

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-3-94

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MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETTY CURRIE

DATE: SEPTEMBER 29, 1994

TELEPHONE CALLS:

GOV. SINNER CALLED. HE WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO RETURN HIS CALL ON MONDAY.

HE INDICATED HE TURNED DOWN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE POSITION DUE TO ILLNESS - BUT NOT, IF THE POSITION BECOMES AVAILABLE, HE WOULD BE VERY INTERESTED IN IT. WANTS TO TELL YOU THIS HIMSELF.

BOB BENNETT CALLED - WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU BEFORE THE END OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESSIONAL CALLS -
- SEN. CAMPBELL
- SEN. JOHNSTON
- SEN. KERREY
- SEN. MATHEWS
- SEN. SHELBY

cc: Tony

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
RETIRED

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10 3 94

September 19, 1994

Dear Mr. President,

I am pleased and proud to have your
"Happy Birthday" letter of September 16.
I have lived a long time and been active
as a lawyer and a federal judge.

I admire the leadership you have
given with respect to Haiti.

Sincerely,

Lewis Powell

Hon. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20501

lfp/ss



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT 10.3.94

to the President.
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FYI.


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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94 OCT 3 P12:15

September 29, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO LEON PANETTA

From: Rahm Emanuel
Ron Klain

Subject: Immigration Strategy

In both the short term and the long term, the Administration's objective with regard to immigration should be to strike an aggressive posture, while stressing our accomplishments as part of a balanced approach. We must be seen as taking proper, forceful steps to seriously address the immigration problem without alienating the hispanic and civil rights constituencies. Our goal is not to out-do the Republicans, rather to use our achievements and proposals to prevent them from using this as a wedge issue against us.

What follows is an outline of our communications plan based on our agreement this morning.

As we mentioned in an earlier memo, throughout the next ten days there will be an acceleration of immigration stories in the national media due to the following events:

- a) beginning of Operation GateKeeper
- b) release of Barbara Jordan's Bipartisan Commission Immigration Report
- c) release of the President's annual immigration report
- d) heightened political environment due to the elections.

a. Operation GateKeeper

The major event this weekend is the commencement of Operation Gatekeeper by the Attorney General and the INS. The landing of the operation, with extensive briefing efforts by the Attorney General in Washington and the INS officially, will be covered in San Diego and by the national media. Given the inquiries from the national media, we expect good coverage this weekend of our response to the immigration crisis.

(See attached talking points)

b. Barbara Jordan's Commission Report

On Friday, Barbara Jordan will speak at the National Press Club on the Commission report. As you know, although the Administration and the Commission agree on 90 percent of the

issues, and although this will be reflected in the report, the coverage may be focused on the divisive issues: 1) the registration database and 2) the national identification card.

We are preparing a statement to be released following Barbara Jordan's meeting with Carol Rasco. This statement will define our position on the Commission report and should be circulated to members of the Administration to give them guidance on how to discuss the report.

Before the report is released on Monday, we need to brief the following people on key aspects of the Commission report and the Administration's response:

- Public Liaison (ie. the hispanic community)
- Administration
- Interested Congressional Members
- Interested State and Local officials

(See attached talking points)

d. President's Annual Report on Immigration

Next Wednesday, on October 5, the President's annual report on immigration will be released. (We need to organize activities around the report for Doris Meissner.)

 The theme of the report is that a) this is a problem we inherited and b) there is a dramatic contrast between the neglect and inaction of previous administrations versus our aggressive approach to solving this problem.

 The President's report will fulfill its statutory obligations and give a status report of the current immigration situation.

Calendar

We have created a calendar of key events, which will be updated regularly, to help organize White House and Administration activities and statements. (See attached).

The next ten days are a crucial opportunity for us to present ourselves in an aggressive posture and win this issue back.

CALIFORNIA ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION:

KEY MESSAGE POINTS

- After years of neglect, the Clinton administration is almost doubling agents at the California border -- up from 640 in October 1992 to 1,120 by October 1995.
- After years of inaction, the Clinton administration is almost doubling the number of criminal aliens being deported from California -- up from 9,000 each year to 15,000 a year by next October.
- After years of denial, for the first time the federal government is going to pay a share of the cost of jailing criminal aliens.
- After years of neglecting and even contributing to this problem, Governor Wilson is in no position to criticize our unprecedented efforts.

FEDERAL HELP FOR THE COST OF INCARCERATING ILLEGAL ALIENS

- By mid-October, DoJ will be able to send an estimated \$30 million to California to reimburse the state for the cost of incarcerating criminal illegal aliens.
- This sum is just a downpayment on a total grant of \$75-\$90 million that will go to California for this purpose within the next year.
- This \$30 million is the first reimbursement ever by the federal government to the states for the cost of incarcerating criminal illegal aliens.
- Where does the money come from? The President's Crime Bill provides the funding for this reimbursement. Crime Bill supporters deserve credit for helping to make these funds available for the state.
- Note that the downpayment of \$30 million is, by itself, larger than the entire balance of the Immigration Emergency Fund -- the Fund that Gov. Wilson has spent so much time talking about.

THE WILSON RECORD: NO ROOM TO CRITICIZE

Today, Governor Wilson wants to crack down on illegal immigrants. But in the 1980s, Senator Wilson had a different approach. Is the Governor a credible critic of the Justice Department's policies? Here is the record:

- As a Senator, Wilson voted three times -- in 1983, 1985, and again in 1987 -- to limit INS enforcement against businesses that hired illegal immigrants.
- In fact, in 1983, Wilson cosponsored an amendment to require the INS to secure a search warrant before entering an agricultural workplace to apprehend illegal aliens. Even fellow Republican Senator Alan Simpson knew the consequences of this move -- to make it virtually impossible for the INS to combat a flood of illegal aliens working in agricultural jobs.
- In 1985, Wilson was more concerned about the rights of illegal aliens than about INS enforcement. Wilson asked on the Senate floor, "Should [illegal immigrants] be so frightened of their apprehension by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that they refuse even to use the housing provided for them by growers for fear of being raided by the INS?"
- Also in 1985, Wilson supported a program to provide lawful status to seasonal agricultural workers "to give the kind of assurance that men and women who are willing to work and work hard, in the sun and in the weather, will at least have the peace of mind to know that their hard work will not be interrupted by a raid."
- In 1987, the L.A. Times reported that Wilson asked the INS to relax its enforcement of the new immigration controls, to "avoid the disaster of fruit rotting on the trees."
- Also in 1987, Wilson asked the INS to make it easier for Mexican farm workers to cross the border and proposed a 90-day work permit that would enable Mexican workers to apply for legalization while working the harvest.
- Today, Governor Wilson has harsh rhetoric for illegal immigrants. But as a Senator, Wilson viewed illegal immigrants as hard-working, valuable assets to California's economy, saying "They are prey . . . to the Immigration authorities from whom these poor, work-seeking emigrants flee, with the terror of those who know they are about to lose their livelihood and be deported not to a country they do not wish to return to but at a time they do not wish to return."
- Moreover, during Wilson's first two years as Governor, his agenda did not include any effort to control or deter illegal immigration. It is only in the last two years, as he approached the upcoming election, that he has begun to sound the drumbeat against illegal immigration.

OPERATION GATEKEEPER: A PLAN TO PROTECT CALIFORNIA'S BORDER

Operation Gatekeeper is a strategic plan to reduce illegal crossing of the California border. Announced by Attorney General Janet Reno on September 17, the plan builds on efforts begun over the last 18 months by the Clinton administration.

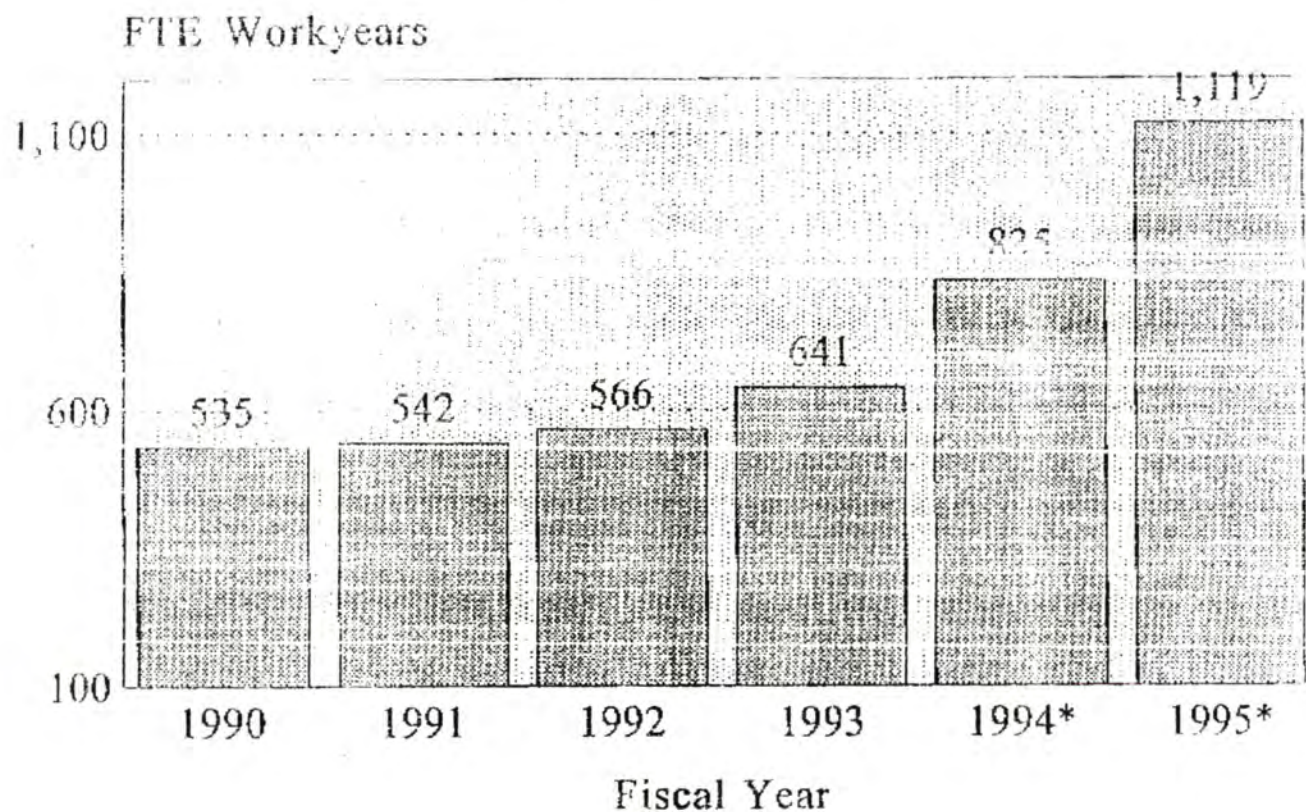
Operation Gatekeeper has seven major components to it; they all add to our existing efforts at the border:

- (1) More Border Agents. In the next 100 days, 320 new and redeployed agents will be added to strengthen the force of the Border Patrol on the line in San Diego. By the end of next year, we will have increased the agent forces on the California border by over 60 percent. This is a dramatic increase in border security, after years of neglect.
- (2) Better Border Control. We will complete 1.5 miles in new lighting -- to light every single section of the border that needs to be lit. This lighting will deter crossers and help agents detect illegal aliens; it is part of our effort to channel aliens to key crossing areas that we will now close.
- (3) Fingerprinting Illegal Aliens. Beginning October 1, we will fingerprint every illegal alien we apprehend in San Diego. This will help us crack down on criminal aliens and track those illegal immigrants who return again.
- (4) Crackdown on Alien Smugglers. In the next 50 days, we will begin to use new authorities under the Crime Bill to prosecute those who smuggle aliens into California. Tough new penalties will send smugglers to prison for up to 10 years for smuggling an alien into the U.S. -- and authorize the death penalty if anyone dies in a smuggling attempt.
- (5) Deportation of Criminal Aliens. We will expand a program to deport criminal aliens directly from California prisons, upon their release. With the expansion of this program, within the next few months, we will almost double the number of aliens removed directly from California's prisons above the level of a year ago.
- (6) Improved Legal Traffic. At the same time that we plug the holes in our border, we will facilitate legal traffic between the U.S. and Mexico with the addition of 110 new inspectors to California ports of entry.
- (7) Helping the State Pay. For the first time ever -- thanks to the President's Crime Bill -- the Federal Government will help states with the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens. The Crime Bill provides \$1.8 billion for criminal alien incarceration over six years, with \$130 million to be distributed in the next 12 months. We will send a downpayment on this sum to California within 100 days.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

