refugees, coming very late to Lend-Lease and the ''arsenal of democracy'' idea. And the issue then was Nazism, a brutal assault on international treaties and boundaries, not a Balkan civil war.

As for John Kennedy's proclamation to the world in his inaugural address that Americans would ''bear any burden'' to assure the success of liberty, that promise turned out to be subject to fine-print exceptions as applied in the Bay of Pigs escapade--an attempt by CIA-trained Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro. Kennedy, who had authorized the plan, denied it crucial American air cover; his critics, who were many, thought that made the difference between success and failure. Kennedy also added significant qualification to the ''bear any burden'' theme in his American University

(more)

address two years later, a more sophisticated and in its way more courageous assessment of American duties in the Cold War than his brash inaugural address.

In short, to compare Bill Clinton's hesitant response to the barbarities in Bosnia to the great moments of eminent presidential successors is, ironically, to be reminded that their performance was far from impeccable and that his may not be as bad by their standard as Herblock's vivid cartoon implies. But I speak here of real history, not the fanciful history of the cartoon world.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2. 17. 94

Mack

not a bad idea
need to evaluate
reply to him

B

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

From:	Elaine Kamarck
Date:	February 8, 1994
Re:	Accompanying letter to the President from Roger Johnson.

Jack asked me to write a short cover memo for the attached letter synopsizing its contents. Roger has documented the shortage of "real" managerial skills in government -- marketing, planning, organizing, etc. He's proposing incentives to coax business executives into the federal government, ie: time-limited appointments, partnering systems.

His ideas are:

1. Partnering CEOs with young MBA, joining the government, on selected projects.
2. Time limited appointments (2-4 years) for private sector executives.
3. Develop a training program to teach basic management skills.

These are good ideas but I strongly suspect there are already similar programs out there. For instance, you might suggest that he work with a group like the Council for Excellence in Government to further develop these proposals and assess their feasibility before he sends this memo to the President. CEG is made up of business executives who, having left government service, are committed to improving management in the federal government. They might have additional ideas or insights.

I would ask him to circulate this to NPR managers (who are all professional civil servants) for flushing out prior to sending it to the President.

~~Confidential Draft~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: N DATE: 10/31/18

2018-0662-J

The President

The White House

Washington, DC 20500

Subject: Affirmative Action Program for Executives in Government

Dear Mr. President:

Although business and government are quite different -- and rightly so -- the business of government, i.e. the management of the process and people, requires the very same skills and experiences as professionally managing any organization. Unfortunately, I have concluded after 7 months that there is a gross lack of professional management experience and skills in Washington resulting in a variety of poor management practices. The lack of these fundamental skills and resulting poor management practices result in needlessly complex and frustrating processes, as well as billions of wasted dollars. In my humble opinion, you have radically changed the policy agenda of our country. At the same time, however, we have hardly made a dent in the process, and it is the process of government that is most effected by poor management.

I have learned, unfortunately, that the process -- left unchanged -- can seriously impair even the best and most popular policy initiatives. That is why I believe that our work with Vice

President Gore's National Performance Review initiatives is so essential. It doesn't have the sizzle or sex appeal of health care or crime initiatives, but if we fail to change the process, I fear much of what should be major new policy directions will be ground and worn down to only a fraction of their potential, to say nothing of the billions that will continue to be wasted.

Although no one action can cure this problem, I believe that I have identified some specific actions that could help a great deal.

Since coming to Washington, I have become more and more concerned with the dearth of people with real hands-on general management experience. I believe I am the only Fortune 500 CEO in government, for example, and I'd be surprised if there were more than a dozen or so people who have real general management backgrounds, i.e. full P & L and financial responsibility for multiple functional organizations, i.e., engineering, marketing and sales, manufacturing, human resources and finance.

The basic principals of professional management, i.e. planning, organizing, measuring and controlling, are just as applicable, and in fact probably need even better execution, in government which lacks the built in P & L and cash flow disciplines.

My concern stems not from the fact that I believe business executives are more intelligent, more patriotic or more anything except that they are better trained in the business of professional management. The task of organizing, i.e., the packaging of work elements in an effective manor -- the planning process, whether annual budgeting or long range strategic planning -- the concept of performance standards and measurement -- each take significant specific knowledge and years of experience to develop. They do not accrue to one simply because he or she has been given a job requiring management.

Therefore, just as we value diversity of race, gender, sexual preference, etc., I believe we should thoughtfully review the quantity and quality of diversity of general management experience and background in your administration. Having done my own survey, I've concluded that we lack this diversity and, therefore, need an Affirmative Action Program for industry and business executives in the federal government.

There are several inherent deterrents that uniquely discriminate against executives (and I don't believe that the confirmation process, per se, is a major factor). But the single biggest deterrent, I believe, is:

> <u>Length of Assignment</u> - Most of the general management people we would want are on a fast track in their organizations -- a four year hiatus is almost always a preemptive negative to government service -- two years may not be, particularly if we enlist the help of American companies.
>
> <u>Suggestion #1</u> - Select specific jobs, particularly in the "operating" agencies, i.e. GSA, OMB, OPM, SEC, certain White House staff positions and certain departments such as Treasury, Transportation, Commerce, etc. that will be two year appointments restricted to general

management experienced people - a number like 50 feels comfortable.

Develop a pool of 200 - 300 candidates by working directly with American business, who, I believe, could be convinced to view the program as a combination of public service and experience broadening for their executives. There certainly would be issues of conflict of interest and "revolving door." However, I believe there are factors that could mitigate these issues. For example, lack of government experience, particularly government contracting, would be a plus in my view. In fact, it's just what we don't want. Secondly, the positions selected would have primary responsibility for the management processes within agencies and departments vs. policy or contracting decisions. Finally, with the positions pre-identified, measures could be taken to avoid specific conflict. To offset the shortness of tours, I would overlap by 6 months or even a year, i.e. a replacement would be named and in place 6 months prior to the incumbent leaving.

Suggestion #2 I suggest we select on a project basis vs. an ongoing position basis senior, retired executives who, perhaps teamed with young MBA's, be assigned specific projects requiring sound professional management analysis.

For example, there has been a continuous question in this agency as to whether the government should be in the automobile fleet management business. Why not have a private concern who makes a living at it do it for us? All previous studies carry somewhat of the "fox watching the hen house" credibility concern. The analysis is relatively complex but quite definable -- an excellent 3 - 6 month task for a senior retired executive and a great learning experience for two or three MBA's. I'm sure there are dozens of such issues that could benefit quite quickly from this approach.

Suggestion #3 Add basic management skills training to NPR Training initiative (being developed)

In summary, Mr. President, we are suffering greatly from the lack of diversity represented by the country's professional general management.

We extoll the virtues of the free enterpriser, the entrepreneur, business like practices, opening international trade. We debate issues and pass laws that have a massive effect on these issues, and we are working hard to change the government's own way of doing business. Yet the halls and offices of government are almost completely void of the men and women who have created and who day-to-day make that system work.

I am convinced we need an infusion of these skills, experiences and thought processes as we move forward to make significant changes in the process of government via the NPR recommendations.

Voting Rights Under Siege

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 has helped minority voters elect thousands of candidates of their choice in states where getting out the black vote once brought lynch mobs. Dramatic gains extended to the U.S. House of Representatives, where 39 African-Americans now sit — up 50 percent just from the 1990 redistricting and 1992 elections. But those gains are under perverse legal attack, encouraged by a wrongheaded Supreme Court opinion last June.

A 5-to-4 Supreme Court majority said one long, thin black-majority district in North Carolina had created "an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid" and was constitutionally suspect. It sent back for trial, scheduled for next month, a lawsuit by white voters who say their rights have been violated by a racial gerrymander.

The apartheid label was grossly misapplied to a districting plan that sent to Washington the state's first two black representatives since Reconstruction. Only a willful ignorance of history would allow any Supreme Court justice to assert that a law that did so much to integrate politics is, in fact, an instrument of separation.

A century ago Court doctrines like "separate but equal" killed post-Civil-War reforms before they could operate. If the Federal courts close down the voting rights revolution in full flower, they will commit a comparable historic injustice. Moreover, they will stand Congressional intent on its head by using a law designed to extend minority rights as an instrument to destroy those rights.

In the days of segregation, Southern whites and the courts did not care how oddly a district was shaped, so long as it diluted black voting strength. Now, with increasing black representation in Congress, this Court is suddenly asking the states and the Justice Department to provide reasons that have nothing to do with race for the shape of the districts. Although it is easy to lampoon some of the lines, even the long, thin district that runs along an interstate highway has its own political logic: to connect several cities and towns into an urban district. North Carolina has balanced its urban, rural and mixed constituencies in a way that deserves the judiciary's respectful attention.

Congress, too, deserves more respect than the Supreme Court is giving it. Initially hopeful that the 1965 voting law would swiftly take racial bias out of Southern politics, Congress found it necessary to renew — and strengthen — the act in 1970, 1975 and 1982. The law now contemplates that some states will need its remedies well into the next century.

Yet the Court, or at least a narrow majority, behaves as though the remedial work has been accomplished and that the aggrieved parties are now the white voters who have enjoyed decades of extralegal advantage.

The Court will soon be revisiting cases from North Carolina and other states. When it does, let it think twice before declaring that Southern legislatures should be allowed, once again, to draw districts that will dilute black votes and guarantee all-white delegations in Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1994

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2.17.94

21

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2/14/94

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/17/94 ab

94 FEB 16 P5:39

MACK,

Pursuant to your request, I consulted with Joel Klein and John Podesta about Lu Bloch who is the subject of the attached article the President sent you. Podesta said that the matter was a legal one. Klein said he would talk to Bernie. Bernie said that he would discuss this himself with the President this week and let us know what happens.

TOBACK

Skip
Thanks
[illegible]
cc ~~[illegible]~~

② P otus P

B

① Mr. President

Per your request and concern. — a little bit of a legal run-around from Bernie & Joel. Mack

Mark/GS

This is the piece I mentioned - [illegible] Ron B [illegible]

Marshall Arisman

and gangs are considered normal.

At Delancey Street, on the other hand, Albert had to live cooperatively with others, learn to read, admit responsibility for the harm he caused, earn his keep and make restitution to society. Not everyone here succeeds, of course, but most do: graduates include realtors, contractors, a deputy sheriff and even a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Every person "three strikes and you're out" puts behind bars would cost the taxpayers about $1 million (assuming a 35-year stay), and that is only the direct cost of building the cell and caring for the prisoner. We will also pay to support their children on welfare. Every person at Delancey Street costs the taxpayers nothing, and residents learn to care for their own children and pay their own taxes.

If building more prisons made our streets safe, it would merit a large investment. But it has failed to do so. In the last decade, California's prison population has increased 400 percent, its corrections budget 500 percent, yet violent crime is up 40 percent. No credible study concludes that more imprisonment means less crime.

We are no longer dealing with a few bad apples. Too many people are now too many generations into criminal behavior. Prison will not deter them, because they do not consider the consequences of their actions. They have been inculcated by abuse, violence and poverty at every level. This does not excuse their behavior; it intensifies the need to change it.

The only tough and smart response to crime is to break the cycle of it. [illegible] responsible and productive

Public & Private

ANNA QUINDLEN

A Woman Scorned

It's a sad but familiar story, the story of the discarded executive wife and the small family business of which she was once a part.

The division of labor was this: He would have an important job, leading to ever more important ones. And to make sure that this would be so, she would give dinner parties, care for their children and their home, participate in the right charities, construct a life of shared privilege and success.

And then he ditched her. Perhaps a new wife reaped the benefits of all the climbing. Perhaps she wound up with little more than a big house she could no longer afford to heat. In any event, the life she had known was kaput.

This is a variation on that story. But Lucille Stephenson Bloch is not a woman discarded by her husband, although the two have agreed to divorce. She was jilted by the United States of America, and she is madder than hell.

Mrs. Bloch, 58, was for nearly 35 years the wife of Felix Bloch, the former State Department official who, in 1989, was described in news reports as a spy for the Russians, one of the highest-ranking American diplomats suspected of espionage since Alger Hiss. Beginning with the evening when ABC led the news with a "re-enactment" of two men passing a briefcase full of secrets on the street, Mrs. Bloch's life as a private citizen disintegrated.

She and her husband were followed everywhere by F.B.I. agents and reporters. Her home was bugged, her phone tapped. By the time the Viennese hooker who said Felix liked rough trade weighed in, the case was such a circus that when the Blochs went to visit their daughter at her suburban home, neighbors watched from lawn chairs and children sold lemonade.

Restoring Lu Bloch's reputation.

Although she says she cooperated fully with the Government and knew nothing of any espionage, Lu Bloch lost many of her friends, as well as the job she'd found after the couple's return to the United States from Vienna. Although Felix Bloch has never been formally charged with anything, he lost his job and was stripped of his health benefits and pension. Most recently he has worked as a bus driver.

But what of his wife, who considers herself to have been an unpaid employee of the Government? Although she graduated from the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins, Mrs. Bloch knew it was futile to pursue a career as a diplomat, not only because it was virtually impossible for a woman 35 years ago, but because of Felix's ca-and gangs are considered normal.

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The only tough and smart response to crime is to break the cycle of it. The more responsible and productive people we can build now, the fewer prisons we will have to build later. □

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So she followed him to Dusseldorf and Caracas, Singapore and West Berlin, putting on white gloves and calling on the ambassador's wife, giving dinners for visiting dignitaries, sitting on committees, balancing her husband's Teutonic hauteur with her easy, outgoing Southern charm.

"I've taken more shopping trips with the Secretary of State's wife than I care to remember," says Mrs. Bloch with a throaty laugh.

Foreign Service wives — spouse is the preferred word now, but the truth is that in those days they were all women, all wives — were adjuncts in the diplomatic corps. A survey once showed that some spent more than 40 hours a week in unpaid work. Lu Bloch considers that she was a hard-working State Department employee who has never done nor been accused of doing anything wrong, and that the least she deserves is her share of what would have been her husband's pension and health benefits.

