

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	re: AF Form 709 (1 page)	09/00/1994	b(6)
002. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	09/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 4891

FOLDER TITLE:

October 1-8, 1994 [2]

2018-0662-S

rs3106

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

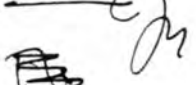
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

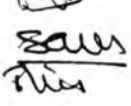
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

McFarland
ltr.

cc: GS




Saw
this

~~SECRET~~

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

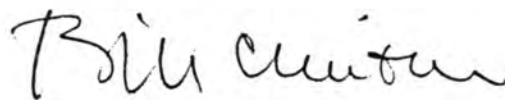
Mr. Steven T. McFarland
Center For Law and
Religious Freedom
Suite 222
4208 Evergreen Lane
Annandale, Virginia 22003-3264

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter concerning the Religious Freedom Restoration Act and our meeting at the White House organized by Joel Klein. I appreciate your support for my recommendation that the Department of Justice withdraw from the case Julia Christians, Trustee v. Crystal Evangelical Free Church. As you know, I am deeply committed to protecting religious liberty for all Americans.

I'm grateful for your kind words about my Administration and about Joel, and I take great comfort in the reassurance of your prayers.

Sincerely,





4208 Evergreen Lane, Suite 222
Annandale, VA 22003-3264
(703) 642-1070
FAX (703) 642-1075

September 16, 1994

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Withdrawal of Justice Department's Intervenor Brief
Christians v. Crystal Evangelical Free Church (8th Cir.)

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the 4,700 attorney and law student members of the Christian Legal Society, I wish to sincerely thank you for your decision to withdraw the DOJ's brief in this crucial case. When we checked in at the Eighth Circuit Court Clerk's office and were advised of your intervention, we were elated. You demonstrated in a courageous way that you meant what you said in the Rose Garden last November 16 -- that you are heartily committed to our First Freedom and that you would vigorously enforce the Religious Freedom Restoration Act to that end. All religious citizens, churches, synagogues, parachurch ministries and charities are more secure in their liberty than the day before your decision. You have told U.S. Attorneys, state attorneys general and public officials nationwide that RFRA is not a toothless tiger and that this President intends to construe it broadly. Thank you.

Your action hopefully will send another message, this one to the religious and conservative leaders who are long on diatribe and short on dialogue with the White House. Thanks to the careful analysis and gracious invitations of Mr. Joel Klein, CLS' views on the Administration's brief in Crystal were solicited and heard. On June 22 in Mr. Cutler's office, Mr. Klein put us together with Assistant Attorney General Dellenger and others from DOJ and the White House Legal Counsel's office in an in-depth 90-minute consultation on how RFRA should be interpreted in numerous contexts. You were kind enough to join us. We were not ignored, patronized or "used" for P.R. purposes. As Mr. Klein has told me, you personally made the decision for which we were praying. In my many contacts with evangelical and fundamentalist leaders, I assure you that I will testify that this Administration does listen to their flocks, and I will exhort them to spend less time condemning those of us who talk with the White House and more time praying for its occupants.

Again thank you for considering CLS' concerns in this matter and for your tangible intervention this week in defense of church

Letter to: President William J. Clinton
September 16, 1994
Page Two

autonomy. Our prayers are with you as you struggle with the Haiti crisis.

Respectfully,

CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Steven T. McFarland".

Steven T. McFarland, Director
Center For Law & Religious Freedom

P.S. You are blessed to have on your staff as fine a lawyer and as gracious a statesman as Joel Klein. We are indebted to him for ensuring that you received an accurate second appraisal of this case. He is a credit to your Administration and a pleasure to work with.

Some
Patterson
piece

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1994

Sylvio L. Dupuis
Commissioner
Insurance Department of the
State of New Hampshire
169 Manchester Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Syl:

Thanks for your note of September 18 and for sending the editorial from the South Bend Tribune. It did brighten my day, and I appreciate your sharing it with me. We've done a great deal in the past 20 months, and we simply need to make sure the American people know how much progress we've made.

I appreciate, as always, your support and encouragement. Please give Cecile my best regards.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Show this to
Graham-Schmidt
Contact their office
Make sure he's on our
list — send action
Patterson memo-B

Clinton's legislative record ignored by press and public

By THOMAS E. PATTERSON

A recent ABC News poll found that 64% of Americans think Bill Clinton has accomplished little or nothing as President. A majority of Americans also believe he has done a poor job of handling the economy.

These perceptions are greatly at odds with reality. Clinton's presidency is the most ambitious since Lyndon Johnson's and has a substantial policy record, including a budget-deficit reduction plan, NAFTA, the Family Leave Act and the crime bill. Moreover, 4 million new jobs have been added to the economy in the last 18 months, more than were added during the previous six years.

Clinton has a notable legislative record. In 1993, Congress backed Clinton on 88% of the bills on which he had taken a position, a level exceeded only twice in four decades: 1953, when Congress backed Eisenhower 89% of the time and 1965 when it supported 93% of Johnson's positions. In their top years, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Bush never reached even the 80% level. Reagan exceeded it once, but otherwise averaged less than 60%.

Although Clinton is said to be lax in keeping his commitments, he has kept or is actively pursuing roughly 80% of his campaign promises, a level that exceeds the 70% average of his five predecessors.

To understand why Clinton receives so little credit for what he has done, we need look no further than the relentless cynicism of the news media. Somewhere in the last decade or so, the press lost much of its capacity for constructive reporting. Journalists today win by making others lose.

The press does not act alone. During the 1992 campaign, Democrats eagerly bol-

stered the press' absurd claim that President Bush had no economic program. Even in the third quarter of 1992, when key indicators showed the economy was rebounding, more than 90% of news references to Bush's handling of the economy were negative in tone.

With Bush's defeat, Republicans got their chance to deliver the barbed one-liners that the press relishes. In conjunction with the media's appetite for scandal, the result has

get flight was won by a single vote, as was the crucial procedural vote in the Senate on the crime bill. NAFTA was rescued from certain defeat by Clinton's deft bargaining.

In domestic politics at least, the antithesis of compromise is not high-mindedness but stalemate, which characterized executive-legislative relations in the decade before Clinton took office. Clinton has yet to cast a veto. Bush vetoed 45 bills. Reagan struck down 78. Carter, the last Democratic

President before Clinton, cast 31 vetoes. The press interprets Clinton's restraint as weakness. It may, in fact, signify a President committed to a process of constructive accommodation.

Journalists like The New York Times' Michael Kelly who suggest Clinton is unprincipled have no appreciation of the Southern reform politics that shaped his style. It is a politics where persistent give-and-take is the key to creating the fragile and, at times, improbable majorities that sometimes win out against powerful and deeply entrenched interests.

The scenario working itself out in Washington is remarkably similar. Instead of their lazy negativism, the media need to work out a more balanced appraisal of the Clinton presidency.



RENEE LOLYA DAILY NEWS

been a presidency awash in bad press. Roughly 60% of the press' evaluative coverage of Clinton has been unfavorable.

Clinton's style works against him in his dealings with the press. Perhaps the most open of our Presidents, Clinton freely expresses his ideas and actively negotiates at every stage in the policy process. Although the press lauds openness in theory, it punishes it in practice. Any Clinton deviation from an earlier position, however preliminary or conditional, is jumped on as a retreat from principle.

The notion that Clinton backs away from his positions too easily is open to debate. On a number of occasions, he would have lost all by holding out for more. Last year's bud-

Thomas E. Patterson, a professor at Syracuse University's Maxwell School of Citizenship, is author of "Out of Order," about the media's role in politics.



Dear President Bill,

11/16/94

I'm here in South Bend Indiana to speak at a National Health Forum Conference on "Creating Healthy Communities."

I thought the enclosed Editorial would brighten your day!

I'm on my way home from keynoting a program for the City of Chandler Arizona called "Chandler Tomorrow."

Please keep doing the right thing! Our Country needs you!

Cecile sends her best to you and Mrs. Clinton! Warmest Best
Sylvio

State of New Hampshire



SYLVIO L. DUPUIS, OD
COMMISSIONER

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
169 MANCHESTER ST. STE 1
CONCORD, N.H. 03301-5151

(603) 271-2261

BE PROUD !! AND NEVER
NEVER NEVER NEVER GIVE UP!!!

South Bend Tribune

225 West Colfax Avenue South Bend, Indiana 46626

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President's record is full of accomplishment

For someone who has accomplished so much, it is amazing how little respect President Clinton is getting these days.

The Republicans are already licking their chops over anticipated mid-term election gains in the House and Senate; Democratic candidates are saying "No thanks, Bill" when offered presidential endorsement; and conservative talk-show hosts routinely castigate the president for his supposedly poor performance.

So consider what has been accomplished under Clinton in the 21 months he has been in office:

■ A year ago Congress approved the president's five-year budget bill, a measure designed to save \$500 billion over the next five years. Although the budget did not halt deficit spending, it slowed it down and was definitely a step in the right direction. Part of the deficit reduction was achieved by generating \$115 billion in new revenue by raising income taxes for America's wealthiest citizens.

■ The North American Free Trade Agreement needed a hard sell from Clinton to get it through Congress last year. NAFTA has been functioning as its advocates said it would, increasing trade opportunities among Canada, Mexico and the United States. Mexico and the United States, in particular, have benefitted from the trade agreement.

■ The Brady Bill, which never could get passed under former Presidents Reagan and Bush, is now the Brady Law. It requires a handgun purchaser to wait for five days before taking possession of a weapon. The purpose of the waiting period is to allow time for a background check on the purchaser, a move that is designed to keep such weapons out of the hands of convicted felons and mentally unbalanced individuals. James Brady, the law's namesake, took a bullet intended for President Reagan in 1981. Brady, who was Reagan's press secretary, was partially paralyzed as a result of his heroic effort. The five-day wait may pose an inconvenience for gun buyers, but the delay will be considerably less troublesome than the wheelchair that Brady has been confined to for more than a dozen years.

■ The president's crime bill also required a hard fight to get it through Congress. It was worth the effort. The measure will supply cash to help local communities beef up their police departments and makes illegal many assault-style weapons favored by drug dealers and other dangerous criminals. The legislation does not threaten the right of Americans to own shotguns, rifles or handguns.

years.

■ The president's crime bill also required a hard fight to get it through Congress. It was worth the effort. The measure will supply cash to help local communities beef up their police departments and makes illegal many assault-style weapons favored by drug dealers and other dangerous criminals. The legislation does not threaten the right of Americans to own shotguns, rifles or handguns. The measure does give police a fighting chance in the war against crime. The crime bill also includes tougher "three strikes and you're out" sentencing requirements for repeat offenders and increases the number of offenses that can result in the death penalty.

■ The National Voter Registration Act, known unofficially as the Motor Voter law, is expected to increase the number of Americans registered to vote by allowing people to register at automobile license bureaus and other public places. Most Americans will automatically be registered to vote when they renew their license plates or driver's licenses. (Although not in Indiana, which failed to pass enabling legislation. The measure could be considered when the legislature reconvenes for its organization session in November or when it returns to action in January.)

■ The Family and Medical Leave Act, which allows a worker to take an unpaid leave of absence when necessary to care for a loved one, introduced compassion into the workplace.

■ The scourge of AIDS must be faced if the epidemic is to be stopped. Credit Clinton for trying through creation of the new position of National AIDS policy coordinator to coordinate government efforts. Clinton also created the National Task Force on AIDS Drug Development and boosted the budget for AIDS-related spending this year by \$600 million.

■ Health care reform and welfare reform may or may not get passed by Congress this year, but these key issues, which go hand in hand, are finally getting the consideration they deserve. Credit Clinton for trying to solve these vital problems. Many Americans stay on welfare just so they can have access to health care. Millions more Americans, those in jobs that offer low pay and few benefits, get neither welfare checks nor health care because they don't qualify for the former and can't afford the latter. Opponents — business owners who are afraid they might have to pay a little more and insurance and health care insiders who don't want to see their golden geese cooked — have opposed but haven't obscured the underlying need for reform.

Clinton's successes are even more amazing because they have come in the face of one of the most vicious campaigns ever launched to discredit an American president. The president has been vilified on talk radio and mocked in Congress. Republican leaders have made no secret of their intent to block every move Clinton makes for as long as he is in the White House.

No president in memory has ever tried so hard to solve so many problems in the face of so much opposition. Or been so resilient.

And another thing . . .

Starting Oct. 1, Hoosiers will be barred by state law from including yard clippings in their trash. The law is intended to promote composting. There will be some grumbling, but people should remember that is in their long-term environmental and financial interests to stretch out the use of existing landfills as long as possible.

Chrom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10/3/94

WAKE

Need to
discuss with them

Jim Hoagland

10/31/94

A Defining Moment In Algeria —For Us

As President Clinton has been working his way through the minefield of Haiti, another key Third World nation in turmoil has reached a turning point. The war in Algeria between Islamic fundamentalists and the government now demands American attention and a clearer demonstration of the values America supports in this conflict.

Until now the enunciation of U.S. values and interest has been spotty in Algeria, where America has emphasized diplomacy and tactics rather than principled positions.

But a new situation—created by the Algerian military's sudden willingness to negotiate with the Islamic revolutionaries it had sought to crush—demands clarity and attention to the moral forces driving the clash of civilizations occurring across North Africa.

At least 5,000 Algerians have died over the past 18 months in a civil war between the military-dominated government and the Islamists, whose likely victory in national elections in 1992 triggered a military takeover and a campaign of repression.

Algeria sits astride a global political fault line. Which way it tips counts significantly for nearby Europe, for the oil producing countries of OPEC, for the Arab world and for the course of Third World nationalism, which Algeria's anti-colonial revolution did much to shape.

That revolution became a political icon for many Americans, thanks in part to the interest shown in the nationalist cause by John F. Kennedy, then a young U.S. senator. It is apparently tempting for some policy-makers to see the new upheaval as a continuation of that revolutionary process that Americans should regard benignly, if not positively.

American diplomats have conducted a semi-clandestine dialogue with the Islamic fundamentalists in Algeria throughout this crisis. Having missed the boat in Iran, the State Department may be eager not to repeat the same mistake in Algeria.

When five French officials were murdered in Algiers by Islamic extremists on Aug. 3, State Department officials, while condemning the attack, also immediately urged the French-supported military government in Algiers to engage in "a broader dialogue" with its opponents.

This statement and others like it ignite concern in Paris and Algiers that

the United States has worked out a separate peace with the fundamentalists. Officials in Paris privately note that no Americans have been among the 59 foreigners executed in terror attacks in Algeria this year.

The suspicion no doubt overstates the degree of acceptance U.S. officials offer the Islamic movement in Algeria. But it does capture a difference in perception between Washington and Paris of the dangers involved for the West in a takeover of Algeria by Islamists who seek not only to overthrow the government but to eradicate Western influence in Muslim-ruled societies.

Today's Islamic revolutionaries have nothing in common with the Algerian nationalists who broke France's colonial grip on their country in the 1950s. The original revolution (as Kennedy recognized) was not fundamentally anti-American, despite the nationalists' rhetoric.

The Islamic extremists wage war directly against Western values. They made that explicit in a statement issued shortly after the Aug. 3 killings.

In the statement, published in the Saudi Arabian daily newspaper al Hayat, the Armed Islamic Group claimed the five murders and then threatened to blow up or burn any Algerian high school or university that remained open. Group "emir" Abu-Abed Ahmed warned that education itself "undermines the jihad and its martyrs" by "taming" Algerian youth. Education contributes to stability. It is therefore "a tool of the dictatorship," the self-styled emir proclaimed.

This is the face of an Islamic extremism with which it is pointless to seek a "broader dialogue." Imagine the American reaction if French officials had urged the United States to respond to the bombing of the World Trade Center by expanding contacts with Islamists.

The priority of Western policy must be to help Algeria's leaders isolate the killers and limit their influence, not to hope the extremists can be tamed by dialogue and sharing of power.

President Liamine Zeroual has reopened Algeria's schools and released the senior leaders of the fundamentalist political movement from prison. Those leaders assert their own moderation but say they cannot negotiate with the government without a go-ahead from, and an amnesty for, the Armed Islamic Group.

Algeria's government and its Islamic opposition are each divided into hard-line and accommodationist camps now. U.S. policy must leave no doubt about its full and meaningful rejection of the Armed Islamic Group and extremists allied to it.

A moment of truth approaches in Algeria. It is a moment to emphasize American values, not diplomatic tactics based on (misguided) calculations about the future and Algeria's revolutionary past. One does not dialogue with a snake that has sounded its rattle.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1994

Schaefer
etc.
C. W. B. to Carol B.

Carol
Browner

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Governor of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter and your kind words about Administrator Browner's efforts to implement the Clean Air Act. I also appreciate your sharing your ideas for a commuter incentive plan for federal employees.

I share your commitment to meeting our nation's air quality goals, and I'm confident that your discussions with Administrator Browner will further our mutual goals for the environmental and economic well-being of the country. Currently, federal agencies are implementing the Federal Employees Clean Air Act based on employee interest and the availability of adequate resources. Agencies are authorized to implement transit benefit and other programs that encourage the use of public or other forms of shared or environmentally safe transportation.

As always, I'm grateful for your perspective and your continuing support. Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Tom

076539



STATE OF MARYLAND
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

IN REPLY REFER TO PG

WILLIAM DONALD SCHAEFER
GOVERNOR

ANNAPOLIS OFFICE
STATE HOUSE
100 STATE CIRCLE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-3901

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
SUITE 311
444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001
(202) 638-2215

TDD (410) 333-3098

August 16, 1994

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
White House
Washington DC

Dear President Clinton:

In 1990 the Congress passed the Clean Air Act with sweeping implications for state governments, the business community and our citizens. Maryland has worked closely with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to fulfill the requirements of the Clean Air Act, and I appreciate the personal attention Administrator Carol Browner and Assistant Administrator Mary Nichols have given us in this important effort.

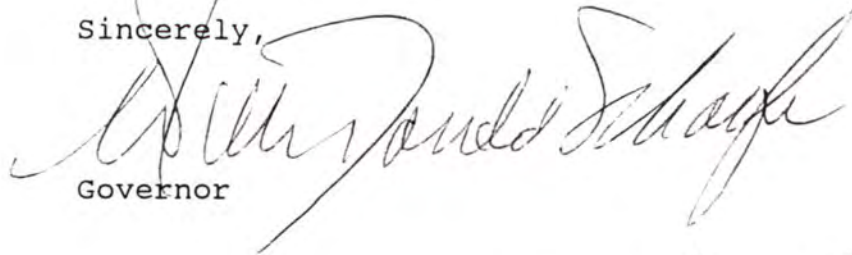
However, one aspect of the Clean Air Act, the Employee Commute Option program has proved to be especially divisive for the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area. Because this region has been designated at two different air quality levels, only the Baltimore metropolitan region is mandated to participate in the Employee Commute program. Unfortunately, this sends a very confusing message to the citizens of the entire region. Baltimore and Washington's weather, economics, and commuting patterns inextricably link them into one region. Just as we have successfully pursued a regional approach to restoring the Chesapeake Bay, we must take a regional approach to reach our common goal of healthy air quality.

I recently suggested to Assistant Administration Nichols that there be an incentive program for federal employees in the Washington, DC region similar to the Employee Commute Option program required under the Clean Air Act in the Baltimore region.

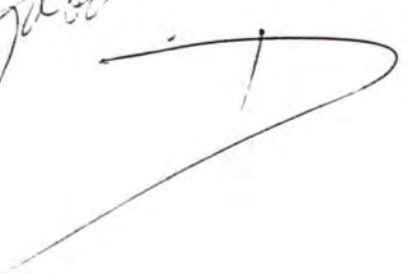
The Honorable William J. Clinton
August 16, 1994
Page 2

I understand Administrator Browner is now pursuing the idea of a commuter incentive program for federal employees in the Washington region, and I want you to know she has my full support. If Maryland must ask its citizens to make changes in their commuting habits, it is reasonable that federal employees join them in the efforts to improve the region's air quality.

Sincerely,


Governor

Incedently —
Adm Browner is an outstanding
Sec ty. She understands State
Government problems, make
decisions, follows thru and
does not just issue press
releases for publicity only.
Sh's Good



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Can I do this?
Would you?
cc scheduling
cc NH

September 29, 1994

The Honorable Jerry Bookout
Member of the Senate of the
State of Arkansas
Post Office Box 415
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401

Dear Jerry:

Thanks for your letter of September 16 and for sharing the information about the school teachers from Arkansas who will be recognized in Washington next month by the National Awards Program for Excellence in Teaching Economics.

I appreciate your suggestion that I visit with the teachers when they're here. I never know what my schedule will hold, but I have shared your letter with Billy Webster, my scheduler, to let him know about it.

I hope you're well and look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

BSU

JERRY BOOKOUT

SENATOR
29TH DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 415
JONESBORO, ARKANSAS 72401



THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

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September 16, 1994

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

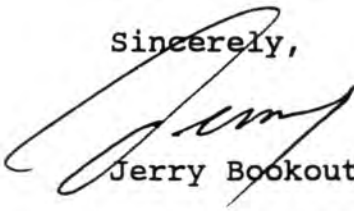
Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed please find a letter from Kitty Crail, one of the outstanding, dedicated public school teachers of Arkansas. As indicated in the letter, Ms. Crail and several Arkansas public school teachers will be recognized during October for their efforts.

