

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Harold Ickes to POTUS re: 26 May Coffee (3 pages)	05/25/1995	Personal Misfile
001b. memo	Victoria Radd to POTUS re: Candidate for Court of International Trade (1 page)	05/25/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5953

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21-27, 1995 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3126

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

ATTN: FRANK FOR FEDERSTA/
CLINTONTrapp /TechnologiesFax Transmission

95 MAY 25 All : 27

Date: 5-25 19 95No. of Pages: THISAttention: BILL CLINTON FROM DEBRA VENTRAAP
(714) 733-1362Subject: THE "GUATEMAN TEAM" BUGGING
OF THE ROP --

BILL - Scott Barnes (prior) AND I
WERE ON A NATIONAL RADIO SHOW LAST NIGHT.
WE TALKED ABOUT ONE OF THE BUGGED, TAPED
CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN HE AND SYLVIA PANETTA THAT
"GOT LOOSE" FROM PANETTA'S OFFICE LAST SEPTEMBER AND
HOW THE CA SECRET SERVICE VISITED HIM TO SEE IF
HE DID THE BUGGING - AMUSING SINCE I HAD TALKED
YOU AND PANETTA FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR THAT BOB
DID IT. MORE AMUSING - PANETTA'S CA COAST-WALMART
DEAL - MOVE THE MCA FOLKS OUT OF THE HOUSE ACROSS THE
STREET AND CALL ME - ALICE

5/25
Panetta
copied
per JP

TW

5-26-95

THE WHITE HOUSE

MARK —
You won't believe
this, but this turns
out to be politically
charged (interior poaching
on Commerce turf). Still
in the works; get
a signing ceremony on the
calendar; suggest
doing it at my under
desk fish.

MARK GEARAN

John -

This is great
but when do I
get to take
credit?

Please advise,

Me

OUTDOOR TECHNOLOGIES GROUP
.....

Outdoor Technologies Group

One Berkley Drive

Spirit Lake, IA 51360-1041

Telephone 712 336 1520

Fax 712 336 5183

May 1, 1995

95 MAY 6 P1:27

Fax #: 202-456-1121 / 213

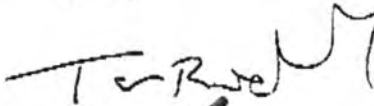
Mr. Mark Gearan
The White House
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mark:

Attached are copies of letters I have sent to Congressman Gephardt and
Secretary of Interior Babbitt.

I hope you can help.

Cheers,


Tom Bedell
Chairman/CEO

sm

MARK
I'm taking Podesta
care of this
for you
Berk. Is
anything in the
works?
John
mg

I'm for an Executive Order

OUTDOOR TECHNOLOGIES GROUP
.....

Outdoor Technologies Group

One Berkley Drive

Spirit Lake, IA 51360-1041

Telephone 712 336 1520

Fax 712 336 5183

May 1, 1995

Fax #: 202-225-7414

Honorable Dick Gephardt
Minority Leader
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Dick:

It has been a few years since we have spoken.

As you may recall, I left Washington, D.C. to take over my father's fishing tackle business, Berkley, Inc. We have become America's leading supplier of sport fishing tackle, but more importantly, I am active in promoting environmental and conservation policy with our federal and state governments.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Director Mollie Beattie appointed me to head up a task force for developing a Clinton Administration policy on recreational fishing. This resulted in the Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative which I am sending you.

Secretary Babbitt has endorsed the Initiative and is requesting the President sign an Executive Order to begin its implementation. This is where I need your help.

As you know, the Clinton Administration is committed to many of the correct causes and values, but at times is clumsy in implementation. Secretary Babbitt has launched several initiatives that could result in tremendous long term benefits to our environment and for Americans' recreational enjoyment, but few of them have been implemented due in part to a failure to develop broad public support.

Anglers and boaters number 75 million Americans who spend over \$2.5 billion a year. Most Western states rely on recreation and tourism as the backbone of their economies. After swimming, fishing is America's most popular outdoor recreation.

The Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative is an opportunity for the President to demonstrate his commitment to outdoor recreation and rebuild some of the relations that have been strained - the Western states and boaters and anglers have not seen the Clinton Administration as supportive.

Berkley.....



It would be good policy and politics for the President to sign the Executive Order and hold a White House reception for the angling and boating community during National Fishing Week - June 4-10.

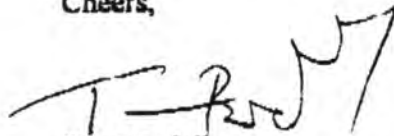
If your staff would like any background on my work with the Clinton Administration, please encourage them to call:

Secretary of Interior, Bruce Babbitt - Tel: 202-208-7351
Congressional Liaison Director, Ken Smith - Tel: 202-208-7351
Assist. Sec. Land & Minerals Management, Bob Armstrong - Tel: 202-208-5676
Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Mollie Beattie- Tel: 202-208-4717
Assist. Director of Fisheries, Gary Edwards - Tel: 202-208-6394

Will you please encourage the President to hold a White House reception during National Fishing Week (preferably June 7, 8 or 9), issue a public statement supporting the Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative, and sign the Executive Order?

I really appreciate your help.

Cheers,



Tom Bedell
Chairman/CEO

sm

OUTDOOR TECHNOLOGIES GROUP
.....

Outdoor Technologies Group

One Berkley Drive

Spirit Lake, IA 51360-1041

Telephone 712 336 1520

Fax 712 336 5183

May 1, 1995

Mr. Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of Interior
US Dept. of Interior
1849 C Street Office of the Secretary
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Bruce:

Many of us have invested a great deal of effort to develop the Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative and Clinton Administration policy for recreational fisheries. The Initiative and Executive Order are good policy. Now it is time to build broad public support for the Clinton Administration's commitment to our waterways and recreational fishing.

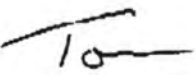
So many good initiatives from the Secretary of Interior's office have failed to be implemented due in part to lack of broad public support.

It would be good policy and politics for the President to sign the Executive Order and hold a White House reception for the angling and boating community during National Fishing Week - June 4-10.

Will you please encourage the President to hold a White House reception during National Fishing Week (preferably June 7, 8 or 9), issue a public statement supporting the Recreational Fisheries Stewardship Initiative, and sign the Executive Order?

I really appreciate your help.

