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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: 4886

FOLDER TITLE:
March 1-5, 1994 [1]

2018-0662-S
rs3090

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]

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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]
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]
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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]

cc VP
Mack
Rubin
George
Gergen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3 4 94

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

94 MAR 2 P4:57

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

March 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen

SUBJECT: Report on The G-7 Meeting

I wanted to pass along a few impressions from the meeting of G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in Germany this past weekend. The meeting was called by German Finance Minister Waigel largely, I think, to boost his and the Kohl government's international stature in advance of elections next fall.

Japan

I had a tough and unproductive bilateral session with Finance Minister Fujii. I emphasized the importance of concrete and credible actions to strengthen Japanese domestic demand, reduce the current account surplus and open their markets. Fujii presented no new proposals for the framework negotiations on the priority sectors or indicators. He reaffirmed, however, the private assurances I received from Foreign Minister Hata that the income tax cut would be made permanent and the increase in the sales tax would be postponed for at least three years. The Japanese government is still not prepared to make this commitment public, which limits its usefulness in promoting consumer confidence and spending.

World Economy

On the world economy, the G-7 generally believed that the worst of the recent economic downturn was behind us. There is now more confidence in Continental Europe that the recession is bottoming out. The Europeans recognize, however, that growth is not yet strong enough to make significant inroads in reducing unemployment.

One of the arguments we are likely to encounter at the jobs conference in Detroit concerns the relative importance of macroeconomic stimulus and structural policies in reducing unemployment. We have argued that much of European unemployment is cyclical rather than structural, and therefore that further demand measures -- i.e. lower interest rates in Europe -- are an essential complement to structural reforms in reducing unemployment. Many in Europe continue to argue that demand measures will be ineffective without structural reform of labor markets, and therefore that priority should be given to measures that will reduce labor costs. In my opinion, both should be pursued with vigor, one doesn't preclude the other.

There was considerable discussion about the recent rise in long-term interest rates in all G-7 countries. The general view was that the rise in bond yields reflected the rise in credit demand that has accompanied the acceleration of growth in the United States and other countries. No one saw a generalized threat of renewed inflation. And those at the table acknowledged that considerable slack still exists in much of Europe, which should permit further easing of interest rates over time.

Russia

Much of the Frankfurt trip was spent dealing with the Russian economy. My overall impression is that the Chernomyrdin Government is trying to avoid bad policies and is aiming for continuation of a modest program of reform. They are a bit disorganized, however, particularly on putting in place an effective set of social measures.

Dubinin, the new Finance Minister, struck me as quite competent technically and as having solid reformist leanings. But he also noted that the Government faces tremendous spending demands and it will be very tough to withstand these pressures. He said that Russia is shooting for a budget deficit of 7-1/2% of GDP, 5 percentage points of which will be financed by the central bank, and an end-year monthly inflation target of 7 to 9%.

During the G-7 meeting, the IMF and World Bank noted the many problems they have faced in Moscow in dealing effectively with the Russians. The IMF has been negotiating with the Russians for several weeks, and I think both sides are working together well, though we don't have enough data to know with confidence if the Russian program is capable of achieving its targets and thus IMF support.

I told the Russians that the Fund and Bank lending must remain conditional. I also urged them to put forth a serious and credible reform program and tackle administrative hurdles so that they could tap the large financial support available from the Fund and Bank. At the same time, I told the Fund and Bank that they need to set down much clearer markers for Russia as to what it would take to secure their financial support. I also urged them to show greater understanding for Russia's political realities in developing their support programs.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3.4.94

Sandy Berger
what about this?

BC

[redacted]

[redacted]

CLINTON - ARKANSAS OFFICE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

2-28-94

B –

Ernyo ask me to give this to you. He still wants to be Ambassador to Italy if Mayor Flynn decides to run for Governor of Massachusetts.

[redacted]

L

111 Center, Suite 1500 • Little Rock, AR 72201
501-372-5500 • Fax 501-375-0512

Enzo de Chiara
Counsellor
International Relations

February 24, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President,

I hope this note finds you, Hillary and Chelsea in good spirits and in good health.

I am sending this letter to you, Mr. President, to ask you to consider me for the position of United States Ambassador to the Holy See, if that position becomes available. During my recent three week trip to Italy I read and heard many reports that Ambassador Flynn has other plans for the near future, in particular, running for Governor of Massachusetts.

As you know from personal experience, my knowledge of Italy is vast and I am well informed about the financial, business and industrial centers of Italy. I am equally competent regarding the Vatican and its protocol and inner workings.

I have kept you informed through letters of my meetings with Ambassador Bartholomew. We work well together and I am grateful for the opportunities he has given me to relate to him my findings regarding the current political situation in Italy.

Mr. President, it would be a great honor for me to be appointed to serve and represent the United States government as Ambassador to the Vatican. I believe that my unique insight into Italy's politics, customs and culture and the Vatican's agenda make me the most qualified Italian-American to serve as Ambassador to the Holy See and additionally, to serve as a resource for Ambassador Bartholomew.

I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience and I thank you for your time and consideration.

Very Truly Yours,

Enzo de Chiara Enzo

EdC/bjz

1505 CRYSTAL DRIVE • SUITE 1107 • ARLINGTON, VA 22202 • TEL: (703) 415-1181 • TELEFAX: (703) 415-1183

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Clinton Library

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b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CURRICULUM VITAE

Enzo de Chiara

Home:	9710 Cinnamon Creek Drive, Vienna, VA 22182
Business:	1505 Crystal Drive, Suite 1107, Arlington, Virginia 22202
Home Telephone:	(703) 759-4830
Business Telephone:	(703) 415-1181
Date of Birth:	(b)(6) (Naturalized U.S. Citizen 1977)
Marital Status:	Married, two children

EDUCATION:

College:	1957 - Dr. degree (equivalent BA) University of Naples (Italy) Naval Science
High School:	Facility for Naval Science (Italy) School for training Merchant Marine officers
Certificate/ Registration	International Certificate - Radio Communications, First Class

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Date	Employer/Corporation	Position
1976-1992	Enzo de Chiara, International Business Consultant, Washington, DC	Owner
1984-1985	JFP & Associates of Washington, DC Consulting and Public Relations	Executive Vice President
1978-1982	The National Italian American Foundation, Washington, DC	Assistant to Chairman for International Affairs
1972-1976	Enzo Boutique The Watergate, Washington, DC	Owner
1971-1972	Valentino Company New York, New York	U.S. General Manager Operations
1968-1971	The Gucci Company New York, New York	Director U.S. Imports Retail
1960-1968	ITALCABLE, S.p.A. Roma, Italy	Trainee Technician Purchasing Agent
1958-1960	Tirrenia Shipping Company Genoa, Italy	Second Officer
1957-1958	Lauro Shipping Company Naples, Italy	Third Officer

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

- As a deck officer for the Italian Merchant Marine he had an opportunity to develop good international experience.

- He successfully passed the Italian government state exams at the Telecommunications Superior Institute for the First Class degree of the International Communications Certificate.

- Fluent in four languages: Italian, English, Spanish and French.

- He has resided in the United States since 1968 where he began his activities in the editorial, commercial and industrial fields.

- In 1972 he relocated to Washington, DC where he began his activities within the public relations field with special focus on the political, commercial and diplomatic institutions, those areas where he feels expertise.

- He has covered the following positions: Special Consultant to the Chairman and Executive Officer of RIZZOLI INTERNATIONAL (publishing corporation), Counsellor for International Relations for ITALCABLE and Special Consultant to the Chairman of the Italian Petrochemical Corporation, once called SOCIETA' ITALIANA RESINE (S.I.R.), Counsellor for International Relations for GRUPPO FERRUZZI, CRAGNOTTI & PARTNERS Capital Investment, and RAGGIO DI SOLE FINANZIARIA.

- Presently he holds the following positions: Counsellor for International Relations for STET, AERONAUTICA MACCHI, INTERMARINE, U.S.A., and S.I.P. Italian National Telephone Company.

- In 1983 he was appointed Honorary Consul General of the Republic of Panama in Washington, DC and consequently has become very active and well introduced in the Washington Diplomatic Corps.

- He has been a member of the Advisory Board for the National Italian American Foundation in Washington, DC.

- In 1989 he was appointed to the Executive Board of INTERMARINE U.S.A.

- He maintains a well connected and well balanced relationship with many members of the Congress of the United States; in the Republican Party in particular the Honorable Senator Robert Dole, the Honorable Senator Alfonse D'Amato, the Honorable Senator Peter Domenici, and in the Democratic Party in particular the Honorable Senator Dennis DeConcini, the Honorable Senator Patrick Leahy, the Honorable Congressman Thomas Foglietta, he holds a particularly close and personal friendship with the former Vice President of the United States, Mr. Walter Mondale and the former House Judiciary Committee Chairman, The Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

HONORARY DEGREES

- Cross to the Merit of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta

- Commendation by the Republic of San Marino

- Commendation by the Republic of Italy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1994

Phil Lader
Jan Piercy
Melanne Verveer
Jody Greenstone

Attached is a letter from Bill Josephson indicating his interest in the Archivist position. I don't think this got serious consideration, but should. He is Susan Thomases' candidate; strong government, law and pretty strong archival background.

What do you think?

John Podesta

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
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94 FEB24 P6:03

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Confidentiality Note:

FACSIMILE COVER LETTER
(for Single Recipient)

Date: 2/24/94 Number of Pages (including cover sheet) 11

To: John D. Podesta, Esq. Fax No. 202-456-2215

Assistant to the President

Firm: and Staff Secretary Office No.: 202-456-2702

From: Bill Josephson Ext. 8220 Fl. 26

Comments: attached are copies of my August 13, 1994 letter to Bruce R. Lindsey, Esq. and enclosure (resumé)

Please Check Appropriate Selection(s)

__ Original will not follow

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WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

820-8220
(FAX: 820-8586)

August 13, 1993

Bruce R. Lindsey, Esq.
Assistant to the President and
  Director of Personnel
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Lindsey:

Thank you for your letter of July 1, 1993. It was kind of Senator Wofford to speak to you about me. I believe former Ohio Governor, Richard F. Celeste has spoken to the President about me. If neither the Senator nor the Governor provided my resume, a copy is enclosed. Some people in the Clinton administration who know me well are Bruce Babbitt, Carol Bellamy, Henry Cisneros, Peter Edelman, Mickey Kantor and Donna Shalala.

I understand that my name was on a list of possibilities for Archivist of the United States submitted to the Clinton Transition by a group of archivists and historians. I have not previously pursued this possibility in deference to my Oxford friend of more than 30 years, Dr. Stanley N. Katz. Stan tells me that he now regards his appointment as Archivist as not very likely.

As I am certain you know, 44 U.S.C. Section 2103 requires that the Archivist be appointed "without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of professional qualifications required to perform the duties and responsibilities of the office ...." I have looked carefully at the discussion of this provision in the Senate and House Committees' reports and found nothing that would preclude my appointment.

The first part of this letter addresses the issue of qualifications. As my friends and colleagues can attest, I am deeply interested in history and devoted to scholarship. I have counted and count some important legal historians as friends, the late Julius Goebels at Columbia Law School, with whom I worked on his history of that School; my law school classmate, Barbara Black, immediate past Dean of Columbia Law School and George Welwood Murray Professor of Legal History there (as was Julius); and Stan Katz, now a professor at Princeton and head of the American Council of Learned Societies.

I have published several substantial legal articles. I have a long manuscript on the workings of the electoral college and election of the President and Vice President by the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, if the electors do not elect them. It will probably turn out to be a book, if I can ever find time to finish it.

My interest in archives and the law relating to archives first developed when I was Peace Corps General Counsel in 1964 and acted for it and some members of the Kennedy family in connection with the Peace Corps exhibit and collection at the Kennedy Library. I gave the Library my oral history and arranged for my Peace Corps papers, classified and unclassified, to be deposited there. The remainder of my papers will be deposited there.

Recently, Sarge Shriver was persuaded by me (finally, after 22 years!) to donate his papers to the Kennedy Library. My efforts continue to resolve the status of other Kennedy family papers which are at the Library but are not formally deposited. The New York State Attorney General is well aware of my efforts to save and preserve Edna St. Vincent Millay's papers.

Several years ago, Governor Cuomo appointed me to the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board. I serve on the Board's Committee on Awareness and Advocacy. We are engaged in a State-wide effort to increase public awareness of the value of the historical record and support for its preservation. The New York State Archivist and I are developing a strategy to deal with the status of gubernatorial papers in New York State. We have also worked together with respect to the troubled New York Historical Society and New York Surrogates and other court records. On behalf of the Board, I have tried to interest my Representative, Major Owens, to support reauthorization and funding for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which the National Archives should support more strongly than it does.

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

Bruce R. Lindsey, Esq. -3- August 13, 1993

I am a member of the Archivists' Roundtable of Metropolitan New York. This year, a group of Metropolitan Area archivists including myself formed a coalition to lobby in Albany fairly successfully on behalf of State funding for the Documentary Heritage Program and the Local Records Improvement Fund.

New York State is developing a State Archives Partnership Trust, and I understand that I have been recommended to be a Trustee. I have advised on possible sources of private support for it. There is potential for similar efforts in connection with the National Archives Trust Fund.

The work of the Organization of American Historians' Ad Hoc Committee on Access to the Files of Lawyers headed by the Dean and Professor of History and Law, Kermit L. Hall of the University of Tulsa, is of great interest to me. I have provided it with materials about archival legal issues.

Archivist of the United States is a major public office. Some, perhaps many, archivists, historians, and journalists believe that the Archives has not fulfilled its promise of being an independent and vigorous defender of the Nation's historical record, as intended when in 1984 the Archives was separated from the General Services Administration. Such critics cite examples like the delays or other difficulties concerning the release to the public of the Watergate records, the apparent loss of John F. Kennedy's assassination records, former President Nixon's lawsuit for the taking of his papers, and the arrangements for President Bush's papers. McCoy's history of the Archives does not make happy reading, and it ends well before these recent events.

What I could bring to this public office is what I always seem to bring to my public responsibilities -- as a founder of the Peace Corps and its general counsel, special counsel to the New York City Board of Education during the turmoil of the late 1960s, counsel to the largest of the New York City pension systems from the mid '70s to the early '80s during both of New York City's financial crises and its South African divestiture, and counsel to the capital construction arm of The City University of New York since 1966 -- an ability to bring my colleagues to a rational conclusion as to what needs to be done and to get it done. I was a creative and resourceful manager at the Peace Corps for which I won the Jump Public Administration Award in 1965. I have had significant managerial responsibility at my law firm.