But more than that, she wants her reputation restored. She has hectored members of Congress and Government officials, and the only definitive response she has gotten was from Sheila F. Anthony, an Assistant Attorney General: "The F.B.I. does not provide 'formal exoneration' of persons who are or who may have been at any time of investigative interest."

Kafkaesque has become the most overused word in the literary lexicon, but there's no better for that statement. They follow you, they tap your phone, they give the world reason to believe you are a traitor to your country. And then they walk away, leaving you to live with the stink of suggestion. And secondhand, at that: guilt as community property.

"I would like somebody to stand up and say 'Lu Stephenson Bloch is an innocent woman,'" says Mrs. Bloch. Under the circumstances any of us would expect the same. This story shows that that's not how our Government behaves, that it can dismiss a woman who has served it well just as summarily as any mean-spirited mate. And with as little care and compassion. □

...rner

How about a "New York is cooking" campaign for the next four years? Invite great chefs, and home cooks from all the neighborhoods, to make guest appearances. By the way, it's a waste of time to forage in Central Park for the herbs and wild greens and mushrooms that mavens hunt up. But otherwise use New York State products, especially wine, when possible.

Don't use the official city car to go to Balducci's. Big trouble. I know.

If you want to dodge nudniks who angle for invitations, tell them the only tables free are at 6 o'clock and 10.

Important: To relieve the dullness political heavies can bring to dinner, let Andrew eat with the grownups. □

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/17/94

TO: Mark Gearan

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

[redacted]

103-171 (203!?!)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

The White House Conference on Aging was initially authorized under the terms of PL ~~103-~~ 102-375 ~~117~~, The Older Americans Act Amendments of 1992. On December ~~3~~ 2, 1993, President Clinton signed PL ~~203-375~~, The Older Americans Act Technical Amendments of 1993, which call for the covening of the Conference for not later than May 31, 1995.

In a May 25, 1993 speech during an Older Americans Month ceremony at the White House, the President referred to the White House Conference on Aging as a commitment to "keeping faith with the senior citizens of this country."

On October 22, 1993, the White House announced the appointment of an Executive Director for the White House Conference on Aging and in their press release described the White House Conference on Aging as "a focal point for the development of national policy on aging issues."

The Congress in the authorizing legislation identified the main purposes of a White House Conference to include increasing public awareness about the interdependence of generations; examine common problems between the generations; develop recommendations to improve coordination of Federal, State and local policies for the aging.

The President in calling a White House Conference for 1995 will be restoring the tradition of such conferences which was first established in 1961 under President Eisenhower ~~Kennedy~~. The tradition was continued with a 1971 conference. The conference in 1981 was considered too ?politicized and the Bush Administration failed to call the scheduled 1991 conference. [But on 6/3/91 Bush announced that a conf. would be held in 1993.]

The White House Conference on Aging provides a special opportunity for the President to demonstrate his commitment to the present and future concerns of senior citizens. The mandate of the White House Conference on Aging is to produce recommendations for aging policy to span the next decade. The 1995 White House Conference on Aging therefore will not only be the final for the century, it will also be the first to focus on the explosive growth predicted for the aging population in the 21st century.

2/17/94 Note for the record;

Did someone suffering senile dementia write/approve this release? Does anyone care? Does no one check? Guess not.

S. Emery

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release: February 17, 1994

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

President Clinton announced today that he is ~~formally~~ calling for a White House Conference on Aging to be covened in May of 1995.

"I am pleased to resume the proud traditions of White House Conferences on Aging begun by President ~~John F. Kennedy~~ in 1961," said the President, noting that there has not been a White House Conference on Aging since 1981.

should be Dwight Eisenhower

"The fact that this will be the last White House Conference on Aging of the twentieth century makes this one even more significant."

Under the terms of the Older Americans Act, which authorizes that such a Conference be held, a 25-member Policy Committee chosen jointly by the President and the Congress will be selected to work out the specifics of the Conference, including its agenda and the number of participants. Earlier in the fall, President Clinton announced his selction of Robert B. Blancato, formerly of the National ~~Italian~~ American Foundation and the former House Select Committee on Aging, to be the Executive Director of the White House Conference on Aging.

"An older America must soon face a new century," concluded the President. "A 1995 White House Conference on Aging allows us to plan for this challenge by working together to develop policy recommendations for the 21st century. We owe this to future generations."

double space

#

2/17 —
copies to
Maggie Williams
+ 1st Lady

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

Mack / GSteph
[illegible]
Pres Counsel [illegible]

February 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

FROM: JOHN D. PODESTA
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND STAFF SECRETARY

W. NEIL EGGLESTON
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

RE: WHITEWATER--DOLE REMARKS ON SEN. HUTCHINSON

On the Senate floor last Friday, Senator Dole made remarks about Senator Hutchinson's acquittal that may be of some use in the Whitewater matter. He stated:

> And hopefully this verdict today will set a valuable example--it is time to stop politically motivated legal harassment of public officials, whether they are Democrat or Republican. If a legitimate case can be made, that is one thing. But, as today's verdict indicates, these things can get out of hand. When the facts are not there to support a legitimate prosecution--no matter whether you are a Democrat or a Republican--it is nothing more than a politically motivated witch hunt. That is a shame, and it has to stop.

Cong. Rec. S 1520 (Feb. 11, 1994).

W.N.E.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 1994

Hon. MAJOR OWENS,
Hon. CASS BALLENGER,
Subcommittee on Select Education and Civil Rights, Committee on Education and Labor, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. OWENS AND MR. BALLENGER: We are in receipt of your February 4, 1994 letters seeking a clarification of congressional intent in H.R. 2339 with regard to the sunset provision as it relates to a five year reauthorization for the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act.

We fully concur with your understanding of the policy in the bill regarding the above referenced provisions.

Sincerely,

TOM HARKIN,
Chair, Subcommittee on Disability Policy.
DAVID DURENBERGER,
Ranking, Subcommittee on Disability Policy.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the action by which the motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, my understanding is that there is now to be a period for morning business. We are awaiting clearance on one final matter regarding the Federal employees management legislation. Therefore, I will be pleased to yield the floor at this time.

I understand the Republican leader has a statement. And then when we get clearance on that matter, which I hope to be shortly, we will proceed to that.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 10 minutes each.

The Republican leader is recognized.

ACQUITTAL OF SENATOR KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I rise today to report some great news for the Senate which should be welcomed universally on both sides of the aisle. Our colleague from Texas, KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, was acquitted today of charges brought against her in a court in Fort Worth. This is great news for KAY and her husband Ray, great news for the people of Texas, and great news for the Senate.

My view has always been that the charges brought against Senator HUTCHISON were a politically motivated attempt at character assassination. The real crime here was letting fairness take a back seat to politics. Political show trials have no place in Texas, and no place in America. Today's acquittal confirms what we have been saying all along.

And hopefully this verdict today will set a valuable example—it is time to stop politically motivated legal harassment of public officials, whether they are Democrat or Republican. If a legitimate case can be made, that is one thing. But, as today's verdict indicates, these things can get out of hand. When the facts are not there to support a legitimate prosecution—no matter whether you are a Democrat or a Republican—it is nothing more than a politically motivated witch hunt. That is a shame, and it has to stop.

I hope that is one thing that comes out of this effort by this district attorney, who unsuccessfully a couple of times started a trial and today finally gave up.

I had the opportunity of speaking with Senator HUTCHISON about an hour ago. Obviously, she is elated, and should be, and feels she has been exonerated, as she has, and vindicated, as she has. And I know she looks forward to returning to the Senate when we come back from the recess.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues when I say we look forward to welcoming back this dedicated and talented public servant.

Mr. WARNER addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I commend our distinguished Republican leader. Our faith in our colleague from Texas never wavered a moment on this side of the aisle. Indeed, I think that sentiment was shared by many on the other side of the aisle. This woman in many respects has a badge of courage and firmness that I wish more of us had.

Mr. President, I would like now to be recognized as if in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, Wednesday evening, I was privileged to be included in the congressional leadership group that went to the White House to consult with the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet and other senior advisers on a range of foreign policy issues, but primarily those relating to Bosnia.

At that meeting, I expressed my concerns about an expanded use of air power in Bosnia. I have done that many times on this floor, most often in conjunction with our noted and experienced colleague, Senator MCCAIN.

I also expressed my belief that it is essential, and I repeat—it is essential—that the Congress at the earliest opportunity begin a full and thorough debate regarding the next evolution of the Bosnia policy. We should do that before committing our men and women of the Armed Forces to what appears to be a tragic and never-ending conflict.

Bosnia, in my judgment, poses one of the most complex political-diplomatic-military equations that we have had to face in recent time.

We have great compassion for the suffering of the Bosnian people, suffering which has been vividly portrayed to us through vivid television coverage. We are moved; we are concerned; we are compassionate. But we must not let our foreign policy be dictated by our emotions. We must carefully, patiently, and thoroughly assess what the strategic interests of this country are in that part of the world, and the extent to which we are willing to commit our Armed Forces and our tax dollars to resolve that conflict.

We must try to understand the complexity of the conflict. There is so little clarity. There are so few options. Yet, we are now faced with a new policy, a policy by which we are going to become more heavily committed militarily in that conflict. For some period of time, our naval forces, our air forces, and some small elements of other types of our military forces have been engaged in various noncombat missions in Bosnia. But now we are on the brink of involving ourselves in outright combat situations with the use of air power.

The Congress is now confronted with a situation with certain parallels to our experience in Somalia. From the time the Somalia operation was transferred to United Nations control in May 1993, the objectives of United States policy and the mission of United States military forces went through a series of evolutions.

Few in Congress expressed our views as we went from one evolution to the next. I have gone back and read the RECORD on this issue. One or two Members addressed this body, but we as a body really did not give that serious situation the attention it deserved, nor did we go on record with a vote and express ourselves with clarity, prior to the tragic events of October 3–4 in Somalia.

The Congress followed the proper course prior to the Persian Gulf conflict. I brought with me today the resolution that was adopted by this body, Senate Joint Resolution 2, where by a very narrow margin of but five votes, we expressed with clarity our intention to back the President of the United States and to give him the discretion as Commander in Chief to utilize force when and if he believed it was necessary in the Persian Gulf operation. Together with our allies, that operation was brought to a successful conclusion.

I return, however, to Somalia. Again, we had a series of policy evolutions, with very little attention given by the Congress to the charges. And then, on

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 2/17/94

TO:
BERNIE NUSSBAUM
JOEL KLEIN
NEIL EGGLESTON
HAROLD ICKES
MAGGIE WILLIAMS
BRUCE LINDSEY
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS

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

[redacted]

[redacted]

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY WHIP

CONGRESSMAN DAVID E. BONIOR
H-107, THE CAPITOL
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(202) 225-3130

94 FEB 17 P1:37

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Kathy Gille

FAX #: ~~456-2215~~ 456-2883

DATE: 2-16-94

COMMENTS:

The following contains 3 pages
(not including this cover sheet)

IV

103D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 360

Entitled "Resolution of inquiry".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1994

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. HUFFINGTON, Mr. TALENT, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. KIM, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. TORKILDSEN, and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Small Business, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service

---

RESOLUTION

Entitled "Resolution of inquiry".

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to furnish the House, within fourteen days, with the following information:

1. Since January 20, 1993, have you had any communication of any kind with any official, employee or detailee of the Small Business Administration concerning the Specialized Small Business Investment Company named Capital Management

Services, Inc. or a Mr. David Hale? If so, please provide a detailed list of all such communications.

2. Since January 20, 1993, has any White House employee had any communication of any kind with any official, employee or detailee of the Small Business Administration concerning the Specialized Small Business Investment Company named Capital Management Services, Inc. or a Mr. David Hale? If so, please provide a detailed list of all such communications.

3. Did you direct Mr. Bernard Nussbaum to inform officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or officials of the United States Park Police that they could not search the office or offices of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr. on or after July 20, 1993 because of a claim of executive privilege? If you did not, then who did?

4. What was the official job title of Mr. Vincent W. Foster, Jr.? What were Mr. Foster's official duties? During Mr. Foster's tenure at the White House, was he assigned any issues or matters involving national security?

5. Did Mr. Foster, during his tenure at the White House, have any of your personal or business records, or the personal or business records of any

other person unrelated to his official duties, in his White House office or in any other office he may have occupied in his official capacity? If so, why?

6. At the time that White House personnel were informed of Mr. Foster's death, who was placed in charge of Mr. Foster's office(s) and its contents? For the forty-eight hours after White House personnel learned of the death of Mr. Foster, would you provide the names and level of security clearance of all Government employees and any other individuals who entered Mr. Foster's office(s)? Who supervised these office visits? During the forty-eight hours after White House personnel learned of the death of Mr. Foster, were any materials removed from Mr. Foster's office(s)? If so, what was removed, who removed it, and how was it disposed of?

○

original card sent to HRC

OHA Positions on Reform Proposals

Tuggle
Exe Pres
Ohio
Hosp Assn

Medicare funding

OPPOSE $124 billion in cuts

Medicare program

SUPPORT a transition to managed care

Universal access to basic benefits

SUPPORT

Financing

SUPPORT broad-based funding

OPPOSE cuts in programs like Medicare, Medicaid

Health care purchasing

SUPPORT voluntary cooperatives, not mandatory

Employer mandates

SUPPORT but only at the federal level

Capitated payments

SUPPORT for managed care

Tort reform

SUPPORT at state and federal levels

Integrated provider networks

SUPPORT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17/94

Toward Health Care Reform: ASAP

[redacted]

Access for All

- Every citizen should have access to medically necessary health care services.
- Every citizen should have insurance that provides at least a basic set of common benefits.
- There should be sufficient physicians and hospitals to meet every community's health care needs, with an emphasis on primary and preventive care.

Simplified, Seamless System

[redacted]

- Health care services should be coordinated between providers.
- Paperwork should be simplified.
- Consumers should have an advocate to see that their medical needs are met.

Aligned Incentives

- Providers should be rewarded for promoting good health, not just treating illness and injury.
- Consumers should be rewarded for healthy behavior.
- Providers, payers and consumers should all have a stake in managing our health care resources.