California Border Patrol - Enforcement on the Line

Fiscal Years 1990 through 1995

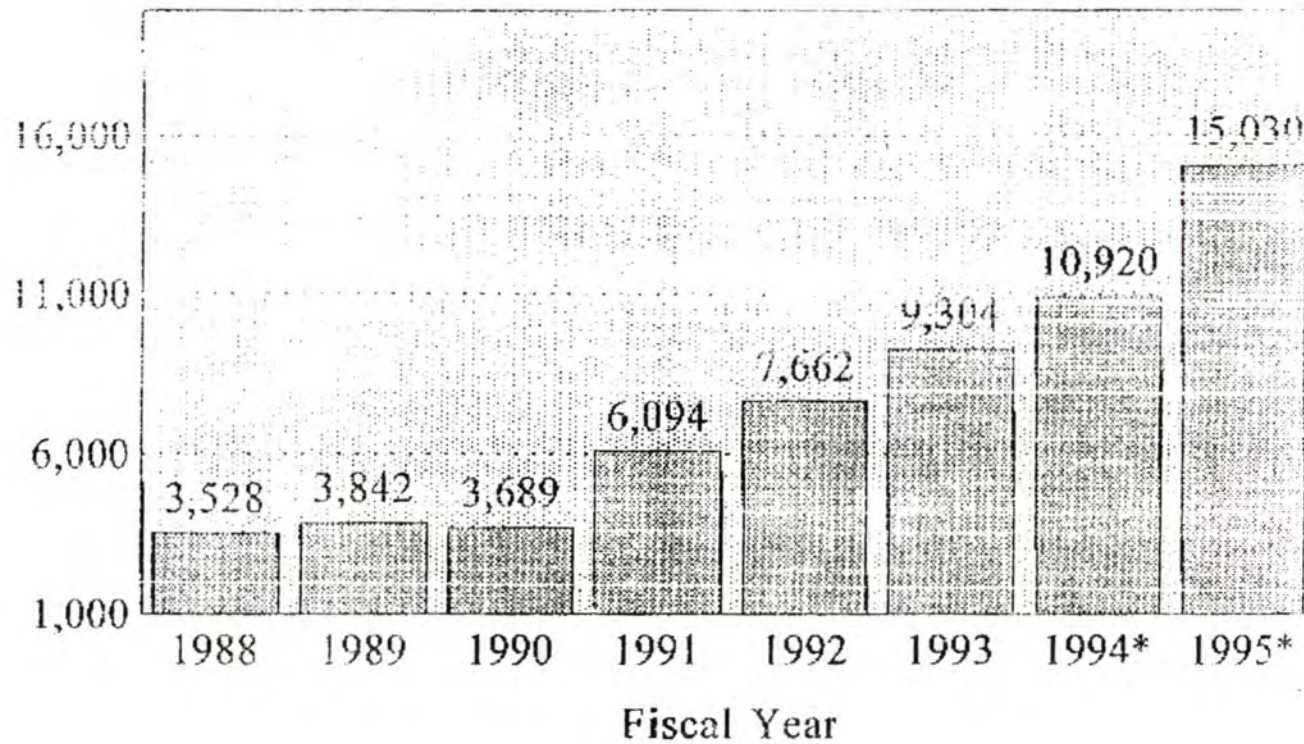


* 1994 and 1995 data are estimated

Immigration and Naturalization Service

California Criminal Alien Deportations Fiscal Years 1988 through 1995

Criminal Deportations



* 1994 and 1995 data are estimated

OPERATION GATEKEEPER: A PLAN TO SECURE CALIFORNIA'S BORDER

Operation Gatekeeper is a strategic plan to reduce illegal crossing of the California border. Announced by Attorney General Janet Reno on September 17, the plan builds on efforts begun over the last 18 months by the Clinton administration.

Operation Gatekeeper has seven major components to it; they all add to our existing efforts at the border:

- (1) More Border Agents. In the next 100 days, 220 new and redeployed agents will be added to strengthen the force of the Border Patrol on the line in San Diego. By the end of next year, we will have increased the agent forces on the California border by over 60 percent. This is a dramatic increase in border security, after years of neglect.
- (2) Better Border Control. We will complete 1.5 miles in new lighting -- to light every single section of the border that needs to be lit. This lighting will deter crossers and help agents detect illegal aliens; it is part of our effort to to channel aliens to key crossing areas that we will now close.
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- (7) Helping the State Pay. For the first time ever -- thanks to the President's Crime Bill -- the Federal Government will help states with the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens. The Crime Bill provides \$1.3 billion for criminal alien incarceration over six years, with \$130 million to be distributed in the next 12 months. We will send a downpayment on this sum to California within 100 days.

TALKING POINTS ON IMMIGRATION COMMISSION REPORT

* We welcome the bipartisan commission's conclusion that this administration is on the right track with our strong emphasis on preventing illegal immigration at the border. Operation Gatekeeper, which was detailed today, will significantly curtail the entry of illegal aliens into the country.

* We support the commission's recommendation that the employer sanctions provision of existing law be more vigorously enforced. We have previously requested funds to do this and will continue to enhance our enforcement program.

* This administration recently filed the first criminal action against an employer for violating the 8-year old employer sanctions law, and we are adding personnel to conduct many more investigations and indictments in the future.

* We agree with the commission that two improvements are essential to efficiently and fairly enforce the employer sanctions law:

- Worker identification must be made fraud-proof and the number of acceptable documents must be limited to a more manageable number. We have already reduced the number from 29 to 16 and will propose legislation to reduce it to 3 or 4 next year. We do not support a single, all-purpose national identity card. It is unnecessary, expensive, and bureaucratic.

- The reliability and accessibility of data bases that verify work authorization must be greatly improved. As recommended in the commission report, we will continue our efforts to modernize INS and other relevant data bases and significantly expand pilot projects to test phone-in verification systems.

* While upgrading our employer sanctions enforcement capability, we will also enhance our anti-discrimination efforts to ensure legal residents are not unfairly denied employment. The Office of Special Counsel and Department of Labor will significantly increase their investigatory capability.

SEPTEMBER-(as of 9/28)						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29 - DC:DM to announce border checkpoint strategy at media availability - SD/LA: AG satellite interviews - AG interview with LA Times.	30 - DC/Jordan Press Club speech on Commission recommendations - SD/LA-AG interviews with radio on Gatekeeper SD:Gus, INS, USAtty announcement on steps being taken to implement Gatekeeper: boat patrols, fingerprinting, etc. -Minority media outreach. Hispanic media Gus, Bersin	

OCTOBER-(As of 9/28)

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 SD: Kick off Gatekeeper at night
2 SD: Gus debriefs media on 1st night of Gatekeeper	3 DC/SD: AG, DM and Gus have phone conversation on 1st 48 hrs of operation ?DC/Gorelick testifies on employer sanctions	4 DC: DM attends Bi-National Commission mtg	5 DC: INS oversight hearing. DM testifies President's Report Issued	6 DC: SCAAP grants announced at AG briefing - DM at internal meeting	7 DM at internal meeting	8
9 -asylum regs ready this week	10 Scopes to border	11 Reich-DOL	12 SD: US Atty's border conference, DM to attend	13 SD: USA's conference -Border Technology event w/AG -DM unavailable	14 SD: USA's Conference with SW Border USAs - DM unavailable	15 - DM unavailable
16 -DM unavailable	17 SD: DM to receive update on first 2 wks of Gatekeeper	18 AZ: DM to Nogales	19	20 - DM internal meeting	21 - DM internal meeting	22
23	24	25	26	27 - INS FY 95 Resource allocation for each state to be ready	28 DC: DM scheduled for Press Club	29
30	31 Baltimore: Commissioners meeting					

NOVEMBER-(As of 9/28)							
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
		1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15 INS briefs Congress on immigration laws	16	17 San Clemente checkpoint re-opens	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30				

DECEMBER-(As of 9/28)						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

94 OCT 3 P10:19

Sent

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO:

Dr. Lee P. Brown

Fax Number:

Phone Number:

395 6708

FROM:

John Podesta

SUBJECT:

DATE:

10/3/94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

5

MESSAGE:

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

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10/3/94

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

September 16, 1994

94 SEP 16 P7:52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LEE P. BROWN

SUBJECT:

Trip to South Africa and Nigeria

I have just returned from visits to South Africa and Nigeria where I had productive talks with officials from both governments. As you are aware, I am in the process of developing ~~a new national drug control strategy for heroin and both countries are important to this effort.~~ South Africa has the ~~potential to blossom into a major transit country for Southeast Asian heroin en route to the United States.~~ Nigerian based drug ~~syndicates are the primary traffickers supplying heroin to our major cities.~~ Over one-third of all heroin seized in the United States is seized from couriers working for Nigerian syndicates.

South Africa

South Africa's new leadership is hard at work on a new constitution that will formally establish a permanent democratic government. Their work is already bringing about encouraging changes that are clearly evident when I compare the current attitudes to those that existed on my previous visits. For example, the country's new democracy, along with its emergence from international isolation, have fostered a new openness and optimism that pervades the government and the people.

Unfortunately, the drug traffickers are also taking advantage of this new openness to transit drugs through ~~South Africa's poorly controlled borders, air and sea ports.~~ Drug trafficking, consumption, violence and gang activity are all growing in communities throughout the country.

Because of the Lesotho governmental crisis, I was unable to meet with President Nelson Mandela as planned. Instead, I met with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and senior ministers with drug control responsibilities. All assured me of the government's strong political commitment to attack the new drug trafficking threat before it gets out of hand. What they lack, however, is a full understanding of the complex challenge they face and how to proceed against it. Deputy President Mbeki candidly remarked that "on the drug problem, we are babes in the woods." His colleagues in the Cabinet echoed similar sentiments, as did the other government and community leaders I met.

An obvious first step for South Africa is to develop a national drug control strategy, along with appropriate interagency structures to implement it. The government could benefit from our experience in developing, coordinating and implementing national drug control policies and strategies, and I received several high level requests for such assistance. To exploit my visit, the government held its first high level interagency meeting on counternarcotics and asked me to describe how we develop a national drug control strategy and how I, as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, coordinate this effort among the various departments and agencies.

An urgent second step for South Africa is to complete its ongoing efforts to reform the national police and restore the public's confidence in it. In 1991 while serving as Police Commissioner of New York City, I introduced South Africa to the concept of community policing, which the government is now trying to implement. It is having problems, however, because community policing is difficult to implement, requiring fundamental changes in the way traditional police services are organized and provided to the community. Here again, South Africa's leaders could benefit from our experience, but in this case current U.S. statutes limit our ability to assist the South African government in reforming and improving its national police force. We need help from the Congress to modify this restriction. Until its police reforms are complete, South Africa's ability to stop the flow of drugs en route to the United States will be seriously handicapped.

On the brighter side, South Africa has the requisite motivation, skills and resources to be an important regional leader against the illicit drug trade on the African continent. We have only two small DEA offices, six agents, to cover all of Africa, so we welcome a greater South African regional effort. South Africa already has a small, highly professional counternarcotics police unit that is surprisingly effective, given its small size and lack of adequate equipment. For example, its 850 people are dispersed among 100 locations throughout the country and it has only two out-dated helicopters to support its country wide marijuana crop eradication operations. Despite these shortfalls, the unit is clearly the best counternarcotics force in Africa and is very capable of being expanded into a larger and much more effective unit.

Seldom do I visit a country where the political leadership is able to look beyond an incipient drug trafficking threat to its longer term consequences, but this is what President Mandela and his ministers are doing. They fully appreciate the seriousness of the drug trafficking threat and are already addressing it in their Cabinet meetings. They understand that once South Africa

becomes a major drug transit country it will also become a major drug consuming country. They want to address the drug trafficking problem now, and I intend to help them in every way possible. I will begin by working with our Congress to modify the statutory restrictions that limit our ability to help the country reform its national police.

Nigeria

Our decision not to certify Nigeria on counternarcotics last April embarrassed General Sani Abacha's military government, as well as members of Nigeria's professional and business classes. To some our action was viewed as solely political, otherwise they feel we should have given Nigeria a national interest waiver. Our failure to grant Nigeria a waiver was seen by some officials as a clear signal that the United States does not consider Nigeria important. Government ministers also told me that our decision not to certify their country punished them for the sins of the previous government, since their administration was only a few months old at the time we made our certification recommendations.

One of the reasons for my trip to Nigeria was to see what could be done to get Nigeria certified. In doing so, I made it clear to Nigeria's leaders that our decision was based on a formal process and their country's failure to meet its international responsibilities for cooperation and action in counternarcotics. I made it clear to the Nigerian leaders that the United States wanted Nigeria to become certified as quickly as possible, since it is in the interest of both our countries. I reviewed again for their senior leadership the measures Nigeria must take to earn certification.

I expressed to General D. O. Diya, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Baba Gana Kingibe, Foreign Minister; and Brigadier General Musa Bamaïyi, head of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, our interest in working with them on counternarcotics, but they first must demonstrate the political will to take difficult and serious measures. They were told that the United States could never certify them unless they made necessary progress to warrant it. I made it clear we were looking for concrete deeds, not empty words.

✓ I left Nigeria with mixed feelings about their commitment against drug trafficking and their desire to earn certification. I got strong assurances from General Diya that the government was now seriously addressing its drug trafficking problems and that it was in Nigeria's national interest to become certified. I believe General Diya is sincere. He took some very positive steps just prior and during my visit. For example, he extradited three drug traffickers to the United States shortly before I

arrived, and I was provided a first draft of a national drug master plan prior to my departure.

On the other hand, the government's tenure in power is uncertain and despite its professed political will, pervasive corruption exists at all levels. This makes real progress against the traffickers very difficult. Additionally the government has many other serious problems, not the least of which is its legitimacy to govern. I have asked Ambassador Walter C. Carrington and his embassy staff to stay in close touch with the Nigerian government on this issue and to work with them wherever possible. There are only four months left to demonstrate the necessary improvement for certification next April, but there is still enough time for them to make a serious effort.

cc: The Secretary of State
The Attorney General
The Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

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Turkey, Stalwart Ally in Gulf War, Is Asserting Its Independence From U.S.

WASHINGTON INSIGHT

By ROBERT S. GREENBERGER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Strains are growing between the U.S. and one of its oldest, but increasingly troubled, allies — Turkey.

A stalwart friend during the Persian Gulf War, Turkey lately has been asserting its independence from Washington. Much to the Clinton administration's dismay, it is pushing to resume commercial ties with Saddam Hussein. It also opposes the U.S. desire to hold elections for the Kurds in northern Iraq, and supports moves by Turkish Cypriots that threaten to thwart efforts to resolve the Cyprus dispute.

