

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: LINDA LADER

Fax Number: 638-4141

Phone Number:

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT: Note from the President on Rex Horne Letter -
"Get this set up. I think VP would like to be
there."

DATE: 6/28/94 Copy of Brian Harbour letter

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

MESSAGE:

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

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638.4141

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1994

Brian L. Harbour, Ph.D.
Pastor
First Baptist Church
Post Office Box 832427
Richardson, Texas 75080

Dear Brian:

Thanks for your letter of June 20 and for the update on events at the recent Southern Baptist Convention. I always appreciate your insight.

Thanks, too, for what you said about the challenges we face. We're working hard and making progress every day.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Barack

ce L. Hadler

*fax #
638-4141*

First
Baptist
Church
Richardson, Texas



Brian L. Harbour, Ph.D.
Pastor

June 20, 1994

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton,

I just returned from the Southern Baptist Convention and was disappointed again with the direction the convention is taking and the spirit which prevails at the convention. With Dan Quayle, Jack Kemp, and Jerry Falwell all present and on center stage it felt more like a Republican Convention than a Southern Baptist Convention. The election of Jim Henry as President was only a blip on the screen but will not really change substantially the direction the convention is taking. Most of the ones called Moderates no longer even attend the convention which brings the right wing radicals more into the spotlight. I believe the convention will begin to unravel in the next five years.

I am praying you will stay strong as you try to complete your agenda for change in America and as you attempt to provide Health Care for all Americans. Most of the opposition comes from those whose self-interests will be impacted by your proposals. I'm thankful for a president who will tackle the tough issues.

I pray for you every day. I still hope to make a visit to Washington in the future and have the opportunity to visit with you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Brian'.

Brian L. Harbour

638.4141

A Texas-Size S&L Scandal

As Senate Republicans prepare to dive off the high board into the scandals surrounding Whitewater and Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, one Democrat will make a splash this week with the release of information revealing a real Texas-size savings and loan "whitewash."

Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.) will call it the "forgotten fifty": Among the 50 biggest savings and loan busts in Texas, taxpayer losses exceed \$11.7 billion—or the combined 1992 earnings of 19 of the 30 highest rated companies on the Dow Jones industrial average. Yet the Resolution Trust Corp., which was created to help recoup taxpayer losses, will net only a nickel for every lost dollar.

"Whether it's a whitewash or neglect or stupidity, I don't have an answer," said Kerry, a bulldog investigator and member of the Senate Banking Committee. "People within RTC are absolutely flabbergasted by the lack of collection effort and subpoenas issued."

The paltry return can be traced to poor police work. The RTC issued 27 subpoenas over a five-year period investigating the "forgotten fifty"—or less than one-fifth the number of subpoenas Whitewater special prosecutor Robert B. Fiske Jr. issued in just four months in connection with Madison Guaranty. Madison's losses, however, amount to less than one half of 1 percent of these 50 Texas thrifts.

"The scandal regarding the RTC's handling of cases in Texas is far worse than anything we have heard concerning Whitewater," said Kerry. "The problem developed in the Bush administration, but the Clinton administration has done far too little to change the direction of the problem."

Later this week Kerry is planning a Senate floor speech in which he will charge that as of last March 15, the RTC had recovered only \$42,000 from the S&L insiders "who ran these 50 Texas savings and loans into the ground." Kerry calculates that amounts to about 30 minutes' worth of interest on the taxpayer cost of financing these bailouts over the next few decades.

Kerry plans to cite Gill Savings & Loan as a prime example. Gill was a highflying Texas institution before it went belly-up at a cost to taxpayers of \$1.4 billion. It is the 10th biggest S&L failure in the United States and the taxpayer bailout approaches the annual budget of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

By comparison, Madison was an Arkansas institution whose failure cost American taxpayers \$60 million. Madison's losses equal only about 4.2 percent of Gill's. Given the gap between Gill and Madison, it's hard to explain how 160 subpoenas could have been issued by Fiske in his probe of Madison, while not one subpoena has been issued against any director or insider associated with Gill's collapse.

Because the RTC has been unresponsive to his queries, Kerry has cultivated a network of agency whistleblowers to fill in the blanks. Kerry has been digging for months, but the RTC's retort has been that Congress has no right to have access to these documents.

RTC whistleblowers slipped Kerry some additional information that Kerry believes makes the situation look "even more sinister." They told Kerry that documents advocating the leveling of a lawsuit in the Gill case were lost by the RTC's Washington staff and have not resurfaced. Because the RTC has refused to hand over the necessary documents, Kerry said it is difficult to assess validity of these allegations.

Gill may be a glaring example, but it's hardly an isolated one in Texas. The RTC, according to Kerry's information, failed to issue subpoenas in any of the following cases: Security Federal Savings of Texarkana, with losses of nearly \$500 million; Universal Savings of Houston, with losses of \$250 million; and Continental S&L of Bellaire, with losses of \$650 million.

"On the face of it, those numbers sound like the government taking a dive," said Kerry. "And the trouble is that people inside the RTC have told us

that is exactly what happened."

As Whitewater takes center stage before the Senate Banking Committee, Kerry believes time should be devoted to studying this question: Did people with political clout pull strings with the RTC to scuttle suits during the Bush administration, and does it continue today?

"Everybody did the best they could out there," said an RTC spokesman. "I don't think there is any reason to defend anything. . . . We have some people who say we are too aggressive and some who say we are not aggressive enough."

THE FEDERAL DIARY

No Holiday for Pay Raise

By Mike Causey
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate-House conferees hope to have the amount of the 1995 white-collar federal pay raise nailed down before the July 4 congressional holiday.

Differences between the Senate bill, preferred by the White House, and the House pay plan aren't that big in legislative terms. But over a lifetime, the difference would boost the pay, perks and pension of the average employee by thousands of dollars.

There's a chance the Senate bill, which guarantees a 25 percent differential to federal law enforcement personnel, as outlined here yesterday, could be used to strike a better pay deal for all federal workers. The theory is that the House might approve the permanent differential for law enforcement personnel, as proposed by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), if the Senate accepts the higher white-collar federal pay raise contained in the House bill.

The Senate pay plan—part of the Treasury-Postal Service-General Government Appropriations Bill—includes the token 1.6 percent 1995 federal pay raise proposed by the Clinton administration. Under current law, federal workers are owed two raises next year—a national increase of 2.6 percent, plus a variable locality adjustment based on local private pay conditions. The total of the national and locality raises sought under current law has been estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to be worth about 4.7 percent.

The House pay bill would give white-collar workers the full 2.6 percent national raise plus a smaller percentage of the prorated locality raise due them under current law. Insiders estimate that the House bill would be worth just over 3 percent for Washington-Baltimore area federal workers, compared with 1.6 percent under the Clinton-Senate plan.

Congress agreed to the president's request to cancel the 2.2 percent national pay raise this year, but insisted on paying the first locality raise, which was 4.23 percent in the Washington-Baltimore area.

Unfortunately for engineers,

scientists, medical personnel and many clerical employees here, locality raises don't kick in until they exceed the differential the employees already earn for being in hard-to-fill jobs.

Executives, Supervisors

What do federal executives and their private-sector counterparts have in common? Well, it's potential fines and jail time, according to the Senior Executives Association.

In a reach-out-to-industry letter, SEA, which represents career U.S. executives, seeks help from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Federation of Independent Businesses in squashing part of a pending occupational safety and health bill that imposes safety violation penalties on management officials in government and industry. SEA General Counsel G. Jerry Shaw said it is unfair to "single out" bosses and supervisors for violations that might have been caused by subordinates who are exempt from federal prosecution.

Buyout Update

With 50,000 (or more) buyout offers coming in October, lots of 50-plus federal workers are weighing the pros and cons of taking regular or early retirement. Employees can retire on unreduced benefits (based on salary and service time) at age 55 with 30 years of service, age 60 with 20 years or age 62 with 5 years. Employees taking early retirement can leave at any age after 25 years of service or, if they are age 50, with 20 years. The drawback is that early retirees take a 2 percent pension cut for each year they are under age 55.

Buyouts aren't for everybody. The maximum \$25,000 payment can be a lot less than the severance benefit (a maximum of one year's pay) for being laid off for economic reasons. And buyouts are subject to all taxes and other deductions and cannot be rolled over into individual retirement accounts.

But if a buyout works for you, don't hesitate when the offer is made. During the April, May and June buyouts, there were about twice as many applicants as buyouts in most agencies.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/28

S. Carter
1100 11th St. SE
B

CC: GS/Gary/Chen
in WSJ letter we need
about 9/20

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

James E. Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your letter of June 8 and for sending the letters you wrote to the editor of the Wall Street Journal. I appreciate your following up on our recent conversation about my decision to extend Most Favored Nation trading status to China. It wasn't a simple decision, but I think it was the correct one and am glad you agree.

I also appreciate what you wrote about the Vietnam War and those who protested my involvement in the recent commemoration of the 50th anniversary of D-Day. Thanks.

Hillary and I were sorry we couldn't make it to dinner the other night. Thanks, though, for your efforts to get all of us together and especially for what you told me Mother said. I hope we can do it soon.

Please give my best to Jane.

Sincerely,

Bill

you let us know
wonderful - keep them
coming - & send to us!

784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
June 8, 1994

Mr. William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

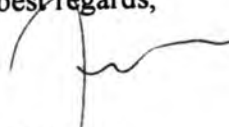
Dear Bill:

It was a pleasure to chat briefly the other day particularly in the light of your recent decision with regard to China/MFN which should increasingly rebound to your credit over time. The continued involvement of American business will accelerate the long term positive benefits of bringing China into a modern multilateral world. As has happened in Eastern Europe and Latin America, this process should provide a powerful impetus to democratization as China's middle class grows in influence. Additionally, it is vital to the continued expansion of the current economic recovery that our export markets be strengthened. On that point I agree with Rob Shapiro at the DLC.

Jane and I were sorry that you and Hillary could not make dinner Friday night. We had a fun group including John Spotilla, Tim Chorba, Melinda Bates and spouses. John is having the time of his life reengineering the SBA, and Tim and I were able to catch up on Singapore, (We lived there from 1977 through 1981). Melinda was also charged up about her job and it was very encouraging to see all this positive excitement given the constant negative media about all "those Washington bureaucrats".

Seeing you and discussing your prospects for vacation also brought back to my mind a promise I made to Virginia on Inauguration night. We were speaking at the White House reception and she was obviously exhausted and ready for bed. However, before she went upstairs she turned and said that although the White House was beautiful her premonition was that it would also be all consuming. She sincerely hoped that the roommates would be able from time to time to make sure that you and Hillary had the opportunity to laugh and relax with people who had no other agenda than friendship. We have, obviously, done a pretty poor job of fulfilling her request. However, I would hope, especially now that Tom will soon be based in Charlottesville, that we can do much better in the future.

Very best regards,


James E. Moore

*Bill,
I have also enclosed 2 recent
letters to the Journal and
a personal one from Jane to
Hillary. Thanks for passing it on.
John's speech in Normandy
was brilliant!*

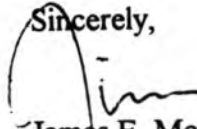
James E. Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
June 8, 1994

Mr. Daniel Henninger
Deputy Editor
Editorial Page
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281

Dear Dan:

I certainly did not after an 18 month hiatus expect to send you two letters in two days, but after I sent off the letter yesterday, I read "Late Hit". I don't know if you and the rest of the 40 somethings in "Bill Clinton's generation" at the Journal believe you failed to answer your country's call and/or do your duty by her "honorably or otherwise" but I certainly don't. It was an insulting cheap shot. I had to respond.

Sincerely,



James E. Moore
Georgetown '68 - FOB

James E. Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
June 8, 1994

The Editor
Editorial Page
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281

Dear Sirs:

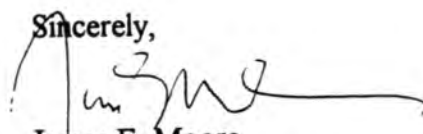
Your recent editorial "Late Hit" was, I thought, a reasonably fair defense of Ronald Reagan's war record against a rather silly assault from the "pundits". However, you could not, apparently, resist going on to serve up your own Late Hit to Bill Clinton's generation. The assertion that an entire generation failed to serve its country when duty called was an outrageous insult so nonsensical that it is hard to credit that a newspaper of the Journal's stature would make it lead editorial material.

Millions of young Americans served in the armed forces during the long Vietnam War years. Millions of others exercised their democratic right to protest that war and ultimately were the key catalyst in compelling the politicians to bring our soldiers home. Each could be said to have done their patriotic duty.

For myself, I lived during my senior year in college in a house with four other young men. Four of us went into the military and one was deferred to attend graduate school. Of the four, one was released due to physical injury suffered in training, two went to Vietnam and the fourth, a marine F-4 pilot served in the Atlantic fleet. The fifth eventually decided to do something that must be almost incomprehensible to you. He voluntarily gave up his deferment and put himself back into the draft process. I can assure you that any college student who did that during our time (particularly from a rural state) assumed that he would be drafted immediately and, therefore, he had to be ready to serve. In this young man's case that did not happen, and in the ensuing lottery he drew a high number and so was spared the necessity of fighting in a war he detested for the country he deeply loved.

In the end, fortunately, we came back from the war in Vietnam and/or the long fight against it and having answered our country's call to the best of our ability, we moved on to fulfill the rest of our lives. Today two of the five (including myself) are bankers in New York, one is a writer in Baltimore, and the fourth is a senior pilot for U.S. Air. The fifth devoted his life to public service and is today President of the United States. We and the rest of "Clinton's generation" loved our country then and we continue to do so today. The Wall Street Journal's offhand slander of the young people of that time is totally unacceptable.

Sincerely,



James E. Moore
Georgetown '68 - FOB

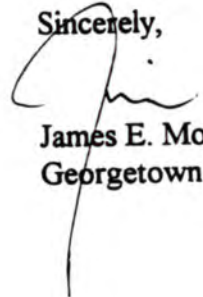
James E. Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
June 7, 1994

Mr. Daniel Henninger
Deputy Editor
Editorial Page
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281

Dear Dan:

I had hoped that as Bill Clinton's track record of support for international trade and against entrenched special interests whether they be from the AFL-CIO, NRA or right-to-life might encourage the Journal to editorialize a little more evenhandedly. Alas, not so.

Sincerely,



James E. Moore
Georgetown '68 - FOB

James E. Moore
784 Norman Place
Westfield, New Jersey 07090
June 7, 1994

The Editor
Editorial Page
The Wall Street Journal
200 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281

Dear Sirs:

It is intriguing that the Journal's Mr. Hunt and other members of the media believe that Clinton has a leadership and lack of legislative success problem (among others) when one notes that he has achieved among other things the following: (A) passage of a budget actually reducing deficit growth over the total denial of the Republican Party and some members of his own, (B) carried NAFTA and GATT over the adamant opposition of the liberal wing of his own party, (C) managed the Brady bill to success over the total opposition of the heretofore unbeatable NRA, (D) successfully supported an abortion clinic protection bill over the violent protests of the political and religious right and (E) over the determined opposition of the senior legislative members of his own party divorced the China/MFN issue from the domestic political concerns in which it has always been enmeshed. Clinton in one year has taken on and defeated several of the most powerful special interest groups in this country before which the Congress has trembled for years. Even when Clinton triumphs over the liberal wing of his own party as with NAFTA/GATT and China the best Mr. Hunt and the Journal can do is offer faint praise and complain about the process not being timely or tidy enough. It is surely difficult to watch a man you disdain succeed where others have failed, however, had George Bush achieved (A) through (E) your praise would have shaken the heavens.

Even when Mr. Clinton selects a supreme court candidate Mr. Hunt apparently likes, because he did not make a snap decision, he is accused of vacillation. What was thoughtful analysis of the merits of potential justices under Regan/Bush becomes "playing politics" under Clinton. Gentlemen, your ideological bias is showing.

Finally, at least Mr. Hunt is being honest when he exposes his view that Mr. Clinton must hire only persons he does not know to fill high office. To be an FOB is, notwithstanding professional credentials, the kiss of death for Mr. Hunt. Where was Mr. Hunt and the Journal when the government was packed with Regan/Bush stalwarts from Greenwich, Far Hills and California over the prior 12 years? Perhaps it was unappealing to generally slander as a class men with whom you went to school. It is always far easier, of course, to work to destroy the reputations of those individuals you don't actually know, or so it seems in the era of the 90's.

Sincerely,



James E. Moore
Georgetown '68 - FOB

② T. Calhoun

have some
review this for
ideas

① Dr. Tracy
to Henry ✓
6/27

THE PRESIDENT HAS OFF
6/27/94

for **PARTNERS
CHANGE**

HOW U.S. ISRAELI COOPERATION
CAN BENEFIT AMERICA



MITCHELL G. BARD

American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise

Sponsored by Eli E. Hertz

Gridlock, Greedlock or Democracy?

When I came to the Senate in 1969, a filibuster was a major event. In order to prevent a majority from voting to pass a bill, determined opponents would refuse to end debate. Their strategy was to bring all Senate action to a halt until the Senate gave up its attempt to pass the legislation.

It was a rare and awesome maneuver played on the national stage in full glare of the spotlights. It focused national attention on the issue being considered while it reduced the Senate legislative schedule to shreds. Drama mounted as filibustering senators talked through the night and troops brought Army cots to Senate corridors so beleaguered senators could camp on the job for days at a time.

Today, filibusters are far less visible but far more frequent. The filibuster has become an epidemic, used whenever a coalition can find 41 votes to oppose legislation. The distinction between voting against legislation and blocking a vote, between opposing and obstructing, has nearly disappeared. In the last four years alone, the Senate has had to attempt to end filibusters an average of 22 times per year—compared with less than once a year in the half-century before I entered the Senate.

Senators no longer need to talk through the night to sustain their filibuster; they often need not talk through the day or hour. In times past, the majority leader occasionally asked for and received unanimous consent to temporarily suspend the filibuster in order to dispatch some critical business in which time was essential. Thereafter, the filibuster resumed. This practical response to an emergency has now become routine. Today a single senator may simply inform the Senate leaders that he or she won't allow a vote on a particular bill. The Senate then typically agrees to temporarily put that bill aside and move on to other business.

Since the Senate's Rule 22 says it takes 60

senators—three-fifths of the entire Senate—to break a filibuster, 59 senators seeking to take action can be blocked by 41 or fewer. The only reminder that a filibuster is in progress may be an occasional vote on "cloture" to see whether supporters of the bill have been able to assemble the necessary 60 votes. Often the issue simply withers away in obscurity. If the public is aware of the filibuster at all, it often mistakenly assumes that the "gridlock" it sees occurs because a majority can't agree on action.