Public Accountability

[redacted]

- Purchasers must have adequate information to ensure value for their health care dollars.
- Providers must have adequate information to gauge their performance.

~~THE [illegible]NT HAS SEEN~~ 2/17

THE WHITE HOUSE

~~Mark Gearan~~

Mr. President –

The attached article per our conversation. The article reflects the pre-trip press work of Media Affairs.

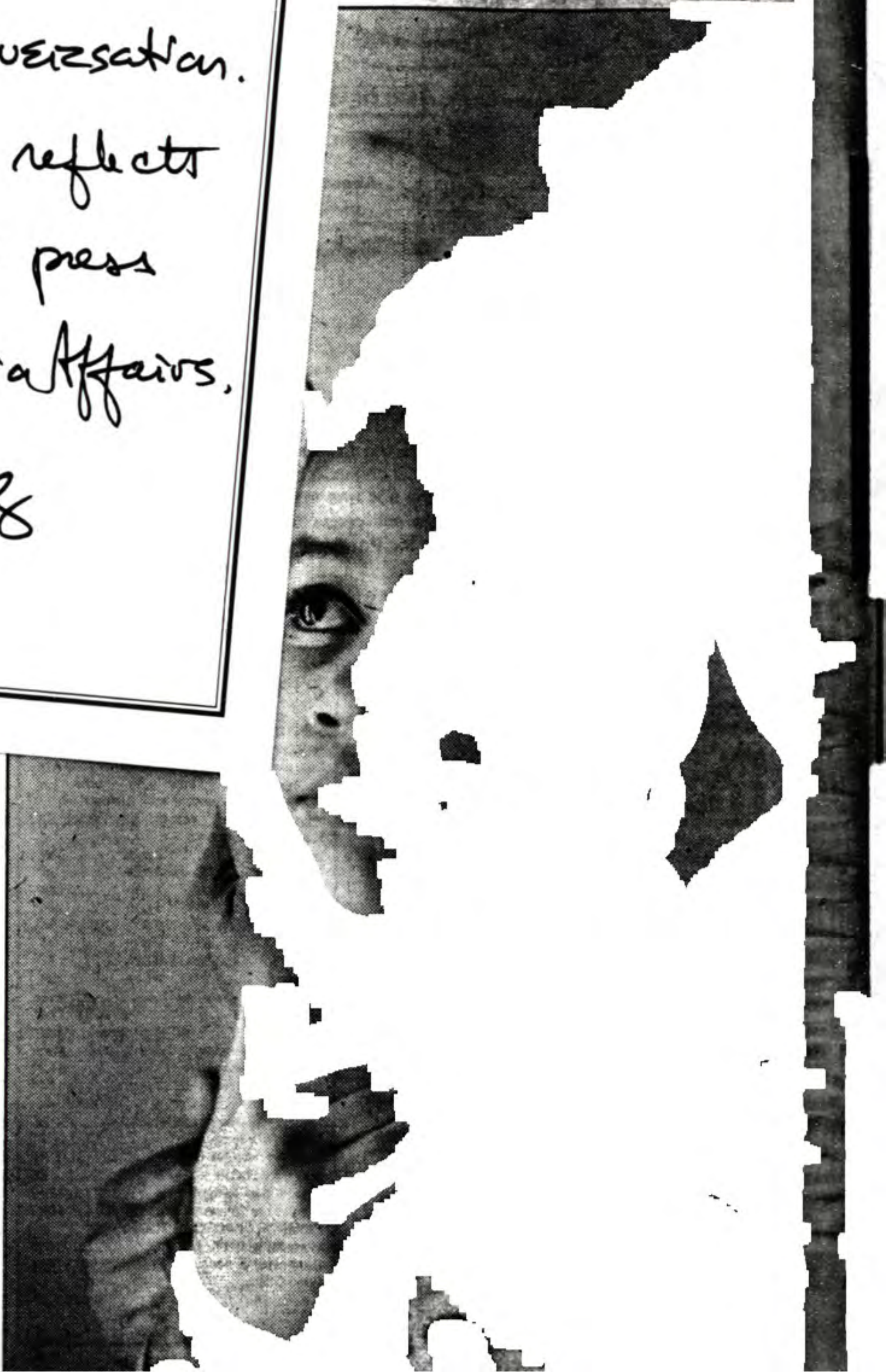
MG

t self-defense

PLAI

1994

LATE S



This loss is the toughest for speed skater Dan Jansen, columnist Bill Livingston. Page 1-D

Hockey

The U.S. hockey team faces a key game against Slovakia today. Page 5-D

TODAY ON TV

Highlights

- Plenty of features, including CBS anchor Paula Zahn trying her hand at hockey. **7-9 A.M., WJW CH. 8**
- The U.S. hockey team faces an almost must-win situation, when it takes on Slovakia. **1-6 P.M., TNT**
- Westlake's Jenni Meno and Todd Sand compete in the finals of the pairs figure skating, and Donna

~117

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1994

Mr. President:

Attached is a memo from Congressional affairs concerning Member contact in 1994. The plan is extremely ambitious. I have circulated it to Harold, Ricki, Maggie and Ann Stock.

Harold, Pat and Ricki met last night and are prepared, along with Maggie, to work out details within this general framework, pending your approval.

John Podesta

agree w/ this — Harold will be clear
w/ responsibility of this & [illegible]
w/ Pat whoever
else works [illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1994

94 FEB 9 P2:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Patrick Griffin
Susan Brophy
Steve Ricchetti

SUBJECT: Plan for Congressional Contact

The following is a plan for Member contact for the President. We have broken Members down into four categories: those who are consistent supporters of the President who require additional attention from the President; those who we want cultivated as the President's core supporters who are prepared to "walk through the fire with us"; those who require individual attention; and finally a list of members who are targeted because they have been identified as swing votes on health care and other issues.

In each category we are recommending specific activities, timetables and frequency of contact.

A. Consistent Supporters

There are 187 Members of the House and Senate who have supported the President on his major initiatives. (List attached)

We believe a strategy to engage these Members more frequently and in a social setting will continue to ensure their loyalty to the President.

We are recommending two sets of activities:

1. Five dinners with 40 Members and their spouses at each. It will require five weeks, one dinner per week, to accomplish our goal of inviting the President's most loyal supporters to the White House for a social function.

2. We also believe that these social events should be coupled with small substantive meetings with the President to establish an ongoing dialogue about the Administration's priorities. We recommend eleven meetings (one hour), with a maximum of fifteen Members in each, over the course of the next three months (one per week).

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

B. Fire Walkers

We are suggesting that the President develop a core group of supporters, upon whose advise and assistance he can rely over the long term. We have identified eleven Members of the Senate and thirty seven House Members with whom we believe the President can build durable and sustained personal relationships. This group will serve as the foundation of the President's support in Congress and will help the President be better informed about what is achievable legislatively.

Senators include: Mitchell, Ford, Daschle, Breaux, Rockefeller, Leahy, Pryor, Boxer, Dodd, Hollings and Reid. House Members include: House leadership (Foley, Gephardt, Bonior, Hoyer, Fazio, Kennelly, Derrick, Lewis and Richardson) and the following others - Eshoo, Durbin, Dicks, Mfume, Frost, Lowey, Hamilton, Murtha, Pelosi, Price, Synar, G. Miller, Becerra, DeLauro, Frank, Glickman, Gjedenson, Meek, Flake, Pastor and Rangel.

To accomplish this we recommend that one or more of the following activities be undertaken at least once a month:

1. Informal Friday night dinners;

2. Strategy sessions after work over cocktails in groups of five to eight Members, segregated by chamber; (One per week for six weeks will accommodate all of the Members listed above.)

3. Invitations to movies;

4. Camp David overnights in small groups.

C. Individual Attention

There are six Senators and eight House Members who we believe are so important to the President's political and legislative fortunes that they should be contacted by the President by phone on a weekly basis. In addition, individual meetings with each should be scheduled at least every other month.

This group includes Senators - Mitchell, Dole, Moynihan, Byrd, Kennedy and Breaux, in addition to Representatives - Foley, Gephardt, Rostenkowski, Dingell, Natcher, Stenholm, Brooks and Michel.

In addition, all of the Members listed above should be considered when invitations are extended for the following:

White House dinners for any purpose

Kennedy Center box

Golf

Tennis

Running

Movies

D. <u>Targeted Swing Members of Congress</u>

We have identified this list of Members, some organized by ideological group, for special attention because they represent the balance of power on health care and many other important pieces of legislation. We have listed targeted Republicans from the House and Senate, whom we and Majority Leader Mitchell believe have the potential to support the President.

Our approach to dealing with these Members is as follows: in the Senate, at a working breakfast or lunch, the President should meet with the following group: Exon, Johnston, Bryan, Nunn, B. Kerrey, Heflin, Robb, Kohl, Shelby, Lautenberg, Boren, Campbell and Lieberman. A separate meeting with the following key Republicans should be scheduled: Jeffords, Hatfield, Cohen, Danforth, Durenberger, Kassebaum and Chafee.

In the House we recommend that the President meet with the following four groups: Conservative Democratic Forum, Mainstream Forum, Single-Payer co-sponsors and targeted Republicans. Targeted Republicans include: Boehlert, Shays, Snowe, Lazio, Fish, Walsh, N. Johnson, S. Horn, Gilchrist, Houghton, Quinn, Ramstad, Upton, Roukema, Torkildsen, Regula and Ros-Lehtinen.

Mrs Z
Lou? Bereuter?

As the Speaker and House Majority Leader noted in the health care meeting this morning, we should be cautious in reaching out to these Republicans and our strategy needs to be coordinated with the leadership.

This would require six meetings over the course of the next two months.

E. <u>Health Care</u>

<u>Senate</u>

Senator Mitchell has recommended that the President meet in small groups with every Democratic Member and with key targeted Republicans . We recommend groups of seven with the following breakdown: four co-sponsors, one liberal and two moderate non-co-sponsors.

House

We will continue to meet with the Leadership and Chairmen on a regular basis to discuss legislative strategy for the duration of the Health Care debate. The general membership of the House will be accommodated by the Caucuses and other group meetings outlined in parts D and F.

This would require nine one hour meetings over the next two months.

F. Additional Outreach

To extend the outreach of this congressional relations strategy, we recommend that the President should also meet with the following caucuses and groups: Freshman, Hispanic, CBC and Women. This would require four meetings over the next two months.

G. '94 Elections

Minimally, we believe the President must also have two to three 1-hour meetings per month with members in marginal races from the House and Senate. Joan Baggett is outlining a specific strategy to accomplish this goal.

Yes — need to keep

H. Travel

This plan contemplates that Presidential, Vice Presidential and First Lady travel will be directed both toward targeted members for our Health Care strategy and in accommodating the '94 Campaign strategy outlined by Joan Baggett.

Lists of the groups and caucuses identified in this memo are attached.

Note: This entire strategy can be accomplished by dedicating 12 hours of Presidential time per week during the course of the next 2 1/2 months and can and should be repeated before the August recess.

MEMBERS VOTING WITH THE PRESIDENT 100 % OF THE TIME (AS OF 2/5/94):

Becerra (CA)
Berman (CA)
Brown (CA)
Bryant (TX)
Cardin (MD)
Dicks (WA)
Durbin (IL)
English (AZ)
Eshoo (CA)
Farr (CA)
Fazio (CA)
Flake (NY)
Ford (TN)
Frost (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hefner (NC)
Hoyer (MD)
Jefferson (LA)
Johnson (TX)
Kennedy (MA)
Kopetski (OR)
Lowey (NY)
Markey (MA)
Matsui (CA)
McDermott (WA)
Meek (FL)
Mineta (CA)
Moran (VA)
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi (CA)
Price (NC)
Reynolds (IL)
Rose (NC)
Rostenkowski (IL)
Roybal-Allard (CA)
Sawyer (OH)
Schroeder (CO)
Shepard (UT)
Studds (MA)
Swift (WA)
Torres (CA)
Wyden (OR)

MEMBERS VOTING WITH THE PRESIDENT 90 % OF THE TIME (AS OF 2/5/94):

Abercrombie (HI)
Ackerman (NY)
Andrews (TX)
Andrews (ME)
Applegate (OH)
Bacchus (FL)
Beilenson (CA)
Blackwell (PA)
Bonior (MI)
Borski (PA)
Brown (OH)
Brown (FL)
Byrne (VA)
Clay (MO)
Clayton (NC)
Clyburn (SC)
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers (MI)
Coyne (PA)
DeFazio (OR)
DeLauro (CT)
Dellums (CA)
Deutsch (FL)
Dixon (CA)
Edwards (CA)
Engel (NY)
Evans (IL)
Fields (LA)
Filner (CA)
Foglietta (PA)
Frank (MA)
Furse (OR)
Gejdenson (CT)
Gephardt (MO)
Gibbons (FL)
Glickman (KS)
Gonzales (TX)
Gordon (TN)
Gutierrez (IL)
Hamburg (CA)
Hinchey (NY)
Hoagland (NE)
Hochbrueckner (NY)
Hughes (NJ)
Jacobs (IN)
Kennelly (CT)
Kildee (MI)
Kleczka (WI)
Kreidler (WA)

90 % LIST CONT.