Oil also could be a problem. In a little-noticed agenda item on last week's U.S.-Russia summit, President Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin discussed the \$8 billion oil pact that Azerbaijan recently signed with a consortium of Western oil companies. Russia, which has a piece of the deal, wants the pipeline to run across its territory. But Turkey, also looking at the revenue the pipeline would bring, sent a diplomatic note to the White House urging it to weigh in on Ankara's side and not give away the store to Moscow. The pipeline decision, which won't be made for a year or so, could become another source of tension in U.S.-Turkey relations if Russia is chosen.

Problems Persist

Problems in the relationship aren't helped by Turkey's domestic situation. Beset by political, economic, ethnic and religious problems, the country isn't turning out to be the shining model of a secular, Islamic state that the U.S. hoped it would provide for the former Soviet republics of Central Asia. Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's government barely holds a majority in the National Assembly. Turkey's economy is weak. Human rights violations continue against Turkey's Kurdish minority. And the influence of religious fundamentalism is on the rise.

There even is some concern that Turkey, once the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the line of defense against the Soviet Union, could drift away from its pro-Western orbit altogether.

"We may be talking about a country of

60 million people at the crossroads of Europe and Asia that is no longer firmly tied to the West," warns Bulent Aliriza, director of the Turkish Studies Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. "The old assumption that Turkey will always be there to rely on — as it was during the Persian Gulf War — may not hold."

Turkish Air Bases

Turkey's aggressive and independent foreign minister, Murtaz Soysal, is exacerbating U.S.-Turkish tensions with his fierce determination to prove he isn't an American lackey. He personally opposes letting the U.S. continue to use Turkish air bases to aid Kurdish refugees and monitor Iraq. "I am not going to spend my life making the U.S. comfortable," Mr. Soysal said in a recent Turkish television interview. Turkey's Parliament reviews permission for the U.S. to conduct the operation from its territory every six months.

Mr. Soysal, along with Prime Minister Ciller, also is spearheading a drive to end economic sanctions against Iraq. Turkey claims the sanctions are costing it billions of dollars in lost revenue from trade and an oil pipeline that has been shut down since the Gulf War. In August, Turkey sent a 60-member trade delegation to Baghdad to discuss future business opportunities.

The Turkish foreign minister also has irked the U.S. by supporting a move by Turkish Cypriots to revoke their commitment to seek federation with Greek Cypriots; the U.S. favors federation as a solution to the longstanding Cyprus dispute. He also opposes elections among Kurdish groups in northern Iraq; the U.S. backs them as a way to end intra-Kurdish feuding there.

The Clinton administration is aware of the problems in its relations with Turkey. Recently, Peter Tarnoff, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, visited Ankara to discuss regional security. But in an increasingly complex world, it is difficult to find solutions when the usual basis for the relationship — military assistance in exchange for the use of military bases — doesn't exist anymore.

"Everybody recognizes that a democratic, secular, stable Turkey is in everybody's interest," says a U.S. expert on Turkey. "But nobody knows how to deal with it."

Federal Investigators, Facing Danger, Often Find Difficulty Getting Authority to Carry Weapons

By JOHN J. FIALKA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Investigator Terri Price's work for the inspector general's office at the Small Business Administration sometimes has a satisfying payoff.

One day last October she won praise for helping convict an SBA official she caught taking bribes from companies awarded more than \$70 million in government contracts. But when she arrived at her San Diego home that evening, lurking by her front door was another sort of payoff. It was a stocky, swarthy man who began beating her with a long, wooden stick. Ms. Price lapsed into semiconsciousness, but later recovered. The man disappeared.

Inspector general offices, created by Congress in 1978 to root out waste, fraud and abuse, used to play mainly an auditing role, operating with their own staffs and budgets inside federal agencies. But mounting crime and the proliferation of weapons have profoundly changed the nature of IGs' work. The beating of Ms. Price remains unsolved, but federal prosecutors are looking into the possibility that the attack was related to the bribery case, in which a government witness was threatened.

"It's a different society out there," says Charles Gillum, deputy inspector general for the Agriculture Department. "When I first became an investigator, hell, we didn't wear guns. When you showed your badge, people respected you." During the past three years, two of Mr. Gillum's men have been involved in shoot-outs. One undercover agent trying to crack a ring that was trading food stamps for cocaine was jumped by four men attempting to rob him.

Little to Back Up Authority

Because of special legislation, the agriculture agents can shoot back. The undercover agent did, and the would-be thieves were later arrested. But about two-thirds of Washington's 1,800-person army of IG investigators still have little to back up their authority. The Justice Department has decreed that they can only be empowered to carry guns and make arrests on a case-by-case basis.

Tom Sheehan, who heads the IG investigation staff at the Interior Department, calls it a "silly turf battle" between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the IGs. The FBI, a part of the Justice Department, considers its agents to be the prime federal crime-fighters. "There's a game going on, and no one will do a thing about it until somebody gets killed," Mr. Sheehan grumbles.

FBI Director Louis Freeh has agreed to take a fresh look at the problem. But currently, before investigators can carry a weapon or make arrests in most cases, they are required to: write a memo that proves the case will be dangerous, get the written approval of a local U.S. attorney,

and then get that authorization approved in writing by the Justice Department. After that, they have to be sworn in as special deputy U.S. marshals. The process can take a month, or longer.

There isn't always time. Interior's sleuths recently stumbled across the theft of \$900,000 worth of sand and gravel from government quarries in Nevada. Some of the truckers involved carried automatic weapons. When FBI agents couldn't respond in time, Mr. Sheehan called an official at Justice, who promised that the necessary paperwork to deputize his agents would be ready. Mr. Sheehan put eight of his men on a plane to Las Vegas, but when they arrived the papers were still in Washington. The official required to sign them was on sick leave. "That left about \$40,000 worth of my guys sitting around the pool," Mr. Sheehan says.

Soaring Paperwork Costs

Al Bassett Jr., deputy inspector general at the Labor Department, says just the paperwork for the approvals costs his office \$80,000 a year. "FBI agents wouldn't even consider working some of these cases unarmed," says Mr. Bassett, a 20-year FBI veteran. In one case, an undercover agent preparing to infiltrate a meeting of crooks defrauding an unemployment insurance

program got tired of waiting for the paperwork. He went in unarmed and nearly blew his cover. "He was the only one in there who wasn't carrying a gun," says Mr. Bassett.

Even when the paperwork arrives on time there can be problems. Steve Marica, assistant inspector general at the SBA, recalls a recent case in El Paso, Texas. An SBA agent was working with an FBI agent on a fraud case when they were suddenly diverted to a bank robbery in progress. As the siren wailed, the SBA agent realized his papers only allowed him to use his weapon in the fraud case.

"This was Catch-22. If my guy does something, he could get sued. If he doesn't, then he's not supporting a law enforcement officer and somebody could get killed. We've never been advised what to do about situations like this," explains Mr. Marica. Fortunately for the SBA man, there was no shootout at the bank.

Dragging Its Feet

The Justice Department, which has given its own IG staff blanket authority to carry guns and make arrests, has traditionally dragged its feet on giving the same authority to other agencies. "Frankly, we are opposed to too many people in the federal establishment carrying guns," one official told a Senate committee in 1990.

But that attitude may be changing. FBI chief Freeh indicated in a recent meeting with inspectors general. Pressed by the soaring number of criminal cases, an FBI official says, the agency is interested in ways to expand the federal government's limited crime-fighting resources.

Some IGs have recently managed to wheedle deals. Defense Department investigators, for example, have gotten blanket

authority to carry weapons predicated on their role in fighting spies. The real danger can lurk in more innocent-seeming cases, says Don Mancuso, who heads the Pentagon's investigative force. His agents, tracking an \$800,000 check fraudulently obtained from a Defense Department health-care program, recently surprised the culprit in his bedroom. "There were loaded shotguns on either side of the bed," Mr. Mancuso says.

At the State Department, Robert Terjesen, who heads the IG's investigative squad, says his men increasingly request deputation authority because of mounting visa fraud cases, which often involve drug smugglers. Even routine cases have gotten tougher, he says. Mr. Terjesen recalls a case three years ago when six of his investigators were following a State Department truck as it made deliveries around Washington. The driver was suspected of letting his buddies use his government credit card to buy gas.

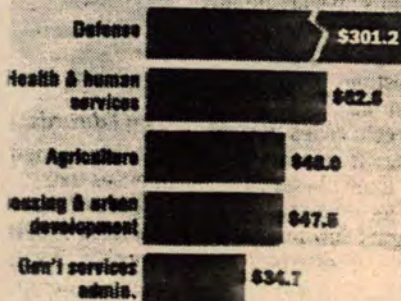
Suddenly the truck stopped near the Kennedy Center, and the driver unloaded some large boxes into the trunk of a waiting Volvo. They were government property. "If we had arrest authority, we could have stopped it right then, but we didn't, so we just watched helplessly," says Dennis Spelman, the lead investigator on the case.

Later they discovered that the boxes contained 14 automatic weapons used by State Department security units abroad, part of a missing cache of 60 weapons. Most of the guns remain circulating in Washington's underworld. One of them, an Uzi, has turned up in a homicide.

The State Department's gumshoes eventually got their man. Backed up with bullet-proof vests and shotguns, the arrest was a piece of cake. The paperwork was the hard part. The first assistant U.S. attorney they approached, Mr. Spelman recalls, rejected the request for weapon and arrest authority: "She said we didn't have enough evidence to show probable cause."

Investigative Recoveries

Recoveries of inspectors general for top agencies, in millions, based on government-wide total of \$612.9 million*



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-3-94

Leon
Hawthorne
checked out



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10.3.94

OLSON PRODUCTIVITY PLAN

"It is the minds and attitudes of the people doing the work in the U.S. that must be changed in order to significantly increase efficiency and productivity in our economy. Congress cannot legislate such a change directly but can produce such a change by creating tax incentives to adopt simple cash bonus plans that reward employees financially based on corporate pre-(or after-) tax profits."

Bob Olson

An Answer to Our Country's Productivity Problem!

Olson Cash Productivity Plan

By: Robert A. Olson
Date: 1982

Today, one of the issues that plagues our economy is the "slowing productivity" of American industry and the American worker. Not too many years ago, our economy's productivity was praised worldwide.

Until thirty-five to forty years ago, the United States had a primarily agrarian economy. This meant that most laborers were also "capitalists" in that they owned the capital assets with which they worked. A farmer, for example, owned his own land, plows, hogs, horses or tractors and directly benefited from the efficient use of those capital assets. Even the non-farm workers - the small town laborers, merchants, bankers, blacksmiths and clerks - often owned their capital assets, or they worked very closely for someone who did. This meant that the annual incomes of these people were very directly effected by their productive use of the available capital assets.

Today, in contrast, since our population has migrated to the cities and has become employed by bigger and bigger employers, the distance has increased between the actual worker and the ownership of the capital assets, and this is true whether the worker is a top executive or a line laborer. This distance means that the productivity of the business enterprise as a whole and the productivity of the worker, individually, becomes less and less relevant to the annual income of the individual worker. For example, a secretary or welder is likely to be paid approximately the same whether she or he works for a company that lost a lot of money last fiscal year or for a company that had a large profit last year, and the same will probably be true for all of the managers and supervisors except those at the very top. People are generally paid today at a rate determined by the general demand for their particular skill, and very seldom do people receive any compensation related to the profitability of their company. Therefore, workers seldom have any incentive to make their company profitable except to the extent that too many losses will cause their jobs to disappear.

Labor unions have done a great job in finally creating an economy that gives some protection against the whims of management and ownership that often in the past created a submissive and persecuted laboring class. Discretionary and

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For —
J.

indiscriminate rewards and punishments were dealt to the workers without any relationship to productivity whatsoever.

But now is the time to move forward again and finally unite, to the maximum extent possible, the interests of the labor movement and the owners of our capital assets. This can be done by directly rewarding laborers for the efficient and productive use of the capital assets. Only this reward to the producers of our economy for increased productivity, such as existed in most of our economy prior to thirty years ago, brings any hope of a resurgence in American productivity in the years to come.

The legitimacy of the concept seems obvious. People, whether laborers, managers, or owners, tend to work harder and more intelligently when they are rewarded financially or otherwise for doing so. This has been known for years, and the question arises: "What does the federal government or a system of taxation have to do with the issue?" Additional practical questions arise: "How does an economy reward its workers for productivity?" and also, "How is productivity measured?"

The answer to the first question regarding the involvement of the federal government and our tax system is this: The government can easily encourage the use of rewards for productivity by providing tax incentives to companies and employees to adopt productivity plans. This will be discussed later.

The measuring and rewarding of productivity appears, at first blush, to be more difficult. In most jobs, the old "piece-work" method, where the employee is paid according to how many units ("pieces") of work he or she completes, is impossible to implement. For example, how do you measure a secretary's actual productivity. Even where measurement can be made, the measurement process is usually so expensive as to be useless. Another problem of trying to reward employees for their productivity is the competition most systems can create between employees. Competition can develop between individual employees or between groups of employees that is actually quite detrimental to morale and creates actual overall inefficiency. Therefore, I believe that individual employees should be rewarded only as part of a company's (or department's) whole group of employees. This may cause a hard working, efficient employee to be rewarded less than is actually deserved and a less helpful employee to be over rewarded, but I think the overall "team effort" effect will outweigh the disadvantages.

How then does one measure and reward an employee group's productivity? The foremost requirement of a plan, if it is to receive widespread support and use, is SIMPLICITY. Unless owners and workers alike, as well as their attorneys and accountants, understand a plan and can implement it easily, the plan is unlikely to be used. One of the biggest problems with the much talked about Employee Stock Ownership Plan is its apparent complexity. Such plans are much simpler than they appear to be, but the appearance of complexity is a substantial deterrent to widespread use. Another problem with the ESOP is the delayed positive or negative reinforcement for productivity. Most ESOP's only pay benefits to employees upon termination of employment. Despite these two problems, I think ESOP's will have a very significant effect on our economy in the next decades.