My legal experience and skills might also be useful to the Archives at this time. Its legal interests seem to have suffered in recent years, perhaps because of a lack of strong capacity and will to advance and defend its interests. My friend, the New York State Archivist, Larry J. Hackman, on July 22 wrote to Mr. William Gilcher of The White House Personnel Office, "I appreciated the opportunity to make the case for an active White House campaign to find someone who has a strong record of institutional leadership, preferably with some public affairs experience at a reasonably high level, and to give less emphasis to academic history and archival qualifications."

The Archives has to be imaginative and resourceful in making a case for the Archives within the Executive Branch and with The Congress. I have always had effective relationships with the Office of Management and Budget and Senators and Representatives. Alice Rivlin and I have known each other for years.

I respect the Congress and legislatures and legislators generally, and I work well with them. I count a number of Senators -- Bradley, Coverdell, Rockefeller, Sarbanes and Wofford -- and Representatives -- Leach and Levin -- as friends. I am acquainted with a number of others, including, since 1970 when he was a Maryland State Senator, Representative Steny Hoyer, who chairs the House Appropriations Subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the Archives appropriation and in whose district Archives II is located, and since 1972 Senator Barbara A. Mikulski, who sits on the relevant Senate Appropriations Committee subcommittee.

At the Peace Corps we were consistently successful in obtaining Executive Branch approval and Legislative Branch passage of much innovative legislation. For The City University of New York, I have repeatedly worked on legislation in Albany, including the 1979 restructuring of CUNY's entire capital facilities credit.

The Archives also has to be resourceful in developing new funding sources and constituencies for the preservation and exhibition of its treasures. For examples, the New York State Archives and Records Administration has ingeniously developed revenue from records management assistance to State agencies, and the Library of Congress is supporting a bill recently reported to the Senate floor which would enhance its revenue development capacity. I am also interested in the possibility that the Archives could develop technical assistance and training programs with federal, state, county and city agencies and with colleges and universities.

I know that many professional and technical issues confront the Archives, such as how to make the best use of Archives II, reconsidering basic Executive Branch policies like the Executive Order that governs presidential papers and the Office of Management and Budget records circular, and increasing the Archives staff and its professionalism. These (and others) are major issues about which I would have to learn a great deal. Lawyers are supposed to be good at becoming expert in new fields of knowledge, and I think my professional career demonstrates that skill. I would, if Archivist, institute and convene an independent, non-political, advisory council -- representative of archivists, historians, states, counties and cities, federal government agencies, journalists and the public -- regularly to advise on Archives issues.

Modern information technology poses numerous issues for all archival work. The National Archives and Records Administration has not only to address those issues, but must play a lead role in shaping policies and practices for the management of electronic records. This is the issue on which I am certainly least qualified and have the most to learn. With respect to it (and probably other issues), I would want to have the advice and support of a highly qualified special advisory group.

My experience as a member of New York State's Historical Records Advisory Board has reinforced my conviction of the importance of State, county and city government records, executive, legislative and judicial. The Archives must provide assistance and leadership nationwide and, increasingly, I gather, internationally, as worldwide archival standards are developed.

In the second (short!) part of this letter, I would like to share with you my concerns about this possible appointment. For years the Archives has been starved of Executive and Legislative Branch support. Obviously, there are many higher United States Government priorities, but any Archivist who intends to address some of the issues mentioned in this letter has to have from the President and from the Budget Director assurances of audience and support. The key Senators -- DeConcini, Bond, Lieberman and Cochran -- and Representatives -- Condit, Craig Thomas, Hoyer and Lightfoot -- must also be willing to support the Archivist's effort to realize the goals Congress set for the Archives when it made it independent. The United States ought to have the best national archives in the world. The Executive and Legislative Branches should commit to achieving that goal over a reasonable period of time, let us say five years.

If you or any staff member would like to discuss these matters further, please let me know.

Sincerely,

William Josephson

William Josephson

WJ:rg

WILLIAM JOSEPHSON

Office Address:
One New York Plaza
New York, New York 10004-1980
(212) 820-8220

Home Address:
58 South Oxford Street
Brooklyn, New York 11217
(718) 858-3182

EDUCATION

A.B., University of Chicago, 1952 (Francis S. Kosmerl Scholar 1950 - 1952).

J.D., School of Law, Columbia University, 1955 (Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar 1953 - 1954; Member, Board of Editors, Columbia Law Review, 1953 - 1955 (published Note, Sovereign Immunity and Specific Relief Against Federal Officers, 55 Colum. L. Rev. 73 (1955)).

Member, Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, Summer 1955 (American Law Session).

New School for Social Research, 1957 - 1958 (Classical Greek).

Commoner, St. Antony's College, Oxford University, 1958 - 1959 (Politics).

AWARDS

William A. Jump Award for Exemplary Achievement in Public Administration, 1965.

EMPLOYMENT

Partner, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
New York, New York, January 1968 to date.
Associate, September 1966 - December 1967.

Management Committee (Chair, 1970 - 1973).
Finance Committee (1974 to 1992).
Charity Committee (Co-chair to date).
Pro Bono Committee (Co-chair to date).

Counsel, New York City Human Resources Study Group, June - August, 1966.

General Counsel, Peace Corps, September 1963 - June 1966.
Deputy General Counsel, Peace Corps, July 1961 - September 1963.
Special Assistant to the Director of the Peace Corps, April 1961 - January 1962.

RESUME
WILLIAM JOSEPHSON

Far East Regional Counsel, International Cooperation Administration (subsequently Agency for International Development), November 1959 - April 1961 (detailed to Peace Corps Study Group, January - April 1961).

Instructor (Federal Jurisdiction), The George Washington University Law School, First Semester, 1960 - 1961.

Associate, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Esq., Washington, D.C., October 1959.

Associate, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, New York, New York, Summer 1954 and September 1955 - September 1958.

Member of the bars of New York, District of Columbia, Supreme Court of the United States and United States Tax Court.

SPECIAL COUNSEL

New York City Board of Education, 1968 - 1971 (Community School District System).

New York City Office of Neighborhood Government, 1970 - 1972.

New York City Employees' Retirement System, 1977 - 1987 (New York City's 1975 and 1978 financial crises; social investing; South African divestiture).

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE

Member, New York State Historical Records Advisory Board (gubernatorial appointment), 1990 to date

Member, New York State Governor's Task Force on Pension Fund Investment, 1987 to 1989 (gubernatorial appointment).

Member, Archivists Roundtable of Metropolitan New York

Member, Board of Overseers, Simon's Rock of Bard College, 1979 to 1989.

Member, Visiting Committee, The College, The University of Chicago, 19__ - 1984.

Member, Advisory Board to National Service Study Project, 1982 - 1986.

Democratic Vice Presidential Campaign Coordinator, 1972.

Member, Council on Foreign Relations, 1970 to date.

RESUME
WILLIAM JOSEPHSON

Trustee, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 1971 - 1974.

Trustee and Chairman of Budget and Finance Committee,
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund,
1968 - 1974; 1982 - 1986.
Distinguished Service Award, 1980.
Valerie Kantor Award, 1981.

MAJOR PRACTICE AREAS AND CLIENTS

Education (The City University of New York; New York City Board of Education; Public Education Association)

Public finance (The City University of New York; City University Construction Fund; March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation; Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation)

Tax-exempt organizations (numerous publicly supported and private foundations)

Biotechnology and Health (Agrigenetics Corporation; Home Intensive Care, Inc.; Maternity Center Association)

Population (The Alan Guttmacher Institute)

Law enforcement (Police Foundation)

Foreign assistance contracting (TransCentury Corporation and New TransCentury Foundation)

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Special Committee on Congressional Ethics, 1967 - 1970 (published "Congress and the Public Trust", Atheneum, 1970).

Special Committee on Penology.

Special Committee on Philanthropic Organizations.

Special Committee on Education and the Law (Chair, Subcommittee on New York City Board of Education Governance) (twice).

Standing Committee on Federal Legislation (twice).

Standing Committee on Municipal Affairs (thrice) (Chair, Subcommittee on New York City Charter Revision).

RESUME
WILLIAM JOSEPHSON

Special Committee on Government Ethics (current).

CURRENT DIRECTORSHIPS

The Eldridge Street Project, Inc.

Friends of VISTA.

The Peace Corps Institute (President).

Youth Communications/New York Center, Inc. (Vice President) (publishes New York City's only City-wide high school newspaper).

PUBLICATIONS

With Beverly Ross Campbell, Public Pension Trustees' Pursuit of Social Goals, 24 Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law 43 (1983).

With Russell Pearce, To Whom Does the Government Lawyer Owe the Duty of Loyalty When Clients Are in Conflict?, 29 Howard Law Journal 539 (1986).

With Beverly Jean Ross, Validity of New York State Ethics Commission Rule 932.2 Barring Public Officers from Holding Political Party Office, 8 Touro L.Rev. 55 (1991).

PUBLICATIONS IN PROGRESS

Corporate and Trust Fiduciaries and South African Divestiture

Election of the President by the Electors and House of Representatives

Constitutionality of Federal Tax on Senate Advice and Consent Lobbying by Exempt Organizations

Constitutionality of Federal Prohibition on Foreign National Campaign Contributions to State and Local Elections

July 1, 1993

1722I

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1994 94 MAR 3 A10 : 38

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL LADER

FROM: MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COLEMAN APPOINTMENT

After visiting with Bruce Lindsey, I think we should be able to move forward with the appointment of William Coleman in the near term. According to Bruce, the DOD people are less than positive about Bill's appointment, but the President is committed to it. Thus, we need to push forward. The only outstanding matter is a tax dispute between Bill's firm and the State of California; and you raised the question of whether or not he had properly disclosed that tax lien during his vetting. I hope that this dispute and his non-disclosure will not be determinative in our going ahead with his appointment.

Bottom line -- we need to get this appointment done as soon as possible.

Mac

28 Feb 94

Mack —
This has now been shaken loose. I'll report back to you when it's certain and announce-able. —
Phil

Mr. President —
Moving in the right direction. Finalized soon.
Mac

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MARCH 2, 1994

94 MAR 2 P4:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Karen Hancox, Legislative Affairs

Subject: Rep. Lucien Blackwell

I. ACTION FORCING EVENT:

Rep. Lucien Blackwell claims you agreed to go to Philadelphia and campaign for him in his primary election.

He didn't say anything to me about a primary. We need to discuss this

II. BACKGROUND

According to Blackwell he spoke with you after the House Budget Committee meeting held at the White House March 1 and asked you to come to his district before his May 10 primary. Blackwell claims you agreed to this request.

III. RECOMMENDATION

Although Blackwell's voting record has been supportive of your legislative agenda (he only opposed you on NAFTA) we would like to regret this invitation, provided you did not commit to Blackwell. Please note: if you go to Philly for Blackwell, we will also be pressured to have you campaign for Tom Foglietta -- he too has been supportive of you and he too has a primary challenge.

IV. DECISION

GO TO PHILADELPHIA TO CAMPAIGN FOR LUCIEN BLACKWELL, PRE-PRIMARY:

____Approve ____Approve as amended ___Reject ___No Action

Discuss

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/3

~~MACK. Copy sent to Button. PA.~~

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1994

94 MAR 3 A10:38

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: EDWARD S. KNIGHT Ed
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND SENIOR ADVISOR TO THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: NADBank

The Secretary asked me to share a copy of the attached memo with you. It concerns the issue of the NADBank. I expect that he will be speaking directly with you on the subject.

Please call if you have any questions.

I'm not persuaded - unless is VP - all DC Bergman DC concerns -

Attachment

Mr. President -

Thought I should make you aware of Treasury's view. There is seldom a straight-line to any of our decisions it seems. Your guidance is needed. Lloyd - pls

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

FROM: Jeffrey R. Shafer
Assistant Secretary (International Affairs)

SUBJECT: Considerations on San Antonio Location for NADBank

ISSUE

As you know, the Mayor of San Antonio and others have launched a major effort to secure agreement that the NADBank will be located in San Antonio. We need to consider what the implications of such a decision would be.

CONSIDERATIONS

We should be careful to avoid the perception that the decision on the NADBank location is too political and unrelated to its fundamental purposes. The NADBank represents a negotiated agreement with the Mexicans to provide binational financing to support environmental projects in the border region and community adjustment to NAFTA anywhere in the two countries. It was understood by both governments that NADBank environmental financing would be under the clear control of the federal governments to assure prudent use of taxpayer funds. Similarly, funding for U.S. community adjustment and investment (accounting for 10 percent of U.S. NADBank paid-in capital) will be funneled through U.S. domestic programs, with procedures for public comment and advice through a Community Adjustment and Investment Advisory Committee.

We don't want to leave the impression that the management of these lending programs would be shifted to border interests or that the nature of the institution would change due to a decision to locate it on the border. The Mexicans would have strong objections, as well. This could revive press criticism of the NADBank as being a purely political initiative. Such criticism could lead to Congressional problems that could threaten its future funding. Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) funding is difficult at best, and there is a risk of spillover from NADBank funding problems to the other banks.

The federal nature of these programs -- and the national rather than regional scope of the community adjustment and investment window -- argue for a Washington, D.C., rather than border location for the NADBank as an institution. This will facilitate close supervision by Treasury, State and EPA (it is proposed that these agencies be represented on the Board and formulate U.S. policies for the NADBank). Moreover, management of the community adjustment mechanisms will be in Washington, anyway, since this will involve interagency coordination through a new Finance Committee to assure the smooth operation of the program.

One of our key objectives has been to minimize the staffing needs of the new institution by drawing on the services of an existing lending/borrowing entity such as the Inter-American Development Bank. Due to President Iglesias' early interest in the NADBank, we and the Mexicans have begun discussions with the IDB on the services that will be needed and how they might be provided. We expect a good portion of this work could be done on a part-time or per-hour basis. This would require only a small management team (perhaps 2 persons), exclusively devoted to NADBank and reporting to its Board of Directors. If we can conclude an agreement with the IDB, which I believe we can, this would be the most efficient way to get the new institution up and running. This would mean, de facto, that it would be located in Washington.

The IDB has shown some uneasiness about its role possibly exposing the institution politically, however. If these negotiations were to break down, the question of location would be a more open one. We could develop a stand-alone institution with its own staff. This would be more expensive, and would draw down available paid-in capital. Cities other than San Antonio would also press for consideration. Indeed, Houston supporters have made a strong representation to me and some other cities have expressed interest.