Cheers,


Tom Bedell
Chairman/CEO

sm

POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER & MURPHY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SIXTH FLOOR
1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004

TELEPHONE
(202)347-0066

TELEX
650 2510 330

95 MAY 26 P12:13
FACSIMILE
(202)624-7222

CABLE
PGFM

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 5/26/95

TO: Greg Simon	Facsimile No.:	456-6231
TO: George Stephanopolous	Facsimile No.:	456-6703
TO: Steve Richetti	Facsimile No.:	456-2604
TO: John Podesta	Facsimile No.:	456-2215
TO: Harold Ickes	Facsimile No.:	456-2464
TO: Anne Bingaman	Facsimile No.:	616-2645

FROM: Si Lazarus

Our File No.: D04535.0000
Attorney No.: 0060

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 15
Please notify us immediately if total noted above is not received properly

Thank you,

Facsimile Operator
Ext. 7368

Comments:

*Frank
howler*
*Billy
webster*
52695
from Podesta

POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER & MURPHY

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Sixteenth Floor
191 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404 572-6600
Facsimile 404 572-6999

PLEASE RESPOND: Washington Address

Sixth Floor
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202 347-0066
Facsimile 202 624-7222

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Simon
George Stephanopolous
Steve Richetti
John Podesta
Harold Ickes
Anne Bingaman

FROM: Si Lazarus S;

SUBJECT: Possible Presidential Drop-by on Colorado
Trip at Convention of 500 Small Long Distance
Telecom Companies

DATE: May 26, 1995

While the President is overnighing next week (as I understand he is scheduled to do) at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado while appearing at the Air Force Academy's commencement, he has an opportunity for a productive brief appearance before an industry (small long distance telecom companies) whose interests the Administration has been fighting for valiantly on Capitol Hill this year. This should be a very supportive, small business, high tech, pro-competitive, entrepreneurial, growth-industry-of-the-future type environment, with executives likely to see their future as dependent on the success of Administration telecommunications policy and Presidential leadership.

The Telecommunications Resellers Association (TRA) is having its annual convention at the Broadmoor May 30 (Tuesday)-June 1 (Thursday). My understanding is that the President will be staying at the Broadmoor the night of May 30. He could make a 15 minute appearance at any time on May 30 or 31.

As Greg and Steve are well aware, the Administration, through Justice, Commerce, and highly visible and courageous leadership from the Vice President -- as well as a strong public statement from President Clinton in Texas earlier this year -- has been steadfast in advocating that the pending telecommunications reform legislation must ensure meaningful competition in local telecom services before the local Bell monopoly carriers be permitted to enter long distance markets. The survival of the long distance industry, especially the hundreds of small long distance resellers represented by TRA at this convention, is quite possibly dependent on whether the

POWELL, GOLDSTEIN, FRAZER & MURPHY

Memorandum re TRA Convention
May 26, 1995
Page 2

Administration's view prevails this year. These people are very aware that no major actor on the political scene is as firm in standing up for this basic pro-consumer, pro-competitive principle, in the face of furious opposition from the Regional Bell monopoly companies, than is the Clinton Administration.

A brief appearance before this group should be a slam dunk in terms of getting a supportive reaction. It should be an easy event at which the President can showcase pro-consumer, pro-small business thrust of his antitrust efforts, as well as pro-high tech, pro-growth, pro-high value added new industries and jobs features of other Administration policies.

I have enclosed material on the TRA and their convention.

I will be out of town this week-end. Please contact, for further information: my colleague Bill Marks, 202-624-7207 (o), or 301-983-5243 (h); or Ernest Kelly, Executive Director of TRA, 202-429-6601 (o), 301-656-6634 (h), and Sunday night at the Broadmoor, 719-634-7711; or Marlin Fitzwater, Communications Director of the Competitive Long Distance Coalition (202-887-5003).

Attachment



BACKGROUND

Telecommunications Resellers Association

Organization

The Telecommunications Resellers Association represents nearly 300 companies involved in the resale of telecommunications services — a multibillion-dollar industry lead by an estimated \$8 billion long distance resale segment.

Resellers typically make volume purchases of telecommunications services from facilities-based carriers and offer their customers discounts in conjunction with value-added services and a full range of customer-support functions, including customized billing, customer service and consultation.



Formed in August 1992, TRA is the result of the merger between the Telecommunications Marketing Association and the Interexchange Resellers Association, two groups that promoted switchless resale of long distance for nearly two years prior to joining forces.

Mission

TRA's mandate is to foster the business and financial interests of its members and promote competitive telecommunications. It strives to ensure fair representation before federal and state regulatory bodies, to build and maintain strong relationships with underlying telecommunications carriers, such as local and long distance telephone companies, to promote ethical operating practices and to create awareness of the value-added telecommunications services offered by its members to the calling public.

Code Of Ethics

TRA's members pledge their support to a Code of Ethics prescribing professional selling and operational practices that generally recognize their obligation to provide quality services with reasonable rates, terms and conditions, and to put customer satisfaction above all else.

Membership

TRA's members engage in the resale of telecommunications services. These firms range from emerging, high-growth companies to well-established, multimillion-dollar enterprises. Together, they provide services to millions of residential and business customers nationwide.



Associate members of TRA include suppliers, such as telecommunications equipment providers, billing companies, law firms and consultants, as well as individuals with an interest in learning about telecommunications resale.

Leadership

TRA is governed by a board of directors elected to yearlong terms at the annual membership meeting in May of each year. The 1994-'95 board is headed by Chairman Charles S. Houser, chairman and chief executive officer of Corporate Telemanagement Group Inc., Greenville, S.C.

Telecommunications
Resellers
Association

1155 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: (202) 429-6601
Fax: (202) 835-9893

BACKGROUND/2

Board Of Directors

The 1994-'95 board of directors includes: Robert T. Hale Sr., chairman, Network Plus Communications, Quincy, Mass.; J. Sherman Henderson, president, UniDial Inc., Louisville, Kent.; Dennis Miga, managing partner, MATRIX Telecom, Fort Worth, Texas; Cliff Rees, president, Telegroup Inc., Fairfield, Iowa; William G. Radi, president, TelecomOne Inc., Oak Brook, Ill.; and Laura Scher, chief executive officer, Working Assets Long Distance, San Francisco, Calif.

Executive Director

Ernest B. Kelly III was named executive director in November 1993. He advises TRA's board on the group's ongoing government, industry, member and public relations programs.

Kelly has 20 years experience in Washington, D.C., dealing with legislation and policy. For 16 years, he held various government relations positions with COMSAT Corporation, a \$600 million international communications carrier. From 1982 to 1993, he was the company's director of government relations. Prior to COMSAT, Kelly spent three years as a legislative assistant for U.S. Senator Ted Stevens, R-Alaska.

Staff

The association's activities are supported by a professional staff, including:

Director - Industry Relations Andrew O. Isar is responsible for state regulatory affairs and local exchange carrier relations. He also serves as secretary to the board of directors. Isar's professional background includes eight years of government affairs for telecommunications concerns, including AT&T and regional long distance carriers, as well as telecommunications management assignments with AT&T and the U.S. Army.

Administrative Assistant Elizabeth A. Brown supports Executive Director Kelly's lobbying efforts and handles administrative tasks from offices in Washington D.C. A native of Atlanta, Brown has a bachelor's degree in political science from Davidson College. Her experience also includes work for the Close-Up Foundation.

Programs

Key components of TRA's ongoing programs are its biannual conferences and exhibitions. In addition to providing an opportunity to network, two full days of seminars educate members on the latest regulatory developments, competitive issues, new products and services, as well as sales and management techniques. More importantly, the meetings serve as a forum for members to network with long distance carrier suppliers and to voice and resolve common concerns.



In addition, TRA publishes *infotrack*, a monthly newsletter to keep members informed of association activities, status of ongoing initiatives and industry developments. Regular bulletins also alert members to key events and issues affecting their businesses.