The traditional "Profit Sharing Plan" has lost a lot of its appeal as an incentive-creating device. With most profit sharing plans, an annual contribution, quite

unrelated to a company's profits, is made to a trust where the money is invested in other companies' stocks and bonds with no actual benefit being felt by the employees until retirement. These types of plans have their uses, but what is badly needed in the United States today is the widespread use of an incentive plan that is simple and that rewards employees (at all levels of income) as quickly as possible for their productivity.

I believe that a plan that simply, periodically distributes cash to employees according to a formula based on their company's pre-tax (or post-tax) profits - as determined on the company's regular financial statements - is the best answer to our country's economic woes. Furthermore, I believe that Congress should adopt simple tax incentives to encourage the widespread use of such plans.

We have seen how much interest in saving money versus spending money has been generated by Congress' extension of the simple IRA concept to all working Americans. Congress can very simply allow cash paid to employees under an incentive plan to be received partly, if not completely, tax free. Obviously, a limit (such as 15% of total wages) would have to be placed on the amount. Employer's can be encouraged to adopt such plans by simply allowing an increased deduction (or maybe even a tax credit) for amounts paid under such plans. The tax benefits would attract the attention necessary to counteract the inertia that exists and causes companies to continue to do things the same way year after year. In addition, the financial tax benefits would obviously encourage the continued use of such plans and overcome the "negative" aspect of not knowing exactly how much income each employee can expect next year.

Members of Congress and the Administration have for years tried to convince us of their self-importance by telling us that their decisions, or their opponents' decisions, make or break our economy. Although such is true to a certain degree, the real prosperity of America is in the hands of the workers - from the highly paid to the lower paid. It is time that the people recognized this and paid less attention to the self laudatory rhetoric of the politicians. Obviously, Ronald Reagan has recently convinced Congress to make the most massive shift in wealth from the middle and lower classes to the very wealthy class through his deceptive Reaganomics, and this probably needs correction in the near future. But let's not lose sight of the most important factors in productivity and prosperity: the people - not the politicians.

One last question may be asked: "If this is such a good idea, why hasn't it been used before?" The answer is: "It has been used before." Such a system was the norm before we became an economy filled with large employers whose workers receive the same amount of compensation whether their company makes large profits or not. The plan was used before the mass urbanization of our society in earlier times when the workers owned their own tools, desks, and typewriters or personally knew their "bosses" who owned them - and, during the time when people were directly and quickly rewarded financially and emotionally for their productive use of our country's capital assets.

I believe that it's time (and maybe past the time) to put our country's vast human resources back into enthusiastic action again. Furthermore, I believe that the answer lies in a simple tax-oriented, cash incentive plan.

THE OLSON TAX PLAN

The requirements of the Olson Plan for eligibility for tax benefits will be:

1. Bonuses must be in cash.
2. Bonuses must be paid annually or semiannually.
3. The bonuses must be based on a formula directly based on employer's pre or after tax profits.
 - a. The formula may be based on pre-bonus or after-bonus calculations.
 - b. The formula may be based on pre- or after-qualified plan contributions.
 - c. The formula may be based on pre- or after-depreciation calculations.
4. In order to obtain the tax benefits, the employees' wage base cannot be reduced at the time of (or because of) the adoption of the cash bonus plan.
5. The bonus plan can have no maximum dollar limit to be paid under the formula.
6. The employer will receive a tax credit (or a 200% deduction) for amounts paid under the bonus plan.
7. The employee will receive the cash bonus income-tax free (and possibly FICA-tax free).
8. The maximum amount of the bonus that will be eligible for the special tax treatment will be equal to 15% of the employee's regular pre-bonus taxable income. Bonus amounts paid above 15% will receive regular tax treatment.
9. All employees, not covered under a collective bargaining agreement, must be treated equally.
10. There will be no requirement that employees have any additional access to an employer's financial information as a result of the adoption of a plan.
 - a. Except that the employees, at their expense, may retain a certified public accountant to review the employer's tax return, under an affirmation of confidentiality, to confirm that the bonus calculation was correctly made based upon information available from said tax return.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10/3/94



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20500

September 16, 1994

94 SEP 16 P7:52

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LEE P. BROWN

SUBJECT:

Trip to South Africa and Nigeria

I have just returned from visits to South Africa and Nigeria where I had productive talks with officials from both governments. As you are aware, I am in the process of developing a new national drug control strategy for heroin and both countries are important to this effort. South Africa has the potential to blossom into a major transit country for Southeast Asian heroin en route to the United States. Nigerian based drug syndicates are the primary traffickers supplying heroin to our major cities. Over one-third of all heroin seized in the United States is seized from couriers working for Nigerian syndicates.

South Africa

South Africa's new leadership is hard at work on a new constitution that will formally establish a permanent democratic government. Their work is already bringing about encouraging changes that are clearly evident when I compare the current attitudes to those that existed on my previous visits. For example, the country's new democracy, along with its emergence from international isolation, have fostered a new openness and optimism that pervades the government and the people.

Unfortunately, the drug traffickers are also taking advantage of this new openness to transit drugs through South Africa's poorly controlled borders, air and sea ports. Drug trafficking, consumption, violence and gang activity are all growing in communities throughout the country.

Because of the Lesotho governmental crisis, I was unable to meet with President Nelson Mandela as planned. Instead, I met with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and senior ministers with drug control responsibilities. All assured me of the government's strong political commitment to attack the new drug trafficking threat before it gets out of hand. What they lack, however, is a full understanding of the complex challenge they face and how to proceed against it. Deputy President Mbeki candidly remarked that "on the drug problem, we are babes in the woods." His colleagues in the Cabinet echoed similar sentiments, as did the other government and community leaders I met.

An obvious first step for South Africa is to develop a national drug control strategy, along with appropriate interagency structures to implement it. The government could benefit from our experience in developing, coordinating and implementing national drug control policies and strategies, and I received several high level requests for such assistance. To exploit my visit, the government held its first high level interagency meeting on counternarcotics and asked me to describe how we develop a national drug control strategy and how I, as the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, coordinate this effort among the various departments and agencies.

An urgent second step for South Africa is to complete its ongoing efforts to reform the national police and restore the public's confidence in it. In 1991 while serving as Police Commissioner of New York City, I introduced South Africa to the concept of community policing, which the government is now trying to implement. It is having problems, however, because community policing is difficult to implement, requiring fundamental changes in the way traditional police services are organized and provided to the community. Here again, South Africa's leaders could benefit from our experience, but in this case current U.S. statutes limit our ability to assist the South African government in reforming and improving its national police force. We need help from the Congress to modify this restriction. Until its police reforms are complete, South Africa's ability to stop the flow of drugs en route to the United States will be seriously handicapped.

On the brighter side, South Africa has the requisite motivation, skills and resources to be an important regional leader against the illicit drug trade on the African continent. We have only two small DEA offices, six agents, to cover all of Africa, so we welcome a greater South African regional effort. South Africa already has a small, highly professional counternarcotics police unit that is surprisingly effective, given its small size and lack of adequate equipment. For example, its 850 people are dispersed among 100 locations throughout the country and it has only two out-dated helicopters to support its country wide marijuana crop eradication operations. Despite these shortfalls, the unit is clearly the best counternarcotics force in Africa and is very capable of being expanded into a larger and much more effective unit.

Seldom do I visit a country where the political leadership is able to look beyond an incipient drug trafficking threat to its longer term consequences, but this is what President Mandela and his ministers are doing. They fully appreciate the seriousness of the drug trafficking threat and are already addressing it in their Cabinet meetings. They understand that once South Africa

becomes a major drug transit country it will also become a major drug consuming country. They want to address the drug trafficking problem now, and I intend to help them in every way possible. I will begin by working with our Congress to modify the statutory restrictions that limit our ability to help the country reform its national police.

Nigeria

Our decision not to certify Nigeria on counternarcotics last April embarrassed General Sani Abacha's military government, as well as members of Nigeria's professional and business classes. To some our action was viewed as solely political, otherwise they feel we should have given Nigeria a national interest waiver. Our failure to grant Nigeria a waiver was seen by some officials as a clear signal that the United States does not consider Nigeria important. Government ministers also told me that our decision not to certify their country punished them for the sins of the previous government, since their administration was only a few months old at the time we made our certification recommendations.

One of the reasons for my trip to Nigeria was to see what could be done to get Nigeria certified. In doing so, I made it clear to Nigeria's leaders that our decision was based on a formal process and their country's failure to meet its international responsibilities for cooperation and action in counternarcotics. I made it clear to the Nigerian leaders that the United States wanted Nigeria to become certified as quickly as possible, since it is in the interest of both our countries. I reviewed again for their senior leadership the measures Nigeria must take to earn certification.

I expressed to General D. O. Diya, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Baba Gana Kingibe, Foreign Minister; and Brigadier General Musa Bamaïyi, head of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, our interest in working with them on counternarcotics, but they first must demonstrate the political will to take difficult and serious measures. They were told that the United States could never certify them unless they made necessary progress to warrant it. I made it clear we were looking for concrete deeds, not empty words.

✓ I left Nigeria with mixed feelings about their commitment against drug trafficking and their desire to earn certification. I got strong assurances from General Diya that the government was now seriously addressing its drug trafficking problems and that it was in Nigeria's national interest to become certified. I believe General Diya is sincere. He took some very positive steps just prior and during my visit. For example, he extradited three drug traffickers to the United States shortly before I

arrived, and I was provided a first draft of a national drug master plan prior to my departure.

On the other hand, the government's tenure in power is uncertain and despite its professed political will, pervasive corruption exists at all levels. This makes real progress against the traffickers very difficult. Additionally the government has many other serious problems, not the least of which is its legitimacy to govern. I have asked Ambassador Walter C. Carrington and his embassy staff to stay in close touch with the Nigerian government on this issue and to work with them wherever possible. There are only four months left to demonstrate the necessary improvement for certification next April, but there is still enough time for them to make a serious effort.

cc: The Secretary of State
The Attorney General
The Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1013194

Donny / Smiley

Consider the Source

By Jane Levine
and Joan Dye Gussow

The need for messages about healthy eating on children's TV is undeniable. But is the appropriate messenger McDonald's?

Each Saturday mornings on CBS, two different healthy eating messages are brought to kids nationwide by McDonald's and the Society for Nutrition Education. They are called public service announcements but are in fact commercials. The society and McDonald's first got together in 1992 and produced 12 messages, and,

Ronald
McDonald,
nutrition expert.

considering them very successful, later made eight more.

The series, called "What's on Your Plate," delivers accurate 55-second nutrition messages on such topics as "variety in a balanced diet." At the end, the viewer barely sees the society's name. Each message is followed by a separate commercial featuring Ronald McDonald — implying burgers and fries.

The society, a 2,300-member non-profit group that calls itself the "premier association linking nutrition, food and education" does good work and regards the material as an "important educational program." And it argues that financial benefits aside, the partnership offers its work increased visibility. But it is hard to understand how McDonald's fare enables the society to fulfill its mission: "enhancing the ability of its members to help the public make informed food choices."

The notion that good works and good business can comfortably mix has many fans. One result is "educational" projects that cannot disguise commercial intent. The society's relationship typifies the problem; others demonstrate it further. The American Library Association and American Dietetic Association also have teamed up with McDonald's. The National Association of State Nutrition Education and Training Coordinators and General Mills sponsor an interactive computer program that "guides children to plan healthy breakfasts" while conveying the message that the healthiest breakfasts include General Mills cereals.

Many professional associations depend on corporate memberships, ads in journals and other forms of financial support from industry. But in today's new partnerships, the potential for conflict of interest is rife. For example, the Society for Nutrition Education has also worked with the Dole Food Company on a school project, and a Dole representative sits on the society's board.

A for-profit corporation is beholden to its shareholders. But nonprofit associations have a different bottom line, and the public assumes that they serve the public good by providing unbiased, objective information.

How can professional associations deal with the ethical issues prompted by marriages with commercial or-

ganizations? One obvious option is to refuse to collaborate with industry under any circumstances. A less stringent approach would be to minimize the potential for compromised values by establishing a committee of outsiders to assess and monitor risk. But industry partners should never hold board or other positions of power in a public service association. □

Jane Levine is a doctoral candidate in nutrition education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Joan Dye Gussow is emeritus professor of nutrition and education there and a past president of the Society for Nutrition Education.

Abroad at Home

ANTHONY LEWIS

We
Did It
Right

WASHINGTON

When the United States carries out a military operation abroad effectively, safely and for a good end, why can't more Americans take pride in it?

The question is raised by some of the public response to the Haiti mission. Many politicians and other critics condemned it at the start, and they are still bewailing it. You might think that American soldiers were doing terrible things, and being killed in large numbers.

The fact is that the mission has so far been amazingly successful. More than 15,000 U.S. soldiers have landed without a single combat death. Haitians — almost all of them — are cheering the American soldiers.

In terms of military efficiency, the Haiti mission is far superior to the last two U.S. operations in this hemisphere. In Grenada, the command structure was badly confused. In Panama, excessive force led to the bombing and unnecessary destruction of a dense housing area.

The objective of the Haiti mission, to undo the military's seizure of power and restore President Aristide and elected members of Parliament, is certainly an honorable one. And it is on the way to being carried out.

For one day, mistaken orders had U.S. forces standing by while thugs of the old regime beat people up. But since then American soldiers have limited their atrocities.