La Falce (NY)
Lantos (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (GA)
Lloyd (TN)
Manton (NY)
Mazzoli (KY)
McCloskey (IN)
McKinney (GA)
McNulty (NY)
Meehan (MA)
Menendez (NJ)
Mfume (MD)
Miller (CA)
Mink (HI)
Nadler (NY)
Neal (MA)
Olver (MA)
Owens (NY)
Payne (NJ)
Pickle (TX)
Reed (RI)
Richardson (NM)
Rush (IL)
Sabo (MN)
Sangmeister (IL)
Schumer (NY)
Scott (VA)
Serrano (NY)
Skaggs (CO)
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (IA)
Spratt (SC)
Stokes (OH)
Synar (OK)
Torricelli (NJ)
Towns (NY)
Tucker (CA)
Velazquez (NY)
Vento (MN)
Waters (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman (CA)
Wheat (MO)
Woolsey (CA)
Yates (CA)

CONSISTENT SENATE SUPPORTERS (AS OF 2/5/94):

Akaka (HI)
Bauchus (MT)
Biden (DE)
Bingaman (NM)
Boxer (CA)
Bradley (NJ)
Bumpers (AR)
Byrd (WV)
Conrad (ND)
Daschle (SD)
Deconcini (AZ)
Dodd (CT)
Dorgan (ND)
Exon (NE)
Feingold (WI)
Ford (KY)
Glenn (OH)
Graham (FL)
Harkin (IA)
Heflin AL)
Hollings (SC)
Inouye (HI)
Kennedy (MA)
Kerrey (NE)
Kerry (MA)
Kohl (WI)
Leahy (VT)
Levin (MI)
Lieberman (CT)
Mathews (TN)
Metzenbaum (OH)
Mikulski (MD)
Moseley-Braun (IL)
Murray (WA)
Pell (RI)
Reid (NV)
Riegle (MI)
Robb (VA)
Rockefeller (WV)
Sarbanes (MD)
Sasser (TN)
Simon (IL)
Wellstone (MN)
Woffrod (PA)

CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATIC FORUM
103RD CONGRESS:

Rep. Mike Andrews (TX)
Rep. Jim Bacchus (FL)
Rep. Scotty Baesler (KY)
Rep. James Barcia (MI)
Rep. Thomas Barlow (KY)
Rep. Tom Bevill (AL)
Rep. Bill Brewster (OK)
Rep. Glen Browder (AL)
Rep. Sherrod Brown (OH)
Rep. Bob Carr (MI)
Rep. Jim Chapman (TX)
Rep. Bob Clement (TN)
Rep. Gary Condit (CA)
Rep. Jim Cooper (TN)
Rep. Sam Coppersmith (AZ)
Rep. Robert Cramer (AL)
Rep. Buddy Darden (GA)
Rep. Nathan Deal (GA)
Rep. Butler Derrick (SC)
Rep. Peter Deutsch (FL)
Rep. Calvin Dooley (CA)
Rep. Glenn English (OK)
Rep. Karan English (AZ)
Rep. Pete Green (TX)
Rep. Gene Green ((TX)
Rep. Ralph Hall (TX)
Rep. James Hayes (LA)
Rep. Bill Hefner (NC)
Rep. Earl Hutto (FL)
Rep. Jay Inslee (WA)
Rep. Tim Johnson (SD)
Rep. Don Johnson (GA)
Rep. Ron Klink (PA)
Rep. Martin Lancaster (NC)
Rep. Larry LaRocco (ID)
Rep. Greg Laughlin (TX)
Rep. Marilyn Lloyd (TN)
Rep. Jill Long (IN)
Rep. Dave McCurdy (OK)
Rep. Paul McHale (PA)
Rep. David Minge (MN)
Rep. Sonny Montgomery (MS)
Rep. Stephen Neal (NC)
Rep. Bill Orton (UT)
Rep. Frank Pallone (NJ)
Rep. Lewis Payne (VA)
Rep. Tim Penny (MN)
Rep. Pete Peterson (FL)
Rep. Mike Prucker (MS)
Rep. Tim Roemer (IN)
Rep. Roy Rowland (GA)

Rep. Bill Sarpalius (TX)
Rep. Ike Skelton (MO)
Rep. Louise Slaughter (NY)
Rep. Charlie Stenholm (TX)
Rep. Dick Swett (NH)
Rep. John Tanner (TN)
Rep. Billy Tauzin (LA)
Rep. Gene Taylor (MS)
Rep. Ray Thornton (AR)
Rep. Karen Thurman (FL)
Rep. Tim Valentine (NC)

MAINSTREAM FORUM
103rd Congress

* NOTE: Official roster does not include any new members of Congress, although some appear below and are involved with the group.

Rep. Dave McCurdy - Chair
Rep. Michael Andrews
Rep. Rob Andrews
Rep. Doug Applegate
Rep. Jim Bacchus
Rep. James Barcia
Rep. Tom Bevill
Rep. Rick Boucher
Rep. Bill Brewster
Rep. Glen Browder
Rep. Bob Carr
Rep. Jim Chapman
Rep. Bob Clement
Rep. Ron Coleman
Rep. Sam Coopersmith
Rep. Gary Condit
Rep. Jim Cooper
Rep. Jerry Costello
Rep. Bud Cramer
Rep. Buddy Darden
Rep. Pat Danner
Rep. Chet Edwards
Rep. Pete Geren
Rep. Gene Green
Rep. Dan Glickman
Rep. Bart Gordon
Rep. James Hayes
Rep. Bill Hefner
Rep. Tim Holden
Rep. Jay Inslee
Rep. Tim Johnson
Rep. Ron Klink
Rep. Blanche Lambert
Rep. Larry LaRocco
Rep. Greg Laughlin
Rep. Bill Lipinski
Rep. Jill Long
Rep. Nita Lowey
Rep. David Mann
Rep. Alan Mollohan
Rep. Jim Moran
Rep. Jack Murtha
Rep. Steve Neal
Rep. Bill Orton
Rep. Frank Pallone
Rep. Lewis Payne
Rep. Tim Penny

Rep. Pete Peterson
Rep. JJ Pickle
Rep. Owen Pickett
Rep. Earl Pomeroy
Rep. Glen Poshard
Rep. David Price
Rep. Tim Roemer
Rep. Roy Rowland
Rep. Bill Sarpalius
Rep. Phil Sharp
Rep. Lynn Schenk
Rep. David Skaggs
Rep. Ike Skelton
Rep. Jim Slattery
Rep. John Spratt
Rep. Dick Swett
Rep. John Tanner
Rep. Gene Taylor
Rep. Ray Thornton
Rep. Karen Thurman
Rep. Tim Valentine
Rep. Chalie Wilson
Rep. Calvin Dooley
Rep. Glenn English
Rep. Martin Frost
Rep. Peter Hoagland
Rep. William Jefferson
Rep. Martin Lancaster
Rep. Louise Slaughter

MEASURE: HR1200
SPONSOR: McDermott (D-WA)
BRIEF TITLE: American Health Security Act of 1993.
INTRODUCED: 03/03/93
COSPONSORS: 90 (Dems: 89 Reps: 0 Ind: 1)

CURRENT COSPONSORS:

Abercrombie (D-HI)	Gibbons (D-FL)	Rahall(D-WV)
Ackerman(D-NY)	Gonzalez (D-TX)	Rangel(D-NY)
Andrews, T. (D-ME)	Gutierrez (D-IL)	Reynolds (D-IL)
Becerra (D-CA)	Hamburg (D-CA)	Richardson (D-NM)
Beilenson (D-CA)	Hilliard (D-AL)	Romero-Barcelo (D-PR)
Berman (D-CA)	Hinchey (D-NY)	Roybal-Allard (D-CA)
Bishop (D-GA)	Hochbrueckner(D-NY)	Rush (D-IL)
Blackwell (D-PA)	Johnson, E.B. (D-TX)	Sabo (D-MN)
Borski (D-PA)	Kennedy (D-MA)	Sanders (I-VT)
Brown, G. (D-CA)	LaFalce (D-NY)	Schumer (D-NY)
Clay, W. (D-MO)	Lantos (D-CA)	Scott (D-VA)
Clayton, E. (D-NC)	Lewis, John (D-GA)	Serrano (D-NY)
Clyburn (D-SC)	Maloney (D-NY)	Stark (D-CA)
Collins, B.R.(D-MI)	Manton (D-NY)	Stokes (D-OH)
Collins, C. (D-IL)	Markey (D-MA)	Studds(D-MA)
Conyers (D-MI)	Martinez (D-CA)	Swift (D-WA)
Coyne (D-PA)	McCloskey (D-IN)	Synar(D-OK)
de Lugo (D-VI)	McKinney (D-GA)	Thompson (D-MS)
Dellums (D-CA)	Meek (D-FL)	Torres (D-CA)
Dixon, J. (D-CA)	Miller, G. (D-CA)	Towns (D-NY)
Edwards, D. (D-CA)	Mink (D-HI)	Tucker (D-CA)
Engel (D-NY)	Moakley (D-MA)	Underwood (D-GU)
Evans (D-IL)	Murphy (D-PA)	Velazquez (D-NY)
Faleomavaega (D-AS)	Nadler (D-NY)	Vento (D-MN)
Farr (D-CA)	Norton (D-DC)	Washington (D-TX)
Flake (D-NY)	Oberstar (D-MN)	Waters (D-CA)
Ford, H. (D-TN)	Olver (D-MA)	Watt (D-NC)
Frank, Barney (D-MA)	Owens (D-NY)	Waxman(D-CA)
Furse (D-OR)	Payne, D. (D-NJ)	Woolsey (D-CA)
Gejdenson (D-CT)	Pelosi (D-CA)	Yates(D-IL)

NEWLY ELECTED HOUSE DEMOCRATS:

Rep. Scotty Baesler
Rep. Peter Barca
Rep. James Barcia
Rep. Tom Barlow
Rep. Thomas Barrett
Rep. Xavier Becerra
Rep. Sanford Bishop
Rep. Sherrod Brown
Rep. Corinne Brown
Rep. Leslie Byrne
Rep. Maria Cantwell
Rep. Eva Clayton
Rep. Jim Clyburn
Rep. Sam Coppersmith
Rep. Pat Danner
Rep. Nathal Deal
Rep. Peter Deutsch
Rep. Karan English
Rep. Anna Eshoo
Rep. Sam Farr
Rep. Cleo Fields
Rep. Bob Filner
Rep. Eric Fingerhut
Rep. Elizabeth Furse
Rep. Gene Green
Rep. Luis Guiterrez
Rep. Dan Hamburg
Rep. Jane Harman
Rep. Alcee Hastings
Rep. Earl Hilliard
Rep. Maurice Hinchey
Rep. Tim Holden
Rep. Jay Inslee
Rep. Don Johnson
Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson
Rep. Herbert Klein
Rep. Ron Klink
Rep. Mike Kriedler
Rep. Blance Lambert
Rep. Carolyn Maloney
Rep. David Mann
Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky
Rep. Paul McHale
Rep. Cynthia McKinney
Rep. Martin Meehan
Rep. Carrie Meek
Rep. Robert Menendez
Rep. David Minge
Rep. Jerrold Nadler
Rep. Earl Pomeroy
Rep. Mel Reynolds

Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard
Rep. Bobby Rush
Rep. Lynn Schenk
Rep. Robert Scott
Rep. Karan Shepherd
Rep. Ted Strickland
Rep. Bart Stupak
Rep. Frank Tejeda
Rep. Bennie Thompson
Rep. Karen Thurman
Rep. Walter Tucker
Rep. Nydia Velazquez
Rep. Melvin Watt
Rep. Lynn Woolsey
Rep. Albert Wynn

Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues
103rd Congress

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Rep. Olympia Snowe R-ME

Secretary: Rep. Cardiss Collins D-IL
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Rep. Nancy Pelosi D-NY
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Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard D-CA
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Rep. Karen Shepherd D-UT
Rep. Louise Slaughter D-NY
Rep. Karen Thurman D-FL
Rep. Jolene Unsold D-WA
Rep. Nydia M. Velazquez D-NY
Rep. Maxine Waters D-CA
Rep. Lynn Woolsey D-CA

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103rd Congress

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Rep. Kika de la Garza (D-TX)
Rep. Ron de Lugo (D-VI)
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103rd Congress

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Lucien Blackwell - Pennsylvania
Carol Moseley Braun - Illinoid
Corrine Brown - Florida
William Clay - Missouri
Eva Clayton - North Carolina
James Clyburn - South Carolina
Barbara-Rose Collins - Michigan
Cardiss Collins - Illinois
John Conyers, Jr. - Michigan
Ronald V. Dellums - California
Julian C. Dixon - California
Cleo Fields - Louisiana
Floyd Flake - New York
Harold Ford - Tennessee
Gary Franks - Connecticut -- Republican
Alcee Hastings - Florida
Earl Hilliard - Alabama
Eleanor Holmes Norton - District of Colimbia
William J. Jefferson - Louisiana
Eddie Bernice Johnson - Texas
John Lewis - Georgia
Cynthia McKinney - Georgia
Carrie P. Meek - Florida
Kweisi Mfume - Maryland
Major R. Owens - New York
Donald M. Payne - New Jersey
Charles B. Rangel - New York
Mel Reynolds - Illinois
Bobby Rush - Illinois
Robert C. Scott - Virginia
Louis Stokes - Ohio
Bennie Thompson - Mississippi
Edolphus Towns - New York
Walter Tucker, III - California
Craig A. Washington - Texas
Maxine Waters - California
Melvin Watt - North Carolina
Alan Wheat - Missouri
Albert Wynn - Maryland

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 15 P5:03

February 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Gene Sperling

Subject: Economic Talking Points

Gore

We put out talking points on Friday to the members of Congress going home so that they had the facts they needed to talk about their role and ours in bringing about a declining deficit and an improving economy.

We did three documents. The first starts with a page that lays out the main facts on the budget agreement passed last year as well as this budget. Then it has a page on tax fairness. Quotes from H&R Block and others are used for validation of the fact that only the most well-off are facing higher rates. The H&R Block analysis has a nice break down: the top 1.2% pay higher income tax rates; 82.2% pay the same, and 16.6% get a tax cut from the EITC.

The third page of the first document shows what we have done on key investments from Bush's last budget (FY93) to the FY95 budget you just proposed. By showing the two year differential, it shows more clearly how much key investments have gone up under your first two budgets and decisively answers those who claim that our budgets have been similar to those that the past Administration might have proposed.

The second document is simply an up-to-date list of the signs of an improving economy -- with facts from the CEA and other economists in the Administration.

The third document has 7 quotes I have collected that explicitly validate the connection between your economic plan and the improving economy. These quotes are all from non-partisan sources. Greenspan, who some try to give all the credit to, clearly states that the deficit reduction package is at least substantially responsible for lower interest rates. The quotes from the Lehman Brothers weekly report of January 10, 1994 are exceptional. I added quotes from today's Washington Post editorial -- which is excellent.