The other communities interested in hosting the NADBank understand that coordination with the IDB is a primary concern that makes Washington, D.C. a strong candidate for the Bank's location. If we now select San Antonio, these other communities could accuse us of acting in bad faith.

To respond to San Antonio's active interest in the border environmental issues -- as well as that of other states and municipalities along the border -- we should encourage them to nominate individuals for the BECC Board of Directors and its Advisory Council. Those with stronger interests in community adjustment and investment could nominate individuals for the NADBank Community Adjustment and Investment Advisory Committee.

To summarize, the location of the NADBank in San Antonio could have the following repercussions:

- o generate negative press and a possible Congressional problem;
- o lead to inefficiencies in coordination with its U.S. Government Board Members, existing federal programs, and with the Inter-American Development Bank;

- o give opponents of NADBank and MDB funding additional fuel with regard to inefficiencies in the new bank's operations and those of the existing MDBs; and

- o raise the ire of other U.S. border communities seeking to host the NADBank.

UNITED STATES SENATE

101st CONGRESS

DATE: 3/3/94

94 MAR 3 P12 : 45

TIME:

TO: John Podesta

Tel No:

Fax No: 456-2215

Loc:

FROM:

Secretary for the Majority
United States Senate
S-309 The Capitol
(202) 224-3735

Total Pages (including cover) 4

Remarks: cc Ickes
Williams
George
Mark
Bernie

TS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 2, 1994

The Honorable George J. Mitchell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Leader:

We are writing to inform you that we will object to any agreement seeking consent to proceed to the nomination of Ricki R. Tigert, President Clinton's nominee to chair the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, until the Senate Banking Committee has an opportunity to thoroughly examine the Resolution Trust Corporation's handling of its civil investigation into Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

As you know, the Acting Chief Executive Officer of the RTC, Roger Altman, recently disclosed that he sought a meeting with White House officials to give them a "heads-up" on the RTC's investigation. Needless to say, such a meeting is highly improper and raises very real questions about Mr. Altman's impartiality and the alleged independence of the investigation. Specifically, why were Harold Ickes and Margaret Williams present, in addition to White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum? According to the Washington Post, Mr. Ickes the Deputy Chief of Staff, is responsible for Whitewater "damage control". Ms. Williams, Chief of Staff for Mrs. Clinton, had previously participated with Mr Nussbaum in searching Vincent Foster's office and sending all or some of the materials to David Kendall of Williams and Connally who is representing the President and Mrs. Clinton.

We believe public hearings are required to explore these and other questions involving the attendance of political operatives at the White House in briefings by the head of a supposedly independent agency on matters that have nothing to do with the Executive Office of the President.

We regret having to delay the Senate's consideration of Ms. Tigert's nomination. Nevertheless, the American people deserve to have confidence that the RTC conducts its important business in an independent and impartial fashion. A Congressional hearing is an appropriate forum in which to examine the important ethical and regulatory issues raised by the Altman-White House meeting.

Sincerely,

Alfonse D'Amato

Bob Dole

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Trent Lott

Dan Coats

Connie Mack

Conrad Burns

[illegible]

[illegible]

Kit Bond

Ted Stevens

Lauch Faircloth

Bob Packwood

[illegible] 3/2/94

RICK [illegible]

[illegible]

Jim Jeffords

[illegible]

[illegible]

Don Nickles

[illegible]

[illegible]

Strom Thurmond

[illegible]

Pete V. Domenici

Hank Brown

[illegible]

Larry Pressler

Bill Roth

[illegible]

Chuck Grassley

[illegible]

Dave Durenberger

[illegible]

Richard B. Lugar

Bob Smith

Nancy Landon Kassebaum

John Warner

Dirk Kempthorne

Kay Bailey Hutchison

cc: The Honorable Donald Riegle, Jr.

[redacted]

[illegible]

TE HOUSE

NGTON

February 25, 1994

Giles Gillespie
1700 Sunset Boulevard
Magnolia, Arkansas 71753

Dear Giles:

I heard about your recent illness, and I just want you to know that I'm thinking about you. Hillary and I will have you and Ann in our thoughts and prayers in the days to come.

Sincerely,

Bill

[redacted]

WEISER-BROWN OPERATING COMPANY

117 EAST CALHOUN — P.O. BOX 500
MAGNOLIA, ARKANSAS 71753

PHONE NUMBER
(501) 234-3050

FAX NUMBER
(501) 234-3839

Troy
Letter

2/25 cc Betty
Deb for memo

From
Mark
Middleton

Mr. Mark Middleton
The White House

Dear Mark,

In response to our phone conversation today the President, Mac, you, and I have a dear friend who is seriously ill. Giles Gillespie has just returned home after surgery, having been diagnosed with inoperable prostate cancer. He anticipates beginning treatments within about thirty days.

As we all know, it takes a tremendous amount of bad luck to get Giles down. However, he is in extremely low spirits at this time. A note or better yet a phone call of encouragement from the President would greatly improve his outlook. I would greatly appreciate your assistance in getting this message to both Mac and the President.

My kindest regards to all of you and keep up the good work.

Very truly yours,

Chris

Chris

Giles and Ann Gillespie
1700 Sunset Blvd.
Magnolia, AR 71753

(501) 234-1265

DRAFT
ATTORNEY CLIENT PRODUCT
PRIVILEGED AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Marvin
Why is
Eric
Senunas
asking
this
John

94 MAR 3 A11:00

March 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ERIC SENUNAS

FROM: MARVIN KRISLOV

RE: JFK Assassinations Review Board

You asked for my opinion regarding the President's role in determining the appropriateness of public disclosure of executive branch assassination records. The statute provides that, after the Review Board has made a formal determination regarding public disclosure or postponement of disclosing such records, "the President shall have the sole and nondelegable authority" to authorize disclosure or not. This authority applies only to executive branch assassination records or information contained in a record that was "obtained or developed solely within the executive branch."

Under the statute, the President must give the Review Board an unclassified written certification within thirty days after the Review Board's decision. This written certification will be published in the Federal Register. The law specifies that public disclosure may be postponed if there is clear and convincing evidence of national security or intelligence concerns, unwarranted invasions of personal privacy, or a breach of confidentiality.

Neither the act nor the legislative history specifies how the President should undertake his determination of the appropriateness for disclosure of executive branch assassination records. Given the sensitivity of these materials, we have determined that the Office of Counsel to the President should receive the materials from the Review Board and be responsible for making a recommendation to the President regarding their disposition. The Office of Counsel to the President shall consult with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and, as appropriate, other executive offices, regarding national security, foreign relations and intelligence concerns. Accordingly, materials from the JFK Review Board should be referred to this office for handling.

cc: Alan Kreczko
John Podesta
Jan Piercy
Missy Darwin

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: DB DATE: 3/15/18

HARLAN MATHEWS
TENNESSEE

506 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4203
(202) 224-4944
TDD: (202) 224-4802

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4203

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN RELATIONS
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
VICE-CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

94 MAR 2 P6:52

February 23, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
Attn: Mr. Mack McLarty

Dear Mr. President:

After the entire State of Tennessee experienced a severe winter storm beginning February 9 and continuing through February 11, 1994, Governor Ned McWherter requested that you declare 68 Tennessee counties a major disaster area.

As the Governor has explained, the devastating effects of this winter storm have resulted in unmanageable amounts of debris on the roads, necessitated excessive road repair, and caused extensive damage to public utility facilities. Initial estimates calculated by damage assessment teams in Tennessee predict $84.6 million worth of damage.

Many of the communities suffering as a result of this hazardous storm are rural areas that are already economically depressed. The cost of repairing the storm's damage far outweighs the ability of these areas to help themselves. Local and state resources are stressed and the inability to address the needs of already fragile communities will have prolonged, devastating effects.

After state and local governments joined together to assess the effects of the storm and alleviate disaster, our Governor concluded that 68 counties are in need of supplementary Federal assistance. I respectfully request that you give favorable consideration to the request by Governor McWherter for designation of these Tennessee counties as a major disaster area.

Your time and attention in this matter are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harlan Mathews

Harlan Mathews
United States Senator

LeeAnn -
Christine

HAMILTON FISH, JR.
19TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK
2354 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3219
PHONE (202) 225-5441

DISTRICT OFFICES:
OSSINING OFFICE
2 CHURCH STREET
OSSINING, NY 10562
PHONE: (914) 762-7561
WAPPINGERS FALLS OFFICE
HARK PLAZA, BLDG. 3, SUITE 205
235 ROUTE 9
WAPPINGERS FALLS, NY 12590
PHONE: (914) 297-5711
CARMEL OFFICE
70 GLENEIDA AVENUE
CARMEL, NY 10512
PHONE: (914) 225-5200

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3219

94 MAR 2 P 7:05

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
VICE CHAIRMAN
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL LAW
SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE
CONGRESSIONAL ARTS CAUCUS
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL COALITION
BOARD OF VISITORS U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
CONGRESSIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE 2/28 TIME 5:34pm

TO: President Clinton / Mr. McLarty

FAX # 456-1121

PHONE#

→ Lee Ann
→ Veronica Biggins

FROM: Congressman Hamilton Fish

FAX #'s

FAX #'s		PHONE #'s
Washington-202-225-0962	X	202-225-5441
Wappingers-914-298-0181		914-297-5711
Carmel-914-225-0625		914-225-5200
Ossining-914-762-7687		914-762-7561

MESSAGE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 11

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

HAMILTON FISH, JR.
21ST DISTRICT, NEW YORK

February 28, 1994

Dear Mr. President:

Now that the United States has extended formal recognition to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and you have declared your intent to establish full diplomatic relations, I write to bring to your attention one of my constituents who desires to be appointed as our first Ambassador to that state.

I have enclosed for your review the resume and supporting documents of Mr. Gligor Tashkovich, who as you will read, has been intimately involved with projects in Macedonia and the former Soviet Union. He has truly remarkable experience for such a young individual and I am sure would welcome any opportunity to meet with you or a member of your staff to discuss his interests.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Jr

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House

Gligor A. Tashkovich

Post Office Box 296
Pound Ridge, NY 10576-0296 USA
Phone: +1 (914) 764-5480
Fax: +1 (914) 764-0127

Education

CORNELL UNIVERSITY Ithaca, New York, USA

Johnson Graduate School of Management
Master of Business Administration, May, 1991
Concentrations: International Management and Organizational Behavior

College of Arts & Sciences
Bachelor of Arts in Government/American Institutions, May 1987
Concentrations: Law & Society and Computer Science
Cornell-In-Washington, Fall 1985

Experience

October 1992 present

Vice President, Corporate Strategy & Development
East West Resources Corporation; Potomac, Maryland
Advised senior management on two projects in Moscow, Russia: [1] The privatization and to infrastructure expansion of the Moscow Local Telephone Company (MGTS); (2) Development of a 100+ acre parcel (Moscow City Center Project). Responsible for investigating a project that may result in the creation of a new domestic airline in Russia.

March 1992 to present

Representative
Macedonian companies/organizations; Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
On a completely volunteer basis, represent the interests of Macedonian companies in the aviation, confectionary, pharmaceutical, steel, and tourism sectors in Europe and North America. Authorized by the Minister of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering, Traffic, and Ecology to sell landing rights in the country to Western airlines. Act as personal representative of Director General of PTT Makedonija in North America. Member of the Macedonian delegation to the Peace Conference on Yugoslavia in London which was co-sponsored by the United Nations and the European Community in August 1992. Coordinated Macedonian delegation to Washington, DC for the September 1992 Annual Meetings of the IMF/World Bank Group. Appointed Special Envoy to Venezuela in October 1992 for the purpose of investigating the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. Attended April 1993 Annual Meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in London as a guest of President Jacques Attali. Brokered relationship between AT&T and the PTT of Macedonia. A service agreement for handling phone calls between the USA and Macedonia was signed in July '93. Brokered diplomatic relations between Macedonia and Malta in Autumn 1993 and also between Macedonia and Angola in November 1993.

May 1992 to September 1992

Consultant
Office of Technology Assessment, United States Congress; Washington, D.C.
Awarded contract through a competitive bidding process to research and write a 46 page report entitled "The Use of International Telecommunications Networks in the Delivery of Transportation and Travel-Related Services" as part of the larger study entitled "International Telecommunications Networks and U.S. - European Trade-In Services" that was jointly commissioned by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Gligor A. Tashkovich

Experience

March 1992
December 1992

Quality Assurance Inspector
A United States international flag carrier
As a volunteer, flew over 110 flights domestically and internationally. Ranked and commented upon the quality of interactions with all the different components of the airline's product from reservations to in-flight food service to baggage claim. Substantially edited and revised the 1988 Customer Relations Handbook for use by front-line staff.

December 1990 to February 1991

Consultant
Advanced Network & Services, Inc.; Elmsford, New York
Produced report on the high-speed networking requirements of Australia's academic and research institutions and the potential of expanding America's National Research and Education Network (NREN) to the newly-established Australian Computing and Communications Institute (ACCI) in Melbourne.

June 1989 to December 1989

Consultant
World Economic Forum; Geneva, Switzerland.
Coordinated technical, financial, and legal aspects of the involvement of a major information technology company in the WELCOM (World Electronic Community) project. Broadened scope of the World Energy Industry Forum.

August 1988 to June 1989

Assistant Hall Advisor, Just About Music Residential Program
Department of Residence Life, Cornell University
Worked twenty hours a week supervising six Resident Advisors in a 200 bed freshmen residence hall while attending graduate school full-time. Managed a $5,000 budget and used it to set-up musical-related event programming and musical opportunities for residents. Earned partial tuition, room, and stipend towards the expenses of an MBA degree.

August 1987 to August 1988

Technology Assessment Engineer
European External Research Programme
Telecommunications Application Engineering Centre
Digital Equipment Centre Technique Europe S.A.R.L.; Valbonne, France
As a Senior Software Engineer, produced reports and recommendations on the status of international academic research networks worldwide; advised on Digital's level of involvement. Designed Videotext package to support Digital's European X.400 implementation programme and European Telecommunications Technical Support Group.

June 1987

Special Projects Assistant
Office of the President, Cornell University
Co-organized three major university events: a meeting of the IBM Public Responsibility Committee; the visit of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Edward Heath, O.B.E., M.P.; and a meeting of the presidents of the Ivy Group.

September 1986 to July 1987

Assistant to the Director
Cornell National Supercomputer Facility
Center for Theory and Simulation in Science and Engineering (Theory Center)
Provided internetworking support to Supercomputer and Theory Center users.
Edited video on the supercomputing projects of Cornell professors for international supercomputer conference. Assisted Director with protocol affairs.