The Haiti operation has even won qualified praise from a tough critic, Owen Harries, editor of the conservative magazine *The National Interest*. Writing in *The New Republic*, he mentions past faults in U.S. policy and future concerns. Then he writes:

"But a particularly nasty dictatorship is in the process of being removed; there has as yet been no loss of American lives; and there is emerging at least a chance to test whether the phrase 'a democratic process in Haiti' is an oxymoron."

Of course there are hard problems ahead in Haiti. There is the danger of

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10/31/94

Mud money
This is a mistake
to get them B

Why all the carping about the Haiti mission?

violence, such as the explosive device that killed at least five civilians. The proposal for amnesty of the Haitian officers and civilian "attachés" who killed and tortured so many raises painful questions of definition and of the willingness to forgive.

"We won't take vengeance," one Haitian in a happy crowd told an American reporter, "because Father Aristide told us not to." Can President Aristide maintain that degree of forbearance? Can he be a Nelson Mandela?

But the prospects for some kind of decency in Haiti are undoubtedly better because of the American mission. So the question is why all the carping.

One reason is politics. Many Republicans are out to destroy Bill Clinton's Presidency and hence will try to undermine anything he does and deny him credit for successes. Some, on the extreme right, really favor Haiti's military and do not want its elected president back in office.

The more troubling element in criticism of the Haiti mission is, I think, a general public disinclination to send American forces anywhere abroad. There is a marked strain of neo-isolationism in American attitudes these days.

Owen Harries says in his article that President Clinton's foreign policy, for all its fumbling, is right in seeking "a sense of realism." He says that euphoria after winning the cold war raised the danger of too visionary a policy: the empty rhetoric of George Bush's "new world order," for example.

Yes, realism is wise, now as always in American policy. But there is less danger of visionary over-activity these days than there is of the United States shrinking from its proper role in the world. A good many of our allies are worried about the latter.

Some Republicans in Congress are pushing legislation to force the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Haiti. Just imagine what that would do to America's reputation in the world. When the ship *Harlan County* and its American trainers turned ignominiously away from Haiti a year ago after thugs demonstrated on the docks, Asian leaders openly mocked the U.S. To give up the Haiti mission now would be far worse.

There were legitimate reasons to question the Clinton policy before the unopposed landing in Haiti, among them the failure to build public and Congressional support. (But an opinion by Assistant Attorney General Walter Dellinger argues convincingly that President Clinton drew Congressional authority by complying with terms of the Defense Appropriation Act on Haiti.) Now, it is time for pride at a job being done well. □

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 OCT 7 12:52

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Linda Lader

Fax Number:

6384141

Phone Number:

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT:

DATE:

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

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MESSAGE:

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THE WHITE H
WASHINGTON

11/6
M. Scott
Lader

October 5, 1994

The Reverend Larry V. Wright
Church of the Nazarene
9904 Bloomington Avenue
Bloomington, California 92316

Dear Larry:

Thanks so much for your thoughtful letter of
September 22. Your words of encouragement and
support mean a great deal to me.

I really appreciate what you said about the job
I'm doing. I knew when I asked for this work
that it would be tough and that those who
disagree with us would fight fiercely. Still,
it remains an honor to try to make a difference
and a source of reassurance that folks like you
care about me and about what I'm trying to do.
I hope you will continue to pray for me as I
continue to pray for God's guidance.

I look forward to seeing you later this month.

Sincerely,

Barth Crutten

Revd They 10/4



Church of the Nazarene

9904 Bloomington Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316

(909) 877-0769

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 355

Rev. Larry V. Wright, Senior Pastor

Ronald A. Lewis, Youth/Associate

Nicholas J. MacKenzie, Education

Carolyn McHodgkins, Choir Director

M. Carol West, Worship Leader

H G Parks, Visitation/Senior Adults

September 22, 1994

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
MR. BILL CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT:

My name is Larry Wright and I am a member of the Hot Springs High School class of '64. I am looking forward to our time together in Washington next month. I understand the preciousness of time, so may I get right to the point of this letter:

Firstly, I wish to express my profound respect for all you have accomplished. You are a serious and hard working leader...a man giving his very best to his nation. Thank you.

Secondly, I want you to know that I pray for you every day. During those times of prayer, I have been impressed to offer myself to you as a friend and minister. This is difficult to write, as I don't want to seem presumptuous. If I were in your position, I know there would be times when I did not know what to do or where to turn. Having listened to the foremost authorities and advisors in the country, I would find myself weighed down by the burden of impending decisions and the responsibility of leadership. At such a time, I would want to be able to pick up the telephone and simply request support in prayer from someone who really knows and loves God and who believes in me. Mr. President, I do. May God grant you wisdom in every decision, thought, and action.

I confess that I don't know where to begin in offering myself to you as a friend. Thirty years is a long time! I would certainly understand if you do not even remember me. Perhaps you will. You wrote in my H.S.H.S. Old Gold Book, "I know of so few people I respect as much as I do you. You are so fine--Good luck and God Bless You!" I know you have many very close and very fine friends. Should you find yourself wanting to talk with someone who has no ladders to climb and no political or social aspirations, I would be glad to be available for you and your family.

p. 2...

Our Church Can Be Your Home

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Church of the Nazarene

9904 Bloomington Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316

(909) 877-0769

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Rev. Larry V. Wright, Senior Pastor

Ronald A. Lewis, *Youth/Associate*

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p. 2...

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Good luck and God Bless You!

Sincerely,

Larry V. Wright

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 OCT 7 12:48

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Linda Lader

Fax Number:

Phone Number:

638 4141

FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT:

DATE: 10/6

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

6

MESSAGE:

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

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/5

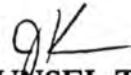
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 OCT 4 P5:37

September 30, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA
CHIEF OF STAFF 

FROM: JOEL KLEIN 
DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

Attached is a transcript of an NPR story on your efforts in the area of religious freedom. I continue to believe that this is an area that we should pursue vigorously.

— Transcript is very good
— Liberal et al should see
that it's distributed
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on support in the South

R.

LC
Klein
F10

NPRME: President Sides With Religious Right on Tithing Case

Morning Edition (NPR) September 29, 1994

Transcript #1444 Segment #12

President Sides With Religious Right on Tithing Case

BOB EDWARDS, Host: This is Morning Edition, I'm Bob Edwards. In a rare display of executive power, President Clinton has intervened personally in the first test case of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The president reversed his own Justice Department and sided instead with lawyers from the religious right. The Religious Freedom Restoration Act is known in the jargon of Washington as REFRA. The law states that when government actions impose a substantial burden on an individual's religious beliefs, the government must justify those actions by showing a compelling state need, such as health or safety. Just how the law will be implemented is a story with broad legal and political implications. NPR legal affairs correspondent Nina Totenberg reports.

NINA TOTENBERG, Reporter: Politically, the fourth week in June was a remarkable one by almost anyone's measure. In public, Democratic stalwart Vic Fazio, with the blessing of White House political operatives, was denouncing the religious right as radical and intolerant, and President Clinton accused some televangelists of subjecting him to scurrilous and false accusations. But, behind the scenes, in the office of the president's chief counsel, a very different scenario was playing out.

The White House had invited some of the leading lawyers from the religious right to a meeting to hear their views on the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and, to the amazement of the religious lawyers, the president not only came to part of the meeting and actively discussed some of the issues on the table, he left a meeting on the Korean crisis to be there. Steve McFarland [sp], director of the conservative Christian Legal Society, helped set up the meeting, but, never expected the president to be part of it.

STEVE MCFARLAND, Director, Christian Legal Society: Number one, it sent a message that, because this was not a photo op, this was an off-the-record meeting, none of us were going to be issuing press releases about the substance of the discussions, that he didn't have to be there, and he was there because it's important to him.

TOTENBERG: The religious lawyers were irate about the government's position in a bankruptcy case. The Clinton administration's Justice Department had filed a brief with the U.S. Court of Appeals in St. Louis, arguing that under the Federal Bankruptcy Law, a couple who declares bankruptcy may not shield their money from creditors by giving it to a church, and that the government had a compelling state interest in protecting creditors at bankruptcy. At issue was some \$13,000 that had been tied to the Crystalline Evangelical Church [sp] by a Minnesota couple. The president told the religious lawyers he thought the issue was a close one.

On September 6th, Steve McFarland wrote to the president, telling him that the administration's position, if unchanged, would emasculate the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. But, on September 14th, the Justice

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The next morning, Judge Theodore McMillian [sp] announced that the Justice Department had apparently heard from on high. The dramatic reversal was almost as rare as it was late. Attorney General Janet Reno-

JANET RENO, U.S. Attorney General: He had a well-reasoned position. I disagreed with him, but, two reasonable people could certainly disagree on that issue. He felt strongly, and so he asked us to change our position.

TOTENBERG: For some who had attended the June meeting, the reversal was evidence of the president's strong commitment to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in this first test case. Steve McFarland of the Christian Legal Society-

Mr. McFARLAND: I chalk this up to divine intervention, you know? They- I can't think. I mean, I just chuckle. I can't think of any segment of the population to which this administration owes less.

TOTENBERG: Others who were at the June meeting were more skeptical. Michael Whitehead is the general counsel for the 15 million-member Southern Baptist Convention.

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TOTENBERG: Some within the White House staff and the liberal community were wary. At the Justice Department there had been near unanimity on the tithing case, and some feared the president was moving to the right on religious issues to try to woo conservative voters. Some in the White House even speculated that the president feared a challenge from the right within his own party in 1996, a challenge, for example, from Senator Sam Nunn. But, most of the president's inner circle say that Mr. Clinton has strong views about the role of religion in our public life, views he has never hidden.

Pres. BILL CLINTON: Sometimes I think the environment in which we operate is entirely too secular. The fact that we have freedom of religion doesn't mean we need to try to have freedom from religion, doesn't mean that those of us who have faith shouldn't frankly admit that we are animated by that faith, that we try to live by it, and it does affect what we feel, what we think, and what we do.

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TOTENBERG: Indeed, when Mr. Clinton was elected, while he alienated the religious right with his positions on abortion and homosexual rights, he immediately embraced the Religious Freedom Restoration Act proposal then

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TOTENBERG: Not only did the president order a reversal on the bankruptcy case, he ordered deputy counsel Klein to set up a government-wide system to comply with REFRA, so as to avoid episodes like this one. Klein called a meeting of top lawyers from each agency and told them to conduct a complete review of their practices and regulations to see if there were conflicts with REFRA, and, in each agency he asked that a REFRA officer be designated to evaluate ongoing questions.

Mr. KLEIN: I think the president thinks perhaps the balance has gone too far in the direction of sort of secularizing public debate. And when you're dealing with critical issues of social policy, you can't possibly isolate that discussion from religious values, at least certainly the president thinks it's a mistake to try to isolate that.

TOTENBERG: But, drawing the line between the Constitution's mandate for the free exercise of religion and its ban on government actions that would favor religion, well, that's a tough assignment. The myriad questions are only now beginning to occur to government lawyers and religious lawyers alike. The hottest questions involve anti-discrimination laws at the federal, state, and local level.

Would it violate REFRA if a religious person refused to rent an apartment to an unmarried couple because in the view of the landlord the couple lived in sin? Could an employer refuse on religious grounds to hire women because the employer's religion called for women to stay at home and raise a family? Could an employer on religious grounds prefer to hire people of one race or religion? Could parents, on religious grounds, exempt their children from sex education classes?

And then, of course, there's the even bigger question of the constitutionality of REFRA itself. Can Congress set a constitutional standard for the Supreme Court? Just how the Clinton administration will answer these questions is unclear. On the religious right, nobody thinks Mr. Clinton will win over many voters with his aggressive REFRA stance, and deputy White House counsel Klein denies that politics has anything to do with the president's position. But, he adds-

Mr. KLEIN: In terms of politics, it's very important, I think, for

people of faith in this country to feel welcomed within the system, and, indeed, by the Democratic Party. And I think if that is one of the effects of this development, I think that is a positive effect.

TOTENBERG: I'm Nina Totenberg in Washington.

[music]

EDWARDS: It's 11 minutes before the hour.

[National Public Radio promo]

[music]

[news headlines]

[music]

[The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not been proofread against audiotape and cannot, for that reason, be guaranteed as to the accuracy of speakers' words or spelling.]

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@END OF TRANSCRIPT

@ITEM TYPE: PACKAGE

@SHOW NAME: Morning Edition (NPR)

@SHOW CODE: NPRME

@SHOW NUM: 1444

@SHOW SEG: 12

@SHOW DATE: 09/29/94

@SHOW TITLE: President Sides With Religious Right on Tithing Case

@SHOW DESCRIPTION: President Clinton intervened in a legal case involving a Minnesota couple who, in order to avoid paying bankruptcy debts, tithed their entire savings to their church. He reversed the Justice Department's ruling

@SHOW TOPICS: t760-t321-t504

@BYLINE:

@SECTION: News; Domestic

@TYPE: News Item

@SHOW GUEST: STEVE MCFARLAND, Director, Christian Legal Society; JANET RENO, U.S. Attorney General; MICHAEL WHITEHEAD, General Counsel, Southern Baptist Convention; Pres. BILL CLINTON; BILL GALSTON, White House Aide

@UPDATE:

.EOF

THE WHITE H
WASHINGTON

11/6
M. Scott
Lader ✓
✓

October 5, 1994

The Reverend Larry V. Wright
Church of the Nazarene
9904 Bloomington Avenue
Bloomington, California 92316

Dear Larry:

Thanks so much for your thoughtful letter of September 22. Your words of encouragement and support mean a great deal to me.

