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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Harold Ickes to POTUS re: Colorado Judgeships [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

March 19-25, 1995 [1]

2018-0662-S
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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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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]
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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]

Omo

~~Patrick~~
pb Betty webster
Doskind

J. D. WILLIAMS
STATE CONTROLLER

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER
STATE CAPITOL
700 W. STATE STREET
P.O. BOX 83720
BOISE, IDAHO 83720-0011
(208) 334-3100
FAX 334-2671

HAL W. TURNER
CHIEF DEPUTY
PEGGY J. HAAR
DEPUTY
DIVISION STATEWIDE PAYROLL
LAIRD A. JUSTIN
DEPUTY
DIVISION COMPUTER SERVICES
D. KOREY LOWDER
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES COORDINATOR
DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
J. GREGORY WHITE
DEPUTY
DIVISION STATEWIDE ACCOUNTING

95 MAR 25 A 8 : 42

we should at last do a message

Jim will coordinate

March 15, 1995

President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

This letter accompanies one from Dr. John Kriz, who is president of the Ore-Ida Boy Scout Council, inviting you to dedicate the new Scout Service Center here in Boise that serves young men in most of western Idaho and eastern Oregon.

We recognize that it is very difficult for you to attend the many events to which you are invited around the country. We are inviting you to this event because of the fact that you have not visited Idaho, either during your 1992 campaign or since you became President. As you know, there are not a lot of Democratic voters here in Idaho and I am sure that has been a factor in your travel plans. However, it appears to us that the State of Oregon is going to be very important in your re-election bid and a large part of the Ore-Ida Scout Council is in eastern Oregon. We believe that an effort on your part, or that of the Vice President, to participate in the dedication of the new large Boy Scout Service Center would be a boost to your re-election campaign because many Oregonians will be here. Since most of the Oregon voters are in the Portland area in western Oregon, it is unlikely that you will be about to visit eastern Oregon between now and November 1996, and this is a way for you to contact these folks.

You have done well as President and we are doing all we can to support you. Your visit here to Idaho will certainly help to rejuvenate our efforts in your behalf and will also put you in contact with a number of Oregonians. This is a two to one special and we hope you will seriously consider this opportunity.

Yours very truly,

J.D.

J. D. Williams
Idaho State Controller

JDW:pr

ORE-IDA COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Dr. John S. Kriz, President
110 Scout Lane, Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 342-6839

March 15, 1995

President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am a Democrat in the most Republican state in the union. The west, northwest, and especially Idaho, need you.

I am the President of the Ore-Ida Council of the Boy Scouts of America. We are dedicating our new Scout Service Center on Saturday, May 13, 1995 at 1:30 p.m. here in Boise. The Scout Council involved covers most of western Idaho and eastern Oregon. The west needs your example of values. We are asking you to be the speaker at our dedication ceremony. Accompanying this letter is one from our only Democratic elected state official, State Controller J. D. Williams, who is also a member of our Executive Board, which reviews the political consideration involved in such a visit.

Others in our Council are asking Senator Dole and other Republican leaders. We need your message out west.

Sincerely,

John S. Kriz, D.D.S.

John S. Kriz, D.D.S.
President, Ore-Ida Council BSA

JSK:pr

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-24-95

THE DIRECTOR

March 24, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin AMR

SUBJECT: The District of Columbia -- DECISION

The District of Columbia faces a severe fiscal crisis due to a combination of factors: overstaffing of its government; fiscal mismanagement; generous personnel benefits; serious problems of poverty, crime, and drugs; a declining population, especially middle-income; and a uniquely limited revenue base. Its deficit for the current fiscal year is estimated to be $490 million. Its cumulative deficit could reach $800 million, 23 percent of general revenues, by the end of FY 1995.[1] Payments to vendors are far behind schedule. The GAO has already declared the District insolvent.

Your Administration has been working closely with the Congress on first steps to solve the problem. They are: 1) legislation to create a financial oversight board (see Attachment 1); and 2) Treasury lending to the District to relieve its immediate crisis while longer term solutions are put in place. We have also been working with Federal agencies both to provide technical assistance in the short run and to help structure more permanent answers. This memorandum describes all of these efforts and seeks your guidance on the extent to which you wish to be involved.

I. Legislation

Congress is drafting legislation with Administration assistance to establish a Financial Responsibility and Management Board that will:

- Approve the District's financial plan to balance its budget within three years and to maintain long-term fiscal stability.
- Recommend an alternative budget and financial plan to Congress if the Board and the City cannot reach agreement;
- Control the District's access to borrowed cash by approving <u>all borrowing</u> whether from the capital markets or from Treasury.

---

[1] The District's FY 1995 general fund revenues are estimated by the Mayor to be $3,520 million. Grants add $908 million for a total of $4,429 million.

- Recommend to the City and Congress structural changes in the District's management practices, tax structure, and governance designed to achieve long-term fiscal stability.

Congressional Action. House markup of the legislation in the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight is expected next week. Congressman Tom Davis (R-VA) envisions that the bill will pass the House within the week and both Houses before the Congressional recess in early April. Representatives Norton and Dixon are actively involved (with strong EOP support) in drafting the legislation.

II. Treasury Lending

The Treasury anticipates a loan request from the District in May to meet its short-term cash needs. Under current legislation, the Secretary of the Treasury is "[a]uthorized and directed" to make advances for the general expenditures of the District. The Secretary must lend to the District. Treasury is drafting legislative language to establish new conditions to protect the Treasury and also to enhance the power of the Board by making it the gatekeeper for any District borrowing from Treasury.

III. Role of the Federal Government

Interim Assistance. The Departments and agencies are providing technical assistance to their District counterparts. For example:

- HUD has restructured the financial operation of the D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing to assure that vendors are paid on a timely basis.
- The Justice Department is providing technical assistance in the operation of the Lorton prison that is helping to ease staffing and overtime problems.
- HHS has offered to provide staff to the District to expedite the processing of Medicaid claims.

Structural Analysis. An interagency Working Group on the District of Columbia is preparing analyses of the District's fiscal management problems in major program areas, such as Medicaid, prisons, and schools. This effort also involves finding long-term solutions to the District's structural problems, some of which may require Congressional action to implement. The findings of the Working Group -- to be shared with the City, the Congress, and the Board -- will suggest longer term structural changes in District management and the Federal/District relationship.

DECISION: How involved do you want to be?

You certainly want to express concern about the future of the District and its residents and to associate yourself with needed fiscal responsibility. But there will be painful changes required in the District, and the politics are complex, locally and nationally.

Option A: Issue simple statement upon introduction of the legislation, expected next week (see Attachment 2).

Pro:

- Limits association with an issue unpopular outside of the District
- Not identified with the inevitable painful austerity in the District

Con:

- Appears insensitive to problems of the Nation's capital
- Misses opportunity to show leadership on behalf of urban problems generally

Option B: Invite Congressional leadership to join you at the signing ceremony for the D.C. legislation. Sponsors expect the bill to pass both Houses within a few weeks. You could invite Speaker Gingrich, Majority Leader Dole, Senators Jeffords and Roth and Representatives Davis, Walsh, Norton, and Dixon to join you as you sign the bill. Your speech would be carefully constructed to acknowledge the inevitable austerity in the District's future and to offer a vision for the Nation's capital as a model for the country.

Pro:

- Strong bipartisan message
- Signal of Presidential commitment to the Nation's minorities and cities

Con:

- Associates you with issue unpopular outside the District.
- Identifies you with the coming austerity as the District restructures

Option C: Participate in One or More Local Events. Members of the interagency Working Group are already engaged in efforts to assist the District. They could arrange low-key events for your involvement. For instance, Eric Holder, the U.S. Attorney for the District, could arrange an event that highlights intergovernmental efforts to reduce crime and violence using Justice's Pulling America's Communities Together [PACT] program. Deputy Secretary Kunin could organize an event at one of D.C.'s public schools with which the Department is already involved. This option is not mutually exclusive with the others; it could follow either Option A or B.

Pro:

- Emphasizes the broad themes of your Administration (anticrime, children, etc.)
- Highlights Federal efforts in the District

Con:

- Associates you with issue unpopular outside the District
- Identifies you with the coming austerity as the District restructures

DECISION:

______ Option A: Issue simple statement upon bill introduction

______ Option B: Host bipartisan signing ceremony

______ Option C: Participate in some local events

Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1
Revised 3/24/95

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ACT
SUMMARY OF DRAFT LEGISLATION

Purpose. This act is to eliminate District budget deficits and cash shortages; to assist the District in restructuring its organization and workforce for more efficient and effective service delivery; and to ensure the long-term economic, financial, and fiscal viability of the District.

TITLE I: ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF BOARD

Title. The bill establishes "The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Board." [Note: Name is not final.]

Nature of Board. It is "an entity within the District of Columbia and is not a department, agency, establishment, or instrumentality of the United States government." [Note: This was done for scoring purposes and may be revised.]

Board Members and Staff. The President shall, in consultation with Congress, appoint five persons to the Board, the majority of whom are District residents or have their primary employment or business interest in the District. The President also appoints the Chair. Congress recommends that the President make these appointments within twenty-five days of enactment. The initial appointees shall serve three-year terms. The Board shall end if no control period exists and all Board obligations are paid (See discussion Title II). Members of the Board serve without compensation. The Board staff would include an Executive Director, who may hire any staff and experts deemed appropriate.

Initial Funding for Authority. This issue is unresolved. A small advance (approximately $500,000) may be required in FY 1995.

Judicial Jurisdiction. Federal District Court would preside over cases involving the Board.

TITLE II. RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD

Financial Plan and Annual Budgets. The Mayor is required to develop and submit to the Board a five-year financial plan for D.C. that shows City expenditures meeting City revenues by FY 1999 and steady liquidation of the cumulative fund balance deficit. The plan also must include short- and long-term debt obligations, capital expenditures, and cash-flow forecasts.

Board Certification of the Budget and Financial Plan. The Mayor must submit a financial plan and fiscal year budget to the Board for review. If approved, the Mayor submits the plan to the City Council. If rejected, the Mayor has an opportunity to correct the plan and budget. The City Council, upon receipt of the budget and plan, may make any changes subject to Board review. If approved, the Board submits the documents to the President and Congress. If rejected, the Council has an opportunity to correct the plan and budget prior to submission to Congress. If no agreement can be reached, the Board would transmit its recommendations to Congress and the President with the rejected plan and budget.

The Board must notify the Mayor, City Council, President, and Congress with each disapproval or approval.

Other. Antideficiency Act rules apply to the District for expenditures over granted authority. City shall not exceed spending level established by Congress in the D.C. appropriations act. The Board shall continuously review budget and cash flows of the District.

Borrowing Authority. The Board may borrow on behalf of the District, if the City requests, and must approve all borrowings for the City.

Contract Approval. The Board must approve, prior to commitment, labor contracts entered into by collective bargaining. The Board may also review any other contracts that have been entered.

Variance with Financial Plan. Any transfers or reprogramming within a fiscal year must be consistent with the financial plan. If revenue collected is less than projected, the Mayor must submit to the Board such measures to ensure that any deficit in the budget will not exceed the deficit permitted under the approved financial plan. If the Board certifies that there is a variance from the plan, the Secretary of Treasury may not advance funds to the District.

Definition of Control Period. A control period is deemed to exist at the time of enactment. It lasts until the District has balanced its budget for four successive years as demonstrated by its Comprehensive Audited Financial Report. A control period may be triggered by any of the following events: (1) Mayoral request for funds from Treasury; (2) existence of outstanding debt by Board; (3) the default by the District on any borrowing; (4) failure of the District to meet payroll obligations; (5) District demands for funds exceed revenues for X period; (6) existence of a cash or general fund deficit by the District; (7) failure by the District to make required payments to pensions and benefits of current and former City personnel.

Board Termination. The Board ceases when it certifies that for four consecutive fiscal years the expenditures of the District did not exceed revenues and all of its obligations have been paid.

Board Powers. Board is expected to make recommendations on the management of the District; its internal organization; its tax structure; pensions; service responsibilities; laws impacting on operations of the City; personnel matters; and the District's relationship with the Federal government.

SUBTITLE B. ISSUANCE OF BONDS

Security Conditions. All borrowings for the City must be deposited with the Board. The Board may direct the Mayor to pledge or direct taxes or any revenues for the purposes of securing bonds, notes, or other obligations of the Board. The Board may also establish a debt service reserve fund held for the benefit and security of the obligees of the Board, whose bonds are secured by such fund.

Obligation to U.S. The full faith and credit of the U.S. does not apply to principal or interest on any borrowing on behalf of the District.

Treasury Borrowing. Current Treasury authority to lend is being revised to impose conditions under which the Secretary "shall" lend. In general, the Secretary shall lend only when the Board certifies that the District is in compliance with the Act.

SUBTITLE C. OTHER POWERS OF THE BOARD

The Board may ask the Mayor for additional information. The Board may make reports to Congress at any time.

TITLE III. MISCELLANEOUS

Strengthening Budget Controls. The bill tightens restrictions on reprogrammings; creates a grants fund; and requires that all funds be appropriated.

Chief Financial Officer. The legislation creates a CFO for the District and shifts certain Mayoral powers to the office. The CFO would be responsible for: revenue estimation, preparing the financial plan, annual budgets; and maintaining proper budget, accounting, and personnel control systems. The Mayor and Council may only prepare budgets based on the CFO's revenue estimate or a lower figure.

The Mayor must select the first CFO from a list of candidates provided by the Board and cannot remove an incumbent without prior Board approval. In a non-control period, the CFO serves at the pleasure of the Mayor subject to advice and consent of the Council. No duties of the CFO may be delegated by the Mayor during a control year.

Inspector General. An office of Inspector General is created with a term of six years, subject to removal for cause only. The IG supervises the annual audit, which cannot be awarded to the same contractor for more than three consecutive years. The IG is appointed without regard to party affiliation and is appointed by the Board during a control period.

ATTACHMENT 2

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF OVERSIGHT BOARD LEGISLATION

The financial crisis in the District of Columbia is serious and demands immediate attention. Although other cities have suffered similar problems, Washington, D.C. plays a uniquely important role in the Nation's life. It is the Nation's capital and is important not just to the people that live there but to all citizens of the United States.

I care deeply about the District and its residents. They deserve a fiscally responsible government that delivers municipal services efficiently and effectively.

I am pleased that Congressman Davis introduced legislation today to establish a financial oversight authority for the District of Columbia. My Administration worked closely with the Congress in drafting the bill, and I hope we can continue the bipartisanship already at work to help the District return to solvency.

My Administration stands ready to provide whatever help is appropriate as Congress considers this important legislation. I have asked my Budget Director Alice Rivlin -- a D.C. resident for 38 years -- to head a senior level interagency working group to monitor the District's problems and assist D.C. in meeting its responsibilities.

DRAFT -- DRAFT

BOB GRAHAM
FLORIDA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-24-95

Mike Nagy

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0903

cc: Leon Panetta
Tony Lake

March 23, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing with regard to the two American citizens who are being held in Baghdad after accidently crossing the border from Kuwait to Iraq on Monday.

One of the U.S. citizens, David Daliberti, is a resident of Jacksonville, Florida. Naturally, his family is extremely concerned about his well-being and anxious for his release. His wife Kathy, his father Raymond and his brother Michael have all contacted me to ask that the United States Government take all possible steps to secure David's return.

I share their deep concern, and I request that you ask our Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright to raise the issue of the release of Mr. Daliberti and his companion Bill Barloon at the highest levels of the U.N. Their release should be a top priority for our diplomatic representatives.

Iraq's holding these two men hostage after their accidental crossing of the border is further indication that Saddam Hussein cannot be dealt with in any reasonable way. The situation strengthens the case for maintaining firm sanctions against his manipulative and authoritarian regime.

Thank you for sharing my concern and understanding the deep worry of David Daliberti's family.

Sincerely,

Bob Graham

United States Senator

BG/klr

to Bowles per JP

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: ERSKINE BOWLES
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR
WHITE HOUSE OPERATIONS

JOHN D. PODESTA
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
STAFF SECRETARY

JIM DORSKIND
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR
OF CORRESPONDENCE AND PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Presidential Messages

We are pleased to provide you with the Correspondence Department's updated guidelines for the preparation of presidential messages. Messages are written statements that are generally read or presented at group events, such as meetings, conventions, or other functions that commemorate a special occasion or honor an individual. They are an extremely effective means of reaching out to constituents and communicating the Administration's positions on a wide variety of issues.

If we are to produce quality messages for your office that convey the President's vision and address the needs of all constituent groups, it is critical that your office adhere to these guidelines and that requests are made in a timely and orderly fashion.

Please advise your staff about these guidelines and distribute copies to anyone in your office who handles message requests. In addition, you and your staff may contact the Director of Presidential Messages, Carmen Fowler (x6-5505), or her assistant, Lori Abrams (x6-5499), whenever you have questions about the preparation of presidential messages.

The Correspondence Department looks forward to continuing to help you serve constituents across the country who are interested in receiving presidential messages. If you have any suggestions for improving the process, please let Jim Dorskind (x6-5460) or Carmen know.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance.

Attachments

March 22, 1995

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

Presidential messages are written statements to be read or presented at group events, such as meetings, conventions, or other functions that commemorate a special occasion or honor an individual.

I. Procedures for Requesting A Presidential Message

Requests must be received by the Office of Presidential Messages (PM) at least three weeks prior to the date the message is needed -- whether that is the event date or a print deadline. The office is open weekdays from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., and the phone number is x6-7487, fax: x6-2806.