The majority must accept paralysis or meet the demands of the minority—often by agreeing to legislation so eviscerated or loaded with interest group favors that it can't begin to meet our nation's challenges.

In just the past few years, filibusters have blocked, delayed or forced changes in bills dealing with crime, campaign finance reform, gun control, environmental protection, school improvement, labor law, Head Start, National Service, Hatch Act reform, family medical leave, voting rights, inoculation of children against disease, and dozens of other issues.

Scores of other bills are changed to avoid filibusters. For example, while Americans may be unsure which health care proposal is better, they do know we need action on health care reform. Yet some senators are already suggesting they may block majority action. And in the "bidding war" to find a 60th vote to end or prevent a filibuster, corporations with millions of dollars at stake (and millions to spend) will be on the prowl to find one or two senators willing to demand favorable provisions in return for letting the Senate vote.

Last month the federal government was required by law to sell mining rights to an estimated \$8 billion of gold on federal land for only \$9.765. Why? Because a threatened filibuster has blocked changes



BY JOHN OVERMYER

in Gold Rush-era mining laws. So taxpayers convey potential billions in forced sales to mining corporations—and then pay for the cleanup when thousands of used-up mines leak dangerous toxins into streams and rivers.

No principle is more central to democracy than the principle of majority rule. Today, that fundamental principle is in grave jeopardy in the U.S. Senate. Over and over again, Congress's ability to make decisions is thwarted because a minority of senators filibuster.

As a Republican whose party was in the minority for two of my three Senate terms and my entire service in the House, I know the majority must allow adequate time for minority views to be heard. I also know the frustration that fosters the filibuster. On rare occasions, I even succumbed and voted against cloture myself. But it becomes clearer each year where this path leads.

Those who wrote our Constitution struck a

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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delicate balance. Separation of powers, federalism, bicameralism and the Bill of Rights protect minorities. The approval of two-thirds of senators present is required for a few extraordinary actions, such as constitutional amendments and presidential impeachment. But our Founding Fathers understood, as James Madison explained, that if they required more than majority approval for other actions, "the fundamental principle of free government would be reversed. It would be no longer be the majority that would rule; the power would be transferred to the minority."

Filibusters are not limited to any party or ideology. The issue is not whether particular bills are good or bad. It is whether we believe in democracy, or a tyranny of the minority. It is whether we want a government capable of making decisions, or one hamstrung by gridlock and greed.

"If the ... smaller number can overrule the greater," warned Alexander Hamilton, the result will be "tedious delays, continual negotiation and intrigue; contemptible compromises of the public good."

Our Founding Fathers never considered Rule 22, or dreamed that some senators would circumvent majority rule by refusing to allow a vote at all.

To safeguard our democracy, each of us must look beyond our own support or opposition for any particular legislation. We must call upon all senators to respect majority rule, stop abusing the filibuster, and get on with the business of meeting America's challenges.

The writer, a former Republican senator from Maryland, has been chairman of the board of First American Bankshares Inc. since 1993. He works with an organization opposing the filibuster.

This is good and circled

*Harold
PAT G.
miller
miller*

Lloyd Cutler —

What's the
standing of this
request? — B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/27/94
THE WASHINGTON POST

White House Echoes To Drumbeat of Protest

Clemency Sought for Imprisoned Indian

By Debbi Wilgoren
Washington Post Staff Writer

To most locals jogging by, and to the tourists snapping pictures, his name meant next to nothing. But to those who wore it on their T-shirts yesterday and shouted it toward the White House, it symbolized what is wrong with the American judicial system.

Crying "Free Leonard Peltier," they marched down Pennsylvania Avenue from Foggy Bottom—a crowd of more than 500, about half of them Native Americans, enveloped in the slow beat of a sacred drum and the woodsy scent of burning sage.

They repeated the call throughout the day from the shade of Lafayette Square, urging President Clinton to grant clemency to the 49-year-old Indian who was imprisoned 18 years ago for killing two FBI agents during a shootout on a South Dakota reservation. The shooting occurred 19 years ago yesterday.

"It is larger than just Leonard Peltier," said Ginny Broadbeck, a Department of Agriculture employee from Alexandria. "It's a question of the miscarriage of justice that could happen to just anybody."

Peltier was on the reservation as part of a delegation from the American Indian Movement, summoned by the Lakota Sioux for protection during a period of clashes with federal agents. Two men who were charged with him in the double slaying but tried separately were acquitted on the grounds that they acted in self-defense.

Prosecutors conceded after Peltier's trial that they could not prove that he fired the fatal bullets, but they maintained there was sufficient evidence that he at least participated in the attack.

Peltier's advocates also have raised questions about the legality of evidence used at his trial and accused the government of coercing a witness and wrongly extraditing Peltier after he had fled to Canada.

Amnesty International calls Peltier a political prisoner, author Peter Matthiessen wrote a 600-page book criticizing the prosecution, and Robert Redford also has taken up the cause, narrating a documentary about the case.

But three appeals for a new trial have been denied, and Peltier's only remaining chance for freedom is the petition for executive clemency he filed in November. A spokesman at the Justice Department

said there is no deadline for the president to make his decision.

The petition, and the symbolic gesture toward Indians that Clinton made by hosting an unusual meeting with tribal elders this spring, prompted yesterday's event.

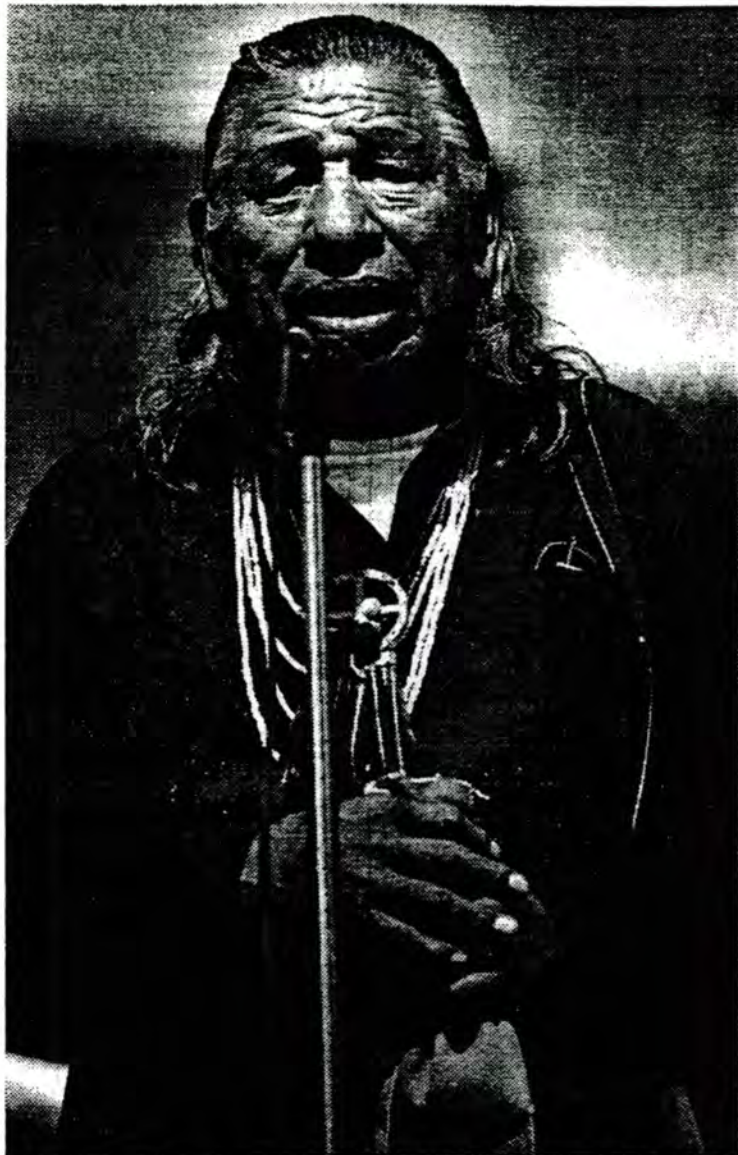
"This president is the first president to give us any hope," said Peltier Defense Committee spokesman Bobby Castillo, who met Peltier while serving time in prison for armed robbery. Castillo added that he was disappointed that Clinton declined an invitation to attend yesterday's rally and share in the smoking of the sacred ceremonial pipe.

That ceremony, as well as prayers and chants, was interspersed throughout the day with songs and political speeches in which Peltier was likened to Nelson Mandela and other human rights heroes. Organizers urged those in the crowd to spread word of his struggle.

That elicited a nod from Nina Warrior Renaldo, a 48-year-old grandmother from the Seneca Nation's Cattaraugus Indian Reservation near Buffalo.

"Leonard Peltier's Indian. He might not be Seneca, but he's still Indian," she said, resting in a lawn chair in Lafayette Park. "If it would help him for us to be here, then we'll be here, to show our support."

Nearby stood Michelle Vagnola, a 27-year-old from New Jersey who never heard of Leonard Peltier until a college friend read



PHOTOS BY CRAIG HERNDON—THE WASHINGTON POST
David Chief, a Lakota Sioux holy man, says a prayer at a rally seeking presidential clemency for imprisoned activist Leonard Peltier.

Matthiessen's book three years ago. The friend, Lisa Farulo, began corresponding with Peltier, who is in a federal prison in Leavenworth, Kan.

Now both young women live in Kansas, their long-planned teaching careers put on hold while they

work on the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee.

Farulo and Peltier plan to marry if he is freed. At that time, Vagnola said, she will fulfill her dream of becoming an educator, "when I'm able to walk into a classroom and say there has been justice."



Upside-down American flags with the image of Leonard Peltier were displayed at Lafayette Park protest rally.

6/27/94

Charles / ce 68
 should
 we advocate?

AIDS Babies Deserve Testing

All those concerned about babies infected with the virus that causes AIDS can be grateful to Michael Dowling, New York's Commissioner of Social Services. He, at least, has had the decency and common sense to guarantee that all AIDS-infected babies in the foster-care system will be identified and cared for.

But what about the larger number of AIDS-infected babies who are not in foster care? Their fate now hinges on the outcome of a legislative battle that pits the health needs of the babies against the privacy rights of the mothers.

The core issue is whether there should be mandatory testing and identification of all newborns so that those infected with the AIDS virus can be treated — or simply mandatory counseling of all mothers to try to persuade them to allow testing of themselves and their babies.

Both sides in this clash claim their approach will be best for the children. But from the evidence available, the likelihood that counseling alone will do the job seems slight. The only sure way to identify these infants is through testing. The state already tests all newborns, anonymously, to track the epidemic; it could use or enhance that program to identify the infected infants who need medical monitoring and treatment.

The dispute arises because there is no way to identify an infected newborn without identifying the mother as infected; the babies contract the virus from their mothers in the womb or at birth. Thus a mandatory test of any newborn amounts to a mandatory test of the mother as well, subjecting her to possible discrimination if her disease status becomes known. Under current state law, neither the mother nor her child can be tested without written, informed consent.

Commissioner Dowling avoided this dilemma because his agency has legal responsibility for the babies in its care; in effect, he is their surrogate parent. Thus he provoked no opposition when he pledged recently to require routine testing of all children who enter foster care and appear likely to have been exposed to the virus.

But foster children account for only a minority of the several hundred AIDS-infected babies born in New York State each year. Most of these babies

leave the hospital without being tested. They are thus robbed of any chance at early treatment. Nothing is done for them until they come down with symptoms of the fatal illness.

Assemblywoman Nettie Mayersohn, of Queens, and State Senator Guy Velella, of the Bronx, would rectify this neglect by disclosing the state's anonymous test results to the mothers. That may not go far enough. When individual lives are at stake, the tests must be conducted more rigorously than those now performed for statistical purposes. Still, done properly, such testing could identify virtually every infected baby, and the mothers could then be counseled on the importance of medical follow-up.

But leaders of the key health committees in the Legislature are pushing bills, already approved in the Senate, that only require mandatory counseling of new and expectant mothers. They argue that this would capture the great majority of infected children — and that babies would get better care if their mothers cooperated in treatment than if they were frightened away from the medical system because of mandatory testing.

Unfortunately, there is scant evidence that the counseling approach would work. The state already sponsors voluntary counseling programs for pregnant women and new mothers in 24 hospitals in AIDS-impacted areas; they typically fail to identify most of the infected babies. Counseling enthusiasts cite the success of Harlem Hospital; some 90 percent of all infected babies born there in 1993 were identified through counseling and voluntary testing. But even the founder of that program doubts its success could be replicated widely. And why neglect even 10 percent of the babies?

Mandatory counseling could be beneficial during prenatal care when doctors can actually save many babies from infection by treating the expectant mother with AZT. Since no one is seriously recommending that pregnant women be forced to take an AIDS test, counseling the mother-to-be on the benefits of testing is the only feasible approach.

But once a mother has delivered an infected baby, that infant deserves to be identified and given the best possible care. By all means, counsel the mother on the advantages of testing and treatment. But for the baby's sake, test the child whether the mother approves or not.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr

DATE:

6/25/94

THE VICE PRESIDENT
MACK MCLARTY
DAVID GERGEN
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
TO: MARK GEARAN
ROBERT RUBIN

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.





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

SENIOR ECONOMIST

94 JUN 24 P7:29

June 24, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT E. CUMBY *REC*

SUBJECT: Foreign Economic Developments

Exchange Rates: The dollar fell again this week and is now down 4.2% over the last three weeks on a multilateral basis. Coordinated intervention Friday morning by the central banks of G-7 and several smaller countries failed to raise the value of the dollar—which fell on Friday as well as on the week.

Dollar's Value in terms of:	Week Ending 6/17/94	Week Ending 6/24/94	Change from previous:		
			Week	Quarter	Year
Deutschemark	\$1 = 1.6090 DM	\$1 = 1.5815 DM	-1.7%	-5.2%	-7.4%
Yen	\$1 = 102.80 ¥	\$1 = 100.25 ¥	-2.5%	-4.4%	-8.0%
Multilateral (3/73 = 100)	91.05	89.58	-1.6%	-4.4%	-4.9%

Japan: ► Real GDP rose 1.0% (a strong 3.9% annual rate) in the first quarter but is essentially unchanged from a year ago. The GDP deflator rose 0.7%. Automobile production continues to be weak, especially production for export. May's production levels are 15.3% below a year ago.

EU: ► West Germany's trade surplus remained unchanged at \$3.8 billion in April.

► French consumer prices rose 0.2% in May and are 1.7% above a year ago.

► The **British** economy continues its steady growth. Real GDP rose 0.7% in the first quarter and is 2.9% above a year ago. Inflation remains moderate. The GDP deflator rose 0.7% in the first quarter and is 3.2% above a year ago. The current-account deficit fell to \$1 billion in the first quarter

Other Countries: ► Canadian retail sales fell 1.7% in April but are 5.7% above a year ago.

► Chinese inflation remains high. Retail prices in May were 18.9% above a year ago.

► Russian industrial production continues to fall and is 29% below a year ago.

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

June 24, 1994

94 JUN 24 P7:29

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JEREMY B. RUDD *JBR*

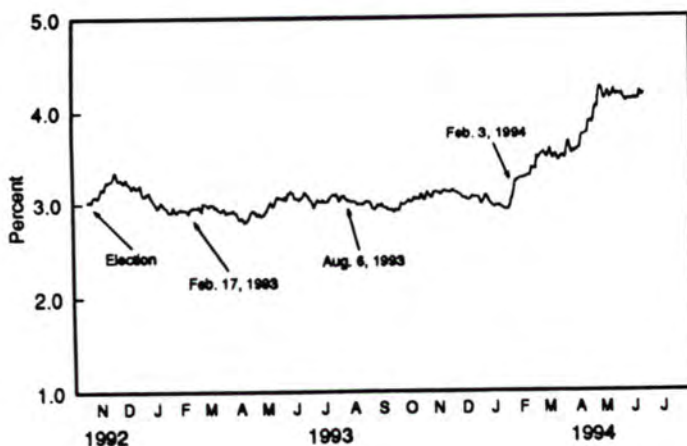
SUBJECT: Interest Rates and the Stock Market, Week Ending Friday, June 24, 1994

Interest rates rose this week. Movements in long-term interest rates this week appeared to be tied to fluctuations in the value of the dollar. In particular, many observers ascribed the sharp increases in long-term rates on Friday to the apparent inability of the Fed and other central banks to prop up the dollar's value through foreign exchange market intervention. Changes in Treasury borrowing rates over the week were as follows:

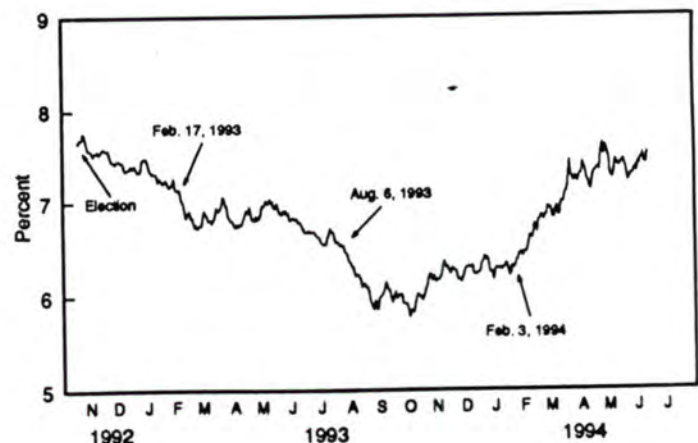
	Close 6/17/94	Close 6/24/94	Change
3-month bills	4.12	4.17	+0.05
10-year notes	7.14	7.22	+0.08
30-year bonds	7.45	7.52	+0.07

The stock market fell sharply. The broad-based S&P index closed Friday at 442.80, down 3.4 percent from the preceding Friday's close. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed Friday at 3636.94, down 3.7 percent for the week.

Three-Month Rates



Thirty-Year Rates



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/24/94

TO: TONY LAKE
BOB RUBIN
DAVID GERGEN
DON BAER

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1994

MR. PRESIDENT:

RE: G-7

Attached is a short memo from Secretary Reich concerning G-7 employment themes (Tony, Bob, David and Don Baer have copies) and a memo with additional NSC/NEC points concerning Secretary Bentsen's memo, which you previously reviewed, on Russia and the Naples Summit.

classified



John Podesta

SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

To: The President
From: Bob Reich
foreign policy & domestic economic policy
are two threads in the same cloth
as you could make clear at
the G-7 in Naples.
- Bob

MEMORANDUM ON THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION'S NEW ECONOMIC PATH

From: Robert B. Reich
Date: June 16, 1994
Re: G-7 Employment Themes
The "Clinton Doctrine" for Global Economic Prosperity

Overall Theme:

After World War II, the United States embarked on a "positive-sum" global growth strategy premised on open trade and economic development, in contrast to the "negative-sum" isolationism after World War I. Now, at the end of the Cold War, we face another challenge. Most advanced industrialized nations are experiencing either high unemployment (combined with costly social safety nets) or a widening gap between well-educated highly-paid workers and poorly-educated poorly-paid workers. Europeans are split between those who want to preserve the safety net and those who want to trim it and de-regulate wages and prices. The Clinton Administration is developing another alternative -- a third path, a new course -- combining activist measures to achieve a more adaptable and better-skilled workforce with efforts to foster free trade and to reduce budget deficits.