I really appreciate what you said about the job I'm doing. I knew when I asked for this work that it would be tough and that those who disagree with us would fight fiercely. Still, it remains an honor to try to make a difference and a source of reassurance that folks like you care about me and about what I'm trying to do. I hope you will continue to pray for me as I continue to pray for God's guidance.

I look forward to seeing you later this month.

Sincerely,

Buttner

Revd Trey 10/4



Church of the Nazarene

9904 Bloomington Avenue, Bloomington, CA 92316 (909) 877-0769
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 355

Rev. Larry V. Wright, Senior Pastor

Ronald A. Lewis, Youth/Associate
Nicholas J. MacKenzie, Education
Carolyn McHodgkins, Choir Director
M. Carol West, Worship Leader
H G Parks, Visitation/Senior Adults

September 22, 1994

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
MR. BILL CLINTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT:

My name is Larry Wright and I am a member of the Hot Springs High School class of '64. I am looking forward to our time together in Washington next month. I understand the preciousness of time, so may I get right to the point of this letter:

Firstly, I wish to express my profound respect for all you have accomplished. You are a serious and hard working leader...a man giving his very best to his nation. Thank you.

Secondly, I want you to know that I pray for you every day. During those times of prayer, I have been impressed to offer myself to you as a friend and minister. This is difficult to write, as I don't want to seem presumptuous. If I were in your position, I know there would be times when I did not know what to do or where to turn. Having listened to the foremost authorities and advisors in the country, I would find myself weighed down by the burden of impending decisions and the responsibility of leadership. At such a time, I would want to be able to pick up the telephone and simply request support in prayer from someone who really knows and loves God and who believes in me. Mr. President, I do. May God grant you wisdom in every decision, thought, and action.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Keillor
St.

Paul

Paterson Meier

gm

October 4, 1994

Mr. Garrison Keillor
Minnesota Public Radio
45 East Seventh Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Garrison:

Thank you so much for your kind invitation to be your guest on "A Prairie Home Companion." I found your idea for the program intriguing. The end of World War II indeed marks the beginning of modern American culture, and commemorating it as you described would give all of us a better appreciation of this unique era in our nation's history. I will discuss your invitation with Billy Webster and Mark Gearan to see if we can work it into my schedule.

I would also like to thank you for your kind words at the Radio and Television Correspondents Dinner in April. I was encouraged by your comments, and I want you to know how grateful I am for your support.

Sincerely,

Bill

We should
do this

LIZ ROBBINS

Dear Nancy,

Garrison Keillor sent me the attached letter
to the President, not sure if it should go to
Communications or could go directly to the President.
Not exactly sure myself, I sent a copy to Mark
G. and enclose the original.

Liz Robbins Associates
Washington Representatives
202/544-6093

For you personally, notice of upcoming
fun in New York in hopes of having you

522 8th Street SE
Washington, DC 20003

And Boo back for another visit!! Dong and I
hope to catch a glimpse of you soon and
that you had some good time off at the
end of the summer.

Your fan,
Lizzie

A Prairie Home Companion

With GARRISON KEILLOR

August 23, 1994

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton,

I do a show on public radio every Saturday night called "A Prairie Home Companion" and this year, which happens to be our twentieth anniversary year, I'd like to propose a live two-hour broadcast from the White House to observe informally the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II.

You observed the anniversary of D-Day with an eloquent speech about the sacrifice of our fathers who went ashore at Omaha Beach, and this show would note the end of the war and the beginning of the splendid confusion of peace. With the defeat of the Axis powers, America entered an era of great prosperity and influence when jazz and literature and dance blossomed, when rhythm and blues and rock and roll came along and black culture became visible everywhere in America, when Jewish writers came to the fore, when New York became the world capital of the art world, when the Broadway musical entered its golden age, an era of ferment and creativity in America.

It would be wonderful to do a show from the White House that would honor the onset of such a fertile and interesting era in the arts in America. We might be nostalgic for the certainty of national purpose that accompanied the war, but 1945 was the beginning of something glorious in our country --- the age of Chuck Berry, Saul Bellow, James Baldwin, George Balanchine, Billy Holiday, and Leonard Bernstein --- and those are just the B's.

I propose that the show take place on a Saturday in late April or early May, near the date of V-E Day --- that we invite

A Prairie Home Companion[®]

With GARRISON KEILLOR

illustrious performers who will represent these various threads -
-- that you and Mrs. Clinton join me as narrators and tell
the stories of some of the great artists of the postwar era.

If you like the general notion and would like a more specific
proposal, I'll be happy to send one along.

With very best wishes,
as always.

Garrison Keillor

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{10/5}

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 OCT 4 P5:37

September 30, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA
CHIEF OF STAFF 

FROM: JOEL KLEIN 
DEPUTY COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

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— This is very good
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R.

LC 
Ketter 
Flo 

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Morning Edition (NPR) September 29, 1994

Transcript #1444 Segment #12

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TOTENBERG: I'm Nina Totenberg in Washington.

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[music]

[news headlines]

[music]

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@ITEM TYPE: PACKAGE

@SHOW NAME: Morning Edition (NPR)

@SHOW CODE: NPRME

@SHOW NUM: 1444

@SHOW SEG: 12

@SHOW DATE: 09/29/94

@SHOW TITLE: President Sides With Religious Right on Tithing Case

@SHOW DESCRIPTION: President Clinton intervened in a legal case involving a Minnesota couple who, in order to avoid paying bankruptcy debts, tithed their entire savings to their church. He reversed the Justice Department's ruling

@SHOW TOPICS: t760-t321-t504

@BYLINE:

@SECTION: News; Domestic

@TYPE: News Item

@SHOW GUEST: STEVE McFARLAND, Director, Christian Legal Society; JANET RENO, U.S. Attorney General; MICHAEL WHITEHEAD, General Counsel, Southern Baptist Convention; Pres. BILL CLINTON; BILL GALSTON, White House Aide

@UPDATE:

.EOF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NANCY H.
Save this
in library
to contact
Patterson

October 5, 1994

Richard Taylor
975 Madison Street
Arlington, Virginia 22205

Dear Richard:

Thanks for your letter of August 25. I apologize for the delay in responding but do want you to know that I carefully read your letter. I found it thoughtful and provocative, and your encouragement means a great deal to me.

I appreciate your sharing with me the story of your family's involvement in the challenges of our day, and I especially value your candor about the problems some of your family face.

We all have an obligation to try to make tomorrow better than today and to try to create a climate of understanding between different people. Yesterday I welcomed President Nelson Mandela to the United States. He is living proof that the forces of justice and reconciliation can bridge any divide. I remain committed to that ideal--as I know you do--and am deeply thankful for your faith in me and in the job I'm trying to do.

Again, thanks for writing. I hope to have an opportunity to meet you someday soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Thank you

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jim

Nancy - this is a letter
HRC wanted POTUS
to see. She will
respond separately.

Pam

cc JOTAS 9/30/94

Rec'd Tray 10/3/94

August 25, 1994

President and Mrs. Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

This is a letter I have been wanting and meaning to write since before your election. In the days and months leading up to that day, I gave a great deal of thought about the future of this nation and, through my contemplation, I soon came to terms with the impact that election would have on my life and the future of our society.

The euphoria of the election and early days of this administration led me to forget about this letter. However, now that the doubters have returned and there are many who wish to sabotage your efforts to improve the world in which we live, I once again want to share my personal, and possibly selfish, reasons for needing this administration, supporting its efforts and praying for its success.

I am a thirty year old African American male. Through great blessings, I have been fortunate to have advantages that many other young African Americans have not had. I know not what path I would have chosen if raised in the hideous environment that many of my age and race now face, and I am thankful for not having to make such a choice. I watch with great fear and anger as a generation of potential chooses the course of destruction. I have faith this administration will not ignore this plight as those who lived in the White House did for the previous decade.

Furthermore, I am blessed with an intelligent, loving, beautiful wife who happens to be white. A problem not for us, for love truly is blind and does conquer all, but unfortunately our society is an intolerant one. It seems so unfair that we must be wary of where and when we choose to go. Even with such precautions, pockets of venomous racism remain unavoidable. This simply should not be. On Christmas morning we gave birth to our beautiful daughter. We pray each night for a more loving and tolerant world for our little Madison. It gives us great comfort to know of your collective commitment to making our nation a better place to live. There is too much hate and not enough harmony and, through your example, that can begin to change. If you will bear with me, I would like to tell you about the rest of my family and perhaps you will see just how personal a stake I have in this administration.

My father is a physician in Dayton, Ohio. Throughout his training and practice as a family practitioner he has shattered racial barriers and paved a path for others to follow. He is a great man who makes the house call when needed. He will still answer the late night telephone call from his patients who have come to trust nobody else in providing them with the care and support they need. Furthermore, he, along with my mother, have raised five children to strive to be their best and to never give up the fight to obtain that goal. The health care crisis is not a hypothetical one in my family's home. Soaring malpractice insurance rates coupled with his refusal to turn away anyone in need, whether they have means of payment or not, have cut deeply and drastically into my father's finances. This great man, entering his eighth decade of life, deserves to stop and enjoy the fruits of his labors, yet he must work on and on. I know that this administration will find a solution to this crisis, not just for the practicing doctors like my father, but for those who are not fortunate enough to have someone who will care for them when their pockets are empty.

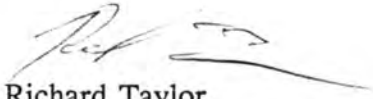
My mother has been our family's heart and backbone. After years as a teacher, she took time off to raise her family. As the children grew, she was determined to put her mind and heart to work for a good cause. Her tireless work with the Montgomery County Community Action Agency is a testimony to her commitment to help those who truly need help. Whether it is finding homes for families without or faithfully battling to strengthen the Headstart programs in Dayton, my mother knows that she is on this planet to make a difference in people's lives. She is helping to build a foundation within people, so they may take care of themselves. I know this administration's commitment to the impoverished will aid her in her battle to save families in her community. Currently her energies are directed at the issue of welfare reform and her hope that the future will better enable those who truly want to achieve, to do so.

The rest of my family provides additional reflection for the issues facing this nation and the reason I put my faith in your efforts. My oldest brother is a homosexual in a happy, monogamous relationship. Yet the specter of AIDS and homophobia in our society unnerves him and those who love him. My oldest sister works within the juvenile court system in Dayton. The stories she tells of arrogance and disregard for life and safety boggles conventional thinking. Yet, for each of these stories she tells tales of neglect, abuse, fetal alcohol syndrome and other albatross that stymie the belief in self and society needed to truly realize one's potential. My other brother was entering his final year of veterinary medicine school when he wrongly and stupidly experimented with crack. Now he is an addict. A young man who desperately wants to move forward with his life but who has had countless relapses. Each setback further strains relationships with family and have cost him numerous opportunities to return to a path of success and happiness. Happily, he is clean again and yet the drug problem continues to reach and cripple Americans each day. Finally, my other sister works for the city of Dayton in an effort to curb pollution and encourage recycling. Always looking to improve the world for others, she sees care for the environment as a means for providing a better future for her niece, our daughter.

I am counting on this administration to reverse the ugly trends that impact my family and millions of others with similar profiles.

I hope this letter further reinforces what I hope both of you already recognize. That is, unlike presidencies of the past, this administration is not about defense buildups, tax shelters and division among Americans. Rather, it is about compassionate change and halting the trends of despair, hopelessness, greed and self-interest. I thank you. I believe in you and I pray for you as you face this challenge.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Richard Taylor', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Richard Taylor
975 North Madison Street
Arlington, VA 22205

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: (tore)

October 5, 1994

Ms. Sara Rushing Darnell
14955 South Foxpointe Drive
Oregon City, Oregon 97045

Dear Ms. Darnell:

Thanks for your beautiful letter about my mother and for telling me about how she influenced your life and encouraged you to continue your education. She was a remarkable lady who truly cared about people. I miss her very much.

I remember your family very well. Please give them my regards.

My family and I are deeply grateful for your prayers.

Sincerely,

Barack Obama

Thank you

50
1455 1A

1455 So. Foxpointe Dr.
Oregon City, Oregon 97045
September 5, 1994

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to personally share with you my memories of your mother. She was working at the old Ouachita Hospital in Hot Springs when I worked there in the admitting office. I knew her as Virginia Devire. I looked forward to her nightly visit to my little office. She was a sharp, pretty, vivacious and loving person! I was a 37 year old mother struggling to make a living for my children and I.

Virginia observed my work and asked why I had such a menial job. I was ashamed to tell her I did not finish high school. After many months of her kindness, I shared my plight. She continued to encourage me to reach higher. I finally (at her insistence) took an entrance exam at Henderson State in Arkadelphia. I was on my way! Wow!

The road was slow and long. But, in 1976 I was awarded a Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Wyoming as honor graduate. I publicly praised my mentor, Virginia. Now at 60, I am disabled from heart disease and depending on Social Security. I am seriously praying for passage of either of your health bills!

You will remember some of my family. My maiden name was Rushing. Jim McAdams is my nephew. He is my older sister Dorothy McAdams son. I glean Hot Springs information through them and proudly tell people how I loved and respected your mother. I was so saddened by her death.

I pray for you and your dear family every day as you perform your awesome job.

May God Bless and Keep you -

Sra Rushing Darnell

- RM given copy of Incoming + outgoing
- outgoing ltr delivered to Varney w.w. of c
- clerk given copy of outgoing + original incoming (10/4/94)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Christine —

I received your letter,
you've done a fine job,
and I know you'll do
very well at the FTC —
Thank you.