April 1986

Consultant
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)
Washington, DC
Supplied and compiled information on international networks and data centers for a joint NASA/NOAA project.

Gligor A. Tashkovich

Experience	**Consultant**
December 1985	The Crisis Management Center The White House Washington, DC Advised on operation and installation of Joiner Associates' JNET V2.0 (network software) for a VAX-cluster and on the connection of an unclassified VAX to BITNET.
September 1985 to July 1987	**EARN Internetwork Liaison** Rutherford Appleton Laboratories Oxfordshire, United Kingdom Consulted voluntarily (and remotely) via electronic mail and answered network questions from EARN (European Academic Research Network) users on transnational electronic mail routing and syntax issues. Assisted informally with information exchange issues between EARN and other networks.
July 1985 to December 1985	**Networking Intern** National Science Foundation, Washington, DC Office of Advanced Scientific Computing/Office of the Director Level: Excepted, GS-4 Implemented initial connection of VAX/VMS 11/785 to BITNET, CSNET, and ARPAnet (academic research networks). Managed statistics for Phase I national supercomputer centers using LOTUS 1-2-3 and RBASE 4000. Assisted universities with NSF grants onto the ARPAnet in preparation for connection to NSFnet, a new national supercomputer network. Compiled nation-wide "Networking Directory." Consulted on questions of network usage from NSF personnel. (Cornell-in-Washington).

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

COLLEGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Copy P. Lader
M. Verveer
J. Greenstone
FW

February 28, 1994

The Honorable Steny Hoyer
Committee on Government Operations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Hoyer:

I am disturbed by the attack on Acting Archivist Trudy Peterson that has been launched by the Washington Times in a February 16 article and today's editorial. My 21-year career at the National Archives, and especially as Acting Archivist for 33 months between 1985 and 1988, only heighten my awareness of the situation confronting that institution today, especially as reported in the Times. Before those items were published I made my thoughts about "acting" status known through the Letters to the Editor page of the Washington Post early in January. I think that the current situation at the Archives is a direct result of not having a presidentially confirmed Archivist who can act with the full authority of the office.

I also believe that much of the impression given by the items in the Times is wrong. I do not know if Trudy Peterson has launched a "campaign to be nominated archivist of the United States," but because of my "elder statesman" status almost every other candidate has asked for my support, yet I have never been approached by her. Nor do I think that she would launch a campaign by alienating powerful forces that could be supportive, as the article suggests has been done. It is also a fact that at least one of the staff who was given an unsatisfactory performance rating was one of the people implicated last April by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, which recommended that the new Archivist consider initiating strict disciplinary proceedings against her. This is the first performance rating period to occur since that report.

One of the other "unsatisfactory" officials has also been the least qualified person to hold the office of Assistant Archivist for the Presidential Libraries since the inception of that office, and has been in and out of the news for questionable policy decisions since his appointment.

Where I do agree with the Times article is in the statements of Page Putnam Miller, who holds a prestigious non-government position as director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History. Her support of

ROOM 4105, HORNBAKE LIBRARY BUILDING • COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20742-4345 • (301) 405-2033

Trudy Peterson is fully justified, since Dr. Peterson has been a working archivist, an aide to various officials in the Archives hierarchy, including in the Office of Presidential Libraries and the Office of the National Archives, which she later administered as Assistant Archivist for nine years. She has the degree, research and publications, professional, and administrative credentials for the position. The fact that I have known her for about 25 years and do not have an inkling about her political affiliation is testimony to her discretion as a public official.

Please do not take this as the beginning of my campaign to have her named Archivist, although I could easily support such a move. I believe that the traditional forces involved in such decisions should play out, and I am sure they will. I am also not hinting that my support or lack of it would make any difference or affect the process. What I am suggesting is that the palace politics of the National Archives should be looked at more closely before any charges are laid on Dr. Peterson for the administrative actions she has felt it necessary to take. I also feel, as I did early in January, that the institution will continue to suffer the longer the White House delays an appointment. I urge you to make further investigation of the situation at the National Archives in order to evaluate the performance of Dr. Peterson, and not to uncritically accept the cries of her detractors. I look upon the Times efforts to undermine her already tenuous position as a political attack not related to the competencies of the people involved.

Perhaps our paths will cross again at some ceremonial function, such as the dedication of Archives II (by rights, it should be the "Steny Hoyer Archives Building!"). I only hope that the National Archives situation will be resolved by then, and that the agency can get back to its business of serving the agencies and the research community without the distractions now haunting it.

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank G. Burke
Professor

bcc: Joan N. Baggett
John D. Podesta ✓
Jan Piercy

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

COLLEGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

94 MAR 9 10:30

February 28, 1994

The Honorable John Glenn
Committee on Government Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Glenn:

For 33 months, between 1985 and 1988, I was Acting Archivist of the United States, while the President and the Senate tried to find common ground on the appointment of a new Archivist. My 21-year career at the National Archives, and especially as Acting Archivist for those long 33 months, only heighten my awareness of the situation confronting that institution today, especially as reported in the Washington Times on February 16 and today, February 28. Before those items were published I made my thoughts about "acting" status known through the Letters to the Editor page of the Washington Post early in January. I think that the current situation at the Archives is a direct result of not having a presidentially confirmed Archivist who can act with the full authority of the office.

I also believe that much of the impression given by the Times items is wrong. I do not know if Trudy Peterson has launched a "campaign to be nominated archivist of the United States," but because of my "elder statesman" status almost every other candidate has asked for my support, yet I have never been approached by her. Nor do I think that she would launch a campaign by alienating powerful forces that could be supportive, as the article suggests has been done. It is also a fact that at least one of the staff who was given an unsatisfactory performance rating was one of the people implicated last April by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, which recommended that the new Archivist consider initiating strict disciplinary proceedings against her. This is the first performance rating period to occur since that report.

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ROOM 4105, HORNBAKE LIBRARY BUILDING • COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND 20742-4345 • (301) 405-2033

Trudy Peterson is fully justified, since Dr. Peterson has been a working archivist, an aide to various officials in the Archives hierarchy, including in the Office of Presidential Libraries and the Office of the National Archives, which she later administered as Assistant Archivist for nine years. She has the degree, research and publications, professional, and administrative credentials for the position. The fact that I have known her for about 25 years and do not have an inkling about her political affiliation is testimony to her discretion as a public official.

Please do not take this as the beginning of my campaign to have her named Archivist, although I could easily support such an appointment. I believe that the traditional forces involved in such decisions should play out, and I am sure they will. I am also not hinting that my support or lack of it would make any difference or affect the process. What I am suggesting is that the palace politics of the National Archives should be looked at more closely before any charges are laid on Dr. Peterson for the administrative actions she has felt it necessary to take. I also feel, as I did early in January, that the institution will continue to suffer the longer the White House delays an appointment. I do, however, urge you to make further investigation of the situation at the National Archives in order to evaluate the performance of Dr. Peterson, and not to uncritically accept the cries of her detractors. I look upon the Times efforts to undermine her already tenuous position as a political attack not related to the competencies of the people involved.

Sincerely,

Frank G. Burke

Frank G. Burke
Professor

bcc: Joan N. Baggett
John D. Podesta ✓
Jan Piercy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KELLI McCLURE
WHITE HOUSE PERSONNEL LIAISON

SUBJECT: Annual Leave

In the past, the intention of the Office of Management and Administration was for all Special Assistants to the President to be treated as non-leave earners. This intention was not fully implemented until the first of this year (the beginning of the first full leave year of the new Administration). Thus, some Special Assistants will have noticed that their leave status recently changed from leave-earning to non-leave earning.

Under the current leave policy, all Special Assistants to the President are considered non-leave earners and are treated as Commissioned Officers for leave purposes. As a non-leave earner, you will be allotted three weeks of paid vacation leave per year, just as are Commissioned Officers. There is no carry-over or monetary payment for this vacation leave; it may only be used within the leave year and cannot be taken to another job or paid out in cash.

Prior earned leave, if any, is frozen while you are in a non-leave earning status. While your prior leave is frozen, you may not earn or use that accrued leave. If you later separate from the government or become a leave-earning employee in the federal government, that previously earned leave will be unfrozen and treated like all other earned leave in the government.

cc: Administrative Contacts

Phil Lader
Mark Gearan
So much for
yesterday's discussion.
JOHN PODESTA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/2 0773

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1994

94 FEB 28 P1:14

too GS-is this for pol. execution?

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY
CAROL RASCO

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Mack RE Coast Guard Plans to Eliminate Three Cutters

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Connie Mack in which he expresses his concern about the transfer of three Coast Guard cutters from the Coast Guard Station at Key West.

Background

Senator Mack is concerned that this transfer, along with the decommissioning of the Navy's hydrofoil squadron and the removal of the Army's sea-based aerostats will leave South Florida open to drug smugglers. He asks that you review the Coast Guard's decision.

The decision to eliminate the three cutters that were stationed at Key West was made in response to a $9 million cut in drug interdiction appropriations in the FY94 budget and the shift in the national drug control strategy from interdiction to source country activities. The three cutters were the only ships of their type in the inventory and were older ships that required more maintenance. The Coast Guard decided to eliminate these cutters because they were primarily used for drug interdiction and could be retired in FY94, thereby providing both immediate and recurring savings.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Senator Mack at Tab A.

Attachments
Tab A Letter to Senator Mack
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Mack:

Thank you for writing to express your concern about the recent removal of three Coast Guard cutters from Coast Guard Station Key West. I share fully your commitment to the protection of the people of Florida and the rest of the United States from the threat of drug trafficking.

The decision to remove these cutters was made in response to a $9 million cut in drug interdiction appropriations in the FY 1994 budget and a shift in our national drug control strategy. Our Nation has expended immense sums of money and personnel resources trying to stem the tide of drugs flowing into our country. I believe it is time for us to shift our focus: we must discourage the use of drugs by our citizens and find alternative sources of income for the countries that produce these drugs. It is also our intention to integrate our counter-drug programs into the broader context of foreign policy which supports democratization, human rights, economic stability and internal security.

The three ships that were stationed at Key West were relatively old, the only ships of their type in the Coast Guard inventory and were used primarily for drug interdiction. Retiring them from active duty frees funds that can be applied to other anti-drug programs. My goal remains to stop the trade in drugs that ruins the lives of Americans and contributes to crime in our streets.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable Connie Mack
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

CONNIE MACK
FLORIDA

0773

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0904

94 JAN 28 P3:31

January 27, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have been informed of the Coast Guard's plans to eliminate three cutters from Coast Guard Station Key West. At this time, cutters *Seahawk*, *Shearwater* and *Petrel* are scheduled to depart on February 1.

I am gravely concerned about the effect this move will have on drug interdiction and refugee activities. Since the Coast Guard already faces severe restraints in its Florida-based operations, I don't understand how these vital responsibilities can be met at the lower force levels.

Moreover, these reductions are not taking place in a vacuum. I hardly need to remind you that the last six months have seen the Navy's hydrofoil squadrons in Key West decommissioned and the Army's Sea-Based Aerostats likewise taken out of service. I fear the result of these actions will be to leave South Florida open to drug smugglers. Add in the ongoing instability in Cuba and Haiti, and this move is utterly incomprehensible.

I am fully aware of the budget constraints which bind the Coast Guard and the rest of the federal government, but such a vital activity must be given the very highest priority. I hope you will agree, and strongly suggest you review the Coast Guard's decision. Please provide the people of Florida, and America, the protection they deserve.

Sincerely,

Connie Mack

Connie Mack
United States Senator

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/2/94

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 28, 1994 '94 FEB 28 P8:46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT RUBIN RER

SUBJECT: G-7 JOBS CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

Preparation for the March 14-15 G-7 Jobs Conference in Detroit is intensifying, with key substantive issues decided and logistical plans in place. This memo provides an overview of the conference and related activities as well as themes your administration will emphasize in conjunction with the conference.

Format and Agenda

After extensive consultations with the other G-7 nations and the European Union, the format of the one and one-half day conference is set. In keeping with G-7 practices, the sessions will be closed to the press and public to allow a frank and substantive exchange of views. However, your speech opening the conference and the closing press conference will be covered by the media. Delegations will be free to brief reporters after the sessions concerning their presentations.

The conference's four chairs -- Secretaries Bentsen, Brown, Reich, and CEA Chair Tyson -- will each lead a session by making a presentation and then moderating discussion. Three non-U.S. discussants will make short presentations in each session, after which other participants will comment. This is a uniquely **interdisciplinary** gathering: although each of the four chairs will address the conference topic most familiar to him or her, all ministers will participate in all of the sessions.

The session topics follow (a fully developed agenda is attached):

- Tyson -- The World Employment Problem
- Bentsen -- Creating Employment Opportunities in the Global Economy
- Brown -- Technology, Innovation, and the Private Sector
- Reich -- Labor Markets, Investment in Human Capital, and Social Safety Net

The fifth and final session, a working lunch on the second day, will build on earlier discussion and enable ministers to share country experiences as they focus on lessons learned and identify next steps. After this session's conclusion Secretary Bentsen, on behalf of the conference, will present a Chairman's Statement summing up the conference, followed by a press conference. The

Thomas Chalmers
Walter Barrow
Wesley Brasher —

statement may include a few small initiatives we have proposed, which would provide a link for you to discuss jobs issues with your summit colleagues in Naples.

Conference Participants

Reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of the conference, ministers participating in the conference will represent labor, finance, trade and industry, economics, and social affairs ministries. Each G-7 country and the European Union will have two to four senior ministers seated at the conference table.

Vice-President Gore will host a working dinner for the ministers Monday night, which he will address. He will also attend the conference sessions, though he will make no presentations.

Following up on your January invitation to European Union President Jacques Delors, we have asked whether he would like to lead a Tuesday morning breakfast discussion of the EU's white paper on unemployment. He seems agreeable to this, and would also attend the Monday dinner as the Vice-President's guest. President Delors would be attending in his private capacity and would not attend the regular conference sessions. A letter has been prepared from you to him confirming this invitation.

Other G-7 nations made it clear that broader conference participation -- including leading academics, business and labor leaders, for example -- is unacceptable if we want to have candid discussions. Instead, your administration is consulting with these groups and others through pre-conference outreach efforts (see below). Otherwise, the G-7 minsters are approaching the conference with a mixture of interest and concern: interested in your efforts to bring growth and employment issues to the center of the international economic agenda; concerned because they recognize that the conference will not provide a "magic solution" and may highlight the poor performance of their own economies.