The three essential elements:

- I **Free Trade.**
More open trade (NAFTA, GATT) boosts the economies of developing nations while at the same time creating larger export markets for our goods and improved living standards for our consumers.
- II **Macro-economic Coordination among the G-7.**
The United States is successfully taming its budget deficit; Europe and Japan, meanwhile, need to move towards macroeconomic policies that accommodate more rapid economic growth.

III **An Adaptable Workforce.**

Micro-economic policies can generate more and better jobs. Every nation has an interest in every other nation creating an adaptable workforce. Adaptable workforces worldwide make it easier for nations to achieve the first two goals.

A. **Turning "social safety nets" into springboards to new jobs.** Rather than provide the unemployed with simple income maintenance we should:

- (i) Make work pay through the EITC;
- (ii) Provide the unemployed with access to job-search assistance, up-to-date labor market data, and quality re-training opportunities to move them as quickly as possible into remunerative new jobs;
- (iii) Provide universal health care to overcome "welfare lock" and "job lock"; and
- (iv) Empower the long-term unemployed and the economically disadvantaged to move into work through assistance with job placement and wage subsidies or community service jobs.

B. **Life-long learning so that workers can continuously upgrade their jobs and skills.**

- (i) School-to-work apprenticeships to ensure that all school leavers have adequate skills;
- (ii) Income-contingent loans for training or college;
- (iii) National occupational skill standards to match employer needs with skill training; and
- (iv) Incentives for on-the-job training, provided by the private sector.

Conclusion:

The three strategic pieces fit together: **micro-economic policies** to create **adaptable workforces** encourage **open markets**; **open markets** create more opportunities for high-wage **jobs**; fiscally prudent **macro-economic policies** when combined with the first two can produce faster growth with less inflation.

Chron

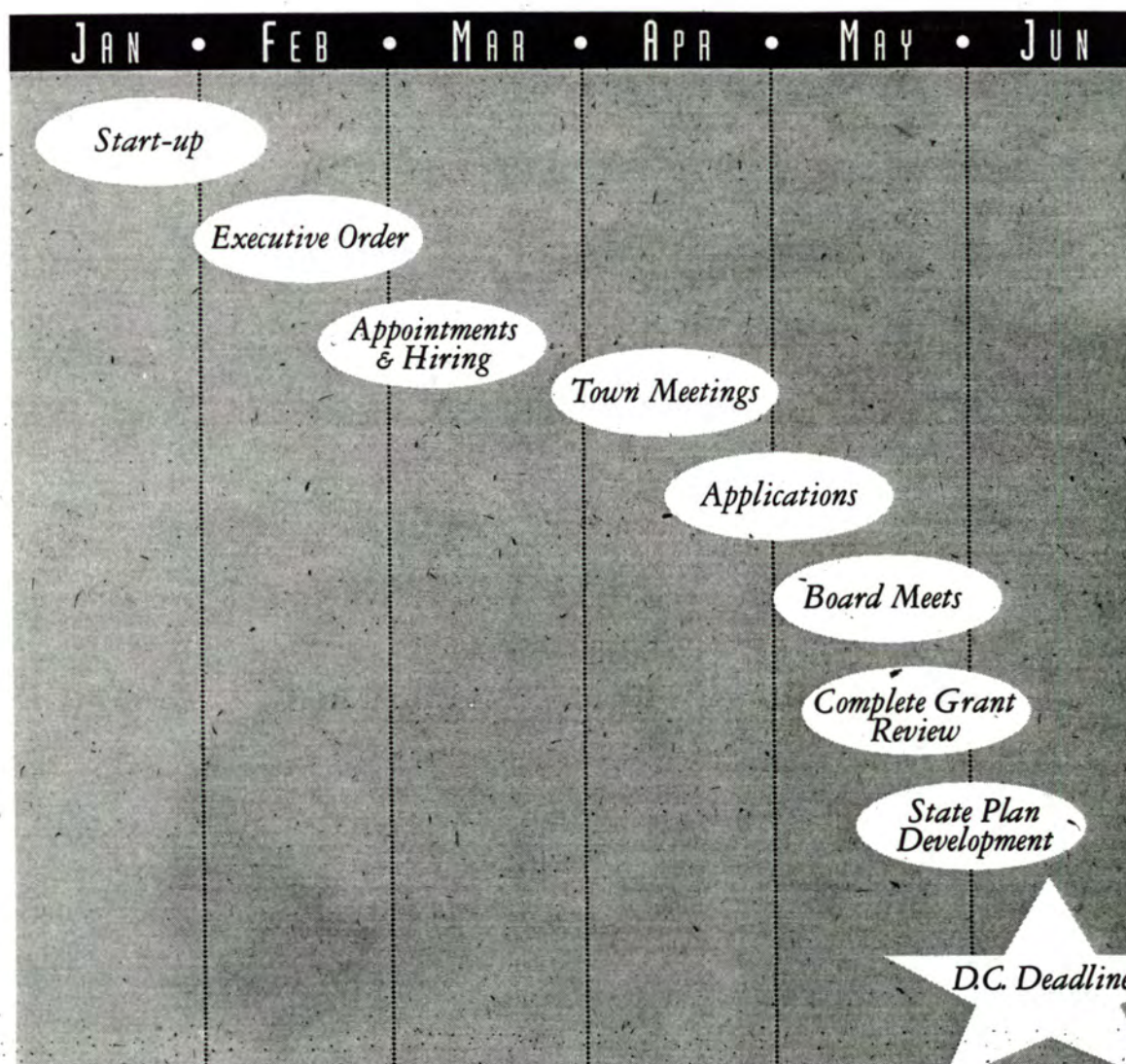
6122194

Proton Bill Clinton

Chromo
of the
Chromo

THE TEXAS COMMISSION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

TIMELINE



AWR 94-15
Page 2 of 2

EXECUTIVE ORDER
BY THE
Governor of the State of Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS

AWR 94-15

**ESTABLISHING THE TEXAS STATE COMMISSION ON NATIONAL AND
COMMUNITY SERVICE**

WHEREAS, community service and volunteerism are at the heart of this state's spirit and strength; and

WHEREAS, encouraging citizens, organizations, and institutions to help solve our most critical problems by volunteering their time, effort, energy, and service enhances the long-term prosperity of Texas and promotes the capabilities of its people; and

WHEREAS, providing the opportunity to perform hands-on community service helps young people develop a sense of connection with their community and become more responsible citizens; and

WHEREAS, Congress passed and the President signed the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 to reward youth service with education grants; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for a comprehensive and coordinated effort to maximize available resources and foster the best volunteer service opportunities from which all Texans will benefit;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ann W. Richards, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby create the Texas State Commission on National and Community Service, hereinafter referred to as the Commission.

The Commission is charged with the following responsibilities:

1. Encouraging community service and volunteer participation as a means of community and state problem-solving;
2. Promoting and supporting voluntary citizen involvement in government and private programs throughout the state;
3. Developing a comprehensive national and community service plan for the state that shall be updated annually; and
4. Serving as the state's liaison to the Corporation for National and Community Service and applying for funding under the National and Community Service Trust Act.

The total number of voting members on the Commission shall be at least 15, but not more than 25. The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Not more than 50 percent plus one of the members of the Commission shall be from the same political party. The voting members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the state shall not exceed 25 percent of the total membership

of the Commission. The voting members of the Commission shall select the Commission's chairperson by majority vote. The Commission shall include the following voting members and such other voting members as the Governor may appoint:

1. an individual with expertise in the educational, training, and development needs of youth, particularly disadvantaged youth;
2. an individual with expertise in promoting the involvement of older adults in service and volunteerism;
3. a representative of community-based organizations within the state;
4. the head of the state educational agency;
5. a representative of local governments in the state;
6. a representative of local labor unions in the state;
7. a representative of business;
8. an individual between the ages of 16 and 25 who is a participant or supervisor in a service program; and
9. a representative of a national service program.

A member of the Commission is not entitled to compensation, but is entitled to reimbursement from the General Services Commission for travel expenses incurred in performing the duties of the Commission as provided for members of state boards and commissions in the General Appropriations Act.



SEAL OF STATE OF TEXAS

Given under my hand this the
23rd day of February, 1994.

A handwritten signature of Ann W. Richards in cursive script.
ANN W. RICHARDS
Governor of Texas

A handwritten signature of John Hannah, Jr. in cursive script.
JOHN HANNAH, JR.
Secretary of State

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
FEB 23 1994



*Board of Directors for
The Texas State Commission for
National and Community Service*

Chair:

Nancy T. Beren, Houston, non-practicing attorney and active volunteer.

Members:

Jennifer Sledge Andrew, Abilene, graduate of McMurry University, supply specialist with U.S. Army Reserve, and law student.
Veronica "Ronnie" Ault, Lometa, Director for Retired Senior Volunteer Program for Hill Country Community Action Association.
Jamie L. Barshop, Austin, Senior flight attendant for Southwest Airlines.
Dr. Robert M. Berdahl, Austin, President of the University of Texas at Austin.
Dr. Dorcas D. Bowles, Arlington, Dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Texas at Arlington.
Jeff R. Branick, Port Arthur, partner in law firm of Provost & Umphrey.
Jeri Landfair Chambers, Plano, math teacher at Wilson Middle School in Plano Independent School District.
Mike De La Garza, San Antonio, Vice President of Public Affairs for H.E.B.
Sandra Gilliland, Amarillo, Director of the Search Foundation.
Ernesto Gonzalez, Freer, Director of Special Projects for Duval County.
Elizabeth G. Gray, Georgetown, City Secretary and Director of Management Services for Georgetown.
Darlo V. Guerra, Jr., rancher in Edinburg.
Dr. Raymond Hawkins, Tyler, President of Tyler Junior College.
DeAndra D. Howard, Austin, U.S. Probation Officer and District Training Coordinator at U.S. Probation Office.
Dr. Daniel Milo Johnson, Denton, Dean of the School of Community Service at the University of North Texas.
Esmeralda Lozano, Austin, student and community mentor program participant at St. Edward's University.
Rosemary K. Mauck, Fort Worth, Chairperson of the Tarrant County Youth Collaboration.
M. Ernest McMillan, Houston, Director of the Fifth Ward Enrichment Program.
Dr. Lionel R. Meno, Austin, Commissioner of Education.
Richard A. Munisteri, Houston, attorney with law firm of Munisteri, Sprott, LeFevre & Rigby.
Louis Q. Reyes, III, Seguin, agent with Allstate Insurance Agency.
Eloise Meadows Rouse, Dallas, Vice President and Director of the Meadows Foundation.
Dr. Uri Treisman, Austin, Director of the Charles A. Dana Center for Mathematics and Science Education, and math professor at the University of Texas at Austin.
Dr. Mark Alan Zober, El Paso, Executive Director of the Jewish Federation of El Paso.

Ex Officio Members:

Dr. Maria Ferrier, San Antonio, Director of Management and Staff Development for S. W. Independent School District and member of the Board of Directors for the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Jerry Thompson, Austin, State Director of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Director:

Randi Shade, Governor's Office, P.O. Box 12428, Austin, TX 78711, phone/fax: 512.463.1814/1861



Community Service is not a new concept. For years Texans have benefited from the efforts of those individuals committed to the improvement of their communities through direct service.

On September 21, 1993, however, President Clinton enacted a new commitment to community service by signing into law the National and Community Service Trust Act.

Envisioned with the mission of engaging Americans of all ages in direct community-based service, this Act created the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The Corporation, a merger of 2 previously existing agencies — ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service, is the federal body responsible for fostering community service through 3 major program areas: Learn and Serve America, National Senior Volunteer Corps, and the centerpiece of the new national service initiative—AmeriCorps.

AmeriCorps is the exciting, new community service initiative which will reward participants with money to use to further their education or pay back existing student loans.

Texas officially became a part of this new service initiative, AmeriCorps, on February 23, 1994, when Governor Ann Richards created by Executive Order the Texas Commission for National and Community Service.

The creation of this state commission formed a vital link in the chain of national community-based service. It made qualified Texas programs eligible for federal funding.

Immediately upon signing the Executive Order, Governor Richards began the process of selecting members of the Commission whose backgrounds and qualifications would reflect the diversity of Texas and bring together a wide range of perspectives. The Commissioners' duties would include: choosing programs to receive AmeriCorps funding through the state pool of funds; preparing the state application for programs to receive AmeriCorps funding through the national pool of funds; and creating a three year comprehensive state service plan.

Concurrent with the Commissioner selection process, the Texas Commission for National and Community Service staff began a multimedia promotional campaign to introduce Texans to AmeriCorps. The campaign was extremely successful in generating a high level of statewide interest in this new community service opportunity.

On April 18, 1994, Governor Richards announced her selection of the Commissioners. They are:

Jennifer Sledge Andrew, Abilene	DeAndrea D. Howard, Austin
Veronica Ault, Lometa	Dr. Daniel Milo Johnson, Denton
Jamie L. Barshop, Austin	Esmeralda Lozano, Austin
Dr. Robert Berdahl, Austin	Rosemary K. Mauk, Fort Worth
Nancy Beren, Houston	M. Ernest McMillan, Houston
Dr. Dorcas Bowles, Arlington	Dr. Lionel R. Meno, Austin
Jeff Branick, Port Arthur	Richard A. Munisteri, Houston
Jeri Landfair Chambers, Plano	Louis Q. Reyes III, Seguin
Mike De La Garza, San Antonio	Eloise Meadows Rouse, Dallas
Sandra Gilliland, Amarillo	Dr. Uri Treisman, Austin
Ernesto Gonzalez, Freer	Dr. Mark Alan Zober, El Paso
Elizabeth Gray, Austin	
Dario V. Guerra, Jr., Edinburg	Dr. Maria Ferrier - Ex Officio, San Antonio
Dr. Raymond M. Hawkins, Tyler	Jerry Thompson - Ex Officio, Austin

The Texas Commission for National and Community Service held its first meeting on May 10, 1994, at the University of Texas at Austin. There, the Commissioners elected Nancy Beren as chair and began the tasks of creating the roster of Texas AmeriCorps programs and the three year state plan.

President Clinton
signs into law the National &
Community Service Trust Act.

9/21/93

2/23/94

Governor Richards forms
Texas Commission for
National & Community Service.

Staff sets up shop in the
Sam Houston building.

3/1/94

4/18/94

Governor Richards announces
her selection of 25
Commissioners.

Staff embarks on an 8 city
road trip to promote
AmeriCorps.

4/18/94

5/10/94

Texas Commission for National
& Community Service holds its
first board meeting.



Texans are anything but predictable.

So when the Texas Commission for National and Community Service approached the challenge of introducing AmeriCorps across the state, we were anything but certain of what the response would be.

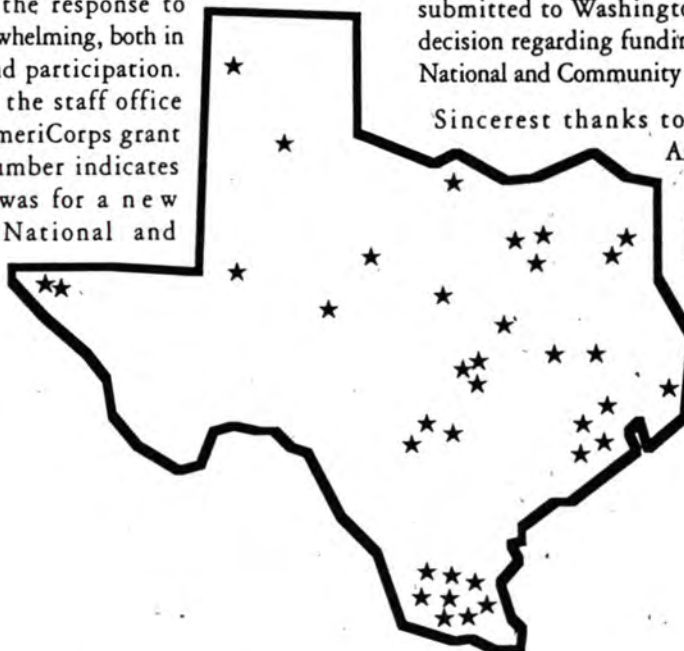
To say we were pleasantly surprised would be a major understatement.

Across the board, the response to AmeriCorps was overwhelming, both in terms of interest and participation. By May 25, 1994, the staff office received over 60 AmeriCorps grant applications. This number indicates how ready Texas was for a new commitment to National and Community Service.

After a highly competitive evaluation process, 12 programs were selected by the Commission to be recommended for federal funding. These are outstanding community service programs you should all be proud of. They address all four critical national priorities, serve all regions of Texas in 36 sites, and will enable over 700 Texans to earn money for school. (See map below.)

The 12 programs selected by the Commission will be submitted to Washington by June 22. There, the final decision regarding funding rests with the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Sincerest thanks to all of you who submitted an AmeriCorps grant application. We applaud your commitment to community service in Texas and look forward to making more programs available to you in the coming year.



P R O G R A M S

KIDS IN SCHOOL ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY (KISS)

Killeen / Ft. Hood

PROJECT VIDA

East Central El Paso

YOUTH HARVEST

Pharr / San Juan / Alamo

ALLIANCE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

South Central El Paso

CAMP AMERICORPS RESPITE ENABLERS (CARE)

San Antonio & South Texas

DALLAS AMERICORPS PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Dallas County

UT OUTREACH CENTER. AMERICORPS PROJECT
Austin Area

PARENTING EDUCATION PROJECT
20 Cities Statewide

SERVE HOUSTON YOUTH CORPS
Greater Houston

SOUTH TEXAS AMERICORPS INITIATIVE
Starr / Hidalgo Counties

CASA VERDE BUILDERS PROGRAM
Austin Area

PROJECT CONNECT
*Dallas, Jim Wells, Brooks,
Duval, Kenedy, Kleberg Counties*

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

P.O. BOX 12428 • AUSTIN TX, 78711

512. 463. 1814 FAX 463. 1861





STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

ANN W. RICHARDS

GOVERNOR

June 15, 1994

Mr. Eli Segal
President and Chief Executive Officer
The Corporation for National
and Community Service
1100 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20525

Dear Mr. Segal:

I am pleased to report on the success of the newly formed Texas Commission for National and Community Service. Although your visit to Texas for the kick-off event seems like only yesterday, four months have passed since then. In that time the Commission has taken shape nicely and accomplished an incredible amount of work.