BACKGROUND/3

TRA also serves as an information clearinghouse for the telecommunications resale industry, particularly the resale of long distance services, by providing its members, regulators, media and end users with industry data and referrals to a network of professionals serving the industry.

History

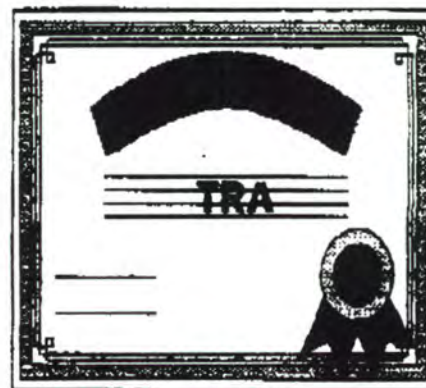
The Interexchange Resellers Association was formed in October 1990 by firms reselling AT&T's Software Defined Network service. IRA's primary objective was to provide a unified voice in dealing with AT&T on issues common to resellers of SDN and to influence AT&T's then-developing policies in addressing the reseller segment. IRA's membership consisted of SDN resellers exclusively until late 1991 when it began to represent resellers of AT&T's Distributed Network Service, introduced in March 1991 specifically for resale.

Similarly, the Telecommunications Marketing Association was formed in November 1990 to represent resellers of all long distance services, including AT&T, MCI, Sprint and other facilities-based carriers. TMA's objectives included increasing consumer awareness of competitive long distance services and providing a common forum for addressing state and federal regulatory issues. TMA's membership included companies representing the long distance services of more than 25 different facilities-based carriers.

Achievements

TRA has made strides on behalf of its membership and the telecommunications resale industry as a whole. In summary, the group has:

- Held five highly attended industry conferences providing a forum to discuss issues of concern to reseller members and to meet with supplier representatives.
- Increased membership by 100 percent.
- Filed comments with various state public utility commissions on certification requirements, tariffing and other critical issues.
- Supported the switchless resale long distance industry's interests at the Federal Communications Commission on major issues affecting the competitive long distance industry, such as 800 bundling, resale of AT&T's Tariff 12 services and carrier selection, forbearance, unfair usage of customer proprietary network information, maintaining AT&T's dominant carrier status, toll fraud and international resale.
- Met with FCC commissioners and staff to advise and educate them on telecommunications resale, the challenges of emerging markets and practices that would negatively affect its growth.
- Established a Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of association members and AT&T representatives, to address technical, operational and policy issues relating to the resale of AT&T SDN and DNS services.



BACKGROUND/3

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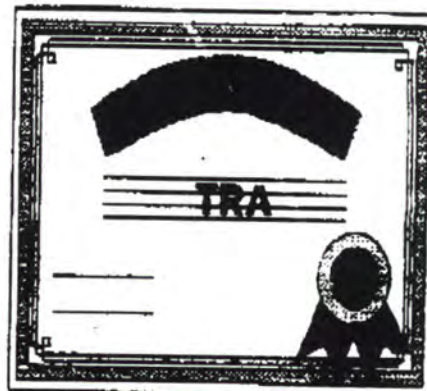
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BACKGROUND/4

Achievements (cont.)

- Formed user's groups to focus on issues regarding resale of services of specific carriers, including AT&T, MCI and Sprint.
- Established and adopted a Code of Ethics.
- Kept members informed of key industry issues through regular newsletters and bulletins.
- Opened Washington D.C. office to support TRA's programs on a full-time basis and to serve as a base for administrative and federal government liaison activities.
- Engaged Executive Director Ernest Kelly to serve as TRA spokesperson and to provide cohesive and strategic direction for the group's programs.
- Formed a special committee of the board to review underlying carrier relations.
- Testified before The House of Representatives and Senate on proposed Modified Final Judgment legislation.
- Joined the Competitive Long Distance Coalition to fight unchecked entry of Bells into the long distance marketplace.
- Approved formation of advisory councils to the board on prepaid calling card services and international long distance resale.

Contacts

TRA's headquarters are in Washington, D.C. Inquiries should be directed to Executive Director Ernest Kelly at 1155 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 401, Washington, D.C., 20036, (202) 429-6601, fax: (202) 835-9993.



Information regarding TRA's state regulatory affairs and local exchange carrier relations can be obtained by contacting Andrew Isar at Harbor Consulting Group, P.O. Box 2461, Gig Harbor, Wash., 98335, (206) 858-8369, fax: (206) 858-8126.

Inquiries regarding TRA's annual conferences should be directed to Gordon (Don) Hutchins or Barbara A. Hutchins at GH Associates, 1004 Woburn Court, McLean, Va., 22102-2133, (703) 760-0060, fax (703) 734-8572.

Press inquiries should be directed to Khali Henderson at Marcom Support Services, P.O. Box 51712, Phoenix, Ariz., 85076-1712, (602) 893-2057, fax: (602) 893-0269.

BACKGROUND/4

Achievements (cont.)

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1994-'95 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Telecommunications Resellers Association

Chairman
Charles S. Houser
 Chairman & CEO
 Corporate Telemanagement
 Group Inc.

Charles S. Houser is co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Corporate Telemanagement Group Inc., a switch-based long distance reseller based in Greenville, S.C. Houser is serving his first term as a TRA director and also is the board liaison to the Conference Planning Committee.

Houser also is an officer and director of Teleco Inc., a telecommunications equipment sales company, and Summit Financial Corporation, a bank holding corporation. He previously served on the board of directors for LDDS, Tel/Man Inc., SouthernNet and Advantage Network long distance companies. Houser was president and CEO of Tel/Man until its merger with SouthernNet in 1986 when he became SouthernNet's executive vice president and chief operating officer.

Houser has been active in the telecommunications industry since 1982, serving as president of the South Carolina Long Distance Association and a director of the Competitive Telecommunications Association.

Robert T. Hale Sr.
 Chairman
 Network Plus, Inc.

Robert T. Hale Sr. is founder of Network Plus, Inc., a switchless reseller based in Quincy, Mass. In addition to serving his third TRA directorship, Hale is the group's membership chairman and a liaison to the Underlying Carrier Committee.

Hale has extensive experience in marketing and merchandising with emphasis in the apparel industry. He is president and CEO of Hampshire Imports, Inc., an importer and manufacturer of women's fashions; founder and CEO of Hampshire Marketing Systems Ltd., a manufacturer of mass merchandise; and president of R.T. Hale Marketing Co., a consultancy on marketing and merchandising programs.

Hale received his bachelor's degree in economics from Tufts University and completed post graduate studies at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

J. Sherman Henderson
 President
 UniDial Inc.

J. Sherman Henderson is president of UniDial, Inc., a reseller located in Louisville, Kent. He is serving his first term as a TRA director and as the group's treasurer.

Henderson has 25 years of business experience in sales, marketing, management and ownership. Henderson was a partner in Charter Network, a \$50 million long distance company, which was sold to LiTel Communications in 1989. Since the sale, Henderson has been an officer with Turbo Consulting Enterprises Inc., which owns 50 percent stock in Message America Inc., a store and forward facsimile company in San Mateo, Calif..

Henderson has a bachelor's degree in business administration from Florida State University.