They are extremely hopeful, as you might imagine, that they might have an opportunity to say "Hello" during their visit. They realize, as I do, that you are extremely busy and that your schedule is very demanding. They did, however, want to at least make the effort.

I'm sure they have forwarded a more formal request to your office prior to this request, but I wanted to write and encourage you to consider a personal visit with them on this occasion.

Sincerely,


Jerry Bookout

JB/mj

Enclosure

Kitty Crail
601 Oak Hollow Lane
Jonesboro, Arkansas 72401

September 10, 1994

Dear Representative Bookout,

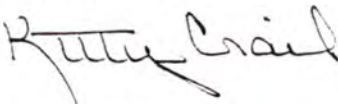
Thank you for taking time to visit with me on Friday evening. Enclosed are the letters from Governor Tucker and Department of Education-Gene Wilhoit. Included, is the printout of the names and schools of the other Arkansas award winning teachers.

This is an extremely prestigious award of which we are most proud and excited. Lois Freeman, Candy Tennison and I worked on this project for over a year and our first and second grade students raised one thousand dollars for the Mission Outreach Mission in Jonesboro to aid the homeless by making and marketing "Wee Care" refrigerator magnets.

Our dream and hope is to visit with President Clinton in the White House. We know when he hears Arkansas Public School Teachers swept 41% of the awards, he will want to make an appearance at the awards ceremony. We will be visiting in Washington, D.C. October 22-24. Any "strings" you can pull to help us will be greatly appreciated.

Please visit University Heights Elementary School some day when you have a little free time. We would love to share our project book with you and show you a wonderful school.

Sincerely,



Kitty Crail

Lois Freeman-1994 Arkansas Teacher of the Year
Candy Tennison-1994 Golden Ruler Award Winner-KAIT-TV
Kitty Crail-Arkansas State University 1994 Cooperating
Teacher of the Year



Arkansas

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

4 STATE CAPITOL MALL • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201-1071 • (501) 682-4475
GENE WILHOIT, Director, General Education Division

August 29, 1994

✓ Ms. Kitty Crail
Ms. Lois Freeman
Ms. Candy Tennison
University Heights Elementary School
300 Bowling Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72401

Dear Kitty, Lois & Candy:

Mr. Phillip Powell shared with me the great news of you receiving **Third Place** in the **Primary Division** of the National Awards Program for Excellence in Teaching Economics, of the International Paper Company Foundation. **Congratulations for receiving this prestigious award.**

Because of your love and dedication for teaching, your students are also winners. Thank you for making a difference at University Heights Elementary School.

I hope that this school year will be exciting and rewarding for you and your students. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gene Wilhoit".

Gene Wilhoit

GW:gb



STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

State Capitol
Little Rock 72201

Jim Guy Tucker
Governor

September 1, 1994

Kitty Crail
University Heights Elementary School
300 Bowling Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72401

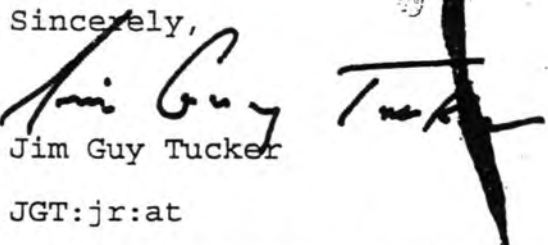
Dear Kitty:

I want to extend my congratulations to you on receiving third place in the Excellence in Teaching Economics Awards.

This is a tremendous achievement. I am sure it is the result of hard work and dedication to quality education.

Again, congratulations on this honor and best wishes for future educational accomplishments.

Sincerely,


Jim Guy Tucker

JGT:jr:at

cc: John Sawyer, Superintendent
Nettleton School District

Economics America

Arkansas Council on

Economic Education

ARKANSAS' 1994 WINNERS IN THE INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY FOUNDATION NATIONAL AWARDS PROGRAM FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING ECONOMICS

ARKANSAS SETS *NEW NATIONAL RECORD* TAKING **1/2 OF ALL PLACE AWARDS** — 10 !!!
WITH **10 PLACES** AND **6 HONORABLE MENTIONS** FOR AWARDS TOTALING — 16 !!!
REPRESENTING **9 SCHOOL DISTRICTS** AND A RECORD NUMBER OF EDUCATORS — 30 !!!
IN TOTAL NATIONAL AWARDS GRANTED, ARKANSAS CAPTURED — 41% !!!
BRINGING THE **TOTAL NUMBER OF AWARDS** WON SINCE 1961 TO — 406 !!!

Award/Division	Award Winners	Superintendent/Principal
1st Place/Primary	Linda Kelly, Blanche West, Jean Whitaker Euper Lane Elementary School 6601 Euper Lane Fort Smith, AR 72903 452-2601	Dr. Benny Gooden, Supt. Fort Smith School District P. O. Box 1498 Fort Smith, AR 72902 Gordon Floyd, Principal
1st Place/Intermediate	Kathy Hoskins, Sue Parks T. G. Smith Elementary School 3600 Falcon Road Springdale, AR 72762 750-8846	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. Springdale School District 202 W. Emma Avenue Springdale, AR 72764 Linda Childers, Principal
2nd Place/Primary	Geanie Davis, Deborah Shearer Baker Elementary School 15001 Kanis Road Little Rock, AR 72211 225-1770	Bobby G. Lester, Supt. Pulaski County Special School District P. O. Box 8601 Little Rock, AR 72216 Ila Newberry, Principal
2nd Place/Junior High	Opal Robinson Darby Junior High School 616 North 14th Street Fort Smith, AR 72901 783-4159	Dr. Benny Gooden, Supt. (See above) Barry Owen, Principal

3rd Place/Primary	Kitty Crail, Lois Freeman, Candy Tennison University Heights Elementary School 300 Bowling Lane Jonesboro, AR 72401 935-6841	John Sawyer, Supt. Nettleton School District 4207 Race Street Jonesboro, AR 72401 Kay Darby, Principal
3rd Place/Intermediate	Beth Hudson McGehee Elementary School P. O. Box 767 McGehee, AR 71654 222-5400	Barbara Wood, Supt. McGehee School District P. O. Box 767 McGehee, AR 71654 Virginia Williams, Principal
3rd Place/Open	Oma Blackwell, Andrea Siroonian, Shirley Walker Root Elementary School 1529 Mission Street Fayetteville, AR 72701 444-3075	Roy Karr, Interim Supt. Fayetteville School District P. O. Box 849 Fayetteville, AR 72702 Oma Blackwell, Principal
4th Place/Primary	Peggy Hill, Sondra Lewis Lee Elementary School 400 Quandt Springdale, AR 72764 750-8868	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. (See Page 1) Peggy Hill, Principal
4th Place/Senior High	Debbie Berry Pulaski Academy 12701 Hinson Road Little Rock, AR 72212 225-9320 <i>Currently teaching at:</i> Mann Magnet Junior High School 1000 East Roosevelt Little Rock, AR 72206 324-2450	Arch McIntosh, Headmaster Pulaski Academy Dr. Henry P. Williams, Supt. Little Rock School District 810 West Markham Little Rock, AR 72201 Marian Lacey, Principal
4th Place/Open	Pamela Berry Carlisle High School P. O. Box O Carlisle, AR 72024 552-3196 and Nina Casaway Carlisle Elementary School P. O. Box 68 Carlisle, AR 552-3261	Dr. Ron Wilson, Supt. Carlisle School District P. O. Box O Carlisle, AR 72024 Randall Carter, HS Principal Margaret Zimmerman, Elem. Principal

Honorable Mention/ Primary	Melody Key George Elementary School 2878 S. Powell Street Springdale, AR 72764 750-8710	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. (See Page 1) Jim Lewis, Principal
Honorable Mention/ Primary	Peggy Johnson Harmony Grove Elementary School 401 Ouachita 88 Camden, AR 71701 574-0960	Dr. Carlos Price, Supt. Harmony Grove School District 401 Ouachita 88 Camden, AR 71701 Terry Teutsch, Principal
Honorable Mention/ Intermediate	Linda Parker, Sammie Spence, Karen Ward Smith Elementary School 40th and Falcon Springdale, AR 72764 750-8846	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. (See Page 1) Linda Childers, Principal
Honorable Mention/ Intermediate	Debra Bull, Frances Roberts Harvey Jones Elementary School 900 South Powell Street Springdale, AR 72764 750-8865	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. (See Page 1) Don Bishop, Principal
Honorable Mention/ Intermediate Division	Betsy Penix, Paula Van Hoose Walker Elementary School 1701 S. 40th Street Springdale, AR 72764 750-8874	Dr. Jim D. Rollins, Supt. (See Page 1) Joan Fratzke, Principal
Honorable Mention/ Senior High	Sue Blumenfeld Fayetteville High School East 1001 W. Stone Street Fayetteville, AR 72701 444-3050	Roy Karr, Interim Supt. Fayetteville School District P. O. Box 849 Fayetteville, AR 72702 John Delap, Principal

9/28
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE 10.3.94
WASHINGTON

Nancy ✓ HRC wanted
POTUS to see this.

I will thank
Dorothy Stoneman

✓ RS

Pam

US faces moral dilemmas in Haiti

JAMES CARROLL

As I write this on Monday morning, American military forces are leaving ships and helicopters to take up positions in Haiti. A week ago I wrote in opposition to an invasion, and like Americans everywhere, I am relieved that what William Perry calls "the forced entry" has been avoided. As one who has long faulted Washington for lack of resolve on Haiti, I salute President Clinton on his success today.

High-minded moralizers like me love to say, "The ends don't justify the means," but in the real world, if the ends don't justify the means, nothing does. Those of us who opposed the launching of an invasion force see this morning that the absolute readiness to invade — those paratroopers in the air — was itself, apparently, the thing that made an alternative to invasion possible.

During the Cold War, moral theologians, for obvious reasons, condemned in advance any possible use of nuclear weapons. Yet moral theologians were confounded by the hard fact of history that only the absolute readiness to use those weapons made their use unthinkable. Our civilization, such as it is, survives because we found a way to live with the moral contradiction that we called "deterrence."

There is a moral contradiction in what the United States is doing in Haiti, and only the end will justify it. If President Aristide is enabled to return, and if the supporters of democracy are allowed to go about the business of rebuilding Haiti, then

President Clinton's invasion order will be proved right. My opposition to it — like that of many others — will be proved wrong. Happily so.

And there is a moral contradiction in the agreement that former President Carter and Gen. Cedras signed; it resides in the amnesty clause. Clearly there was no hope that the criminal junta would step aside if its members faced the prospect not even of revenge, but only of justice. It is outrageous to think that the junta-sponsored murders of Aristide's supporters will now go unpunished. Agreeing to such a condition with Cedras sends the worst possible signal, to mention another case, to Radovan Karadzic and the other Bosnian Serb war criminals. The international community simply must find ways to hold perpetrators of human rights violations to account.

But the absolutism of "unconditional surrender" guarantees savage outcomes, and in a culture at the mercy of violence, the pursuit of "justice" can become a quest for an airy abstraction, leading, on the ground, to greater violence. Moral thinking is a matter of balancing such contradictions; in other words, moral thinking, on the ground, is not morally pure.

President Clinton has been steadily criticized for his lack of resolve, nowhere more so than on Haiti. But today, instead of reviewing the miscues and focusing on the clouded vision that, for so long, gave Cedras the upper hand and now gives him an amnesty he does not deserve, we owe it to the people of Haiti and to the Americans who have bravely put themselves at risk there

to see President Clinton's action for its possibilities. Indeed, the outcome of this great American gamble will no doubt be affected by how you and I choose to think about it and talk about it. We want to avoid naivete, of course, but knee-jerk cynicism is far more dangerous.

The hope this morning is that President Clinton's famous ambivalence can yet develop into — or be revealed as — the rare moral capacity for living with paradox. His great flaw has been summed up, for most people, in the image of the draft-dodger-president, and his administration was crippled early by the way Clinton's apparent shame at his own history kept him from asserting proper authority over the military. But today — here is the hope — aren't we glimpsing something else?

In the moments last night after he ordered those planes full of paratroopers to take off, President Clinton was in the very crucible of war-making. Having failed to win the support of most Americans or even of his party, he was there alone. But every commander at such a moment is alone. It was then he demonstrated an ability for which we have no mythic language in this country. We endlessly celebrate our presidents for giving such orders and seeing them through, and instinctively we rally to them. But that's because those orders themselves invariably seem to us instances of pure power and powerful purity. That is why presidents, finally, love issuing such orders, and why they seem by definition irreversible. In our prevailing myth, a changed mind at such a moment is only weakness. Would Truman have called off a launched inva-

sion? Would Ike or LBJ?

However difficult it is to come to the act of ordering a military strike purges commanders not only of prior ambivalence, but of the spirit of moral contradiction, which is why after-the-fact second thoughts are so rare in war. Even tragic consequences — Hiroshima — can seem a relief. But the events unfolding in Haiti show that Clinton, even in such a moment, retained the instincts of a man who, when he was young and faced with the question of war, reached through confusion, ambivalence and the fear of appearing weak to the very bottom of himself where he found a way to say no. Last night planes were in the air, and he did it again. To have such a commander-in-chief changes this country — and requires all of us, hawks and doves alike, to change the way we think of it.

James Carroll's column appears regularly in the Globe.





Dorothy Stoneman
President

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Printed on Recycled Paper

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10.3.94

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: BETTY CURRIE
RE: BILL HALTER'S MOTHER
DATE: SEPTEMBER 26, 1994

LYNDA DIXON CALLED - BILL HALTER'S MOTHER - NANCY DIED ON
SATURDAY. LYNDA IS SENDING FLOWERS.

ROSARY WILL BE HELD TONIGHT AND THE MASS/FUNERAL WILL
BE HELD ON TUESDAY AT 10:00 A.M.

IF YOU WANT TO CALL BILL HALTER HE CAN BE REACHED AT:

501-753-6164

*Memo
1/27/94*

THE WHITE HOUSE THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
WASHINGTON 10 3 94

DATE: 10/2

TO: ~~The~~ President

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

JAMES Lee evidently
sent this to the White House
some time ago. It never
reached my office. He
sent it back over &
asked that you see it.

John

Leon / Tony

adviser
Sen. Lina
84 SEP 30 1994 33

R



Office of the Director
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, D.C. 20472

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-3-94

July 14, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

James L. Witt
FROM: James L. Witt, Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency
SUBJECT: Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness as a Foreign Policy Initiative

I am writing this memorandum in response to your guidance during our discussion yesterday on Air Force One to proceed with a program to improve emergency management internationally.

We discussed the benefits of disaster mitigation and preparedness in reducing human suffering and economic losses due to disasters, as well as contributing to world peace. I believe that if we share our related knowledge and experience we can strengthen the internal capability of developing nations to mitigate and prepare for natural and technological disasters.

This accomplishment will produce the following benefits:

1. Reducing deaths, injuries, human suffering, property damage, and economic losses resulting from disasters. A stronger infrastructure and ability to care for people reduces unrest and local strife.
2. Strengthening the stability of governments by improving the capability to deal with disasters. It is our experience that, even in the U.S., the actual or perceived inability to handle disasters has contributed to demise of an administration at the State and local levels. Therefore, I think that by assisting countries in developing their emergency management capabilities, we contribute to crisis prevention and increase stability of each country.

3. Reducing the U.S. cost of providing disaster relief, financial, and other assistance to countries after a disaster occurs, and adding a humanitarian perspective.
4. Strengthening our own emergency management program using the knowledge and experience we receive in return from countries we assist.
5. Supporting sustainable development through effective mitigation measures.
6. Protecting the environment, and protecting people from environmental threats.

The international technical assistance program we discussed would initially cost \$2,000,000, and would include sharing of information on mitigation and preparedness techniques, participating in joint training courses in the U.S. and overseas, and increasing the participation of foreign officials at the National Fire Academy and Emergency Management Institute.

Because we do not have the funds for this program within our budget, I request that an initial \$2,000,000 from the President's Discretionary Fund be allocated to FEMA to initiate these activities, followed by support in the FY 96 budget for additional funds to continue this initiative.

We realize the importance of better disaster preparedness internationally, and have been working closely with the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development to find ways to support foreign countries in disaster reduction. This cooperation has resulted in disaster mitigation being included on the agenda for the Summit of the Americas.

cc:

Leon Panetta, Chief of Staff

Warren Christopher, Secretary of State

Brian Atwood, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

10 3 94

MR. PRESIDENT:

fyi

Tom

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Podesta
 FROM: Leslie Dach
 DATE: September 27, 1994
 RE: Update on Harper's

Since our last conversation, I have distributed Gene Lyons' "Tool for Scandal" widely among the Washington and New York media and to key democratic allies. Specifically:

1. Copies were first sent to the key media beat reporters, Howie Kurtz, Tom Rosenstiel and *New York Magazine*. I followed up by phone with Howie and Tom and had extensive conversations about the article and about the press' overall performance on Whitewater.
2. A copy was mailed with a covering fact sheet excerpting quotes critical of the Times' coverage as well as quotes debunking the alleged facts of Whitewater to a lengthy list of panelists and hosts of the weekend talk shows. This is a list of about 40 folks and includes Russert, Brinkley, Broder, Apple, Oliphant, etc. I had phone conversations with a number of these folks and am working through a number of other key folks.
3. A copy was mailed to a number of the participants in Marvin Kalb's cynicism panel on C-Span (e.g. Susan Page, Carl Leubsdorf, Linda Wertheimer). I will be having lunch with Kalb and Broder (separately) to continue to stoke the flames of this dialogue. We will also try to see if Ann Lewis or I can become part of Kalb's panel. As you know, the first show is this Thursday at 8.
4. Copies were mailed to the Back to Business Committee Board and activist list. As you know this includes people like Chesterfield Smith, Andy Young, Jim Florio and Bob Drinan.

Mr. John Podesta
Page Two

5. Copies were mailed from the Back to Business Committee to the full list of D.C. reporters on the Whitewater beat.
6. I spoke with Skip Rutherford and asked him to contact Lyons and suggest to Lyons that he work through the Harper's publicity staff to book appearances on key TV talk shows, particularly Tim Russert's CNBC show, CNN and radio shows, for example Diane Rehm.
7. I am currently trying to find a small number of people who are close to Lelyveld and who would send him a copy of the article with a handwritten note expressing their dismay. At your suggestion, I will also try and employ a similar tactic directed at Abe Rosenthal.

What Polls Say — and What They Mean

NYT 9/17/94

By Daniel Yankelovich

Among the many misunderstandings in the health care debate, flawed interpretation of public opinion polls has been one of the worst. Pundits and politicians have taken literally what people tell the pollsters, only to find eventually that what they mean is far different.

The most striking example is public support for universal health insurance. Most opinion polls show a large majority in favor: the average level of support in 17 national polls is 71 percent, an impressive majority — if the support is solid. But it isn't. What most people really mean when

they say they support universal coverage can be paraphrased this way: "We don't believe anybody should be deprived of care because of money. We support the President's goal of insurance for all that can never be taken away. But only if the nation can afford it and it doesn't limit choice of doctors or raise taxes significantly or cause employers to cut jobs."

In interpreting poll results, there is

HEALTH CARE SECOND OPINIONS

An occasional series.

one key consideration to keep in mind, what I call "the public's nightmare." Most Americans want reform, but are at the same time haunted by a fear of impersonal "cattle car" care for which they will pay higher taxes and be saddled with bureaucracy.

Whenever the health care reform

wars evoke this fear, public support falters. So reform can never gain a solid base of public support unless this fear is confronted and worked through. Doing so will require a very different kind of public debate, one in which choices are framed from the public's point of view, not the experts'. As of now, the options have been crafted by health care professionals and politicians, and people aren't fully aware of what their choices and costs would be under the plans.

There is an important lesson here about the strengths and limits of opinion polls. Most of them do accurately measure what people say. But only the most sophisticated measure what people really mean. Market researchers learned the lesson years ago; politicians and most of the media have not.

Why the disparity between what people say and what they mean? On complex issues like health care, they haven't thought through all of the consequences of their opinions.

In the early stages of public debate

Politicians can learn from market analysts.

on an issue, people typically hold conflicting opinions, with no real awareness that they are in conflict. (I call this "raw opinion.") As public debate progresses and people have the opportunity to consider alternatives and trade-offs, the compartments break down and people's views become more integrated and thoughtful.

With the right kind of public debate, raw opinion evolves into responsible public judgment. The disparity between what people say and what they mean disappears. Only then can the answers to opinion poll questions be taken literally. □

Daniel Yankelovich is chairman of DYG Inc., a public opinion and social-trends research organization.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10.3.94

to the President

\$

Mr. President

This is really worth
reading in my opinion. Dan
is thoughtful and insightful

all of

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1013194

Leon
Lernow & Fox
on this
13

Continued From Page A1

REPORTS DESCRIBE WIDESPREAD ABUSE IN FARM PROGRAM

AID IS OBTAINED BY FRAUD

Growers Face Few Sanctions for Trying to Cheat Agency Offering Disaster Help

By DOUGLAS FRANTZ

Federal investigators have uncovered far-reaching fraud and mismanagement in the Agriculture Department aid program that provides billions of dollars to farmers who suffer crop losses in disasters like the Midwest floods of 1993 and Hurricane Andrew in 1992.