Getting the word out about new opportunities, such as AmeriCorps, is sometimes difficult in a state as large as Texas. An eight-city "road show" to inform the public about the Commission's work was a huge hit. The Commission received over sixty AmeriCorps grant applications from around the state, an indication of how ready Texas is for this new commitment to national service. In what was no doubt a difficult and competitive process, the Commissioners selected twelve programs to submit to the Corporation for funding. These programs address critical national priorities, serve all regions of Texas in thirty-six sites, and enable over seven hundred participants to earn educational benefits.

I am very proud of the Commission's development of its first State Plan. Hundreds of hours have been spent researching, talking, listening, and collaborating with individuals in the public, private, and non-profit sectors. Through a series of focus groups conducted at the University of Texas at Austin's Technology Incubator, an electronic meeting facility brought together the ideas of more than 60 people from all regions of the state who collectively represent over 250 organizations. Operating in a time when the public often feels that bureaucracy is getting out of hand, this Commission's innovative methods for working to consolidate efforts towards common goals represents a refreshing change that we can all learn from.

In short, community service is on everybody's mind in Texas. I hear it when I speak to volunteer managers, school principals, retired citizens, and young people interested in becoming part of the solution to the many problems facing them in the future. I am excited about the enthusiasm we have generated to support the President's national service initiative in Texas, and I look forward to continuing our efforts in the future. Thank you for all of your help.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized cursive signature of Ann W. Richards.

ANN W. RICHARDS
Governor

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6122194

WORK IN PROGRESS

The guiding principle behind the National and Community Service Trust Act is a simple one—get things done. So, accordingly, the Texas Commission for National and Community Service has spent the past four months doing just that.

After quickly setting up shop in the Governor's Office, the Commission staff executed a multimedia campaign to publicize the new national community-based service initiative—AmeriCorps. This campaign was highly successful in creating awareness and interest in AmeriCorps and in establishing the Commission as an active organization in Texas.

To provide an overview of this year's efforts, we've enclosed a sample of the communications efforts created to assist both applicants and participants, along with Governor Richards' Executive Order (which started all this). Enclosed:

- *The Executive Order*
- *The AmeriCorps General Information Flyer (yellow)*
- *The Commission Staff Road Trip Flyer*
- *The AmeriCorps Spanish General Information Piece*
- *The AmeriCorps User's Guide (booklet)*
- *The List of Board of Directors for the Commission*
- *The Executive Summary (grey)*
- *The "Selected Programs" Flyer*
- *The Participant Postcard (gold)*
- *Media Coverage*

THE TEXAS COMMISSION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE will continue to publicize and foster service opportunities statewide. For more information please contact the staff office:

PO Box 12428

Austin, Texas 78711

512. 463. 1814 (fax) 512. 463. 1861

Houston Post

2/20/94

HOUSTON POST State to get national service program grant

ASSOCIATED PRESS FEB 20 1994

AUSTIN — Texas will receive \$480,000 in federal funds to kick off the state part of the national service program, according to the governor's office.

Gov. Ann Richards will accept the funds and swear in the first 100 members of the volunteer service corp.

The volunteers will work with the Texas Department of Health in 33 sites across the state pro-

viding immunizations to low-income children.

"The dedication and commitment of these men and women shows how well a national service program would work in Texas," Richards said.

In September, President Clinton signed into law the National and Community Service Trust Act. The act allows people to earn education benefits in exchange for grass-roots community service.

Richards swears in national service volunteers for Texas

Temporary workers will earn money to pursue college studies

By Peggy Fikac FEB 24 1994

Associated Press DALLAS MORNING NEWS

AUSTIN — Amy Collum goes to work Monday to help other people — while helping herself.

As one of the first members of the Texas VISTA Health Corps, she'll work in the Amarillo area to help improve health care for needy women and children. At the end of a year, she'll get \$4,725 so she can go back to college and pursue her dream of working with computers.

"I want to get off welfare, and I want to make it on my own. Going to college will make it better for myself and my kids," said Ms. Collum, 27, who has two children.

Ms. Collum is among 105 volunteers sworn in Wednesday by Gov. Ann Richards. The governor also issued an executive order establishing the state component of President Clinton's national service program and accepted \$480,000 in federal funds for it.

Texas' volunteers are the first VISTA workers eligible for the education money — which was proposed by Mr. Clinton during his 1992 campaign and approved last year by Congress — according to the Corporation for National and Community Service, created to bring together federal domestic volunteer organizations.

The aid comes either in the form of a scholarship or loan forgiveness.

Seventy-one members of Texas' project were sworn in last week. Eli Segal, an assistant to Mr. Clinton and head of the Corporation for National and Community Service, said at Wednesday's ceremony that it's the largest number of volunteers in one project in VISTA's 30-year history.

Mr. Segal called the volunteers, who will work across the state, "service heroes."

He told them that their task, which includes helping make sure children get immunized and educating mothers about prenatal care and the availability of food assistance, "is going to be boring sometimes. Sometimes it's going to be frustrating. But it's work that needs to be done."

For example, he said, that 4,400 Texas children have had measles in the last five years and that 14 died in fiscal 1994 from the preventable disease. Mr. Segal talked about the untapped potential of those who died, saying any of them might have been an artist, Texas governor or a researcher who would discover the cure for AIDS.

"We cannot allow our children to die from illnesses we have the knowledge and the skill to prevent," he said.

Ms. Richards told the volunteers: "We're asking you to walk a little way with someone who needs a friend, with someone who needs assistance. . . . We're asking you particularly to pay attention to the children of Texas."

Some of the volunteers were part of a pilot program developed by the Texas Department of Health last summer. Ms. Richards praised that program, saying its outreach efforts resulted in 100,000 immunizations to Texas children.

Volunteer program targets health of women, children

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS
Associated Press

FEB 24 1994

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Richards issued an executive order establishing the state component of President Clinton's national service program and accepted

" I want to get off welfare, and I want to make it on my own.

"

— Amy Collum,
VISTA Health Corps member

\$480,000 in federal funds for it.

Texas' volunteers are the first VISTA workers eligible for the education money — which was proposed by Clinton during his 1992 campaign and approved last year by Congress — according to the Corporation for National and Community Service, created to bring together federal domestic volunteer organizations.

The aid is either in the form of a scholarship or loan forgiveness.

Seventy-one members of Texas'

project were sworn in last week.

Eli Segal, an assistant to Clinton and head of the Corporation for National and Community Service, said at the ceremony it's the largest number of volunteers in one project in VISTA's 30-year history.

Segal called the volunteers, who are to work around the state, "service heroes."

He told them their task, which includes helping ensure children get immunized and educating mothers about prenatal care and the availability of food aid, will sometimes "be frustrating. But it's work that needs to be done."

For example, he said, 4,400 Texas children have had measles in the last five years, adding 14 died last year from the preventable disease.

Richards told the volunteers: "We're asking you to walk a little way with someone who needs a friend."

San Antonio Express-News

4/19/94

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS

APR 19 1994

Program offers aid for service

The Texas debut of a nationwide AmeriCorps campaign to promote public service in exchange for education money drew more than 100 information seekers to Trinity University's Chapman Graduate Center on Monday.

"We're very excited about getting this show on the road," said Randi Shade, director of the Texas Commission for National and Community Service, which was formed Feb. 23 by Gov. Ann Richards.

The state commission will administer community service grants for which community, university and non-profit organizations will compete.

Each approved program must serve at least 20 people, who will put in a minimum of 1,700 hours of community service in exchange for a living allowance of \$7,662, plus child care and health care if needed.

Part-time participants must serve at least 900 hours during a two-year period, or if they are college students, they have three years to fulfill their service commitment.

Full-time participants will receive an education award of \$4,725. Part-timers will get \$2,363 applied directly to college or trade-school tuition or to pay off a student loan.

Tyler Morning Star

4/21/94

Volunteer Organizations Briefed On Fed Awards Program

By GREG JUNEK
Staff Writer

A state commission official told local organizations Wednesday about a new program in which the federal government will pay awards for volunteers' college educations.

Fifty people attended the briefing on the AmeriCorps programs in Tyler Junior College's Rogers Student Center, according to a sign-in sheet at the door.

Randi Shade, director of the Texas State Commission for National and Community Service, said Congress passed and President Clinton signed the National and Community Service Trust Act in 1993. The act created the Corporation for National and Community Service, which encompasses the work and staff of two previously existing agencies, ACTION and the Commission on National and Community Service.

The corporation will also fund the new national service initiative, AmeriCorps, for programs selected on a competitive basis to receive corporation funding. After completing a term of service in an AmeriCorps program, participants will receive education awards from the corporation to pay for higher education, vocational training and repayment of outstanding student loans.

"Besides being a merger, it's a new venture," Ms. Shade said of the program's creation.

Gov. Ann Richards established, by executive order, the Texas State Commission for National and Community Service in February, which enables qualified service programs in the state to receive AmeriCorps funding. The state commission will administer a competitive state-wide grant process to preselect AmeriCorps programs and develop a comprehensive plan for service in Texas.

"We've had tremendous interest," Ms. Shade said of previous meetings she has conducted in other Texas cities.

Ms. Shade said AmeriCorps is an umbrella name for many programs that will hopefully exist at the end of the summer. Priority areas will be education, public safety, the environment and human needs.

Eligible AmeriCorps applicants must be non-profit organizations that will place at least 20 participants in full-time or part-time service activities in priority areas that include education, public safety, the environment and human needs. Ms. Shade said participants can apply for one or more planning grants, operating grants or education awards.

The primary AmeriCorps goal is to get things done in

communities, Ms. Shade said. Other goals are to strengthen community ties and improve the citizenship and skills of the program's participants.

The corporation pays 100 percent of the education awards. Full-time participants must perform 1,700 hours of service in a nine-month to one-year period to collect an award of \$4,725. Part-time participants must perform 900 hours of service over a two- to three-year period to collect an award of \$2,363.

Aside from education awards, full-time AmeriCorps volunteers will receive financial assistance in the areas of child care and disability, along with health care benefits and living allowances, she said.

All AmeriCorps programs must provide a minimum annual living allowance of \$7,662 to a full-time participant. The maximum living allowance for such a participant is \$15,324.

Regardless of the allowance the local program offers, corporation and other federal funds cannot account for more than 85 percent of the minimum \$7,662, Ms. Shade said. The local program itself must provide at least 15 percent, or \$1,149, per participant.

The federal government has \$94 million in trusts for
VOLUNTEER Page 2, Sec. 2

VOLUNTEER

the education awards, Ms. Shade said. It has \$150 million to run the programs.

Of that \$150 million, one-third will be funded out of Washington, D.C., to national programs, and the remaining two-thirds will be administered through the states in two categories.

In the first category, states will compete for \$50 million, with the re-

Continued From Page 1

maining \$50 million distributed on a formula-funding basis, of which Texas is guaranteed \$3.5 million, Ms. Shade said.

AmeriCorps program applications are due May 25, and can be obtained by contacting the Governor's Office, Texas Commission for National and Community Service, P.O. Box 12428, Austin, 78711, or calling (512) 463-1814.

Plano Star Courier
4/21/94

Teacher named to commission

From staff reports

AUSTIN — Jeri Landfair Chambers of Plano was appointed this week to the newly established Texas State Commission on National and Community Service by Gov. Ann Richards.

Chambers, 27, will serve on the commission until April 1, 1996.

"I was so excited. It's going to be a real neat opportunity," said Chambers, a math teacher at Wilson Middle School.

The 22-member commission, created by executive order of Richards, is charged with encouraging community service and volunteer participation to solve community and state problems. The commission will promote and support voluntary citizen involvement in government and private programs throughout the state and develop a comprehensive national and community service plan for the state.

"I'm in awe of it," Chambers said. "There are other educators on it."

Austin American-Statesman
4/27/94

State briefs

AmeriCorps funding on agenda

Officials from the Texas Commission for National and Community Service and the governor's office will meet Thursday with representatives from Austin nonprofit organizations, community leaders and university officials to discuss how to apply for AmeriCorps funding. AmeriCorps is President Clinton's new national service initiative. It is similar to the Peace Corps, except that volunteers work in the United States. The meeting is at 1:30 p.m. at the University of Texas' Union Theater, 2247 Guadalupe St.

College students earn money while volunteering

By ROBERTO C. GONZALEZ
Herald Staff Writer

Community service organizations will soon be able to help student volunteers earn money for college.

Representatives from the Texas Commission for National and Community Service (TCNCS) were in Brownsville Tuesday to explain how non-profit groups in South Texas can help students from the National and Community Service Trust Act.

"We want the most Texans in this pro-

gram as we can," TCNCS Director Randi Shade said.

Under the program, college students can earn money while doing volunteer work. The government would pay them \$12,325 a year - \$7,600 for living expenses and \$4,725 for school tuition.

The only requirements for the program are that the volunteers be 17 years old and have a high school diploma, or graduation equivalency degree.

"We're going to have all kinds of people using this program," Shade said.

"From Ivy Leaguers who are going to pay for law school with this to those interested in vocational training."

Part-time volunteers would receive half that amount.

"This is better than flipping burgers," Shade said. "They'll be able to do something they like and still get paid."

To local service groups, the program will provide a viable work force for their activities.

"Local groups have done a lot to insure access to higher education for the com-

munity," United Way Director Alfonso Gutierrez said.

"Having national funds available will give the effort a positive reinforcement," he said.

Cristy Burton, director of the adult literacy center, said the program will help many of their college volunteers with their education.

"We're the perfect kind of direct service task group that the program is looking for," she said.

The program is expected to begin as early as September.

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal

4/28/94

Entities get information on AmeriCorps

By MELISSA SHARP
Avalanche-Journal

Local government and nonprofit organization leaders learned Wednesday how they can receive federal money to recruit volunteers through President Clinton's AmeriCorps program, which awards education grants to young people in return for community service.

AmeriCorps, established in 1993 through the National and Community Service Trust Act, pays full-time volunteers a \$4,725 education grant and a minimum \$7,662 living allowance per year of community service.

The annual grant will pay future college or vocational school costs or help volunteers with student loan payments, said Robert Nash, public relations director for the Texas Commission on National and Community Service.

Local community service organizations must apply to the state for funding by May 25. Texas' share of funding for 1994-95 will be between \$3.5 million and \$6 million, Nash said.

Because each agency must employ at least 20 volunteers to be eligible for the program, nonprofit organizations with small budgets may develop joint programs or find corporate sponsors to help with their share of program costs, he said.

"I think it provides a good opportunity for agencies to work together," said Louise Cummins, executive director of the Lubbock Volunteer Center. "It will help to enhance volunteerism."

Applicants demonstrating strong partnerships will take priority when the state distributes funds, according to Cheryl Shubert, Texas Tech coordinator of student activities.

AmeriCorps, which Shubert compared to the Peace Corps and VISTA, will allow participants to "immerse themselves in being part of the solution."

For more information, call (512) 463-1814, send a fax to (512) 463-1861 or write to the Governor's Office, Texas Commission for National and Community Service, P.O. Box 12428, Austin 78711.

Austin American-Statesman

4/30/94

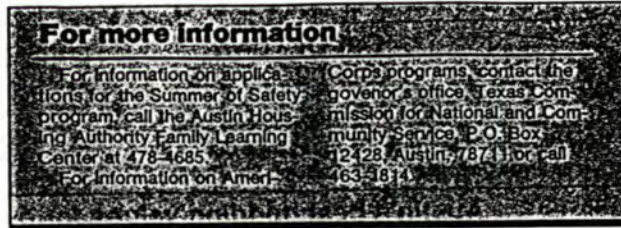
Austin gets \$120,000 Summer of Safety grant

By Christine Granados
American-Statesman Staff

Blanca Osorio hopes to serve her community this summer and later continue her education.

Osorio, a teaching assistant with the Austin Housing Authority's Family Learning Center, wants to get money to further her education beyond the General Educational Development certificate she received last June. Her plan is to apply for a position with President Clinton's Summer of Safety program to be started in Austin this summer.

The City of Austin has been se-



lected as one of 14 cities nationwide to receive a \$120,000 Summer of Safety grant from the Corporation for National Service to pay people for performing community service. Participants could qualify for \$1,000 to continue their

education.

Representatives from the Austin Housing Authority, Police Department, the City of Austin and the LBJ School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas announced Friday that the city will receive the

Summer of Safety grant.

"The reason I think we received the grant is because we have such a strong partnership with the Police Department and the university," said Toni Williams, the director of public education for the housing authority and a co-director for the local Summer of Safety program.

The program will train people 17 years and older in crime prevention, policing initiatives, organizing neighborhood watch programs and other community policing areas. It is made possible by Clinton's National and Community Service Trust Act passed by Con-

See Community, B4

B4 Austin American-Statesman

Saturday, April 30, 1994

This section is recyclable

Community service to include pay

■ Summer of Safety participants also get education aid

Continued from B1
gress in September.

Clinton's full-scale national service program, AmeriCorps, will begin in September, fulfilling his campaign promise to create a domestic version of the Peace Corps. With a first-year budget of \$300 million, the program will allow 20,000 people to get financial assistance for college in exchange for public-service work.

In addition to public safety, other priorities for AmeriCorps are education, the environment and social services.

Williams said people chosen for Summer of Safety will be given a \$147 per week living allowance. The rest of the money will be used

to operate the program. Those who work also will be eligible for a \$1,000 award from the president to be used for education, she said.

Police Chief Elizabeth Watson said the grant will help the Police Department and community share ideas and work together to help make Austin a safer place, she said. Watson has made community policing a focus of her administration.

"It seems that every time I step up to a microphone I talk about community policing," Watson said. "I'm here today to talk about the success of community policing. Crime in a community can't be conquered with police officers making arrests. The effort has to come from everyone in the community."

Senior Sgt. Michael McDonald, in charge of police substations and co-director of the program, has been in a partnership with the

housing authority for five years.

"The grant will help us develop skills of some of our leaders in the community," he said.

Osorio, 32, who has lived in East Austin for 12 years, wants to be one of those leaders. A native of Juarez, Mexico, Osorio joined the Family Learning Center's General Educational Development program in April 1993 and received her GED certificate three months later.

"I have accomplished in months what I never dreamed of," she said. "If it wasn't for the program, I'd be at home just taking care of my children and not learning much."

Sixty applicants will be selected for the program. Applicants should be at least 17 years old, have a high school diploma or GED or should be working toward a GED and be registered voters.

This article contains material from The Associated Press.