Telecommunications
 Resellers
 Association

1155 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
 Suite 401
 Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: (202) 429-6601
 Fax: (202) 835-9893

1994-'95 BOARD OF DIRECTORS/2

Dennis L. Miga
 Managing Partner
 MATRIX Telecom

Dennis L. Miga is founder and managing partner of MATRIX Telecom, a switchless reseller located in Ft. Worth, Texas. Miga is serving his third term as a TRA director and chairman of the Ethics Committee.

Miga possesses more than a decade of professional telecommunications experience. In the early 1980s, he was a member of the business development team for Southern Pacific Communications (now Sprint) assembled to open the international voice market to competition. He later joined the management team at LEXITEL (now part of Allnet) to spearhead the company's corporate marketing programs. He left Allnet in 1987 to lead WITel's new business development effort.

Miga holds a bachelor's degree in finance from the University of California, Berkeley, and master's degree in marketing from the University of San Francisco.

Clifford Rees
 President
 Telegroup, Inc.

Cliff Rees is a founder and president of Telegroup, Inc., one of the first SDN/DNS resellers. Telegroup also offers international callback services. Rees is serving his third term as a TRA director and is a board liaison to the group's Underlying Carrier Committee and its International Resale Advisory Council.

Rees came to the long distance resale industry after experience in international communications with the petroleum industry. Rees was a founder of Amerex Petroleum Corporation, which brokers nearly \$1 billion in petroleum products each month and maintains offices in New Jersey, Houston, London, Tokyo and Singapore.

Rees received his bachelor's degree in biochemistry from Michigan State University.

William G. Rodi
 President
 TelecomOne Inc.

William G. Rodi is president of TelecomOne Inc., a switchless reseller based in Oak Brook, Ill. Rodi is serving his third term as TRA director and chairman of its Public Relations Committee. Prior to TRA, Rodi was a founding member of TMA and served two years as a director of the group.

Rodi has extensive management experience in the telecommunications field. Most recently, he was president and CEO of Mutual TelCom, now Telecom One. In 1987, he formed Standard Telecom, and as president of that company pioneered switchless resale of long distance services. In 1989, he also became one of the early entrants into AT&T aggregation by co-founding 800 Aggregator Ltd. Previously, Rodi was president of Standard Telecommunications, Inc., a company he founded in 1979 to distribute telephone cost management systems.

Rodi graduated from Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa, with a bachelor's degree in business administration.

1994-'95 BOARD OF DIRECTORS/3

Laura Scher
Chief Executive Officer
Working Assets Long Distance

Laura Scher is chief executive officer and co-founder of Working Assets Long Distance based in San Francisco, Calif. Since 1985, Scher has built Working Assets into a \$35 million company by maintaining high financial and social/environmental objectives. She is serving her second term as a TRA director and is chairman of the state a federal regulatory committee.

Regardless of profit, Working Assets contributes 1 percent of its revenues to non-profit groups working for peace, human rights, economic justice and a clean environment. Since its formation, the company has donated more than \$3 million for such causes.

Scher has a master's degree in business from Harvard Business School and a bachelor's degree in economics from Yale. She also has studied international economics at the Institute for International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Telecommunications Resellers Association Presents . . .

ATTACKING THE MARKETPLACE

TRA's Spring Conference and Exhibition

May 29 - June 1, 1995
The Broadmoor Hotel • Colorado Springs

TRA 1995 SPRING CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

Preliminary Agenda As of April 27, 1995

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1995

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Early Registration

12:00 PM - 5:00 PM

TRA Golf Outing
Beverages Sponsored by CommSys

1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

TRA Tennis Tournament
Beverages Sponsored by MidAmerica Lists

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Welcoming Cocktail Reception
Sponsored by IXC Communications

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1995

8:30 AM - 5:00 PM

Conference Registration

8:30 AM - 10:00 AM

Continental Breakfast
Sponsored by Centillion Data Systems

8:30 AM - 12:30 PM

TRA Exhibition Open

10:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Coffee Break
Sponsored by Profitco

11:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Lite Lunch
Sponsored by AT&T

1:00 PM - 1:30 PM

Welcoming Remarks And Opening Address

1:30 PM - 2:30 PM

"Attacking The Marketplace"... A Keynote Address

Speaker: Jim Ball

The former head of Anderson Consulting's high-technology practice and founder of the Venture America venture capital firm presents unique strategies for "Attacking the Marketplace."

2:30 PM - 2:45 PM

Coffee Break

2:45 PM - 3:45 PM

"Telecommunications Rattle ... A Market Forecast"

Speaker: Judy Reed-Smith (C)
Atlantic - ACM

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1995 (Continued)

3:45 PM - 5:15 PM

"Understanding And Selecting Channels Of Distribution"

Moderator: Clifford Rees
Telegroup

Panelists: Jonathan Rubin - Trans National
(Affinity Marketing)

John Rishel - Premier Marketing Group
(Telemarketing)

Rob Hale - Network Plus
(Direct Sales)

T. Gary Remy - EqualNet
(Agent Sales)

Gordon C. Martin - Digital Frontiers
(Interactive Marketing)

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Exhibition Cocktail Reception
Sponsored by WITel

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1995

7:30 AM - 9:00 AM

Continental Breakfast
Sponsored by Cable & Wireless

7:30 AM - 9:00 AM

Supplier Member Breakfast

7:30 AM - 10:30 AM

TRA Exhibition Open

10:00 AM - 10:30 AM

Coffee Break
Sponsored by The Competitive Long Distance Coalition

10:30 AM - 11:30 AM

"How To Find A Successful Niche Market"

Moderator: Bernard Fried
Mid-Com Communications

Panelists: Dennis L. Miga
Miga Consulting Interests

Sherman Henderson
UniDial

Additional Speaker
(To Be Announced)

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1995 (Continued)

3:45 PM - 5:15 PM

"Understanding And Selecting Channels Of Distribution"

Moderator: Clifford Rees
Telogroup

Panelists: Jonathan Rubin - Trans National
(Affinity Marketing)

John Rishel - Premier Marketing Group
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Sponsored by The Competitive Long Distance Coalition

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Mid-Com Communications

Panelists: Dennis L. Miga
Miga Consulting Interests

Sherman Henderson
UniDial

Additional Speaker
(To Be Announced)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1995 (Continued)

11:30 AM - 12:00 PM

"A 1995 Legislative/Regulatory Update"

Speaker: John Tuck
Competitive Long Distance Coalition

12:00 PM - 2:00 PM

***TRA "Voting Members Only" Luncheon And Annual Meeting
Luncheon Sponsored by MCI***

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

"Customer Service ... How To Improve Customer Retention"

Moderator: Gail Jones
Inacom Communications

Panelists: Joseph P. Sperry, PhD
Shaffer Sherman Sperry & Swedding

Leighton Cubbage
Corporate Telemanagement Group

Additional Speaker
(To Be Announced)

3:00 PM - 3:15 PM

Coffee Break

3:15 PM - 4:15 PM

"Effective Public Relations, Sales Promotion, And Advertising"

Speaker: Peter Ancora
Peter Ancora & Associates

4:15 PM - 5:30 PM

"The Reseller As A Wholesale Provider"

Moderator: Pete Wilson
Telverra, Inc.