You should also know that the conference will reveal differences in opinion among the G-7, particularly on how to respond to change, with some (eg. France) more sympathetic to protection and others (eg. Britain) more in favor of free markets. We are developing contingency plans to manage disruptive policy differences.

Your Participation

Although the administration is working hard to set reasonable expectations for the conference, in Detroit this gathering is very big news (Ambassador Blanchard says this is the biggest thing to happen in Detroit in ten years). In order to respond to the local excitement, you are scheduled to arrive in Detroit the night before the conference. You will attend a Sunday evening reception sponsored by the Detroit Host Committee, which will also welcome prominent local labor and business leaders, members of your Cabinet, and ministers from the other delegations. At some point before your Monday speech you will meet privately with the visiting ministers.

You will open the conference with an address Monday morning to a large audience, with the ministers attending as VIPs (themes for the speech are described below in the message section). Following the speech, you will visit a Detroit-area plant or other facility that highlights your jobs creation agenda. Many area facilities demonstrate innovative approaches to training and re-employment, close labor-management cooperation, or the recent resurgence of American manufacturing.

Message and Themes

The overall objective of the conference is to enable these industrialized nations -- all facing a common problem of stubborn unemployment in the context of an increasingly global economy -- to learn from each other's experiences. Delegations will share successes and failures in the effort to identify policies that will create good jobs by expanding economies, opening markets, increasing productivity, training and educating workers, and improving the functioning of labor markets.

The meeting itself is an important part of your message: you are showing global leadership by bringing this international, interdisciplinary group together to wrestle with a difficult, modern problem. At the same time, it is also an opportunity to convey to the American people that **you do have an agenda for creating good jobs**.

The conference will follow the introduction of your Re-employment Act of 1994, and it will reinforce your efforts to improve the skills of American workers and the functioning of U.S. labor markets. It also will be critical to demonstrate that you are working to increase demand for jobs -- boosting exports by fighting to open markets, expanding the economy through low interest rates brought about by deficit reduction, and enhancing our competitive posture by raising productivity.

Your speech to begin the conference should be a major address, the highest profile element of the conference. Senior staff has discussed the idea of "preparing America for the jobs of the twenty-first century" as the encompassing theme of the speech. The four conference co-chairs will push this theme in pre-conference press appearances, conference briefing sessions, and through the Chairman's Statement and press conference that will close the gathering. In elaborating on this theme, you and the conference delegation will want to push the following ideas:

- At a time of rapid economic change, we cannot promote prosperity by erecting walls of protectionism; the only way to protect our middle class is to invest in our people, to give them the skills and opportunities they need to compete in open markets.

- Growth-oriented macroeconomic policies are essential to world employment; overly restrictive policies retard world employment.

- Policies to improve the skills of the workforce are critical -- including education and training, school-to-work transition policies, worker adjustment systems, lifelong learning programs, and reforms of public welfare programs.

- All of our firms must have the incentive and the means to innovate and use technology to create jobs.

- This conference is part of a historic development for the G-7, which is putting ever greater emphasis on economics and growth instead of cold war security issues.

- It is significant that the conference is being held in the industrial Midwest, which suffered many of the maladies now experienced by other industrial nations and has learned how to produce better products for expanding export markets.

Outreach Efforts

Following your comments of early January, staff has organized outreach to a number of constituencies in preparation for the jobs conference. While much of the outreach is being done at the departmental level, I am soliciting input from a number of key individuals on behalf of the White House. We also are conducting extensive pre-conference consultations with Congress, including a special briefing for members of the Michigan delegation.

Several outside organizations, including the Economic Policy Institute, will be holding events related to the jobs conference that highlight a range of views, some of which are different than your administration's. Outreach efforts are in part directed at participants in these events.

Department Level -- The NEC staff has been working with the departments to coordinate a comprehensive program of outreach to the full range of opinion leaders, experts, and stakeholders on conference-related issues. Over the next two weeks, Secretaries Bentsen, Brown, and Reich are each conducting several jobs conference-related meetings with trade association heads, business leaders, academics, labor leaders, and civil rights/community leaders.

White House -- I am hosting a series of small discussion dinners to address specific issues related to jobs creation in the global economy. These dinners will continue beyond the jobs conference as a means of soliciting new ideas and differing perspectives on substantive policy questions. They will include people from diverse organizations and backgrounds, and will include political leaders. The first such dinner, which dealt with the subject of black male unemployment, included: Richard Freeman (Harvard), Harry Holzer (Michigan State), Ronald Mincy (Ford Foundation), and Hugh Price of the Rockefeller Foundation (William Julius Wilson was also invited but he is in Japan for several weeks). Administration participants, in addition to myself, included Ron Brown, Carol Rasco, and others. This week we are planning the second dinner with Jesse Jackson, Felix Rohatyn, Lester Thurow, Rep. Kweisi Mfume, Rep. Jose Serrano, and Bill Lynch.

Congressional -- We have asked House and Senate leadership to host jobs conference-related meetings at which several members of the cabinet, Laura Tyson, and I will exchange ideas and information about conference issues with interested members. We anticipate that the extent of these consultations will exceed previous pre-G-7 meeting interactions with Congress.

cc: Tony Lake

Michael Porter
Woody Brock

eake copied

POINTS TO BE RAISED
WITH PRESIDENT ALIJA IZETBEGOVIC
OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/2/94 db

-- I am very pleased that an agreement was struck today in Washington.

-- The efforts of Prime Minister Siladzic [sill AH dich] contributed to the success of these negotiations.

-- I know this would not have happened without your leadership. Your flexibility and statesmanship have helped us take this major step toward peace in Bosnia. I fully appreciate the role you have played in this achievement.

-- Our work is not done, however. These next two weeks will require a steady effort. We want to maintain the momentum of today's accomplishment.

-- A successful effort over these next two weeks is important to Bosnia and to the stability of the region. The United States will continue to stay fully engaged to completion.

-- I encourage you to work closely with my representative Ambassador Redman to define the territorial requirements that will permit us to move rapidly toward an overall settlement for Bosnia.

-- Again, let me applaud your statesmanship;

  -- Congratulate you on this achievement; and

  -- Urge you to instruct your representatives to persevere over the coming two weeks to help ensure that today's accomplishments lead to the peace so long overdue in Bosnia.

(If Raised)

-- We stand by our commitment to help implement a settlement. The coming weeks will be critical to reaching that settlement.

- M. Francois - Prestrom -
- ~~Grateful~~
- will continue work - on Constit. etc.
- Must Quickly - Maps - need US
Q: Maps - help / strongly together Croats
+ get security measures

case copied

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/2/94 db

POINTS TO BE RAISED
WITH PRESIDENT FRANJO TUDJMAN
OF CROATIA

-- I am very pleased that an agreement was struck today in Washington.

-- I am especially grateful for the efforts of Foreign Minister Granic whose personal commitment to the success of these negotiations has brought us to this point.

-- I know this would not have happened without your leadership. Your flexibility and statesmanship have helped us take this major step toward peace in Bosnia. I fully appreciate the role you have played in this achievement.

-- Our work is not done, however. These next two weeks will require a steady effort. We want to maintain the momentum of today's accomplishment.

-- A successful effort over these next two weeks is important to Croatia and to the stability of the region. The United States will continue to stay fully engaged to completion.

-- I believe that what we are doing in Bosnia will strengthen us in helping you resolve your own problems in Croatia. I assure you that we remain fully committed to the sovereignty and integrity of your country.

-- Again, let me applaud your statesmanship;

  -- Congratulate you on this achievement; and

  -- Urge you to instruct your representatives to persevere over the coming two weeks to help ensure that today's accomplishments lead to the peace so long overdue in Bosnia.

— Many C's in favor of W'lloo [illegible] all can-

— give us guarantee for UNPROFOR- for Serb- vs Serb. aggression-

— attack of Serb plan to C. terr-

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/2

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Sweeney/cc Gergen

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^bc-yoder-column adv02<

^EDWIN YODER COLUMN<

^(Advance for Wednesday, March 2, 1994, OR EARLIER IF DESIRED)<

^(For Yoder Clients Only)<

^By EDWIN M. YODER, JR.=

WASHINGTON--As I write, a remarkable Anglo-American meeting is unfolding. Bill Clinton has invited the British prime minister, John Major, to sleep at the White House, the first prime minister to do so since the great days of the Roosevelt-Churchill friendship during World War II.

Later, Clinton will join Major on a sentimental journey to Pittsburgh, where Major's immigrant grandfather worked in the steel mills and Major's father was born. In June, Clinton will return to Oxford for an honorary degree.

All this is being taken, on both sides of the Atlantic, as signaling that the ''special relationship''--the close and harmonious Anglo-American partnership that dates at least from early World War II days--is frayed and needs an emergency reweaving. The story, as usual, is more complicated.

On the night Bill Clinton was elected, the stars and stripes flew in celebration over Rhodes House in Oxford, the university where Clinton was the first American president to study (and John Major, oddly, is the first Tory prime minister since Neville Chamberlain who didn't). The British assumed that Clinton had contracted the loyalties usual among Rhodes Scholars and would strengthen the Anglo-American connection.

That made it all the more dismaying when Clinton grossly flouted the unwritten rules of the ''special relationship'' last month by granting a 48-hour visa to Gerry Adams, president of the Irish nationalist organization Sinn Fein. Adams, a front man for Irish Republican Army terrorists, is a tireless agitator for the detachment of the six counties of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom. This slight was augmented by uncouth hints at the White House that if the Adams visit irritated London, all the better.

(more)

Some on both sides of the Atlantic saw the Adams incident as a Clinton payback for alleged foul play during the 1992 presidential election. When the Bush forces tried to exploit the rumor that Clinton, while a student at Oxford, had considered renouncing his U.S. citizenship to avoid the draft, a Home Office spokesman, responding to a reporter's query, looked into the story. He found it baseless. But his dutiful routine inquiry was seen--incorrectly--as an effort to boost Bush.

In another incident that also rankled, two operatives from the Conservative Central Office did journey to America in 1992 to advise the Bush campaign. It can be said with assurance that they acted without the approval of Major or his Cabinet; but their meddling left a sour taste at Clinton headquarters.

As a result of these incidents, Clinton's courtesies to Major have been seen as a kind of peace-pipe ritual. In fact, the president and the prime minister get along fine and have done so from the outset. The two planned the sentimental journey to Pittsburgh at the G-7 meeting in Tokyo last summer, well before the Adams incident.

Another misimpression, no doubt the product of our vanishing sense of history, is that the special relationship between the two nations grew out of what a London correspondent for one newspaper describes as ''personal and ideological affinities'' between Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

It is much older and has had little to do with ''ideological affinities.'' It dates at least to the secret messages Roosevelt and Churchill exchanged before and during the Battle of Britain in 1940 and springs from a common outlook that transcends party, reinforced by a shared language and political culture and a dense network of transatlantic friendships.

But the relationship has never been unruffled and it has never precluded sharp differences of view. The Eisenhower administration's determination to block the Anglo-French repossession of the Suez Canal in 1956 left a bitter aftertaste, as did the lingering British grievance over the American refusal, after 1945, to reciprocate Britain's wartime sharing of atomic secrets and technology. Dean Rusk and others later took it amiss that the British refused to entangle themselves with us in Vietnam.

There is, however, a great difference between temporary misunderstandings, however sharp, and a decision to patronize a friend of terrorists such as Gerry Adams--an error of judgment going to the heart of British national interests which, if it became a habit, could damage or even destroy this country's most important--and reliable--overseas fr endship. Otherwise, reports of the death of the special relationship are aggerated.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **BILL GALSTON** WAG

SUBJECT: **FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS UNDER MEDICAID**

The purpose of this memorandum is to brief you on recent developments concerning state funding for abortions under Medicaid and to give you the opportunity to review a specific legislative proposal on this subject.

As you know, the changes Congress made to the Hyde amendment last year have created some strains with states that have tight restraints on public funding of abortions. Specifically, the Medicaid law now requires all states to fund abortions in cases of rape and incest as well as when the mother's life is in danger.

In the near future, pro-life forces will probably mount an effort in Congress to negate the impact of last year's changes, by offering an amendment to make all state funding of abortions under Medicaid optional rather than mandatory. In a previous meeting, you accepted our recommendation to oppose this effort.

Our current information is that the state option will be offered as an amendment to the independent Social Security agency bill, which will probably reach the Senate floor this week. A recent vote count indicates that on a straight up-or-down vote, the amendment would carry.

For that reason, some pro-choice forces are now considering a counter-amendment that would, **for next year only**, have the federal government assume the full cost of funding the abortions newly mandated on the states. (The amendment would be restricted to next year because we anticipate--as we said in our budget submission--that this matter will be handled definitively in the context of health reform.)

If passed, this amendment would considerably ease tensions with many states. And because it is estimated to cover no more than 1000 cases nationwide, the added costs would be minimal and would not require an additional appropriation.