The request must be **in writing** and must provide the complete name and address of the individual or group making the request, background information about the group (*i.e.*, describe its membership and mission), the date of the event, any printing deadline, and the target audience. Whenever possible, a draft message should be supplied with the request.

If, for some reason, it is impossible to make the request at least three weeks in advance (*e.g.*, when the President has been forced to cancel a scheduled appearance at the last minute and wishes to send a message instead), the request should be submitted as early as possible before the date the message is needed.

In these cases, it is vital that the necessary research be completed and attached to the request with all other pertinent information, including a draft message. This material is critical because requests made with little lead time require a staff member to "walk through" a message for editorial review and clearance. This is a time-consuming task and is a large drain on limited staff resources. Accordingly, a memo **signed by the Assistant to the President or a Deputy Assistant to the President** in your office should also be attached, justifying why the message is needed on such short notice.

Requests received with **less than four days' notice** will be honored **only in exceptional circumstances**.

II. Types of Message Requests that WILL Be Honored by PM

o Messages for National Organizations: Annual Meetings, Conventions, or Events

Messages are prepared for annual meetings, conventions, or events of **national** organizations. Normally, the organization sponsoring the event must be nonprofit (e.g., educational, health, and scientific groups; trade associations; ethnic groups; fraternal organizations; and nonprofit service groups).

Annual events include, among others: ethnic celebrations; military reunions; amateur sports championships; and international events held in the United States.

In addition, because many local groups never meet in a national forum, requests are honored for some local organizations or local branches of major national organizations.

o <u>Messages for Milestone Events</u>

Messages are prepared for anniversaries in 5-year increments (<u>e.g.</u>, 10th, 15th, 20th, etc.), commencing with the 10th anniversary. Examples of organizations and events that receive messages include:

- art and cultural groups
- business and professional groups, such as bar and medical associations
- civic groups, such as The Red Cross and chambers of commerce
- historic events
- hospitals and health facilities
- international events held in the U.S.
- magazines and major newspapers
- religious orders and denominations
- schools and colleges
- service organizations, such as the Jaycees and Kiwanis
- state, counties, and major cities
- trade associations

o <u>Messages for Awards and Testimonials</u>

Messages are prepared for tributes to civic and political leaders and distinguished personalities in entertainment, sports, and academia. Messages also are prepared for individuals who are being honored for significant contributions to their communities, or for an especially worthy endeavor. (These requests are generally limited to national or state-level requests and should come with appropriate background material.)

o <u>Messages for Commemorative Observances and National and Religious Holidays</u>

Messages are prepared for national days, weeks, and months (<u>e.g.</u>, National Professional Secretaries Day and Week, African American History Month); national holidays (<u>e.g.</u>, President's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr., Day); and religious and ethnic holidays (<u>e.g.</u>, the Jewish High Holy Days, Easter, Christmas, Chinese New Year).

<u>III. Message Requests that WILL NOT Be Honored by PM</u>

There will be:

o <u>No Messages for Political Events</u>

All such requests should be forwarded to the Office of Political Affairs, attention Donald Dunn x6-6257.

o <u>No Messages for Events Where the Primary Purpose is Fundraising</u>

PM does not prepare messages for fundraisers unless the President has personally expressed an interest in supporting a specific cause.

o <u>No Messages for Semi-Annual, Quarterly or Monthly Meetings</u>

Messages are prepared for annual meetings only.

o <u>No Messages for Subgroups of National Organizations</u>

As a general rule, messages are only prepared for annual events of national organizations. For instance, we would address the yearly meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA), but **not** the annual meeting of the Litigation Section of the ABA. Similarly, a message would be prepared for the annual meeting of the Girl Scouts of America, but <u>not</u> meetings of local Girl Scout troops.

There are three exceptions to this rule:

- o It only applies where there is a national umbrella. That is, if the largest meeting of a group is at the regional or state level, a message **will** be prepared for the regional or state group.
- o A message **will** be prepared for a local group where the nature of the group's work is local volunteer service. For instance, a message would be prepared for the local Jaycees or Kiwanis groups.
- o When requested, we will send copies of the national group's message to its local offices, chapters, etc.

o <u>No Messages for For-Profit Organizations or Commercial Ventures</u>

The only exception is for businesses celebrating a milestone event (<u>e.g.</u>, the XYZ Company's 50th year in business).

o <u>No Messages to Honor Sitting Judges</u>

o <u>No Messages for Beauty Contests or Pageants</u>

o <u>No Messages for Events Held Outside the U.S. Without Official U.S. Government Endorsement</u>

Ordinarily, messages will not be prepared for foreign groups holding events abroad. Exceptions include:

- o American groups with overseas affiliates;
- o international organizations with large U.S. branches holding a meeting abroad;
- o events recognizing "sister city" relationships between U.S. cities and cities abroad; and
- o international exchange students participating in U.S. programs.

Messages will not be prepared for Americans to carry abroad unless the requests meet the above-mentioned criteria.

o <u>No Messages Where Vice President or First Lady Has Provided Message Already</u>

o <u>No Messages for Military Events Unless Cleared through the White House Military Office</u>.

Thank you for your understanding and adherence to these guidelines. The Department of Correspondence and Presidential Messages is committed to meeting your message needs. Please let us know how we can serve you better.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1995

Kitty --

Steve Honigman, General Counsel at the Navy (and a member of the Yale Law School mafia), has been pushing to have an event honoring SES award winners.

I talked to Billy Webster about it in February, and Billy said he liked the idea, but doesn't want to do it until after the President does an event with his political appointees. He suggested that Cabinet Affairs and OPM ought to coordinate the kind of SES event Honigman is talking about.

I don't know if you think the Honigman idea is a good one or not, but since it's Cabinet stuff, I thought you'd probably want to deal with it.

His phone number is (703) 614-1994 at the Navy. If you or one of your staff could call him, it would be helpful. Let me know if you have any questions. Thanks.

Todd

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

January 9, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Subj: RECOGNITION FOR SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE MEMBERS WHO RECEIVE PRESIDENTIAL RANK AWARDS

At our Yale Law School dinner in December, you asked for a memorandum concerning recognition for Senior Executive Service (SES) members who receive presidential rank awards.

As you know, the 7,500 members of the Senior Executive Service are the highest-ranking career civil servants in the Executive Branch of the Federal government. To recognize and promote prolonged high quality accomplishment, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 authorizes the President each year to award the rank of Distinguished Executive to up to one percent of the members of the SES and the rank of Meritorious Executive to up to five percent. Stipends of $20,000 and $10,000 accompany the awards.

The 1994 awards will be formally announced by the White House in January or February. At Navy Department events and also in connection with deliberations about 1995 award nominations, I have spoken with a number of 1993 recipients. Many of them mentioned to me their disappointment that, unlike the consistent practice of Presidents Reagan and Bush, there had not been a ceremony last year at which you personally recognized their achievements.

The career federal executives who earn Presidential Rank awards are essential to our Administration's effectiveness. Their sincere commitment to quality, efficiency, innovation and change is a requirement for the success of reinventing government in practice as well as in theory. Moreover, each award recipient represents a story of outstanding accomplishment about an agency or department of your Executive Branch which reflects credit upon you and your leadership.

For these reasons, it would be appropriate and productive for you to offer the customary personal tribute to the executives who have earned the 1994 Presidential Rank designation. Especially at a time of downsizing in the SES ranks, no SES salary increase for 1995 and a sense of sourness about the benefits of government generally, a ceremony for high-performance leaders including a personal handshake and photograph would be an important morale-builder and motivator. By the same token, eliminating such an event for two years in a row can appear to be a statement that you are less appreciative of their contributions than your Republican predecessors.

In consequence, I recommend holding a White House ceremony or reception for either the approximately 450 Distinguished and Meritorious Rank recipients for 1994 or, if that number is too high, for the 150 Distinguished Rank executives for 1993 and 1994 combined. Including a sprinkling of your own Presidential appointees among the guests would personify the teamwork between the political and career leadership in the Executive Branch. Most significantly, the event would provide a forum at which to recount and reemphasize a broad range of Executive Branch achievements during the past two years of the Clinton Administration. If you wish, I would be happy to assist in putting the event together.

Very respectfully,

Steven S. Honigman

Copy to:
Hillary Rodham Clinton
Melanne Verveer ✓

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/23/95

TO: JIM DORSKIND
CAROL RASCO

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

[redacted]

Please coordinate a reply per the President's request and return to my office.

Thanks.

originals to Dorskind

[redacted]

Chron

Satish Mehtani

Marriott.
HOTELS · RESORTS · SUITES

Personal + urgent.

~~Chris~~
Kris a big supporter — pls do now
B.

Honble. President Bill Clinton.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/23/95

[redacted]

[redacted]

United Health And Human Services, Ltd.

A Non Profit Organization

SERVICE IS OUR PRIDE

PRESIDENT
SATISH MEHTANI

CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER
SUNIL ANAND
CPA
DIRECTOR (ADMN)
RAJ GAINDH

Honorable President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington D.C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

Dear Mr. President,

It is a great pleasure for Sneh and I to meet you today. Thanks for sparing your valuable time with us out of your busy schedule.

During my earlier meeting with you in the White House on November 29, 1994 I had the privilege to inform you about our new charitable organization, United Health and Human Services Ltd. for the care of the less fortunate. I was very fortunate to get Mother Teresa's blessings for this organization, when I met her in Calcutta on the 13th of November, 1994.

We are trying to persuade Federal and State Governments that our cause is worthy of recognition and funding. We discussed our programs with Mr. Frank D. Wing, Senior Advisor H.U.D. on January 18, 1995 in Washington D.C.

This was followed by another meeting at Trenton with Ms. Pearl and her associate of N.J. State H.U.D. With your blessings, our dream to serve the less fortunate comes true. Our endeavors have been widely appreciated by the leading newspapers and also highlighted on TV.

I understand that the first lady, Mrs. Hillary Clinton, is planning to visit India during her forthcoming visit to Asia. We are very honored for this visit, which would definitely create an atmosphere of good will between the two countries. As the Co-Chairman of Indian Community in USA, I would like to personally thank you and the First Lady for this proposed visit to India. If the First Lady may perhaps need the service of an aide during her visit to India, I would be very honored if my services would be accepted. I can assure you that I will be an asset to her.

Mr. President, I have always stood by your ideals. I would like to assure you again that I will continue to support the Democratic Party and yourself in the forthcoming elections, on behalf of the Indian Community in the U.S.A.

With Best Wishes.

Sincerely,

S Mehtani

Satish Mehtani

Bill Bradley
United States Senator
New Jersey

February 14, 1995

Dear Satish,

I was glad to see the recent Star-Ledger article about you and the good work you are doing to benefit the homeless.

I wish you much success getting your current project off the ground.

Sincerely,

Bill Bradley

Satish Mehtani
Moghul Restaurant
35 Morris Street
Morristown, NJ 07960

[redacted]

A Restaurateur Serves The Hungry And Homeless

By Our Staff Reporter

NEW YORK: Like any restaurant, Satish Mehtani's Moghul Indian in Edison and Manhattan serve customers who can pay. But unlike many restaurateurs, Mehtani, 61, also tries to look after those who cannot.

"The amount of food that is thrown as garbage in this country, if properly stored, can feed several countries," Mehtani says. He wants to begin with a less ambitious goal.

Mehtani has been helping the fight against hunger by distributing leftovers to as many as 40 people every night outside his Manhattan restaurant. "If every person can take care of even a few hungry people, the problem can be solved," he says.

Mehtani's says his efforts have received the blessings of Mother Teresa, whom he met in November. Her tireless service, he says, inspired him to work for humanity with greater zeal.

Mehtani with President Clinton in the Oval Office

President Clinton and a string of lawmakers on Capitol Hill, among others, have also supported Mehtani.

It was a broken knee in June 1991 that brought to Mehtani a realization of humankind's vulnerability. "Anyone could be homeless. I could be homeless," he says.

There was no turning back. His non-profit United Health and Human Services organization aims to build centers for the homeless in New Jersey and New York.

The organization has been in touch with the federal and state governments for support. He wants the government to allot idle buildings to centers for deprived people.

As a long-term solution, Mehtani underlines the importance of job training for the homeless in order to bring them back to society's mainstream.

Small organizations like his, Mehtani says, can complement on-going efforts at dealing with homelessness.

"It's determination that counts," he says of social service. "If you have the will, nothing can stop you." He thinks those who say they are constrained by time are just making an excuse.

"This country has given us a lot. Whatever we make here, we should leave aside part of it for the less fortunate."

Internal Squabbling Within

[redacted]

(Photo by Robert Eberle)

Satish Mehtani, owner of Moghul Indian restaurants in Morristown, Edison and Manhattan, talks about his plans to extend help to the homeless

Restaurateur begins bid to aid homeless

By DORY DEVLIN

Satish Mehtani opens his briefcase and out come the photos with President Clinton, Mother Teresa, assorted senators and congressmen.

Mehtani's political connections are as impressive as his upscale Moghul Indian restaurants in Morristown, Edison and Manhattan.

His political fund-raising across party lines has given him entree to power, and now he hopes those contacts can help him achieve an ambitious goal: To feed and help the homeless sheltered in new centers throughout New Jersey and, possibly, New York.

President Clinton likes the idea, said Mehtani, who saw the President at the White House on Dec. 29. And Mother Teresa gave him her personal blessing; Mehtani went to see her in Calcutta in November for inspiration.

"I have been encouraged by her tireless service to mankind," Mehtani, 60, said last week in his Morristown restaurant. "I wanted to see this great woman, blessed by God, doing so much. It makes me say, why can't a young man like me do something like this?"

Now all a motivated Mehtani has to do is persuade federal and state agencies that his cause is worthy of funding. He has established a non-profit group—United Health and Human Services Ltd.

The restaurateur said he will donate food from his restaurants and round up other caterers to provide food and professionals to donate services, but noted the money to set up the centers must come from the government and foundation grants.

Mehtani's fledgling plan was put in motion two months ago, but he has already met with a senior adviser to the secretary of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

As proof, Mehtani pulled from his neatly organized briefcase a HUD letter advising the non-profit to focus on two centers to start—one for transitional housing for homeless people with AIDS and a rehabilitative center for the homeless.

Both would be in the Newark and East Orange area, and would be housed, preferably, in vacant government-owned buildings that would be renovated.

HUD has a nationwide budget of about $186 million for such projects, said Jack Flynn, a HUD spokesman in Washington. "Funding is up and the programs are active," said Flynn.

Another meeting is scheduled this week with the assistant director of the state's Division of Family Development. Winnie Comfort, a spokeswoman for the Department of Human Services characterized the meeting as a "courtesy brainstorming session."

Mehtani's journey to this project began in June 1991 when he broke his knee, taking him away from his work for six months and forcing him to use crutches to get around.

"When I was on crutches, it came to my mind that anyone could be homeless. I could be homeless," said the India-born Mehtani, who came to the United States with his wife, Sneh, in 1970. "That injury opened my eyes."

Since then, he has been bringing food regularly to dozens of homeless people near Penn Station, across from his Manhattan restaurant. During the Persian Gulf War, he went to Kuwait to feed the elderly, who he feared were overlooked. Creating centers for the homeless is the next step, he said.

"This country has given me a lot and I feel it is my time to give," said Mehtani.

Mehtani launches human services group to help homeless

New York: Satish Mehtani, co-chairman of the Overseas Indian Congress (America), Inc., has recently formed a non-profit organization — United Health and Human Services Limited — to prevent and treat substance abuse, and care for the homeless in New York and New Jersey, where he lives and works.

Mother Teresa personally blessed the project when Satish Mehtani met with her recently in Calcutta and promised to visit the facilities when she comes to the United States.

In an introductory letter to Mother Teresa, Congressman Gary L. Ackerman said: "Satish Mehtani is currently undertaking a major, new effort to impact favorably on the emotional, social and economic conditions of those less fortunate individuals living in the tri-state area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

"This is not a new undertaking for Satish Mehtani. He is well-known for helping the poor. Indeed, many of the aspects of his programs appear to be consistent with your practices and philosophies. For example, during the Gulf war, Satish Mehtani went to Kuwait and began a kitchen to feed hundreds of Kuwaitis."

Satish Mehtani greeting Mother Teresa with a bouquet.

Satish Mehtani also briefly discussed the project with President Clinton and Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, at the White House on November 29. They both expressed their appreciation. President Clinton thanked Satish Mehtani and said one day he too would like to visit the project.

Senator Bradley, Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney and Congressmean Gary Ackerman said the organization will give hope to people in New York and New Jersey who may feel as if there is no hope to be found. They said that they support and bless the project with pride and confidence.

Mehtani said: "It is estimated that there are over 600,000 homeless people in the U.S.A. and the problem of battered women and children continues." He stressed that if the problem is not addressed at a local level by concerned citizens, it will continue to grow.

He said: "I am grateful to Sunil Anand, chief executive officer, Raj Gaindh, Director of Administration; Dr. Jagdish Dang; Dr. Prabhat Govil; Dr. Sudhir Parikh; Dr. Jayshree Winters; Leonard Adler, attorney at law; Gerard P. De Veaux, attorney at law; Karl Frenske, attorney at law; and Henry Sneda, management consultant; for their help."

Chron

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 03/23/95

[redacted]

TO: JIM DORSKIND
CAROL RASCO

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

Please coordinate a reply per the President's request and return to my office.