Panelists: Mike Ross
Network Long Distance

Gary McCulla
TEL-SAVE

Jon Kaufman
TTI National

Steve Wagner
U.S. Long Distance

6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

***"Diamonds and Denim" Cocktail Reception
Sponsored by Sprint***

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1995

7:30 AM - 8:30 AM

Continental Breakfast

8:30 AM - 9:30 AM

Wireless Resale Council Open Meeting

9:30 AM - 10:30 AM

Prepaid Calling Card Council Open Meeting

10:30 AM - 10:45 AM

Coffee Break

10:45 AM - 11:45 AM

International Resale Council Open Meeting

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1995

7:30 AM - 8:30 AM	Continental Breakfast
8:30 AM - 9:30 AM	Wireless Resale Council Open Meeting
9:30 AM - 10:30 AM	Prepaid Calling Card Council Open Meeting
10:30 AM - 10:45 AM	Coffee Break
10:45 AM - 11:45 AM	International Resale Council Open Meeting

Public Citizen Litigation Group
2000 P Street, N.W. Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-3000 (ext. 220)

95 MAY 19 A 9:00

FAX NUMBER: (202) 452-8658

Date: May 18, 1995
To: John Podesta
Org.: White House
Fax #: 456-2215 **2883** Phone: 456 2702
From: Alan Morrison

We are transmitting 3 pages, including this cover page.
If there are problems with the transmission, please call
us at (202) 833-3000.

John --

Here is the revised draft of the amendment. We will be meeting with our clients early next week and will discuss it with them then. Obviously, we would like to have the draft of the legislative history on the meaning of "generally available" as soon as possible since that will be very important to us. Also please give us your comments on this draft as soon as possible since I will be leaving Washington for two weeks on the afternoon of June 2nd.

Alan

copy
nikja
HD
~~5/26/95~~

Draft 5/18/95

NSC RECORD STATUS AMENDMENT

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the records of the National Security Council (the "Council") shall be treated as agency and not presidential records.

(b) The term "designated person" shall mean (i) the President, (ii) the Vice President, (iii) the National Security Adviser, (iv) the Deputy National Security Adviser, (v) any other person appointed by the President pursuant to 3 U.S.C. § 105(a)(2)(A), and (vi) any person appointed by the Vice President pursuant to 3 U.S.C. § 106(a)(1)(A).

(c) A record of the Council (i) which is prepared by a person on the staff of the Council for use by a designated person, or is prepared by a designated person for use by an official of the Council at the level of Senior Director, (ii) which is not generally available to other persons in the Executive Office of the President, including the Council, even if they have the appropriate security clearance, has not been provided to any person outside the Executive Office of the President, and (iii) which is plainly marked "Restricted Access -- Presidential Record," shall be treated as a presidential record if the procedures set forth in subsection (d) are followed.

(d) An official of the Council at the level of Senior Director or above who believes that a record prepared by, or received by, that person meets the requirements of subsection (c) shall affix to the record the marking set forth in paragraph (c)(iii), preceded by the term "Proposed." Any record so marked shall be promptly

reviewed by the Executive Secretary of the Council, who shall make a final determination as to whether the requirements of subsection (c) have been met, in which case the term "Proposed" shall be deleted. If the requirements of subsection (c) have not been met, the markings shall be deleted or excised, and the record shall be treated as an agency record.

(e) The Council shall establish procedures to enable the Executive Secretary to make the determinations provided in subsection (d) in a prompt and accurate manner and to ensure that records designated as presidential continue not to be generally available to officers and employees of the Council, nor to persons outside the Executive Office of the President. If the Executive Secretary determines that a record designated as presidential is or has been made generally available to persons at the Council, or has been made available outside the Executive Office of the President, the Executive Secretary shall revoke the presidential designation and delete or excise the presidential markings, and the record shall be treated as an agency record of the Council. Procedures established under this subsection shall be published by the Council in the Federal Register.

(f) No determination made by the Executive Secretary pursuant to this section shall be subject to judicial review.

(g) The Council shall include, as part of its annual report under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552(e), a statement of the number of records and the percentage of all Council records that have been designated as presidential for that year.

AP

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95 MAY 11 P2:03

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BOB FILNER
50TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA508 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TEL: (202) 225-8045
FAX: (202) 225-9073331 F STREET, SUITE A
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
TEL: (619) 422-5943
FAX: (619) 432-7290PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEEVETERANS' AFFAIRS
COMMITTEECONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

August 30, 1994

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20005-1007

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you may remember, I introduced H.R. 4510, the Insurance Tax Fairness Act, to close a loophole that I believe exists in the Life Insurance Company Tax Act. That legislation produces a revenue shortfall of between \$1.5 and \$2 billion dollars in taxes every year which the mutual companies avoid paying.

The American Council of Life Insurance (ACLI) has collected ten years of tax return data in response to a 1990 request to then Chairman Dan Rostenkowski. I believe this data compiled by Coopers and Lybrand will help prove the premise of our legislation. If the data proves to the contrary, it will convince me and my co-sponsors to withdraw the legislation.

I would like to request that you join us in asking the ACLI to provide Congress, the GAO and the Treasury Department with this information. I believe the Treasury's own Bureau of Income Statistics section of the Internal Revenue Service (I.R.S.) has information which leads us to believe our legislation is needed.

At your suggestion I recently met with Leslie Samuels, the Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy. I hope we can count on your help.

Sincerely,

BOB FILNER
Member of CongressBF/vgc
152368

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BOB FILNER
30TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

104 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TEL. (202) 325-6045
FAX: (202) 725-8075

133 F STREET, SUITE A
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
TEL: (619) 423-5961
FAX: (619) 423-7290



PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 22, 1994

The Honorable Leon E. Panetta
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Director:

I regret that we did not have more time to serve together in the California delegation as I am sure I would have benefitted from your advice and counsel. I come to you now for advice on a legislative matter.

I have introduced H.R. 4510, the Insurance Tax Fairness Act, designed to increase federal revenues without creating a new revenue source or increasing tax levels. My legislation simply would collect the taxes that Congress said should be paid by a sector of the life insurance industry. The Treasury Department appears indifferent to this loophole, as the enclosed column by Robert Novak reported in newspapers around the country. The reaction by White House staff to earlier efforts by citizen groups to discuss the concept is similarly indifferent. Even repeated efforts to arrange appointments with you and your staff by the citizen coalition supporting H.R. 4510 have been rejected without explanation.

I understand the legislation is controversial. H.R. 4510 proposes to end this windfall in the federal tax code and fund essential hunger and nutrition programs. Currently, fewer than a dozen giant mutual life insurance companies avoid payment of as much as \$1.5 billion a year on their incomes. This is unacceptable while millions of hungry Americans cannot receive the assistance and support they deserve from the federal government. For example, the 1994 Federal Budget expanded aid to food stamp participants was scaled back and the Women, Infants, and Children program received less than full funding because funds were not available. By closing the loophole, we would gain enough revenue for these programs and other priorities of the Administration.