THE STRENGTHENING ECONOMY IN 1993

SUMMARY

ECONOMIC RENEWAL: Passage of the President's economic plan has already started a period of economic renewal by putting our economy on a stronger footing by replacing a shaky economy with a solid recovery, led by investment in business and housing, and resulting in strong job creation.

The President's deficit reduction plan has led to lower interest rates, which has fueled investment that has strengthened our economy and led to stronger job creation.

Quite simply: the deficit is coming down, interest rates are low, inflation is low. At the same time economic growth is up, consumer confidence is up and investment and job growth are all up.

While too many families and communities are still hurting, there is no question that the President's economic plan is helping to put the nation on a sounder economic course.

- Nearly 2 million jobs were created in one year, including 1.7 million private sector jobs -- 70% more private sector jobs in one year than were created in the previous four years. We can create 2 million more in 94.'

- The lowest deficits as a percentage of national income since 1979 have led to historic low interest rates that means:

  - business investment is up 18% in 1993

  - business equipment investment is growing a seven times the pace of the last four years, housing starts are up 25%;

  - Consumer confidence is up about 30 percent over the past two months;

  - and 5 million American families have been able to refinance their homes -- many saving between $1000–$2000 a year.

1. JOBS: **IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THIS ADMINISTRATION, THE ECONOMY HAS CREATED NEARLY 2 MILLION MORE JOBS. WE ARE CONFIDENT WE CAN CREATE "2 MILLION MORE IN 94'"**

- The President is on track to seeing that the economy creates 8 million jobs in four years. The economy created nearly 2 million jobs (1.9 million) in the first full year.

- In the first year of the Administration, the economy created 1.7 million private sector jobs --- 70% more in one year than were created over four years. This means that the economy is now creating over 145,000 private sector jobs per month, seven times the rate of the previous four years.

- There are two standards now for measuring unemployment: the traditional one and the new one implemented last month. By either standard, the unemployment rate has dropped at least full 1% since December 1992. (Old standard: they have fallen from 7.3% 12/92 to 6.3% 1/94. New Standard: they have fallen from 7.9 12/92, to 6.7% for 1/94)

- Four straight months of increasing manufacturing jobs.

2. HISTORIC LOW INTEREST RATES: **THE PRESIDENT'S DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN HAS LED TO HISTORICALLY LOW INTEREST RATES THAT HAVE FUELED NEW INVESTMENT:**

- **10 Year Rates:** When President Clinton was elected 10 year interest rates were at 6.97. Today they are nearly a full point lower at near 5.9.

- **30 Year Rates:** When President Clinton was elected, 30 year rates were at 7.76. Today they are over a full point lower at 6.4.

- **Mortgage Rates**: Down a full point from about 8.29 to 7.0% - 7.2 -- a 25 year low.

3. LOW INTEREST RATES **DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR DEFICIT REDUCTION PLAN ARE SPURRING AN INVESTMENT-LED RECOVERY**

- **Business Investment.** Over the past year, real business spending on equipment is up 18.4% - this is the fastest pace since 1972.

- **Housing**. Housing starts are 25% above their July level and single family starts are at their highest level in 15 years.

  - Construction spending for single family homes, in real terms, is at its highest level since the data began almost 30 years ago.

  - To date, existing home sales in 1993 were the highest recorded in 14 years. Existing home sales also hit a record level in December -- 4.49 million units -- the highest number since the data began 25 years ago.

  - Late payments on mortgages were at a 19-year low, due to the low interest rates.

- As a result of low rates, more than 5.4 million Americans have refinanced their homes. For a family with a $100,000 mortgage saving 2 percentage points, that would mean $1700 a year pre-tax.

• **Durable Goods**. Household durable goods purchases were 11 percent higher than the fourth quarter of 1992. This is one of the biggest annual increases in a decade.

• **Auto Sales.** Automobiles and light trucks in 1993 have been selling at the highest rate since 1990. Sales of domestic light vehicles were 8 percent higher in 1993 than they were in 1992.

4. INFLATION IS AT HISTORIC LOWS:

- Core CPI (excluding food and energy prices) rose at the lowest rate for a full year since 1972, just 3.2% from December 1992 to December 1993.

- Core PPI inflation over the year was just 0.4%, the smallest increase since the government started measuring this series (1974) and the time of price controls.

5. *MANUFACTURING* SECTOR STRENGTHENING

- A strong sign of expansion in manufacturing, the National Association of Purchasing Management's index in January rose strongly up to 57.7 percent, its highest level in nearly one year.

- December factory orders climbed a strong 1.2%, with broad-based gains in nearly every major industry group.

6. *CONSUMER CONFIDENCE* IS PICKING UP

- The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence index is up nearly 40% over the past three months. As the newspapers reported, the Michigan index reached its highest level in January in more than 4 years, rising almost 15 points in December and January.

- More consumers in December reported favorable prospects for the nation's economy than had since 1989.

7. RETAIL SALES

- Sales rose nearly 7 percent in 1993 -- and nine out of the last ten months.

8. LEADING INDICATORS LOOKING UP

- Leading indicators were up 0.7% in December, the fifth straight increase. The 1.4% quarterly increase was the largest quarterly increase in 10 years.

To the President - FYI
Mack, 1am

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2/17

STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

94 FEB 15 P7:43

ANN W. RICHARDS
GOVERNOR

February 9, 1994

The Honorable Hazel O'Leary
Secretary of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Madam Secretary:

I appreciate your call this morning about the SSC termination plan that the Department of Energy sent to the Hill yesterday. I was relieved to learn that this preliminary plan would be changed as necessary by agreements reached with the State of Texas.

As you know, the report that was sent to the Congress does not include any payment to Texas and does not contemplate any future activity at the site.

In your meeting with me last week, we agreed that a draft would be given to Texas' representatives and that our attorneys and staff would work with yours to structure the package of termination payments, payments to Texas, and future projects at the site.

Your staff and mine were to meet and work through these issues together. There is no possible way that a phone call from your office to our attorneys could resemble the detailed consultation that we discussed in our meeting last week.

You have assured me and other state officials that Texas would be repaid, and we have relied on your personal committment. You have assured me and other state officials that there would be future projects at the site.

As you know, this situation could not be more serious for me and for my State; we will need your continuing best efforts in resolving these issues.

Sincerely,

Ann Richards

ANN W. RICHARDS
Governor

Ar memo to Leon Panetta
cc: Bob Rubin
B.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1994 94 FEB 15 P6:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: **MACK McLARTY**

FROM: **PAUL TOBACK** PT

SUBJECT: **FOLLOW-UP WITH SHREVEPORT POLICE CHIEF PRATOR**

Pursuant to your request, I contacted Shreveport Police Chief Stephen Prator who you met when you were in Louisiana. Chief Prator is interested in obtaining both Weed and Seed money and money for hiring new police officers from the supplemental budget appropriation. Both of these disbursements are handled by the Justice Department which has processes in place to handle the selection of recipients.

I talked to Marcia Hale who is already working on requests from other cities. She agreed to work directly with Chief Prator and he is going to call her this afternoon.

Chief Prator was thrilled that we had called to follow-up. He said that although he is interested in doing what he can to obtain new police-related money for Shreveport, the fact that he got a call back was just as important even if Shreveport does not end up getting any new money.

cc. Marcia Hale

Maybe we can
at least do our —
is Weed + Seed easier?

STEPHEN W. PRATOR
CHIEF OF POLICE
SHREVEPORT POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE (318) 226-5800
FAX (318) 226-6078

P. O. DRAWER P
SHREVEPORT, LA. 71161-0040

The Center for Democracy

1101 15th Street, N.W.
Suite 505
Washington, D.C. 20005
202/429-9141
FAX: 202/293-1768

②✓ Dere

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

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Mack — Nancy Soderberg brought this and several similar incidents with Jeff to my attention today — Phil

94 FEB 14 P4:44

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Larry Rossin, National Security Council
FROM: Caleb McCarry, Vice President, Americas Programs CM
SUBJECT: Jeffrey Watson

As you know, The Center for Democracy has been facilitating a visit to Washington by a delegation of Haitian parliamentary and political leaders. We have been coordinating this effort at the request of Ambassador William Swing, the State Department Haiti Working Group and the UN Mission to Haiti. At approximately 11:00 p.m. last night, we returned to the Vista Hotel with the Haitian delegation. A young man was in the lobby waiting to speak to Chamber of Deputies President Frantz Robert Mondé. The man identified himself as "Jeffrey Watson from the White House."

Mr. Watson, who described himself as "an advisor to President Clinton," had phoned Mr. Mondé in the morning and met with him for an hour-and-a-half last night. Mr. Watson pressed Mr. Mondé for details on his proposals and views on the crisis. Mr. Watson offered to set-up a private appointment for Mr. Mondé with Vice President Gore. I introduced myself to Mr. Watson to get him to identify himself. When I asked him what department of the White House he worked for, he replied, "Just the White House." At 12:30 a.m., I interrupted the meeting by asking that our interpreter stop working.

We do not know who Mr. Watson is or why he pursued this meeting with Mr. Mondé. Mr. Mondé told several people that he now has a "special friend" in the White House who would be getting him in to see Vice President Gore.

cc: Michael Kozak, Haiti Working Group, State Department

Mack — He does have Haitian friends in WH — believer WH was too outside contacts — we need a way to deal w/ WH — B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

Lloyd N. Cutler

An Unbalanced Constitution

Fast forward toward 1997. Just before adjourning for the 1994 election campaign, Congress approves the Balanced Budget Amendment. The amendment is ratified by the necessary 38 states and becomes effective in 1996. In February 1997, the president submits the first balanced budget to Congress since 1968, and in April Congress approves it.

But in August, another large earthquake occurs in Los Angeles, and Florida is hit by another humongous hurricane. The repair bill is estimated at $100 billion. In September, the Federal Reserve and the Treasury tell us that we are in another recession, and that the estimated revenues on which the balanced budget is based will fall short by $100 billion. Federal borrowings are already close to the statutory debt ceiling.

The president reviews these unexpected developments and asks Congress to take three steps: to raise taxes by $100 billion, to raise the debt ceiling by $100 billion and to appropriate $100 billion to assist California and Florida to rebuild. These measures and the revenue shortfall will create a $100 billion budget deficit for fiscal 1998 (about 1.5 percent of GNP) and increase the national debt by $100 billion.

The president's plan is supported by strong Congressional majorities, 59 to 41 in the Senate and an even larger margin in the House. But under the Balanced Budget Amendment, the plan cannot become law because only 59 percent of the 100 members of the Senate have voted yea, as compared to the 60 percent required by the amendment. They are very stubborn fellows, these 41 senators who voted nay, and they refuse to budge. They believe that mere earthquakes, hurricanes and recessions do not justify unbalancing the budget. They block the president's proposal to amend the budget resolution to authorize a $100 billion deficit, and they block lifting the debt ceiling. They propose instead that other government expenditures be cut by $200 billion to cover the revenue shortfall and the disaster assistance to California and Florida. But a majority of one or both houses is unwilling either to do this or to raise taxes by $200 billion.

Fanciful? Not in the least. All of this could easily happen if the Balanced Budget Amendment is approved. Since neither taxes nor the national debt could be raised, the government's only remaining means of restoring a balanced budget would be to slash $200 billion from all other expenditures—more than 15 percent of the total budget and more than 25 percent of what is left after interest payments and defense. Apart from the individual hardships such a sudden and drastic cut would cause, its impact on an economy already in recession would be disastrous. And if Congress proved unable to form either the simple majorities needed to cut expenditures by $200 billion or the 60 percent supermajorities needed to carry out the president's plan, we would face an unprecedented constitutional crisis, which the courts would be powerless to resolve.

For more than two centuries, our Constitution has wisely provided for majority rule in Congress. Madison called majority rule "the fundamental principle of free government," which would be "reversed" if legislative "power would be transferred to the minority" (The Federalist, No. 58). The Constitution makes only five exceptions for which a supermajority vote (two-thirds of those present) is required: the Senate's advice and consent to a treaty and its vote on judgments of impeachment, the override of a presidential veto, the expulsion of a representative or senator and a proposed amendment of the Constitution. In all other cases, a simple majority of those present suffices.

The Balanced Budget Amendment would depart from this fundamental principle. Except in cases of armed conflict, it would require a three-fifths vote of all members in each house (not just three-fifths of those present) to waive the requirement of a balanced budget. It would require a majority vote of all members of each house (not just a majority of those present) to increase revenues. It would provide new opportunities for deadlock when we have far too many already. It would constitutionalize minority rule.

Supermajority approval may be a reasonable price to pay to guard against treaties, laws vetoed by the president or constitutional amendments that do not command a broad consensus, because the defeat of such measures at least maintains the status quo. But if a constitutionally required supermajority to unbalance the budget cannot be formed, the majority would be frustrated, the legislative process would be paralyzed, and the government would be unable to respond to clear national needs. A mere statute imposing budget discipline can be promptly changed by a simple majority vote if an unanticipated crisis arises. But a constitutional amendment that gives blocking power to a minority could only be repealed by another amendment requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses and the approval of 38 states. This would take years—perhaps decades—to achieve. Members who value constitutional principle should think twice about putting future Congresses into a box from which even Houdini could not escape.

The writer, a Washington lawyer, was White House counsel in the Carter administration.

Go
Slew show
to Congress
& to [illegible]

THE WASHINGTON POST WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1994

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17

THE NATION

Clinton takes stand for gay rights

By Debbie Howlett
USA TODAY

President Clinton has added fuel to the battle over gay rights with a letter condemning the flurry of anti-gay referendums cropping up nationwide.

"Those who would legalize discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or any other grounds are gravely mistaken about the values that make our nation strong," Clinton wrote to the Victory Fund, the nation's top gay political fund-raising group.

Activists Tuesday called it the strongest support for gay rights ever by a sitting president.