Sincerely
William

The Honorable Christine Varney
Secretary to the Cabinet
The White House
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1994

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

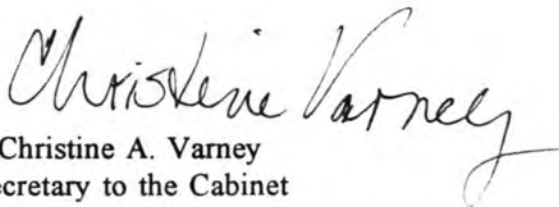
Dear Mr. President:

It is with a mixture of great sadness and anticipation that I hereby submit my resignation effective upon my confirmation as Commissioner to the Federal Trade Commission. It has been with enormous pride and pleasure that I have served on your campaign and in your Administration. Although it is very difficult to leave the White House and the Cabinet, I look forward to continuing to build the Administration's legacy as a Commissioner of the Federal Trade Commission.

It is my hope that I will be confirmed quickly, however, the importance of a smooth transition to a new Cabinet Secretary cannot be underestimated. Therefore, I would like to begin the transition to a new Cabinet Secretary as soon as you decide upon my successor. I look forward to continuing to work with you during this transition.

Once again, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to serve you and my country in the White House. It has been an honor and a privilege.

Sincerely,



Christine A. Varney
Secretary to the Cabinet

cc: Leon Panetta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nancy ^{de} Centre

This man is a
friend of Hugh
and Tony's. Carolyn
said the President
knew him. They

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1994

The Honorable Peter Capua
7280 Southwest 69th Court
Miami, Florida 33143

Dear Judge ~~Capua~~ 

Hillary and I were so saddened to learn of Grace's death and want you to know that we're thinking about you.

We hope the love and support of your family and friends will comfort and sustain you during this difficult time.

You will be in our thoughts and prayers in the days to come.

Sincerely,



10/4/94

CC Barry
Carpenter

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

w/ U.S.S.S.

John and Bettye York
463 South Ruston Avenue
Evansville, Indiana 47714

Dear John and Bettye:

Thanks for your letter of September 19. I am glad I had the opportunity to meet you recently. Barb is a very talented and gifted photographer, and I know you must be very proud of her.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

in OEOB
need
Rm # 10

x 54011

Mr. & Mrs. John A. York
463 South Ruston Ave.
Evansville, Indiana 47714
812-477-0297

September 19, 1994

Mr. Bill Clinton
The President Of The United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC

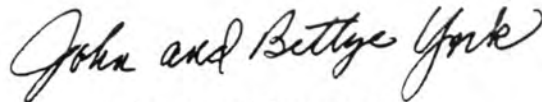
Dear Mr. President

On May 14, 1994 we were honored to have the opportunity to meet with you and your staff at the Indianapolis convention center, and the picture session that followed your address at the noon Democratic luncheon. Barb Kinney made the introduction of her mother and I to you. We were extremely pleased with your comments and the courtesy you extended to us during this short visit. As parents your words were very special about her and her duties for you and your White House Staff. No parent could ever expect more, especially coming from the President of the United States.

Having the special opportunity to meet the some of your staff personnel gave us a once in a life time appreciation of who and what goes on behind the scene when history is being made every day.

We also wish to make special mention of Mr. Dave Carpenter who, in our opinion, went out of his way in making us feel especially proud about how much he and the other staff members enjoyed working with Barb. His special comments in working with Barb Kinney were very much appreciated, especially when he really had no reason to expect gains for himself. He is a very special person.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John and Bettye York". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and personal.

John A. and Bettye York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/10 OCT 4 P10:33

✓
Sent

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO:

Lee Brown

Fax Number:

395-6708

Phone Number:

FROM:

John Podesta

SUBJECT:

DATE:

10-4-94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

7

MESSAGE:

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10/4/94

Leon Lee: Czar

Lee Brown

- I think he's prob. not so sure about PSAs with merger the govt
- Let's replace him with someone who can do it more quickly - J

A SIMPLE, COMMON SENSE PLAN TO REDUCE ILLEGAL DRUG USE

BY J. BARLOW HERGET

I have a plan for Drug Czar Lee Brown that will reduce the use of illegal drugs in America. It is simple and direct. Unfortunately, that may be one of its drawbacks because it's sometimes easier to sell five-step programs or high-tech solutions. My plan can be put into practice tomorrow, and it can be paid for with existing funds. It's not hard to explain; it will be easy to implement. Most importantly, it will work.

My plan is to use advertising. That's right. Let's do what Americans do better than anyone else: To persuade our children to stop using drugs, let's use the same proven talents and methods we use to make beer drinking and breath mints fashionable.

I did not come to this idea without some experience at other programs. I am a former member of the City Council of one of America's most attractive cities, Raleigh, N.C. We have one of the lower crime rates in the country for a city of 230,000. We have tried the usual list of cures in the "war on drugs."

We have a DARE program, for example, and we established special police flying squads as part of Raleigh's nationally heralded Phoenix Program which also has a comprehensive education and recreation component. Currently, police are

walking neighborhood beats once again as part of the city's community policing effort.

Yet we have seen the same fear and concern over random violence as other communities. In 1992, for example, the city reported 192 non-domestic shootings that were all connected to drugs. Such violence was unheard of 20 years ago. The 1993 student survey from the countywide school system showed that 400 students are using marijuana daily and almost two percent use cocaine regularly. The survey this year, according to school officials, is expected to show that recent declines in drug use have come to an end. Worse, it will show drug use among teenagers is rising which is a nationwide trend.

This is not good news. It may explain why some frustrated officials are willing even to consider legalizing certain drugs to see if that will remove some of the lure and crime attached to narcotics. I disagree with that approach-- history and common sense show that legalization is foolish-- although I understand the desperate urge to try something, anything.

I believe that a productive plan must get at the root of drug use which is our own behavior. We can blame the Colombians and other foreigners only so much for our troubles. They smuggle us the junk because too many of us want it. We must change that behavior if we are going to reduce addiction and its attendant crimes. How do we change behavior? We do it all the time with mass marketing.

Americans always have been among the best sales people in the world. Indeed, there has never been a culture so steeped in selling. We pioneered hidden persuaders, concocted a science to sell soap and even made a tragedy out of the death of a salesman. There is no question that we

have the marketing talent as well as an audience conditioned to the pitch.

There are numerous examples of how mass marketing has been able to affect social behavior. Each of us probably has a favorite example, and here are three of mine: First, there is our attitude towards body odors. Most Americans didn't worry about the smell of honest sweat until this century. (Many Europeans still don't.) Following World War II, deodorant makers used television advertising to convince people that a person's natural, pungent body odor was as socially attractive as facial boils. Bad breath is another example. Indeed, we are so conditioned on the subject that we typically refer to a person's normal mouth odor as "bad breath." Americans spend millions annually to change their natural breath smell. Pimples are a third example. I'm not talking here about serious acne but common, adolescent pimples. For most people, they are a natural part of growing up. But American marketing has persuaded teenagers particularly that the appearance of a pimple is the mark of the beast, and any parent can witness the pain and change in behavior that pimples produce.

Most of us will agree that beer and tobacco advertising have compiled equally impressive records in shaping behavior, and it doesn't take an investigative reporter to realize that the pitch is not so much about the product as social behavior. In short, the product is sold by making its users seem fashionably and socially attractive--ersatz peer pressure.

This record as well as new evidence from California's experiment with anti-cigarette advertising argue strongly for a mass marketing effort. The California study was released this year, and it examined the effect of the state's 1989-93 anti tobacco education program that was financed by excise taxes on tobacco products. One part of that campaign was a

mass media campaign. The study found that an "accelerated decline in per capita cigarette consumption in California began in April 1990, coinciding with the start of the mass media campaign. During a 12-month period, consumption declined by 12 percent. At this time, the media campaign was the only major tobacco control intervention in the field." That's smoking gun proof that the idea works.

It's true that over the years we have used public service television ads to fight drug use, but by almost any standard of effective, modern mass marketing, this has not been a serious effort. The ads--some of which are brilliant--are poorly financed and randomly placed, often late at night in non-prime time hours.

X I recommend a campaign that will be based on serious market research and that will cost as much as what the beer industry spends nationally to sell its products on television. According to 1992 advertising figures, the beer makers spent about \$760 million on TV commercials. The cosmetic companies spent about \$183 million on television deodorant advertising. This is what it takes to affect broad, public behavior.

Evenso, it is a bargain compared to what we are spending on current anti-drug programs. In Raleigh, for example, the DARE program cost \$126,088 in budget year 1992-93. The city spent another \$469,050 on a special, anti-drug police program and Project Phoenix, and yet another anti-drug effort, cost \$416,755. The federal government, depending on whose figures you accept, spends about \$7.2 billion on similar anti-drug programs.

No new tax dollars are required if we shift current moneys that are being allocated for police hardware and drug education. At a minimum, some of the new Crime Bill's

discretionary money can be used to finance pilot projects. Surely, we can make the very real dangers of cocaine and heroin as unfashionable and fearsome as body odors and pimples.

#

(J. Barlow Herget is a writer, businessman and former city councillor who lives in Raleigh, N.C.)



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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27605



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395.6708

(395.6711)

395.6708

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 OCT 14 P10:29

✓ Sent

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Linda LaOer

Fax Number:

Phone Number:

6384141
FROM: John Podesta

SUBJECT:

DATE: 10-4-94

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet):

3

MESSAGE:

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/4

Handwritten signature

The President
The White House
Washington, DC



10/4
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

133 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(703) 522-0266

October 3, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

My dear Mr. President,

Sorry not to be with you today, but I will be in central Europe. You have been much in my heart and mind these last few months and often wish I could carry some of your load.

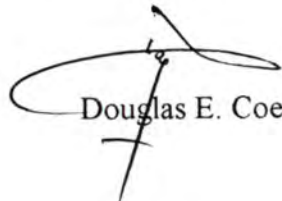
Do not let those who are always negative detract you from the "good work" you have been called to do. The Lord has promised to be with you and to be your constant help.

Thanks beyond words for your help and encouragement to the friends from many nations and the friends in the Congress working on the National Prayer Breakfast.

Your patience, friendship and understanding is deeply appreciated. Be sure that even though some of the friends come from different points of view, they are committed personally to you and your family's well being!

Thank you. Call if I can help.

As always,


Douglas E. Coe

P.S. The men & women in the Senate
are excited about your being
with them tomorrow morning -!
All the best -

638.4141

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{10/4}

Handwritten signature

The President
The White House
Washington, DC



10/4
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

133 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(703) 522-0266

October 3, 1994

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

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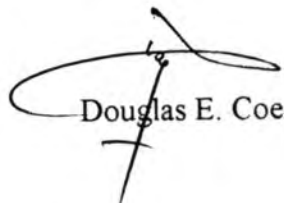
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Thank you. Call if I can help.

As always,


Douglas E. Coe

P.S. The men & women in the Senate
are excited about your being
with them tomorrow morning -!
All the best -



THE PRESIDENT

10-4-94

Dear Tom —

Thanks for your column in
The Bugaboo and also for the visit.

I'll keep working to bring folks together
and to use gov't as a catalyst to increase
individual ability to do the right thing —
and I'll keep searching for a way to communicate
it — Come again. It was great to see you

Bill

THE HONORABLE TOM KEAN
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
DREW UNIVERSITY
MADISON, NEW JERSEY 07940

cc: GS

Gebrian

~~_____~~

Hickes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/4

REVIEW & C

THE SUNDAY RECORD

SEPTEMBER 25, 1994

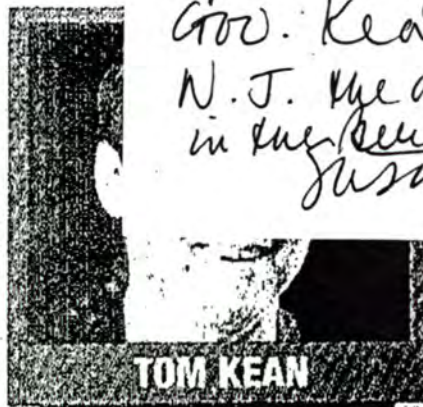
Politics should be a civil rite

THE INVITATION was from the White House, but I had pretty well decided not to go. I had learned that some 2,000 other people had gotten the same invitation, and I worried about a mob scene. On such occasions, I knew it could take an hour just to get past security at the White House gate. Chances of actually talking with the president in such a crowd would be small.

The president was launching AmeriCorps. I decided to go because I was a supporter of the program. It is an engaging idea. Approximately 20,000 young people will spend at least a year doing worthwhile jobs across the United States.

Some will rehabilitate housing in poor neighborhoods; others will help teenage mothers, teach in troubled schools, or try to stop the spread of HIV infections.

Tom Kean served as governor of New Jersey from 1982 to 1990. He is president of Drew University.



Nancy - I thought the President might be interested in the attached op-ed by former Gov. Kean of N.J. He appeared in the News Record.
Jusn

For doing this work, volunteers will each get minimum wage and also receive \$1,725 a year for their education. All told, the program will cost taxpayers \$400 million a year.

In the beginning, volunteers will work in established programs. It is, I suspect, modeled on a program President Clinton started while governor in Arkansas in which young men and women tutored poor children and worked in the state parks.

As is often the case with good-news programs, I suspected the press as a whole would give it very little attention. It would, however, have an impact.

While I was in college, I worked during the summer with what we then called "underprivileged children." It was

See KEAN Page A-30

Kean: Make politics a civil rite

From Page A-27

hard work but extraordinarily satisfying. In many ways I learned more in these summers than I did in four years at Princeton. We would be a better country if every young person had a chance at a similar experience.

So to support this initiative, I canceled my appointments at Drew University and headed to Washington. I'm glad I did.

The scene at the White House gate was as I had anticipated. On that day, security was tighter than usual. The night before a plane had crashed into the White House just 30 feet below the presidential bedroom.