I would like very much to discuss these matters with you, and to obtain the support of the Clinton Administration for H.R. 4510. I recognize that the additional revenue cannot be legislatively earmarked for hunger programs. My

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The Honorable Leon E. Panetta
June 22, 1994

reason for linking the loophole revenues with assistance to families and children is to demonstrate that a majority of the Congress supports the allocation of these revenues for hunger programs.

I am enclosing a copy of H.R. 4510 for your review. I hope you can meet with me in the near future to discuss this legislation and your support. As you will notice, many of the initial co-sponsors are from the California delegation.

Sincerely,



BOB FILNER
Member of Congress

BF/vgc
148593

BOB FILNER
9TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

304 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TEL: (202) 225-8045
FAX: (202) 225-7073

333 F STREET, SUITE A
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA 91910
TEL: (619) 422-5963
FAX: (619) 422-7220



PUBLIC WORKS AND
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 22, 1994

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20005-1007

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I recently introduced H.R. 4510, the Insurance Tax Fairness Act, to ensure mutual life insurance companies pay a fair tax on their earnings. The loophole was created when Congress enacted Section 809 of the Federal Tax Code. As a former chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, you are aware, I am sure, that Section 809 has failed to operate as Congress intended. According to IRS data, the Treasury Department is losing between \$1.5 and \$2 billion a year because of the loophole.

I have been told that the mutual life insurance tax issue is complex, difficult to understand and arcane. Whenever I hear such protestations in relation to federal policies which provide huge tax benefits to a few giant corporations, I am certain the complications more likely have been created to protect the privileged status of those interests. My reading of Section 809 and the information presented by Treasury and the General Accounting Office tends to confirm this view.

The recent article by nationally syndicated columnist Robert Novak suggests that the Treasury Department is seeking to avoid the issue. I am certain that this is not true, and hope that I will be able to enlist the support of the Treasury for closing the 809 loophole this year.

Additionally, I am concerned over the outcome of the lawsuit brought by IRS to contest the claim for a refund under Section 809 which was decided in favor of the American Mutual Life Insurance company. Under the Federal District Court ruling, the Treasury could be liable for another \$2 billion or more in refund claims.

I would like to schedule an appointment with you in the near future to discuss my legislation. The co-sponsors of this legislation and I are concerned with what appears to be a studied indifference on the part of the Treasury

The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
June 22, 1994

Department to the substantial loss of revenues which Section 809 represents.

I am enclosing a copy of the legislation and my floor statement introducing
H.R. 4510. I look forward to meeting with you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



BOB FILNER
Member of Congress

BF/vgc
148594

cc: Roger Altman
Deputy Secretary

Memorandum

To: Harold Ickes
Fr: David Dreyer and John Podesta
Re: Comments on Maraniss Book

March 06, 1995

Summary

You asked for comments we could provide supporters on the Maraniss book. From our view, it doesn't seem to be catching on -- the news stories (draft, etc.) don't seem that new, and reviewers and commentators, seeing a balanced portrayal of the President, haven't drawn any bright lines with their views.

While the book may keep opposition research people intrigued, it seems to be sinking from public consciousness. Nonetheless, you asked for talking points, so here they are.

Talking Points for Maraniss Book

To Our Supporters:

A new book on President Clinton, "First In His Class" by the Washington Post reporter David Maraniss, is now in circulation. Because some earlier books sensationalized the President and captured some press attention, we have been asked to characterize the book for some of our friends who haven't read it yet, and we thought we would share our observations with you.

The book follows Bill Clinton from his birth in Arkansas to his announcement for the Presidency in 1992. The book covers the central events in the President's life -- growing up in Arkansas, meeting President Kennedy, working his way through school, attending Oxford and Yale Law School, meeting and marrying the First Lady, and returning home to Arkansas for public service. It actually shed some light on who he is, where he came from, and why he believes so deeply in public service.

But "First In His Class" is about something larger than the biography of a young man who became President. It is about the first member of the post-World War II generation to become President, and Maraniss portrays the passions and ambivalence of those times, the cross-pressures exerted on the people who lived through them, and the impact of questioning and dissent on somebody who grew up to become President.

From the beginning, Maraniss reminds us that President Clinton grew up in and benefitted from a small town upbringing. He lived in places where people knew and cared about each other.

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back to
me

He had personal challenges and adversities at home over which he triumphed. He worked his way through college. He worked hard in order to get into good schools and grow intellectually, while never losing touch with his small town origins and values. And he has drawn on these experiences as a fighter for middle-income Americans -- he is committed to ensuring that others who begin life as he did have the same chances to improve their lives that he had.

Bill Clinton's story cannot be understood without conveying the lasting impact on the people who know him well. In every school Bill Clinton attended, in every community he lived, in every job he held, Bill Clinton developed extraordinarily close relationships with men and women who have remained a part of his life to this day. In repeated signs of genuine affection and respect, an astonishing number of his friends stayed in touch with him, kept his letters, and seemed to know that he was destined to succeed.

The book conveys well how the contributions made by the President and the First Lady in their public lives are rooted in their religious backgrounds. In her approach to the nation's public life, Mrs. Clinton follows the Wesleyan exhortation to "do all the good you can, by all the means you can, in all the ways you can, in all the places you can, at all the times you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can." The President's philosophy is summed up by his belief that we "have a moral obligation to try to make tomorrow better than today."

These precepts are especially apparent in the ways the President and the First Lady have approached education reform and civil rights.

When he was Governor, the Clintons made a real difference in Arkansas with their work in education reform: increasing the number of high school seniors going on to college by one-third, raising teacher pay, instituting teacher testing, and bringing every school district into compliance on class size and curriculum. Their commitment to education reform is unequivocal, it first flowered and showed results in Arkansas, and it continues to this day as a central Presidential priority.

Bill Clinton is also a product of his times when it comes to civil rights. As a teenager, he saw his State changed by federal intervention to integrate the schools of Little Rock. During his fabled trip to Washington, he argued for a proposal against segregation during a Boy's Nation meeting (it was voted down). As a college and law student, he sat in the dining room with black students, a simple but distinctive act of fellowship even in the era of desegregation.

As Governor, he appointed more blacks to positions of responsibility than all prior Arkansas governors combined, including first-time appointments to the state supreme court and financial positions within state government.

The book is by no means a puff piece. Maraniss recounts the President's experience as a student during Vietnam, and reviews his actions toward the war and the draft. The book is a striking reminder of how the choices students made in response to the Vietnam War have remained political issues for both a sitting President and for several other national political figures who would like to run for the Presidency -- individuals who made a similar set of choices as those made by Bill Clinton at precisely the same time.

Time and again, Maraniss asks us to look at how his personal history and the country's history influenced the President's performance in office. Many reporters who cover President Clinton at the White House do not remember or did not participate in the times which shaped the President. And that is why "First in His Class," with its unique perspective, makes a more distinctive contribution to the public's understanding of President Bill Clinton.

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: May 10, 1995

95 MAY 10 P1:10

Date of Request: 4/18/1995
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairman
Requestor Name: Mr. and Mrs. Phil Odeen
Title: Chairmen
Organization: Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts
1624 Trap Road
Vienna, Virginia 22182
Contact Tel. #: 703/255-1900
Event Date: 6/21/1995
Event Description: Twenty-Fourth Anniversary Gala
Notes: The Gala provides funds for educational and performance programming. The First Lady currently serves as the Honorary Chairman of the Wolf Trap Foundation.