The Feb. 14 letter shows that "we are not alone," said William Waybourn of the Victory Fund.

In a reference to Christian right supporters of anti-gay initiatives, Waybourn said: "Lesbians and gay men are fighting a holy war. The president's backing brings a measure of hope to those who are fighting in the trenches."

The referendums — most seek to ban legal recognition and protection for homosexuals — are cropping up this year in 10 states. Colorado passed the first initiative in 1992.

Proponents of the measures say the president is merely repaying an old political debt.

"Clinton feels he owes them (gays) because of the $3.4 million they gave him in the campaign," said Lou Sheldon, whose Traditional Values Coalition is pushing for a ballot measure in Arizona.

Lon Mabon of the Oregon Citizens' Alliance — which is working on referendums in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada — suggested Clinton's letter disregards public sentiment.

"I don't believe that most Americans believe sodomy ... is an American value," said Mabon.

Some observers also wondered at the striking language on an issue that has hurt Clinton in the past.

"My gut reaction is, 'Why get involved?' " said Larry Berg, a political scientist at the University of Southern California. "But if he's talking about protecting rights he's probably on fairly firm ground."

Clinton wrote the letter in response to a request for his support in fighting the initiatives.

Gay activists were especially pleased with the part of the letter that said: "This is not an issue of 'special rights' for any one group. This is a battle to protect the human rights of every individual."

Arguments for anti-gay ballot initiatives are often couched in terms of opposing "special rights" for gays. "What we're dealing with here is not something like race or gender ... it's a sexual behavior. That's why we call it special rights," said Mabon.

Robert Bernstein of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays said Clinton's letter makes it clear the issue is not special rights.

"Those who claim our children are seeking special rights are speaking from ill-informed prejudice," said Bernstein.

Lesbian mom takes fight for her son to court today

By Carol J. Castaneda
USA TODAY

A lesbian mother whose toddler was taken from her because she's gay goes to court in Virginia today, with emotions on both sides running high.

Not only is the case thought to be the first of its kind, but it also has made national headlines because of an odd family twist: When Sharon Bottoms' lost her 2-year-old son, Tyler, custody was awarded to Kay Bottoms — Sharon's mother.

The saga began last September, when Henrico County Judge Buford Parsons ruled Sharon Bottoms was an unfit mother because she is a lesbian.

Now before the Virginia Court of Appeals, the case is being closely watched by conservative groups and gay and lesbian organizations because it's thought to be the first time a court awarded a third party custody because a parent is gay.

Most states have denied a gay parent custody in favor of a heterosexual parent on other grounds.

"I think everybody should be scared," says lawyer Suzanne Bryant of the National Lesbian and Gay Law Association. "Every parent (should) look at this case where a third party, nonparent was able to win custody over a parent. Virtually every state in the county recognizes that it's best for a child to live with their parent rather than a non-parent."

But conservative groups, who praised Parson's decision, say the case goes to the heart of traditional family values.

By Clement Britt, Richmond Times-Dispatch via AP

'A PARENTING ISSUE': Sharon Bottoms, left, and her lover, April Wade, with a photograph of Bottoms' 2-year-old son, Tyler.

> "I don't think I deserve having my son taken away from me because of who I am."
> — Sharon Bottoms

"It's not a homosexual vs. a heterosexual issue; it's a parenting issue," says Kristi Ham Rick of the Family Research Council, a conservative think tank. "A lesbian couple does not provide a child with good male and female (role) modeling."

The American Psychological Association, which filed a brief in the case, says a parent's sexual orientation should not be a primary factor in deciding any aspect of parental rights.

"People tend to think a child of a gay or lesbian is more likely to become gay or lesbian," says Clinton Anderson of the APA. Research, he says, "has found no evidence of that."

The case is not only a heralded custody issue, but it has torn apart mother and daugher.

"I don't feel like a true mother would have done this. I told her I would never forgive her," Sharon Bottoms says.

Because Bottoms lives with her companion, April Wade, the court does not allow her to take her son home when she sees him one day a week.

"I don't think I deserve having my son taken away from me because of who I am," says Bottoms, 23. "It tears me up."

Richard Ryder, Kay Bottoms' lawyer, says the grandmother usually took care of Tyler, and sought custody in December of 1992 after Wade called and said she could no longer see Tyler.

"Sharon had not been a mother to the child. She had no interest in the child. Kay was the mother," says Ryder.

Sharon Bottoms denies that.

No matter which side prevails in the appeals process, the other side is likely to take it on to the Virginia Supreme Court.

Mack
I told GS this
should have been
discussed w/ me —
B.

71

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/17/94

THE LIMITED, INC.

Mack– Summer [illegible]

SAMUEL P. FRIED
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL COUNSEL

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FAX 614 479 7188

C.C. George S. FW

RM

94 FEB 16 A8:51

February 15, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA

FROM: Richard Socarides RS

RE: The National Labor Relations Board package of nominees

Here is an update on where we stand with timing:

* We have arranged for meetings with the Senate Labor Committee minority staff for Peggy Browning, Charles Cohen and Fred Feinstein for tomorrow, Wednesday, February 16th. These sessions are part of our joint effort to avoid having to hold formal hearings.

* So far, no member of the Labor Committee has requested a hearing on the remaining nominees and Senator Kassebaum's staff has told me that they are fairly confident they will be able to persuade all the other Republican members to go along.

* The admittedly optimistic goal, if a hearing can be avoided, is to present the Browning, Cohen and Feinstein nominations to the Senate Labor Committee for mark-up on Wednesday, February 23rd (one week after their meetings with minority staff). This is the operative plan currently in effect and agreed to by both the Kennedy and Kassebaum staffs.

* How soon after mark-up the package of nominees could come up for full Senate floor action is under discussion. There has been talk about scheduling a vote by the full Senate on Friday, February 25th or for the week of Monday, February 28th, but at this point people are more focussed on the mark-up (the timing of which is not absolutely certain) than on the final vote.

* Prep sessions have been held with the Kennedy staff and Feinstein and Cohen. Browning will meet with them tomorrow before her session with the minority staff.

* Cohen meet with Senator Thurmond today. Apparently one of Cohen's law partners was at one time Thurmond's Administrative Assistant and he had called the Senator on Chuck's behalf. Thurmond said he would enthusiastically support Cohen but had one question for me: "How did the President come up with such a fine choice."

THE WHITE HOUS

WASHINGTON

2/15/94

John –

94 FEB 15 A10 : 13

Maggie has voted "no" on this Red Ribbon request. You and Phil have agreed to do. Message is in progress. Should we accept on behalf of POTUS alone? The event is 2/19/94.

Dan

2.15.94

MW ____
PL Yes
JP Yes 2.15.94

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY

Today's Date: January 27, 1994

Date of Request:	1/19/1994
Request for:	POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request:	Honorary Co-Chairmen/Presidential message
Requestor Name:	Ms. Betty Herron
Title:	President
Organization:	National Family Partnership (formerly National Federation of Parents for Drug/Free Youth) 11159 B South Towne Square St. Louis, Missouri 63123
Contact Tel. #:	314/845-1933
Event Date:	2/19/1994
Event Description:	NFP National Conference in Washington, DC. Would like to announce POTUS/FLOTUS acceptance as Honorary Co-Chairmen at that time.
Notes:	POTUS/FLOTUS served as Honorary Co-Chairs for 1993. NFP sponsors Red Ribbon Week, which aims to help cre... Susie Whitacre e... First Lady to ac...

Send copy of this to Carmen so that can begin message. Track status of message.
1/27/93 KMF.

Karen — This is very time sensitive — please keep me apprised Dan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/15/94

John -
Maggie and Phil have said "yes" to Arena Stage. You voted "no". Should we go ahead?

Sure

2.15.94

Dan

MW yes
JP NO 2/15/94
PL yes(?)

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY I

Today's Date: December 10, 1993

Date of Request:	10/28/1993
Request for:	POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request:	Honorary Chairs
Requestor Name:	Mrs. Antonia Gore
Title:	Benefit Chair
Organization:	Arena Stage 6th & Maine Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024
Contact Tel. #:	202/554-9066
Event Date:	Unspecified date in March, 1994
Event Description:	Arena's Living Stage Theater Company will present the musical, I'd Rather be Right, a play about FDR.
Notes:	Senator Dole and Secretary Shalala have agreed to read parts in the play. The correspondent claims that Mrs. Gore along with several prominent Capitol Hill personalities have expressed an interest in reading parts for this production. Proceeds go to the Living Stage. This professional social outreach theater's programs serve children and adults who are living in at-risk environments.

Recommendations:

MW ______ ~~RN~~ PL yes (?) JP ______

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2/15/94

John -

Maggie and Phil have voted "yes" on this Young Artists request. You voted "no". Do you have strong feelings against or should we go ahead?

Go ahead
2.15.94

Dan

MW ______
PL Yes
JP NO 2.15.94

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY

Today's Date: January 27, 1994

Date of Request:	12/21/1993
Request for:	POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request:	Chairmen of the Honorary Board
Requestor Name:	Ms. Susan Wadsworth
Title:	Director
Organization:	Young Concert Artists of Washington Suite 400 1233 20th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036-2395
Contact Tel. #:	202/331-0405
Event Date:	
Event Description:	
Notes:	It asks the President and First Lady to chair the 15th anniversary of its presence at the Kennedy Center. Organization sponsors gifted young artists. The President and First Lady attended a concert by the group on 10/7/93.

Recommendations:

MW ______ PL ______ JP ______

Chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 2/15

TO: MACK, HAROLD, IRA, Ricki, Carol.

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

IN THE "NOT in my Department" category.
fyi

American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America

Janice E. Pieper
Assistant Director
Division of Congressional Affairs

1101 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20005

202 789-7400
202 789-7485 Fax

94 FEB 15 P3:50

February 10, 1994

John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

Enclosed is a letter Dr. Todd recently sent to the President requesting an Oval Office meeting. A face to face dialogue with the AMA leadership could provide a needed spark to efforts to resolve outstanding issues. By virtue of three million daily patient encounters, most observers agree that physicians have a significant influence in shaping public opinion as the debate progresses.

Our discussions with Ira Magaziner have produced some positive outcomes, but we seem to have hit a wall on some key outstanding issues.

I would appreciate your efforts to encourage your senior staff colleagues to support a meeting with the AMA leadership. We have also contacted Carol Rasco, Ira Magaziner and the Office of Public Liaison regarding this request.

An Oval Office meeting prior to congressional mark-ups may allow both of our organizations to more effectively target our resources to secure passage of comprehensive health system legislation.

Sincerely,

Janice Pieper

JP/kw
Attachment

American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America

James S. Todd, MD
Executive Vice President

515 North State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

312 464-5000
312 464-4184 Fax

February 10, 1994

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Congress prepares to mark-up the Health Security Act, the American Medical Association is poised to play a constructive role in overcoming the barriers to passage of comprehensive health system reform legislation. In past years, our respective predecessors were not able to agree on fundamental principles for health system reform. Today, the AMA supports the six goals you outlined last September. We are keenly interested in expanding common ground with the Administration and working to resolve outstanding differences on the legislative details.

Last December, I requested a meeting with you to directly discuss how we can advance mutual objectives and address outstanding physician concerns (previous letter enclosed). By virtue of three million daily patient encounters, physicians are going to be a significant influence in shaping public opinion as this year's legislative debate unfolds. Unlike other organizations that are attempting to mount a grassroots campaign for the first time under recently created structures, the AMA has an established network of congressional key contacts that extends to all fifty state medical societies and every congressional district.

We are concerned that the response by some business groups is increasingly being viewed as evidence of waning support for comprehensive health system reform. The leadership you and Mrs. Clinton have provided offers the best opportunity in our lifetime for achieving universal coverage. The AMA is committed to working with you and Members of Congress to seize this unique opportunity and enact legislation before Congress adjourns this Fall.

There are relatively few legislative days remaining to deal with a number of complex issues. We have appreciated past opportunities to discuss priority issues with Mr. Magaziner and the First Lady. We believe that a direct dialogue between the AMA leadership and you will provide a framework for overcoming remaining policy differences.

We hope that such a meeting can be arranged prior to congressional committee mark-ups. Please have your staff contact Richard Deem, in our Washington Office, if you have any questions. He can be contacted at 202-789-7413.

Sincerely,

James S. Todd MD

James S. Todd, MD

JST/kw
Attachment

John:

This is a new matrix.

Is it OK?

Terry

2/15/94

Yes

2.15.94

William J. Clinton

William J. Clinton

Tony
from yr. friend
of Bangladesh

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/15

(Inter) National Centre for Human Communication of the Rural People of Bangladesh

January 1990

Final outline - April 1992

To be set-up on tree-denuded hillocks over-looking the Cox's Bazar Bay or in any other area with similar topographical features in Bangladesh

OBJECTIVES :

Primary :

1) Short, medium and long-gestation trees of different varieties from local and other sources would be planted as my personal contribution to afforestation in Bangladesh. The plan would envisage the place as developing into a national recreational park over a period of time. This would be handed over to a trust for public ownership and use after the initial phase of the centre is completed.

2) It would be an extension Centre where all types of appropriate and transplantable technologies for improvement of the plight of the rural people in Bangladesh would be on display. This would embrace all facets of life relevant to the rural people such as small-scale farming techniques, all possible off-farming income-generating activities, mini-rural industries, models of affordable housing, primary health care, nonfossil energy resources use and all that impinges upon development consistent with the environmental welfare of rural life. This place would serve as a catalyst to facilitate linkage of the infra-structural growth in the Upazillas with

new industrial ventures dependent on low-cost and easily comprehensible technologies appropriate for income-generation of the rural people.

3) The idea is to put all these on visual display for the rural people to absorb, comprehend and to understand their novelty and benefits in response to their felt needs and then to replicate in their respective habitats in other parts of the country.

4) A Centre where local, national, regional or international conferences/workshops/brain-storming sessions could take place in a physical and human environment tuned to the themes and goals of these conferences on grass-root developmental issues and concerns which are considered in governmental and international decision-making processes.