This would not be an administration proposal, but we would almost certainly be asked whether we favor or oppose it. HHS believes that we should support it if asked; Carol Rasco and George Stephanopoulos concur; and so do I. But if you are not comfortable with this stance, we will not adopt it.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/2

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 FEB 24 P4:26

February 24, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

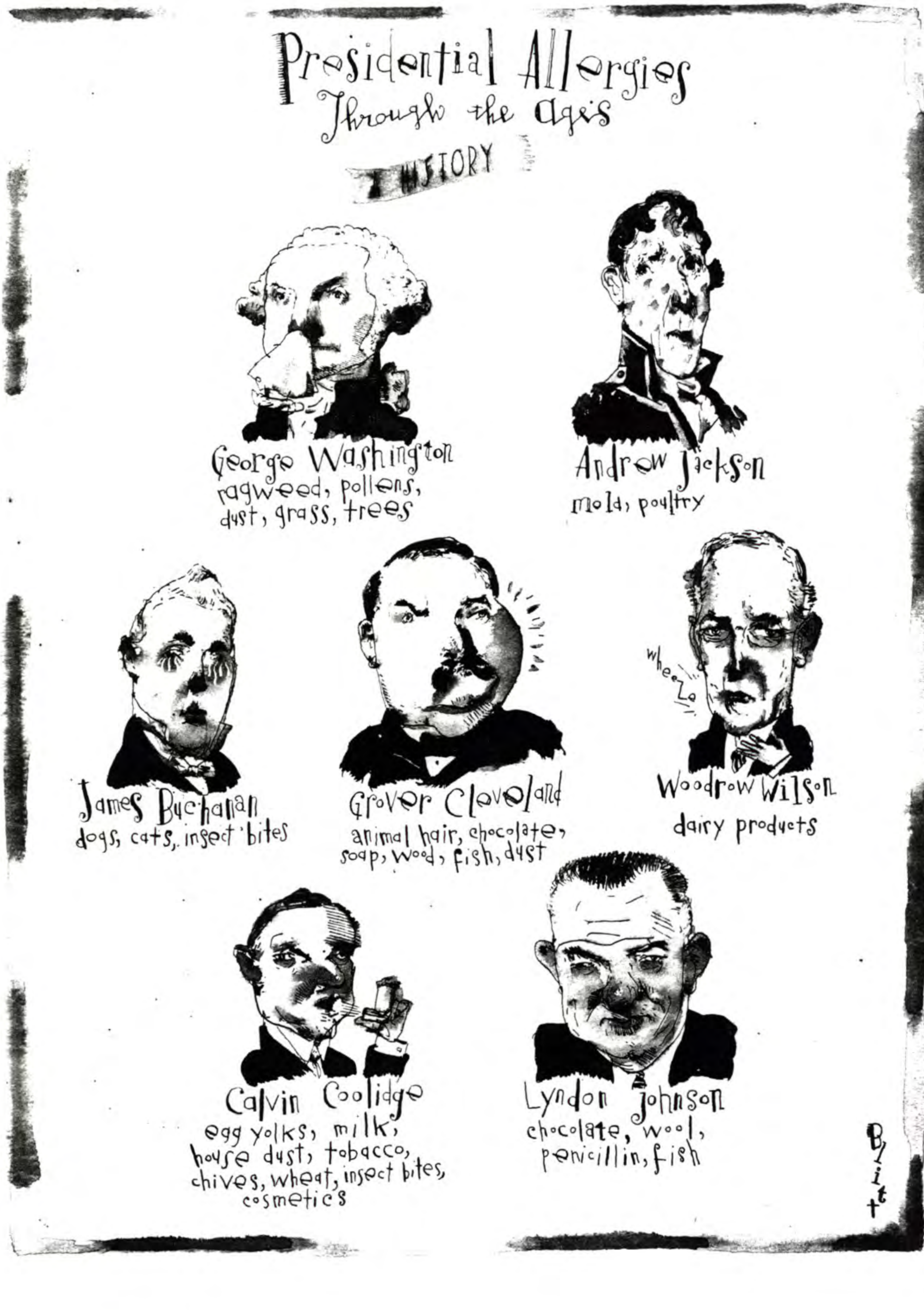
FROM: BILL BURTON

SUBJECT: New Yorker cartoon

Does it feel better to know that there's such a history to Presidential allergies?

only a little!

[redacted]


Presidential Allergies
Through the Ages
HISTORY
George Washington
ragweed, pollens, dust, grass, trees
Andrew Jackson
mold, poultry
James Buchanan
dogs, cats, insect bites
Grover Cleveland
animal hair, chocolate, soap, wood, fish, dust
wheeze
Woodrow Wilson
dairy products
Calvin Coolidge
egg yolks, milk, house dust, tobacco, chives, wheat, insect bites, cosmetics
Lyndon Johnson
chocolate, wool, penicillin, fish
Blitt

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR MACK McLARTY
PHIL LADER
VERONICA BIGGINS

FROM: JOHN PODESTA JDP

SUBJECT: NAFTA APPOINTMENTS

NAFTA created a number of federal appointments to Commissions, Committees and a Board which could be made by the President. In the alternative, these appointments could be made by Cabinet heads. Attached is a list of these appointments prepared by the Executive Clerk. Please advise as to which of these you intend to hold as Presidential appointments so that Ron Geisler and I can make sure that the Clerk's records reflect that decision.

Attachment

FREE TRADE COMMISSION

Independent

AUTHORITY: Chapter 20, Article 2001 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Between the Governments of the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico entered into on December 17, 1992, and approved by the Congress by P.L. 103-182 (establishes)

METHOD: May be designated by the President

MEMBERS: Cabinet-level representatives, or their designees, from the United States, Canada, and Mexico

TERM: No provision. Cabinet-level United States representatives serve at the pleasure of the President.

PURPOSE: The Commission shall supervise implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement and oversee its further elaboration; shall resolve disputes that may arise regarding its interpretation or application; shall supervise the work of all committees and working groups; and shall consider any other matters that may affect the operation of the Agreement.

Shall establish and oversee a Secretariat comprising national Sections. (E.O. 12889, Sec. 1, December 27, 1993, establishes a U.S. Section of the NAFTA Secretariat within the Department of Commerce.)

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT SECRETARIAT,
SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SECTION OF THE

Department of Commerce

AUTHORITY: Chapter 20, Article 2002 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Between the Governments of the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico entered into on December 17, 1992 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title I, Sec. 105, of December 8, 1993 (authorizes the President to establish the U.S. Section of the Secretariat within any department or agency)
E.O. 12889, Sec. 1, of December 27, 1993 (establishes within Commerce)

METHOD: No provision. (Appointed or designated by the President or the Secretary of Commerce.)

NUMBER: ONE

SALARY: No provision. (May be established by the Department of Commerce.)

TERM: Pleasure of the President or Secretary of Commerce

PURPOSE: Resonsible for administration and management of the U.S. Section of the Secretariat. The Secretariat will facilitate operation of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION, COUNCIL OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section A, Article 9, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 532, of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. participation in the Commission)

METHOD: May be designated by the President

MEMBERS: Cabinet-level or equivalent representatives of the United States, Canada, and Mexico

CHAIRMAN: No provision. Regular sessions shall be chaired successively by each Party.

TERM: No provision. (U.S. representatives serve at the pleasure of the President.)

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: The Commission shall comprise a Council, Secretariat, and a Joint Public Advisory Committee.

The Council is the governing body of the Commission. Shall convene at least once a year in regular session and in special session at the request of any Party.

The Commission is intended to ensure that the economic growth generated by the North American Free Trade Agreement is accompanied by increased cooperation among the governments of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico on environmental matters and by improved enforcement in each country in this area.

COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION,
JOINT PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section C, Article 16, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1 Sec. 532, of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. participation in Comm. for Environmental Cooperation)

METHOD: No provision. (U.S. members may be appointed by the President.)

MEMBERS: FIFTEEN, unless the Council otherwise decides, appointed in equal numbers by the U.S., Canada and Mexico

CHAIR: Chosen by the Committee

TERM: Members if appointed by the President serve at his pleasure

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: Provide advice to the Council of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation within the scope of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation.

COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION,
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section C, Article 17, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (each country may convene)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1 Sec. 532, of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. participation in Comm. for Environmental Cooperation)

METHOD: No provision. (U.S. members may be appointed by the President.)

MEMBERS: Comprised of members of the public, including representatives of non-governmental organizations and persons, from the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. (No number provided.)

CHAIR: No provision

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: To advise on the implementation and further elaboration of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

COMMISSION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION, GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section C, Article 18, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (each country may convene)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1 Sec. 532, of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. participation in Comm. for Environmental Cooperation)

METHOD: No provision. (U.S. members may be appointed by the President.)

MEMBERS: Comprised of or including representatives of federal, state, or provincial governments from the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

CHAIR: No provision

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: To advise on the implementation and further elaboration of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: Agreement Between the United States and the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank, Chapter I, Article III, Sec. 3, signed November 16, 1993 -- entered into force 1/1/94
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 533 of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. participation in the Commission)

METHOD: Appointed by the United States, Mexico, and ex officio (May be appointed by the President.)

MEMBERS: TEN, as follows:

United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission (ex officio);

Mexican Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission (ex officio);

Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or his/her delegate (ex officio);

Secretario de Desarollo Social of Mexico (Secretary of Social Development), or his/her delegate (ex officio); and

Six, who have expertise in environmental planning, economics, engineering, finance, or related matters, consisting of:

a representative of one of the U.S. border states, appointed by the United States (may be appointed by the President);

a representative of one of the Mexican border states, appointed by Mexico;

a representative of a U.S. locality in the border region, appointed by the United States (may be appointed by the President);

a representative of a Mexican locality in the border region, appointed by Mexico;

a member of the U.S. public who is a resident of the border region, appointed by the United States (may be appointed by the President); and

a member of the Mexican public who is a resident of the border region, appointed by Mexico.

(CONTINUED - PAGE TWO)

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

Independent

CHAIRPERSON: The U.S. and Mexico, on an alternating basis, shall select one of the appointed directors for a one-year term. (May be designated by the President.)

TERM: Members if appointed by the President shall serve at the pleasure of the President

SALARY: Without compensation, however, the Commission shall pay the Board reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board.

PURPOSE: The Commission shall have its offices in the border region.

The purpose of the Commission shall be to help preserve, protect, and enhance the environment of the border region (the area within 100 kilometers of the international frontier between the U.S. and Mexico) in order to advance the well-being of the people of the U.S. and Mexico. Commission shall cooperate as appropriate with the North American Development Bank and other national and international institutions, and with private sources supplying investment capital for environmental infrastructure projects in the border region. (Environment infrastructure projects are those projects that will prevent, control, or reduce environment pollutants or contaminants, improve the drinking water supply, or protect flora and fauna so as to improve human health, promote sustainable development, or contribute to a higher quality of life.)

BORDER ENVIRONMENT COOPERATION COMMISSION, ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: Agreement Between the United States and the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank, Chapter I, Article III, Sec. 5, signed November 16, 1993 -- entered into force on 1/1/94

P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 533 of December 8, 1993 (authorizes U.S. partcipation in the Commission)

METHOD: Appointed by the United States and Mexico (May be appointed by the President.)

MEMBERS: NOT MORE THAN THIRTEEN, as follows:

at least one (but not more than six) residents of each of the U.S. border States (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas) who shall represent states or localities, or local community groups, appointed by the United States;

one resident of each of the Mexican border states, who shall represent states or localities, or local community groups, appointed by Mexico;

three members of the public, including at least one representative of a U.S. non-governmental organization, appointed by the United States; and

three members of the Mexican public, including at least one representative of a Mexican non-governmental organization, appointed by Mexico.

CO-CHAIRPERSONS: The U.S. and Mexico shall each select a Co-Chairperson from among the members it appoints. (May be designated by the President.)

TERM: TWO YEARS and may be reappointed.

SALARY: Without compensation, but the Border Environment Cooperation Commission shall pay reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Council.

PURPOSE: Provide advice to the Board of Directors of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission in its mission to help preserve, protect and enhance the environment of the border region in order to advance the well-being of the people of the United States and Mexico.

COMMISSION FOR LABOR COOPERATION, COUNCIL OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section A, Article 9, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)

P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 531 (authorizes U.S. participation)

MEMBERS: Secretary of Labor or his/her designee, and

Labor ministers of Canada and Mexico or their designees.

CHAIRPERSON: Regular sessions should be chaired successively by each party.

PURPOSE: The Council is the governing body of the Commission

The Commission is intended to ensure that the economic growth generated by the North American Free Trade Agreement is accompanied by increased cooperation among the governments of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico on labor matters and by improved enforcement in each country in this area. The Council is the governing body of the Commission.

COMMISSION FOR LABOR COOPERATION,
SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section C, Article 15, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 531 (authorizes U.S. participation in the Comm. for Labor Cooperation)

METHOD: The U.S., Canada, and Mexico shall establish a National Administrative Office at the federal government level in each country, and each Party shall designate a Secretary for its NAO, who shall be responsible for its administration and management. (Secretary may be designated by the President.)

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: The National Administrative Office of each country shall provide for the submission and receipt, and periodically publish a list, of public communications on labor law matters arising in the territory of one of the other countries. Each NAO shall review such matters, as appropriate, in accordance with domestic law. Shall serve as a point of contact with governmental agencies of the respective countries.

COMMISSION FOR LABOR COOPERATION,
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section D, Article 17, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 531 (authorizes U.S. participation in the Comm. for Labor Cooperation)

METHOD: U.S. members may be appointed by the President

MEMBERS: No limit. Comprised of members of the public, including representatives of labor and business organizations and other persons, from the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

CHAIRPERSON: No provision

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: To advise on the implementation and further elaboration of the North American Agreement for Labor Cooperation

COMMISSION FOR LABOR COOPERATION, GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation Between the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, Part Three, Section D, Article 18, signed at Mexico City, Washington, and Ottawa on September 8, 9, 12, and 14, 1993 (establishes)
P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 1, Sec. 531 (authorizes U.S. participation in the Comm. for Labor Cooperation)

METHOD: U.S. members may be appointed by the President

MEMBERS: No limit. Comprised of or including representatives of federal, state, or provincial governments from the U.S., Canada, and Mexico

CHAIRPERSON: No provision

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: To advise on the implementation and further elaboration of the North American Agreement for Labor Cooperation

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM, OMBUDSMAN OF THE

Independent

AUTHORITY: P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 2, Sec. 543(c), of December 8, 1993, 107 Stat. ____ (establishes)

METHOD: Appointed by the President

NUMBER: ONE

TERM: Pleasure of the President

SALARY: No provision

PURPOSE: To provide the public with an opportunity to participate in the carrying out a community adjustment and investment program in support of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

The ombudsman shall establish procedures for receiving comments from the general public on the operation of the community adjustment and investment program, to receive such comments, and to provide the President with summaries of the public comments. Shall perform an independent inspection and programmatic audit of the operation of the community adjustment and investment program and to provide the President with the conclusions of its investigation and audit.

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Independent

AUTHORITY: P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 2, Sec. 543(b), of December 8, 1993, 107 Stat. ____ (establishes)

METHOD: Appointed by the President

MEMBERS: NINE, of the public who, collectively, represent:

(i) community groups whose constituencies include low-income families;
(ii) any scientific, professional, business, nonprofit, or public interest organization or association which is neither affiliated with, nor under the direction of, a government;
(iii) for-profit business interests; and
(iv) other appropriate entities with relevant expertise.

Each of the 4 categories listed above shall be represented by at least 1, but no more than 3 members of the advisory committee.

CHAIRPERSON: Appointed by the President from among the members of the advisory committee.

TERM: Pleasure of the President

SALARY: Members may receive reimbursement for travel, per diem, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

PURPOSE: To provide advice to the President regarding the implementation of the community adjustment and investment program, including advice on the guidelines to be established by the President for the loans and loan guarantees to be made; advice on identifying the needs for adjustment assistance and investment in support of the goals and objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement, taking into account economic and geographic considerations, and advice on such other matters as may be requested by the President. To review on a regular basis the operation of the community adjustment and investment program and provide the President with the conclusions of its review.