Thanks.

originals to Dorskind

Shulman

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS
120-55 QUEENS BOULEVARD
KEW GARDENS, N.Y. 11424-1015

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

President Clinton

Crasco — This MA's mother is a big leader for me in NYC
— Pls review, do reply — B.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY **ASCO**

435 North Michigan Ave. Suite 1717, Chicago, IL USA 60611-4067 312/644-0828 FAX: 312/644-8557 Executive Director, Robert E. Becker, JD, CAE
750 17th St., N.W. Suite 1100, Washington, DC USA 20006 202/778-2396 FAX: 202/778-2330 Director, Government Relations, Stacey Beckhardt

March 10, 1995

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Mr. President,

The need to appoint a new Director of the National Cancer Institute presents you with a tremendous opportunity and challenge. The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), a national organization representing more than 9,300 physicians and other healthcare professionals engaged in cancer treatment, research, and prevention, wishes to share with you its views regarding the search for a new Director of the National Cancer Institute.

We believe that this is a critical time for the National Cancer Institute and for clinical oncology research, making the selection of the new Director particularly important. We urge you to appoint a new Director who has the qualities we believe are crucial for carrying out the Institute's goals, including:

1. The new Director should be a scientist/clinician with a broad and balanced vision of cancer medicine, including an understanding of the role of basic, translational, and patient-oriented research as part of the overall mission of the Institute, and the cancer medicine effort throughout the country.

2. The new Director must have already demonstrated administrative capabilities required to lead a large and complex organization such as NCI.

3. The new Director must be an advocate for cancer medicine research who can effectively articulate the needs of researchers, clinicians, and patients to a wide variety of audiences including the lay public, basic and clinical investigators outside of the National Cancer Institute, and Congress.

The new Director will face a very difficult task, but one that has great opportunities. We are hopeful the new Director will be successful in his/her mission. Support of the cancer community is key to the Director's ability to make the greatest strides in furthering progress in cancer research and treatment. Your selection of an individual who can meet these criteria will go a long way to assuring the success of the new NCI Director and the National Cancer Institute.

Sincerely,

Lawrence N. Shulman, M.D.
Chair, Public Issues Committee

LS/ef

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY ASCO

435 North Michigan Ave. Suite 1717, Chicago, IL USA 60611-4067 312/644-0828 FAX: 312/644-8557 Executive Director, Robert E. Becker, JD, CAE
750 17th St., N.W. Suite 1100, Washington, DC USA 20006 202/778-2396 FAX: 202/778-2330 Director, Government Relations, Stacey Beckhardt

March 3, 1995

HAND DELIVERED

The Honorable Donna Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Shalala:

The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), a national organization representing more than 9,300 physicians and other healthcare professionals engaged in cancer treatment, research, and prevention, wishes to share with you its views regarding the search for a new Director of the National Cancer Institute. We believe this is a critical time for NCI and in clinical oncology research, making the selection of the new Director particularly important. We urge you to identify a candidate who has the qualities we believe are crucial for carrying out the Institute's goals, including:

1. The new Director should be a scientist/clinician with a broad and balanced vision of cancer medicine, including an understanding of the role of basic, translational, and patient-oriented research as part of the overall mission of the Institute, and the cancer medicine effort throughout the country.

2. The new Director must have already demonstrated administrative capabilities required to lead a large and complex organization such as NCI.

3. The new Director must be an advocate for cancer medicine research who can effectively articulate the needs of researchers, clinicians, and patients to a wide variety of audiences including the lay public, basic and clinical investigators outside of the National Cancer Institute, and Congress.

This is a very difficult job, presenting tremendous challenges along with great opportunities, and we are hopeful that the new Director will succeed. Support of the cancer community is key to the Director's ability to make the greatest strides in furthering progress in cancer research and treatment. Your selection of an individual who can meet these criteria will go a long way to assuring the success of the new NCI Director and the National Cancer Institute.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Shulman ISB

Lawrence N. Shulman, M.D.
Chair, Public Issues Committee

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Harold Ickes to POTUS re: Colorado Judgeships [partial] (1 page)	03/22/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5952

FOLDER TITLE:

March 19-25, 1995 [1]

2018-0662-S
rs3121

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]
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b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'95 MAR 22 P6:29

22 March 1995

cc Vickie Radd per John

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

CC: LEON PANETTA

FROM: Harold Ickes

SUBJECT: Colorado district court judgeships

As you know, the district court judgeships got somewhat screwed up. There are two vacancies on the district court. Nighthorse Campbell established a judicial election commission and recommended a number of "minority" candidates of which he forwarded [redacted] (b)(6) Willie Daniel, and a Denver attorney.

Daniel made it through the process and he will be submitted to you for nomination.

[redacted]

On the bright side, however, Carlos Lucero, a practicing Hispanic attorney from southwest Colorado, has made it through the process for the federal appeals court vacancy, and his name will be sent into you tomorrow (Thursday), according to Victoria Radd. He has passed muster with Senator Brown, Senator Nighthorse Campbell, Congresswoman Schroeder, the ABA and Governor Romer.

good

That still leaves the vacancy for the district court [redacted] Radd is beginning to consult with Hank Brown, Schroeder, Romer and others, although obviously Brown will have a major say.

is this the one we're taking away from Wyo?

Finally, Congressman Skaggs has indicated that he very much wants to be considered for the district court vacancy. As a general rule, apparently we are reluctant to consider sitting members of the Congress for judgeships. In addition, the Skaggs' seat is marginal and informed sources say that he is probably the only one who can retain that congressional seat against a Republican in '96. Finally, Senator Brown is up in '96 and Skaggs would be a strong candidate, perhaps the strongest candidate against him, were Skaggs to decide to run for the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3.23.95

On Special Prosecutor

The Washington Post Writers Group

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

To Leon/ McCurry/ (Gearan)/ [illegible]
FYI - [illegible] - B

^bc-yoder-column adv20<

^EDWIN YODER COLUMN<

^(Advance for Monday, March 20, 1995--OR EARLIER IF DESIRED)<

^(For Yoder Clients Only)<

^By EDWIN M. YODER, JR.=

WASHINGTON--As you may have noticed, the daily business of government continues to interfere with ethical investigation.

With Attorney General Janet Reno's request for a court-appointed special prosecutor to look into HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros' allegedly misleading statements to the FBI about his payments to a former mistress, Linda Medlar, we now have three such investigations active or pending. Yet most of the Clinton Cabinet is, for the moment, not being investigated.

The president himself is under scrutiny in Arkansas by former Solicitor General Kenneth Starr and a squadron of helpers in connection with the Whitewater matter. Mike Espy, the former Mississippi congressman and until recently secretary of agriculture, is being investigated under the special counsel law because he ... Well, what exactly did Espy do? Hitched rides on Tysons Food aircraft and kept a station wagon at the Jackson airport? Do I have it right?

That leaves a sizable number in the Clinton administration who are not yet under formal investigation, but we're getting there. ''Initial review'' has begun at the Justice Department in the cases of Ron Brown and Federico Pena, respectively the secretaries of commerce and transportation. And that usually signals that a special prosecutor will be appointed.

Why not make it unanimous? With a pinch of luck, we could soon have the whole Clinton Cabinet paralyzed by special ethical investigations, and government could simply be postponed--a solution that might well commend itself to the ideologues of anti-politics.

(more)

Can't the press find a potential jailbird or two (like the pair who instigated the first of these investigations way back in the Carter years, by accusing White House chief or staff Hamilton Jordan of sniffing cocaine in a New York nightclub), or a blackmailer or two, to make credible charges? Can't some trash tabloid come up with a rumor that Secretary of State Warren Christopher pinched a pack of bubble gum back in North Dakota when he was 5 years old? Is there no TV magazine, or radio motormouth, to air charges that will automatically crank up the ethics-enforcement machinery against the secretaries of the treasury and interior? Rumor, amplified by political exploitation and lawless eavesdropping, seems an acceptable technique. Cisneros' former lady love revived his dormant case by selling conversations she had secretly taped to ''Inside Edition.''

I jest--sort of.

When the last great investigative craze hit Washington in the early 1950s, the issue, bogus though it was, was grave at least in principle. Sen. Joe McCarthy and his many imitators maintained that a sinister Red conspiracy aimed to subvert constitutional government itself.

There seems no real danger that Henry Cisneros' alleged fibs to the FBI about how much he paid Ms. Medlar are a threat to the Constitution. Indeed, the keynote of the present plague of special investigations is sleazy triviality. If Cisneros misled the FBI or the Clinton transition team, that is not something to boast about; but it is hardly a capital crime. Besides, it used to be the blackmailer and extortionist, not their victims, who attracted the beady eye of the law.

The Clinton administration is ensnared in a dilemma largely of its own making. It proclaimed that it was going to be the cleanest administration in history. Then the president appointed as his attorney general, Janet Reno, a stern moralist who grimly pursues her errands of conscience with blithe disregard of the political or administrative consequences.

In its most colossal misstep, however, the Clinton administration in collaboration with the hoity-toity congressional Democrats rushed with CPR equipment to the deathbed of the special prosecutor statute. It had lapsed and the Republicans, tortured by the independent counsel silliness through two presidencies, were disposed to let it die. But the Democrats insisted on emergency resuscitation; and here we are.

As Suzanne Garment has observed in her fine study of the ethics-in-government craze (''Scandal: The Culture of Mistrust in American Politics'') the real result of the mania for special prosecutors that began in 1978 with the Ethics in Government Act is to exaggerate the false impression of misbehavior and thus, inevitably, to lower the public's confidence. If government isn't crooked, people keep asking, why is it always being investigated? That indeed is the crowning irony of the whole idiotic business.

By Matt Mendelsohn, USA TODAY

PROTEST IN WASHINGTON: Students rallied recently in front of Capitol to let Congress know they aren't happy about proposed cuts in student aid programs, specifically the loan interest subsidy while students are in school.

Possible loan subsidy cuts leave college students fearful

By Dennis Kelly
USA TODAY

For all the hard work she'll put in to become a nurse practitioner, Patricia Simmons will graduate in 1998 in debt for $22,000.

What frightens her more, though, is that ideas now kicking around the halls of Congress could raise her debt several thousand dollars and add thousands more to the loans of college students nationwide, she says. The changes might only boost her payments by $50 a month, but that would be tough on this 37-year-old single mom with three teenagers.

"Fifty dollars a month is a lot to me," says Simmons, a student at the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

Indeed, battles are shaping up in this Congress over potential changes in federal financial aid that higher education's advocates say will damage the ability of parents and students to pay for college.

One idea would require students to absorb the cost of interest on their federal loans while they are in school, a burden the federal government now assumes at a cost of $9 billion every five years. Taking the interest subsidy away alone could raise the cost of loans 20% to 48%, higher education groups say.

That makes these "frightening" times, those groups add, since students are taking out bigger loans to keep pace with soaring tuitions.

"We are really facing a period of the greatest uncertainty in college aid for students in the last 30 years," says Terry Hartle, vice president, the American Council on Education, representing all higher education.

But to this point, no major proposals have hit the floor of Congress, other than President Clinton's $10,000 tuition tax deduction idea.

Rick May, staff director of the House Budget Committee, confirms cuts have been discussed. But, he adds, "No one is prepared to say at this point what is going to be done or not going to be done."

May says the committee is most interested in looking at the interest subsidy to see "if changes can be made." But the other campus-based

By H. Darr Beiser, USA TODAY

FEELING THE PINCH: Susan Gorman, a Georgetown University sophomore from Lexington, Mass., shares her fears of cuts to student loan programs.

from $818 to $1,214, ACE says.

"I think it is a very frightening time for students right now," says James Appleberry, president, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

Supporters of the cuts say the cost to students won't be nearly as onerous as opponents suggest.

May, staff director of the House Budget Committee, says that for a student leaving college with a more typical debt — about $11,000 — eliminating the subsidy would raise re-

Rachel volume

By Anita Manning
USA TODAY

Rachel Carson is known people as an environmenta writer who sounded the alar around the world about the pesticides in her now-classi *Spring*, published in 1962.

Few know much about her al life. Now, a new book, *Alw chel: The Letters of Rachel and Dorothy Freeman, 1* (Beacon Press, $35), edited othy's granddaughter, Mart man, opens a window into character, her work as a sci the 1950s and early '60s, th that ended her life and he friendship with another won

Through most of her ac Carson was the sole suppor aged mother, with whom she Maryland, her adult niece M and Marjorie's son, Roger. adopted Roger after his mot in 1957, when he was just 5 y

They spent summers on S Island off the coast of Main Carson met Dorothy Freen her husband, Stanley, who cottage nearby. The womer 1953, when Carson was 46 a man 55. Immediately, they each other a soulmate. Their spondence began that fall a tinued — almost daily durin periods of separation — un son's death of breast cancer o 14, 1964. Freeman kept most letters, and passed them granddaughter on her death

In her later years, "she Southport full time," says Freeman. "I'd visit in win we'd look over the letters. she thought there was good there by Rachel about natur *lent Spring*. She thought the be published."

In the letters, Carson con day-to-day joys and frustrati worries about how her worl received, and her incre threatening health problem man, who responds with c tails of family life and obse about nature and books, offe vering love and support. Oft letters reveal a deep intima one of their brief stays tog New York City, Dorothy wr their hotel room:

"Darling, ... Thank you for staying last night. I real what a desolate night I wo

Endurin

Rachel Carson's Brooks, recalls how came into being:

"She knew about pesticides by the en World War," he s been working for t and some of the p ready disturbed wi government, partic partment of Agricu ing some of these But nobody really

Carson's efforts magazine in an arti dangers were ig says, "because they losing advertising. walled, so she gave resenting all higher education.

But to this point, no major proposals have hit the floor of Congress, other than President Clinton's $10,000 tuition tax deduction idea.

Rick May, staff director of the House Budget Committee, confirms cuts have been discussed. But, he adds, "No one is prepared to say at this point what is going to be done or not going to be done."

May says the committee is most interested in looking at the interest subsidy to see "if changes can be made." But the other campus-based programs that have been mentioned as possible targets — such as work-study, Perkins loans and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants — "are not on our top list of items that we want to cut."

Still, the suggestion of cuts has already spawned protests, with promises of more to come.

More than 100 students from Washington, D.C., area colleges staged an impassioned rally outside the U.S. Capitol recently. Their targets were House Republicans, including Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich, R-Ohio, whose committee listed elimination of the student subsidy as a way to help balance the budget.

Student speakers put a personal face on the impact cuts might have.

Susan Gorman, a sophomore at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., told fellow protesters that her father died last April of a cancer-related heart attack. Her mother is a special education teacher. She has other siblings in college and fears any cuts in student aid.

"I think (members of Congress) have to listen to what students are saying," Gorman says.

The coming battles will turn on some of the mainstays of the federal programs that provide $32 billion in

By Jon Goell

SIMMONS: Potential payment hike of $50 a month 'is a lot to me.'

aid to 6.5 million U.S. college students. The biggest would be the subsidies on Stafford loans, the primary student loan program.

What would that cost students? Estimates prepared by the American Council on Education show that undergraduate students taking out the maximum Stafford loans allowable, $17,125, over four years, would see their total repayment cost rise 20%, or an additional $3,407, to $20,532. Monthly payments over the 10-year repayment period would climb from $205 to $246.

Graduate students, who remain in school longer, would suffer the most. ACE says a student taking out the maximum loans to get a professional engineering degree, for instance, would see their repayment total rise 48.5% from $68,125 to $101,153. Monthly payments would climb from $818 to $1,214, ACE says.

"I think it is a very frightening time for students right now," says James Appleberry, president, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

Supporters of the cuts say the cost to students won't be nearly as onerous as opponents suggest.

May, staff director of the House Budget Committee, says that for a student leaving college with a more typical debt — about $11,000 — eliminating the subsidy would raise repayments by "a whopping" $21 a month over a 10-year period.

"So they won't be able to buy two CDs that month," May says.

Nor will the proposals deny loans to anyone, change eligibility for loans or alter how much money they can borrow, he says.

"This just says, when you borrow money, like any other time in your life, you pay interest on the money," May says. "I don't think that's going to deny anybody an opportunity to go to school at all."

And reducing the federal deficit will require pain on everyone's part, backers of the cuts say.

"If we're going to be egalitarian, why should (colleges) be the only ones exempt from this?" says Jeanne Allen, president, the Center for Education Reform, a non-profit group in Washington, D.C.

But Appleberry says college students have already shared in the pain of government downsizing, which has forced up tuitions as state monies have been redirected to health care and prisons.

"You let (those cuts) be passed by Congress, and you'll literally see many students being shut out from higher education," he says. "It's just politically untenable to let that happen."

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But nobody really l
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Shulman

ESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS
120-55 QUEENS BOULEVARD
KEW GARDENS, N.Y. 11424-1015

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

President Clinton

Cranes — This MA's mother is a big leader for me in NYC
— Pls review, do reply — R.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY ASCO

435 North Michigan Ave. Suite 1717, Chicago, IL USA 60611-4067 312/644-0828 FAX: 312/644-8557 Executive Director, Robert E. Becker, JD, CAE
750 17th St., N.W. Suite 1100, Washington, DC USA 20006 202/778-2396 FAX: 202/778-2330 Director, Government Relations, Stacey Beckhardt

March 10, 1995

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Mr. President,

The need to appoint a new Director of the National Cancer Institute presents you with a tremendous opportunity and challenge. The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), a national organization representing more than 9,300 physicians and other healthcare professionals engaged in cancer treatment, research, and prevention, wishes to share with you its views regarding the search for a new Director of the National Cancer Institute.