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

5/2/94

A safe summer is objective of a new federal program

By CAROLE FELDMAN
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — In a "summer of safety," young people will be escorted to school in Los Angeles, women and seniors will be taught self-defense in Ohio and grandparents will provide safe havens for children in Orlando, Fla.

Those are just a sampling of the 90 projects in 35 states and the District of Columbia being launched in June as a prelude to President Clinton's national service program. Some 7,000 "young people and not-so-young people" are expected to participate, said Eli Segal, chief executive officer of the Corporation for National Service.

"We saw the summer of safety as a unique opportunity for us to both do valuable work in the communities . . . and use it as a learning experience to make public safety a real player along with the other major priorities of national service," Segal said.

He said the program would be judged by the numbers.

● How many block associations

were created?

● How many victims were counseled?

● How many parks were cleaned up of hypodermic needles?

● How many high-crime areas were refurbished with new or repaired light bulbs, locks, alarm systems?

An objective, he said, is to show "that national service is more than just rhetoric, it's more than just young people feeling good about themselves. It's really getting things done in the community."

That doesn't mean that crime is going to disappear in communities with Summer of Safety programs.

"National service has never said it's going to solve the problems of crime in America," Segal said. "We do think we can have an effect."

One measure of success is whether the community keeps the project going beyond the summer, when the federal funds and Summer of Safety workers disappear.

Summer of Safety has a \$10 million budget. Some of the funds will be used to pay minimum wage

(\$4.25 an hour) stipends to 3,500 participants, who also will receive a \$1,000 award at the end of the summer for educational expenses.

Clinton's full-scale national service program, AmeriCorps, will be launched in September, fulfilling his campaign promise to create a domestic version of the Peace Corps. With a first-year budget of \$300 million, the program will allow 20,000 people to get financial assistance for college in exchange for public-service work.

Thus far, the corporation has received more than 30,000 phone calls and letters inquiring about national service.

Summer of Safety projects will cover such areas as community policing, neighborhood watch programs, victims' assistance, escort services, dispute resolution, and crime and drug prevention workshops.

Information about AmeriCorps and Summer of Safety can be obtained by calling a toll-free number, (800) 94-ACORPS.

Tyler Junior College News

5/5/94

National Service group reveals plan for students

by Derek Rowan
staff Writer

Most students would like to get \$4,725 for college. The Texas Commission for National and Community Service wants to help them do that.

This commission was established by Governor Ann Richards to coordinate efforts between volunteer organizations and AmeriCorps, the federal program mandated to fund various com-

munity service projects. Commission Director Randi Shade presented the idea at a town meeting in the Apache rooms last month. This program is a result of the National and Community Service Trust Act signed into law by President Clinton on Sept. 21, 1993.

Before educational benefits are received, a student must complete a year of service in an approved program, either full or part-time, Shade said. The reward for this year of service is \$4,725 for

full-time and \$2,363 for part-time, to be used for education. "This program improves access to education for all those who participate," Shade said.

The real meat of the program is not the educational benefits, but the \$150 million to be used to fund service projects. In Texas \$3.5 million is set aside for use, plus Texas organizations can compete for access to an additional \$50 million. These monies are to provide wages, child care

and health and disability coverage to full-time participants, Shade said.

Programs involved in AmeriCorps must serve in one of four priority areas: education, public service, environment and human needs. These programs are to begin in September. Applications from Texas organizations are due by May 25.

TJC students can get involved in one of these programs. "There are a lot of opportu-

nities," John Baker, director of career planning and placement, said, but none at TJC. Ralph Waldo Emerson said "Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant."

If you or an organization you are involved with is interested in applying for this program, contact the Texas Commission for National and Community Service, P.O. Box 12428 Austin, TX 78711 or call (512)463-1814.

Austin American-Statesman

5/30/94

Monday,
May 30, 1994



College can wait a year

Deferring enrollment helps some teens find their focus

By Rhonda Smith
American-Statesman Staff

When Leah Robertson's high school friends begin packing this summer for their first year in college, the 17-year-old will be somewhere in Central America honing her Spanish skills.

A family friend told the McCallum High School senior about Volunteers Exchange International, a program created 45 years ago to build bridges between Germany and the United States. During the

past four decades, students have traveled worldwide as part of the program's mission: to promote peace and justice through volunteerism.

"This seemed like what I needed to do," Leah says of her decision to postpone attending college a year.

She had enough credits to graduate in January and spent the past semester working, visiting colleges with her father and making plans with her mother for her adventure in Costa Rica.

Each year, the tradition of enrolling in college immediately after leaving high school loses appeal for a handful of high-achievers like Leah. With or without parental approval, they delay college and spend a year or two acquiring knowledge outside university walls.

Many travel to foreign countries to teach, learn, build homes or perform social services to help impoverished communities. Some are considering a national plan being pushed by the president to interest people of all ages and backgrounds in community-based programs in the United States. Participants will address human, environmental, educational and public safety needs in exchange for tuition.

Regardless of what they do, many parents and educators say, teens who spend time in structured service programs before heading to college usually are more focused about their future.

"Postponing college for a while is not a bad idea because individuals who know what they want when they enter college are in a better position to gain more from the experience," says Bob Glover, a University of Texas economist and research scientist at the Center for the Study of Human Resources.

"But to use that time as an opportunity for exploration will take some initiative, contacts, luck and drive," he says, "because you will have to get out of the traditional youth labor markets."

When Rina Marcus' son, Leon, graduated from McCallum in 1993, he decided to spend a year in Israel before attending Brandeis University. Leon first mentioned participating in a program for Jewish youths, the Young Judea's Year Course, when he was in ninth grade.

See College, E3



Staff photo by Sung Park

Leah Robertson, 17, is scheduled to leave July 28 for Costa Rica, where she'll spend a year doing volunteer work and learning Spanish.

College waits a year for some teens

Continued from E1

"I think it's a good experience, depending on what a kid does," Leon's mother says.

Still, other graduating high school seniors, like Frankie Torres at Johnston, have no choice about postponing college.

"I'm going to probably just stay here and work a lot of hours at Mr. Gatti's," says Torres, who has been accepted at Southwest Texas State University and plans to study music education there beginning in 1995. "It's a question of money."

More than 50 percent of recent high school graduates who don't attend college find jobs in retail and fast-food industries that offer little opportunity for advanced learning, Glover says. One reason is that few programs provide information about how to make the transition from school to work.

"This is where we fall down as a country, because we don't really help students out," Glover says. "We just kind of urge them to go to college, but going to college is not a career choice."

Leah is scheduled to leave July 28 for Costa Rica. She will return a year later and in September 1995 begin attending either Oberlin College in Ohio or Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore.

Both institutions have accepted her as a student and agreed to defer her enrollment a year.

"We view deferment the same way some students do, in that oftentimes taking a year off to go do something that's going to enrich their lives will help them bring even more to our campus than if they came immediately after high school," says Sue Milne, the admissions counselor who has been working with Leah at Lewis and Clark. "It's when a student (wants to defer enrollment but) doesn't have a real plan in mind that we kind of worry about them."

Milne says students with good grades, strong SAT scores and involvement in extracurricular activities are more likely to have their enrollment deferred.

At many public institutions, like the University of Texas, students are not allowed to defer enrolling.

"There's no point in applying (a year) ahead because there's a possibility that the admission standards may change," says Bill Paver, an associate director of admissions.

P.J. Pierce, board chairwoman of Volunteers Exchange International-U.S. and coordinator of the Texas program, attended high school with Leah's mother and told the Robertsons about the program.

"Quite often, young people are either not really clear about what they want to do, and they see college as the only option they have besides working at a minimal-paying job," Pierce says. "But when

Temporary alternatives to college

■ Texas Commission for National and Community Service, created in 1993, this year will offer an AmeriCorps program for individuals of all ages and backgrounds who want to provide community-based services. Upon completion of service terms, full- and part-time participants are eligible for up to \$4,725, which can be used for higher education and vocational training or to repay student loans. All Texas residents age 17 or older are eligible. Programs will address human, environmental, educational and public safety needs. For more information, call 463-1814.

■ Texas residents will be eligible for \$4,725 tuition awards in the Volunteers in Service to America programs, which have been addressing poverty-related problems nationwide since the 1960s. Service terms begin in June, September and January. Assignments pertain to literacy, employment assistance, hunger, homelessness, substance abuse prevention and family violence. Participants must be at least 18 and U.S. citizens or permanent residents. For more information, call 482-5671.

■ The National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) is a national program providing teens and young adults with opportunities to participate in urban and rural community service projects. They receive an \$8,000 living allowance and a \$4,725 educational award or a \$2,362 cash award. Members will live on military bases in four regions nationwide and develop leadership and team-building skills. The year-round program is for young adults ages 18 to 24 who can make an 11-month commitment. An eight-week summer program is available for teenagers between 14 and 17. For information, call (800) 942-2677.

■ Student Conservation Association is a national nonprofit organization that annually places 2,000 high school and college-age youths in the nation's parks, forests and wildlife refuges to help manage natural resources, protect wildlife and conserve historic sites. For information, write Marta Kelly, conservation career development program coordinator,

at P.O. Box 550, Charlestown, N.H. 03603-0550; or call (603) 543-1700.

■ City Year Inc. is a national service program that unites young adults from diverse backgrounds for a year of full-time community service. The program is open to 300 young adults nationwide between the ages of 17 and 23. Members work in teams in nonprofit organizations, schools and government agencies in Boston. For more information, contact City Year at 11 Stillings St., Boston, Mass. 02210; or call (612) 451-0699.

■ Young Judaea's Year Course is a program for young adults who want to live in Israel for at least a year. The program includes participating in Jewish life, doing volunteer work, taking field trips and attending educational seminars. Cost: \$7,850. For information, call Caryn Green in Houston at (713) 723-8354.

■ Volunteers Exchange International provides international service programs for young adults between the ages of 16 and 24. Cost: \$4,950 for a 12-month program. For information, contact VEI-US National Office, 134 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10001; (212) 206-7307. In Austin, call P.J. Pierce, 346-7455.

■ The Council on International Educational Exchange has four publications outlining options for young adults who want temporary alternatives to college: *Work, Study, Travel Abroad: The Whole World Handbook* (\$13.95); *Volunteer! The Comprehensive Guide to Voluntary Service in the U.S. and Abroad* (\$8.95); *Going Places: The High School Students Guide to Study, Travel and Adventure Abroad* (\$13.95); and *Studenttravels*, a magazine published in the fall and spring that is available on college campuses and at Council Travel in Austin.

The books can be ordered from the CIEE, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; or call (212) 661-1414. They also can be purchased at area bookstores or Council Travel, 2000 Guadalupe St., Austin 78705; call (512) 472-4931.

they give of their services to people in need, they become citizens of the world instead of just a citizen of Texas."

Leah's parents, who are divorced, played an integral role in her decision to delay entering college.

Jo Dawn Robertson, an assistant principal at Burnet Middle School, coordinated plans for her daughter's year in Costa Rica.

"Leah wasn't quite ready to decide what she wanted to do in college, and this just seems like a great life experience," her mother says. "For those who plan to go to college, it's just another extension of school."

Leah will be working on social service projects with 15 other exchange students from other countries. In addition to learning to speak Spanish fluently, she will live and work with a Costa Rican family. At the end of the year, she will have a month to travel wherever she chooses.

Leah's father, Dan Robertson, planning director for the Austin Independent School District, traveled with her to visit colleges nationwide this year.

She made a formal presentation to him outlining how she wanted to spend her first year after high school, and he consented.

"It was a little bit of a surprise because it wasn't the normal expectation of what a high school senior would do," her father says. "But we pretty much agreed that she would learn more about herself and about other people, so she would have a broader perspective about life when she enters college."

Leah took a calculus class at Austin Community College this past semester, because she had extra time, and worked part-time assisting ACC teachers to help pay for the upcoming trip. The program costs \$4,950, which covers travel, living, insurance and other expenses.

Lucia Facundo, the lead coun-

selor at McCallum High and a 17-year employee there, says Leah's decision is somewhat unusual.

"Not going straight to college is not too common, but I think we'll start seeing it more as something that will provide students with a positive experience," she says.

But postponing college is not for everyone.

"There are some that we never recommend this to," Facundo says, "because if they ever stop going to school for a length of time, it would be difficult for them to go back."

The Mystery Photo feature normally found in the Lifestyle section will return next week.



AmeriCorps

Información para usted

Usted ha oído mucho tocante al programa federal AmeriCorps. Pero todavía no sabe lo que es. Para entender bien que es AmeriCorps, primero tiene que saber su historia.

En septiembre de 1993, el Presidente Clinton con su firma promulgó el "National and Community Service Trust Act" - para que los ciudadanos pudieran enfrentarse a las necesidades de esta nación por conducto de servicio directo en su comunidad.

En respuesta a esta ley, en febrero de 1994, la Gobernadora Richards creó el "Texas Commission for National and Community Service" - para que los programas de servicio de Texas pudieran recibir fondos federales.

Ahora el Texas Commission for National and Community Service está administrando una iniciativa muy singular que se llama AmeriCorps.

AmeriCorps es una iniciativa de servicio público por lo cual podemos mejorar nuestras comunidades. Los participantes de AmeriCorps, al cumplir un término de servicio de tiempo completo, recibirán una pensión para su educación.

AmeriCorps se desarrollará a través de la red de programas de servicio nacionales que ya existen. Nosotros, del Texas Commission for National and Community Service, vamos a escoger los programas locales (ustedes) que califiquen para fondos federales; en otras palabras, que califiquen para ser programas de AmeriCorps. Estas programas tienen que ser: organizaciones no-lucrativas, instituciones de educación pos secundaria, gobiernos locales, distritos escolares o de policía, agencias del estado o agencias nacionales, Tribus Indígenas; y tienen que dirigirse a ciertas prioridades críticas. Estas prioridades son: la educación, la seguridad pública, las necesidades humanas, y el medio ambiente.

Información mas específica está incluida en su aplicación de AmeriCorps. También la puede encontrar en el "Federal Register" del 23 de marzo, 1994.

Cualquier ciudadano o residente legal que tenga al menos 17 años de edad es eligible para participar en un programa de AmeriCorps. Estos participantes tienen que ser graduados de la escuela secundaria o estar dispuestos a obtener un "GED".

Además del beneficio significativo de servir a su comunidad, los participantes reciben una pensión de \$4725. Esta compensación es para ayudarle a los participantes con gastos de colegio, entrenamiento vocacional, o para pagar préstamos estudiantiles irresolutos.

Participantes de tiempo completo también reciben gastos del diario durante su término de servicio.

Esta es la información fundamental que ustedes necesitan para entender: lo que es AmeriCorps; y como lo puede realizar en su comunidad.

Hay muchas mas regulaciones y especificaciones que afectan la eligibilidad y la selección de los programas. Estas se encuentra en el librito que viene con su aplicación de AmeriCorps.

AmeriCorps -- es algo que no puede tener éxito sin su participación. Con ese propósito, estamos aquí para servirles a ustedes.

Si tiene preguntas o si les podemos ayudar de alguna manera, escriba o llame a:

Governor's Office
Texas Commission for National and Community service
PO Box 12428
Austin, Texas 78711
512.463.1814 fax 512.463.1861



OS - given
when we are on
this issue
can/should this
letter go out?

Dear Mr. Leader:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Racial Justice Act, Title IX of the House-passed Crime Bill. As your letter recognizes, I share your strong support for the death penalty as the appropriate sanction for particularly heinous crimes, such as the murder of a law enforcement officer. My Administration has utilized the existing federal death penalty in appropriate cases, and we are working to see the federal death penalty expanded to other appropriate crimes through prompt enactment of the Crime Bill.

While sharing your support for the death penalty, I also abhor all forms of racial, ethnic, or other discrimination and am committed to insuring that the criminal justice system, including the imposition of capital punishment, is free from such discrimination. I am also confident that you share this goal.

I look forward to working with Congress to establish an effective and workable federal death penalty while insuring that it is applied in a manner free from discrimination. I encourage your support for these dual goals.

Sincerely,

Barack Obama

The Honorable Robert Dole
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

George -
let me know whether
to hold or send
John

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DELAWARE, CHAIRMAN

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SHARON PROST, MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

064122

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6275

May 3, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned Senators, respectfully urge you to state publicly your opposition to Title IX of the House-passed crime bill, which would impose on the death penalty an unreliable and manipulable statistical quota and which would effectively lead to its abolition. Title IX, which is often mislabeled by its supporters as the Racial Justice Act, has nothing to do with racial justice and everything to do with abolishing the death penalty. That is why its provisions have been strongly opposed by the National Association of Attorneys General, the National District Attorneys Association, and other law enforcement and victims groups.

As your own public support for the death penalty recognizes, the death penalty plays an important role in any comprehensive approach to the crime problems that plague our nation. We urge you to work actively to oppose those who would undermine the death penalty.

Sincerely,

Frank Lautenberg R/KS

Strom Thurmond R/SC

Chuck Grassley R/IA

Don Nickles R/OK

Orrin Hatch R/UT

Alan K. Simpson WY

Phil Gramm TX

Frank Lautenberg

May 3, 1994
Page 2

Ed D'Amico

Conor Mack

Al O'Connell

James Fairlock

Richard B. Lucas

Mike McConnell

Ray Bailey Skelton

Nancy London Kesselman

Ally Pate 5/2/94
Per Clerk don't
know

Pat Bond

Sarah Kempell

John

Ch. M'lane

Noble Thorton

Frank Brown

AT Bunnick

James Skelton

Ally Pate

Larry Pressler

Frank H. Venable

Bob Smith

John Kesselman

Conor Mack

John

May 4, 1994
Page 3

Mad Cacher

Brie Koz

Sub Stevens

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 11, 1994

Dear Mr. Leader:

Thank you for your letter regarding the death penalty. I appreciate your informing the President of your concerns.

The President has been advised of your interest in this matter, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Robert Dole
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 13, 1994

Ms. Debbie D. Branson
Law Offices of Frank L. Branson
Highland Park Place, 18th Floor
4514 Cole Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75205-4185

Dear Debbie:

Thank you for your note regarding the Products Liability Fairness Act. I appreciate hearing your concerns, and I'll certainly keep them in mind.

Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Bim

Bruce
will you call?
let me know
John

6-23-94

BC
1st time the letters
we want to give
the letter to our
dad?
AD
(Branson letter)
(various
no action
provision)

THE LAW OFFICES OF
FRANK L. BRANSON, P.C.