Many farmers have collected excessive payments by inflating crop losses, misstating the acreage they planted or failing to harvest crops when market prices fell below the amount paid in disaster assistance, according to sweeping new reports by the Agriculture Department and Senate investigators.

The inquiry by the Senate Agriculture Committee was limited to just eight crops in nine states. Still, the investigators found \$92.5 million in questionable payments from 1988 to 1993. A draft of an unreleased committee report prepared in August, which was obtained by The New York Times, said \$80 million of the total represented excess payments that appeared to be unrelated to disasters.

In one striking example, the owners of a farm received \$200,000 in Federal money for crop losses resulting from last year's Midwest floods although three weeks before the damage they had paid only \$138,000 for the property, including land, a house and equipment.

The head of the aid program, Grant B. Buntrock, acknowledged in an interview that he and other Agriculture Department officials were aware that serious problems existed in the program and were trying to clean them up. He estimated that total potential overpayments in 1992 and 1993 nationwide were \$200 million to \$300 million, or about 8 percent to 16 percent of the \$2.4 billion paid out during that period.

Mr. Buntrock said the problems were not always just with the structure of the program. "Unfortunately, we have identified instances of complicity on the local level in our offices," he said. "It was not the system itself, but the people at the local level in these cases."

A confidential draft of a separate report by the Office of the Inspector General at the Agriculture Department concluded that the agency did not analyze payment data to determine where abuses were occurring and that it did not spot-check the

program to find fraud.

The report also said that penalties were too light to deter fraud. The only penalty for abuse is the loss of payments for the crop year, which the report said often represented only money to which the farmers were not entitled in the first place.

"In a sense, producers have nothing to lose by making false certifications on their disaster program applications," said the report, which was compiled under the direction of the assistant inspector general for audit, James R. Ebbitt.

Since Congress expanded the disaster aid program in 1988, American farmers have received more than \$8 billion. After the 1993 flooding damaged 20 million acres of Midwestern farmland, Congress appropriated \$1.6 billion to pay for crop damage from the flood and other disasters.

At a hearing in April, the Senate Agriculture Committee heard testimony about abuses, including information that squash producers in two Georgia counties may have received almost \$2 million in questionable payments. In response to that hearing and the report resulting from it, the Agriculture Department's Inspector General expanded existing investigations, hoping to gauge the extent of the abuses.

The department's investigation focused on disaster aid in 1993 for specialty crops in 17 states, but the Inspector General portrayed a program plagued by systemic problems. The report did not calculate the dollar value of potential losses or identify suspected abusers.

Fraud reduces disaster payments to the many farmers who actually suffered losses because a finite

amount of aid is available each year. From 1990 to 1992, payments on disaster claims were cut in half because there was not enough money to go around, according to a Congressional study, but fraud was only one factor in that move.

Crop insurance bills passed by the Senate and House this year contain changes that could save an estimated \$187 million over five years by reducing fraud. The two bills differ in some areas, and compromises are being discussed in hopes of winning passage before Congress adjourns.

"Given the information in these two reports, it is absolutely critical that the crop insurance reforms pass so that the same kinds of abuses never happen again," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, a Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Most of the disaster money is administered by the Agriculture Department's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Mr. Buntrock, the administrator of the service, said the agency has been trying to develop programs and regulations to clean up the problems.

"We take this very, very seriously," Mr. Buntrock said in a telephone interview from Washington. "We are putting all of our available resources to work to uncover past wrongdoings and make sure we have a system in place for going forward."

The inquiries focused on producers of vegetables and fruits because they are not regulated as carefully as larger crops, like feed corn and soybeans. Although they are a smaller segment of the industry, these producers of specialty crops received 35 percent of disaster payments in 1992 and about 20 percent last year.

The draft report by the Inspector General, which was completed on Sept. 16, describes a litany of fraud and abuse that has proliferated with little apparent scrutiny by the Agriculture Department.

Some abuse was by big farmers who understated income to qualify for payments. The law prohibits aid to farmers with gross incomes in excess of \$2 million a year. But the

Inspector General's investigators discovered that \$620,000 was paid last year to five farmers with incomes higher than \$2 million.

One Missouri farmer received a \$100,000 payment — the maximum allowed — although his income was \$6 million. A California prune producer received \$90,000 despite a gross income of \$9.7 million, the Agriculture Department's report said.

In another example, the largest tomato grower in an Alabama county received a \$99,432 payment last year after declaring a drought on 152 acres, although he had an irrigation system that he did not use. He stopped harvesting after the price of tomatoes fell by 50 percent.

"The producer admitted he left some tomatoes in the fields because of low prices," the report said.

Among the most common abuses were inflating the acreage planted and backdating planting dates to obtain assistance once disaster aid became available. The Inspector General's report said that 31 of 48 producers in a single Georgia county provided inaccurate information that resulted in \$1.3 million in questionable payments.

The report said that officials in local offices of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service often did not check data provided by farmers and in some cases did not follow up on suspicions.

In some cases, the Inspector General's report raised questions about farmers who serve on the county agricultural service committees that establish benefit levels for disaster payments. In one Arkansas county, the report said, three committee members were paid \$225,779 in 1993 for losses on crops that were not planted properly or irrigated.

The Agriculture Department fails to monitor the disaster program adequately or examine data to look for patterns, like farmers who collect payments year after year, the report said. Further, the report said the agency should impose civil fraud penalties to increase the punishment for anyone caught abusing the system.

Mr. Buntrock said \$15 million in overpayments made last year has already been recovered and disciplinary action has been taken against local agency officials in several offices. He said the legislation before Congress contains several provisions that would enable the agency to develop new monitoring programs.

For example, Mr. Buntrock said the agency hopes to develop computer programs that would enable it to compare planting and pricing records to identify trends in abuse.

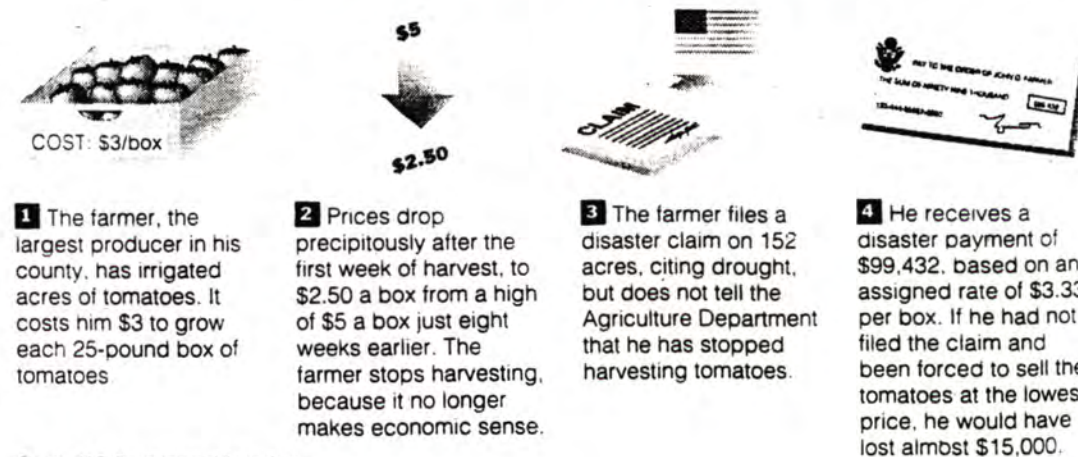
Growers find they can make money by leaving crops unharvested.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1994

HOW IT'S DONE

Turning Certain Loss Into Guaranteed Gain

The Agriculture Department's report details one instance in which an Alabama tomato farmer received almost \$100,000 in disaster payments even after he chose not to finish harvesting because of low prices.



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Continued on Page B12, Column 1

JP- Do we need to do something on this? B

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10/3/94

1,000 Tests, 1,000 Poisoned Craters

By Kosta Tsipis

Officials in Nevada are trying to block a Federal repository that is America's best hope for storing nuclear wastes accumulating in reactors around the country. But the Nevadans are worried about the wrong nuclear problem.

Over 30 years, the United States conducted nearly 1,000 underground nuclear tests in southern Nevada. Each explosion — they were often more than 1,000 feet deep — carved a cavity up to hundreds of feet wide.

The cavities, almost always below the water table, soon filled with water. The debris, radioactive for thousands of years, remains underground today without any barriers to inhibit its movement with the water.

The big question is whether the

Kosta Tsipis, a nuclear physicist, founded and directs the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's program in science and technology for international security.

underground water is flowing toward public water supplies.

The Government bureaus responsible for monitoring movement of the water, based at the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore weapons laboratories, have been seriously underfinanced.

Early in the nuclear era, the Federal Government sponsored theoretical studies on the fate of radioactivity from underground tests. The studies largely concluded that it posed no significant risk to the envi-

Radioactive water beneath southern Nevada.

ronment. Since then, only a few limited and incomplete measurements of radioactivity leaking from two small cavities have been made. Some of them confirm the theoretical predictions: others show hard-to-

explain, alarmingly fast migration.

In short, there has been little systematic evaluation of the degree of contamination of Nevada's aquifer.

In addition, the ground of the overall test zone is dotted with radioactive piles of abandoned equipment and contaminated soil from holes dug too near the cavities. All these hot spots leach radioactivity into the surface-water runoff and contribute further to contamination of the aquifer.

While little attention is paid to the big problem, there is unnecessarily vigorous opposition to the construction of a carefully engineered subterranean repository in Yucca Mountain, 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas.

The Government wants to use it to store spent fuel from commercial nuclear power reactors and even plutonium from disassembled nuclear weapons.

In the 1980's, a study of the Yucca Mountain site found it safe. Foes of nuclear power forced another study, and a deep tunnel is now being dug to explore the mountain's geology in preparation for an environmental impact statement.

Designed to erect several barriers to the migration of radioactivity, this essential repository would prevent any leakage into the aquifer, except in the unlikely event of a geological upheaval such as the opening of a major fault.

As for the underground test zone, in 1993 the Department of Energy successfully opposed the resumption of tests that the Pentagon was demanding. Now it should request additional finances from Congress to conduct a systematic and complete examination of the fate of the leftover radioactivity in the thousand-odd cavities.

If the migration of radioactive isotopes from them proves to be slow, fears of serious environmental contamination from the nuclear tests will be assuaged.

But if the migration appears worrisome, the water supply of populated areas downstream from the test sites will have to be monitored closely.

Any threat to the public health would come from the uncontained radioactive legacy of the nuclear arms race, not from the proposed Yucca Mountain repository.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10/3/94

LOON

we need a good
detached meeting
on this before I go back
will transfer a county.

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Staff Writer

AT

Float SOS Initiative

BUENA PARK, Calif.—On a routine visit to an Orange County social service center three years ago, Barbara Coe became frightened by the changes immigration had brought to her community.

"I walked into this monstrous room full of people, babies and little children all over the place, and I realized nobody was speaking English," recalls Coe, a 60-year-old grandmother. "I was overwhelmed with this feeling: 'Where am I? What's happened here?'"

Now those feelings, shared by millions of other Californians, are propelling a campaign to enact a ballot initiative in November that could change life for legal and illegal immigrants across the United States.

Coe was trying to help an elderly friend secure some public health benefits but was turned down. "When the counselor told me that lots of those people waiting were illegal aliens and they were getting benefits instead of citizens like my friend, I walked out of there so outraged I decided I had to do something."

What she did was organize a citizens group, the California Coalition for Immigration Reform, that like many others in the state demanded less immigration. But with the help of some Reagan-era immigration officials and a few political professionals, her group hit upon an idea that has caught fire: Use a ballot initiative to deny illegal immigrants access to basic public services.

Proposition 187 would prohibit illegal immigrants from receiving social or welfare services, ban them from public schools and universities and prevent them from receiving publicly funded health care, except for emergency treatments. Anyone seeking these benefits would be required to document their immigration or citizenship status, and administrators would be obliged to report "suspected" illegal immigrants to the authorities.

IMMIGRANTS, From A1

Proponents argue the initiative would save the state money and make California so uncomfortable for undocumented immigrants that they would go home. Gov. Pete Wilson (R) has called it "the two-by-four we need to make them take notice in Washington."

Despite strong opposition from critics who contend it would not alleviate the root causes of illegal immigration, recent polls show Proposition 187 is favored by about 60 percent of California voters—with support from all racial, ethnic, financial and political categories.

Riding a tempest of antipathy toward illegal immigrants, the proposition is changing both the substance and the tone of the debate over immigration policy. Its backers call it the SOS (Save Our State) Initiative, but it is having an impact far beyond California. The outcome of the vote could help determine how immigration is handled by Congress next year and what place it will take on the agenda for the 1996 presidential campaign.

The passions aroused by the proposition were on display one recent evening here in Buena Park, an Orange County suburb about 20 miles from Los Angeles. About 3,000 supporters of Ross Perot's political organization, United We Stand America, had jammed into a conference center. As they waited for Perot, one of the warm-up speakers was William King, a retired Immigration

Naturalization Service official and a leader of the proposition campaign.

Illegal immigrants are like burglars, King said, because "they both trespass with criminal intent." In a rising voice he continued: "Just as a burglar comes into your home to take your property, the illegal alien is coming here to take your jobs and deplete your resources."

As King predicted victory for the proposition, the crowd interrupted with a standing ovation, something they did not give Perot later when he talked about budget deficits and trade agreements.

Fear of illegal immigration is related to the anxieties over economic decline and cultural confusion that fueled Perot's 1992 presidential campaign, and as usual the federal government is getting the blame.

But there is an additional factor. People have seen their communities change right before their very eyes and that has them worked up," said Coe as she took a break from distributing leaflets at the Perot rally.

Orange County, for example, was overwhelmingly white, middle-class, conservative community not long ago, but like the rest of Southern California it has undergone demographic change at breakneck pace. In the 1980 census, its population of 1.9 million was 87 percent white. By 1990, immigrants made up nearly a quarter of the population of 2.4 million, and more than half of them had lived in the United States 10 years or less.

Supporters readily admit that the proposition would be subject to a host of lawsuits on privacy and discrimination issues as well as the 1982 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Plyler v. Doe* holding that all children have a right to a public education regardless of their immigration status.

"Certainly it is meant to provoke court action," said Alan Nelson, INS commissioner from 1982 to 1989 who is a coauthor of the initiative. "There's nothing new about getting decisions reversed when circumstances have changed, and in immigration terms we are a world away from 1982."

A broad coalition of interest groups has mobilized to oppose the initiative, including the state's large teachers and school board associations, law enforcement groups, medical associations, state employees and other unions and a variety of Hispanic and Asian groups.

"It is unconscionable that we would be punishing children to get back at their parents," said Sherry Loofbourrow, president of the California School Boards Association.

State Treasurer Kathleen Brown, the Democratic candidate for governor, has called the proposition "mean-spirited and wrongheaded." She compares it to the mass deportation of Mexican workers during the Depression and the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

"The people asked to produce a lot of documents or who get named as suspects are going to be people with an accent or with a foreign-sounding last name or with skin that is not white," said Antonio Gonzalez, president of the Southwest Voters Registration and Education Project, a Hispanic group.

But those fighting the initiative recognize that these objections have

limited popular appeal. "We do not have our heads in the sand," said Loofbourrow. "Everyone understands that this is an overwhelmingly powerful issue, and everyone is anxious to deal with it, but we want to deal with it intelligently and productively."

In a strategic decision that could shape the immigration policy debate for years, opponents have decided that they must acknowledge that illegal immigration is a problem demanding immediate solutions. The illegal influx has to be cut, they acknowledge, but they contend the initiative is a bad way to go about it.

Police officials, for example, contend that young people pushed out of school would become criminals or victims of crime. Doctors worry that denying them immunizations would help spread disease.

"People are focusing on the overall issue now, which makes the proposition very appealing, but we need to convince them to focus on its details and specific consequences," said Scott Macdonald, spokesman for Taxpayers Against 187, an umbrella group of opponents. To accomplish that end they have hired a political consulting firm, Woodward and McDowell of Burlingame, Calif., that specializes in defeating initiatives.

"Typically initiatives start strong and then fade in the stretch as people become familiar with them," said Macdonald, pointing to "Big Green," a wide-ranging environmental protection referendum proposition that lost in 1990. But the opposite example is Proposition 13, the measure to roll back property taxes that was enacted on a wave of voter outrage in 1978.

This fall the political dynamics are anything but typical, because Proposition 187 is so closely linked to the hotly contested race for governor between Wilson and Brown.

Instead of being debated on its own merits, the proposition has become a litmus test on the broader illegal immigration issue. Wilson dismisses Brown's critique of the proposition and maintains that she is "lacking the courage" to fight illegal immigration. "She seeks to discredit SOS and to vilify the vast majority of Californians who support SOS by calling them mean-spirited, racist, immigrant bashers," he contends.

Wilson's campaign not only lends credibility and legitimacy to the proposition but also constantly keeps the issue at a boil. Although neither side in the proposition campaign has raised enough money to buy television advertisements, Wilson is regularly broadcasting spots that demand immediate solutions to the illegal influx.

Meanwhile, a quiet battle is underway for the Latino voters who could account for as much as 12 percent of the electorate this year. Hispanic activists are almost entirely opposed to the initiative, but public opinion polls indicate that their constituents are about evenly split.

The initiative could also affect President Clinton's prospects for reelection in a state that was vital to his 1992 victory.

An administration official preoccupied with California politics said, "The races out there are so tight and so important and he is going to be in the state so much that it seems inevitable that he'll take a position on the initiative before the campaign is over."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10/31/94

TO

VP

Boys / Sandy

I find this very
persuasive & would
like to discuss in morning
meeting tomorrow -

RK
10/2



Why We Need a Democratic Russia

The rhetoric of the Clinton-Yeltsin summit says that two good buddies are cooperating and working on their differences, but the reality is that on the Russian side there is a creeping apprehension that cooperation on American terms may seriously diminish the Yeltsin reform regime.

Russians, pointing to progress on the political and economic fronts at home, believe their country is becoming "normal," a status they treasure. Americans are not entirely sure, but they want it to happen. Russians, picking up the hesitation, think that Americans have not entirely shed their Cold War reflexes of distrust. They want Americans to make ample room for them in their thoughts and in their policies and to recognize Russia's interests as a great power. The result in Moscow of American hesitation, they fear, is to reinforce currents of nationalism on the one hand and isolationism on the other.

These are some of the grievances that outlasted the summit and continue feeding Russian discomfort:

- Washington seeks a global system of restraints on certain high-tech and military exports to states like Iran, an American nemesis. But Washington does not heed the potential of nationalist backlash against Yeltsin for "bowing" to Clinton on arms for Iran. Meanwhile, the United States ignores exports of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism from Saudi Arabia, an American friend. The reaction could yet lead Russia to set up a separate system of restraints.

- Even as Russia is criticized for leaning on the former Soviet republics in its "near abroad," Americans ignore Mos-

cow's huge subsidies (\$17 billion in a year) in un- and under-paid energy shipments to these otherwise bereft new states. But if Moscow went isolationist and demanded full and prompt payment, the resulting stress would generate "millions" of refugees to Russia.

- Washington insists that the United Nations make ready to subsidize a second-stage Haiti intervention for which Russia would partly pay. But it lets the U.N. duck Russian appeals for a parallel intervention in Georgia's Abkhazia. Russia is criticized for its policy there, even as the United States does far pushier things in—ah, yes—Haiti, where Russia goes along.

- To settle down the war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, Washington pushes Moscow not to deploy its own forces. Instead it supports the summoning of an all-European security group, which happens to have no military experience or capability and no budget.

Yeltsin came to Washington on the heels of a well-publicized Russian intelligence report declaring that the West had no good reason to equate Russia's natural and helpful attempts at "reintegration" among the former Soviet republics with a reassertion of empire. The content and timing of the report had the ring of a warning to Yeltsin to hang in there. The "nationalist" position, although not its fascist aspect, is now in the Russian mainstream.

No matter, Yeltsin had a point about reintegration: These links with the new states, if done right and on a voluntary basis, promise mutual benefit. No one else is ready to police the tremendous disorder in the Transcaucasus and Central Asian regions. No

government in Moscow can ignore the several tens of millions of Russians left marooned by the Soviet breakup: "Once they lived at home," said Yeltsin, "and now they are guests and not always welcomed." Though slowly, Russia has released the Baltics. It nurses Ukraine, a difficult patient.

Still, Russia needs to be more alert to the suspicions generated by the spectacle of Russian troops on the move. The army has units left over in nearly a dozen of the old Soviet republics—a political presence if not a military lever. Russians can be too quick to dismiss historically based skepticism about their intentions as evidence of foreign pressure and incipient encirclement.

I am, nonetheless, persuaded that the Yeltsin circle, as friendly to America as any group you could imagine ruling in Moscow, is dead serious about the political risks of its policy. To its right are the nationalists, an ugly crew, who want to throw Russian weight around. To its left are the isolationists, living in a dream world, who want Russia to pull up the ladder and to retreat from concern for the security and welfare of the other new states.