Recommendations:

JP

EB

OK
5-26-95

MEMO TO: LEON

FROM: JENNIFER

RE: LETTER FROM ADMIRAL CROWE

95 MAY 23 A10 : 09

5/22/95

Admiral Crowe sent the attached letter to you to have it delivered to the President.

The letter recommends that the US name one of its war ships after Winston Churchill.

Do you want to send to NSC and Staff Secretary to it can be staffed out prior to going to POTUS? _____

Or give to POTUS directly? _____

STAFF TO NSC
for
reply

JDP

5/26/95

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
LONDON

May 18, 1995

95 MAY 23 A10 : 09

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

Dear Mr. President:

The VE Day celebrations went remarkably well from my perspective. The Vice President's impressive performance both in the bilaterals and also ceremonially was noted in the press and by leaders in the Government and the Labour Party. It was a fine moment for the Anglo-American relationship and I appreciate the Vice President and Mrs. Gore's efforts.

I have been developing an idea that came to my attention a short while ago. I feel it has enough merit to bring to your attention. In this, the 50th year since the end of World War II, I believe it would be most appropriate if we could name one of our American war ships in honor of Sir Winston Churchill. I cannot tell you what this would mean for the British people, the Anglo-American relationship, and, frankly, the U.S. military as well. If my experience in the Navy was at all representative, the American military admires Churchill without reserve and, I am sure, would be delighted to see him honored in this way. Certainly, his naval credentials are impeccable. Incidentally, it is not unprecedented to name men-of-war after foreign leaders who have labored on our behalf.

~~The fact~~ If this idea were to come to fruition, I believe the announcement of our intention to name a ship in Churchill's honor would be a superb centerpiece for your next formal visit to the United Kingdom. It would set just the right tone no matter what our agenda at the time and would be well-received by every segment of British society.

If you like, I would be glad to discuss this proposal with you when I am stateside May 23-26 for the White House Conference on Ireland. I look forward to seeing you then in any case.

Shirley joins me in sending our warmest regards to you and Hillary.

Sincerely,


William J. Crowe, Jr.
Ambassador

G: BBans

Gearan

we need
to put
this out!

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1963-1992

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-26-95

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EDITORIALS/LETTERS TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1995

Crippling American Science

The budget plan passed by the House mounts an assault on scientific research, science training and American research universities that are the envy of the world. Blinded by ideological fury at government, House Republicans seek to abandon a crucial function of government, the provision of public goods like research that are undersupplied by private markets. Private companies will invest in research that is likely to raise their profit, but they are unwilling to invest in research whose benefits leak out to competitors. By abandoning government's irreplaceable role, the House budget would undermine America's technological base.

The magnitude of the House-passed cuts is shocking. Civilian research would fall over five years from about \$32 billion to \$25 billion, a 35 percent cut after accounting for inflation. Medical research, other than for AIDS, would fall by more than 25 percent. Robert Walker, chairman of the House Science Committee, says the plan would protect basic science. He dissembles. His budget would increase spending on research by the National Science Foundation. But the small increases would not keep pace with inflation, so the number of university-based scholars, graduate students and research projects that the N.S.F. supports would steadily fall. Indeed the plan envisions wiping out support for social science research.

The House budget would continue to support the space shuttle and space station, two costly hardware projects with constituencies in key electoral states, but it would provide little money for other

aeronautical and space research. It would cut several energy research programs by between 35 and 80 percent — eliminating thousands of university jobs — and reduce research on high-speed rail and other transportation projects. Republicans say their cuts eliminate only applied research that business can undertake for itself, but they propose slashing nearly every program in sight.

Not all the research that Washington pays for makes sense. Some university-based research can sound ridiculously abstruse. But there is danger in indiscriminately chopping research and undermining a system that has for decades produced the best scientists and graduate programs in the world. The sectors in which America has led the world — from computers and software to agriculture and aircraft manufacturing — can trace their success to heavy Federal support.

Mr. Walker could have performed a valuable service by carefully sifting through Federal programs to weed out those that needlessly subsidize corporations for research and development projects that they would undertake for themselves. But massive cutting just to reach a balanced budget quickly risks damaging important economic assets.

The party that preaches cost-benefit analysis for Federal agencies ought to practice what it preaches. Cutting the science budget will save a few billion dollars a year in a \$6 trillion economy. Knocking out innovative research can lead to stagnant productivity and growth. By that calculation, the House plan is an irresponsible gamble.

G.O.P. BUDGET CUTS WOULD FALL HARD ON CIVILIAN SCIENCE

BASIC RESEARCH AT RISK

Experts Foresee a Crippling of Science Establishment and Layoffs at Universities

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

The glory days of the Federal science establishment may be over, science leaders fear, as cuts proposed by Republicans to wipe out the budget deficit fall hard on civilian research.

Under the cuts, annual appropriations for nonmilitary research might drop to about \$25 billion by 2000 from the current level of \$32 billion, for total reductions of \$24 billion or more over the period.

At risk is the type of Government-financed basic science that has put men on the moon, explored the deep sea, unlocked the atom, cured cancers, tracked earthquake faults, and discovered the chemistry of life, among other feats.

Specific casualties of the cuts might include atom smashers, new weather satellites, space probes and dozens of large Federal laboratories that study everything from solar power to violent storms.

Republicans say their goal is to trim fat and corporate welfare rather than cripple basic science, which economists agree is a powerful engine for promoting economic growth and high standards of living.

Representative Robert S. Walker, a Republican of Pennsylvania who is chairman of the House Science Committee, said this month that the proposed budget would keep "a robust science policy while providing for the fundamental science base we need to move forward."

But Democrats and private experts say the cuts would undo the Federal science establishment, crippling parts of it beyond repair.

To be sure, science leaders in past budget battles, clearly working in their own self-interest, have been known to exaggerate how painful reductions might be. And some pain might be averted as Democrats and Federal agencies fight the cuts, or if President Clinton successfully vetoes spending bills.

Even so, the momentum for change is now so great that many private experts, as well as Democrats, say Federal support of civilian science is destined to weaken and shrink no matter what, its budget declining by as much as a third if inflation is taken into account. Such cuts portend wide changes in American science and American life.

"Any sensible person knows you have to make prudent investments to get ahead," Representative George E. Brown, Jr., a Democrat of California and former chairman of the House Science Committee, said in an interview last week. "But the Government doesn't. We're dominated by fools."

Agency heads, university officials and private experts say the fabric of science is likely to fray widely as the Republican juggernaut rolls forward

and as the Clinton Administration makes its own cuts in an attempt to regain lost political ground.

"Nationally, there's been a massive sticking of heads in the sand, of not looking at the problem," said John Wiley, provost at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, one of the nation's top science schools. "There's going to be a price to pay."

Experts say the repercussions could include the abandoning of much long-term environmental monitoring, the virtual end of applied research to aid corporations, layoffs at colleges and universities, and a flight of students from scientific careers.