FRANK L. BRANSON
DEBBIE DUDLEY BRANSON
GEORGE (TEX) QUESADA
JERRY M. WHITE
J. STEPHEN KING
CHRISTOPHER A. PAYNE
MICHAEL L. PARHAM
JOEL M. FINEBERG

18TH FLOOR
HIGHLAND PARK PLACE
4514 COLE AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205-4185

214-522-0200
D/FW METRO: 214-263-7452
FAX: 214-521-5485

OF COUNSEL
TED Z. ROBERTSON
J. HADLEY EDGAR, JR.

June 3, 1994

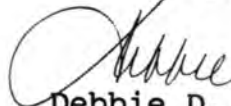
President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500-2000

RE: Senate Bill 687

Dear President Clinton:

I urge you to consider carefully opposing the Products Liability Bill currently under consideration in the Senate. The vote on cloture is likely to take place the week of June 27. Leadership from the White House on this issue is crucial to consumers. Please consider taking a position on this issue.

Sincerely,



Debbie D. Branson

DDB\dh

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6 23 94

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

94 JUN 23 P2:21

June 23, 1994

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO:

Chairman William D. Ford

DATE:

June 23, 1994

RECOMMENDED BY:

Patrick Griffin

PURPOSE:

To congratulate Chairman Ford on passing a health care reform bill out of the Education and Labor Committee.

BACKGROUND:

The Education and Labor Committee has succeeded in passing a health care reform bill which includes the major elements of your plan including your bottom line of universal coverage.

As you know, the Chairman is retiring this year. Passing this reform bill is a great success for the Chairman in his final year in Congress.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

1. Congratulate Chairman Ford for his leadership in successfully passing the bill.
2. Praise the Chairman for remaining steadfast during sometimes difficult Committee negotiations.
3. Also, thank Chairman Ford for his service in the U.S. House of Representatives.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Sally Budd, Press Secretary 225-6261
or Pat Rissler, Staff Director.

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

June 23, 1994

ACTION: _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 23, 1994

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Under the leadership of Chairman Ford, the decisive action by the Members of the House Education and Labor Committee has brought us one step closer to achieving our goal of universal coverage -- guaranteed private insurance for every American that can never be taken away.

Chairman Ford has had a long, distinguished career in Congress and his guidance throughout the health care reform process -- and his commitment to universal coverage -- will help us ensure that all Americans have the health security they want and deserve.

With today's action, for the first time ever, a committee in each house of Congress has reported a bill that guarantees universal coverage. They have broken the chokehold of special interests, by choosing to cover everyone, and stand up instead for millions of hard working middle class Americans.

As we continue to move forward, and as momentum for reform builds, this committee action sends a clear signal to the American people that Congress is well on its way to making health care history this year.

-30-30-30-

MACK McLARTY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/23/94

June 20, 1994

Mr. President:

After full discussions with Phil Lader and Lloyd Bentsen, and given your counsel, I recommend that we make no change at the RTC at this time.

If you would like to discuss further, please let me know.

Mac

cc: Lloyd Bentsen
Phil Lader

^{person}
Good career in place - Altman
& Bentsen prefer we leave career
person in charge and not
have appointee as associated
hierarchy & @ this time.

Phil & I concur
Your thoughts & feedback.

MACK McLARTY

June 22, 1994

Mack's note back to the
President reads as follows:

"They concur. Your call.
Let me know how you want to
proceed."

OK

94 JUN 22 P6:16

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/23/94

MACK McLARTY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.16.94

June 14, 1994

Mr. President:

I believe the proposal by Jeff Birnbaum as described in the attached has merit for consideration. It might be a good response to the Woodward book, but clearly a calculated risk. Last year George and I spent a considerable amount of time with Jeff and, of course, would do the same this time.

enc Geo 5
mshc

W. d

Call
to George/65
W. d
W. d

ASK Bergen/65
to make a rec.

W. d President

94 JUN 15 P 1:25

They can.

Your can let me
know how you want
to proceed

W. d

Res

① poms-

① Jm -

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Jmx

② Desl

6/13/94

Mack,

Jeff Birnenbaum from the Wall Street Journal called at 7:15 p.m. (862-9285). He wanted to ask whether the Journal could get our cooperation to do a piece taking a close look at the President over a week's period. He emphasized that this was not a staff article but an article on the President.

The idea would be to talk to staff about a major week, sometime in the next couple of weeks, when the President increases his focus on health care.

He said he ran this idea by George who was generally inclined to do it but George said to run it by you.

Toback

p.s. Jeff said that the profile on you was cancelled since the editors thought there was enough "staff" information out in public after the Woodward book.

Robert J. Samuelson

The Second Coming of Keynes?

His ideas won't cure the middle-aged fatigue of modern economies.

John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) was the 20th century's most influential economist. His ghost animated government policies for 25 years after World War II, and these led to ruinous inflation and budget deficits. It is curious then that Keynes is enjoying an intellectual revival. The American Prospect, a liberal journal, recently put him on its cover under the headline "THE SECOND COMING." And in a new book, economist Paul Krugman writes: "[T]he rebirth of Keynesian economics... has been oddly ignored." Huh?

Keynes is not a man for our times. What afflicts most advanced societies is a sort of economic middle age. The largely invisible and spontaneous process by which companies and individuals create new products and jobs has become less vibrant. In the 1960s, the world's richest nations averaged about 5 percent annual economic growth; in the 1980s, that was 2.7 percent. Europe suffers from astronomical unemployment. In 1970, the European Community had a jobless rate of less than 3 percent; now it's 11 percent.

But these problems do not stem from too little spending—or, in Keynes's vocabulary, insufficient "demand." In the 1980s, consumers in most wealthy nations went on spending sprees; the personal-savings rate in the countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development fell from 13 percent of disposable income in the late 1970s to 10.5 percent in the 1980s. Nor has government spending been restrained. In OECD countries, it rose from 36 percent of economic output in 1978 to 42 percent in 1993. If economic vitality depended only on spending, there would be no problem.

Something else has gone awry; in truth, we really don't know what. But one source of trouble lies with government policies that encourage "structural slumps," in the phrase of economist Edmund Phelps of Columbia University. This applies especially to Europe. High payroll taxes (which raise labor costs) and tight employment regulations (which do the same) hurt hiring. They also deter business start-ups and doom marginal firms. The climate for job creation and risk-taking degenerates.

A few remedies are obvious. Last week the OECD issued a report concluding that "the private sector would create more jobs if there were fewer barriers to hiring." It cited high payroll taxes (our Social Security tax and others like it) and minimum wages. The dilemma is that cutting these would help the economy only slowly, while instantly provoking a political firestorm. In France, the government proposed lowering the minimum wage for younger workers to 80 percent of the regular minimum. After massive street protests, the proposal was withdrawn. All modern democracies face the problem of reconciling their long-term economic health with short-term political pressures.

But traditional "Keynesian" policies of larger budget deficits or looser credit do not defeat the dilemma. Although they may temporarily boost growth, large improvements require changes in how people and firms behave. If governments try to spend their way to faster growth, they risk colliding with the "natural rate of unemployment"—a concept conceived by Phelps and economist Milton Friedman. Unemployment could not be pushed below this "natural rate," they argue, except by a continuous rise of inflation. Stiff competition for scarce workers would push up wages and prices. This happened in the 1960s and 1970s.

Unfortunately, the "natural" unemployment rate may have risen in many countries. In practice, it's not "natural." It reflects government policies (how much does it cost to hire people?) and population patterns (are groups with higher jobless rates increasing?), among other things. If these change adversely, the natural rate rises. For example, Phelps thinks France's natural rate is 8.5 percent, up from 2.5 percent in 1970. (France's actual unemployment is now about 12 percent.) Phelps puts the U.S. "natural rate" at 6.5 percent. If true, the economy already faces higher inflation; other estimates, however, are lower.

All this is far from Keynes. What makes him a cultlike figure was his undeniable brilliance and his impatience with orthodox ideas. He is a model for anyone contesting the status quo. But to invoke Keynes now is misleading on two counts. First, we don't know whether Keynes would have endorsed many of the ideas now labeled Keynesian. Postwar Keynesianism was "by no means wholly Keynes's," as Robert Skidelsky writes in a new biography.

The second caveat is this: Keynes's theory rests on a huge misunderstanding. He argued that capitalist economies could become trapped in deep ditches of massive unemployment and unused industrial capacity from which they could not spontaneously escape. There wasn't enough "demand." This theory seemed to explain the Depression and discredit the wisdom at the time that economies recover automatically from slumps through adjustments of prices, wages and interest rates. By rejecting this, Keynes justified active government economic management.

The trouble is that the theory doesn't sit well with the facts. What made the Depression so bad was governments' efforts to save the gold standard (maintaining gold to back paper money), as economist Barry Eichengreen has shown. To guard their gold stocks, governments kept interest rates too high. This overwhelmed the economy's normal recovery mechanisms. Once countries left the gold standard (Britain in 1931, the United States in 1933), recoveries began. Between 1933 and 1936, U.S. unemployment dropped from 25 to 17 percent.

It is not that the "free market" is better than government or that economies, left to themselves, always thrive. What we call "the economy" is merely the amalgam of all the institutions, technologies, ideas and popular attitudes that propel production. And that includes government. Its economic intervention—whether by yesterday's gold standard or today's taxes—is inevitable. What we need is wise intervention, which is the hardest kind.

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U

TREY

SUITE THIRTEEN HUNDRED
WEST TOWER
555 THIRTEENTH STREET NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109

94 JUN 23 A 9:11

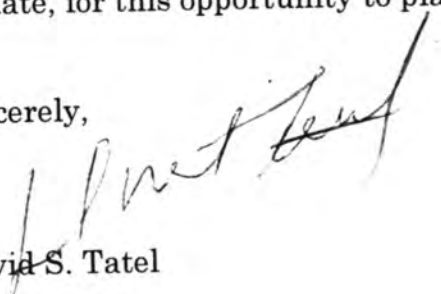
June 22, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am deeply honored that you have nominated me to serve on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Thank you for your confidence and, if I am confirmed by the Senate, for this opportunity to play a role in our constitutional system of government.

Sincerely,



David S. Tatel

DST/jf

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/23/94

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
MACK MCLARTY
BOB RUBIN
GEORGE S.
DAVID GERGEN

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

The attached has been forwarded
to the President.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 22, 1994

94 JUN 23 A10 : 42

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lloyd Bentsen

SUBJECT: The Dollar

The dollar has weakened significantly over the past several days. This does not shake my basic confidence that, with inflation so well under control and the recovery led by investment, the U.S. economy is in the strongest shape it has been in 30 years. As the huge dollar increase during the Reagan years illustrates, currency fundamentals are not the same as economic fundamentals.

The recent decline reflects a number of different factors.

- o Prospects for recovery have improved in Continental Europe, dispelling past expectations that interest rates would fall further and creating new expectations that short rates would rise. This has pushed up long term German rates, in particular, and strengthened the mark.
- o Recent indicators in the United States suggest the pace of recovery has moderated, which has encouraged the view that the Fed would not feel compelled to raise rates again soon. At the margin, this has made U.S. assets less attractive for mobile capital.
- o The sense that political weakness in Japan will make it difficult for the government to take any actions in the short term to address the current account surplus has put upward pressure on the yen as investors focussed on currency adjustment as the only likely source of a reduction in the surplus. In addition, concern about U.S. policy toward Japan reemerged after statements earlier this month by Administration officials suggesting we have not backed away from our trade objectives. The full impact of these statements on the yen was cushioned until recently by the sense of crisis in North Korea.
- o Over the last several months, the markets have paid more attention to the implications of our growing current account deficit. Given the widening external deficit and the fact that U.S. long term investors are diversifying abroad, the U.S. has to be able to attract large flows of foreign capital. With interest rates relatively low in the United States, this has generated expectations that the dollar would have to depreciate to attract the necessary investment.

- o Questions about the Administration's international credibility and the persistent parallels drawn with the period of dollar weakness and accelerating inflation in the late 1970's have eroded confidence in our currency.

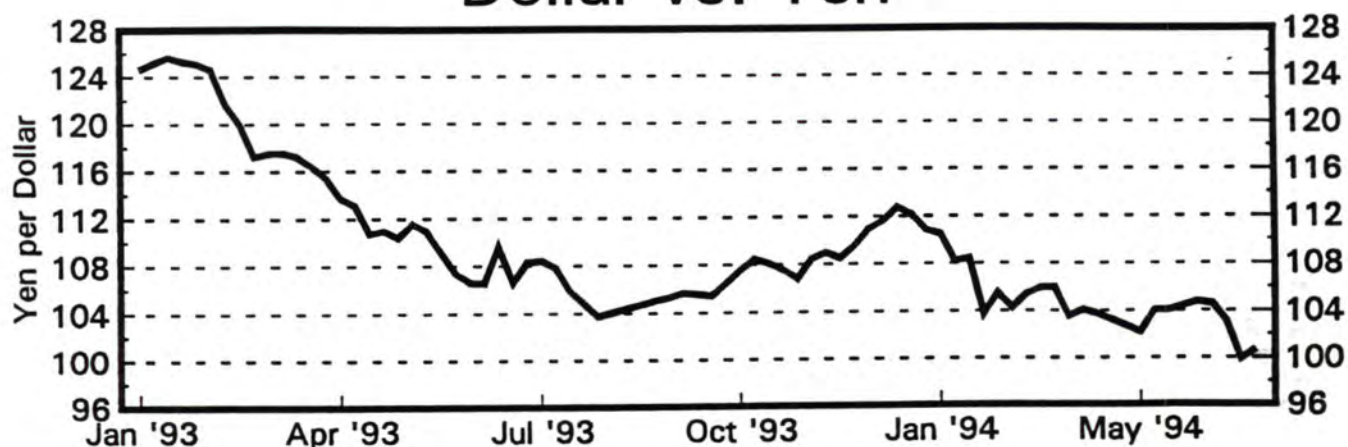
We are in a delicate position. There is no way to know the near-term course of the dollar. We can not afford to appear complacent about the currency or about some of the risks that the market sees, even if they do not look as real to us as they do to the market. On the other hand, we cannot afford to draw a line in the sand. It could be easily overwhelmed by the markets and the Fed could be forced to raise rates and thereby threaten to cut short the recovery.

Markets are notoriously skeptical of official rhetoric about the health of the economy. We cannot hope through mere statements to persuade the markets to take a different view of what the fundamentals are. A sense that we are trying to argue with the market or talk the dollar up could be counter-productive.

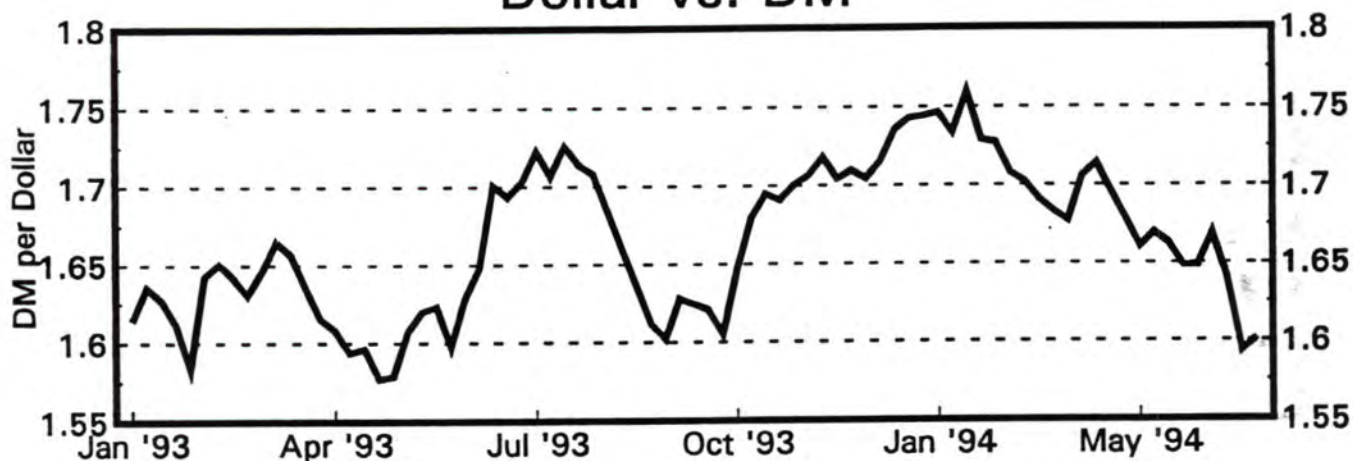
Intervention is a limited tool to be used sparingly. It can accelerate a trend or sometimes provide temporary stability. It cannot, however, counter a strong trend.

In my public statements, I will try to strike the appropriate balance between prudent concern and general confidence about the outlook for the economy.

January 1993 - June 22, 1994 Dollar vs. Yen

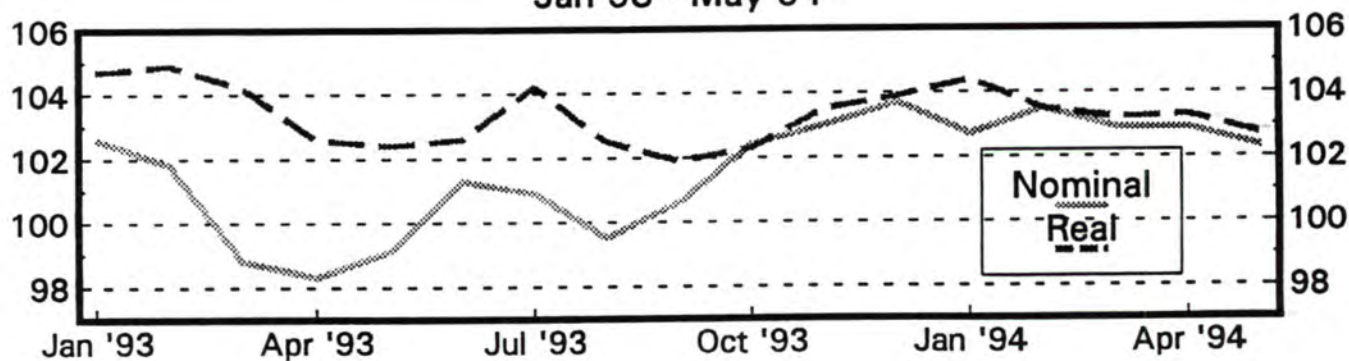


Dollar vs. DM



Nominal and Real Trade Weighted Dollar

(Monthly Average)
Jan 93 - May 94



IMO/JNeil 6/22/94 Source: New York opening rates
Rate for 6/22/94 taken at 2:00 p.m.