We believe that this is a critical time for the National Cancer Institute and for clinical oncology research, making the selection of the new Director particularly important. We urge you to appoint a new Director who has the qualities we believe are crucial for carrying out the Institute's goals, including:

1. The new Director should be a scientist/clinician with a broad and balanced vision of cancer medicine, including an understanding of the role of basic, translational, and patient-oriented research as part of the overall mission of the Institute, and the cancer medicine effort throughout the country.

2. The new Director must have already demonstrated administrative capabilities required to lead a large and complex organization such as NCI.

3. The new Director must be an advocate for cancer medicine research who can effectively articulate the needs of researchers, clinicians, and patients to a wide variety of audiences including the lay public, basic and clinical investigators outside of the National Cancer Institute, and Congress.

The new Director will face a very difficult task, but one that has great opportunities. We are hopeful the new Director will be successful in his/her mission. Support of the cancer community is key to the Director's ability to make the greatest strides in furthering progress in cancer research and treatment. Your selection of an individual who can meet these criteria will go a long way to assuring the success of the new NCI Director and the National Cancer Institute.

Sincerely,

Lawrence N. Shulman, M.D.
Chair, Public Issues Committee

LS/ef

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY ASCO

435 North Michigan Ave. Suite 1717, Chicago, IL USA 60611-4067 312/644-0828 FAX: 312/544-8557 Executive Director, Robert E. Becker, JD, CAE
750 17th St., N.W. Suite 1100, Washington, DC USA 20006 202/778-2396 FAX: 202/778-2330 Director, Government Relations, Stacey Beckhardt

March 3, 1995

HAND DELIVERED

The Honorable Donna Shalala
Secretary
Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20201

Dear Secretary Shalala:

The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), a national organization representing more than 9,300 physicians and other healthcare professionals engaged in cancer treatment, research, and prevention, wishes to share with you its views regarding the search for a new Director of the National Cancer Institute. We believe this is a critical time for NCI and in clinical oncology research, making the selection of the new Director particularly important. We urge you to identify a candidate who has the qualities we believe are crucial for carrying out the Institute's goals, including:

1. The new Director should be a scientist/clinician with a broad and balanced vision of cancer medicine, including an understanding of the role of basic, translational, and patient-oriented research as part of the overall mission of the Institute, and the cancer medicine effort throughout the country.

2. The new Director must have already demonstrated administrative capabilities required to lead a large and complex organization such as NCI.

3. The new Director must be an advocate for cancer medicine research who can effectively articulate the needs of researchers, clinicians, and patients to a wide variety of audiences including the lay public, basic and clinical investigators outside of the National Cancer Institute, and Congress.

This is a very difficult job, presenting tremendous challenges along with great opportunities, and we are hopeful that the new Director will succeed. Support of the cancer community is key to the Director's ability to make the greatest strides in furthering progress in cancer research and treatment. Your selection of an individual who can meet these criteria will go a long way to assuring the success of the new NCI Director and the National Cancer Institute.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Shulman ISB

Lawrence N. Shulman, M.D.
Chair, Public Issues Committee

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 MAR 22 P4:42

March 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

SUBJECT: Reich Memo on Corporate Welfare

The NEC has begun a series of regular meetings of your economic and political advisers on our tactics and strategy for responding to Republican budgetary initiatives. As part of our deliberations, we will examine the question of what position the Administration should take--and when--on the issue of "corporate welfare." Bob Reich and Alice Rivlin will lead a first discussion of this question at a meeting on Thursday, March 23. Since there is considerable disagreement among your advisers, I would advise against your giving a speech on this issue, as proposed in the attached memo from Secretary Reich, at this time.

As our deliberations proceed, I will keep you informed of our thoughts about the appropriate role of the "corporate welfare" issue in our budget strategy and our communications strategy.

Attachment

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FR: RBR

95 MAR 13 A11 : 54

March 13, 1994

RE: "Corporate welfare"

I suggest that you give a speech on "corporate welfare," in which you call on Republicans to join you in eliminating corporate subsidies and tax benefits which are not economically justifiable, and invest the savings in *more* spending on education and job training.

You are in a good position to take on this issue. As the attached memorandum makes clear, the Administration already has mounted an attack on corporate welfare, including everything from eliminating the tax deduction for lobbying expenses, to requiring companies to fully fund their pension plans so that taxpayers don't get left bailing out underfunded plans. Your 1996 budget calls for eliminating additional unwarranted subsidies (see attached).

So far, the Republicans have seemed unwilling to take on the issue. But with their proposed cuts in welfare and other social services, combined with their proposed cuts in capital gains, their shyness about corporate welfare could be a particular embarrassment. Note, however, that yesterday on*Meet the Press* (Sunday, March 12), Senator Phil Gramm intimated a shift. He said that he was opposed to "corporate welfare," and would like to "take the funds that we're spending for subsidies, use that money to reduce the capital-gains tax rate and let private business make decisions."

You should not let them take the lead on this.

Corporate Subsidy Cuts in the Clinton Administration

The issue of reducing unwarranted corporate subsidies has gained a higher profile in recent days as the alternatives for deficit reduction become more concrete in the public's mind. In this context, it is important to recognize that curbing corporate welfare is already a significant (if tacit) theme of the Administration. The disparate areas in which such initiatives arise disguise the scale of the Administration's accomplishments and proposals.

Accomplishments to date:

1. OBRA 93 The 1993 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act included major cuts in corporate subsidies, including the elimination of tax deductions for lobbying expenses ($1 billion over six years) and reducing (to 50 percent) the share of corporate entertainment expenses that can be deducted ($4.6 billion over six years.)

2. Trade liberalization Tariffs and quotas effectively subsidize producers, at consumers' expense. Since these subsidies do not pass through the federal budget, it is easy to miss the fact that trade liberalization under GATT and NAFTA represents a massive cut in corporate subsidies. The largest effects have been in textiles, apparel, and agriculture, but transfers in consumers' favor are underway economy-wide due to the Administration's trade policies.

3. Pension reform Underfunded pension plans confer a cost advantage on the sponsoring corporation, paid for by a combination of employees, other corporations (who may find themselves cross-subsidizing firms with funding deficits) and the taxpayers (who risk having to make good pension-plan defaults.) Underfunding grew from $27 billion in 1987 to $53 billion in 1993. But the Retirement Act of 1994 strengthens funding requirements, requiring firms to pay their way and lowering the risk to taxpayers and retirees.

4. Direct subsidy cuts The Administration has already made a number of cuts in direct subsidies through its earlier budgets, including eliminating federal support payments for wool and mohair ($1 billion in 5-year savings) and honey ($16 million.)

Pending proposals: The Administration's budget proposal includes significant reductions in corporate welfare--though again, the proposals don't carry that label. (Selected examples from the FY1996 budget are attached.) Two proposals to close tax loopholes are worth over $2 billion over five years. Around 20 subsidy programs to be cut or eliminated would save about $650 million in FY1996 alone.

Contrast with Republican approach: Compared with this record of accomplishments and proposals, the Republican approach seems both meager (only $17 billion in cuts proposed so far) and glaringly different in the values it embodies. Child nutrition, education and job training, and other programs face major cuts, while corporate subsidies are held harmless. Low-income programs account for 12 percent of discretionary spending, but 63 percent of proposed Republican cuts. Indeed, many of their proposals (such as the "neutral cost recovery" tax proposal, which would effectively repeal the corporate income tax) amount to sharp increases in corporate welfare. The Administration holds good ground on this issue.

Attachment

I. SELECTED TAX PROPOSALS

	<u>*5-yr savings*</u>
Expand fees collected under the securities laws	$1.7 billion
Assess fees for FDIC-insured banks and bank holding companies	$429 million

II. SELECTED ELIMINATIONS & REDUCTIONS

<u>*Agency*</u>	<u>*Proposal*</u>	*1996* <u>*Savings*</u>
Agriculture	Eliminate the REA Rural Telephone Bank	$10 m
	Reduce Grain Inspection Admin	$12 m
Commerce	Eliminate 41 NOAA projects	$99 m
	Eliminate Int'l Trade Admin grants	$18 m
	Reduce 4 NOAA projects	$21 m
Energy	Eliminate Coal R&D Program	$9 m
	Privatize Power Marketing Admins	(savings in out-years)
	Eliminate Naval Petroleum Reserves	$17 m
	Reduce Fossil Energy R&D	$40 m
	Reduce Energy Supply R&D	$87 m
	Uranium Enrichment Program	$31 m
	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	$31 m
Interior	Privatize the Helium Program	(savings in out-years)
	Bureau of Mines Savings	$20 m
DOT	Eliminate FTA Interstate Transfer Grants	$48 m
	Nat'l Railroad Passenger Corp grants	$22 m
	Transit Formula Operating Grants	$210 m
SBA	Eliminate Tree Planting Program	$15 m

Source: Administration's FY 1996 budget proposal x JPD Murphy Fulbright letter (C Mills cleared)

cc: Littlebus
see us
re: Din
BC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1995

Mr. Ewell E. Murphy, Jr.
3000 One Shell Plaza
900 Louisiana
Houston, Texas 77002-4995

Dear Pat:

Thanks so much for your warm words about my remarks at Senator Fulbright's memorial service last month. As you requested, I've attached a copy of them, and I would be honored should you choose to quote from them in the annual Board report.

I am proud of the great work that you and your fellow Board members are doing, and I hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

Bill

Ram / Steph Sec'y

THE J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP BOARD

Office of the Chairman

FULBRIGHT

G-51-FFSB

February 19, 1995
3000 One Shell Plaza
Houston, Texas 77002

Rec'd
3/1/95
in Comms
JMO

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

Dear Mr. President:

It was thrilling to hear your magnificent eulogy of Senator Fulbright in the National Cathedral Friday, and also to have the opportunity of visiting with you at the reception afterwards.

One of my pleasant tasks as Chairman of the Fulbright Scholarship Board is to prepare an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States concerning the Fulbright Program. Your eulogy inspired me to shift the focus of this year's report toward Senator Fulbright's vision of the Fulbright scholarships. For that purpose I shall greatly appreciate receiving a copy of your eulogy and permission to quote from it in my report.

For me it is an especial honor to be Chairman of the Fulbright Scholarship Board during your Administration.

Sincerely,

Pat

Ewell E. Murphy, Jr.
Chairman

Nancy
Through
Podesta

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

Monitor 3/18/95

Root out three-piece socialists

By ROBERT SCHEER
The Los Angeles Times

... Silly me. What I seem to have trouble grasping is that federal funding of the wealthy has nothing to do with socialism.

I know it's not news when Newt Gingrich goes off the deep end, but now he's really losing it. Railing that the editorial boards of America's newspapers are rife with socialists reveals a cognitive disconnect that rivals the late Sen. Joe McCarthy's assertion that communists had infiltrated the Pentagon. Editorial boards serve at the whim of publishers, a group so alienated from the politics of the left that more than a few of them must have thought that Gingrich meant "socialites."

On the other hand, Gingrich's definition of "socialist" (any government program with a social purpose) is so broad that it is possible that most socialites would be included.

American presidents from Franklin Roosevelt on would certainly fit under Gingrich's socialist rubric. Did one of them ever denounce public education as a liberal Democrat plot, as Gingrich did March 6, saying that liberal Democrats should be condemned for "the monstrosities they have created, their public-housing projects that are death traps for the poor, their public schools that are literacy traps for the poor"?

In a devilish bit of socialist disinformation, Washington Post reporter Kenneth J. Cooper pointed out that "it was Whigs who pushed universal public education in Northern states before the Civil War and Republicans who opened schools throughout the South afterward." Gingrich also acknowledged that most massive public-housing projects, like Cabrini-Green in Chicago and Pruitt-Igoe in St. Louis, were a creation of the Eisenhower administration. Then again, Dwight Eisenhower, although a Republican, was probably, as McCarthy suggested, a closet socialist.

Actually, Republicans have a thing for public housing. Just look at how many of them are serving time for milking the Housing and Urban Development Department during the Reagan years.

James Watt, former Interior secretary and once a major conservative thinker, was the latest indicted, on 25 counts of lying to Congress about his lobbying HUD on behalf of private developers. Independent counsel Arlin Adams reported that the investigation of Watt has already enabled the federal government to recover $10 million intended for low-income housing in the Virgin Islands that ended up in some already stuffed wallets. Sounds pretty socialist.

Silly me. What I seem to have trouble grasping is that federal funding of the wealthy has nothing to do with socialism.

Still, there are some Republicans troubled by this socialism for the rich. Take the folks at the Cato Institute, a respected conservative, libertarian Washington think tank. A recent Cato study complains that "business subsidy programs cost federal taxpayers roughly $85 billion annually and the dollar amount has been growing substantially." One example is the nearly $100 million a year that the Pentagon gave to large producers of computer microchips, including Intel which are hardly hurting.

Then there's the $2 billion a year provided through the Rural Electrification Administration to hugely profitable electric utilities, which, as Cato points out "hold down the costs of running ski resorts in Aspen, Colo., five-star hotels in Hilton Head, S.C., and gambling casinos in Las Vegas." Last year, the Agriculture Department spent $110 million advertising Pillsbury muffins, Gallo Wine and McDonald's Chicken McNuggets for sale abroad.

What about the dubious tax breaks for wealthy corporations, which the OMB estimates cost $54 billion last year in lost tax revenue?

That's more than three times what Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the main welfare program, costs. One example of the rapacious corporate giveaways is the $500 million annual tax subsidy for the production of ethanol from corn. Fully 70 percent of ethanol in this country is sold by one company, Archer Daniels Midland, a $10 billion agribusiness. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole must like that company, which has handed him more than $150,000 in contributions over the years.

We haven't even mentioned the $253 billion Pentagon budget, which sustains the largest and most successful planned economy in the world. True, the Pentagon has its job training, health and other safety-net programs that the Republicans might find socialist, but it works really well with the private sector.

Just ask defense contractor Martin Marietta, which according to the Cato report recently billed the Pentagon for $263,000 worth of tickets to a Smokey Robinson concert, $20,000 for golf balls and $7,000 for an office Christmas party. Hell of a deal . . . just don't call it socialism.

Leon
Elaine Kamarck
check this out
BC

Satish Mehtani

Marriott
HOTELS · RESORTS · SUITES

Cassie
his a big
supporter –
pls do asap
B.

Personal +
urgent.

Honble. President Bill Clinton.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

[redacted]

[redacted]

United Health And Human Services, Ltd.

A Non Profit Organization

SERVICE IS OUR PRIDE

PRESIDENT
SATISH MEHTANI

CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER
SUNIL ANAND
CPA

DIRECTOR (ADMN)
RAJ GAINDH

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/23

Honorable President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

It is a great pleasure for Sneh and I to meet you today. Thanks for sparing your valuable time with us out of your busy schedule.

During my earlier meeting with you in the White House on November 29, 1994 I had the privilege to inform you about our new charitable organization, United Health and Human Services Ltd. for the care of the less fortunate. I was very fortunate to get Mother Teresa's blessings for this organization, when I met her in Calcutta on the 13th of November, 1994.

We are trying to persuade Federal and State Governments that our cause is worthy of recognition and funding. We discussed our programs with Mr. Frank D. Wing, Senior Advisor H.U.D. on January 18, 1995 in Washington D.C.

This was followed by another meeting at Trenton with Ms. Pearl and her associate of N.J. State H.U.D. With your blessings, our dream to serve the less fortunate comes true. Our endeavors have been widely appreciated by the leading newspapers and also highlighted on TV.

I understand that the first lady, Mrs. Hillary Clinton, is planning to visit India during her forthcoming visit to Asia. We are very honored for this visit, which would definitely create an atmosphere of good will between the two countries. As the Co-Chairman of Indian Community in USA, I would like to personally thank you and the First Lady for this proposed visit to India. If the First Lady may perhaps need the service of an aide during her visit to India, I would be very honored if my services would be accepted. I can assure you that I will be an asset to her.

Mr. President, I have always stood by your ideals. I would like to assure you again that I will continue to support the Democratic Party and yourself in the forthcoming elections, on behalf of the Indian Community in the U.S.A.

With Best Wishes.

Sincerely,

S. Mehtani

Satish Mehtani

Bill Bradley
United States Senator
New Jersey

February 14, 1995

Dear Satish,

I was glad to see the recent Star-Ledger article about you and the good work you are doing to benefit the homeless.

I wish you much success getting your current project off the ground.

Sincerely,

Bill

Bill Bradley

Satish Mehtani
Moghul Restaurant
35 Morris Street
Morristown, NJ 07960

[redacted]

A Restaurateur Serves The Hungry And Homeless

By Our Staff Reporter

NEW YORK: Like any restaurant, Satish Mehtani's Moghul Indian in Edison and Manhattan serve customers who can pay. But unlike many restaurateurs, Mehtani, 61, also tries to look after those who cannot.

"The amount of food that is thrown as garbage in this country, if properly stored, can feed several countries," Mehtani says. He wants to begin with a less ambitious goal.

Mehtani has been helping the fight against hunger by distributing leftovers to as many as 40 people every night outside his Manhattan restaurant. "If every person can take care of even a few hungry people, the problem can be solved," he says.

Mehtani's says his efforts have received the blessings of Mother Teresa, whom he met in November. Her tireless service, he says,

Mehtani with President Clinton in the Oval Office

inspired him to work for humanity with greater zeal.