Engagement with the United States offers a middle path. But to be expanded and sustained, it must be done on terms that allow Yeltsin to maintain his political balance. That doesn't mean Yeltsin must be accommodated whatever—on fencing the old East Europe off from NATO, for instance. It does mean Washington must never undervalue its interest in the consolidation of a normal democratic state in Moscow.

'I Just Felt Like a Mom,' Says Baby Sitter, 14

By SUSAN CHIRA

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 — They hang out, drifting from house to pizza parlor to train tracks, trading drags on cigarettes and nuzzling each other. But for two weeks, this group of six friends led by 14-year-old Angela Morris worked in shifts cooking, cleaning, dressing, bathing and disciplining four young children whose parents were supposed to be gone for the weekend but who never came back.

At times, the teen-agers despaired. Some of the children came down with fevers, coughs and runny noses. There was no heat and no gas in the house. The baby sitters had to heat water for the children's bath in an electric coffee pot.

The children cried for their mother at night, squabbled and sometimes refused to go to bed, staying up until 2 or 3 A.M. It was so cold that the children slept two to a bed. "One night, I broke down and started crying, yelling at everyone," Angela said, recalling the worst moments of the two-week ordeal.

But she and her friends said they were used to taking care of children and were sure that they could hold out until the parents, Bonnie Railing, 28, and her companion, James Fignar, 37, returned. Mr. Fignar, the police said, is the father of the two youngest children, ages 2 and 3. The other children are 9 and 10.

"I just felt like a mom," Angela said between bites of pizza, answering questions in the near monosyllabic way of adolescence. Because she lives alone with her mother, she said she had always helped with housekeeping. She has been babysitting since she was 10.

In an interview today, Angela said that for several days, she alone took care of the children: awakening at 10 A.M., preparing breakfast, letting them outside to play in the yard for a few hours, making them peanut butter sandwiches and then cooking hamburgers, hot dogs, meatloaf or stew, meals that she often burned.

But after several days, when the children's parents had telephoned for the second time and put off their return, Angela said she realized that she was missing too much school. So she recruited Roxanne Magrino, a 14-year-old friend, and then, a few days later, four other older friends including Roxanne's 15-year-old sister, Crystal. The boys — William Lawson, 19, Ronald Meade, 18, and Tom Hamler, 19 — took care of the children by day so that Angela and Roxanne could go to school.

Gathered at the pizza parlor, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Hamler said they lived at friends' houses, earning money by doing odd jobs and borrowing from their mothers.

Angela confided the children's plight to her mother, Deborah Morris, who works at a local video store. Roxanne told her grandmother, Mildred Stefko. The two women spent more than \$180 to feed the children; the parents had left no money.

Angela and Roxanne said they had both read "The Baby-Sitters Club," the popular series of Scholastic Inc. books for teen-agers about a group of baby sitters. But they said that the books were not their inspiration. "That's all fake," Crystal said.

Instead, they said they did not tell the authorities about the children because they had heard from friends about siblings being separated from each other when they were placed in foster care.

Someone finally telephoned an anonymous tip, the teen-agers said. When the police arrived at the house on Friday, according to their report, they found the baby sitters working amid piles of dirty dishes and clothes. A refrigerator held evidence of the teen-agers' attempts to feed the children: three dozen eggs, a gallon of milk, two loaves of frozen bread and three packages of frozen vegetables.

The four children have been placed in foster care pending a hearing on Oct. 5. The parents were arrested after attending a custody hearing on Monday.

This afternoon, Roxanne and a group of friends walked through the house where they had taken care of the four children. The house, at 2820 Fernland Street, was strewn with clothes and festooned with wires hanging from its sagging ceiling. On the porch, a child's plastic gun and toy telephone lay alongside two food-encrusted plates.

Inside, Roxanne thrust a hand high in the air toward the kitchen. "There were dishes stacked up to here," she said. "It was a mess. We scrubbed it until it was white." In a corner of the kitchen lay empty cartons of Frosted Flakes cereal and empty bags of kitty litter.

Roxanne pointed to the dining room with its two large mattresses and a foldout couch. "This is where we slept," she said. Up rickety stairs, with a bannister that was little more than a sheet of plywood, was a large open room partitioned by hanging drapes into bedrooms.

Now Angela is a celebrity, flown to New York for interviews on the

morning talk shows and a message from the White House left at the school she was too busy to attend this week. Her mother has retained a lawyer to handle the flood of calls from television programs.

Fame has introduced some discord to the baby sitters' ranks. When Angela was interviewed at the pizza parlor, granting a reporter a scant 20 minutes before she had to pack for a plane trip to New York and an appearance on ABC's "Good Morning America," her friends kept cutting in, reminding her that she burned the food. And when she left, after hugging each friend in turn, they hastened to tell a reporter that she was getting all the credit, but had not done most of the work.

Yet all the teen-agers say they are delighted with their moment in the sun. Early this evening, they gathered at Mrs. Stefko's house, shushing each other as their pictures appeared on the local television news program. Mr. Hamler stayed on the telephone, answering calls from his beeper and contacting friends.

"Did you see me on TV?" he asked. "Wait a minute, I have to go. I've got a Washington number on my beeper. It's probably the President."

GS/CRASIO
should undo anyone
w/ this?

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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West Is Poised to Rearm Saddam

By KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN

When French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe meets Tariq Aziz, Saddam Hussein's personal emissary, in New York tonight, he will be delivering an important message of international support. As Mr. Juppe's personal spokesman explained in Paris prior to the meeting, France intends to support a plan Mr. Aziz has been quietly shopping around in Moscow and Beijing that will lead to a gradual lifting of the United Nations trade embargo on Iraq and to the resumption of Iraqi oil sales, perhaps within six months.

Most U.N. diplomats acknowledge that the embargo will be history in less than a year. Once sanctions are lifted, Iraq will return as a major oil exporter, giving Saddam the resources he needs to accomplish his top strategic objective: the rebuilding of his military machine.

Much has happened in the four years since the invasion of Kuwait, but Saddam and his Stalinist-style regime remain in power. Now Saddam is wooing former friends back into his embrace with a promise of mega-contracts and cheap oil supplies. The only immediate price he is asking: Support Iraq's bid against Washington to get the U.N. sanctions removed.

Already Russia, China and France have heeded Iraq's call. On July 9, just as Russian President Boris Yeltsin was preparing to ask for economic concessions from the G-7 leaders for his own country, his foreign minister was calling publicly for an easing of sanctions against Iraq. The Chinese and the French have been working hard behind the scenes to get the U.S. to relent.

Turkish Lobbying

Even Turkey, America's steadfast ally in the Gulf War, has lobbied hard for a partial lifting of sanctions so it can "flush" an Iraqi pipeline crossing its territory and resume trade between Iraq and Turkey's hard-hit southeastern border provinces. And Iraq has floated rumors recently that it is prepared to join the Middle East peace process with Israel—if Israel will use its extensive clout in Washington to lobby for an end to the U.N. sanctions.

Over the past year, Iraq has begun to cooperate with the U.N. Special Commission, which regularly sends teams of international inspectors to Iraq to ensure that it is no longer building weapons of mass destruction. But few believe Iraq's cooperation is sincere. Even Unscorn's executive chairman, Rolf Ekeus, is wary of Iraq's true intentions, and has insisted that the international community keep monitoring Iraqi industrial plants for years to come.

Let there be no mistake: Saddam's radical pan-Arab Baath Party is not preparing to abandon its dream of turning Iraq into the Prussia of the Mideast. Nor is Saddam ready to recognize the sovereignty and borders of Kuwait—which Baath Party leaders still call Iraq's "Nineteenth Province" in local broadcasts.

Sanctions are essential to preventing Saddam from resuming his nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. The U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Madeleine Albright, asserted in July: "We are convinced . . . that the cooperation we have seen to date will cease once Iraq is able to sell its oil on the world market." And yet, the international "death lobby"

that helped strengthen Saddam is making all the right moves to build him up again.

Over the past six months, Iraq has waged an intensive campaign to bring its former business partners to Amman, Jordan, and even to Baghdad, to discuss "future" contracts for the reconstruction of Iraq's oil industry and a wide range of industrial plants. Some of these companies have been fairly open about their rediscovered old friend.

The French oil firms Elf Aquitaine and CFP-Total have publicly acknowledged more than 40 meetings with Iraqi government representatives since the end of the Gulf War in March 1991. Tariq Aziz has found a powerful ally in the person of Charles Pasqua, France's Gaullist Interior

The international "death lobby" that helped strengthen Iraq's Saddam Hussein is making all the right moves to build him up again.

Minister. A senior adviser to Mr. Pasqua recently said that France had "made a mistake" by supporting the coalition forces against Saddam, and that "the time has come to return to Iraq, our natural ally in the Gulf."

After an ostensibly "private" visit by Mr. Aziz to Paris last October, France officially invited senior Iraqi oil officials to Paris in April, and inked a formal agreement to rebuild Iraq's Nahr Umar oil field in June. Later that month, a French delegation of 28 CEOs from major companies such as Alcatel-Alsthom, Schneider, Electricite de France, Renault and Citroen went to Baghdad to discuss building everything from chemical plants to automotive factories. Their principal interlocutor was Lt. Gen. Amer Rashid al Ubaidi, the head of Iraq's Military Industrialization Commission and Iraq's chief negotiator with the U.N. Special Commission.

France, of course, is not alone. In April, shortly after Italy sent some \$600 million of food to Iraq, the Arab-Italian Chamber of Commerce got into the act, sending a large delegation of Italian business leaders to Baghdad. Among them were representatives of Ansaldo GIE, the same company that, according to an April 1992 Italian Senate report, helped Saddam build "hot cells" for plutonium production at the Thuwaita nuclear weapons research center. Fiat, also mentioned as a nuclear supplier in the report, went along too.

One would have thought the Germans would be more circumspect, given the adverse publicity Germany received for having helped Iraq to modernize the Scud missiles fired against Israel and the allied troops in Saudi Arabia (not to mention Germany's prime role as a nuclear and chemical weapons supplier). But government officials in Bonn say German companies are getting into the act as well.

In 1993, the German government approved 130 licenses to sell \$275 million in "humanitarian" goods to Iraq. Over the past six months representatives of dozens of German companies have been spotted in Amman, meeting with Iraqi middlemen. They come from many of the same export powerhouses that helped build Iraq's nuclear, ballistic missile, and chemical weapons plants in the 1980s. They argue that they are merely "preparing the way" for business with Iraq once U.N. sanctions are lifted.

Ever since sanctions were imposed Saddam has tried to get around them. He has imported tanks from China and Russia, military spare parts from Bulgaria, and has secretly negotiated with French intermediaries in Switzerland to rebuild his Mirage jet fighters. A major French defense electronics company has maintained contacts through an Amman office.

On two occasions last year alone, allied warships intercepted cargo en route to Aqaba destined for Iraqi weapons programs. In June 1993, a shipment of chemicals needed in uranium enrichment was turned back, and in December a shipment of solid rocket fuel was seized. Many of the front companies established in the 1980s to feed Saddam's weapons programs with Western technology continue to operate in France, Monaco, Switzerland, Germany, Britain and the U.S., according to government investigators in Germany, the U.S. and France. The principal smuggling route runs through Jordan, despite increased efforts by the Jordanian government to put a stop to the traffic.

In the U.S., only two weeks ago, a jury in Richmond, Va., convicted a Jordanian national on 23 counts of violating the sanctions against Iraq. For the past three years, Al Abu Harb had made dozens of shipments of electronic gear to Iraq. Prosecutors suspect that Mr. Harb, whose family in Jordan operates a series of trading companies with ties to the Iraqi government, is only one of many Iraqi procurement agents operating in the U.S. Customs Service and Commerce Department officials say they are investigating dozens of companies believed to be involved in illegal shipments to Iraq.

Leaner and Meaner

Clearly, sanctions are hurting Saddam. With rampant unemployment and inflation now believed to be running at a stunning rate of 24,000% per year, the gap between rich and poor has never been greater. So serious has Iraq's economic dilemma become that Saddam this May took over the day-to-day task of running the government. But he has not succeeded in putting the economy back on track. Saddam desperately needs sanctions lifted before his economy collapses.

Even so, in certain respects, Saddam could be said to have won the war. While Iraq suffered great losses, and was forced to withdraw from Kuwait, the military has emerged as a leaner and meaner fighting machine. Already, Saddam has rebuilt much of his ground forces. In April, Iraqi troops launched a 10-day offensive smack in the middle of the southern no-fly zone, aimed at clearing out Shiite opposition fighters. The offensive may have been a condition of the oil deal with France, since the French oil companies had refused to return to southern Iraq unless Baghdad could guarantee their physical security.

The coalition that forced Saddam from Kuwait is faced with a choice: continue with sanctions until Saddam has been truly defeated, or lift them and declare Saddam the final victor of the Gulf War. If the Clinton administration wants to avoid facing off with a victorious Saddam, Washington had best keep up the pressure at the U.N. and use its influence with its allies to prevent them from once again building Saddam's war machine.

Mr. Timmerman, a former House Foreign Affairs Committee staffer, is the author of "The Death Lobby: How the West Armed Iraq" (Houghton Mifflin, 1991).



Tariq Aziz

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1994 3:30 PM

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARCIA L. HALE *MLH*
SUBJECT: INTERGOVERNMENTAL WEEKLY REPORT

Important Intergovernmental Meetings

- You met with Mayor Rudolph Giuliani on Sunday, September 24.
- Leon Panetta met with Mayor Victor Ashe on Monday, September 26. Mayor Ashe also met with Bob Rubin and some members of his staff on Tuesday regarding the Urban Policy Working Group. Our office is handling the follow up and will ensure that the mayors and state elected officials are included in the process as the working group develops policy recommendations over the next several months. We will be holding an initial meeting between members of the working group and staff members of the United States Conference of Mayors, the National League of Cities and the National Association of County Officials next week.
- Leon Panetta, Joan Baggett, Keith Mason and I met with Governor Evan Bayh. Governor Bayh will meet with you next week.
- Mack McLarty and I met with Mayor Freeman Bosley.

Unfunded Mandate Legislation

Leon Panetta has spoken with Senator Mitchell and urged that they adopt the Glenn-Kempthorne bill in the Senate except for the Dorgan private sector amendment. The state and local government organizations have been pushing its adoption in the House and Senate and expressed their sentiments in a letter to all Members of Congress.

Pat Griffin has spoken with Senator Harkin about the bill. He had previous reservations about supporting the bill because of organized labor considerations. Senator Nunn is planning to offer an amendment on paperwork reduction with Senator Glenn's consent. We have not taken a position on this amendment but Sally Katzen indicated that we are comfortable with it and Alice Rivlin has spoken with Senator Nunn about it.

In the House, Chairman Conyers has the support of Congressmen Clinger and Shays for a Glenn-Kempthorne version of a bill. However, the bill contains an additional "parity" provision attached to it which is going to be problematic for the House Rules Committee. Essentially, it applies the same type of rules that exist in the Senate for the House on this issue. Chairman Conyers is planning to mark up the bill on Monday if he is assured that there will not be any support for more extreme versions of the bill in committee.

As you know, this is a major legislative priority for the Governors and Mayors and we will continue to work with them on this issue.

*with
her
correspondence*

Immigration

Our office participated in a meeting with Chris Edley, Tom Epstein, Ron Klain, Seth Waxman, and John Angell to discuss Administration efforts in California regarding immigration issues, particularly progress on border enforcement.

Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)

We coordinated with Governor Chiles' office regarding the September 27 announcement of the opening of the OFAC office in Miami. The Governor's office put out a press release commending the Administration on its quick response to Governor Chiles' request to open this office.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR)

Attended the ACIR meeting on Tuesday, September 27. Prepared a memorandum for the Vice-President who spoke at this meeting on REGO.

Florida

Worked with OMB and Governor Chiles' office to find \$6 million to offset the costs of assisting Cuban refugees settling in south Florida. HHS will grant these funds this week.

Outreach to State Legislators

We are continuing to develop our list of key state legislators who are in leadership positions and have been helpful to the Administration. We are also consolidating our list with the database of state legislators created by Marsha Scott and Kevin O'Keefe.

"States that Couldn't Wait" Meeting

Met with Representative Charlene Rydell of Maine, the director of this group of health care leaders from the states that have passed health care reform legislation, to discuss the role of progressive states in health care reform. We discussed how progressive states can play a role in keeping the spotlight on the need for comprehensive national health care reform.

Weekly Fax

This week we faxed the Newsweek article by Jonathan Alter, "The Record Nobody Knows" to our IGA list of governors, legislators and mayors of major cities.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

September 16, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD W. RILEY

SUBJECT: DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM -- REPAYMENT PLANS AND
LOAN CONSOLIDATION

Corano/6 Spicy
When did we get 20 million?
That's the #
at four months?
B

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

We kicked off the Administration's new Federal Direct Student Loan Program (developed under the Student Loan Reform Act (P.L. 103-66)) as the first direct loans were issued on July 1, 1994, to college students for the 1994-95 academic year. Approximately \$1 billion in direct loans, or five percent of the new student loan volume, will be made at 104 schools during the program's first year, 1994-1995. By academic year 1998-99, direct loans will comprise at least 60 percent of total volume.

February 1995

In addition to borrowers obtaining direct loans through their schools, approximately 10 million borrowers presently in repayment (representing about \$50 billion of outstanding guaranteed student loans) are now eligible to refinance their loans by consolidating into the direct loan program. An additional four million borrowers who are now in school will be eligible to consolidate their loans in the future. The new repayment provisions are available to all direct loan borrowers.

The Federal Direct Consolidation Loan program allows borrowers to convert their guaranteed loans into direct loans to take advantage of the new repayment provisions, including a plan tailored to borrowers' income. Under this program, borrowers can obtain lower interest rates (in some cases), and make one payment for multiple loans.

In response to your request for more information about how these plans would work, I have set out below some of the key mechanics of the Federal Direct Student Loan Program with particular emphasis on the repayment options and consolidation, as well as an overview of constituency sentiment. I also outline a possible approach to phase-in implementation of loan consolidation so that the program is successful.

II. REPAYMENT PLANS UNDER THE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

A. Repayment Options

Under the direct loan program, borrowers may choose among four repayment plans, including a plan in which borrowers may pay their educational debt as a small percentage of their income. All student borrowers, regardless of whether they obtain direct loans while in school or by consolidating into the program, may choose between any of the four plans. Parent borrowers may not repay their loans under the income-contingent repayment plan, but may choose among any of the other repayment plans. All borrowers may change repayment plans at any time.

The four repayment plans are: (1) the Standard 10 year Plan; (2) Extended Plan -- up to 30 years; (3) Graduated Plan -- up to 30 years; and (4) Income-Contingent Plan -- up to 25 years.¹ These plans allow borrowers substantial choice in how to repay including the option of repaying over longer periods of time (up to 30 years), repaying as a percentage of income, or making small payments at the beginning of the repayment period and larger payments later in the repayment period (see Appendix A for sample repayment amounts for borrowers at various income and debt levels). If none of these repayment plans suits a borrower's exceptional

¹Under the income-contingent repayment plan, a borrower may repay his or her educational debt as a small percentage of his or her income. Borrowers will have two options. Under *Option 1*, borrowers will pay between 4 and 15 percent, as calculated according to the repayment formula, of their income each year for up to 25 years. Any principal and/or interest that the borrower fails to repay after 25 years is forgiven. The borrower's "payback rate," that is, the percentage of adjusted gross income (AGI) (and the AGI of the borrower's spouse, if applicable) that he or she repays, is calculated as follows. The payback rate equals 4 percent for the first \$1,000 of debt and increases at the rate of two-tenths of one percent (.02) for each additional \$1,000 borrowed. Thus, the amount of debt the borrower has accumulated at the time the repayment period begins is considered in the calculation of the repayment obligation. The payback rate is computed at the start of the repayment period and remains constant during the repayment period.

Although the minimum payback rate is 4 percent and the first dollar of a borrower's income figures in the repayment obligation calculation, a payment is not required under *Option 1*, if the computed monthly amount is less than \$25.00. Furthermore, the amount is reduced by \$7.00 for each non-spouse dependent, up to a total of five. In other words, *income-contingency will not require payments by many low-income borrowers*. Still, all borrowers in these circumstances will have the opportunity to make payments in order to limit interest accrual and minimize negative amortization.

Option 2, which limits monthly payments to a 12-year extended plan, ensures that middle and high-income borrowers will not be forced to repay their loans "too quickly." Under the prevailing interest rate (7 percent), the annual repayment obligation for a 12-year loan is about \$123 per \$1,000 borrowed. Thus, *Option 2* provides middle and high-income borrowers the opportunity to extend their repayment periods.

circumstances, the Department may establish an alternative repayment plan for that borrower on a case-by-case basis.

B. Constituency Sentiment

Despite fairly little publicity about the new repayment options and the benefits of consolidation, the Department has received thousands of calls from borrowers who are eager to consolidate into the Direct Loan Program and obtain extended and income contingent repayment. These borrowers, many of whom have large debts, are excited about the prospect of reducing their monthly payments. However, sentiment in the higher education community is mixed with respect to the direct loan repayment plans.