5) A Centre where practical demonstration could be made on either theories or successes achieved in other parts of the world on issues connected with poverty alleviation goals, and improving the quality of life of the rural poor, particularly the so-called "non-viables" in terminology of International Developmental Financing Institutions,

6) A Centre where practical training could be organized for field workers, catalysts and other members of the Shawnirvar movement(Movement for self-reliance) for achievement of the human ideological, organizational and other planned goals of the movement launched by Mahbubul Alam Chasi. Members of the Shawnirvar movement would be brought in for motivation and training for replicating the models on display in the Centre back in the villages of their respective operational areas

particularly on low-cost housing, use of renewable energy resources like bio-gas, solar/wind , etc. and tree plantation and preservation techniques, for overall sustenance of their environmental equilibrium.

7) Environmentally-conscious individuals and organisations would find the Centre a forum for exchange and dissemination of information on practical measures to be taken involving people's mass participation for preservation of their environment with reference to the topography and physical features of their respective nearby country-side and coastal areas.

B. Secondary

1) Retired professionals who have spare time and keenness to work for social welfare would bring to the Centre the expertise and experience of their respective disciplines as applicable to the welfare of rural people.

2) A place where people who are disillusioned at a certain age of life with so-called material goals could spend some time in contributing voluntarily to the goals of the Centre in their respective disciplines and experiences as suited to the needs of the Centre.

3) A place where the younger generation conscious of their community service obligations could render physical labour and professional contributions to achieve the goals of the Centre before going on to their cherished careers.

4) A place where people inhabiting rural areas would be encouraged to do their own thinking and research on the foreseeable pattern of life in the early twenty-first century and find their own innovative answers to respond, survive and even prosper in such an anticipated environment.

5) A place where people fond of transcendental meditation and searching for truth in any religion or faith would be welcome to pray and meditate if they are able to contribute meaningfully to the critical objectives of the Centre.

Humayun Kabir
Ambassador of Bangladesh
to the United Nations
821, United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
Tel:(212)867-3434
Fax:(212)972-4038

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 2245

FOLDER TITLE:
February 13-19, 1994

2018-0662-S
rs3087

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME	:	Mr. Humayun Kabir
NATIONALITY	:	Bangladeshi
DATE OF BIRTH	:	(b)(6)
EDUCATION	:	Bachelor of Arts, Dhaka University, 1957, Master of Arts in English Literature, Dhaka University, 1959, Post-Graduate degree in International Relations from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, affiliated to Harvard & Tuft University, Boston,1962. Language course and other courses related to diplomatic training in Ouai d'Orsay Alliance Francaise, Paris, 1962-63. Obtained 'A' grade certificate as French interpreter.
CAREER	:	
January 1994 - present		Bangladesh Ambassador to the United States with concurrent accredition to Mexico, Guatemala and Colombia.
July 1991- December 1993		Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations and concurrently accredited as Bangladesh Ambassador to Chile and Nicaragua holding the rank of Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh.
July 1988 to June 1991		Bangladesh High Commissioner to Zimbabwe with concurrent accreditation to Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana.
January 1985 to June 1988		Principal, Foreign Affairs Training Academy. As Principal he was responsible for formulating and supervising entire training programmes for new entrants of the diplomatic service. He was also co-opted as a member of Bangladesh Public Service Commission for selecting candidates for recruitment to Class-I Government Service. He was also an examiner of scripts of the candidates for Foreign Service.
January to December,1984		Ministry of Communication on special assignment for preliminary work on Jamuna River Multipurpose Bridge Project.

April 1983 to December 1983	Deputy Chief Coordinator of the 14th Islamic Foreign Minister's Conference held in Dhaka.
April 1979 to March 1983	Ambassador of Bangladesh to the Islamic Republic of Iran with concurrent accreditation to Syria and Lebanon.
1976 to 1979	Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Bangladesh Embassy, Washington,D.C.
1975 to 1976	Deputy Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to U.N. and Consul General in New York.
1973 to 1974	Chief of Protocol and Director General (External Information Division) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhaka, Bangladesh
December 1971 to December 1972	Director (UN & Economic Coordination Affairs) and Director (Foreign Minister's Office), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
1970 to 1971	Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Islamabad, Pakistan.
1965 to 1970	Served in Pakistan Embassies in Algiers, Dakar and Madrid as First Secretary.
1961	Joined career diplomatic service.
	Represented Bangladesh in many International Meetings and Conferences including Rio Summit on Environment and Development, 3-14 June, 1992 Non-Aligned Movement Summit in Jakarta, 1-6 September, 1992.
	Elected as Member of 15-member International Civil Service Commission of the United Nations for a 4 year tenure beginning 1st January,1993.
LANGUAGE	English, French and Spanish. Awarded Spanish Order of Civil Merit by the Government of Spain in 1970
MARITAL STATUS	Married with 3 children.

SPECIAL INTEREST	Chairman of the Landless Peasants Sub-Committee and member, National Executive Committee of "Shawnirvar Bangladesh" 'Movement for Self-reliance', the biggest local grassroots NGO of Bangladesh devoted to socio-economic development of landless peasants and disadvantaged rural women. In this capacity he was responsible as a volunteer for the management of personnel, training programmes and financial matters of the organization as well as supervising programme in field level all over Bangladesh.
HOBBY AND GAMES	Public Speaking, Pisciculture, Amateur Film-Making, and Golf and Table Tennis.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 2/15

Marcia | cc Joan B
BC
Want follow up some of his ideas on zones

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SHERYLL CASHIN (NEC)
PAUL WEINSTEIN (DPC)

SUBJECT: MAYOR RENDELL'S "NEW URBAN AGENDA" AND RELEVANT CLINTON "COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT" POLICIES

Mayor Rendell has developed a seven-point "New Urban Agenda" which he is likely to discuss with you in your meeting with him. The following are our responses to five of his proposals, listed in bold below, that fall under our purview -- the Community Empowerment Agenda:

I. Promoting Urban Based Businesses: (1) require that 15% of all federal purchases come from businesses which operate in empowerment zones; and (2) create incentives for locating private and public technology, R&D and manufacturing in such zones. Our Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities initiative will promote urban-based businesses by providing wage credits and other tax incentives to businesses that locate in the zones. In addition, OBRA of 1993 included two capital gains tax breaks that can be harnessed to promote urban business. The "Bumpers" 50% capital gains exclusion gives individual investors strong incentive to invest in high-tech manufacturing firms. And corporate and individual investors may now defer capital gains realized from publicly traded securities by reinvesting the proceeds in a Specialized Small Business Investment Company -- an SBA-licensed venture capital entity that invests in small and disadvantaged companies.

In addition, the reform of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) enforcement regulations to focus on performance, not paperwork, the new Community Development Banks and Financial Institutions Bill, and the SBA's Commitment to establish up to 12 One-Stop Capital Shops in Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities are but a few of the initiatives we have that will unleash billions of private capital and investment in low- and moderate-income urban communities. Cities should develop strategies to harness and market these tools. We should give these tools a chance to work before pursuing additional initiatives.

II. Creating an Urban Impact Statement: require departments faced with relocation, downsizing or closure decisions to demonstrate that there will be a minimal effect on local employment. We cannot prohibit federal departments from making decisions that might have a large impact on local economies. In appropriate circumstances, however, we can provide communities with resources to mitigate severe impacts. This is the thrust of the Defense Conversion program.

III. Addressing Unfunded Mandates: (1) support swift passage of the Kempthorne-Condit bills; and (2) establish a federal/municipal task force on unfunded mandates which would develop mechanisms to enable cities to meet the obligations of any existing mandates. The Administration has been working hard to address the concerns of state and local officials regarding the growing burden of unfunded mandates. On October 26, 1993, you signed Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, which is designed to prevent the issuing of any new, non-statutory unfunded regulations except in cases where the agency submits to OMB, prior to promulgation, a justification supporting the need for the regulation. The Executive Order also sets a deadline of 120 days for the approval or notification of a waiver request. Finally, the DPC and the Office of the Vice President are continuing to work with Congress on legislation that would provide the Administration with broad waiver authority for communities seeking flexibility from statutory regulations.

IV. Stimulate Infrastructure Repair and Urban Development: (1) reinstate pre-1986 arbitrage provisions so municipalities can retain investment earnings on public bonds; (2) liberalize existing restrictions on private activity bonds; and (3) offer tax credits for clean-up of polluted industrial sites. We have an interagency "infrastructure" task force that is considering similar proposals. We will forward these suggestions to the task force.

V. Fostering Affordable Housing Development: restore the Historic Tax Credit; expand federal government housing loan guarantees; exempt private-activity bonds used for affordable housing from the Alternative Minimum Tax; waive Davis-Bacon regulations for small-scale rehabilitation projects. The NEC and DPC have just begun an effort to review existing housing policies. This effort will focus on exploring new ways to utilize the resources of Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Bank System, to leverage billions in new investments in affordable housing in distressed urban and rural communities. We will take Mayor Rendell's recommendations under consideration. You should also be aware that, shortly, HUD will send legislation to Congress that will promote new homeownership opportunities across America, particularly in distressed communities.

Finally, Rendell proposes a liberal definition of "distressed urban area" -- an argument that apparently is intended to increase Philadelphia's chances of receiving an Empowerment Zone or Enterprise Community. The EZ/EC legislation specifies certain poverty criteria that are designed to ensure that only low-income areas are targeted. We could not liberalize these criteria without a legislative amendment, which would, no doubt, be politically difficult and questionable on the merits.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVID LANE
National Economic Council

SUBJECT: DEFENSE CONVERSION-RELATED REQUESTS OF MAYOR RENDELL

Following are key defense conversion issues likely to be raised by Mayor Rendell in his meeting with you.

Defense Finance and Accounting Centers (DFAS)

DoD is in the process of evaluating many sites nationwide as potential locations for new or expanded finance and accounting centers. The current process, established by Secretary Aspin, replaced Cheney's selection process, called Opportunity for Economic Growth (OEG), which essentially encouraged communities to outbid one another. The current process is not a competition, so communities cannot make proposals or offer incentives as under the OEG. Following are the four key selection criteria:

- cost to the government
- availability of a good labor supply
- maintenance of customer service
- **use of defense assets made redundant by the end of the Cold War** (this should reward base closure communities like Philadelphia)

The Corps of Engineers is currently examining all potential DoD sites to determine suitability for DFAS use, and the cost to renovate and occupy. The GSA is making similar reviews of any existing non-DoD facilities in the 112 communities that participated in the original process, as well as the current DFAS center cities. The DFAS office is currently applying the above criteria to analyze and evaluate the information provided by the Corps of Engineers and GSA.

The Secretary of Defense will choose between 5 and 15 locations, with the final decision likely to be made in early March. Obviously, **interest across the country is very high**, particularly in base closure communities. White House staff have been assuring interested parties that the selection process will be managed fairly and objectively by the Department of Defense.

<u>The Philadelphia Naval Shipyard</u>

Although ordered closed in the 1991 round of closures, Philadelphia has just recently begun to make progress toward planning the redevelopment of the Philadelphia Naval Base and Shipyard. **The politics of this issue in Philadelphia are very difficult, and the Mayor is showing courageous leadership, which we are trying to encourage.**

Congress earmarked $50 million for the yard's conversion, and Administration officials have been working with Mayor Rendell's staff on a plan for its dispersal. We support their plan to use the bulk of the money (approximately $35 million) to establish a revolving loan fund, with the remainder for specialized training. Implementing details are being worked out: we have suggested transfering the money to EDA, but the City seems to prefer a UDAG-like mechanism and is putting together a proposal.

Mayor Rendell's Wish list

The mayor's top priority, along with the DFAS center request, is negotiation of a master lease for the entire Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The White House has urged the Navy to move quickly on this, and much progress has been made. Once in control of the yard, the City could in turn sublease individual facilities to private industrial employers. While this is not quite a done deal, it should be done soon.

The first five requests on the Mayor's list are tricky, having more to do with Navy management and procurement policy than with redevelopment of the base. Basically the City would like more Navy work done in Philadelphia, which goes against the grain of the 1991 BRAC decision, creates problems with other shipyards like Portsmouth and Charleston, and only forestalls redevelopment of the base. It is probably best to steer clear of these requests or to direct them to Secretary Perry and Secretary Dalton.

As to the Mayor's request for TRP funding, two projects associated with the Shipyard were awarded TRP grants in December. The Shipyard is part of a team including Philadelphia's Industrial Development Corporation that was awarded $15 million to provide technology access services to more than 1000 defense dependent firms in the Philadelphia region. The other winning project, smaller in size, supports manufacturing education. Although competition for TRP project funding will again be tough in 1994, your administration is increasing funding for the TRP, spending $554 million in FY94 and requesting $625 million for FY95.

As to the final three requests on the Mayor's wish list, each of them potentially could be realized:

- Although FY93 JTPA dislocated worker funding is running low, job training funding will be a key component of the Administration's Workforce Security Act, which should serve the needs of dislocated Shipyard workers.
- Funding for the National Shipbuilding Initiative is uncertain, but if funded Philadelphia would be a strong candidate for the National Maritime and Industrial Center.
- Following the direction of your July 2 Five-Point Plan for Revitalizing Base Closure Communities, DoD and the Navy are moving much more quickly than in the past to process lease requests, with an emphasis on job creation rather than revenue generation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 8, 1994 94 FEB 11 P4:12

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: MACK McLARTY

FROM: PAUL TOBACK PT

SUBJECT: PHILADELPHIA NAVAL SHIPYARD

In your note to Mack McLarty, you asked him to push the dispersal of funds for the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard (PNSY) which will cease operation in 1995. You sent Mack a copy of Tony Lake's memo which represented that Congressman Murtha wanted the money dispersed in January. Congressman Murtha may have misunderstood the process underway with Mayor Rendell.

In December of 1993, the Mayor's Commission (with broad regional representation) completed their "Conversion Initiative" for converting the PNSY into a maritime and industrial center. The document addresses the $50 million of DOD funds that Congress appropriated in FY 93 for conversion of the PNSY and the Navy Base ($15 million for job training and $35 million for other financial assistance to create long term employment). The city knows it needs to develop a more detailed plan for spending the $50 million before the money can be released and that the ball is in their court.