President Clinton and a string of lawmakers on Capitol Hill, among others, have also supported Mehtani.

It was a broken knee in June 1991 that brought to Mehtani a realization of humankind's vulnerability. "Anyone could be homeless. I could be homeless," he says.

There was no turning back. His non-profit United Health and Human Services organization aims to build centers for the homeless in New Jersey and New York.

The organization has been in touch with the federal and state governments for support. He wants the government to allot idle buildings to centers for deprived people.

As a long-term solution, Mehtani underlines the importance of job training for the homeless in order to bring them back to society's mainstream.

Small organizations like his, Mehtani says, can complement on-going efforts at dealing with homelessness.

"It's determination that counts," he says of social service. "If you have the will, nothing can stop you." He thinks those who say they are constrained by time are just making an excuse.

"This country has given us a lot. Whatever we make here, we should leave aside part of it for the less fortunate."

Internal Squabbling Within

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Photo by Robert Eberle)

Satish Mehtani, owner of Moghul Indian restaurants in Morristown, Edison and Manhattan, talks about his plans to extend help to the homeless

Restaurateur begins bid to aid homeless

By DORY DEVLIN

Satish Mehtani opens his briefcase and out come the photos with President Clinton, Mother Teresa, assorted senators and congressmen.

Mehtani's political connections are as impressive as his upscale Moghul Indian restaurants in Morristown, Edison and Manhattan.

His political fund-raising across party lines has given him entree to power, and now he hopes those contacts can help him achieve an ambitious goal: To feed and help the homeless sheltered in new centers throughout New Jersey and, possibly, New York.

President Clinton likes the idea, said Mehtani, who saw the President at the White House on Dec. 29. And Mother Teresa gave him her personal blessing; Mehtani went to see her in Calcutta in November for inspiration.

"I have been encouraged by her tireless service to mankind," Mehtani, 60, said last week in his Morristown restaurant. "I wanted to see this great woman, blessed by God, doing so much. It makes me say, why can't a young man like me do something like this?"

Now all a motivated Mehtani has to do is persuade federal and state agencies that his cause is worthy of funding. He has established a non-profit group – United Health and Human Services Ltd.

The restaurateur said he will donate food from his restaurants and round up other caterers to provide food and professionals to donate services, but noted the money to set up the centers must come from the government and foundation grants.

Mehtani's fledgling plan was put in motion two months ago, but he has already met with a senior adviser to the secretary of the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

As proof, Mehtani pulled from his neatly organized briefcase a HUD letter advising the non-profit to focus on two centers to start – one for transitional housing for homeless people with AIDS and a rehabilitative center for the homeless.

Both would be in the Newark and East Orange area, and would be housed, preferably, in vacant government-owned buildings that would be renovated.

HUD has a nationwide budget of about $186 million for such projects, said Jack Flynn, a HUD spokesman in Washington. "Funding is up and the programs are active," said Flynn.

Another meeting is scheduled this week with the assistant director of the state's Division of Family Development. Winnie Comfort, a spokeswoman for the Department of Human Services characterized the meeting as a "courtesy brainstorming session."

Mehtani's journey to this project began in June 1991 when he broke his knee, taking him away from his work for six months and forcing him to use crutches to get around.

"When I was on crutches, it came to my mind that anyone could be homeless. I could be homeless," said the India-born Mehtani, who came to the United States with his wife, Sneh, in 1970. "That injury opened my eyes."

Since then, he has been bringing food regularly to dozens of homeless people near Penn Station, across from his Manhattan restaurant. During the Persian Gulf War, he went to Kuwait to feed the elderly, who he feared were overlooked. Creating centers for the homeless is the next step, he said.

"This country has given me a lot and I feel it is my time to give," said Mehtani.

Mehtani launches human services group to help homeless

New York: Satish Mehtani, co-chairman of the Overseas Indian Congress (America), Inc., has recently formed a non-profit organization — United Health and Human Services Limited — to prevent and treat substance abuse, and care for the homeless in New York and New Jersey, where he lives and works.

Mother Teresa personally blessed the project when Satish Mehtani met with her recently in Calcutta and promised to visit the facilities when she comes to the United States.

In an introductory letter to Mother Teresa, Congressman Gary L. Ackerman said: "Satish Mehtani is currently undertaking a major, new effort to impact favorably on the emotional, social and economic conditions of those less fortunate individuals living in the tri-state area of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

"This is not a new undertaking for Satish Mehtani. He is well-known for helping the poor. Indeed, many of the aspects of his programs appear to be consistent with your practices and philosophies. For example, during the Gulf war, Satish Mehtani went to Kuwait and began a kitchen to feed hundreds of Kuwaitis."

Satish Mehtani greeting Mother Teresa with a bouquet.

Satish Mehtani also briefly discussed the project with President Clinton and Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, at the White House on November 29. They both expressed their appreciation. President Clinton thanked Satish Mehtani and said one day he too would like to visit the project.

Senator Bradley, Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney and Congressmean Gary Ackerman said the organization will give hope to people in New York and New Jersey who may feel as if there is no hope to be found. They said that they support and bless the project with pride and confidence.

Mehtani said: "It is estimated that there are over 600,000 homeless people in the U.S.A. and the problem of battered women and children continues." He stressed that if the problem is not addressed at a local level by concerned citizens, it will continue to grow.

He said: "I am grateful to Sunil Anand, chief executive officer, Raj Gaindh, Director of Administration; Dr. Jagdish Dang; Dr. Prabhat Govil; Dr. Sudhir Parikh; Dr. Jayshree Winters; Leonard Adler, attorney at law; Gerard P. De Veaux, attorney at law; Karl Frenske, attorney at law; and Henry Sneda, management consultant; for their help."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MAY 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL WHITE HOUSE AND OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT STAFF

FROM: THOMAS F. MCLARTY, III
CHIEF OF STAFF

TFM

RE: PRESIDENTIAL AND FEDERAL RECORDS

Attached are two memoranda concerning Presidential and federal records -- the records we create and receive in the Executive Office of the President.

All personnel in the White House and other offices in the Executive Office of the President should review these memoranda carefully and comply with the guidance set forth therein.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Attachments

Erskine —
Please review memo on Presidential records & then let's discuss next steps.
John

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT STAFF

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

STEPHEN R. NEUWIRTH
Associate Counsel to the President

RE: Presidential Records

The offices within the Executive Office of the President generate two categories of records: "Presidential Records" and Federal Records." A separate memo from David Watkins and Bruce Overton has been circulated today concerning "federal records."

This memorandum sets forth guidance on the creation, maintenance and disposition of "Presidential records" -- records "created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President."

It is important that all staff in the Executive Office of the President review this memorandum carefully. The failure to designate documents and other materials properly can have serious implications, including possibly subjecting those materials to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act during the President's term of office.

I. UNITS WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT THAT GENERATE PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS

All records of the White House Office, the Office of Policy Development, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the President's Intelligence Oversight Board and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board are Presidential records.

As discussed below, records of the Office of the Vice President are Vice Presidential records and are treated under the Presidential Records Act in the same manner as Presidential records. The records of the Office of the Vice President are not federal records.

The records of the National Security Council staff are Presidential records if they were received or created by or for the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the White House Office, or a unit or an individual within the NSC in advising or assisting the President, and are not official records of the NSC. All other NSC records are federal records.

Records produced or received by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in his role as Science Advisor to the President are Presidential records; all other OSTP records are federal records.

Records of the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Administration are federal, not Presidential, records.

II. <u>Types of Records Covered by the Act</u>

The Presidential Records Act defines "documentary materials" as "all books, correspondence, memorandums, documents, papers, pamphlets, works of art, models, pictures, photographs, plats, maps, films, and motion pictures, including, but not limited to, audio, audio-visual, or other electronic or mechanical recordations." 44 U.S.C. § 2201(1).

The Act defines "Presidential records," in turn, to mean:

> documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof, created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President. Such term --
>
> (A) includes any documentary materials relating to the political activities of the President or members

> of his staff, but only if such activities relate to or have a direct effect upon the carrying out of constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President.

44 U.S.C. § 2201(2).

Under this definition, Presidential records are documentary materials that meet two tests. First, the materials must have been created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individuals (including volunteers) in the EOP whose function it is to advise and assist the President. Second, the records must relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President. Presidential records may be in any physical form, including paper, film and disk. The method used to record information may be manual, mechanical, photographic, electronic, or any combination of these or other technologies.

A document created by personnel in a White House office, or an EOP office that advises and assists the President, normally is a Presidential record once it is circulated to others in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of Presidential duties. Moreover, even documents that are not circulated can be Presidential records if, in the judgment of the office at issue, those documents are needed to conduct business that relates to or has an effect upon the carrying out of Presidential duties.

Materials received by personnel in the White House office, or in EOP offices that advise and assist the President, similarly become Presidential records when they are received in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of Presidential duties. Materials received may be Presidential records whether they have been transmitted in person, by messenger, by mail, by electronic communication, or by any other means.

At the same time, several types of documentary materials are not subject to the Presidential Records Act. The Act expressly excludes documentary materials that are (1) official records of an agency; (2) stocks of publications and stationery; and (3) extra copies of documents produced only for convenience of reference, when such copies are clearly so identified.

The Act also excludes "personal records," defined to include all documentary materials, or any reasonably segregable portion thereof, "of a purely private or nonpublic character which do not relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." Personal records may include:

- -- diaries, journals, or other personal notes serving as the functional equivalent of a diary or journal, which are not prepared or utilized for, or circulated or communicated in the course of, transacting government business;
- -- materials relating to private political associations, and having no relation to or direct effect upon the carrying out of constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President;
- -- papers and other materials accumulated by a staff member before joining government service and not used in the course of transacting government business;
- -- materials that relate to a staff member's private affairs, such as personal financial records, insurance forms, and materials relating to an individual's professional activities and outside business and political pursuits;
- -- personal photographs;
- -- materials relating exclusively to the President's own election to the office of the Presidency; and
- -- materials directly relating to the election of a particular individual or individuals to Federal, State, or local office, which have no relation to or direct effect upon the carrying out of constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties of the President.

Further examples of materials not covered by the Presidential Records Act may include items such as those listed below:

- -- preliminary drafts, that are not circulated to any other individual, of correspondence, reports, and studies;
- -- preliminary drafts, work sheets and informal notes that contain information reflected in final documents and that do not document policy development or execution;

-- tickler, follow-up or suspense copies of correspondence, provided there are copies of such documents in the official files;

-- newspaper clippings or news summaries, that have not been annotated, or organized or arranged for some official purpose;

-- copies of printed or processed materials, such as operating and procedural manuals, directives, and notices, distributed for the information and use of office employees;

-- shorthand and other notes that have been transcribed or converted to formal documents that have been verified for accuracy and completeness; and

-- catalogs, trade journals, and other publications that are received from other government agencies, commercial firms, or private institutions and that are maintained for reference purposes.

It is important to remember, however, that certain documents in the categories listed above may be Presidential records -- particularly given that, in the White House, drafts, working papers and other similar materials often document policy development, significant decisions, or other matters related to the carrying out of Presidential duties, as discussed below.

III. Requirements for creation and maintenance of Presidential records

When advising or assisting the President in carrying out his duties, White House and EOP employees are responsible for complying with the Presidential Records Act and related regulations.

The law imposes an affirmative obligation on staff members to document adequately the performance of the President's constitutional, statutory and ceremonial duties. Where appropriate, staff members should document -- through notes, minutes or memoranda -- meetings, conversations and other business in connection with, or related to, the carrying out of the President's duties.

Presidential records should be maintained in organized files. **For offices creating both Presidential and federal records, it is critical that staff members carefully segregate Presidential and federal records. Federal records are subject to**

the Federal Records Act and may be subject to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act during the President's term of office. Presidential records, by contrast, are not subject to the Federal Records Act and are not subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act during the President's term of office. Those offices (such as the National Security Council) that create or receive both Presidential records and federal records should file them separately with a clear indication of which records are Presidential and which are federal.

In addition, staff members should, to the extent possible, ensure that any files containing particularly sensitive records are clearly marked to reflect that fact. Designations for files containing sensitive records may include:

(1) "classified information";[1]

(2) "information the release of which may be prejudicial to the maintenance of good relations with foreign nations";

(3) "sensitive personal information" (<u>i.e.</u>, information the release of which may be embarrassing to the individuals mentioned or to their families);

(4) "sensitive law enforcement materials";

(5) "trade secrets or sensitive commercial or financial information"; and

(6) "information subject to attorney-client or attorney work product privileges."

Finally, personal records should be clearly labeled, kept apart from Presidential records (and federal records) and not made available to other staff in connection with any official purpose.

IV. Electronic Presidential records

Increasingly, Presidential records may be created electronically. Records may be generated on word processing or electronic mail ("e-mail") systems, or on electronic databases.

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[1] Please note that nothing in this memorandum should be construed to override existing Executive Orders setting forth who may designate specific documents as classified and what terms must be used in connection with such designations.

Records generated electronically must be incorporated into an official recordkeeping system. Thus, no word processing or e-mail document that is a Presidential record should be deleted unless it has been (a) printed and placed in an appropriate file, or (b) preserved in an appropriate electronic system. Questions concerning the record status of electronically generated materials should be directed to the White House Records Management Office. That office will periodically monitor electronic systems to ensure that correct records status determinations have been made.

As is the case for all record matters, the White House Records Management Office will continue to work with the White House Counsel's Office to coordinate policy and practices with respect to electronic Presidential records.

V. Disposition and destruction of Presidential records

Presidential records are the property of the United States and may be disposed of only in accordance with procedures established by the Archivist of the United States. The Presidential Records Act prohibits the disposal of Presidential records unless those records no longer have administrative, historical, informational, or evidentiary value. Moreover, **before** disposing of any Presidential records, the President must notify the Archivist who, under certain clearly defined circumstances, will notify appropriate Congressional committees.

The White House Records Management Office will provide guidance concerning disposal of certain recurring types of papers, including form letter public mail, unsolicited public mail that is not reviewed by any person in the White House with decision-making authority and not answered by any member of the White House staff, anonymous public mail, and enclosures received in public mail -- most of which may be destroyed after notification to the Archivist of the United States or the Archivist's representative.

Offices that have these recurring types of disposable material should coordinate all disposal procedures through the Office of Records Management. Under no circumstances should such material be disposed of without prior approval of the White House Records Management Office. (Prior approval is not necessary for the destruction of exact duplicates of documents which are being retained, or for unmarked copies of officially published documents, such as printed reports.)

The White House Office of Records Management serves as a central file for all Presidential records. Its primary role is to manage, process, maintain and store records for the daily use of the President and all the policy units in the White House. Concurrently, it preserves these same records to ensure a comprehensive history of the Administration. All EOP staff members are encouraged to consult with this office for guidance on the creation and maintenance of files and on procedures for appropriate and systematic filing of documents.

VI. Legal control of Presidential records

Presidential records remain in the custody and control of the President during his term of office and are not subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act during that term. As noted above, federal records are, by contrast, subject to the FOIA public disclosure provisions.

Upon completion of the Administration, the Archivist acquires custody of Presidential records. Many of these records will become available to the public under the FOIA five years after the end of the President's term of office. The President, however, may assert control over public access to certain categories of information -- generally including classified materials, documents related to appointments to federal offices, items specifically exempted from disclosure by other statutes, trade secrets or commercial information, confidential communications requesting or submitting advice between the President and his advisers (or between such advisers), and information implicating personal privacy concerns -- for up to twelve years after the end of the President's term. After twelve years, public access to these categories of documents is governed by the FOIA, subject to any Constitutional privilege against disclosure.

VII. Records that may be retained by staff members upon departure from office

Staff members may **not** remove Presidential records, or copies of such records, from their offices at any time, except in connection with an official function. Classified Presidential records may not be removed from the office at any time without compliance with the rules applicable to such materials. Records used in an official capacity should be returned to proper files immediately after such use.

When a staff member leaves the White House or another office in the EOP, he or she must deliver all Presidential records to the White House Records Management Office (or leave records in his or her office for pick-up). Staff members are not entitled to retain copies of any Presidential records for personal use, except copies of documents that have already been publicly released.

Federal records should be left at the appropriate agency, and disposed of in accordance with the advice set forth in the federal records guidance memorandum from David Watkins and Bruce Overton.

Purely personal, unclassified materials may be removed from the office by staff members at any time, subject to any agency procedures regulating such removal. If, during the course of service at the White House, a staff member wishes to store personal (including private political) materials at the White House Office of Records Management, the staff member must clearly designate those materials as "personal."

VIII. Records in the Office of the Vice President

The Presidential Records Act expressly provides that records of the Office of the Vice President are Vice-Presidential records and are to be treated under the Presidential Records Act in the same manner as Presidential records. Thus, materials created or received in the Office of the Vice President should be treated in accordance with the guidance set forth above. The Office of the Vice President has its own records management staff, and personnel in the Office of the Vice President should consult with that staff for additional guidance regarding the filing and disposition of Vice President's Office records.

The Presidential Records Act further provides that "[t]he authority of the Archivist with respect to Vice-Presidential records shall be the same as the authority of the Archivist with respect to Presidential records, except that the Archivist may, when the Archivist determines that it is in the public interest, enter into an agreement for the deposit of Vice-Presidential records in a non-Federal archival depository."

IX. Training

The White House Office of Records Management and other appropriate personnel will be providing records management training in the near future.