There is significant vocal opposition from some higher education associations about the repayment plans. Some believe that the Department is enticing students to make poor choices about repayment of their loans that will result in students stretching out their student loan payments for too many years. They believe that our borrowers are not sophisticated enough to understand the consequences of interest accrual. The associations believe that borrowers should not be permitted to extend the length of their repayment unless the Department substantially reduces the amount of interest that is accrued and capitalized.²

III. CONSOLIDATION: CONVERTING GUARANTEED LOANS INTO DIRECT LOANS

In order that existing borrowers obtain the advantages of direct loans, the authorizing statute provides borrowers a mechanism by which to convert their guaranteed loans into direct loans. These provisions allow guaranteed loan borrowers to benefit from the new repayment plans and permit borrowers to make a single monthly payment to a single entity (rather than making multiple payments to the current holders of each of the borrower's loans). Many

²In developing the parameters for all of the repayment plans, we obtained input from these associations through the negotiated rulemaking process and during numerous individual and group meetings. Although we adopted many of the suggestions raised by the associations, there is a basic philosophical difference between some of the associations and the Administration concerning the length of time needed for borrowers to repay their loans. The associations believe that the Department is giving middle-income borrowers too long to repay their loans under the income-contingent repayment plan and demanding payments that are too large from the "working poor." We do not know how many borrowers will choose the income-contingent repayment plan, but we estimate that up to 25 percent will choose this plan.

The current repayment plans are final for the first year of the Direct Loan Program (July 1994 through June 1995), but may be changed for the second year and subsequent years of the program. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking containing the repayment plans for the second and subsequent years of the program has been published and is open for comment until October 4. The Department will have an opportunity to reconsider whether to make changes to these plans before publishing a final rule by December 1.

borrowers will obtain a better interest rate by consolidating their loans,³ and the Federal government will receive a substantial budget savings from the consolidation of guaranteed loans into the Direct Loan Program. That savings will increase with each loan that is consolidated into the Direct Loan Program.

A. Borrowers Eligible for Consolidation

A student or parent borrower may obtain a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan if the borrower (1) has an outstanding balance on a Direct Loan or a Guaranteed Student Loan; *and* (2) is unable to obtain a consolidation loan from a private lender; *or* is unable to obtain a consolidation loan with income-sensitive repayment terms acceptable to the borrower *and* is eligible for the income-contingent repayment plan under the Direct Loan Program.⁴ Married borrowers may consolidate their loans jointly if at least one spouse is eligible for consolidation *and* both agree to be liable for the entire amount of the loan regardless of any future change in marital status.

B. Loans Eligible for Consolidation

Any loans made under the Direct Loan Program, the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFEL) (formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan Program), the Perkins Loan Program, or certain programs under the Department of Health and Human Services may be consolidated into a direct loan (*see* Appendix B for a complete list of loans eligible for consolidation). A borrower may consolidate multiple loans or may consolidate only one loan.

C. Timing: When Can Borrowers Consolidate Their Loans?

For the 1994-1995 school year, a borrower must be: (1) in the grace period; *or* (2) in repayment; *or* (3) in default, but have made satisfactory repayment arrangements (six timely and consecutive full monthly payments made before consolidating); *or* (4) in default, but have agreed to repay the consolidation loan under the income-contingent repayment plan. Beginning in the 1995-96 academic year, guaranteed student loan borrowers who attend a direct loan school may consolidate their loans while they are in school.

³The interest rate on a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan for students is a variable rate equal to the bond rate of 91-day Treasury bills plus 3.1 percentage points capped at 8.25 percent. Currently, the rate is approximately 7.43 percent (approximately 90 percent of outstanding student loans have fixed interest rates of 8 percent or higher).

⁴Private lenders are not permitted to offer an income-sensitive repayment plan that is comparable to the income-contingent repayment plan under the Direct Loan Program, because there is no loan forgiveness under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Accordingly, this provision provides to any student borrower the opportunity to consolidate a guaranteed loan into a Federal Direct Consolidation Loan.

D. Implementation of Consolidation

The Department is permitted by statute to implement the program at any time. There are risks, however, in implementing the program too quickly. That is, there is potentially a great demand for Federal Direct Consolidation Loans but presently, the Department lacks the capacity to process the entire potential loan volume. It should also be noted that efforts to encourage consolidation into direct loans will impact the current Guaranteed Student Loan Program. If too many borrowers leave the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, guaranty agencies may fail and lenders may stop making student loans. In that event, the Department must be prepared to provide loan capital to additional borrowers if the Guaranteed Student Loan Program collapses as a result of borrowers consolidating into direct loans.

To handle the volume of loan applications we expect, the Department could phase-in consolidation until we are sure of the Department's capacity to handle large volumes of loans. One phase-in option that we are considering is to provide loan consolidation on a first-come, first-serve basis with a five percent cap on outstanding loan volume currently in repayment. The five percent limit, which would mirror the five percent limit on new direct loan volume this year, could result in \$2.5 billion of loan consolidation for an estimated 500,000 borrowers.

Under this option, the Department would begin to test implementation of the new program next month on the almost 7,000 borrowers who have already called the Department and asked for information on how to consolidate their loans and obtain new repayment provisions. As of November 1, the Department would process applications on a first-come, first-serve basis. Any excess demand for consolidation above the five percent limit would be handled next year, also on a first-come, first-serve basis. We would examine the first year's performance before setting limits for the second year.

E. Constituency Sentiment

The banking community, many schools, and the organizations that represent them, are concerned that widespread availability of Federal Direct Consolidation Loans will encourage too many borrowers to consolidate their loans out of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program before the Department is prepared to handle the entire loan volume. They fear that lenders and guaranty agencies will discontinue their participation in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program before the direct loan program is fully implemented, and that loan money will not be available for eligible students.

IV. CONCLUSION

Currently, the Department is assessing further the option to phase-in loan consolidation on a first-come, first-serve basis with a cap on outstanding loan volume. We are also improving our customer inquiry center and preparing our operators to handle a large volume of calls about the direct loan program. We will continue to address the question of how quickly the Department can implement the new program, considering the Department's capacity, the importance of not destabilizing the FFEL and direct loan programs, and the absolute necessity that the program succeed.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1994

94 SEP 26 P7:10

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARCIA L. HALE *MLH*

SUBJECT: INTERGOVERNMENTAL WEEKLY REPORT

Important Intergovernmental Meetings

- You met with **Mayor Hector Luis Acevedo of San Juan** on Wednesday, September 21. The Mayor was pleased with his meeting and expressed this in his comments to the press.
- The **U.S. Conference of Mayors** convened an Executive Committee Meeting on Friday, September 23 and Saturday, September 24 in Knoxville, Tennessee. I attended the reception and dinner held at Mayor Ashe's home on Friday.
- Leon Panetta met with **Mayor Richard Riordan** on September 20. The Mayor expressed his interest in your support for full funding for the Alameda Corridor Transportation Project. He is also working to gain support for legislation granting the Secretary of Transportation waiver authority so Los Angeles can collect a fuel flowage fee.

*Call me
re these*
Welfare Reform Waivers

Our office met with HHS, OMB, and WH Domestic Policy officials to review the status of pending Welfare Reform Waiver applications. Waivers are pending in the following states: Michigan, Maryland, California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. A waiver for Oregon was approved and announced on September 19.

Florida - OFAC

Communicated the Chief of Staff's decision to approve the opening of a Foreign Assets Control branch in Miami to Governor Chiles' office. The Governor's office will send out a press release next week commending the Administration on its response to Governor Chiles' request to open this office.

Safe Drinking Water

Coordinated communications between EPA officials and representatives of state and local organizations regarding their concerns about the Safe Drinking Water bill which was pending in the House Energy and Commerce Committee. After extensive negotiations among EPA officials, committee staff and state and local representatives, the state and local organizations, including the National Governors' Association, expressed their support for passage of the bill this year. (The NGA sent a letter formally communicating this message to Chairman Dingell the day after the committee passed the revised version of the bill on September 20.)

Unfunded Mandates

As a result of meetings the Vice-President, Chief of Staff and you had with the U.S. Conference of Mayors last week and other discussions Intergovernmental Affairs has had with state and local groups (National Governors' Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National Association of Counties, National League of Cities, and U.S. Conference of Mayors), a letter from these groups was sent to Congressmen Conyers and Clinger urging them to approve the mandate relief bill that has been developed in conjunction with the Administration.

Immigration

1. Our office coordinated with INS, Political Affairs, and John Emerson the draft of the Attorney General's response to Governor Wilson's letter requesting the President declare the existence of an immigration emergency in California. The Attorney General's response was sent to Governor Wilson on the same date that the letter was received from the Governor.
2. Our office also met with OMB and Department of Justice officials to discuss requirements of the Immigration Emergency Fund and the status of the applications associated with this fund pending with the Justice Department.
3. Our office met with Governor Chiles' Chief of Staff and D.C. representative to discuss their immigration issues with respect to the Immigration Emergency Fund and the Governor's request for additional federal assistance associated with last month's Cuban Refugee situation. It is our understanding that OMB is very close to providing some level of resources to Florida in response to the Governor's request.

Southeast Flood

In conjunction with Cabinet Affairs, we convened a meeting with all of the agencies that are providing recovery assistance for the Southeastern Floods. A separate report on these relief efforts will be provided by Intergovernmental and Cabinet Affairs.

Health care reform

The state health care leaders that comprise the group of "the states that couldn't wait" on health reform met this week in Oregon to discuss the impact of Congressional failure to enact comprehensive national reform this year. The group is scheduling a press conference next week and our office will work with them on message coordination.

American Indian Tribal Activities

1. Our office continued its briefings on the empowerment zone legislation as it relates to Native Americans. This week we met with Native Americans from the midwest, northwest, United Southern and Eastern Tribes. Tribal representatives were briefed by officials from Domestic Policy, Office of Management and Budget and the Treasury Department.
2. Our office coordinated a meeting on education issues with the National Congress of American Indians and the Native American Council on Indian Education.
3. Coordinated a meeting with the Hopi tribal leaders, Legislative Affairs, and Presidential Personnel on the Hopi-Navajo Relocation Commissioner appointment.

National School Board Association

Our office met with representatives of the National School Board Association regarding issues of concern to them. They expressed an interest in meeting with you.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 19, 1994

94 SEP 22 All : 45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JODIE TORKELSON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Promotion Recommendation Form

I. ACTION FORCING EVENT

Air Force regulations require a Promotion Recommendation Form (AF Form 709) be accomplished for all officers once they become eligible for promotion. Major Darren W. McDew is eligible for early promotion to Lieutenant Colonel. As Major McDew's designated senior rater, you should make an overall promotion recommendation.

II. ANALYSIS

Darren has excelled in every assignment during his Air Force career. In each capacity, he has demonstrated outstanding abilities, sound judgment, and tremendous potential for future advancement. As your Air Force Aide, Darren is not only an outstanding representative of the Air Force and the White House, but most importantly, he represents you with distinction. I am very confident that Darren will continue to perform in this manner and is deserving of your recommendation for promotion.

III. RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached Air Force form 709 in "block X" and make an overall promotion recommendation of "Definitely Promote" in "block IX." Handwritten comments are welcomed, if desired, in "block IV" of the Promotion Recommendation Form.

IV. DECISION

☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove
☐ Approve as Amended ☐ No Action

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	re: AF Form 709 (1 page)	09/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 4891

FOLDER TITLE:

October 1-8, 1994 [2]

2018-0662-S

rs3106

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 10/3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1994

94 SEP 23 P4:07

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARK GEARAN *mg*
SUBJECT: Surrogates for Midterm Elections

Leon Panetta and I have agreed that we deploy the following spokespersons on television to talk about the congressional elections:

Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Senator Bob Graham, DSCC
Congressman Vic Fazio, DCCC
Governor Evan Bayh, DGA
Chairman David Wilhelm
Tony Coelho
Senator Tom Daschle
Senator David Pryor
Senator Patty Murray
Governor Howard Dean
Bob Squier
Ann Lewis
Celinda Lake
Tom Downey
Secretary Ron Brown (checking with DNC)
Secretary Henry Cisneros (provided local story cools off)

Bumper?
Pickens?
Archer?
Good
up with
Bu

We plan to bring some of these people to the White House for political briefings in the coming week.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

94 SEP 27 P5:14

SEPTEMBER 27, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MACK McLARTY

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF ITEMS ATTACHED

Thank

- Letter from **Gary Smith** requesting interview with you by Katie Couric during the American Bankers Convention, Saturday, October 8.
- Copy of exchange of notes with **Walter Hussman** regarding two favorable editorials in a row in the Democrat Gazette.
- Copy of note from **Jerry Pearlman** of Zenith which indicates that we are beginning to achieve the level of outreach we discussed.
- Note from **Mort Zuckerman** thanking me for taking him to lunch.
- Note from **Congressman Sonny Montgomery** thanking me for stopping by reception.
- Copy of article by **Daniel Yankelovich** regarding health care and polling data.
- Note from **Sandy Grieve** thanking me for speaking to the Minnesota Business Partnership in St. Paul.

10/3 Kumeki - Per our
THE WHITE HOUSE conversation
WASHINGTON

Paul
Pss send us a copy of your
response.

Paul -

Since this is
regarding the enterprise
zones, should it be
forwarded to Council of
Economic Advisors?

Please forward to
whomever you deem
appropriate.

Kelly



156 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1123, New York NY 10010, Tel: 212-645-3660 Fax: 212-645-65

*a -
Any ideas
how to handle?*

September 22, 1994

Nancy Herneich
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Scheduling and Appointments
First Floor, West Wing
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Herneich,

It was a pleasure to meet you briefly following the meeting President Clinton and Vice President Gore held with the business delegation prior to our trip with Commerce Secretary Ronald Brown to China.

After the meeting I mentioned to the President that I was a part of a group working to bring jobs into Newark, N.J. an economically depressed area. He invited me to send information about the project to him.

Right now, Newark is being considered for an enterprise zone. When President Clinton was asking how the health bill could be passed, we mentioned credits or incentives given to businesses who either hired people on the welfare rolls (as we plan to do) or people who had no insurance prior to their employment - again as our plan involves.

Please review this proposal "Win - Win" which is unique in several ways. First it involves a non-profit community organization, a college and the nations largest Minority owned toy company, Olmec Toys, Inc. Second, the goal is to hire at least 300 low-skilled employees within five years. Third, it locates a warehouse in an economically depressed area.

We think it important for the President to see a clearly thought out and targeted plan that can be accomplished. We are also asking his support in Newark's bid to become an economic zone. As one of the nation's poorest cities, it would be a plus in private enterprises' efforts to revive it.

Thank you for your attention to this. I would appreciate any discussion you would like to have regarding this.

You may reach me at (212) 645-3660.

Yours Truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Yla Eason', written over a horizontal line.

Yla Eason
President

cc: Secretary Ronald Brown

- September 1994

PROJECT WIN-WIN
Briefing Document

THE PROJECT

Olmec Toys, Inc., The New Community Corporation (NCC) and Bloomfield College (BC) formed an alliance to develop a program and facility that will support small business enterprises within the Newark urban area. The facility is planned within or adjacent to the City of Newark, and will thus create new jobs and economic stimulation within this economically disenfranchised region.

The major components of Win-Win are:

- Warehousing
- Telemarketing
- Light Assembly
- Urban Market Research
- On-Site Child Care

The facility will house anywhere from five to twelve business operations and will be able to assist an additional ten to twenty small entrepreneurs with office functions in an "incubator" environment. The facility will contain approximately 100,000 to 150,000 square feet of space. Depending upon the nature of the business operations placed within the facility, project Win-Win can provide upwards of 300 permanent jobs.

A portion of the facility will be arranged as a business "incubator" providing common access to warehousing space, security, shipping and receiving, inventory management, telemarketing, order processing and fulfillment, telephone answering, copying and fax machines, conference and showroom space.

New Community and Bloomfield College will develop the facility that will provide appropriate space for offices, warehousing, telemarketing and light assembly. Bloomfield College, through its Business Department and Materials Management program will assist New Community in the design and development of a business assistance program. Together, Bloomfield College and NCC will provide access to information, capital, trained personnel, facilities and established systems to support the entrepreneurial one-person business as well as the established multi-million dollar firm.

NCC has experience in child care and will manage that portion of the project.

Project Win-Win will provide internships and jobs for the college's students. Bloomfield College will also use Win-Win to start an "Urban Research Institute" which would market custom designed market research to corporations. The institute's market niche would be research among African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos. There is likely a large market for this type of research. Nearly all major companies have a new interest in understanding non-white Americans given 1990

census data which showed disproportionately greater growth for non-whites than whites will into the next century.

The Urban Research Institute would be managed by Bloomfield College. The analyst/facilitators would be BC students under faculty direction. The institute would provide focus groups as well as telephone and in-person interviews.

Olmec Toys, Inc. will be the lead tenant. Win-Win is expected to be operational in the second quarter of 1995.

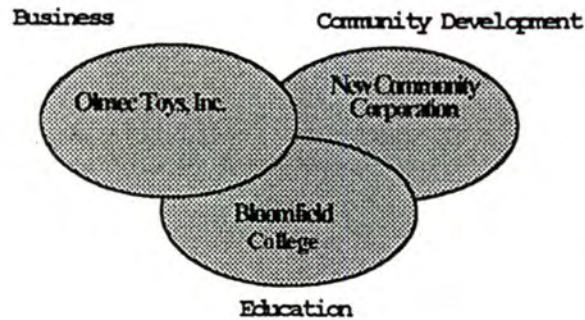
BENEFITS

Win-Win will improve the quality of life and revitalization of an economically deprived area, provide needed jobs, training and internships for students and the community; and, opens doors for new entrepreneurs through the "incubator program".

Benefits will be further enhanced should the NCC proposal for an empowerment zone be approved. Credits will lower participating companies wage expenses, attracting even more participants. More light assembly and possibly manufacturing will be encouraged because companies can better compete with imported goods through lower costs. More job training will be available through grants further enhancing workforce skills. NCC is already committed to training and placing welfare recipients. Enterprise zone development and Win-Win go hand-in-hand with that commitment.

PROJECT WIN-WIN
Briefing Document

ALLIANCE MEMBER PROFILES



Olmec Toys, Inc.

Olmec Toys, Inc. was established in 1985 by Yla Eason, an African American woman with a Harvard MBA. Olmec's mission is to create and market ethnically correct toys to provide positive images for ethnic youth. Olmec's goal is to become the market leader in selected toy industry categories with ethnic toys that:

- a) foster self esteem;
- b) promote positive role models;
- c) popularize African American and Hispanic cultures;
- d) are non-racist; and,
- e) are non-sexist.

Growth of ethnic market population segments underlie Olmec's own significant growth. From 1980 to 1990, every segment of the non-white population grew faster than the white population. Census data projects that the US white population will continue to decline as a percent of the total US population far into the future.

The company markets 35 different fashion, toddler and baby dolls along with boys action figures. Olmec's first toy, Sun-Man, was created when Ms. Eason's son voiced concern that he could not be a super hero because there were no black super heroes he could emulate. Olmec Toys, Inc. is the oldest ethnically correct toy company which was founded and managed by ethnic market experts. Olmec is recognized as the ethnic toy market leader by the toy industry. Their

dolls can be found at Toys 'R' Us, Wal-Mart Stores, Kaybee Toys, K-Mart, Target Stores and other retailers across the country. This year's revenues will top \$4 million.

Olmec will be Win-Win's anchor tenant.

New Community Corporation

New Community Corporation is the largest non profit housing corporation in New Jersey. Since its creation in 1968 it has been a major contributor to the renaissance and revitalization of Newark. New community's mission is to improve the quality of life of the people of Newark to reflect individual dignity and personal achievement. New Community seeks to fulfill its mission by providing dignified, affordable housing; a safe, secure neighborhood; quality health and day care; creative education programs; social services; and neighborhood economic opportunities.

New Community serves the community through a "cooperative network". It is involved in the housing corporation and many additional activities, some of which include Babyland Nursery, St. Rose of Lima School, a health care center with medical group practice, a community newspaper, neighborhood social services programs, a youth activity and development program, nutrition and food services, a family violence counseling and shelter program, etc.

New Community has either built or rehabilitated eleven major housing developments in Newark and one in Jersey City. NCC provides a full range of services to each of its developments, including property management, maintenance, security and social services.

Responding to the need for commercial development in central Newark, NCC tackled its first commercial venture -- the transformation of an historic old landmark church into St. Joseph Plaza, an elegant, modern office and recreation complex. New Community is responsible for construction of the Neighborhood Shopping Center, a supermarket complex on South Orange Avenue that opened to the public in July 1990. Within the center, four businesses are owned and operated by NCC. These include a Dunkin Donuts franchise, a 5300 sq. ft. food court, a mailbox shop and a print shop. In addition, the shopping center has a 45,000 sq. ft. Pathmark supermarket, operated as a joint venture between New Community and Supermarkets General. NCC also operates a fashion center in central Newark and anticipates further economic development projects in the Newark Central Ward including a job training center and a community development bank.