In order to move that process along, David Lane at NEC has been working on this issue as has Marcia Hale both of whom have had discussions with Mayor Rendell. The Mayor is pleased with the progress and the City is close to bringing a private employer, a winch manufacturer, into the shipyard via a Navy lease through the City. In fact a lease is expected to be signed within the next couple of weeks.

For your information, Senator Spector has been urging the creation of a new regional authority to take the place of the Mayor's Commission. Our response is that the Mayor's Commission is making progress and is nearing completion of a conversion plan which calls for some public investment to leverage large private investment. Senator Spector recently raised this issue with Dr. Perry but Dr. Perry made no commitment.

Marcia Hale is sending you a memo which will outline what the Mayor will request in his meeting with you on Monday.

TO: MACK McLARTY

FR: MARCIA HALE MH

RE: PHILADELPHIA/IRS

DT: FEBRUARY 10, 1994

Attached is a memo from Peggy Richardson explaining the IRS job loss situation in Philadelphia. You should read Peggy's explanation to fully understand how we got in this situation but the following is a brief summary:

1. The IRS is restructuring -- a recommendation of NPR. 17,000 jobs will be phased out between now and 2001.

2. The IRS is consolidating offices -- almost every IRS office across the country is losing positions.

3. Philadelphia will lose 1,932 full-time seasonal jobs. The job loss does not begin until 1997. No career employee will lose a job. However, they may be transferred.

4. The National Treasury Employees Union supports the overall IRS plan. They were included in the process and signed off on the final proposal.

5. Ogden, Utah did not benefit from Philadelphia's misfortune. Ogden IRS lost 1,470 jobs.

6. The IRS 1995 budget includes compliance jobs in cities such as Philadelphia. If this program survives the budget process these jobs could be filled in 1994. These are better and higher paying jobs than the ones Philadelphia is losing.

7. Secretary Bentsen and Roger Altman were involved in the decision to restructure the IRS. They were aware of the job loss problem. Secretary Bentsen notified the VP. Every member of Congress was notified and had an opportunity for a briefing. Rep Borski was briefed specifically on the Philadelphia situation.

8. Mayor Rendell's office was notified in advance of the announcement. I am not certain Rendell knows his staff was briefed.

9. When this situation was first brought to my attention by Mayor Rendell in mid-December I spoke with Howard Paster and was told that this was a situation he was very familiar with and had tried to intercede on behalf of several Members of Congress -- most notably Borski and Rostenkowski. Howard was unsuccessful for several reasons which he will be glad to discuss with you.

10. I have had several conversations with Rendell about this matter -- as recently as yesterday. He is OK, now. However, he will bring this up with the President when he sees him Monday. It is important to understand that Rendell is not only upset about the job loss in his city -- which he is very upset about, but that he is concerned this IRS decision is an example of what could happen government-wide if we do not take steps to safeguard jobs in American cities.

He also thinks our politics are just plain dumb. He cites Utah vs. Philadelphia as his example. He's right and I have told him so. However, please remember that this was not an either/or situation -- Ogden lost jobs also (but not all of them).

As I have said, I have spoken with him at length on this subject and about the Philadelphia Navy Yard. I have asked the NEC to give me some information which I can share with Rendell when he is here on Monday. I will give the President a full written briefing on Rendell's concerns before his meeting with him next week.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can tell you about this problem. I think we could reverse this situation, but it would come at a very high cost; labor would be nervous, Rosty and others would want us to re-evaluate the IRS decisions in their districts and we would probably slow down any IRS reorganization, at least for awhile.

One last note.... Remember that in 1985 the Philadelphia Inquirer won a Pulitzer prize for investigative reporting for the series they did on the waste and fraud at the IRS facility in Philadelphia. Employees were destroying, hiding, and throwing away taxpayer returns. Thousands of returns were found stashed all over the building unopened and unfiled.

The Washington Post
DEC - 2 1993

IRS Hopes Change Will Reap Billions

Restructuring May Enable Big Increase in Collections

By Albert B. Crenshaw
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Internal Revenue Service yesterday announced plans for a fundamental reorganization of the agency that will affect as many as 20,000 workers and could sharply increase the agency's effectiveness in tracking down tax cheats.

The reorganization fits with the Clinton administration's "reinventing government" initiative but primarily is an outgrowth of the IRS's $12 billion replacement of its computer systems. The new systems will reduce by about 34 percent the number of people needed to process tax returns and do other manual chores, officials said.

The agency expects to "reinvest" these savings by retraining workers to be auditors, revenue agents and other types of tax enforcers. IRS officials said the combination of the more sophisticated computer systems and the use of more employees to check up on taxpayers is designed to increase tax collections.

In addition, IRS managers and the union that represents workers at the agency said the retraining will help IRS employees qualify for more interesting and better-paying jobs. Currently, many of these workers perform such repetitious and monotonous tasks as sorting forms from the 115 million tax returns the IRS receives every year.

The IRS's goal is to increase the rate at which taxpayers voluntarily pay their taxes from the current 82.3 percent to 90 percent by 2001. Each percentage point of increase would mean an extra $7 billion in revenue for the Treasury, officials said.

In terms of the way the IRS does business, "this is the most important announcement . . . in 40 years," said Larry Westfall, IRS modernization executive.

He and other officials were quick to insist that the agency does not expect to lay off workers. "This is not the corporate Friday night massacre of the IRS," Westfall said.

In a televised address to IRS workers Tuesday, Commissioner Margaret Milner Richardson gave "my personal commitment" that career workers "will be guaranteed a job" and will be offered training to qualify them for new posts.

Officials said they expect some workers to leave through attrition, early retirement or buyouts if Congress authorizes them. But overall, they expect the IRS work force to be the same size in 2001 as it is today.

The National Treasury Employees Union, which was involved in the personnel planning, endorsed the agency's program. "It's a well thought-out plan" that will provide many workers with more rewarding jobs, said NTEU President Robert M. Tobias.

In addition to beefing up enforcement activities, the agency will redeploy some workers into taxpayer assistance efforts. The goal is to get 95 percent of taxpayer problems resolved with a single telephone call.

To accomplish these ends, the agency will:

- Reduce from 10 to five the service centers around the country that receive and process tax returns. The five will be renamed "submission processing centers" and will continue to receive and process paper returns. They are in Austin, Tex.; Cincinnati; Kansas City; Memphis; and Ogden, Utah. The other centers—in Philadelphia; Atlanta; Fresno, Calif.; Andover, Mass.; and Brookhaven, N.Y., will remain open as "customer service centers," although their staffs will shrink.
- Consolidate 70 toll-free telephone and taxpayer correspondence sites into 23, including sites in Baltimore and Richmond.
- Reduce central computerized record-keeping centers from 12 to three.

Overall, Westfall said, the capital costs of the new computer systems—an amalgam of hardware and software from various sources—will be about $12 billion, but the saving to the government through increased efficiency is estimated at close to $17 billion over the life of the new equipment, resulting in a net gain to the government of nearly $5 billion.

The retraining needed to carry out the plan will be "massive," said Tobias. Not only will the agency have to teach thousands of displaced workers new skills, it will have to do that while getting its new computers up and running.

Instead of retaining and retraining employees whose jobs would be overtaken by the new computerization, a future Congress could decide to lay off the workers and take the immediate budget savings. According to IRS officials, that would mean giving up additional future revenue that could be collected by improved enforcement and thus would result in a net loss to the government.

Officials said they believe that the idea that nearly one American in five is not paying what he or she owes will cause voters to press their representatives for better enforcement.

"I don't think the American public would want us not to" put the resources back into collection, said David A. Mader, chief of management and administration at the agency.

In most cases, workers from the facilities that are being cut back will be able to switch to other IRS jobs in the same general area, officials said. For example, workers at Brookhaven, which is on Long Island, may be able to work in IRS offices in Brooklyn or Queens or in smaller facilities in other places between Brookhaven and New York City, Westfall said.

Westfall also said that while the plan is in place and some aspects of it have been undertaken, most of the shifts will occur in 1995, 1996 and 1997. Much detailed planning remains to be done before then, he said.

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1994
94 FEB 14 P2:23

TO: PHIL LADER

FROM: DAN BURKHARDT

THROUGH: MARSHA SCOTT

[redacted]

SUBJECT: HONORARY CHAIR AND EVENT ATTENDANCE REQUESTS

Please review the attached requests, make your recommendations, and return to me in rm. 94 EOB by <u>Thursday, February 17, 1994</u>.

Thank you.

→ JP

[redacted]

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: February 10, 1994

Date of Request:	2/03/1994
Request for:	POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request:	dedicate prayer flag to Mrs. Kelly
Requestor Name:	Ms. Andrea R. Martin
Title:	President and Executive Director
Organization:	The Breast Cancer Fund 257 Downey Street San Francisco, California 94117
Contact Tel. #:	415/731-8977
Event Date:	2/24/1994; request reply by 2/18/94
Event Description:	press conference to announce dedication
Notes:	The Breast Cancer Fund is planning *Expedition Inspiration* in January 1995, a tribute to those who have battled breast cancer and a fundraising drive which involves a climb to the summit of Mt. Aconcagua. They plan to mark this climb with Tibetan prayer flags inscribed with the names of loved ones who have faced breast cancer. Senators Diane Feinstein and Barbara Boxer and Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi plan to dedicate a prayer flag to all American women.

Recommendations:

MW ______ JP yes ______ PL OK ______

but I think the President should sign off on this one
2-14-94

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: February 10, 1994

Date of Request: 1/17/1994

Request for: Clinton family

Type of Request: Honorary membership

Requestor Name: Mr. Benjamin J. Zappa

Title: President

Organization: Elk County Striders
145 Rambler Road
St. Marys, Pennsylvania 15857

Contact Tel. #: 814/776-2413

Event Date:

Event Description:

Notes: Elk County Striders is a local Pennsylvania running club. They have offered to send the President a T-shirt, if he so desires. Membership cards for the President and First Lady and Chelsea were enclosed.

Recommendations:

MW ________ JP NO ________ PL no ________
unless all
that needs to be
done is clearly
done

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: February 10, 1994

Date of Request:	1/31/1994
Request for:	POTUS
Type of Request:	Honorary Chairman
Requestor Name:	Mr. Rand P. Milton
Title:	President
Organization:	People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc. 80 Cutter Mill Road Great Neck, New York 11021
Contact Tel. #:	516/482-5158
Event Date:	
Event Description:	
Notes:	Since its inception by President Eisenhower, POTUS has acted as People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc.'s Honorary Chairman. This organization is dedicated to promoting friendship, goodwill, and mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of the world through sports. Mr. Milton must have the President's written acceptance before listing his name on the organization's letterhead. This is a request for reconsideration. People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc.'s first request was regretted in August 1993.

Recommendations:

JP OK PL OK

if true

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: February 10, 1994

Date of Request:	1/26/1994
Request for:	POTUS
Type of Request:	Honorary Chairman
Requestor Name:	The Honorable Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.
Title:	Governor
Organization:	State of Connecticut Executive Chambers Hartford, Connecticut 06106
Contact Tel. #:	203/566-4840
Event Date:	July 1995
Event Description:	1995 Special Olympic World Games
Notes:	President Clinton has pledged similar support to the 1994 World Cup Games and the 1996 Olympic Games. POTUS currently serves as Honorary President of the United States Olympic Committee. Timothy Shriver serves as President of the 1995 Special Olympic World Games Organizing Committee. Governor Weicker serves as Chair of the Organizing Committee.

Recommendations:

JP yes PL OK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETTY CURRIE

RE: ARTICLES FROM MARIA RODHAM

DATE: FEBRUARY 4, 1994

Hispanic Business Magazine - Articles on:	NAFTA The "Federal Elite" which lists Hispanics in the Executive Branch	Rahm Emanuel Phil Lader
Miami Herald -	Articles on news from Miami -	Mark Gearan

2/14/94
Sent Hispanic magazine to Lader—copied articles for Emanuel. Herald items went to Gearan pat

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HENRY PAUL JOHNSON
NAPLES, FLORIDA (813) 591-0133

FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FROM: MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS Maria

DATE: January 22, 1994

RE: MIAMI HERALD JANUARY 16 - 21, 1994

News from Miami . . .

Miss you!!!!

LAW OFFICES
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FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FROM: MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS Maria

DATE: January 22, 1994

RE: HISPANIC BUSINESS MAGAZINE

I thought you would want to look over this magazine.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETTY CURRIE

RE: MEMO FROM MARIE RODHAM RE: ROSE VILLALONGA

DATE: FEBRUARY 4, 1993

Maria has enclosed extensive background papers re. Rose Villalonga, Manager for HUDs Regional Office in Puerto Rico.

According to the papers, Ms. Villalonga feels her name and reputation has been tarnished due to accusations and misunderstanding. Ms. Villalonga wants Maria and Hughie's help before she files a formal complaint.

Background papers indicate process is underway. Memos have been sent to Cisneros and Duvernay (Deputy Secretary). I would suggest having Christine Varney research and make a recommendation to the President.

have Christine or Rasco check out.

2/14/94 pat Sent package w/o copying

send pkg to Varney or Rasco ?

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FILE NO.

REPLY TO:

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FROM: MARIA VICTORIA ARIAS RODHAM Maria

DATE: January 30, 1994

RE: ROSA VILLALONGA

The enclosed package was federal expressed to my office by Rosa Villalonga, Manager of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Apparently, there is a "battle" going on in Puerto Rico over this issue of privatization.

I met Rosa on one of my visits to Puerto Rico. She came across as someone who truly cared for Puerto Rico. As always, I am sure that there are two (2) sides to every story. I believe you should take the time to review this package and check the issues raised in her letter as well as the accompanying documents. Please read her typed letter. Included in this package are letters of recommendation from various individuals and groups.

Perhaps someone in the Administration could meet with her (who is not involved in this) to discuss this matter with her.

NOTE: I did not keep copies of this package. You have the only set.