* * *

The foregoing is designed to provide general guidance with respect to the Presidential Records Act. Specific questions of coverage or interpretation should be addressed to the White House Counsel's office. Assistance in records maintenance and disposition can be obtained from the White House Office of Records Management (or, in the case of the Office of the Vice President, from the Vice President's records management staff).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT STAFF

FROM: DAVID WATKINS
Assistant to the President for Management and Administration

BRUCE OVERTON
General Counsel, Office of Administration

RE: Federal Records

INTRODUCTION

The offices within the Executive Office of the President generate two categories of records: "Presidential Records" and "Federal Records."

Records are "Presidential" if they are "created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory or other official or ceremonial duties of the President." Such Presidential records are subject to the provisions of the Presidential Records Act, 44 U.S.C. § 2201. Presidential records remain in the custody and control of the President during his term of office and are not accessible to the public until five years after the end of the Administration, at the earliest. The treatment of Presidential records will be addressed in a separate memorandum issued today by the White House Office.

It is the purpose of this memorandum to discuss the identification, maintenance and disposition of "federal" records. Materials are "federal records" if (1) the materials have been created or received by agency personnel in connection with their official duties in a federal agency, and (2) the materials are appropriate for preservation as evidence of the agency's activities or because they contain information of value. Federal records are subject to the provisions of the Federal Records Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapters 29, 31 and 33. Unlike Presidential records, federal records are accessible to the public during the

Administration's term, unless exempt from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.[1]

The Federal Records Act imposes certain legal obligations with respect to the creation and receipt, custody and maintenance, and disposition of federal records. The responsibilities apply regardless of whether the records are generated in paper form or by automated systems.

It is critical that staff members in offices, such as the National Security Council, that create or receive both federal and Presidential records, file those records separately in clearly designated files. Once a document is filed as a federal record, it becomes subject to the Federal Records Act and may be subject to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Presidential records, by contrast, are not subject to the Federal Records Act and are not subject to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act during the President's term of office. Personal records (defined and discussed below) also should be segregated, and filed separately, from official records.

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[1] All records of the White House Office, the Office of Policy Development, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisers, the President's Intelligence Oversight Board and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board are Presidential records.

The records of the Office of the Vice President are treated in the same manner as Presidential records under the Presidential Records Act. The records of the Office of the Vice President are not federal records.

Records of the National Security Council staff are Presidential Records if they were received or created by or for the President, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the White House office, or a unit or an individual within the NSC in advising or assisting the President, and not official records of the NSC.

Records produced or received by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in his role as Science Advisor to the President are Presidential records and should be segregated as such. Other records of the OSTP are federal records.

Records of the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Administration are federal, not Presidential records.

The guidance that follows will assist EOP staff in complying with the Federal Records Act, which is designed to ensure that documentation of official activities is adequately created and preserved. See 44 U.S.C. § 3101. As explained below, not every document that you create or receive will be subject to the Federal Records Act, and it is therefore important to review this guidance to understand when Federal Records Act obligations do apply. In preparing this guidance, we have consulted with officials of the National Archives and Records Administration.

DEFINITION OF FEDERAL RECORDS

The Federal Records Act defines federal records as:

> [A]ll books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them.
>
> -- 44 U.S.C. § 3301.

Under this definition, federal records are documentary materials that meet two tests. First, the materials must have been created or received by agency personnel in connection with their official duties in a federal agency. Second, the materials must be appropriate for preservation as evidence of the agency's activities or because they contain information of value. Federal records may be in any physical form, including paper, film and disk. The method used to record information may be manual, mechanical, photographic, electronic, or any combination of these or other technologies.

A document created in any agency normally becomes a federal record once it is circulated to others in the course of conducting agency business, or once it is placed in files accessible to others. Moreover, even documents that are not circulated can become federal records if, in the judgment of the agency, those documents are needed to conduct agency business -- and whether or not those documents are accommodated by current filing systems employed by the agency.

Materials received by agency personnel are federal records when they are received in the course of official business. Materials received can become federal records whether they have been transmitted in person, by messenger, by mail, by electronic communication, or by any other means.

At the same time, certain types of documentary materials are not subject to the Federal Records Act. The Act specifically excludes (1) library and museum materials created, or acquired and preserved, solely for reference or exhibit purposes; (2) extra copies of documents kept only for convenience of reference; and (3) stocks of publications and processed documents. These and other types of transitory or duplicate records are considered "nonrecord" because they are not "appropriate for preservation" as defined in the Act. Such materials are not needed to provide full and accurate documentation of an agency's policies, decisions, procedures, and program activities. These materials need not be maintained in official files, and, unlike federal records, may be destroyed when no longer needed and without prior approval of the National Archives and Records Administration.

Other examples of "nonrecord" materials not covered by the Federal Records Act may include:

-- Preliminary drafts, that are not circulated to any other individual, of correspondence, reports, and studies.

-- Preliminary drafts, work sheets and informal written notes that contain information reflected in final documents and that do not document policy development or execution.

-- Tickler, follow-up or suspense copies of correspondence, provided there are copies of documents in the official files.

-- Newspaper clippings or news summaries, particularly if they are not annotated.

-- Copies of printed or processed agency materials, such as operating and procedural manuals, directives, and notices, distributed for the information or use of agency employees.

-- Shorthand and other notes that have been transcribed or converted to formal documents that have been verified for accuracy and completeness.

-- Catalogs, trade journals, and other publications that are received from other government agencies, commercial firms, or private institutions and that are maintained for reference purposes.

In addition, certain "personal papers" fall outside the scope of the Federal Records Act. Personal papers are documentary materials that are not used in the transaction of agency business. Examples include:

-- Papers and other materials accumulated by a staff member before joining government service.

-- Materials that relate to a staff member's private affairs, such as personal financial records, insurance forms, and materials relating to an individual's professional activities and outside business and political pursuits.

-- Personal photographs.

-- Materials that may refer to official duties but are not directly used to carry out those duties. These include diaries, personal calendars, journals, and notes intended for an individual's personal use (memory aids and personal observations on work-related matters).[2]

It is important to remember, however, that certain informal documents may be federal records. In the Executive Office of the President, to a greater extent than in many other government offices, drafts, notes, background materials or working papers can be considered federal records because they document policy development, significant decisions, major activities, or other matters basic to an understanding of the office and its role in government operations. Such materials should be treated as federal records and maintained in official files if they were circulated for review or clearance, and if they have been modified substantively.

When it is difficult to determine whether documents or other records should be treated as federal records, you <u>should</u> tentatively treat them as federal records and contact the appropriate EOP agency records management office for a final determination. Legal questions will be referred by the records management office to appropriate counsel.

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[2] For further information on personal papers, consult <u>Personal Papers of Executive Branch Officials: A Management Guide</u>, published by the National Archives and Records Administration. Copies are available in the Office of Administration, Records Management Office.

RECORDS CREATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

When acting in their capacity as employees of a federal agency, such agency employees are responsible for complying with the Federal Records Act and related regulations.

The law requires that adequate and proper records be created and preserved to document the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and essential transactions of the agency. The law also specifically requires that records be kept for appropriate periods if they can be used to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government or individuals directly affected by the agency's activities.

In order to ensure that agency records contain an adequate and proper account of policy development, implementation and decision-making, each employee must document those discussions, meetings and telephone conversations that are necessary to understand these functions. Where appropriate, in formal settings, minutes or notes should be taken for the purpose of including them in official files.

All staff members are responsible for complying with procedures that result in adequate and proper records creation and maintenance. All materials meeting federal records criteria must be incorporated into appropriate agency files or records systems. EOP staff members should consult with the appropriate EOP agency records management office to address any questions concerning the creation and maintenance of federal records.

ELECTRONIC FEDERAL RECORDS

Increasingly, federal records may be created electronically. Records may be generated on word processing, or electronic mail ("e-mail"), systems or other computer applications.

Records generated electronically must be incorporated into an official recordkeeping system. Thus, no word processing or e-mail document that is a federal record should be deleted unless it has been (a) printed and placed in an appropriate file, or (b) preserved in an appropriate electronic system.

On January 6 and 11, 1993, in the case of Armstrong v. Executive Office of the President, United States District Judge Charles R. Richey directed the National Archives and Records Administration to work with components of the EOP to develop further recordkeeping guidance both for e-mail communications in the EOP and for disposition of EOP electronic federal records generally. Pursuant to these orders, and until further instructions, the following special rules should be observed by components of the EOP that generate federal records:

1. Material may not be deleted from any e-mail file unless (a) the material has been retained in full on a back-up tape or other comparable medium, and (b) the retained version includes both full text and all available transmittal information; and

2. EOP staff members with records management responsibility must monitor the implementation of guidance on federal records (including the status of records) to ensure consistent application of the court's order.

Questions concerning the status of electronic records, or the application of these rules to particular computer systems, should be directed to the appropriate EOP agency records management office. Those offices will periodically monitor electronic records systems to ensure that correct records status determinations have been made.

DESTRUCTION OR REMOVAL OF FEDERAL RECORDS

Federal records, as defined by the Federal Records Act, may not be destroyed, or permanently removed from appropriate official files, without the prior approval of the National Archives and Records Administration.

Federal records should be maintained in organized files and may not be damaged or altered by any staff member. Nor may federal records be temporarily removed from official files except for official purposes, and only if returned to the official files upon completion of that official function.

Policies and procedures governing the disposition of federal records are prescribed by the National Archives and Records Administration and are incorporated into the EOP records management program. Further information concerning these policies and procedures should be obtained from the appropriate EOP records management office.

REMOVAL OF NONRECORD AND PERSONAL MATERIALS

Purely personal, unclassified materials may be removed from the office by staff members at any time, subject to any agency procedures regulating such removal.

Unclassified nonrecord materials, with the exception of copies of records, may be removed with the prior approval of an agency official with records management responsibility.

Except where expressly authorized by appropriate agency officials, copies of federal records, regardless of the reason for which they have been duplicated, may not be taken by staff members for any purpose other than an official purpose related to the staff members' official duties and responsibilities.

No classified materials may be removed from the office at any time, without compliance with the rules applicable to such materials.

TRAINING

EOP agency records management offices and other appropriate personnel will be providing records management training for all employees who generate or receive federal records.

[redacted]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-22-95

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

MAR 21 PM : 35

To The President —
Bruce Babbitt's western
strategy memo — some good pts —
more needs to be done.

[redacted]

Back to Leon,

[illegible]

This is very
interesting and
I think

B.

[redacted]

[redacted]

3/17

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

THOMAS C. COLLIER, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

Leon:

This is the memo Bruce discussed during our meeting earlier this week. Please distribute as you think appropriate.

Bruce promised a copy to the Vice President, which has been delivered. That one and this one are the only two copies in existence.

Tom

[redacted]

[redacted]

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: N DATE: 10/31/11

2018-0482-1

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3 22 95

March 17, 1995

Confidential

A successful political approach to the West as a region should begin with a basic historical and cultural reality, namely, that the West is a region still searching for its true identity. In a historical context, there is no western counterpart of the New England of Hawthorne and Melville, or the South of Faulkner. The West as a community shaped by history and culture is still not highly developed. In place of a deeper cultural tradition, the images of John Wayne, of the Marlboro Man, and Clint Eastwood seem to fill the void. And these images have direct political consequences, for they celebrate and reinforce an image of a society of individuals and individualists, who ask no help and give no quarter, who view government as inherently destructive of their liberties. The most recent manifestation of this tradition is the county sovereignty movement centered in Nye County, Nevada and Catron County, New Mexico, where local leaders are harassing and obstructing federal land managers, refusing to pay the token grazing fees, enacting ordinances requiring households to own firearms, and claiming that title to Federal lands is automatically vested in counties under the Equal Footing language of the Constitution.

What does all this ruminating have to do with a political strategy? A lot, because regional politics must relate to regional images. Much of the problem that this Administration (and indeed all Democrats from top to bottom) faces in the West derives from our inability to establish an affirmative regional image, in the absence of which Democrats are continually on the defensive, reacting to the "war on the west" propaganda of our opponents.

The last time that Democrats successfully took the high ground in the West as a region was during the New Deal. FDR put the Democrats into play by recognizing that the West was ready for the huge reclamation projects, providing water and power on a previously unimaginable scale. He gave voice to a reality that westerners had slowly come to accept - that reclamation on the scale of the Grand Coulee, Hoover Dam, and the Bonneville Power Administration was something that westerners could not do by themselves, notwithstanding the mythology of self sufficiency. The FDR blend of big projects, using new science and technology, together with a dash of populism (irrigation homesteads for small farmers) proved so popular that it brought three generations of western Democrats into office. The whole reclamation movement had a semi-revivalist, field of dreams quality: Woody Guthrie captured the spirit of those times with songs like "Roll on Columbia" celebrating the dams that lighted the cities and powered the factories of the Northwest (he wrote that song while on the Interior payroll as part of a New Deal arts project).

Today the reclamation era is winding to a conclusion, and there is no way to sustain it (although Ben Campbell is still pleading for just one last project for Colorado). There are so many dams that the rivers no longer run unvexed to the sea, environmentalists are clamoring for protection of salmon and migratory waterfowl and other wildlife, the treasury is empty and the yeoman irrigation farmer has given way to huge agribusinesses who tend to support our opponents.

As the reclamation movement fades into history, western Democrats are having a hard time articulating a regional view of the West that will persuade voters just what it is that Democrats and the Federal government can do that is distinctive and relevant to their lives as westerners. Democrats are all searching for what Senator Bingaman refers to as "the firmament issues."

Within this political void, the national environmental movement has quite successfully sketched out an alternative image of the West - an image that Alaska Congressman Don Young contemptuously calls "the West as the playground of the environmental movement." This vision of a mythical pristine western landscape, celebrated in the photographs of Ansel Adams, has galvanized the national environmental movement.... and generated the nasty fights over mining, grazing, timber cutting and endangered species. And in the process, the environmental movement has become a key national Democratic constituency, sophisticated and well-financed and vocal, with a huge base of support in the scientific community, the universities and the media. We cannot win a national election without them, and we will need their organizing energy in every state that we hope to carry.

Paradoxically, however, it is this very image of the West as a playground, so helpful nationally, that creates problems for Democrats within the West itself. While there are proportionately just as many environmental activists in the West as elsewhere (and probably more), they are nonetheless a minority and their issues do tend to polarize the Western electorate. For many westerners understandably view the "west as a playground" image as a restrictive, limiting and, indeed, somewhat condescending view of their future. They view themselves and their region as entitled to a larger and more dynamic future.

The problems of the West as a playground approach can be seen to some degree even in California - recall that last October, in the heat of the campaign, Senator Feinstein urged the President to sign the California Desert Bill at a low key ceremony not in California, but in Washington - and even then she did not even attend. Conservationists, thirsting to celebrate one of the genuine conservation victories of recent times, never did understand what happened. Senator Feinstein understood perfectly well: the environmental constituency is critically important, but environmental themes can be divisive in the West and she could not allow them to dominate the closing days of a campaign, even in California.

Now, having advised that from here on we should downplay the public lands issues that are so divisive in the West, let us step out of the West for a moment and advocate a very different environmental strategy nationally.

At the national level, we have a golden opportunity to make the environment a winning issue. The radical proposals now coming from the Republicans - authorize hunting in Yellowstone, sell off National Parks, open up the Alaska Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, give the public lands to the states - have completely changed the dynamic of this issue. This Administration, after two years of pushing controversial land reforms without the votes to get the job done, is now poised to win by simply defending the environmental gains of the last twenty-five years against a radical onslaught. The constant theme is that they want to destroy twenty-five years of environmental progress, and it can be a huge and successful issue in '96 - but only if we work hard in making it an issue. In this context, the war on the West is small potatoes; its not even much of an issue with the national environmental movement, because now the stakes are much higher - the Republicans are out to gut the environment and on issues where we can win big.

Now let's go back to the West itself, which is the primary purpose of this memorandum. Our primary task out West is to identify and develop a more powerful and dimensional regional theme to unite and guide our efforts toward 1996. That theme cannot be grounded in history (where John Wayne always rides to the aid of the Republicans) or on the environmentalists' preferred image of the West as national park (which polarizes voters to our disadvantage).

The only way to avoid these traps is to change the terms of the engagement and take the regional debate to new and higher ground-- in the form of a call to the future and a vision of the West as the leading edge of our transformation to global economy of the twenty-first century. These are, of course, themes that this administration has developed nationally over the past two years; I am only arguing that westerners respond even more readily than other regions to these futuristic themes, and that from now on we should give these themes specific regional content, emphasizing in every western appearance and activity that we recognize that the West is a special place. There has always been a messianic tinge to western life, a sense that you go West not to preserve the past, but to obliterate the past in order to get a fresh start. When Brigham Young came across the mountains and proclaimed "this is the place," he planted a unique American religion in the soils of Utah. Thomas Hart Benton spent thirty years on the floor of the United States Senate proclaiming that the westward movement would take us on the very shores of Asia. John Hay back in the 19th century wrote that "the Mediterranean is the sea of the past, the Atlantic the sea of the present, and the Pacific the sea of the future."

The important unifying regional theme, then, that the campaign must get across in the West is that we recognize and encourage and promote a vision of the West as the leading edge of a new, high tech, information age, leading the nation into an international economy with unprecedented opportunity. The President and members of his Cabinet, notably Secretaries Reich, Brown and Riley, have voiced many of these themes during the past two years. What this memo is suggesting is that these themes have unique resonance in the West, and that we need mainly to give them regional flavor and emphasis.