Bloomfield College

Bloomfield College is a 125 year old four-year liberal arts college dedicated to preparing students to function at the peak of their potential in a multiracial, multicultural society. The college is committed to enabling students, particularly those who have traditionally been excluded from higher education, to realize their intellectual and personal goals through a liberal

arts education. Over half of the student population is African American, Black, Hispanic or Latino. Many are the first in their families to attend college. The College provides an array of support services including mentoring, a male student support program and peer counseling.

While a Bloomfield College education is rooted in the liberal art, it offers degree programs in the humanities, business, computing, nursing and pre-chiropractic and the sciences. The College is one of a handful in the country offering both a certificate and degree concentration in materials management.

Bloomfield College is part of the Association of American Colleges and Universities multi-year initiative: "American Commitments: Diversity, Democracy and Liberal Learning." The initiative provides national leadership in one of the most significant issues in higher education today: how historic and contemporary diversity in the United States will shape our thinking, our campuses and our nation's civic covenant. Bloomfield College is one of twenty resource institutions chosen nationwide for the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AACU) initiative: "Teaching Diversity and Diversifying Teaching." Bloomfield is serving as a model and mentor to institutions designing curricula that are inclusive and that address the intellectual, affective, and conflictual dimensions of diversity that arise in courses and student interactions.

Bloomfield College is one of nine institutions selected nationwide to participate in the Ford Foundation Diversity Initiative. The Ford Foundation is also supporting the development of a prototype of "Network America" -- a graphically enhanced, user friendly, interactive computer catalog designed to collect and disseminate information on all diversity projects funded by foundations. Bloomfield College has been selected to be the first institution to go onto "Network America."

As part of project Win-Win, Bloomfield College will assist in the design and development of the facility using their materials management resources and development of a business assistance program. Further, Project Win-Win will provide internships and jobs for the college's diverse student population.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: Oct. 3, 1994

NOTE FOR: Harold Ickes

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

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

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

cc:

Shades of Gray

Whites, Blacks Agree
 On Problems; the Issue
 Is How to Solve Them

New Poll Shows Races Worry
 About Crime and Values,
 Disagree on Government
 A Surprise on Integration

By GERALD F. SEIB
 And JOE DAVIDSON

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
 SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — Bill Nabors, a
 black real-estate agent, looks at race rela-
 tions in this racially mixed Detroit suburb
 and sees superficial agreements masking
 substantial rifts.

Blacks and whites, he says, cite the
 same social problems: crime, poor educa-
 tion, imperiled sanctity of the home and
 family. But agreement breaks down just
 below that surface. "Everybody dreams
 the same American dream, but there are
 major differences," says Mr. Nabors, a
 past president of the South Oakland
 County branch of the National Association
 for the Advancement of Colored People.

That, in fact, is precisely the picture
 that emerges from a Wall Street Jour-
 nal/NBC News poll on black and white
 America. At a time when the O.J. Simpson
 murder trial has revived painful questions
 of race relations, the new survey presents
 a picture of an America in which blacks
 and whites agree, at least superficially, on
 much: the importance of the crime prob-
 lem, a sense that some but not nearly
 enough progress has been made in race
 relations in recent years and a feeling that
 integration as a goal isn't as important as
 it once was.

Values Take Priority

The survey suggests that blacks may be
 more inclined than whites to agree with the
 likes of Republicans William Bennett and
 Dan Quayle on the severity of some social
 problems. More blacks than whites say
 that the quality of public schools and the
 phenomenon of children being raised in
 single-parent households are very serious
 problems. The two races are about even —
 74% of blacks and 70% of whites — in citing
 welfare dependency as a particularly seri-
 ous problem, according to the survey,
 conducted by Democratic pollster Peter
 Hart and Republican Robert Teeter.

What's Next

Business and Finance

INVESTORS SLOWED their buying
 of stock mutual funds in September,
 after making big purchases in August.
 Stock-fund inflows jumped 53% to \$14.1
 billion in August. But investors, wor-
 ried about inflation and interest rates,
 pulled back this month, industry exec-
 utives said. Meanwhile, the with-
 drawal from bond funds continues.

(Article on Page C1)

The U.S. sought to ease fears about
 a possible trade war with Japan, as
 Treasury Secretary Bentsen said he
 didn't expect the U.S. to levy broad
 sanctions if current trade talks fail.

(Article on Page A3)

News Corp.'s Fox Television, its
 ratings barely improved over last
 year, is expected to announce today it
 is replacing the president of its enter-
 tainment division, Sandy Grushow.

(Article on Page A3)

Clinton vowed to bring the Senate
 back after fall elections to vote on the
 world trade pact if Sen. Ernest Holl-
 ings blocks a vote before then.

(Article on Page A3)

NationsBank is exploring a possi-
 ble bid for ITT Financial, according to
 people familiar with the situation. The
 acquisition of the ITT subsidiary
 would help NationsBank in its expan-
 sion into nonbank finance operations.

(Article on Page A4)

Walt Disney said it will relocate its
 planned historically themed park to a
 'less controversial' site in Virginia, re-
 sponding to widespread criticism that
 the proposed site is too near the Man-
 assas Civil War battlefield.

(Article on Page A3)

Durable-goods orders rose 6% in
 August, another sign that the economy
 is still expanding briskly. The rise was
 the largest since December 1992 and
 the 11th in the past 13 months.

World economic output will expand
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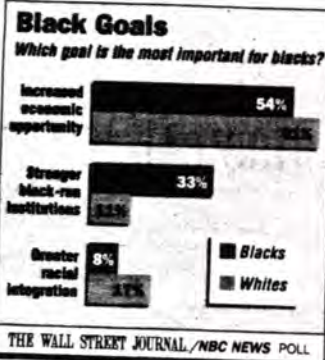
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But there is a big gap on the approach society should take toward solving such problems. By significant margins, blacks feel that government should play a substantial role in attacking the economic distress they view as the root of society's problems. Whites are more likely to see the nation's problems as based in moral decline, and to see a far lesser role for government in solving most of those problems.

A majority of blacks, 53%, say the country's social and economic problems



are mainly the result of financial pressures on families. By contrast, a majority of whites, 58%, say those problems are mainly the result of a decline in moral values. (The lowest-income whites are somewhat more inclined to cite financial pressures rather than moral values as the cause of social problems, but still cite that reason less often than blacks do.) And whereas 30 years ago black activism was focused intensely on integrating society, blacks today seem less convinced than whites that their basic problems will be solved simply through more integration.

The Government Role

And to the extent that whites make presumptions about what blacks want government to do, they may have it wrong. Blacks don't seem to want the government to create programs; asked to pick among several possible causes for continuing poverty in America's cities, just 7% cited a lack of government funding and programs. Instead, blacks tend to say the government is responsible for creating jobs and other economic opportunities.

At the same time, the Simpson murder case isn't only renewing racial debates, it is emphasizing a substantial black-white disagreement on another major issue: the fairness of the American legal system.

There is disagreement between blacks and whites on Mr. Simpson himself; just 13% of blacks say he is guilty, while 48% of whites believe he is. It is clear that the disagreement transcends the Simpson case. A substantial majority of blacks, 62%, say the country needs to go further in extending legal rights to blacks, while just 12% of whites feel that way. There also is significant disagreement between the races on the U.S. role in Haiti, a country with a largely black population. Among whites, 58% say the U.S. "should have stayed out," while just 35% of blacks feel that way.

The sentiments among black and white
Please Turn to Page A6, Column 3

the growth rate of the first three years of the decade, the IMF predicted.

(Articles on Page A2)

GM closed two assembly plants because of parts shortages caused by a strike at its Flint, Mich., plant. GM insiders and analysts expect the company to settle the strike within days.

(Article on Page A2)

Southwest Airlines cut prices for tickets bought a day ahead to as low as \$24 one way and reinstituted the ultra-cheap 21-day advance-purchase fare.

(Article on Page B3)

James River plans to shed its printing-supply business and possibly its packaging business in a bid to focus on its consumer-paper operations, reduce debt and improve profitability.

(Article on Page B4)

United Parcel Service is launching a premium service to guarantee delivery of packages and letters by 8:30 a.m., two hours ahead of the current earliest delivery guarantees of UPS, Federal Express and other carriers.

(Article on Page A4)

National Medical, which is in talks to acquire two big hospital chains, didn't unveil any acquisition plans at its annual meeting, but said it "is in discussions with a number of parties regarding a variety of options."

(Article on Page B2)

Markets—

Stocks: Volume 329,648,020 shares. Dow Jones industrials 3878.18, up 15.14; transportation 1502.86, up 4.60; utilities 178.75, up 1.05.

Bonds: Lehman Brothers Treasury index 5008.72, up 16.97.

Commodities: Oil \$17.68 a barrel, up 13 cents. Dow Jones futures index 154.64, off 1.15; spot index 149.42, off 0.68.

Dollar: 98.80 yen, up 0.68; 1.5522 marks, up 0.0094.

dian government ordered the urgent import of antibiotics to treat victims of the pneumonic plague. (Article on Page B10)

Blacks and whites disagree on what society should do in order to solve the nation's problems, according to a new Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll. Blacks feel that financial pressure on families is the main cause of society's ills, while whites see moral decline as the primary factor. (Article in Column 1)

NATO should respond "with compelling force," not just tit-for-tat, against Bosnian Serb aggressors, Defense Secretary Perry said. Arriving in Spain for a meeting of NATO defense chiefs, he said he is hoping to persuade other nations to support wider use of air power to respond to any Serb attacks on peacekeepers or Muslim safe havens.

Electricity, gas and water were restored to most of Sarajevo after a two-week cutoff by Serb forces, but gunfire increased in the Bosnian capital and Serbs continued to limit the movement of U.N. soldiers. One U.N. source said the Serbs were making unacceptable demands that could keep the city's airport closed indefinitely.

China's ruling Communist Party ended a high-level session with calls to improve party discipline and the quality of its leadership. The conservative tone of the meeting reflected concern about maintaining stability and shoring up the party's position prior to the death of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, 90. (Article on Page A9)

Israeli officials said they regarded some Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank as part of Israel and would continue building in them despite Palestinian objections. Prime Minister Rabin, who curbed construction in occupied lands two years ago, has approved new housing at one West Bank settlement, the officials said.

Colombian security forces seized a radar-guided, minisubmarine capable of smuggling three tons of narcotics out of the country, officials said. They disclosed that the sub was the second to be found in less than a year and appeared to be part of a new flotilla of drug vessels. No drugs were inside the craft, which was seized last week.

FRANCISCO.

Knowingly ignoring information about the cause of Elvis's death could be considered a misdemeanor and used as grounds for ousting the medical examiner — something Dr. Smith has been trying to do for years. A 1960s civil-rights activist and later a county commissioner, the 73-year-old dentist contends that throughout his career, the medical examiner has absolved the police of responsibility in some cases in which black suspects died in custody. Dr. Francisco didn't respond to several interview requests. Dr. Smith acknowledges that he can't recall most details of the cases, but says, "The autopsy verdicts were so ridiculous as to be really absurd."

Dr. Smith's earlier grievances about Dr. Francisco's integrity attracted only passing attention. But the death of Elvis Presley gave the dentist a national stage, magnifying the pressure on local officials to investigate Dr. Francisco, who has held his post since 1961. Prodded by Dr. Smith's crusade, the state this summer resurrected the Presley case.

Some Memphians consider the matter a foolish obsession. Other than Dr. Smith, "I don't think anybody really cares at this point," says Clair Vander Schaaf, a member of the county commission. Dr. Smith is simply using Elvis "because he was such a well-known person," contends Jean Donovan, an Elvis fan whose daughter lives in a house once owned by the singer.

Within hours of Elvis's death, the spotlight hit Memphis. At a press conference that night in August 1977, Dr. Francisco announced that the singer had died from an irregular heartbeat. Though that may not have been the whole story, it wasn't incorrect, either: "When anyone dies, their heartbeat is irregular — it stops," observes John Pierotti, the Shelby County district attorney general.

Several months later, Dr. Francisco offered a bit more detail when he signed a death certificate citing hypertensive heart disease, with narrowing of the arteries as a contributing factor.

This benign explanation appeared to satisfy Presley disciples, eager to put the best spin possible on the King's final days. But some awkward questions have been

Please Turn to Page A4, Column 4

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POLITICS & POLICY: Dangers mount for federal investigators, A14.

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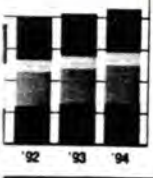
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Shades of Gray: Blacks and Whites Agree on Problems, Not Solutions

Continued From First Page

Americans are the subject of much speculation this fall, as a high-profile trial gets under way, as Jesse Jackson talks vaguely of running as an independent presidential candidate in 1996, as Republicans speculate about the political future of former joint chiefs chairman Colin Powell and as the NAACP falls prey to internal feuding. To gauge the sentiments of both races, the Journal/NBC News poll questioned large samplings from both races, and supplemented the poll findings with random interviews with people of both races here in the Detroit area.

Blacks and whites seem in unison in believing that there has been some progress in race relations in recent years, but not enough to leave most people satisfied. "I don't view people as black or white," says Clarice Huckstep, a black who has worked with needy children in Detroit. "I detest it when they write 'white community' or 'black community.'" Echoes Larry Gillis, a white 35-year-old insurance company service consultant: "We're beginning to look at problems similarly because our social and economic backgrounds are getting more similar. But I still think there is a disparity."

In the survey, 65% of whites and 70% of blacks agreed that there has been some or a lot of progress in easing racial tensions in the past 10 years.

The one area in which there seems to be a striking convergence is in what politicians call social values. Wendell Allen, 46, a black retired clerk in Detroit, blames "the breakdown in the church and the breakdown in the family and the real loss of values" as the source of America's social problems. Some people have become "career" welfare recipients, he complains, sounding like a GOP candidate. "I'm not a Republican," he adds quickly, "but I do believe in self-help."

Convergence on Crime

Blacks and whites were in virtual agreement on the severity of problems of drugs and violent crime, with 97% of blacks calling violent crime a very serious or most serious problem, while 92% of whites did so. And while 37% of whites rated the phenomenon of children being raised in single-parent households as a very serious or most serious problem, 55% of blacks said it was.

But the convergence of views breaks down on questions about economics, and

How Poll Was Conducted

The Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll was based on nationwide telephone interviews of 1,005 adults, including an oversample of 250 black respondents, conducted Saturday through Tuesday by the polling organizations of Peter Hart and Robert Teeter.

The sample was drawn from 315 randomly selected geographic points in the continental U.S. Each region was represented in proportion to its population. Households were selected by a method that gave all telephone numbers, listed and unlisted, an equal chance of being included.

One adult, 18 years or older, was selected from each household by a procedure to provide the correct number of male and female respondents.

Chances are 19 of 20 that if all adults with telephones in the U.S. had been surveyed, the finding would differ from these poll results by no more than 2.8 percentage points in either direction. A limited number of questions were asked of half the sample; for these, the margin of error was 3.6 points. The margin for any subgroup would depend on that group's size.

there are hints of new thinking all around on the fundamental question of integration. There are few better places to explore those particular issues than here.

Southfield is a city of broad lawns and wide driveways in front of ranch and split-level houses with family rooms and decks out back. Condominium and apartment rental units with ample parking line many of the main thoroughfares.

Though Southfield and Detroit share a border, it is their differences that set them apart. Southfield is neither poor nor racially segregated. Median family income here in 1989 was \$49,718, more than twice the \$22,566 Detroit figure. According to the 1990 census, Southfield is 29.1% black, though Mr. Nabors, the real-estate agent, believes it is more like 45%.

Even at 29%, the percentage of Southfield's population that is black jumped since 1980, when it was just over 10%. During the 1960s, many whites who fled increasingly black Detroit neighborhoods landed in Southfield. Now the children of those blacks who integrated once-white Detroit communities are moving here.

And here one gets a sense of the trend found in the poll, that blacks are more inclined to see government action on the jobs front as the way to address America's social problems. Della Simmons, a 33-year-old black owner of a temporary employment agency, declares that "employment is the big issue the government needs to be dealing with."

'Cut Welfare'

Income, she argues, is the main factor in determining how blacks and whites view issues. "I've had it up to here with civil rights," she adds, drawing her hand across her throat. "No one is addressing the human-rights issue." She defines civil rights as political issues, such as voting. Human rights, she says, have more to do with economic issues, such as employment and retraining. As for social problems, she says one step forward would be to "totally cut away the welfare system. That system is just a safety net."

In the Journal/NBC News survey, blacks clearly showed their belief that government has to play a role in creating jobs. Asked which institution - government, business, community groups or individuals - has the greatest responsibility for creating jobs and strengthening the economy, a solid 67% of blacks cited the government. That sentiment was more pronounced among lower-income blacks, but only slightly so. Among blacks making under \$30,000 a year, 71% cited government, while 60% of those making more than \$30,000 did so.

Across the board, whites were less inclined to cite government's responsibility. Just 41% cited government as the institution with the greatest responsibility for creating jobs and economic strength, while 37% named the business community. Even among the poorest whites, only about half cited the government's responsibility, well below the 71% of poorer blacks who cited government's responsibility.

In dealing with inner-city problems in particular, blacks are more likely to see the need for government intervention, while whites think private initiatives are more useful. Among blacks, 68% called for a greater emphasis on government spending on education and training programs for the inner cities, while just 36% of whites thought those were the right areas for emphasis. A majority of whites said the better option would be to emphasize "private initiative and personal responsibility by people living in the inner cities."

Rethinking Integration

As blacks and whites ponder the persistence of America's social problems, they seem to agree that broader integration of American society is an important goal. But

America in Black and White in 1994

BLACKS AND WHITES GENERALLY AGREE ON A NUMBER OF MATTERS:	WHITES	BLACKS
The U.S. has made some or a lot of progress in easing black-white tensions in the past 10 years	65%	70%
Racial integration has been good for society	70	65
Blacks are more likely than whites to face racial discrimination	69	68
BLACKS AND WHITES DIFFER ON OTHER MATTERS:		
The country needs to do more to extend legal rights to blacks	12%	62%
America's social and economic problems result mainly from:		
A decline in moral values	58	32
Or financial pressures and strains on families	30	53
Problems facing blacks mainly result from:		
The attitudes and policies of larger society	31	49
Or problems within the black community	50	32
The U.S. should have stayed out of Haiti	58	35

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL/NBC NEWS POLL

there also seems to be some rethinking among blacks that perhaps integration shouldn't be as high a priority as building up black economic and social institutions.

Among whites, 70% say that racial integration has been good for society, while a similar share of blacks, 65%, also say that integration has been good. But a slightly larger minority of blacks than whites, 23% to 17%, say racial integration has been bad for society.

Among blacks, it may reflect a growing sense that, while it is important for blacks to have their own businesses, they actually are less likely to support a small black-owned shop when a Wal-Mart is nearby.

Blacks in the survey clearly didn't put more integration at the top of their list of goals. Asked to pick the most important goal for blacks today, 54% of blacks cited increased economic opportunity and 33% cited stronger black-run institutions. Just 8% cited greater racial integration.

Those sentiments are reflected in the views of Southfield's Mr. Nabors. "African-American leaders have now taken hold of the concept that we need to be responsible for what goes on in our own backyard," he says. "In terms of solutions we need to look inward. . . . We need to do a better job of parenting. We need to create extended families. We need to create our own economic institutions. We need to take responsibility for what goes on in our communities, in our families."

Integration doesn't rank as high on Mr. Nabors's priority list as it once did. "Certainly we still want to have the ability to move into corporate America without having to crack our skulls on the glass ceiling," he says. But "instead of thinking about employment, we need to start thinking about being entrepreneurs. . . . We're

not out there trying to make sure there is a black in each and every neighborhood. That was what we were talking about in the '50s and early '60s."

Important Split

Whatever the areas of agreement between blacks and whites on hot-button social issues, the survey suggests one area where perceptions are different. Asked whether blacks or whites are more likely to receive welfare benefits, 47% of whites say blacks are more likely, while 30% of blacks say African-Americans are more likely to receive them.

In reality, both groups are partly right. The number of whites on welfare exceeds the number of blacks. Whites comprise 38.9% of Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients, slightly above the 37.2% of recipients who are black, according to the Department of Health and Human Services. But because blacks make up just 12.1% of the overall American population, the share of the black population on welfare easily outstrips the white share.

In any event, blacks and whites alike seem to have grasped one reality of life in America today: Blacks are more likely to be the victims of crime. Crime statistics collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicate that 49.6% of the nation's murder victims in 1992 were black, while 47.2% of the victims were white. But because blacks make up a much smaller share of the population, that means they were far more likely to fall victim than were whites.

And when asked in the survey who is more likely to be a victim of crime, 53% of blacks said they were; 46% of whites agreed.

IMF Predicts World Economies Will Grow 3.1% in '94, 3.6% in '95

Continued From Page A2

boosted its forecast for Germany because of stronger-than-anticipated growth in the first half. It now projects 2.3% growth this year and 2.8% next year, a contrast to a 1.1% decline in 1993. But it said unemployment is likely to persist, projecting an 11.5% jobless rate in 1995 in the European Union compared with a projected 6.3% for the U.S.

Asia, as a whole, is expected to grow at an 8% pace this year and 7.3% next year, making it the fastest-growing region. China's torrid growth rate is projected to moderate to 11.0% this year from 13.4% last year; consumer prices are expected to rise 15% this year compared with 13% last year.