5/22/94

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Melanne ✓

June 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Melanne Verveer
RE: National Medals of Art

Per our telephone conversation, the following would constitute this year's National Medal of Art recipients (your priority choices plus others for balance, age, etc.):

1. Dave Brubeck, 74, Music
2. Celia Cruz, 70, Folk Art
3. Dorothy Delay, 77, Music/Educator
(considered the greatest violin instructor in the nation)
4. Julie Harris, 69, Theatre
5. Erick Hawkins, 85, Dance
6. Lena Horne, 77, Music
7. Gene Kelly, 81, Dance/Musical Theater
8. Pete Seeger, 77, Folk Arts
9. Wayne Thieband, 74, Visual Arts
10. Richard Wilbur, 73, Literature
11. Young Audiences, Arts Organization

Please choose one of the following nominees in the category of arts supporter:

Catherine Filene Shouse

OR

The Rockefeller Foundation

bee. of her age
Can Do Rock.
anytime - next year?

Also, you would bestow the President's Citizen Medal to Senator Pell for his contributions to the arts, as Congressman Yates did last year.

Finally, in answer to your question, the candidates nominated last year whom you did not choose (i.e., Lawrence Halprin, C. Douglas Dillon and the Guggenheim Foundation) were not renominated this year because the Council, which starts its process anew each year, did not recommend them as measured against the other candidates it was considering. Celia Cruz was a second priority nominee last year.

THE WH
WASH

ce him letter to HRE

June 22, 1994

Shawn Landres
348 25th Street
Santa Monica, California 90402

Dear Shawn:

Thank you for your very thoughtful letter of June 10. Hillary and I were so pleased you were able to join us for WETA's "In Performance at the White House," and we hope you enjoyed it as much as we did.

I appreciate your insight on the challenges faced by your generation. I know that the opportunity to study religion at the University of California, Santa Barbara, will give you an even greater perspective on these important issues. It sounds like an exciting fellowship.

Thanks for letting me know of your plans. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

*Bar - I had a nice visit
with Eric in Oxford. He gave
me a fine letter too -
Thank you then - your letter
was very meaningful.*

Kelly -

Will you add this to the

With the Compliments of

Thomas Caplan

President's non-urgent mail?

Thanky.

12.VI.94

Tommy

Copy for reply

Shawn Landres
348 25th Street
Santa Monica, CA 90402

The President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington DC, 20500

June 10, 1994

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton,

It was most kind of you to invite me to "In Performance at the White House" on June 20. I am pleased and honored to be able to attend.

Following your explicit election night instructions, Mrs. Clinton, and to my parents' pocketbook's great relief, I have managed to graduate from Columbia. I was fortunate to receive a Special Regents' Fellowship to study religion at the University of California, Santa Barbara (leave it to me to find the only religion department in the country whose chairman, Walter Capps, is a Democratic nominee for Congress).

As I have written before, I credit my interest in religion and values — and especially my interest in how they can be brought to bear on public life — to your continuing influence. Seeking a way to reconcile the idea that America *per se* has a unique moral mission (that of the "almost-chosen people") with the great diversity of values and religious viewpoints which characterize our nation, I wrote my senior essay on "Discourse, Narrative, and the American Civil Religion Debate."

I believe that as much attention as we pay to thinking about tomorrow, we must also consider that tomorrow is determined by the stories we tell and write today. Next month, I've been invited to give a speech to the annual conference of the Association for Religion and Intellectual Life (they publish *Cross Currents*) on the subject of moral discourse and twentysomething values; I'm titling my talk "If Not Now, When?" Much of my material is based on lessons learned from the two of you during the campaign and over the last few years, and I believe it is a tribute to your leadership that ARIL has begun to address the difficult task of "education of the heart."

Mine is the first generation to grow up in a truly intercultural world. Our stories come from many different cultures and perspectives; while we are by no means relativists, I believe that at least some of us understand that values are rooted in particular traditions and that virtue (which we all believe in) may be understood in many different ways. The great benefit, it seems to me, is that we have the potential to build a world of rich and varied discourses; the great risk is that we may be subsumed by our differences.

As you said, Mr. President, the myth of the slacker generation is just that, a myth. But our energy and our drive and our commitment still need direction. We came together to elect a president; we are coming together for a second Summer of Service. But that is not enough. We need the tools to build our common future — more discourse with more people talking and listening, more action with more people taking a real part.

The historian Thomas Bender wrote, "we must develop a historical notion of public culture, at once an arena for the play of cultures and interests in society and the product of that play — the constituted definition of power and meaning. It is this public culture, however differently we value it, not a series of distinctive group experiences, that reveals and establishes our common life as a people and as a nation. Understanding our peoplehood demands not an assumption of sameness but, rather, a relational sense of the differences that mark and make our society." I believe, with Bender, that scholars and leaders have an obligation to develop civic-religious approaches which provide and account for both America's great religious diversity and the capacity of divergent religious traditions to shape America's national identity.

Every other morning I read of another attempt to slow you down; if any of these succeeds, it may stop an entire generation in its tracks. Your national moral leadership, from Austin to Memphis to UCLA — which can and must prevail no matter the opposition — provides the best hope for realizing a common vision of America's moral potential. To the extent that we understand who we are by the stories we tell about ourselves — that we read on our own and teach to our children — the contours of America's religious identity continue to be shaped by our understanding of who is a part of our story, and by what examples of righteous action our stories' plots have set for us. We look to you — to tell us new stories and to help us write our own.

Thank you once again for thinking of me, especially for a musical event; I look forward to seeing you both on the 20th.

My warmest regards as always,

Shawn

*P.S. I heard you visited with the Rhodes Scholars at Oxford;
I hope my high school & college friend Eric Gancetti
got to meet you. ... A*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

Anson Ashby
17 Side Hill Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880

Dear Anson:

Congratulations on your upcoming graduation from Staples High School! This is a wonderful achievement, and I'm very proud of you.

The world into which you graduate is rapidly changing, and I know you will embrace the many challenges with great vigor and determination. The opportunity you have to play soccer at North Carolina is very exciting, and I'm delighted for you.

Hillary and I hope you know that our thoughts and prayers are with you on graduation day.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

*Good luck at UNC!
and with your soccer!*

*Send to
Betty C*

*Mr. Pres
Send a gift?
Yes*

*Mr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Ashby Sr.
cordially invite you to the Graduation Ceremony
of their son*

Anson Edmund

*Staples High School, Class of 1994
70 North Avenue, Westport, Connecticut
at two o'clock in the afternoon
of Friday, the twenty fourth of June
One thousand nine hundred ninety four
and the reception following*

*17 Side Hill Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880*

*R.S.V.P.
221-0195*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.22.94

Thaler
for John

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN



JIMMY CARTER

June 21, 1994

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

To President Bill Clinton

I appreciated our brief conversation this morning, and your willingness to make a statement that there will be no need for sanctions if the commitments of President Kim Il Sung to me are honored. I have asked the North Koreans to be patient, to make only positive statements for a few days, and to refrain from criticisms of President Kim Young Sam.

I presume you have received the brief trip report I left for you at the White House Sunday about my visits to the two Koreas. I'd like to supplement it with a few personal reflections.

What I intended to be a mission designed to help implement your policy and demonstrate my unity with you in a common effort has, unfortunately, created some difficulties for your administration. In retrospect, and perhaps too subjectively, I consider my effort to have been completely successful -- provided the North Koreans honor the commitments made to me by President Kim Il Sung. I attempted to be as thoroughly briefed as possible by your assistants on the nuclear issue. Bob Gallucci and quite a number of others gave me a good picture of the technical aspects of the situation, so that when I prepared my talking points before leaving home and checked them with Bob, I was confident that I was on the right track. However, as you know, I had no instructions, authority, or insight into strategy or diplomacy.

Realizing when I left home that there was opposition to my trip both in Washington and in South Korea, I attempted at least to assuage the concerns in Seoul. I believe I succeeded, as their crisis atmosphere dissipated, and now they are probing toward a summit conference. Their top officials, by the way, have called and written to thank me profusely. However, something like a comedy of errors has kept the pot brewing at home. I regret this very much, and have explained thoroughly the quick sound bite on CNN that caused the basic problem. It was plain to the North Koreans that I was giving my personal opinion of what the results would be, predicated on a full implementation of Kim Il Sung's previous commitment to me. It was basically the same

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: JB DATE: 5/5/8

Page 2

statement that you and I discussed this morning. Also, I went on to explain my comment as applying to the sanctions resolution being held in abeyance -- and had to define the word for the interpreter.

I realized when I arrived at the White House that all was not well when none of the cabinet officers or their superiors were there for my briefing. I can say, however, that Tony and Bob helped us to relieve the strain, and your phone call was very welcome. As I remarked, yours were the first affirmative or complimentary words I had heard.

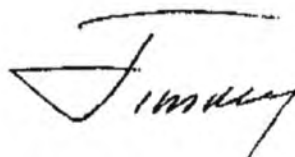
Our only possible difference, which is not insignificant, is that I did not agree that sanctions should be pursued without giving some chance for direct communication with Kim Il Sung, the only person who could make a decision that could end the impasse. I still feel that a war was imminent if official international condemnation were imposed on a leader treated almost as a deity.

Maybe you and I can talk over some basic international matters sometime in the future, after we all have had a chance to observe how well the North Korean nuclear agreements are implemented. I do not wish to intrude or to be a problem to you. I have been eager to help when given an opportunity with NAFTA, the Aidid problem, MFN, and a few less significant matters.

My life and Rosalynn's are in work of The Carter Center, and we have a surprisingly broad agenda. In most cases, we go our own way in parts of the world where few others want to be involved, and we prefer little or no publicity. This week, for instance, I'll be in Nicaragua in a Carter Center effort at reconciliation of the fragmented parties, in preparation for what I hope will be a successful election. Only rarely do we inject ourselves into something in the front pages or the evening news. The North Korean case, I believe, will be a rare if not unique occurrence.

My hope and expectation is to work with you as a loyal and admiring friend.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

REPORT OF OUR TRIP TO KOREA, JUNE 1994 THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN Jimmy Carter

About an hour before President Clinton departed for Europe to participate in the Normandy landing ceremonies, I called to tell him how concerned I was about the developing crisis with North Korea. We agreed that I would receive a definitive briefing, which later resulted in Assistant Secretary Robert Gallucci's visit to my home on Sunday afternoon, June 5. I was impressed with the seriousness of the situation and the apparent lack of an avenue of communication with the top leader of North Korea, who was the only one who could make the decisions to alleviate the crisis and avoid another Korean war.

The following day the North Koreans reconfirmed my standing invitation to visit Pyongyang, with assurances that it was from President Kim Il Sung. I called Vice President Al Gore and informed him of my strong inclination to accept. The next morning he called back to report that President Clinton and his top advisers approved my visit. While still in Atlanta conducting our annual budget hearings, I received a number of briefings, including one from a Ga. Tech nuclear engineer and information from the CNN crew who had recently been to North Korea. On Friday afternoon, June 10, Rosalynn, Marion Creekmore, and I went to Washington for additional briefings on the subject. (We were to find some of the assessments of our North Korea experts sharply different from our later observations.) Saturday, I reviewed all the information, wrote out my talking points for the trip, read them to Gallucci, and he had no suggestions for changes.

We left home on Sunday, June 12, as well briefed as possible but without any clear instructions or official endorsement. In effect, we were on our own. While in Seoul, we had talks with President Kim Young Sam and his top advisers. They seemed somewhat troubled about our planned visit to Pyongyang. Minister Li, in charge of reunification talks, was more positive and helpful, and seemed to have more objective views toward North Korea. U.S. General Luck, Commander of all military forces in South Korea, was deeply concerned about the consequences of a Korean war. He estimated that the costs would far exceed those of the 1950s.

The crossing at Panmunjom was a bizarre and disturbing experience, evidence of an incredible lack of communication and understanding. For more than forty years, the Koreans and Americans have stared across the demilitarized zone with total suspicion and often hatred and fear. We were the first persons permitted to cross the DMZ to and from Pyongyang -- since the armistice was signed in 1953! One current problem that was explained to me by U.S. Colonel Chilton was that they could not work out an agreement for joint U.S. and North Korean teams to find and recover the remains of Americans killed in the Korean war. He believes our people know precisely where 3000 bodies were buried while our troops occupied the territory.

Page 2

We were turned over from U.S. authorities to the care of Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho Kyong. His high rank was an indication of the importance they attached to our visit. We had a pleasant two-hour drive over an almost empty four-lane highway. He explained that they did not produce luxury cars, but only buses, trains, subways, and trucks. We were to find a superb mass transit system in Pyongyang, with an especially beautiful subway system more than 300 feet underground.

Throughout our visit, our hosts were open, friendly, and remarkably reticent about making abusive or critical comments against the South Koreans. The North Koreans expressed concern about misunderstandings and lack of progress on the peninsula, but would acknowledge that these had been caused by mutual mistakes.

Our first meeting was with Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam. The responses to my proposal on how to end the impasse were quite hard line, with an apparent fixation on beginning a third round of talks with the U.S. as a prerequisite to any affirmative actions. It was obvious that the threat of sanctions had no effect on them whatsoever, except as a pending insult, branding North Korea as an outlaw nation and their revered leader as a liar and criminal. This was something they could not accept. Economic sanctions had no meaning for them, since their basic philosophy -- almost a religion -- is "Ju-che," meaning self-reliance. In a practical sense, what was being proposed in the U.N. Security Council would not be damaging since their trade with the U.S. and its allies was almost non-existent and U.N. agencies provide them with little benefit. They seemed totally uninterested in the specifics. Although the foreign minister's comments were moderate in tone, it seemed quite likely that they would go to war rather than yield to international condemnation and economic pressure.

I was distressed, and woke up at 3 a.m. the following morning to decide what to do. I realized that I had no instructions or authority. In desperation, I finally decided that Marion Creekmore should drive down to Panmunjom to send a secure message from South Korea, to inform Washington of the situation and seek authorization from President Clinton to propose a third round of talks to defuse the crisis. In addition, I included a suggestion that Bob Gallucci might consider a visit to Korea. Marion was to refrain from sending my message until I could meet that morning with President Kim Il Sung.

When this meeting took place at his palace the next morning, Foreign Minister Kim, Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho Kyong, and First Vice Minister Kang Sok Chu also attended. The latter is Bob Gallucci's counterpart, responsible for negotiating with the United States on the nuclear issue.

Page 3

President Kim Il Sung is 82 years old, but we found him to be vigorous, alert, intelligent, and remarkably familiar with the issues. He consulted frequently with his advisers, each of whom bounced up and stood erect while speaking to "The Great Leader." There was no doubt that Kim Il Sung was in full command and could make the final decisions. After thanking me for accepting his three-year-old invitation, he asked me to speak first.

I described my unofficial role, my briefings, my visit with South Korean President Kim Young Sam, and then made the presentation that I had prepared before leaving home. I outlined the entire situation to be sure that he was fully aware of all concerns about North Korean nuclear policies. On occasion, he would nod or ask me to pause while he talked to his advisers. Dick Christenson, our state department interpreter, later reported that he was obviously not thoroughly briefed on one important problem: IAEA inspectors being expelled.

Finally, in effect, he accepted all my proposals, with two major requests. One was that the U.S. support their acquisition of light water reactor technology, realizing that the funding and equipment could not come directly from America. (He had been promised a 2,000 megawatt reactor by President Brezhnev in the late 1970s, but the Soviets later defaulted on this after Chernenko became leader.) This is something we want the North Koreans to have, because the enriched fuel will have to be acquired from foreign sources, and the production of weapons grade plutonium is not so easy as in their old graphite moderated reactor that can use refined uranium directly from their own mines. His second request was that the U.S. guarantee that there will be no nuclear attack against his country. He wanted the third round of U.S.-NK talks to be resumed to resolve all the outstanding nuclear issues. He was willing to freeze their nuclear program during the talks, and to consider a permanent freeze if their aged reactors could be replaced with modern and safer ones. I was surprised to find him familiar with these detailed issues.

I assured him that there are no nuclear weapons in South Korea or tactical weapons in the waters surrounding the peninsula, and that my understanding is that the U.S. desires to see North Korea acquire light water reactors. He agreed with me that the entire Korean peninsula should be nuclear-free. Since I now felt that I had gotten everything we needed, Dick called Marion to tell him to return to Pyongyang without sending any message to Washington.

After lunch, we moved to talks with First Vice Minister Kang Sok Chu, their chief negotiator on nuclear questions. He went through the history of the nuclear issue from their point of view, which seemed reasonable in some respects. He was meticulous in his description of what had happened, and I could understand the correlation of events from totally disparate perspec-

Page 4

tives. On occasion, he tended to deviate in his position from what Kim Il Sung had committed to do, but when I asked him each time if he had a different policy from his "Great Leader", he would back down.

He claimed that they had delayed unloading their reactor more than six months after the normal date, and had been surprised by the IAEA's announcement to the U.N. Security Council, backed by the U.S., that they had violated their agreement and passed the point where inspectors could confirm the history of their reactor's operation. He claimed they had made a reasonable proposal, to which they never received any response.

Vice Minister Kang informed me that when I arrived they had already decided to expel the inspectors and disconnect surveillance equipment as a response to the abusive sanctions language announced by UN Ambassador Madeleine Albright and Bob Gallucci. Also, he said, "All the people in this country and our military are gearing up now to respond to those sanctions. If the sanctions pass, all the work you have done here will go down the drain." He said they are convinced that the spent fuel rods can still be assessed by the IAEA, and are willing to be flexible if this conviction is proven wrong. He maintained that noted physicists in Europe and the United States agreed with their position. We discussed a number of other points of a somewhat technical nature. I saw no reason to argue with him on these points, but just to protect the agreement I had reached with his president.

After supper, I called Bob Gallucci on an open line to report the apparent agreement with President Kim Il Sung. He said they were having a high level meeting in the White House and would consider my report. I notified him of my plan to give CNN an interview, but to refrain from speaking for the U.S. government, and he had no objection. During the end of my interview, I was informed that National Security Adviser Tony Lake wanted to talk to me, and we finally got him on the phone. After I answered a few questions, he asked me to call him back in an hour for the U.S. decision. I did this, and he asked for three more hours to consult with other nations. This brought us to 5:30 a.m., and I understood that they would accept the terms I had worked out. He then went over a statement that they proposed to make. He agreed to a few changes. It was understood that the North Koreans would freeze their nuclear program through the new good faith talks. It will be several months before the rods are cooled down enough for reprocessing, and President Kim Il Sung had agreed to "freeze" their nuclear program during good faith talks.

Later that morning (Friday in Korea, Thursday at home) we were invited to go on a long boat ride with President Kim, from Pyongyang to the "barricade," a remarkable five-mile dam, built by North Korean soldiers, that separates the river from the sea.