Before going into more detail, we can illustrate these concepts with two cities in two different states - Seattle in Washington and Denver in Colorado. Were you to ask anyone in Seattle what the Clinton administration has done at the regional level for them, the answer would almost certainly be "spotted owl and timber cutting" or, increasingly "salmon and the Columbia River". Overall these resource issues have been positive, but they are also polarizing, and they are not the issues that we want to dominate regional press coverage throughout the 1996 campaign.

What we need instead is a clear theme of Seattle and Puget Sound as a city of the future, the leading edge of high technology and the gateway to the Asian countries of the Pacific Rim. Metro Seattle is already on this high tech, information age, international track - Boeing and Microsoft dominate the Seattle economy, and there are more non-stop flights to Tokyo than to Washington or New York. The President's hosting of the APEC conference in Seattle in 1993 was an important acknowledgement of this reality.

Our challenge in the next 88 weeks is to strengthen these themes in a concrete, regional sense, to put them ahead of the natural resource issues in the minds of the voters, and in doing so, to persuade voters that this Administration really understands and cares about the Pacific states outside California. Translated into practical politics, this means that the President's limited time, the efforts of the Vice President and members of the cabinet must be organized and coordinated around a regional theme of Seattle as a city of the future, building economies and institutions that will dominate the Pacific basin in the coming century.

For purposes of illustration, were Secretary Riley to go to Seattle to talk about the student loan program at a local college, that will be good for the national agenda, but the only regional message is his physical presence on the ground in Seattle. And that would be the time honored campaign approach - flood target areas with cabinet and sub-cabinet officials, each doing their business and reiterating the national theme of the day. But we can and should put this process on a much more focused plane, always raising the flag of regional patriotism, explaining how each thing we do promotes Seattle exceptionalism, preparing it to become the center of the new Pacific world. For example, Dick Riley should be talking of support for Chinese and Japanese language education, Ron Brown should be staging a rollout at Boeing of an airplane destined for Saudi Arabia, re-telling how we intervened to get the contract and talking about his next trip to China to look after the new Boeing beachhead in that country; Mickey Kantor or Charlene Barshefsky should be in Seattle talking about the meaning of the Chinese agreement on intellectual property and the newest agreement to get wheat exports freed from the Hainan Island bottleneck; Dan Glickman should be there talking not about the forest policy (leave that to the head of the Forest Service) but about the apple and wheat exports to the Pacific that are so important to rural Washington, and about the Pacific as a market for value added manufactured wood products in place of raw log exports and so on. Incidentally, one good way to force coordination and increase visibility is to send two or three Cabinet members at a time - the only occasion on which we have done that, to my knowledge, was to promote the Forest Plan and it created tremendous visibility. It's time to do that on the "firmament" issues.

Seattle would be a perfect place for one of the four regional economic meetings. If that is not possible, the President could still do another one in Seattle specifically geared to the international export economy.

Denver - A good example of the Western "field of dreams" impulse that we need to tap into is the new Denver Airport. No...I'm not kidding... read on. This facility, and the accompanying $3 billion in bond issues, was sold to voters as a vision of the future, complete with calculations showing that Denver is equidistant from the important cities of both Asia and Europe, thus leading to the inevitable conclusion that Denver could at one stroke render obsolete the old airports at both ends of the country and become the international crossroads of the future. Let the eastern press deride the project; the airport of dreams is in the ground and the future will come. This "field of dreams" impulse extends way beyond the Denver Airport. For example, much of the cable television industry is centered in Denver; and Frederico Pena can explain why all satellite communications companies will eventually see the light and locate in Denver which, being equidistant from both Asia and Europe, allows a direct satellite transmission to either continent with only one satellite bounce. Governor Romer takes the dream in a somewhat different direction, talking of how Colorado is positioned to be the first true telecommuting state, with all kinds of professionals living in the towns of western Colorado, linked to Denver with electronically interactive home workplaces. Still others would say that the real priority is to bring the full spectrum of interactive communications technology to every schoolroom in rural Colorado.

6 The point is that in Colorado we have an able and willing Governor, and an extraordinary assortment of competent futurists and technology buffs (Amory Lovins and John Nesbit among them) waiting to be used. And these directions are one reason why Jim Lyons is eager to get the Vice President out to Colorado more often. We could start now with an interagency work group to bring 21st century telecommunications and telecommuting to Colorado.
In the process Newt Gingrich might learn the difference between talking of new technology and actually bringing that technology home to the American people.

The Western States-One by One

In the West we should target the same states that you carried in 1992 - California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, New Mexico, Colorado and Montana (in addition to Hawaii which is outside the scope of this memo). The other five states, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona, are pretty much off the map; there are no incumbent Democratic Senators, only one incumbent Democratic Governor (Alaska) and just one Democratic Congressman (Pastor in Arizona).

Before looking at the particulars of each state, it may be worth offering some generalizations about where our voters are in the West. The singular demographic fact is that, with the partial exception of Montana, western target states are the most urbanized places in America. Nevada, where 92% of the voters live in Clark County (Las Vegas) and Washoe County (Reno), is the most urban state in the union. Colorado, where most voters live in the communities of the front range, is not far behind; in New Mexico 70% of the voters live in Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and in Oregon and Washington the vast majority of the residents live in the Willamette Valley and the Puget Sound area. In fact, you can construct a matrix of western states showing that our political prospects correlate rather well with the degree of urbanization, with California and the Pacific Northwest near the top running all the way to Alaska and Wyoming, the two least urbanized states, at rock bottom.

I emphasize this urban-rural distinction because it is crucial to handling of the "wise use" public lands issues. The rural leaders (and the resource industries that support them) are not our supporters and they never will be. Their shrill "secessionist" advocacy also shows signs of alienating them from the urban constituencies that are our political base. What this adds up to is that as mining, grazing and timber issues become less important, there is ever less reason for us to make concessions which anger our urban allies and do not placate our adversaries. Occasionally, in a specific case, a concession may be justified on a site specific basis, but in each such case the rationale for doing so should be clear and convincing.

Incidentally two Senators, Jeff Bingaman in New Mexico and Dick Bryan in Nevada nicely illustrate this approach to public land issues; they deal with grazing, mining and timber by staying out of the crossfire and moving on to other things, confident that their urban constituencies will judge them by more pressing issues in their daily lives. [illegible]

Quite apart from the need for a strong push on the economic front, other events are making it much easier for us to get the divisive public lands issue off the front page. As a result of the radical takings, risk assessment and regulatory initiatives coming out of the House, the environmental debate has been elevated into a national struggle over protecting the gains of the last twenty five years. That debate puts us on the high ground of defending principles that are popular everywhere, it has reinforced the environmental movement and pushed the public lands issues into background, where hopefully they will stay for the rest of this term.

We must also be alert for cost-free opportunities in non target states, where we can disregard the rules that I have just laid out and in the process both strengthen our national constituencies and sharpen the perception that you are willing to draw a line in the sand on environmental issues. There are two such issues on the horizon.

The first is ANWR - the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, which has been an icon of the environmental movement ever since the Alaska oil fights in the 1970's. This is a golden, cost free veto opportunity, and my only worry is that the Republicans may be too smart to hand the issue to you by actually passing legislation that opens the Refuge to oil drilling.

The other opportunity will be coming at you from the state of Utah in the form of a Utah wilderness bill. This is another sacred cause to the national environmental movement, which would rather have no bill at all than what is likely to come out of this Congress with the support of the Governor and the Utah delegation. Once again, if a bill that is unsatisfactory to our national constituencies comes out of Congress, you will have a high gain, zero cost opportunity to veto it. In the meantime we must take a highly disciplined approach to the Utah Wilderness legislation process, making certain that members of this Administration do not make freelance comments or commitments that could reduce our freedom to use this issue to ultimate advantage.

Now for a state by state look.

Nevada - The high-tech, information age field of dreams future has already arrived in Nevada - on the Las Vegas strip. The Las Vegas casinos have cast off the old Bugsy Siegal and the mob image and re-invented themselves as family entertainment on an international scale. The casino industry, once heavily Democratic, has been steadily drifting toward the Republican party. In part this trend is because more and more casinos are going to Wall Street to go public. Another factor is the perception that this Administration is out to tax them at every turn - the latest grievance is an IRS lawsuit seeking judicial advice over a proposed tightening of entertainment expense deductibility.

(?)

Despite these problems, we should be making an affirmative effort, on an interagency basis, to develop a pro-active policy on Nevada gaming. The futuristic quality of Las Vegas entertainment, its international flavor, the positive contribution to our balance of payments, all argue for more attention from this Administration.

*

The other firmament issue in Nevada is water. Las Vegas is literally running out of water, mainly because Nevada struck a bad bargain back in 1928 when Congress divided the Colorado River among the Western states and nobody thought Las Vegas would ever be anything more than a collection of gas stations and restaurants alongside the road to Los Angeles.

The people over at Interior have been working hard on the very complex task of squeezing more water out of the river for Nevada over objections from neighboring states. Water is also a big issue in Reno, where the principal water source is the Truckee River which originates across the California line in the Sierra Nevada.

Water, incidentally, is the most sensitive and potentially explosive issue of all the western resource issues. One reason is that, unlike mining and grazing, water is an urban issue, for an assured water supply is vital to sustain the rapidly growing areas of the Southwest and California. With a lot of management and some luck, we have the water issues under control in most of the West. Nonetheless the "wise use" movement, fully aware of the possibilities, is working overtime to stir this one up. For that reason, we should work with EPA, Agriculture, Commerce, the Army, and other agencies that could inadvertently set off a water dispute that could ripple across the entire West.

As I have already explained, mining is one of the public lands issues that might well sit on the back burner for the next two years. Nevada, however, is the one state where the pot needs watching simply because the gold mining industry is so large that mining has spillover implications with our urban constituency. And we could get burned unless it is handled correctly early on.

The Senate Republicans seem intent upon producing a token mining bill, simply to get the issue off the table on their terms. For the most part, we can take a wait and see attitude: the President can sign the bill if he deems it good enough, or he can veto it at no cost in our western urban constituencies who generally support mining reform and would not see vetoing a weak bill as part of "the War on the West." There is one exception to this relaxed scenario - it would be a disaster for us in Nevada to veto a bill that Harry Reid and Dick Bryan had voted for, and it is conceivable, though not likely, that the two Senators could drift into active support of a mining bill that would outrage the national environmental community. Both Senators Reid and Bryan have signed onto the industry bill that was introduced last week; we have discussed this issue carefully with Senator Reid who assures us that he understands our position and will not put the President in a corner.

The Yucca Mountain Repository - This issue goes on and on in Nevada and certainly will not be resolved anytime in this century. The latest twist is a legislative proposal by Senator Johnston to expedite some aspects of facility preparation, <u>and</u> to allow interim surface storage on site pending completion of the deep storage facility. Were this bill to pass it will have serious political consequences for the Administration, and even if it doesn't pass, the mere perception that this bill may have Administration support is costing us. We should not let this one drift without fully exploring the political ramifications.

<u>New Mexico</u> - this state is Clinton country, but it needs lots of attention and the dance card doesn't have many names on it. Bruce King is gone, having driven the Indians en masse over to his Republican opponent. Jeff Bingaman is by temperament and style disengaged and hypersensitive to the overbearing and skillful presence of Pete Dominici. That leaves the very helpful presence of Bill Richardson.

As previously noted, our core constituency is in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The high-tech, futuristic issues are all present here. The environmental movement is especially strong in New Mexico, activated by the intensity of the disputes over public land issues. Jim Baca almost

McLuna did
Baca run 30 –

beat Bruce King in the three way Democratic primary (and probably would have in a two way primary) and Mondragon, running as a Green Party candidate, won almost 10% of the vote in the general.

As we all know, there are two cross cutting constituencies that extend into many rural areas of this state - Native Americans and Hispanics. The imbroglio between the Pueblos and Bruce King over gaming has put an otherwise strong constituency at some risk, and we need to devote more time to this group.

The first task is to resolve the gaming dispute. The new Republican governor, Gary Johnston, has signed a gaming compact with the Pueblo tribes and forwarded it to Washington for Interior approval. Many of the Democratic leaders of the New Mexico legislature are objecting to the Governor's deal, and they are writing to the President urging Interior to reject the compact. Interior's role in the compact process is largely ministerial, and, unless there is some legal defect, they will have to sign it in due course.

The Navajo Nation is also an important component of our New Mexico vote. Pete Zah, a strong Clinton backer, was defeated in November, and his replacement, Albert Hale, will be more opportunistic and unpredictable in his national politics. To complicate matters, Hale won with strong backing from Peter MacDonald who remains a major power in Navajo politics, even as he languishes in a Federal prison in Pennsylvania. MacDonald will be pushing Hale to press us for a Presidential pardon.

On a more positive note, Interior is now within striking distance of producing a comprehensive settlement of the long standing feuds between the Navajos and the Hopis and their neighbors over water and land issues. If we can pull this off, and it is by no means a sure thing, it would go a long way toward solidifying Navajo support in '96.

*We have not optimized our relations with Hispanics in general and New Mexico Hispanics in particular. The word among Hispanic leaders is that "the Clinton Administration is more black than brown"; the phrase is less a direct criticism that a wistful perception that the President's obvious, public and deeply felt empathy with African Americans has not been entirely matched within the Hispanic arena. What we must do is remind Henry and Frederico that New Mexico and Colorado are the two "Hispanic" states (in addition to California) that count most and that we need detailed outreach plans soon.

The Paseo del Norte Road - Albuquerque is growing fast, with most of the growth moving across the Rio Grande to the north and west where the Intel plants are located. The city must build a new arterial to the west side and wants an easement across a portion of Petroglyph National Monument which is a narrow park running north-south just west of the River.

There is another west side route available somewhat farther north, favored by the Indian Pueblos and Albuquerque environmentalists. The mayor, Martin Chavez, however, insists on going across the Monument, and the environmentalists and the Pueblos are fast escalating this into a national issue. Senator Domenici supports crossing the Monument; Senator Bingaman and

Representative Richardson are trying to sidestep the issue, but it continues to escalate, and if unresolved could be troublesome in 1996. The issue might be resolved if Bingaman, Richardson and the Mayor would come together on a plan for some Federal assistance for the more costly alternate route to the North that we could support, and we should urge them to do so.

Colorado - this is still Clinton/Gore country, notwithstanding the poll numbers. Colorado, like Oregon and Washington is a fully urbanized state, with a broad mix of newcomers and traditional constituencies, all interacting in contentious, but surprisingly productive and interesting ways.

The environmental community is quite strong here, it has penetrated into rural areas, especially in the Aspen, Telluride and the many similar communities on the west slope. Governor Romer is an especially able and insightful leader and interpreter of the state. He is presently conducting a statewide Colorado futures exercise (these Planning exercises have long been a staple of Colorado politics going back to the first Lamm administration).

More than any other western state, Colorado has a solid core of Clinton/Gore supporters who have the interest and the political and intellectual talent to surface and develop a dynamic regional program as previously indicated. We should talk with the Governor, and form a core regional strategy group that operates separate from the statewide political organization.

On the resource front, we have one special opportunity centered in Denver - the independent oil and gas (especially gas) operators have been very helpful to Clinton/Gore, and there are a fair number of regulatory initiatives that we can and will deliver to them that will not cause too much controversy with the environmental community and that will please them enormously. Interior has set up a task force to concentrate on the issues and they consult regularly with Bill White at Energy on them. We will focus primarily on making some currently off limits ones available for us and significantly streamlining the process for leasing.

Oregon - Most of the previous discussion regarding Seattle could apply equally to Portland. However, there is another "firmament" issue here which is "reinventing government." Oregon has a long tradition of innovative state government, and the Clinton Administration has received a fair share of credit for the Medicaid waiver, flexibility on welfare and the bundling together of child immunizations and other programs from HHS. The opportunity here is to accelerate the process of making Oregon the state government reinvention laboratory of the West, by bringing Federal agencies into one grand demonstration of a new Federal-State relationship. The Governor is the key to this process; he is friendly but quite cautious, and we will need to ascertain just how far down the road he is willing to go.

The resource issue that needs special attention in Oregon, as well as in Washington, is the Forest Plan. The Forest Plan, now in place, was approved in December by Judge Dwyer and is now an accomplished fact which opens an important chapter of resource conservation history. With the Forest Plan in place we are concentrating on easing the restrictions on private land by Habitat Conservation Plans (the most recent is with Weyerhauser in Oregon) and the so called 4(d) rule in Washington which exempts all small landowners from most of the owl restrictions of Option 9.

That said, and even with the positive press that we are now getting, the Forest Plan is still a polarizing issue and the best approach from here on is to move on to other themes. The one urgent matter still pending on the Forest Plan agenda is actually producing the one billion board feet of timber cut allowed by Option 9 and that we have repeatedly promised to deliver. As of today, we are still short of that goal. The Bureau of Land Management will deliver, but at this writing, it is not clear that the Forest Service can produce; it is essential that the White House get an ironclad commitment with specific timetables from USFS.

Washington - We have already spoken of the "firmament" issue - promotion of the Puget Sound area as a gateway to the coming century of the Pacific Basin - and of the forest issues, which are crucial to both Washington and Oregon.