Growth in developing countries as a group is projected to remain reasonably healthy, partly reflecting a recent rebound in commodity prices. But the overall numbers mask some downward revisions to forecasts for a few big economies, includ-

ing Mexico and Venezuela, offset by smaller, but more widespread, upward revisions to forecasts for other countries. In particular, the IMF said the near-term outlook for Africa "continues to show signs of improvement, a welcome development following a decade in which growth has averaged just 2%." It sees 3.3% growth this year in Africa and 4.5% next year.

But near-term prospects for Russia and other former communist countries remain bleak, with some bright spots, such as Poland. The IMF predicts that Central European economies will contract 5.4% this year, about the same as last, though it said 1995 could be a year of growth. Output in Russia is expected to drop another 12%, matching last year's decline. "It is premature to talk about the end to deep drops in output [in the former Soviet Union] this year or even next year," said Flemming Larsen, an IMF economist.

-Terence Roth in Madrid contributed to this article.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Cro

DATE: Oct 2, 1994

TO: George S./Michael Waldman

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

FYI



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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 9/30/94

Call in Agatha Christie

IT WAS NEVER going to be easy to get incumbent members of Congress to alter a system of paying for political campaigns under which they, after all, had done rather well. But only Luigi Pirandello or Samuel Beckett could have conceived a script as absurd as the one now being written. And only Agatha Christie could have produced as long a list of possible suspects for the role of killer of reform. If campaign finance reform dies, there will be many fingerprints on the murder weapon.

It is close to death now. House and Senate Democrats last night reached a compromise that they hoped would satisfy a handful of Senate Republicans whose help is needed to rescue the bill from death by filibuster. But even these Republicans may not be enough. On Tuesday, Democrats in the Senate couldn't muster the votes to stop a filibuster even though six of the original seven Republican supporters of reform—Sens. Chafee, Cohen, Durenberger, Jeffords, Kassebaum and McCain—stuck to their guns and bucked their party. The Democrats were undermined by defections from their own ranks—by Sens. Campbell, Johnston, Bob Kerrey, Mathews and Shelby. At least three of them must switch, and the independent-minded Republicans must stay the course, or the bill will die.

Democrats will try to blame Republicans if that happens, and it's quite true that the vast majority of Republicans have (1) opposed any campaign reform bill that included public financing provi-

sions and (2) been willing to be obstructionist on this as on so many other issues at the end of a miserable session. But matters did not have to reach this point, and Democrats, particularly in the House, are to blame. Possible compromises have been available for months. Negotiations completed much earlier could have saved this legislation from the netherworld of end-of-session politics. But many Democratic incumbents used delay to strangle a bill they didn't like, since it would have given challengers at least a modest chance to make their case to the voters.

The irony is that campaign reform appears to be dying at the moment when many incumbents—especially the dilatory among the Democrats—have finally realized that they could use it to tell a disgruntled electorate that they understand its desire for institutional change.

It's also unfortunate that opponents of the bill (many of them ardent users of taxpayer-financed franked mailings) are trying to argue against any kind of public financing of political campaigns as "food stamps for politicians." The fact is that, despite some problems, public financing of presidential campaigns has worked rather well in cleaning up what were once real abuses in the election process. Limited public financing in congressional elections could create a fairer, cleaner system. We still hope a miracle might come along to let that happen. If it doesn't, Democrats and Republicans alike will bear responsibility for failure.

Good
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Chon
DATE: Oct 2, 1994

TO: George Tenant

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

FYI

Date: 10/01/94 Time: 10:41

Sent to
George Tenant
From
Podesta

Diary: OFAC Director was 'Protecting' Brady in Texaco-Haiti Case

WASHINGTON (AP) The head of the federal office that enforced the Haitian trade embargo ordered an aide to keep quiet about then-Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's intervention in a case involving Texaco, according to the aide's notes of the conversations.

"I'm protecting him," Office of Foreign Assets Control Director Richard Newcomb is quoted as saying of Brady. Brady served under President Bush and was in office in 1991 when the Haitian embargo was put into place following a military coup in there.

Notes of three discussions between Newcomb and OFAC chief of enforcement William Wasley, obtained by The Associated Press, say that Newcomb was dragging his feet in the case against staff recommendations because Brady had asked him to.

In one set of notes, it says that Newcomb told Wasley, "Secretary Brady told me to go slow. What was I supposed to do?"

The AP first reported two weeks ago there were unusual delays and lenient treatment afforded Texaco for alleged embargo violations in Haiti after Brady apparently gave the "go slow" order.

The matter is now being reviewed by the U.S. attorney, Treasury inspector general and congressional committees.

The AP has learned that Wasley noted three conversations with Newcomb about the case in a government calendar book in which he occasionally recorded sensitive incidents inside the office.

Wasley on occasion used the calendar book much like a diary, according to officials who have seen the notes.

His annotations suggest Newcomb, a career government executive whose enforcement office is supposed to be free of political interference, was aware that any role by Brady in an ongoing investigation was improper and would have to be kept secret.

"Brady told me to go slow on Texaco. That is the reason I haven't moved quickly," Newcomb is quoted as saying during a meeting around the time the Bush administration was leaving office.

"Now I'm protecting him. Don't tell anyone about this, especially (John) Roth," the notes further quote Newcomb as saying.

Roth, OFAC's chief of policy, was an advocate of stiff action against Texaco. He repeatedly challenged Newcomb about lenient actions and delays in the case, according to documents reviewed by the AP.

Brady, through a spokesman, has said he has "no recollection" of giving Newcomb such an instruction. Newcomb has declined to discuss the case, citing the ongoing investigations.

The AP has learned that at least one OFAC staffer, Robert McBrien, heard Newcomb's side of a phone call between Brady and Newcomb concerning the Texaco case.

According to three officials, McBrien has told colleagues he interpreted from Newcomb's comment that Brady had ordered the OFAC director to call Texaco chief executive James Kinnear to discuss the case. The officials spoke under condition of anonymity. McBrien declined to be interviewed.

Texaco and OFAC documents indicate that Kinnear called Brady on May 18, 1992, the same day Texaco received a cease-and-desist order from OFAC staff concerning the company's activities in Haiti. Later that day, the documents state, Newcomb had a conversation with

Kinnear.

The next day, Newcomb set up a meeting to discuss the case with Texaco, the documents indicate. In letters beginning "Dear Rick," Texaco officials in the following days thanked Newcomb for setting up meetings "on such short notice."

Lack of action by Newcomb, who ignored several recommendations by Roth and others, allowed Texaco stations in Haiti to pump gasoline from 26 tanker ships and pay the Haitian military junta millions of dollars after the U.S. embargo took effect in 1991, documents allege.

Texaco repeatedly has denied it broke any laws in Haiti and says it will vigorously contest any actions against it by the government. It also denies it sought preferential treatment.

Through three years and two administrations, Newcomb has yet to impose a fine or refer the matter for possible prosecution, as staff has recommended. A year ago, he informed Texaco he intended to fine it \$1.6 million but has not acted.

Wasley's notes indicate Newcomb gradually confided in his chief of enforcement about the real reason for the unusual treatment of Texaco after complaints grew louder among OFAC staff in late 1992.

In the first discussion noted by Wasley, Newcomb is quoted as saying, "there are aspects of this case that you don't need to know. There are reasons why I haven't moved quickly on this case."

APNP-10-01-94 1041EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Cron

DATE: Oct 2, 1994



TO: Veronica Biggins

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

FYI



This letter was handed to
the president. Could you pls
make sure the person gets an
acknowledging letter? Thanks,
Andrew Friendly

CAROLE ROPER PARK

11415 E. Gill ■ Sugar Creek, Missouri 64054 ■ (816) 836-1681

94 SEP 30 September 24, 1994

Honorable Bill Clinton

Dear President Clinton,

Welcome, and thank you for coming to Kansas City on behalf of Alan Wheat. Alan and I served together in the Missouri General Assembly, and I have been a key supporter of him since 1981.

In January, I will complete eighteen years in the Missouri General Assembly. Many of my political endeavors have centered on health care reform, achieving significant improvements to mental health care, and in 1986, I sponsored the first proposed universal health care program.

It has come to my attention that a position is open in the National Institute of Health for a Director of Policy and Analysis. This would be an excellent opportunity to contribute my thirteen years of policy, program and budgeting expertise at the federal level. Congressman Wheat is well aware of my abilities and strong desire to contribute in this particular area.

Enclosed is my vita. With your help, Mr. President, I will be a viable asset to your courageous health care reform commitment. My heart goes out to you as you lead us toward affordable, quality health care for all Americans. I welcome the opportunity to be a part of your continuing effort in this important effort.

Thank you for your support of Alan Wheat, and for reviewing my qualifications.

Respectfully,


Carol Roper Park

enclosures

CAROLE ROPER PARK

Residence

**11415 E. Gill
Sugar Creek, Missouri 64054
(816) 836-1681**

CAROLE ROPER PARK

11415 E. Gill ■ Sugar Creek, Missouri 64054 ■ (816) 836-1681

SYNOPSIS

18 years public service in the Missouri House of Representatives, with major experience in budget, health, business and social issues. Earned a highly influential voice in local and state politics. 13 years as a teacher of elementary education for Kansas City, Missouri Public School System. Background in retail as Assistant Buyer for Harzfeld's couture department and Rothschild's Department Store. Owner of a custom clothing shop, Carole's Closet.

Seasoned professional in the areas of public relations and communication, education, budget preparation and oversight, sales, implementation of marketing strategies, fund raising, networking and negotiating.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1977-1994

State Representative, Missouri General Assembly: representing 32,000 people in an urban/suburban area that includes Home and Library of Harry S. Truman, and is nationally recognized as the starting point of the Westward movement.

- Served as Chair for 13 years on Appropriations: Health and Mental Health Committee.
- First female to chair the Appropriations's Committee for Health and Mental Health: 13,470 employees with a \$755 million budget.
- Responsible for changing a mental health system from a heavy institutional model to a community based model with options.
- Served on Budget, Insurance, Ways and Means. Commerce, Tourism, Social Services and Medicaid, Public Health and Safety, Correctional Institutions and State and Federal Relations Committees.
- Worked with department directors, advocacy groups, legislators and executive branch to develop budgets, set policy, write and enact laws.
- Increased services while reducing general revenue through state and local partnerships, waivers and medicaid expansion.
- Spokesperson for the state of Missouri on health and mental health issues.
- Presenter at the First National Symposium on Therapeutic Recreation in Nottingham England.
- Sponsored 93 bills, many have become law. Sponsored the largest insurance reform bill in Missouri history.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	09/00/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 4891

FOLDER TITLE:

October 1-8, 1994 [2]

2018-0662-S

rs3106

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

- Early sponsor of health reform, welfare reform and insurance reform in Missouri: 1986: sponsored Medassist, a referendum to establish a medical assistance trust. 1993: co-sponsored a Comprehensive Health Care Plan. 1994: co-sponsored Omnibus Health Care Bill. 1993 & 1994: sponsor of Missouri Universal Healthcare Assurance Bill.
- Promoted schools in becoming Medicaid case managers in order to assist families in accessing primary and preventative health care and other health services.
- Developed programs which have received national recognition i.e. Families First, Autism, Head Injury and C-Star.

1964-1977 Elementary Educator, Missouri Public School System
 1961-1962 Teller, Park National Bank
 1959-1961 Assistant Buyer, Rothschild's

EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, Coral Gables, Florida
 Graduated UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Kansas City, Missouri
 Bachelor of Arts - Education

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

Lifetime Teaching Certificate - State of Missouri

PROFESSIONAL/COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Advisory Board of The Women's Foundation
 Independence Chamber of Commerce
 Advisory Board - Independence Community Foundations
 Missouri National Order of Women Legislators
 Advisory Council: Sunshine School
 Advisory Council: Alliance for Mentally Ill
 Advisory Board: Hope House
 Sugar Creek Business and Civic Club
 Kappa Kappa Gamma Alumni Organization
 Board Member, Citizens for Archives
 American Federation of Teachers
 Missouri National Education Association
 Circumnavigators Club International

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Born (b)(6) daughter of Rudy Roper, Mayor of Sugar Creek from 1940-1980; one daughter, Jennifer Distefano, a pharmacist in Independence, Missouri, one granddaughter, Nichole Distefano, age 15. An active member of St. Cyril's Catholic Church.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 10/1

TO: *AG Mikva; Joel Klein*

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

*Can you follow up
on note from (P)?*

JDP

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9/30/94

A guy came up to
me at Coney's
raised up to
him - I
went to check this out
B

"We're hopeful that we can use what we learned this time as a starting point and finally find an answer," said Lynn Creekmore, a veterinarian with the research

The grebes are among dozens of species that use the Salton Sea and its marshes as a stopover on their way from

feathers and actually pulling them out. That's not normal."

KEY CONCERN.

By MATT LAIT
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Black Agents' Class-Action Bias Complaint Against INS OK'd

■ **Discrimination:** The immigration agency's African American employees claim they were passed over for promotions and kept in second-rate jobs.

By PATRICK J. McDONNELL
TIMES STAFF WRITER

In a case that originated with Los Angeles-based agents, a judge has ruled that more than 500 African American officers of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service may proceed with a national class-action complaint alleging that the agency discriminated against them.

The administrative ruling clears the path for what officials and

attorneys describe as probably the largest-ever case charging a federal agency with discrimination against its employees.

The INS complaint—which dramatizes the paucity of African Americans in the upper echelons of federal law enforcement—is believed to involve more officers than two previous high-profile cases against the Federal Bureau of Investigation by African American and Latino agents.

The INS, like the FBI, is part of the Justice Department, whose

wide-ranging responsibilities include enforcement of civil rights laws banning discrimination. Atty. Gen. Janet Reno is said to be eager to dispose of the embarrassing INS bias complaint, but settlement discussions have made little headway.

For years, black INS officers contend, they have been repeatedly passed over for promotions, ghettoized in second-rate jobs and subjected to a "racially hostile" work environment, including derogatory comments and unequal imposition of discipline. The Los Angeles agents who spearheaded the complaint also alleged that they suffered retribution—including, in one case, offensive letters mailed to an agent's home.

In a ruling delivered to attorneys

Feb. 18, administrative law Judge Jane Goodman, who sits in Los Angeles, certified the case as a national class action covering all black officers in the INS, including others who have left the service. That action expanded the matter well beyond the initial group of INS criminal investigators. The judge took no position on the agents' assertion of institutional bias, which may be dealt with at a later hearing.

Goodman ruled on behalf of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an independent federal body that investigates bias allegations. The black agents' complaint is pending before the EEOC.

The officers are seeking unspecified amounts of back pay, and

damages—possibly exceeding \$50 million, according to their attorney—along with promotions, reassignments and a wide-ranging overhaul of INS hiring, training and staff development policies. The discrimination allegations date back to 1980.

Immigration officials have not commented on whether there is discrimination in their ranks. But authorities have acknowledged disparities in the posting of African Americans to upper-level positions.

In a report released in June, an INS task force found "significant underrepresentation" of blacks in supervisory and managerial slots. The report cited a "good old boy

Please see INS, A29

ANAHEIM—Whether ed by altruism, enlight interest or both, the W. Co. has embarked on a visible campaign to a sources and symptoms of the worst neighborhood, home to Disneyland's theme park.

Recently, Disney offi swapped Mighty Ducks 106 guns, organized a yey program to give i leged youngsters son keep them off the st formed a quasi-partne school districts to p training and education nities. They have also massive new resort a neyland that would give a face lift to some, most blighted commerc

Please see DI

Interview Shows

Guests scheduled for today's television interview shows:

MEET THE PRESS

NBC, 7 a.m., Channel 4
(VCR Plus No. 29060)

■ Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), and former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney

THIS WEEK WITH DAVID BRINKLEY

ABC, 9 a.m., Channel 7
(VCR Plus No. 56089)

■ To be announced

LATE EDITION

CNN, 2 p.m.
(VCR Plus No. 230574)

■ To be announced

FACE THE NATION

CBS, Channel 2
■ Preempted by coverage of Winter Olympics

On California columnist Peter H. King has the day off.

GOP Truce Lets Wilson Keep Sights on Democrats

■ **Politics:** Annual convention is bereft of the usual infighting as governor's popularity recovers from record lows.

By BILL STALL
and DAVE LESHAR
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

BURLINGAME, Calif.—After nearly three years of battling internal GOP discord, Gov. Pete Wilson luxuriated Saturday in delivering a freewheeling attack on Democrats without having to worry about guarding his flank against dissidents from within the state Republican Party.

Wilson was the undisputed star of the show as he delivered a luncheon address to delegates of a state Republican convention that was just the way his political strategists wanted it—so bereft of the usual infighting that it was almost boring.

It was obviously good news to George Gorton, Wilson's reelection

campaign manager, as he briefed delegates on plans for winning Wilson another four years in the governor's office in November.

"How the worm has turned in the last few months," Gorton said with a grin.

"It was just a few months ago that reporters were asking about Pete Wilson having a primary and Kathleen Brown not," Gorton said.

Today, Wilson is unopposed for renomination as the Republican candidate for governor in the June 7 primary while state Treasurer Brown is engaged in what appears to be a protracted and contentious battle with Insurance Commissioner John Garamendi for the Democratic nomination.

Gorton and others have insisted that Garamendi might be the tougher opponent in the fall campaign, but Wilson declined to comment on such speculation during a meeting with reporters after his speech.

In the address, he focused his attack on Brown, and particularly her declaration that she would be just as tough as Wilson in enforcing the death penalty as governor even



Gov. Pete Wilson is hailed by supporters as he prepares to speak at the Republican

though she is personally opposed to executions.

"When it comes to the death penalty," Wilson said, "neutral is not good enough."

"You need someone who has the conviction to carry out the people's will, not just simply because it is a law in which you believe," said the

governor, who has allowed California to execute the first two criminals in a quarter-century.

A governor has complete discretion in granting a condemned convict clemency out of mercy or for any other reason, he said. He added that he could not understand how a chief executive who in good con-

science opposes capital could fail to seize the to spare a life.

"I don't think the tainty that Kathleen have us believe th carry out the law," he

Brown has insist

Please

vin Burnett, (Jorgensen) idWest, held s will contest larch 11-13, becomes the champion.

takes place ach Airport iza Drive in ion tourna- s Continen- es at least nformation, 92-7412. 1-1/2 to win ent at the Ron Frasydy Houghan, David yug Sefton Yura took nahle was

al cham- Monday at 1450 or details, 7412 or 104. th St. in nd Tues- hts tour- always, ds every ve-round on. Call 477 for

USAT d5 2 d4 5 Nbd2 e of the 7 b37! 4 Bb4!

exploits the hole at c3. Then 9 Bb2 loses the d-pawn to 9. Ne4 10 O-O Bc3. Bd6! 8 Bb2 0-0 9 0-0 Re8 10 Ne5 Bxe2 11 Qxe2 Qc7 12 f4 Rac8 The pressure on the c-file assures Black an edge. 13 Ndf3 Ne4 14 dxc5 Bxc5 15 Nxc6 Qxc6 16 Rac1 Qb6 17 Nd4 Bb4 18 c4 Accepting weak pawns, as Black threatened the stifling 18. Bc3. dxc4 19 bxc4 Be7 20 Rc2 Bf6 21 g4 e5 22 fxe5 Perhaps 22. g5 improves. Bxe5 23 Qd3 Qg6 24 Nf5 Improves. Qxg4?? 25 Rg2. Bxb2 25 Rxb2 b6 26 Qd7 Qf6 27 Rg2 Qe6 28 Qxa7 After 28 Qxe6 Rxe6, Black picks off White's pawns in the endgame. Rxc4 29 h4? Another weakness, but White could not fight against Black's centralized army. Nf6! 30 g5 Or 30 Rf4 Rxf4 31 exf4 Nxg4. Ng4 31 Nd6! A clever try in a desperate situation. White sees 31. Qxd6?? 32 Qxf7+. Qxe3+ 32 Kh1 If 32 Rg2, then 32 Rf4! 33 Nxe8 Rxf2 quickly mates. Nf2+! 33 Rxf2 Both 33 Kh2 Rxf4+ and 33 Rgxf2 Qh3+ 34 Kg1 Rg4+ lead to mate, while 33 Kg1 loses to 33. Ne4+ 34 Kh2 Nxd6. Rxf4+ 34 Kg1 Or 34 Rh2 Qe1+ 35 Kg2 Rxf4+. Qe1+ 35 Rf1 Rh1+!, White Resigns. After 36 Kxh1 Qxf1+ 37 Kh2 Qf4+ 38 Rg3 Qxd6, White is helpless.