(CONTINUED - PAGE TWO)

COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Independent

ADMINISTRATIVE: The advisory committee may utilize the facilities and services of employees of any Federal agency without cost to the advisory committee, and any such agency is authorized to provide services as requested.

NORTH AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK BOARD

Independent

AUTHORITY: Agreement Between the United States and the United Mexican States Concerning the Establishment of a Border Environment Cooperation Commission and a North American Development Bank, Chapter II, Article VI, Sec. 2, signed November 16, 1993 -- entered into force 1/1/94

P.L. 103-182, Title V, Subtitle D, Part 2, Sec. 541, 107 Stat. _____ (authorizes U.S. to accept membership)

METHOD: Appointed by the United States and Mexico (May be appointed by the President.)

REPRESENTATIVES: SIX,

Three appointed by the United States and Three appointed by Mexico, who shall be persons of recognized competence and experience.

CHAIRPERSON: The U.S. and Mexico, on an alternating basis, shall select one of its representatives for a one-year term. (May be selected by the President.)

TERM: Pleasure of the appointing authority

SALARY: Without compensation, but the Bank may pay them reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board.

PURPOSE: The Bank shall (a) provide financing for projects certified by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, as appropriate, and at the request of the Commission, to otherwise assist the Commission in fulfilling its purposes and functions; (b) provide financing endorsed by the United States, as appropriate, for community adjustment and investment in support of the purposes of the North American Free Trade Agreement; and (c) provide financing endorsed by Mexico, as appropriate, for community adjustment and investment in support of the purposes of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Jodie

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
AT
CHAPEL HILL

Department of Political Science
College of Arts and Sciences

February 15, 1994

Mr. Jock Gill
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Gill,

As you know, UNC-CH plays a major role in developing the future of America's information infrastructure. SunSITE represents the premier example, worldwide, of the information revolution and its role in democratic decision-making. For example, just two days ago Apple introduced its newest hardware to the consuming public at a demonstration/news conference in California by linking up onto the Internet and when they did, they came directly to SunSITE and the Clinton White House papers.

Now, SunSITE has begun a new consortium including all of its current partners and a new one, the US National Archives and Records Administration. With NARA's presidential libraries system, we are launching a Presidential Libraries IDEA Network (called *PRESIDENT*) linking together the resources of the 12 presidential libraries into a single network of information, with SunSITE at the hub.

To initiate this network, NARA has invited archivists from each of its libraries and from Washington to convene in Chapel Hill for a conference, March 9-11, 1994. At the conference, we will be teaching archivists about this new information source and working out the development details for the network. We would like to extend an invitation to you to participate in this conference. In particular, we invite you to attend a dinner on the evening of March 9th at which we will welcome the conferees and allow our partners (NARA, Sun, and CISCO) to discuss their role in *PRESIDENT*. We will also present a 15-minute computer generated synopsis of *PRESIDENT*, which we will repeat in April at the White House for President Clinton. I have included a copy of our preliminary schedule for the conference. The cost of the dinner is $20.00.

With my regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

TJS

Terry Sullivan
Director, *PRESIDENT* at SunSITE.UNC.EDU
Faculty advisor to Clinton Papers Project at SunSITE.UNC.EDU

RSVP (by March 1, 1994) to Terry Sullivan at: 962-0413 or Sullivan@SunSITE.UNC.EDU

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

[redacted]

DATE: 03/01/94

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.

[redacted]

[redacted]

MEMBER

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

94 MAR 1 P7:51

March 1, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALAN S. BLINDER

SUBJECT: State Unemployment Rates in January, Labor Department Release, Wednesday, 10:00 a.m.

On Wednesday, the Labor Department will release State unemployment data for January. The attached map shows ranges of unemployment rates by State. Also attached is a list of unemployment rates by State--ranked from lowest to highest.

The State unemployment rates are the first that incorporate the results of the redesigned Current Population Survey. Because of the break in the series, it is not possible to compare the January 1994 unemployment rates with earlier data.

- The highest unemployment rates were in West Virginia (11 percent), the District of Columbia (10.9 percent), Rhode Island (10.5 percent), and California (10.1 percent).

- The lowest unemployment rates were in South Dakota (2.3 percent), Nebraska (2.5 percent), and Utah (3.2 percent).

Attachments

Unemployment Rates by State, Seasonally Adjusted

January 1994

South Dakota	2.3	New Mexico	5.9
Nebraska	2.5	Pennsylvania	6.0
Utah	3.2	Texas	6.0
North Carolina	4.0	Ohio	6.1
Connecticut	4.5	Maryland	6.2
Kentucky	4.5	Kansas	6.5
Minnesota	4.5	Oklahoma	6.5
Wisconsin	4.5	Illinois	6.6
Hawaii	4.6	New Jersey	6.8
Iowa	4.7	Mississippi	6.9
North Dakota	4.7	New York	7.1
New Hampshire	4.8	Georgia	7.2
Vermont	4.8	Massachusetts	7.2
Virginia	4.8	Oregon	7.2
Arizona	5.0	Florida	7.5
Idaho	5.0	Michigan	7.5
Nevada	5.0	Alabama	8.1
Delaware	5.3	Wyoming	8.1
Missouri	5.4	Louisiana	8.5
Washington	5.5	Alaska	8.6
Arkansas	5.6	Maine	9.5
Indiana	5.6	California	10.1
Montana	5.6	Rhode Island	10.5
Tennessee	5.6	District of Columbia	10.9
Colorado	5.7	West Virginia	11.0
South Carolina	5.8		
		United States	6.7

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

P5:57

For Immediate Release: February 23, 1994

Statement by the President

I applaud Attorney General Reno's choice of Jamie Gorelick to be the next Deputy Attorney General for the Department of Justice.

She has ably served my administration with great distinction as General Counsel of the Department of Defense and I am confident Jamie will continue to bring her sharp legal mind, penetrating analysis, and tremendous management capabilities to her newest assignment.

I look forward to working closely with Attorney General Reno and Jamie Gorelick in fighting for passage of a tough, smart crime bill, and to give the American people a Justice Department that is innovative in its approaches and solutions for crime reduction and law enforcement.

#

Phil Lader

are we holding on this

John

This seems very vague to me. Got any other ideas I should pursue?

Jock

Jonathan P. Gill
Special Projects
Office of Media Affairs
The White House (202) 456-7150

---------- Forwarded message ----------
Date: Fri, 25 Feb 1994 16:20 -0500 (EST)
From: Terry Sullivan <UTOSPS@UNCMVS.OIT.UNC.EDU>
To: "Jock Gill, White House Comms" <jgill@eop.gov>
Subject: presentation information

JODIE

Jock,

Our understanding is that the president will convene in April a meetin g of his presidential library foundation. And that that meeting is to be timed to happen at the same time as the semi-annual meeting of the presidential libraries advisory panel so that the president's foundati n people and these people can exchange ideas on how to build the Clinton library and how to structure activity and record keeping in the White House so as to facilitate a successful library in the future .

Mr. John Fawcett at NARA, in charge of presidential libraries invited us to attend that meeting and make the presentation of PRESIDENT. He has not told me with whom he is coordinating this in the White House. We are just proceding to make the presentation and to muster the resources to do so.

As you know, we have been making plans to launch PRESIDENT in March at the conference to which you have been invited. So,... that is the story from here.

And as it has turned out Jock, I found the picture we have been lookin g for.

Let me know if you need anything else.

Terry Sullivan

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-1-94

National Council of State Housing Agencies

John McElvoy is solid administrator
Merce

January 13, 1994

cc: Eq - Merce Batson

The Honorable Nicolas P. Retsinas
Assistant Secretary for Housing/FHA Commissioner
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Room 9100
451 Seventh Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20410

Dear Nic:

I am writing in response to your request for thoughts as to how HUD might implement the National Homeownership Trust as a set-aside within the HOME program appropriation. As you know, NCSHA has always opposed set-asides within the HOME appropriation, because they compromise the basic principle Congress had in creating the HOME program: the delegation of housing assistance decisions to the state and local level. We believe that HOME should be funded at a rate in no case less than the average \$1.3 billion which has prevailed since its enactment and that any appropriation for the Trust, which is a separate program, should be separately funded.

The Trust was designed to provide downpayment, closing cost, and interest subsidies for home mortgages for lower income people. Such assistance is also fully authorized under the HOME program. Although the Trust was created in the same statute as HOME in 1990, it was never considered to be related to it. The HOME program was included in the Senate version of the bill, which did not include the Trust. The House version contained the Trust, but not the HOME program. Both were included in the Conference version, without any integration.

In fact, although all of the activities authorized under the Trust are also eligible under HOME, and most jurisdictions are using some HOME funds for homeownership assistance, the Trust has its own administrative mechanism, which is redundant to that of HOME. Congress, apparently believing that the Trust's goal of increasing homeownership can be achieved through HOME and does not require separately funding the Trust, has provided nearly \$4 billion in funding for HOME, but none for the Trust.

444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 438 Washington, DC 20001 (202)624-7710 FAX (202)624-5899

Trust contemplates entails writing down the homebuyer's mortgage interest rate to no more than six percent. When the Trust was designed, interest rates were high and reducing them to six percent would have constituted a significant subsidy. Today, that same interest rate would provide much less subsidy relative to the market. Funds could be better used to subsidize an even lower interest rate, thus reaching even lower income families. On the other hand, if interest rates were to rise significantly, an interest rate above six percent might still provide homeownership opportunities to low income families who would remain renters without it. These are options already available under the HOME program. They ought not be diminished by the Administration's insistence on a set-aside.

NCSHA has always been supportive of the lower income homeownership purposes contemplated in the Trust authorization and has supported their implementation as part of state and local governments' administration of the broader and more flexible HOME program. Though we oppose the assault on the integrity of the HOME program represented by any proposal to earmark HOME funding further than Congress had already chosen to do, if the Administration wants to make certain that a specified portion of the HOME program is earmarked for Trust purposes, but administered through the HOME structure, that course would be preferable to cutting an already short-funded HOME program in order to fund a redundant and less flexible authorization.

I hope these comments are useful. Please call me if we can be of further help.

Sincerely,

John T. McEvoy
Executive Director

Bill
This program is working for us in Ark / Merle

ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT ~~FINANCE~~ AUTHORITY
HOME PROGRAM

REGULATORY BARRIERS TO HOME ADMINISTRATION

1-A. Regulation/Barrier: Regulation 92.502 and 92.503 of 24CFR Part 92 requires the HOME Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) to disburse program income, repayments, interest, etc. before drawing down or requesting HOME funds.

B. Why a Barrier: PJ's reserve and budget for projects one (1) year in advance. It is fiscally bad management and an extreme accounting burden to be shifting funds to and from grantees and other accounts. PJ's could be building a revolving loan fund to stretch HOME dollars for more deserving qualified specific projects.

C. Recommendation: Amend regulations to allow PJs to retain program income for a minimum of 6 months. PJs could subsidize new projects, emergencies (such as disasters, burn outs,) and project cost over runs with the program income. Also, PJs could establish a continuing revolving loan fund, rather than all funds be in the form of a grant.

2. Level the HOME match to 25 percent for all activities, including new construction which currently has a 30 percent match.

3. Allow states to delegate responsibility for environmental reviews to localities receiving HOME funds from the state as is allowed under the CDBG and Rental Rehabilitation programs. This would reduce the burden states but is not currently permitted under HOME.

4. Allow HOME funds recaptured from Homeownership units to be used for any eligible HOME activity. Currently, such funds must remain in a homeownership program.

5. Remove the requirement that HOME funds used for homeownership assist first-time homebuyers. Any low income homebuyer could then qualify for assistance.

6. Allow CDBG funds to be used to pay for HOME administrative costs, subject to the 20 percent cap on the use of CDBG for administrative costs generally.

7. Remove project delivery costs (soft costs related to construction/ reconstruction) under CDBG from 20 percent administrative cap. This would make it easier for jurisdictions to contribute CDBG funds to HOME project delivery costs.

8. Eliminate a duplication in current law which requires that HUD conduct two separate annual audits of HOME. Only one such audit would then be required.

9. Authorize HUD to waive some requirements for HOME funds expended in disaster areas. This would apply to HOME funds received through the annual allocation process.

ADFA urges the Arkansas Congressional Delegation to support FY 1995 HOME funding of no less than the FY 1994 appropriation of $1,275 billion.

The attached report shows that the HOME funds are effectively reaching very low and low income families.

ADFA received appliations for $18,194,444 of 1993 HOME funds. With ADFAs authorization of $6,392,000 for projects in the 1993 HOME program, we are able to supply only one-third (1/3) of our current requests for housing projects.

ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY
HOME PROGRAM
JUNE, 1993 THROUGH JANUARY, 1994

	Percent of Area Median Income				
	0-30	31-50	51-60	61-80	Total 0-80
Rental Activity					
Funds Expended	$265,296	$114,893	$43,644	-0-	$423,833
TBRA Families*	147	16	16		179
Lower Income Benefit %	54.8%	23.7%	9.0%		87.6%**
Homeowner Activity					
Funds Expended	$227,371	$370,273	$127,276	$242,077	$966,997
Lower Income Benefit %	23.5%	38.3%	13.2%	25.0%	100%
Total Expenditures					
Funds Expended	$492,667	$485,166	$170,920	$242,077	$1,390,830
TBRA Families*	147	16	16	-0-	179
Lower Income Benefit %	36.7%	33.4%	11.8%	14.0%	95.9%

*TBRA Families = Tenant Based Rental Assistance Families
**12.4% of Rental Activity Represents Vacant Units

ARKANSAS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY
HOME PROGRAM
JUNE, 1993 THROUGH JANUARY, 1994

	FISCAL YEAR 1992			FISCAL YEAR 1993
	PROJECTS		ADMINISTRATION/ OPERATING FUNDS	RESERVATIONS
Congressional District 1	Reserved:	$2,955,571.00	$65,116	$2,424,470
	Committed:	$2,173,487.49		
Congressional District 2	Reserved:	$2,329,730.00	$41,250	$1,199,282
	Committed:	$1,020,410.10		
Congressional District 3	Reserved:	$3,501,861.00	$81,076	$1,934,523
	Committed:	$2,895,720.34		
Congressional District 4	Reserved:	$1,034,638.00	$21,618	$ 833,725
	Committed:	$ 616,008.87		
Total Statewide	Reserved:	$9,821,800.00		Reserved: $6,392,000
	Committed:	$6,705,626.80		

Reserved: Dollar Amount Approved for Projects
Committed: Projects under construction, tenants under a lease, or closed first-time homebuyers

ADFA BACKGROUND

The Arkansas Development Finance Authority (ADFA) was created by Act 1062 of 1985, the Arkansas Development Finance Authority Act. This act abolished the former Arkansas Housing Development Agency, whose purpose was to develop safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing for low and moderate income Arkansans, and transferred all records, funds, property, obligations, debts, functions, powers and duties to ADFA. This newly created Authority was empowered to issue tax-exempt bonds and other debt instruments for: housing development, industrial manufacturing facilities, agricultural business enterprises, educational facilities, health care facilities, municipalities and infrastructure projects.