The other issue, of great importance in both states, is the declining salmon runs of the Columbia River system. The core issue is whether it will be possible to use the provisions of the Endangered Species Act to restore the Chinook salmon runs that migrate up the Columbia and Snake Rivers into central Idaho. To have any chance at restoration will require operating the eight big dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers to facilitate salmon migration by drawing the reservoirs levels down through the spillways in the spring when the salmon are headed out to the Pacific, in the process generating less power, which in turn will drive up power rates for urban and industrial users throughout the Northwest. Lowering reservoirs will also mean seasonal disruption of barge traffic, complaints from recreational users and possible disruption of water deliveries to farmers. The economic impacts are therefore much wider than those generated by reduced timber cuts under the Forest Plan.

On the other side of the equation, the salmon is a lot more popular than the spotted owl with strong advocates among commercial and recreational fishermen, Indian tribes and the general public.

The bad news is that, unlike the Forest Plan, this one cannot be resolved decisively anytime soon. A Federal judge has taken jurisdiction of the matter, and will probably rule sometime this year on what amounts to a proposal by the Federal agencies to progressively modify the dams and their operations over a five year period, learning and adapting along the way, with no guarantee that the salmon runs will ultimately survive. What we need to do on this one is to manage it intensively, minimizing conflict, reducing expectations, and being ready to alter course on a moment's notice. There is also the prospect of legislation, which at worst could pit the Indian Tribes of the Northwest against the environmental community or at best provide the opportunity for a creative compromise. Even with our best efforts, however, this one could blow up because of a dry winter or for a hundred other reasons.

Montana Much of this state is great plains farm country more like the Dakotas than the Rocky Mountain West. The exception is matters that relate to Yellowstone National Park, which looms large in the regional economy of southwestern Montana. The big issue at Yellowstone is the Noranda Company proposal to develop a huge gold mine on a mountain top right up against the Park boundary. This is such a bad idea that even Montana Democrats, including Pat Williams and Max Baucus have avoided endorsing the proposal, calling instead for more studies and information. The New York Times and U.S. News and World Report have already editorialized strongly against the project, and it is fast becoming a National issue. We don't have much space on this issue, and besides, it is good politics inside and outside the West to gradually move to oppose this project.

California This Administration has done very well in California. The reason, in my judgment, is that the President's high level of commitment, backed up by individual Cabinet members, has produced an overall impression that this Administration really cares about California. That impression comes from all sides (earthquake response, base conversion, the Bay-Delta water management issues, trade policies, support for high-tech, to name a few). Willie Brown puts it this way: "God wants Bill Clinton in '96 - that's why he keeps sending natural disasters to California." The important point, in comparison to other parts of the West, is that members of the Cabinet are consciously pursuing a regional California policy above and beyond simply reinforcing national message themes. What California needs is more of the same, with more coordination and discussion among White House and Cabinet players.

By and large, the extensive involvement of the Interior Department in California is progressing well and getting good press - the Bay-Delta Water settlement, the expansive land use and multispecies planning exercise underway in Orange, Riverside and San Diego counties, the opening of the new national park units in the California desert, and the conversion of the Presidio in San Francisco are examples.

In recent months, we have been getting steady cooperation from state agencies and the Governor in most of these undertakings - especially on the two most contentious and potentially divisive issues - the Bay Delta Water settlement and the habitat planning in Southern California. My guess is that as Wilson moves into the national arena, he will tend to avoid polarization on these resource issues in favor of getting results that he can use as evidence of his ability to govern and to produce innovative solutions. This is very much to our advantage; the press fully understands our role and will continue to give us credit.

The one issue most likely to flare up is the low level nuclear waste site at Ward Valley in Southwestern California. The State of California has for years sought federal land in the California desert as the site for a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility. Anti-nuclear activists led by Senator Boxer oppose the transfer. The biomedical community and electrical utilities strongly support it. There is no room for compromise; both sides are dug in deep. The information we now have leads us to believe the site is suitable for the facility. At our request, a National Academy of Sciences panel is examining concerns that the proposed facility could eventually contaminate the Colorado River, and with it a significant portion of southern California's water supply. The Academy's report is expected in the next 2-4 weeks.

It is imperative that we put this issue behind us as soon as possible, so as not to drag into 1996. Assuming that the Academy report says the site is suitable, we would propose promptly transferring it to California. If either the Academy report or the Metropolitan Water District (the water utility for southern California) recommends safeguards such as groundwater monitoring and contingency planning, we would include them as conditions of the transfer. While Interior has previously said it would hold an additional hearing before making a decision, the Academy review process has provided the equivalent.

Having said all this, we still have a long way to go. The urban-rural analysis that applies to the Pacific Northwest and the Rocky Mountains does not tell us that much about California. The public lands issues are not important in California because there are not that many public lands outside the Southwest Desert and the Sierra Nevada, mining is not widespread and grazing is not a major activity; and the irrigation agriculture of the Central Valley is very distinctive because of its linkages to the urban water systems of Los Angeles and San Diego.

What is missing in California are the larger, integrating themes. It is an especially difficult challenge because Californians are still unsettled by the influx of immigrants, the crushing pace of technological and economic change, and their wary attitude toward Mexico and the international economy in general. Pete Wilson has a corner on the politics of blame and resentment - build more prisons, support Proposition 187, end affirmative action and so on. And Kathleen Brown never came close to laying out an alternative vision, as we must now do. The problem, in my view, is that Californians perceive themselves as so hard pressed that, unlike the residents of boom towns like Seattle, Portland and Denver, they are not as highly receptive to "firmament" issues as they have been in the past. What they want is evidence that our policies are translating bread and butter - jobs and economic progress, themes that are very familiar in this Administration.

Thus what we must do is more of the same with intensity and a relentless California regional accent. First, we should do still more things that identify the President with the state, tacitly acknowledging that it is the center of the universe. He should spend at least part of his summer vacation in California; we already have plenty of votes in Massachusetts.

Second, we should begin thinking of California on a more sub regional basis - we do well in Los Angeles and San Francisco, but we have neglected the Central Valley, the Inland Empire and the Orange County - San Diego area. The Central Valley, for example, is not a lost cause. The kangaroo rat case will soon be out of the way,and we are managing the endangered species issues just as tightly as we can within the confines of the law. There are many things we can now do to broaden the dialogue; for example, with the Bay-Delta settlement in place, we should begin to stress the economic benefits that will now flow to both the cities and agriculture from a secure water supply. A big question is the future of the Central Valley Project, the Federal water project that is at the very heart of the California water system. The question that now arises is whether the CVP should be merged into the State Water Project or otherwise conveyed to California, to the users, or some other combination of owners. I believe that it would be a bold and politically positive step for the Administration to step forward and initiate a discussion

~~of the~~ CVP. It fits perfectly into the reinventing government theme, and it would allow us to take the high ground in the discussions of California's resource future.

Third, I believe that we should have a California task force, operating independently of the nuts and bolts political process, to generate more "economic development future" issues and to examine the ways that Cabinet agencies could pool their talents and resources in support of new or enhanced initiatives.

Conclusion

The current boomlet of stories like "How the West was Lost" (Joe Klein) and others should not be allowed to distort our views as we move toward 1996. The "wise use" movement is becoming increasingly marginalized and incoherent in its demands. The West has gone through these cycles many times before (The Sagebrush Rebellion of the 1970's, the "McCarran Holiday" in the 1950's, Herbert Hoover in the 1920's and the Ballinger Affair before that). And each time the West comes through with a renewed commitment to public ownership of public lands.

I am confident that the same will occur this time, and that we are now easing past the crest of the opposition wave. The vast majority of westerners care deeply about the open spaces that surround them, and cherish their right to hike, fish, hunt and otherwise enjoy their lands. They don't want them sold off, only to find locked gates and "No Trespassing" signs at every turn. And they are well aware of an historical fact - when public lands have been turned over to the states, they are all too often sold or otherwise put off limits to the public. For all these reasons, any proposal to deed public lands over to the states would engulf us in a public firestorm, alienating our urban constituencies and thereby truly losing the West.

As I have suggested earlier, water in the West is a very different issue from public lands. In fact, it was a very minor water - not a land - issue that our opponents exploited during the grazing debate last year. Water has historically been administered under state law, and it is therefore a much more complex and potentially explosive issue than land. For that reason, we must manage this issue relentlessly to avoid any incidents that could spark additional conflict. The management problem here is that the Federal role in water is scattered across a dozen agencies, eg. Corp of Engineers, Federal Power Commission, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce (Marine Fisheries), EPA, any one of which could inadvertently strike that spark. We are working informally to manage these issues across agency lines.

Finally, polls and doomsayers notwithstanding, we have a good chance to match our 1992 performance in the West. The urban areas outside California are in the midst of a sustained economic boom for which the Administration will get credit. We are pushing the divisive public lands issues into the background, and the radicals are busy driving our constituency back toward us. In the meantime, we will continue to accumulate the positive and generally emphasize the economic benefits, especially in California, of our resource stewardship.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3.22.95

March 21, 1995

Dear Mr. President,

Just a note to say hi. I suppose you watched the Hog game last weekend. Well, I think they will win it all now. They have been through it all. The abuse they took from those great Texans. And I was rooting for the longhorns in their games, I'll never do that again. I am so proud of these guys. Whow.... They are such good sports and have set such good examples for our kids. I hope you go to one of the next two games. They need your boost. Everyone seems to be against them, and they will probably be playing Kansas 40 miles from Kansas -- talking about home field advantage... If you have some time call me today and we can discuss what will happen this week in Kansas City.

I thought you might want to know that Prime Minister Mitsitaikis is in New York.(Carlisle Hotel) His wife has breast cancer and is in NY getting treatment. I called him Sunday to wish them well. He spoke highly of you when he had us over there two summers ago.

You are doing a great job. I am very very proud of you. Please do something about healthcare, what a ripoff.

Your Friend always,

David Leopoulos

To Tony / Sandy
Fyi -
B.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/22

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a memo from Ab Mikva and Chris Cerf on a constitutional amendment to ban flag burning which Senator Hatch and others are expected to propose.

Ab and Chris recommend that, if asked about this, you reiterate your abhorrence to flag burning and your regret that the problem evidently cannot be solved legislatively, **but oppose a constitutional amendment on the ground that the Bill of Rights is too precious to be tinkered with.** Your rationale for opposing the amendment would thus **not** be that reprehensible forms of speech like this still deserve constitutional protection.

Leon concurs with the recommendation to oppose an amendment. George does too, though he points out that your August 16, 1990 letter to a constituent (see p. 2 of the attachment to the memo) might be construed as tacit support for an amendment.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Todd

Todd Stern

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/22

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1995

95 MAR 11 AM : 42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA

FROM: ABNER J. MIKVA
CHRISTOPHER D. CERF

SUBJECT: Proposed Flag Burning Amendment

Senator Hatch and others intend to propose a constitutional amendment granting "Congress and the States . . . the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the Flag of the United States of America." Attached are: (1) a brief chronology of relevant events and (2) a collection of your previous statements on the issue.

In 1989, after the Supreme Court struck down a Texas statute that criminalized flag burning, you responded by: (1) expressing your abhorrence of flag burning; (2) sponsoring legislation that banned such conduct (hoping that it would pass constitutional muster); and (3) initiating an award-winning "flag respect" educational program. In 1991, after a second Supreme Court opinion struck down a similar federal statute, the Arkansas state legislature passed a non-binding resolution urging Congress to propose a constitutional amendment. (43 states have now done the same.) We are informed that such a "memorializing resolution" would not have required the governor's signature. Nor, so far as we are aware, have you ever specifically endorsed a constitutional "fix." Indeed, on one occasion, you expressed you disinclination to carve out a "specific exception" to the Bill of Rights.

It did not require

Discussion

If asked directly about you position, we recommend that you:

(1) Express you complete abhorrence of flag burning, as reflected by your established record on the issue.

(2) Note, with regret, that it would appear that the problem is not amenable to a legislative solution.

(3) But, nonetheless, express your opposition to a constitutional amendment on the grounds that the Bill of Rights, which has survived unchanged for 200 years, is too precious for this kind of tinkering. This position is premised on a reverence for the Consititution and an appreciation for our historical reluctance to resort to the amendment process lightly. It does not, however, depend on "first amendment values," i.e., the view that even reprehensible forms of speech should be protected.

Agree ✓ Disagree ____ Let's Discuss ___

ATTACHMENT

Chronology.

48 states enact laws criminalizing flag desecration

1989: In Texas v. Johnson the Supreme Court, by a 5-4 vote, strikes down Texas flag burning statute.

Congress responds by passing "Flag Protection Act;" the objective is to find a legislative approach that would survive a First Amendment challenge without any need to amend the Constitution.

Then Governor Clinton recommends enactment of a state law prohibiting intentional destruction of a flag. Speaking "as a former law professor," he states that this approach is likely "to pass Constitutional muster."

Simultaneously institutes state-wide "flag respect" program aimed at teaching schoolchildren proper appreciation for the flag. Governor Clinton receives award for program from the VFW as well as the Vietnam Veterans of America.

1990: In U.S. v. Eichman, the Supreme Court strikes down the Flag Protection Act, again by a 5-4 vote.

By a relatively small margin, House Resolution 350, which proposed a constitutional amendment similar to the one proposed yesterday, fails to get the necessary two thirds vote. The vote was 254 (for) to 177 (against). In the Senate, it fails 58 (for) to 42 (against).

The American Legion begins a national campaign, at the state level, to amend the Constitution. It focuses on a series of "Memorializing Resolutions" in which the legislature urges Congress to propose a constitutional amendment authorizing states and congress to criminalize flag desecration.

1991: While President Clinton is Governor, the Arkansas Legislature passes such a resolution. In total, 43 states have done so to date.

Prior Statements by the President

"Desecration of the American Flag is wrong." (1989)

"I don't believe destroying the American flag should be protected as freedom of speech, and I support the President's [Bush's] efforts to let states ban flag burning as we did in Arkansas during the last session of the legislature." (July 4, 1989).

"[A statutory approach is preferable because it] would avoid adding to the U.S. Constitution a specific exception to the free speech protections in the Bill of Rights." (July 14, 1989 press release.)"

"Many Americans, including your governor, disagree with the Court's ruling (in Johnson). But it appears that until the Constitution is amended, [people who burn flags] will be able to do so." (8/16/90 letter to constituent.)

Prior Statement by the Vice President

"We have to protect the Constitution as well as the flag." (June 14, 1990)."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/22

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1995 95 MAR 21 P6:57

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARILYN DIGIACOBBE

THROUGH: ALEXIS HERMAN

SUBJECT: ETHNIC PRESS CLIPS

Looks good but
need aggressive outreach
to all ethnic grps incl. Irish
esp. Italian etc—

As a follow-up to your discussion with Alexis, attached are ethnic press clips that illustrate our continued outreach to European-American ethnic communities.

The clips cover activities from November 1994 through January 1995.

cc: The Vice President
Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Tony Lake

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/22

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 20, 1995 95 MAR 20 P6:21

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik

SUBJECT: Political News Items

Attached are some recent news clips I thought you might be interested in seeing.

N.H. Stuff real
interesting — amazing
piece on the State House
— showing bias
in union editors — leg director

BC

McCarthy
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Nancy
Bc

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 3/22

Mr. August Busch 95 MAR 22 A 9 : 41
Chairman of the Board
and President
Anheuser-Busch Co., Inc.
1 Busch Place
St. Louis, MO 63118

Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE (Personal)

March 21/95

August:

Good people do good work. Thanks for your prompt response and help re: our National Service Effort. You're right. We need this type of program for our young people and I certainly agree that it needs to be carefully monitored to be fully successful.

(over)

The President deeply appreciates your continuing confidence and support as do I.

Personally —

Mel

cc: POTUS
Richard Keating

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/22

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

March 21, 1995

95 MAR 21 P7:45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARTIN N. BAILY Martin N Baily

SUBJECT: Goods and Services Exports and Imports in January, Commerce Department Release, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.

The January trade report showed that the trade deficit for goods and services worsened to $12.2 billion from a revised $7.3 billion deficit reported for December. Market analysts had expected only a slight worsening of the deficit.

- The January 1995 merchandise trade deficit was the largest monthly deficit in U.S. history as imports for the month reached a record high.

- Merchandise exports decreased by $2.8 billion in January, while merchandise imports increased by $1.8 billion.

why

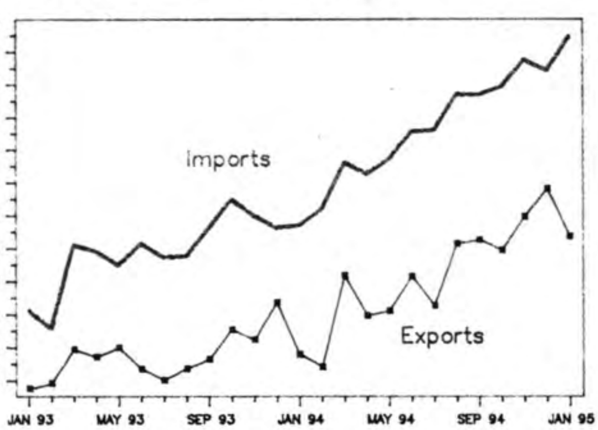
- During January, imports of capital goods exceeded exports for the first time on record, largely due to a sharp drop in exports of civilian aircraft, which fell to their lowest level in 17 years.

What else caused this

- As a result of the recent appreciation in the value of the dollar relative to the peso, January's merchandise trade deficit with Mexico reached $863 million, compared to a $19 million surplus in December.

- The merchandise trade deficit with Japan improved by $694 million, from $5.56 billion in December to $4.86 billion in January.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services



Trade Deficit for Goods and Services