Page 5

I advised him that in my opinion the implementation of our agreement would mean that the sanctions effort would be stopped, or held in abeyance. I explained to the interpreter the meaning of "abeyance." We discussed the issue of removing the remains of U.S. soldiers buried during the war, and when I explained that this would avoid later arguments and be a significant goodwill gesture to the American people, the president finally listened to comments of his wife and then agreed to permit joint teams to find and return these bodies to the U.S. I urged him not to let this joint effort become bogged down in debates. On the boat ride I had a more thorough talk with Vice Minister Kang concerning no reprocessing of spent fuel rods, and I explained that a permanent commitment could be predicated on approval of light water reactor technology. He is not a nuclear expert, and did not seem to understand that, once rods are removed, there are alternatives to reprocessing.

During the trip, President Kim and I had a long discussion about future relations between North and South Korea. He described several North-South discussions that had been held, but stated that no good results had ever materialized. He stated that fault for lack of progress lay on both sides, and responsibility for mistakes had to be shared. He expressed pleasure that President Kim Young Sam had proposed a summit meeting during his political campaign, and President Kim Il Sung said it should be done without preconditions or extended preparatory talks. He also expressed willingness to work on the issue of reciprocal military site inspections to implement the 1991 Joint N-S Declaration on Denuclearization of the Peninsula; to follow up on general principles adopted in 1992 regarding reunification; to a step by step reduction of Korean armed forces to 100,000 men on each side, with U.S. forces to be reduced in the same proportions; to remove weapons from within the DMZ and then jointly to pull back the military from near the DMZ; to permit cross border visitation, etc. He said that for 40 years no progress had been made, and he asked if The Carter Center would be willing to provide our good services to bridge the existing gaps and to help insure success of North-South talks in the future. I promised to mention all these things to President Kim Young Sam on my return to Seoul.

He is very friendly toward Christianity, having been saved from a Japanese prison in China by Christian pastors. Also, he is an avid hunter (killed two bears and 200 boar this past year), and quite interested in fishing. He said that after the Japanese were expelled in 1945, the families along the rivers tried to kill all the "Japanese fish." He knew they were rainbow trout introduced before 1910 by American miners, and has had a large program since then to stock the streams from several nurseries. We agreed that I would send in some biologists and flyfishermen to analyze North Korea's fishing opportunities.

Page 6

After visiting the children's palace and seeing one of the most remarkable performances of young people's skill and talent of our lives, I finally went back to the guest house for some sleep. The next morning we returned to the DMZ, where we had a press conference and answered questions from CNN, the North Korean news media, and those from China and Russia. Then we traveled with Ambassador Jim Laney to Seoul, where we were amazed to discover that our actions in North Korea had been met by criticism and partial rejection in Washington. I discussed this on a secure telephone line with V.P. Gore, and told him I would like to go by Washington before going home to explain the results of my trip in more detail. I considered all my actions to have been in accord with the policies of the administration.

I met with the South Korean president and his ministers, relayed the messages from Pyongyang, and found them to be very interested and supportive. Then I held an extensive press conference, during which I was informed that President Kim had agreed to the summit meeting. I explained the nuclear situation to the best of my ability, answered questions, and made it plain that I was still speaking as a private citizen representing The Carter Center.

Marion Creekmore and I returned to Washington via Atlanta, while Rosalynn went on home to Plains.

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

WASHINGTON
June 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE 
SUBJECT: Call to President Kim

President Kim has agreed to take a call from you at 6:45pm.
Attached are the suggested talking points.

Attachments

Tab A Talking Points
Tab B Letter from Vice Foreign Minister Kang

KK Training
and
Print

✓

✓

✓

✓

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✓

As always, it will be critical that we work closely together on this and stay in touch.

(Translation)

Pyongyang, June 22, 1994

Ambassador Robert L. Gallucci,
Head of the USA Delegation to the DPRK-USA Talks
Assistant Secretary of State
for Political-Military Affairs
United States of America

Dear Ambassador Gallucci,
I acknowledge my receipt of your message dated June 20.

We are pleased to see that, during recent significant meetings between the great leader of our people President KIM IL SUNG and Mr. Carter, the basis has been established that will enable a resolution of the outstanding issues between the DPRK and the United States.

The great leader told former President Mr. Carter that the process of building confidence between the DPRK and the United States is the key to the resolution of the nuclear issue, and he has made a momentous proposal aimed at breaking the current DPRK-USA impasse and resolving the nuclear issue at its root once and for all.

In this connection, we would like to make it clear that we are willing, within the framework of the DPRK-USA confidence-building process and also of our proposed package solution to the nuclear issue, to fully implement the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA/Agency), to replace the existing graphite-moderated reactors with light-water reactors and to freeze the major elements of our nuclear program while the DPRK-USA talks go under way.

For the immediate future, we would like to assure you that, for the sake of the third round of the DPRK-USA talks, we are prepared neither to reload the five-megawatt experimental reactor with new fuel nor to reprocess the spent fuel, and to permit the inspections for the continuity of safeguards including the maintenance of the presence of IAEA inspectors and of the Agency's surveillance equipment in place at the Nyongbyon nuclear facilities. Issues after that stage will be subject to the discussion at the third round of talks.

We would have no objection to your suggestion of holding a third round of DPRK-USA talks in Geneva on July 8, but we would like to propose to begin the proposed third round of talks on July 8, for the reason of convenience of air route connections. The specific scheduling of the talks for final confirmation of date could soon be agreed upon through working-level contacts in New York.

I would like to take this opportunity to note the arguments by some officials within the US Administration for the "sanctions" against the DPRK, and also to reiterate, in no uncertain terms, our position that the "sanctions" and dialogue are absolutely incompatible.

It is my hope that the third round of talks will certainly take place on an equal and unprejudiced basis, that will bring us to another meeting with you soon in Geneva.

Sincerely Yours,

Kang Sol Ju
Head of the DPRK Delegation to the DPRK-USA Talks
First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 06/22/94

ALEXIS HERMAN - FYI
JIM DORSKIND - ACTION

NOTE FOR:

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

Information ☐

Action ☐

Jim,
Per the President's request, please
prepare a condolence letter for Mrs.
Skinner and send back to my office
for signature.

Thank you.

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

cc:

6-22-94

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1994

94 JUN 21 P6:38

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO:

Barbara Skinner h/ 410-867-1076
w/ 301-261-9800

DATE:

June 22, 1994

RECOMMENDED BY:

Alexis Herman

PURPOSE:

To show your support to Barbara Skinner, Tom Skinner's wife of 13 years, after his passing away on Friday, June 17, 1994.

BACKGROUND:

Tom Skinner suffered a massive cerebral hemorrhage and passed on June 17, 1994. He was diagnosed two months ago and was under-going treatment for acute lymphatic leukemia. He was 51 years old.

Rev. Tom Skinner was the first black preacher to be identified with the evangelical and conservative religious movements. He was the cultural bridge with people of many faiths. Tom was the former chaplain of the Washington Redskins.

His wife, Barbara Skinner, was the first Admin. Asst. to Congressman Ron Dellums when he first came to Congress and then she went on to become the first Director of the Congressional Black Caucus, serving the longest time.

Tom devoted himself to working with youth around the country. He counseled many black athletes with prominent name recognition and had an active youth following. Currently, he had been holding private Black-Jewish dialogue on the Farrakahn situation. He was also a good friend of Doug Coe and Dick Halverson, Chaplain of the Senate. As you are well aware, both of these men put on the National Prayer Breakfast. Tom was also known to Phil and Linda Lader.

*Alexis
I called
Nellie
Sharon
Sharon
Sharon*

I worked closely with Tom for the last 20 years.

His funeral will be attended by a number of prominent African Americans and church leadership both Black and White from around the country. Either Rev. Billy Graham or Rev. Gardner Taylor will deliver the eulogy.

Most recently he and Barbara had hoped to build Skinner Farms into a mini-Aspen Institute.

TALKING POINTS:

Acknowledge Tom's committed service but especially his work with African American youth and his interest to raise a new generation of leaders and his dreams for Skinner Farms to serve as a treatment center for young kids.

Tom had a very deep spiritual faith and shared that with each person he came in contact with.

CONTACT PERSON AND NUMBERS:

Alexis Herman

456-6455

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

June 21, 1994

ACTION:

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 21, 1994

Date of Request: 6/21/1994
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairpersons
Requestor Name: Mr. Anthony Kennedy Shriver
Title: President
Organization: Best Buddies
Suite 1990
100 S.E. Street
Miami, Florida 33131
Contact Tel. #: 305/374-2233
Event Date: 10/15/1994
Event Description: The Best Buddies Ball celebrates the organization's mission of pairing college students with mental retardation.
Notes: POTUS and FLOTUS declined the invitation to serve as honorary chairs of last year's event.

Recommendations:

PL _____

JP _____

yes
6-22-94
John Podesta
sew

**SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUEST
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HON**

Today's Date: June 15, 1994

Date of Request: 6/10/1994
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Degree
Requestor Name: Ms. Shelley Flynn
Title: Office of the Dean
Organization: Edwin L. Cox School of Business
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275
Contact Tel. #: 214/368-1515
Event Date: Available dates listed in correspondence.
Event Description: Requestor wants to present POTUS with an honorary degree and wants POTUS to speak before about 1200 business men and women at Southern Methodist University's Management Briefing Series.
Notes: Scheduling request is pending. Debi Schiff notes on the letter that the requestor wants to offer POTUS an honorary degree.
Recommendations:

PL _____

JP _____

PLEASE DISREGARD THE
HONORARY CHAIR
REQUEST FROM "YOUTH
SERVICE AMERICA"- IT
HAD THE WRONG
ORGANIZATION NAME.
THIS IS THE CORRECT
REQUEST.

THANK YOU.

up to scheduling
generally
negative
6.22.94

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 22, 1994

Date of Request: 6/15/94
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairmen
Requestor Name: Mrs. Walter J. Hodges
Title: Gala Co-Chairman
Organization: Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research ~~Center~~
3800 Reservoir Road NW
Washington, D.C., 20500
Contact Tel. #: Bonnie Roberts at 202/687-1067
Event Date: 10/07/1994
Event Description: Ninth Annual Lombardi Gala to benefit the
Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research ~~Center~~ at
Georgetown University Medical Center.
Auctions, presentation of awards, ~~dinner~~ and
dancing will take place. Over 1,000 ~~people~~
will be in attendance.

Recommendations:

MW _____

PL _____

JP _____

22-94

Podesta
Sewagosa

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 22, 1994

Date of Request: 6/21/1994
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Award
Requestor Name: Mr. James Staton
Title: Executive Director
Organization: Air Force Sergeants Association
P.O. Box 50
Temple Hills, Maryland 20757-0050
Contact Tel. #: 301/899-3500
Event Date: 11/07/1994
Event Description: POTUS has been selected to receive The Americanism Award. The organization wishes to honor POTUS for forwarding the goals of patriotism. It cites his efforts to revamp the health care system and his participation in the D-Day anniversary celebration.
Notes: The organization requests that POTUS accept the award in person, by proxy, or through a videotaped appearance.

Recommendations:

PL _____

JP _____

*ask
Bob Bell (NSC)
what
he thinks
Jed
6.22.94*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1994

OK to
AP

9003

6.22.94

Dear Representative Sensenbrenner:

As the House of Representatives nears floor consideration of the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill for FY 1995, I am writing to inform you of the Administration's policy with respect to NASA's International Space Station program.

The Space Station is an important international partnership that includes the United States, Canada, the European Space Agency, Japan, and most recently, Russia. However, in keeping with the concerns raised by you and other members of the House and Senate, I want to assure you that the United States will maintain in-line autonomous U.S. flight and life support capability during all phases of station assembly.

You recently received a letter from my Science Advisor, Dr. John Gibbons, outlining the specific steps NASA is taking to address your concerns. These steps are being made a part of the program's baseline and will be reflected in all future cost estimates and launch schedules. As the program continues to develop and NASA reaches subsequent implementing agreements with the Russian Space Agency and U.S. contractors in order to achieve program element milestones, the U.S. will retain in-line autonomous capabilities.

I know you have supported our commitment to an active space partnership with Russia. Russia's hardware contributions to the International Space Station will be important and I am confident that Russia's immense space capabilities will prove them an economical and reliable partner. I hope that you will conclude, as I have, that we have achieved a balanced strategic partnership in space that will serve American interests. I look forward to working with you to assure that Congress recognizes the progress we have made and demonstrates its resolve to proceed.

Sincerely,

The Honorable James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr.
Ranking Republican Member
Subcommittee on Space
Committee on Science, Space and Technology
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Additional letters
to be penned.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/22/94

June 21, 1994

94 JUN 21 P3:59 6122

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY SB

SUBJECT: LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

✓ Brophy
✓ Varney
✓ Panetta
per
LEEANN

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

The following is a brief description of each letter:

1) Bill Goodling (R-PA), concerning health care reform legislation;

2) Alan Simpson (R-WY), thanking for letter of support;

3) Jamie Whitten (D-MS), concerning trade with Canada. Letters will also be sent to:

Mike Parker (D-MS),
Bennie Thompson (D-MS),
Sonny Montgomery (D-MS),
Gene Taylor (D-MS);

4) Jay Dickey (R-AR), concerning funding for bathhouses at Hot Springs National Park.

give
her a
copy
of the
letter
back

→ Have this looked
into - can't I get
them some more
→ Adviser

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Representative *Dickey* Dickey:

Thank you for your letter concerning funding for the historic bathhouses at Hot Springs National Park.

Possibly the most significant problem facing the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service is the backlog of park maintenance and rehabilitation needs. In some parks, health and safety needs have not been adequately addressed in the past.

Enhancing our national parks by reducing this backlog is one of Secretary Babbitt's highest priorities. As one of my investment initiatives, my Administration is proposing additional funding for improving and maintaining the national parks. However, as you know, major increases in such funding are difficult to find as we also try to reduce the federal deficit and put the nation's fiscal house in order. Another initiative for the National Park Service includes increased park fees, with part of those funds automatically remaining with the National Park Service for authorized purposes, such as the Hot Springs bathhouses rehabilitation.

I have provided the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Interior with copies of your letter. While my FY 1995 Budget is already before Congress, my Administration will review your request within the context of preparing the FY 1996 Budget. Your support for my National Park Service initiatives will facilitate and expedite rehabilitation of the bathhouses. I would appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

B. Clinton

*I'll see what I can do
Money is tighter any year know*

The Honorable Jay Dickey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 23, 1994

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JAY DICKEY

SUBJECT: SEEKS THE ADMINISTRATION'S HELP IN OBTAINING
FUNDING TO REHABILITATE FOUR DECAYING
HISTORIC BATHHOUSES AT HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL
PARK (HSNP)

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D
PATRICK GRIFFIN		ORG	94/05/16	SB	A 94/05/16
PATRICK GRIFFIN	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	RSR	94/05/23		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		____/____/____		____/____/____

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240 _____
 _____ MAIL USER CODES: (A) R AR (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION          *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL  *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED         *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                      *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                      *                      *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                      *                      *
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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

SCANNED

JAY DICKEY

4TH DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURE

NATURAL RESOURCES

SMALL BUSINESS



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

May 12, 1994

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

Dear Mr. President:

This is to seek your help in obtaining funding for rehabilitation of the four most seriously decaying historic bathhouses at Hot Springs National Park (HSNP).

Yesterday, I testified before the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee to describe the serious problem and to request \$4 million in fiscal 1995, and at least \$12 million total over several years, to properly bring these historic bathhouses up to minimum standards to make them ready for hoped-for lease and internal renovation by private interests.

My previous appeals to the National Park Service for Administration budget support received no positive response from the Administration. A recent NPS condition report on the four vacant and decaying bathhouses highlights failed roofs on three of the four; rusted out metal frames and superstructures; serious toxic lead-based paint problems in most of the buildings, with OSHA citations likely; falling plaster; rotted doors, windows, and decorative beams; broken and destroyed skylights and much more. Most of this damage and decay was caused by over a decade of little or no protective maintenance because HSNP did not receive sufficient annual base operating funds.

I appeal for any help you and the Administration can provide in budget recommendations or supporting our request for additional NPS funding to rehabilitate these four vacant Historic Landmark Bathhouses at HSNP.

Thanks for your consideration and help.

Sincerely yours,

Jay Dickey

cc: Cecil Cupp, Jr.
Courtney Crouch
Dolores Justus
Roger Giddings

065032

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WASHINGTON, DC
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WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3772

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PINE BLUFF, AR 71601
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HOT SPRINGS, AR 71901
(501) 623-5800

EL DORADO
101 SOUTH JACKSON
SUITE 201
EL DORADO, AR 71730
(501) 862-0236

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1994

Dear Representative Dickey:

Thank you for your letter regarding the historic bathhouses in Hot Springs National Park. I appreciate your sharing your concerns with the President.

The President has been advised of your interest in this matter, and you will receive a response in the near future. In the meantime, if I can be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to contact my office.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Brophy".

Susan Brophy
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Jay Dickey
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 JUN 22 All : 23

June 21, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY
SUBJECT: DICK HOLBROOKE'S REPLACEMENT

Recently, I sent you Warren Christopher's note regarding Dick Holbrooke's possible replacement. We need guidance on this matter as soon as possible. We also have several other ambassadorial decisions (the final ones, thank goodness) that we need to close on, including Senator Moynihan's continued interest in Dan Rose for Estonia. Pat called me last Friday and was generally in a good mood, but strongly suggested we simply make the final decisions on the remaining ambassadorships. I think he is right, and thus feel we need to schedule a meeting this week, if possible.

Phil, Bruce, and I, working with the State Department, will have specific recommendations for your review.

cc: Phil Lader
Bruce Lindsey

Mac

*What does
Chris ne?
Do we have a
circumstantial
career of Phil?*

P-628

Pl--
Banc
Mack
P72h

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

6/15/94

Des.
CC: Sec.

NOTE TO MACK McLARTY

From: Warren Christopher WC

The man Vernon mentioned is not interested, so it is a straight up question: Do we want Germany to go non-career or career?

Mr. President:

Chris & I have discussed this matter & I'm ready to discuss it with you & your colleagues.



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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/22/94

Rich
CCVP
Dominy

June 21, 1994

Dear President Clinton,

Hertz Computer Corporation proudly invites you to be our guest
at PC Expo 1994, June 28 - 30, 1994 - Jacob Javits Convention Center
in New York City.

Hertz Computer Corporation has been a full service computer
manufacturer in New York City since 1982. Hertz Computer specializes in
building and supporting customized computing systems for large
organizations that require high performance and value. Hertz Computer
provides complete solutions with its full range of modular, non-proprietary
products including PCs, workstations, file servers, multimedia systems,
network workstations, LAN and UNIX-based multi-user systems, peripherals
and software.

We look forward to hosting you and to have the opportunity to show you
the latest in micro-based technology.

Sincerely,

Eli E. Hertz

Eli E. Hertz