The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors which is composed of the State Treasurer, Director of the Department of Finance and Administration, and 10 public members appointed by the Governor. The president of the Authority is an ex-officio non-voting member of the Board. ADFA employs a permanent full-time staff of professionals and support staff.

Bonds and other debt instruments issued by the Authority and its predecessor are special obligations of the Authority, payable solely from and secured by a first lien on the proceeds., moneys, revenues, rights, interest and collections pledged under the resolutions authorizing the particular issues. The State of Arkansas is not obligated to pay the bonds and other debt instruments, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State of Arkansas is pledged to the payment of the principal or redemption price of or interest on the bonds and other debt instruments.

The Arkansas Development Finance Authority Bond Guaranty Act of 1985 authorized a grant of $6,000,000 from the State Treasurer to establish a Bond Guaranty Fund Reserve Account for the purpose of enhancing and supporting the credit of bonds and other debt instruments to be issued by the Authority. As of March 31, 1993, the Bond Guaranty Fund totaled $14,195,205. If defaults of guaranteed bonds exhaust the Reserve Account, the Authority is authorized to issue its bonds to retire the debt and draw funds from the State Treasurer for debt service on the bonds. The funds shall be drawn from the State Board of Finance Trust Fund Account which is comprised of interest accrued upon the State General Fund.

ADFA has a nation-wide reputation for leading the way in innovative and results-oriented economic development and housing programs.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ADFA AND ITS PROGRAMS CALL DERRICK ROSE, COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER AT (501) 682-5904.

ADFA
HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Overview & Uses of HOME Funds

Home funds may be used for a variety of activities to develop and support affordable housing for low income Arkansans. Through a HUD Federal Grant, Arkansas was allocated $11.164 million for fiscal year 1992 and $7.520 million for fiscal year 1993. Eligible activities include:

- **Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):** TBRA Contracts must have a minimum lease of one year and cannot exceed two years, however, they can be renewed.
- **Rental Rehabilitation:** HOME funds may be used for the rehabilitation of multi-family and single family rental housing for moderate to substantial rehabilitation of a project.
- **New Construction:** New Construction includes: newly built projects; existing projects which involve the addition of new units outside existing walls of the structure and property which received its first certificate of occupancy within 1 year of receiving HOME assistance.
- **Assistance to Homebuyers and Homeowners:** HOME funds may be used to assist eligible first time homebuyers to finance the purchase of a home, and to both first-time homebuyers and existing low-income homeowners, to rehabilitate their homes.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

*Any unit of local government (City / County)
*Public Agency (i.e. Public Housing Authority)
***Non Profit Organizations**
***Private developers**
***Community Housing Development Organizations** (CHDO's): A CHDO is a nonprofit agency that has among its purposes a commitment to provide decent and affordable housing to low-income residents and history of serving low income community residents.

Types of Rehabilitation

The dollar limits below include all costs, not just HOME funds.

Moderate Rehab:	$25,000 or less per unit
Substantial Rehab:	$25,000 plus per unit
Conversion:	Can not extend units beyond the walls of existing building except to meet codes and can not be converted to commercial use.

Serving Low-Income Families

All HOME funds used for **rental housing and tenant based assistance** must be for families whose incomes are 60 percent of the area median income or less. Twenty percent of the units must be reserved for families making 50 percent of the area median income or less. The rents in HOME assisted units must be affordable to low-income families and remain affordable for a designated amount of time.

Homeowners assisted with HOME funds must have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income. The home must be the owner's principal residence and must be valued at or below 95% of the median area purchase price. Resale provisions apply to first-time homebuyers to assure continued affordability.

Matching Requirements

For FY 93, the match requirement will be one dollar for every four HOME dollars expended for all activities except new construction where the match will be one dollar for every three HOME dollars.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM CONTACT RUTH GLOVER AT (501) 682-5993.

ADFA
MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING
LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

Fiscal year 1986-87 was a year of transition for ADFA's multi-family housing program because the 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively put an end to the use of tax-exempt bond financing for multi-family rental housing. On the other hand, the 1986 Tax Reform Act instituted the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program for owners and developers of low-income rental housing to provide an incentive for non-profit and profit motivated organizations to provide and develop housing for low-income persons and families.

ADFA was authorized to administer the Tax Credit program in 1987 and has issued Tax Credits to 128 projects located in 116 cities or communities across Arkansas. A majority of the units were new construction, providing 5,218 available units for Arkansans whose income does not exceed 60% of the area median income.

Arkansas receives approximately $3 million in Low-Income Housing Tax Credits per year.

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

- Tax Credits may be provided to owners of residential rental projects providing low-income housing units. The credits are taken annually for a term of ten years, beginning with the tax year in which the project is placed in service or the following year.

- The maximum allowable annual credits are computed so that the annual credits equals approximately 9% of the total project development costs minus the land cost. Projects must be ***conventionally financed*** and reserved for low-income residents of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated projects

- Tax Credits equal to approximately 4% of the total project cost minus land cost is available for new construction or substantial rehabilitation projects financed with ***federal funds***.

- Acquisition of an existing project is also eligible for tax credits equal to approximately 4% of the total project costs minus land cost if the rehabilitation of each unit exceeds $3,000. Acquisition of an existing project is only eligible if it has not changed ownership in the past 10-years.

- All projects must comply with income and rent limitations for a minimum of 15 years.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM CALL BERNIE HENRY, MULTI FAMILY HOUSING OFFICER AT 682-5900

ADFA
SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

The purpose of ADFA's Single Family Housing Division is to supplement the private sector with the ability to provide safe, sound, and sanitary housing to as many low and moderate income households in Arkansas as possible. The Authority does this through the sale of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds thus lowering the interest rate that participating lending institutions are able to offer qualified homebuyers. Over 137 banks, mortgage companies and savings and loan institutions participate in the program.

To be eligible for loans, an applicant must be a first-time homebuyer (must not have owned his/her principal residence for three years prior to closing the bond loan). Homebuyers purchasing a residence in the following targeted areas need not meet the first-time homebuyer regulation: Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Cleburne, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Lincoln, Madison, Mississippi, Monroe, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Prairie, St. Francis, Scott, Searcy, White, Woodruff and Yell.

Borrower's income cannot exceed specified limits. These limits vary by county depending on the number in the family and where the property is located. Incomes fall between $29,200 to $49,420. Also purchase price cannot exceed $98,000 for new construction or $77,000 for existing housing (previously occupied).

The following types of loans are eligible in the program: FHA, V.A., Conventional and FmHA Guaranteed Rural Housing Loans.

Since 1978, 25,000 low-to-moderate income individuals and families in Arkansas have taken advantage of ADFA's Mortgage Revenue Bonds Program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ADFA'S SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM CALL URSULA BLACKARD, SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING OFFICER AT (501) 682-5900

ADFA
BOND GUARANTY PROGRAM

Why use the Bond Guaranty Program?

Because many companies who qualify for taxable and/or tax-exempt financing do not have the financial strength to access national capital markets, ADFA acts as a guarantor of the bond issue to make the bonds marketable to bond buyers nationwide. The guarantee provides the necessary credit enhancement for the bondholder and takes the place of a Line of Credit or Bond Insurance.

What is the financial strength behind the ADFA guarantee?

The ADFA guarantee is backed by the Bond Guaranty Reserve Fund which presently has a balance of over $14 million. This reserve is the first source of repayment if the borrower is unable to fulfill his obligations under the contract. Unrestricted cash reserves of ADFA may also be used to pay bondholders should the Reserve Fund become depleted. Liquidation proceeds of the failed project's assets will be offset against the outstanding balance of the bond issue. ADFA has the right to issue its own guaranty bonds to replenish the Reserve which can be repaid with the daily interest earnings on the State Treasury deposits. This is the final source of financial support for the outstanding guarantees.

Who checks up on ADFA to make sure that the Bond Guaranty Program is strong?

The Program has been reviewed and rated A+ by Standard and Poor's. This rating is updated periodically to make sure that the quality of the guarantee is maintained. Standard and Poor's is one of the most respected financial rating agencies in the country. This A+ rating renders the bonds investment grade quality which makes access to the national capital markets a possibility.

Is there a cost associated with the ADFA guarantee?

There is a one time guarantee fee of 5% of the principal amount of the bond issue. Other one time costs associated with tax-exempt bonds are estimated at 2% of the bond issue amount for composite bond issues. These additional costs include underwriter's discount, bond counsel fees, printing costs, Trustee fees and the bond rating fee.

How does the pooling concept of the ADFA Bond Guaranty Program work?

Some costs associated with issuing bonds are approximately the same regardless of size. In order to minimize the effect of these costs, ADFA utilizes a pooling concept by combining several separate projects in one composite bond issue. Each borrower then pays its proportionate share of the single issue cost instead of each paying the full costs separately.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADFA BOND GUARANTY PROGRAM, OR ANY ADFA PROGRAM, PLEASE CALL 1-800-582-6637.

ADFA

TAXABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS (IDB's)

What is a taxable IDB?

Taxable IDB's are debt obligations of qualified companies, which are issued and sometimes guaranteed by ADFA and are sold usually as a private placement with investors. The interest income earned by Arkansas bondholders is exempt from State income taxes but is taxable on the Federal level.

What is the benefit of an ADFA guarantee?

The ADFA Bond Guaranty Program has been reviewed and rated A+ by Standard and Poor's. Generally, the private placement of the taxable bond issue is with a pension fund which has legal obligations regarding the safety of its investment portfolio. The addition of the ADFA guarantee gives the pension fund the level of comfort necessary to purchase the bonds. Taxable bonds can also be sold in the national capital markets by investment bankers.

What is the rate of interest on the ADFA guaranteed, taxable, IDB?

The rate of interest on the bonds is affected by the total interest rate environment at the time the bonds are sold. Usually these taxable bonds will carry an interest rate approximately 1.5 percent higher than a comparable tax-exempt bond issue. Early in the application process an estimate of the net effective interest rate can be given by the ADFA staff so the borrower can estimate what effect the debt service requirements of the IDB will have on their financial performance. One major benefit to the borrower is the ability to fix the rate of interest for the entire term of the bond issue.

Why would a borrower choose a taxable issue bond instead of a tax-exempt bond issue?

The up-front costs of a taxable IDB are usually much less than a tax-exempt IDB. This is very attractive to high growth companies which have good cash flows but may not be highly liquid. Taxable IDB's also are more easily incorporated with other financing vehicles such as the SBA 504 loan program. Participating with other financing sources is very useful when the risk of the project is higher than normal. The requirements for qualification (based upon the nature of the business) are much less stringent with a taxable IDB because Federal Tax law restrictions do not apply.

What are the major restrictions of a taxable IDB?

The bonds cannot be used to refinance existing debt nor can they be used to provide working capital financing. State law will not allow bonds to be issued for recreational, entertainment, liquor sales or retail purposes. Elections must be held before bonds can be issued for office buildings, hotels, motels, or tourist attraction facilities.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT TAXABLE BONDS, OR ANY ADFA PROGRAM, PLEASE CALL 1-800-582-6637.

ADFA
SPECULATIVE BUILDING LOAN PROGRAM

The Speculative Building Loan Program was proposed in late 1988 and initiated in 1989 with the mission of giving Arkansas communities a competitive advantage over communities in other states by providing a source of financing for the construction of a speculative industrial buildings. After careful research, it was determined that certain shapes, sizes, lot sizes and site access worked best in attracting new industry to communities. With this research in mind, the speculative building program was developed.

Program Guidelines

Local Industrial Development Corporations, interested in constructing a speculative industrial building in their communities can receive a four percent loan from ADFA to cover 50 percent of the cost of the building. The balance of the financing must be raised or committed through local lenders, area businesses or other sources. The loan amount cannot exceed $250,000 and the principal is due when the building is sold or at the end of five years, whichever comes first.

Building Criteria and Specifications

ADFA requires the building be no larger than 60,000 square feet and no smaller than 40,000. The building must be on a lot of ten acres or more and be located in an industrial park served by utilities. The site must be served by hard a surfaced road suitable for over-the-road trucks. The building can be either pre-engineered steel or concrete tilt-up and must be certified by an Arkansas licensed engineer or architect. The building can be built without a floor but must have a two-inch gravel base and be designed for up to six-inches of reinforced concrete. The eves should be constructed to a minimum "clear height of 25 feet. Building contractors are subject to the approval of the borrower and ADFA.

Program Results

Several communities have used this program and the results have been mixed.

- Clark County has used this program twice. Their first speculative building was constructed and sold in a very short period of time. Petit Jean Poultry bought the building and created approximately 200 jobs at a time when the unemployment rate in Clark County was 14%. They are expecting the sale of their second speculative building soon.

- Monroe Auto Equipment recently bought a speculative building in Green County that created 100 jobs.

- Three other communities have not had as much success in marketing their buildings but the buildings have served as an added attraction for companies looking for new plant sites.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SPECULATIVE BUILDING LOAN PROGRAM CALL 1-800-582-6637.

ADFA
INSURED EXPORT LOAN PROGRAM

The ADFA Insured Export Program was designed to assist small service companies, manufacturers, and agri-businesses in obtaining Export Credit Insurance to cover unsecured sales to approved foreign buyers. By protecting foreign receivables from commercial and political risks, Arkansas Exporters are able to offer attractive credit terms to foreign buyers, and meet or beat foreign and domestic competition to international sales.

To participate in the program, an Arkansas company must have a service or product with at least 25 percent of its value added in Arkansas and at least 50 percent of its value added in the United States. After approving a company as a program participant, ADFA, through the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Eximbank), can offer coverage through the Eximbank Umbrella Policy. This policy provides 95% coverage against commercial risks and 100 percent political risk coverage from losses caused by the failure of foreign buyers to pay their credit obligations. Fees vary for each sale according to the length of repayment term and the type of buyer

ADFA can also assist in securing bank financing for foreign recievables insured under the Eximbank Umbrella Policy. Insurance coverage is assignable to local lenders and may be used as collateral to finance the insured receivables.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE INSURED EXPORT LOAN PROGRAM CALL 1-800-582-6637.