To my surprise, a White House aide pulled me out of the crowd and escorted me with two or three others through the White House kitchens to a special waiting room in the West Wing. There we were joined by about 10 others. Some of these people I knew. They were chief executives of large companies or foundations, all of whom had supported the cause of volunteerism in a big way. I was in select company.

While we waited, I talked with Sargent Shriver, John F. Kennedy's brother-in-law and the first director of the Peace Corps. He and his wife have spent countless hours and raised millions of dollars to support the Special Olympics.

I turned my head and there seven feet away was the president of the United States. He had entered the room quietly and most of our group was as yet unaware of his presence. He moved around the room chatting with each person, making a point of thanking each in turn for their help. I was glad to see he looked well.

We had been good friends as fellow governors and when he reached me, he asked about my family and Drew.

The ceremony announcing

I know the president is a good and decent man doing his best to make our country a better place.

AmeriCorps had been delayed for three hours. We were told the FBI needed the time to investigate the plane crash.

"I don't like the delay," commented the president, "but I'm not about to be accused of interfering with a federal investigation."

With that, the president left, but Vice President Al Gore stayed for some additional small talk.

As I got ready to leave, a White House aide approached me and asked if I could stay for a few minutes more. The president, I was told, wanted to see me privately.

Needless to say, I stayed. I was taken to the president's secretaries' office and asked to wait. The president was about to do a taping from the Oval Office, and I was invited to watch. So I squeezed into the Oval Office (it's not that large) between a Secret Service agent and a portrait of Andrew Jackson and watched while the president spoke via cable to thousands of AmeriCorps volunteers around the country.

Then he took me by the arm and we went into his private office. We chatted for a while. He pointed out the window to where the plane had come within inches of destroying a magnolia planted by Jackson in 1830. He showed me his collection of historic campaign buttons and the original letter written by Harry Truman blasting the music critic of the Washington Post who had

panned his daughter's performance.

"Had I eaten?" he asked. As a matter of fact, I hadn't, so we ordered "veggie-burgers," a food I had learned to appreciate in the Drew cafeteria.

The discussion became serious. He spoke of Haiti, health care, his problems with the Congress, Whitewater, and the media's role. As always, he was sincere, intelligent, and passionate. I forgot the time until chief of staff Leon Panetta stuck his head in to remind the president that Sen. George Mitchell had been waiting for half an hour. We had been alone together for an hour and a quarter.

It was heady stuff, alone in the White House with the president of the United States. Even more, it was gratifying to realize that the president still had time for an old friend, who just happened to be a Republican, and who had been the New Jersey campaign chairman for his opponent.

As I left the White House, I was struck at the change in the political climate. It is meaner and more partisan than at any time in my memory. I agree with the President on NAFTA and the crime bill. I believe he was wrong on the budget and health care. Nevertheless, I know he is a good and decent man doing his best to make our country a better place.

For most of this century we have treated our presidents with respect. Now it seems, when we disagree, we attempt to destroy. Just as his opponents demonized George Bush, so now they are doing the same to Bill Clinton. It's got to stop.

The debate ought to be about issues. If the present trend continues, fewer and fewer good men and women will enter public life and sooner or later, one way or another, our democracy will suffer. If that happens, we will have only ourselves to blame.

10/4/94

Leon (cc: C. Case) Lee Brown

- I think he's prob. not something
- PSAs will never get the job done
- Let's explain how much we can do
- non-quickly - J

A SIMPLE, COMMON SENSE PLAN TO REDUCE ILLEGAL DRUG USE

BY J. BARLOW HERGET

I have a plan for Drug Czar Lee Brown that will reduce the use of illegal drugs in America. It is simple and direct. Unfortunately, that may be one of its drawbacks because it's sometimes easier to sell five-step programs or high-tech solutions. My plan can be put into practice tomorrow, and it can be paid for with existing funds. It's not hard to explain; it will be easy to implement. Most importantly, it will work.

My plan is to use advertising. That's right. Let's do what Americans do better than anyone else: To persuade our children to stop using drugs, let's use the same proven talents and methods we use to make beer drinking and breath mints fashionable.

I did not come to this idea without some experience at other programs. I am a former member of the City Council of one of America's most attractive cities, Raleigh, N.C. We have one of the lower crime rates in the country for a city of 230,000. We have tried the usual list of cures in the "war on drugs."

We have a DARE program, for example, and we established special police flying squads as part of Raleigh's nationally heralded Phoenix Program which also has a comprehensive education and recreation component. Currently, police are

walking neighborhood beats once again as part of the city's community policing effort.

Yet we have seen the same fear and concern over random violence as other communities. In 1992, for example, the city reported 192 non-domestic shootings that were all connected to drugs. Such violence was unheard of 20 years ago. The 1993 student survey from the countywide school system showed that 400 students are using marijuana daily and almost two percent use cocaine regularly. The survey this year, according to school officials, is expected to show that recent declines in drug use have come to an end. Worse, it will show drug use among teenagers is rising which is a nationwide trend.

This is not good news. It may explain why some frustrated officials are willing even to consider legalizing certain drugs to see if that will remove some of the lure and crime attached to narcotics. I disagree with that approach-- history and common sense show that legalization is foolish-- although I understand the desperate urge to try something, anything.

I believe that a productive plan must get at the root of drug use which is our own behavior. We can blame the Colombians and other foreigners only so much for our troubles. They smuggle us the junk because too many of us want it. We must change that behavior if we are going to reduce addiction and its attendant crimes. How do we change behavior? We do it all the time with mass marketing.

Americans always have been among the best sales people in the world. Indeed, there has never been a culture so steeped in selling. We pioneered hidden persuaders, concocted a science to sell soap and even made a tragedy out of the death of a salesman. There is no question that we

have the marketing talent as well as an audience conditioned to the pitch.

There are numerous examples of how mass marketing has been able to affect social behavior. Each of us probably has a favorite example, and here are three of mine: First, there is our attitude towards body odors. Most Americans didn't worry about the smell of honest sweat until this century. (Many Europeans still don't.) Following World War II, deodorant makers used television advertising to convince people that a person's natural, pungent body odor was as socially attractive as facial boils. Bad breath is another example. Indeed, we are so conditioned on the subject that we typically refer to a person's normal mouth odor as "bad breath." Americans spend millions annually to change their natural breath smell. Pimples are a third example. I'm not talking here about serious acne but common, adolescent pimples. For most people, they are a natural part of growing up. But American marketing has persuaded teenagers particularly that the appearance of a pimple is the mark of the beast, and any parent can witness the pain and change in behavior that pimples produce.

Most of us will agree that beer and tobacco advertising have compiled equally impressive records in shaping behavior, and it doesn't take an investigative reporter to realize that the pitch is not so much about the product as social behavior. In short, the product is sold by making its users seem fashionably and socially attractive--ersatz peer pressure.

This record as well as new evidence from California's experiment with anti-cigarette advertising argue strongly for a mass marketing effort. The California study was released this year, and it examined the effect of the state's 1989-93 anti tobacco education program that was financed by excise taxes on tobacco products. One part of that campaign was a

mass media campaign. The study found that an "accelerated decline in per capita cigarette consumption in California began in April 1990, coinciding with the start of the mass media campaign. During a 12-month period, consumption declined by 12 percent. At this time, the media campaign was the only major tobacco control intervention in the field." That's smoking gun proof that the idea works.

It's true that over the years we have used public service television ads to fight drug use, but by almost any standard of effective, modern mass marketing, this has not been a serious effort. The ads--some of which are brilliant--are poorly financed and randomly placed, often late at night in non-prime time hours.

X I recommend a campaign that will be based on serious market research and that will cost as much as what the beer industry spends nationally to sell its products on television. According to 1992 advertising figures, the beer makers spent about \$760 million on TV commercials. The cosmetic companies spent about \$183 million on television deodorant advertising. This is what it takes to affect broad, public behavior.

Evenso, it is a bargain compared to what we are spending on current anti-drug programs. In Raleigh, for example, the DARE program cost \$126,088 in budget year 1992-93. The city spent another \$469,050 on a special, anti-drug police program and Project Phoenix, and yet another anti-drug effort, cost \$416,755. The federal government, depending on whose figures you accept, spends about \$7.2 billion on similar anti-drug programs.

No new tax dollars are required if we shift current moneys that are being allocated for police hardware and drug education. At a minimum, some of the new Crime Bill's

discretionary money can be used to finance pilot projects. Surely, we can make the very real dangers of cocaine and heroin as unfashionable and fearsome as body odors and pimples.

#

(J. Barlow Herget is a writer, businessman and former city councillor who lives in Raleigh, N.C.)



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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN ^{10/4}

The Honorable H. Martin Lancaster
Member of Congress
2436 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3415

September 30, 1994

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Leon
Lester L. Lamm - J

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed please find an article from last Wednesday's Raleigh newspaper which tells it like it is! The unremitting attacks on tobacco are, in fact, devastating the Democratic chances of holding on to three or more North Carolina seats, including mine. I will be happy to show my polling data to you so that you can see the impact of the anti-Clinton fervor on my race. From Tim's letter and from conversations I have had with him and the other candidates, I can assure you that their polling data is equally disturbing. Unless something is done immediately to stop these attacks and in some fashion extend an olive branch to the tobacco farmers of North Carolina, we will all lose!

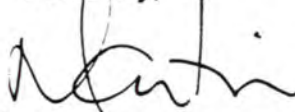
We need a commitment that Dr. Kessler will not administratively assume jurisdiction over tobacco, but will seek Congressional authorization first. A promise to do nothing before the election is not enough.

I hope the Administration is not willing to write off tobacco-district Democrats, thinking that the anti-tobacco sentiment is so strong in the rest of the country that you pick up seats in other districts to make up for the loss.

If you want to maintain a Democratic majority in the next Congress, I beg you to take immediate and forceful action.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,



H. Martin Lancaster
Member of Congress

HML:kdp

Please, I beg you, do not
appoint Mike Synar Secretary
of Agriculture. That appointment
would be as opposed by farmers in
my district as the gay-in-the-military
issue was by my veterans!

Under
the
DOME

Valentine says smoking issue hurts party

Rep. Tim Valentine has written a letter to the leadership of the national Democratic Party complaining that anti-tobacco policies in Washington are having a "devastating" effect this year on Tar Heel Democratic congressional candidates.

In the letter, Valentine asks Democratic Party leaders to use their influence to get the Clinton administration and Congress to back off tobacco. His letter was sent to Rep. Vic Fazio, a Democrat from California who is chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.



Valentine
Congressional Campaign Committee.

Valentine, a Nashville resident who represents one of the leading tobacco growing districts in the country, writes that North Carolina newspapers and TV and radio broadcasts are filled with new attacks out of Washington on tobacco.

"The cumulative impact of continuous reports about drastic increases in the tobacco excise tax, looming regulation by the Food and Drug Administration and ever-increasing restrictions on smoking is devastating to Democratic incumbents, challengers and open-seat candidates," Valentine writes in the Sept. 12 letter.

Valentine notes that he is retiring after representing the 2nd District for 12 years. But he said the backlash against administration policies was hurting Democratic nominee Richard Moore, whom he is actively supporting.

"We should be in a strong position to retain this seat, but deep disaffection from the national Democratic Party threatens Richard's campaign," Valentine writes. "Incredibly, it appears that more voters believe that [Republican] David Funderburk would do a better job of protecting the tobacco community than believe that Richard Moore is the better candidate for that job

"The perception that there exists a federal war against tobacco is driving lifetime Democratic voters to the other party. Richard Moore is not the only Democratic candidate who is endangered by anti-tobacco efforts in Washington. Our colleague, Martin Lancaster, and the Democratic nominee in Steve Neal's district, Sandy Sands, are also affected."

Lancaster, who represents the 3rd District, is being challenged by Republican Walter Jones Jr. Sands is running against GOP candidate Richard Burr.

"I urge you, as chairman of the DCCC, to impress upon the president and his administration, as well as on the Democratic leadership in Congress, the cost of this public anti-tobacco campaign," Valentine wrote. "Every headline concerning an anti-tobacco proposal between now and the election will cost us votes that we cannot afford to lose."

CC Barry
Carpenter

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

W/U.S.S.

John and Bettye York
463 South Ruston Avenue
Evansville, Indiana 47714

Dear John and Bettye:

Thanks for your letter of September 19. I am glad I had the opportunity to meet you recently. Barb is a very talented and gifted photographer, and I know you must be very proud of her.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

P-001
Mr. & Mrs. John A. York
463 South Ruston Ave.
Evansville, Indiana 47714
812-477-0297

September 19, 1994

Mr. Bill Clinton
The President Of The United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC

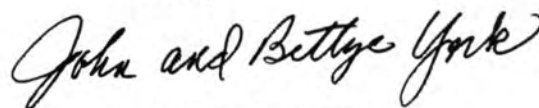
Dear Mr. President

On May 14, 1994 we were honored to have the opportunity to meet with you and your staff at the Indianapolis convention center, and the picture session that followed your address at the noon Democratic luncheon. Barb Kinney made the introduction of her mother and I to you.. We were extremely pleased with your comments and the courtesy you extended to us during this short visit. As parents your words were very special about her and her duties for you and your White House Staff. No parent could ever expect more, especially coming from the President of the United States.

Having the special opportunity to meet the some of your staff personnel gave us a once in a life time appreciation of who and what goes on behind the scene when history is being made every day.

We also wish to make special mention of Mr. Dave Carpenter who, in our opinion, went out of his way in making us feel especially proud about how much he and the other staff members enjoyed working with Barb. His special comments in working with Barb Kinney were very much appreciated, especially when he really had no reason to expect gains for himself. He is a very special person.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John and Bettye York". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and personal.

John A. and Bettye York