Stainthorpe - Saulespurens, USAT West, Buena Park 1994: 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 The main line of the Caro-Kann Defense. 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 f4 Departing from the customary 6 h4 h6 7 Nf3 Nd7 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3. e6 7 Nf3 Nd7 8 Bd3 Bxd3 9 Qxd3 Qc7 10 0-0 0-0 11 Ng5 Ndf6 12 f5 h6? Much stronger is 12. e5 13 Qc4 Nh6, meeting 14 dxe5 by 14. Nf4 or by 14. Qxe5 15 Nxf7?? Qc5+. 13 Bf4 Bd6! 14 Bxd6 Rxd6 As 14. Qxd6? allows 15 Nxf7. 15 N5e4 Rd8 16 fxe6 fxe6 17 Nc5 Qd6 Hoping for 18 c3?? Qxc5. 18 Rad1 Now the e-pawn falls, as 18. e5 is refuted by 19 Qf5+. Nd7 19 Nge4 Qe7 20 Qg3 Also good is 20. Qb3, but not 20 Rf7?? because of 20. Nxc5. Nf8? 21 Rxf8! Rxf8 Also disastrous is 21. Qxf8 22 Nxe6 Qe7 23 Nxd8 Qxd8 24 Nd6+. 22 Nd6+ Kd8 Or 22. Kb8 23 Nf5+ Qc7 24 Qxc7+ Kxc7 25 Nxe6+. 23 Nf5!, Black Resigns.

INS

Continued from A3

system" that benefited white males, and a perception of racism, nepotism and preferential treatment. Racial divisions had sparked a "hostile and volatile" environment in the Los Angeles district INS office, the report concluded.

Since then, the INS named African Americans to several high-level managerial slots—including chief of the asylum office in New York and deputy Border Patrol positions in El Paso and Miami.

But John J. Washington, a senior special agent in Los Angeles who is spokesman for the black immigration officers alleging discrimination, called those promotions "window dressing" designed to disguise deeply ingrained inequities.

He and David L. Ross, the Los Angeles attorney who represents the agents, urged the government to reform INS personnel procedures and act to settle the case.

Immigration officials said they were reviewing the judge's ruling, but declined to comment on its merits or their intentions. The agency has tried to diversify its management structure and improve response to discrimination complaints, said Duke Austin, an INS spokesman.

Yet he acknowledged that there are only 44 African American Border Patrol agents—including only three supervisors—among the

4,000 officers nationwide. Those numbers are especially significant because the Border Patrol is considered a career-building path within the INS.

In the agency, African Americans represent more than 11% of its 17,000 full-time workers, but they occupy fewer than 6% of the best-paying positions.

The INS bias case began in late 1992, when 19 Los Angeles-based criminal investigators filed the initial complaint. But the judge's decision greatly expands the number of job categories covered.

Goodman ruled that the complaint covered the INS' entire national uniformed black "officer corps"—encompassing up to 560 criminal investigators, Border Patrol agents, inspectors, detention guards, deportation officers and examiners.

In addition, the judge ruled, an unknown number of former INS workers may have also suffered from bias. Those former employees, combined with clerical and other lower-level black INS workers wrongly denied promotions into the officer corps or dissuaded from applying, could add several hundred more plaintiffs, according to Ross, the officers' attorney.

INS officials have 30 days to respond.

If the service does not contest the judge's ruling, the stage would be set for an administrative hearing later this year on the merits of the discrimination claim.

DAY 11AM-7PM

AG SALE

TR A

Class-Action Bias Suit by 500 Blacks At Immigration Service Is Approved

By CATHERINE S. MANEGOLD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Clearing the way for the largest discrimination case ever to be filed against the Federal Government, a judge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled that more than 500 black employees may have systematically been denied promotions and training at the Immigration and Naturalization Service over the last 14 years.

The judge, Jane Goodman, ruled that about 550 agents and supervisors and an undetermined number of former employees may join a class-action suit against the immigration service. The Jan. 11 ruling, based on a preliminary review of the facts, was sent to the Justice Department last week.

The suit charges the immigration agency with routinely blocking the promotions of black employees and then creating a hostile climate for those who participated in an investigation into the agency's personnel practices.

The Justice Department has 30 days to decide whether to reject the judge's finding, a move that would open the way to an appeal at the Federal District Court level. If the department does nothing, the case will go to Los Angeles, where Judge Goodman is based, for hearings on the merits of the case in the fall.

'Blacks Have Been Locked In'

John J. Washington, a senior special agent with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a spokesman for the 19 agents who filed the original suit

70 applications for promotion and 70 denials for one employee.

in November 1992, said today that the decision should prompt the Clinton Administration to move swiftly to correct problems throughout the service.

"Blacks have been locked in with no chances of advancement," he said from his office in Los Angeles. "An African-American can die from a bullet in the head or in the heart just as much as a white man can. I think we also deserve the same opportunities."

The ruling to expand the number of immigration service employees covered by the suit makes the case the largest ever by Federal employees against an agency, surpassing a similar class-action suit filed in 1991 by black agents with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That case covered about 540 black agents.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service suit covers those in the officer corps, which includes Border Patrol agents, supervisors and others. According to agency figures, about 5.6 percent of 11,000 corps employees are black, with few blacks in the top ranks. For example, of supervisory inspectors there are 185 whites and 16 blacks; of those in criminal investigations there are 280 whites and 9 blacks, and of

Border Patrol supervisors there are 187 whites and 4 blacks.

As many as 500 black former officers could qualify for some compensation if they worked at the immigration service and were denied promotion after 1980, the date set by Judge Goodman for retroactive compensation.

Michael J. Coster, the associate general counsel at the Justice Department, said he believed the immigration service and the Justice Department had a "sincere interest" in finding a quick and equitable solution to the dispute. He added, however, that the expansion of the complaint to a class action suit could present problems because of the nuances of individual cases.

Mr. Coster would not estimate how much a settlement could cost the Government. But David L. Ross, the lawyer for the original plaintiff, Norris Potter, said a total could reach \$50 million.

"For 15 years there hasn't been a black district director in the I.N.S.," Mr. Ross said. "We are not asking for affirmative action or quotas. This is a situation where they just have no blacks at all and it goes to a total violation of the law."

Study of Hiring and Promotion

Charges of discrimination within the immigration service have been made for years. Under the Clinton Administration, said Duke Austin, a spokesman for the service, an internal task force was set up to study the service's hiring and promotion.

In recent months, Mr. Austin said, at least four high-level appointments have gone to black officers, including the assistant chief of the border patrol in Miami and the deputy section chief of the border patrol in El Paso.

The internal task force report, however, contained a broad indictment of routine practices. Released last June 16, it concluded that black officers were almost systematically left out of the promotion loop.

Harry A. Thomas, a senior special agent based in Washington, said today's ruling offered welcome relief to black agents throughout the system stymied in their move up the agency ladder. "I think there have been a lot of empty promises that, 'Yes, we'll try to fix the problem.' But nothing definitive ever happens," he said. Mr. Thomas, who is black, had applied for 70 promotions at the immigration service and was rejected in each instance. He had been rated as qualified for each of the positions to which he applied.

F.B.I. Official Suspended for Reno Criticism

PHOENIX, Feb. 24 (AP) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation's top official in Arizona has been suspended a few days before his scheduled retirement because of his published criticism of Attorney General Janet Reno.

The official, James Ahearn, who has been with the agency for 35 years, was placed on administrative leave with pay on Tuesday for his comments in an interview on Feb. 13 in The Arizona Republic, an F.B.I. spokesman, Dean St. Dennis, said on Wednesday.

In the interview, Mr. Ahearn questioned Ms. Reno's ability to run the Justice Department, which includes

the F.B.I., and criticized her for rejecting a plan to merge the bureau and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

"When she first was appointed, I was excited," Mr. Ahearn said in the interview. "Here was a prosecutor from Florida who I thought could do an excellent job. But she went to Washington and forgot that she's the nation's prosecutor. She's become a social worker."

Mr. Ahearn, 53, said Wednesday that he did not regret speaking out.

Although Mr. Ahearn retires as scheduled on Monday, Mr. St. Dennis said suspending him was appropriate.



The Surgeon General, J. Washington yesterday made to Congress said th

Surgeon General Cigarette A

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — The Surgeon General said today that against cigarettes and other products should shift to protect adolescents and teenagers from being addicted in the first place. This effort should include tobacco advertising aimed at people.

An Air-Tight Autops

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leaders that includes
and 48-year-old Nat-
es Committee Chair-
e Miller, California

Evans at the helm, the
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3-year-old Mr. Mont-
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and the Korean War.
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nery said he had re-
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but he angered many
ers last year when he
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THEES

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24-5171

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AL AGENDA



Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery

last year. They've come to me, and
I've delivered."

Rep. Karen Shepherd of Utah, a
leader among freshman Demo-
crats, offered a ray of hope. "It's a
very forgiving place," she said.

But if Mr. Obey's victory over
the more senior Mr. Smith to lead
the Appropriations Committee
signals a trend away from the se-
niority system, Mr. Montgomery
could be in trouble.

"It's the diminishing of the se-
niority system," Mr. Miller said.
"All of us who aspire to or hold
chairmanships will be judged on
other things as well."

But Mr. Montgomery said he
still deserves the job. Mr. Evans,
he said, "should wait like the rest
of us had to do."

• Distributed by Scripps Howard.

Justice accepts discrimination suit by INS agents Move lets 560 join class action

Fri, April 1
Page A6

By Greg Pierce
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Justice Department, reject-
ing the arguments of its own
subagency, has accepted the larg-
est class-action discrimination
suit ever brought against the fed-
eral government.

On Monday, the department for-
mally allowed at least 560 black
employees at the Immigration and
Naturalization Service (INS) —
the entire black membership of
the officer corps — to join the suit.
Previously, about 120 black criminal
investigators were part of the
class action.

The black investigators charge
the agency with denying them —
and other blacks — promotions
and training for supervisory posi-
tions. The also say the INS main-
tains a hostile work environment.

The case now will include all
border patrol agents, immigration
inspectors, immigration examiners,
deportation officers and deten-
tion officers.

If the Justice Department had
rejected the larger class action,
approved last month by an admin-
istrative law judge, the black in-
vestigators could have taken their
case to federal court.

"What's important is Justice is
distancing herself from the INS,"
said David Ross, attorney for the
black investigators. "They're say-
ing, 'It's your problem now.'
They're out there holding the bag."

The Justice Department legal
statement said its decision was
"based on the evidence in the re-
cord."

The INS did not return phone
calls seeking comment.

Mr. Ross said it is his under-
standing that the decision was
"made at the very top" of the Jus-
tice Department, meaning At-
torney General Janet Reno.

"I think Reno made a very intel-
ligent decision," Mr. Ross said.
"She essentially took this case and

shaved off about two years of liti-
gation and opened the door for a
real substantive examination of
the problem."

However, Justice Department
spokesman Carl Stern denied that
Miss Reno intervened in the case.
Mr. Ross' assertion "is not cor-
rect," he said without elaboration.

Mr. Ross said he and his associ-
ates now will travel to INS offices
around the nation "to really pin-
point all the members of the class"
before the actual merits of the
case are argued this fall in Los An-
geles.

Jane Goodman, an Equal Em-
ployment Opportunity Commis-
sion administrative judge, will
hear the case. Her decision in Feb-
ruary accepting the expanded
class action led to Monday's de-
cision by the Justice Department.

"We've got tons of people" to in-
clude in the class action, Mr. Ross
said. "We think it will probably be
between eight hundred and a thou-
sand," because it will include INS
workers who have left the agency.

The previous largest discrimi-
nation suit against the government
involved about 540 black FBI
agents. The FBI reached agree-
ment with the black agents before
the case went to court.

INS attorneys, in an undated
brief, urged the Justice Depart-
ment to reject the expanded class
action. The agency argued that the
job categories were too broad and
said the statistical evidence does
not meet requirements of the law.

The INS has said it is taking a
close look at its training practices,
but denies discriminating against
blacks.

"I haven't seen the evidence to
prove that," INS attorney Michael
Coster said last month. Mr. Coster
said he was working with INS
Commissioner Doris Meissner to
ensure that the system is fair.
"We're looking as hard as the
plaintiff's counsel to find the
facts"

Black agents seek millions from immigration agency

By Greg Pierce
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Immigration and Naturalization Service faces what could be the largest class-action discrimination suit ever brought against a government agency.

An administrative law judge ruled on Feb. 16 that a suit by black criminal investigators, alleging discrimination in promotions, should be expanded to include the entire INS officer corps. About 560 blacks are affected.

The Justice Department, which supervises the INS, has until later this month to accept or reject the law judge's ruling. A rejection would mean "we go to a full nuclear war in district court," said David Ross, attorney for the black agents.

The agents charge the agency with denying them promotions and training for supervisory positions, and of maintaining a hostile work environment.

"It's total outright racism; that's what this suit is all about," said John Washington, spokesman for the 19 criminal investigators who originally brought the complaint to the agency in 1992.

Under the law judge's ruling, Border Patrol agents, immigration inspectors, detention officers, deportation officers and immigration examiners would be included in the suit.

The INS says it is taking a close look at its training practices, but it

denies discriminating against blacks.

"I haven't seen the evidence to prove that," said Michael Coster, an agency lawyer who said he has been working with INS Commissioner Doris Meisner to ensure that the system is fair. "We're looking as hard as the plaintiffs' counsel to find the facts."

Mr. Ross said if the judge awards back pay and compensatory damage for "humiliation," the case could cost the government \$50 million.

But Mr. Coster called that figure inflated.

If the case remains with the administrative law judge in Los Angeles, arguments will begin sometime in October.

The largest previous class-action suit involved about 540 black FBI agents.

The black agents are likely to point to statistics showing there are no blacks in the agency's Senior Executive Service and very few in the top rungs of the general schedule.

Some 566 blacks hold officer corps positions (5.6 percent of the corps), but only 56 are supervisors (3.6 percent of those in such positions), according to an internal task force report released in June. About 12 percent of all INS employees are black.

"Seventy-one percent of the total number of African American special agents are at the GS-12 (journeyman) grade, which suggests that there is a 'glass ceiling'

preventing those agents from reaching the ... supervisory grades," the report said.

"Blacks have had no opportunity to get promoted, and it's a vicious cycle," Mr. Ross said. "If they don't get promoted, then the people hired after them can't get promoted."

Mr. Ross said that when blacks apply for a supervisory position, they are told they lack the necessary experience, but they never receive the chance to upgrade their skills. Also, he said, blacks are pulled off the high-profile cases that can lead to promotion.

Such was the case in the David Koresh saga, Mr. Ross said. A black agent suspected the Branch Davidian leader of arranging phony marriages and other abuses, but the case was turned over to a white agent.

Mr. Coster said the task force report does not document discrimination, "but management is not taking it lightly."

The INS has set up an equal employment task force to look at agency practices, he said, and sometime this month the agency will start a telephone hot line to help those who feel they are being treated unfairly.

"The INS is probably the most ethnically diverse component of the Department of Justice," Mr. Coster said. The Border Patrol is about 40 percent Hispanic, he said, and all officer corps positions require some proficiency in Spanish.

September 14, 1994

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ASSOCIATES

NANCY F. KORMAN

Mr. John Podesta
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

I hope that you will take a moment to consider a request from me. I am writing to you as an advocate, this time on a very personal basis. My husband, Richard Glovsky, has devoted an enormous part of his life to the cause of civil rights. Locally, he has chaired events, dinners and commissions, all dedicated to promoting civil rights. He has been a leader in building bridges. He has spoken out on issues that make a difference to those who suffer at the hands of discrimination. I don't know if wives often are public cheerleaders, but this is a role that I am proud to have.

I understand that early next year, President Clinton will have an opportunity to appoint one or two members to the Civil Rights Commission of the United States. Richard Glovsky is a perfect candidate. He is wise, moral and kind. His professional experience has made him a mature attorney with an understanding of complex legal issues. His humanism has allowed him to reach out to people in many different communities, all of whom speak highly of him. He has been a political activist and a community activist. In other words, Richard Glovsky would be an excellent addition to the Civil Rights Commission. His resume, which I have enclosed, supports my position in detail.

All appointments require support, and I am asking for yours. Will you urge the President to appoint Dick Glovsky to this Commission? Decisions will be made soon, and your timely intervention will mean a great deal to me personally. I do hope I can count on your support.

Sincerely,

Nancy F. Korman

NFK:fv

36 LANSING ROAD, WEST NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02165
(617) 969-3678

GRAPHIC DESIGN PUBLIC RELATIONS

To Veronica Biggins / CHAIR
Nancy is a major fundraiser
Kennedy / DNC how close
I don't know how close
she is to the President.
Glovsky is supposed to
be a good guy, but
I don't know
him well.
Podest

R E S U M E

Richard D. Glovsky

EMPLOYMENT

Glovsky & Associates. Founded firm, which currently has twelve employees with offices in Boston, MA and Washington, D.C. The firm specializes in federal and state civil rights litigation. It also represents small to medium-sized businesses. Mr. Glovsky has handled numerous precedent-setting civil rights cases, including Utley v. Goldman Sachs & Co., 50 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 1086, 49 Empl. Prac. Dec. P38, 701 (D. Mass. 1989), aff'd, 883 F.2d 184 (1st Cir. 1989), cert. denied, Goldman Sachs & Co. v. Utley, 493 U.S. 1045 (1990). The firm also conducts business litigation and provides litigation services in the areas of employment law, divorce, and workers' compensation. Glovsky & Associates probates estates and handles real estate transactions and estate planning for individual clients.

Chief, Civil Division, United States Attorney's Office. 1978-1980. Supervised all civil litigation in Massachusetts involving the federal Government, including all cases brought by or against the United States, any of its agencies, or employees in either state or federal courts. Expanded the role of the United States Attorney's Office, resulting in the first major affirmative environmental litigation initiated by the federal Government in Massachusetts. Obtained authorization to file antitrust and civil rights actions on behalf of the Department of Justice (only one other United States Attorney's Office in the country previously had authorization to initiate either type of case).

Assistant United States Attorney. 1975-1980. Personally handled more than 800 cases involving virtually every type of action in which the United States may be involved, including environmental, tax, patent, housing, fraud, habeas corpus, and tort cases as well as challenges to federal regulations and statutes. Obtained judgments for hundreds of thousands of dollars from doctors and Medicare providers, handled the first forfeiture action in the northeast under the RICO statute, prosecuted first case in the northeastern part of the United States where a company was required to restore a polluted area to its natural state. Litigated successfully the following precedent setting decisions inter alia: United States v. Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, 614 F.2d 27 (1st Cir. 1980); Falzarano v. United States, 607 F.2d 506 (1st Cir. 1979); O'Connor v. Yezukevich, 589 F.2d 16 (1st Cir. 1978); American Science and Engineering, Inc. v. Califano, 571 F.2d 58 (1st Cir. 1977); Taunton Gardens v. Hills, 557 F.2d 877 (1st Cir. 1977); Becton v. United States, 489 F. Supp. 134 (D. Mass. 1980);

Gerritson v. Vance, 437 F. Supp. 351 (D. Mass. 1977); Harris v. United States, 424 F. Supp. 627 (D. Mass. 1976); Ziviak v. United States, 411 F. Supp. 416 (D. Mass. 1976).

Received citations from several federal agencies including the United States Coast Guard, United States Postal Service, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Attorney-Advisor, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice. 1973-1975. Provided legal advice on a variety of matters including the President's Patent Policy and the disclosure of, classified and privileged Government materials. Drafted an interagency agreement detailing the legal ramifications of sales of United States' technology to foreign countries and businesses; co-authored a comprehensive treatise on the impeachment of the President; helped prepare the Attorney General's testimony on national no-fault automobile insurance.

EDUCATION

Boston College Law School, J.D. 1972
Law Review Editor, 1971-1972.

Dartmouth College, A.B. 1969

TEACHING

Instructor, United States Attorney General's Advocacy Institute, 1979-1980. Lecturer, Boston College Law School, Northeastern University Law School, and the University of Massachusetts.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Columnist, "The Law and You," 1987 to 1990.
National Vice-Chairman, Community Service Division, Anti-Defamation League, 1994.
Chairman, Anti-Defamation League of New England, 1991 to 1993.
Vice-Chairman, Anti-Defamation League of New England, 1989 to 1991.
Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, Anti-Defamation League of New England, 1985 to 1991.
Co-Chairman, National Leadership Conference, Anti-Defamation League, 1987 to 1990.
Chairman, Newton Human Rights Commission, 1980-1985.
Vice-Chairman, 1978-1980.
Commissioner, 1976-1986.

Vice-President, Newton Community Development Foundation,
1978-1984.

President, Dartmouth College Class of 1969, 1983 to 1994.

Head Agent, Dartmouth College Class of 1969, 1979-1983.

Secretary, Dartmouth College Class of 1969, 1969-1978.

Director, The Wellness Community, 1990 to present.

Hecht-Shaw Award Recipient, Lena Park Community Development
Center, 1992.

Former Finance Chair for Congressman Edward J. Markey and

Current Finance Chair for Attorney General L. Scott
Harshbarger.

Founder, For Love of Life, AIDS wish list organization.

Member, League of Women Voters.

Clinton/Gore Finance Committee.

Edward M. Kennedy Finance Council.

BAR MEMBERSHIP

Massachusetts; District of Columbia; United States Supreme Court;
United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit; United
States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit; United States
District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Former Chairman, Subcommittee on Professionalism, Massachusetts
Bar Association.

Member, Civil Litigation Council, Massachusetts Bar Association.

Member, American Trial Lawyers' Association.

Fellow, Massachusetts Bar Foundation.

Profiled in "Who's who in American Law."

PERSONAL DATA

Born, (b)(6)

Married to Nancy F. Korman, Principal, 760 Associates.

Four children.