"We don't want to get so lost in the frenzy to balance the budget that we throw babies out with the bath water," John H. Gibbons, President Clinton's science adviser and direc-

The Republicans propose dropping a wide array of research.

tor of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, said in an interview.

"Whatever the reduction is — a quarter or a third — it's big, and it's a reversal of historical trends," he added, referring to how Republican cuts would end years of budget growth.

"There's no question that we have to be sharper with our knives, to streamline the agencies," Dr. Gibbons said. "But if you take away a third, that's going to push us way down in terms of international competition."

During the last four decades, the Federal Government has spent nearly \$1 trillion on civilian research and development, laying the basis for a

powerful wave of prosperity that has touched most facets of American life. In pushing back the frontiers of knowledge, the Federal money has supported tens of thousands of scientists at universities across the country and has financed the work that led to scores of Nobel Prizes.

Spending on nonmilitary science has grown fairly steadily in the last decade. It peaked this year at \$31.9 billion, according to the National Science Foundation, a Federal agency that finances much basic research at universities.

The civilian science budget of the Federal government is puny compared to the \$100 billion that American industry is putting into research and development this year. Yet its importance is greater than size alone suggests, for while industry typically looks years ahead, aiming to please shareholders, the Government often looks decades and sometimes centuries ahead, pursuing fundamental issues of understanding that may ultimately lead to wide social benefits.

Another difference is that industrial science is often shrouded in secrecy. By contrast, Government-financed civilian work is usually published openly so it can serve as intellectual kindling for other social and commercial endeavors.

After their sweep in the midterm elections last November, the Republicans devised a balanced-budget plan that went easy on military research, currently about \$40 billion a year, and hard on civilian science, especially on Federal programs with ties to industry. An aim of the Clinton Administration has been to help high-technology industries better compete with foreign rivals.

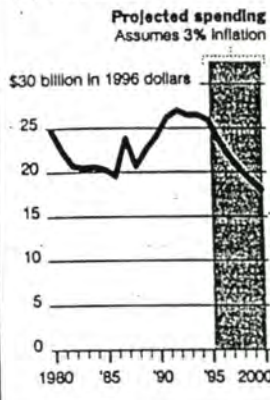
House Republicans produced the most detailed plan for science cuts, which was endorsed Thursday by the full House as part of a comprehensive package to balance the budget by 2002. The Senate is debating a companion measure.

Democrats of the House Science Committee portray the House plan as an extensive cracking of the foundations of Federal science. By their calculation, spending under the committee's jurisdiction would fall by a

A CLOSER LOOK

Research Money

Federal spending in 1996 dollars on civilian research that is overseen by the House Science Committee, and predicted decline after cuts proposed by the full House of Representatives, according to tabulations by the committee's Democratic staff.



total \$24 billion from 1996 to 2000, relative to 1995 levels. If 3 percent annual inflation is assumed during that period, the overall drop would be 34.7 percent in terms of real purchasing power.

The committee oversees most civilian science spending in the Federal budget, with responsibility for \$27.2 billion this year. The exceptions are the National Institutes of Health and the Agriculture and Interior Departments. The latter's Geological Survey, which monitors water, hunts minerals and makes maps, has been targeted for eventual elimination by the Republicans. Its current budget is \$571 million.

The biggest cuts are slated for the Federal Government's largest scientific agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Among possible victims is tiny Pioneer 10, now nearly six billion miles from Earth and still sending back data more than two decades after it was launched.

"A lot more than Pioneer will go," NASA's Administrator, Daniel S. Goldin, said in an interview.

The Republicans would squeeze a series of planned satellites for global climate monitoring, trimming the budget by \$2.7 billion, or about half, to the end of the decade. Overall, the agency's annual budget would drop from \$14.3 billion to \$11 billion by 2000.

On Friday, Mr. Goldin outlined a plan that would move toward eventually turning over operation of the space shuttles to private industry, something the Republicans have called for. The NASA plan would also reduce the work force of the agency and its contractors by about 25,000 people, bringing it to 1981 levels.

"We're right at the edge," he said. "The Republican cuts would roughly double that, pushing another 20,000 people out the door."

The GOP Needs a Bit More R&D On Its Science and Technology Policy

Charred, smoldering and in ruins: The budget bills pending in Congress leave the Clinton administration's ambitious science and technology agenda looking as if it were zapped by one of those space-based X-ray lasers from the Strategic Defense Initiative that never quite got built. The destruction is near-total. Never have a sitting president's programs promising new public-private



partnerships for innovation been so thoroughly extirpated so soon after launch.

The Commerce Department's Advanced Technology Program—a \$430 million-plus effort to

turn the National Institutes of Standards and Technology into a high-tech venture capitalist—is toast. The Technology Reinvestment Program, designed to encourage commercial participation in defense technology development, is targeted for extinction.

Even a \$500 million "national security" initiative to build flat-panel displays for the Pentagon now shrivels into silicon scraps. Techno-"welfare" for rich corporations with billion-dollar research and development budgets of their own is being slashed as rigorously and assiduously as welfare for the poor.

Of course, in the context of the biggest proposed budget cuts in U.S. history, there's nothing special about the dismantling of the Clinton science and technology apparatus. And why should there be? Everything else is getting cut.

What's disturbingly different, however, is that while the Republican majority cheerfully fuses ideas and ideology when it takes on the nation's health care and welfare budgets, its take on federal science and technology budgets seems oddly disjointed. It looks decoupled not only from the marketplace, but from the marketplace of ideas. The same politicians championing the virtues of America's "Third Wave" future prescribe federal science and technology policies that would have been deemed simplistic during the country's agrarian heyday.

The reflexive anti-Washington, pro-market, neo-federalist sentiment that so energizes the right obscures the essential issues that need to be openly debated: What role should the federal government play in supporting non-defense-related research in science and technology? Further, how far should the federal government go in defining regulations and standards that promote innovation in the marketplace? The Republicans insist that market forces are always the best arbiter—but that obviously is not true.

Let's make these conceptually flavored questions more specific and provocative: Would an Internet—with its unique, nonproprietary, flexible, expandable, multimedia architecture—have been an inevitable byproduct of market forces alone? Or did the federal government's active participation play a valuable role in shaping a new kind of medium?

Did federal safety and fuel efficiency standards foisted on the automobile and aerospace industries over the past 25 years promote technical innovation and customer satisfaction? Or did their costs to consumers and the manufacturers clearly outweigh the benefits?

Was the agricultural extension service, created to

promote the decentralized diffusion of agricultural innovation among farmers and researchers, an appropriate medium for a central government to support? What about the Morrill Act, which funded the rise of land-grant colleges and universities?

Does a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor the emergence of potentially dangerous viruses and microorganisms make more sense as a federal or state institution?

The answer to any one of these questions speaks volumes about why the proffered policy choice between "centralized government" and "market forces" is a false one. In a democracy, of course, the government is the marketplace and vice versa.

Instead of having the courage to deal with these kinds of issues honestly and directly, we have legislators who prefer to cast them into anachronistic vocabularies where it's okay for government to fund "basic" and "pure" science but ever so bad for taxpayers to sponsor anything that might be "commercial" research and development.

But traditional definitions of science and technology have become dangerously obsolete. In key research fields, from computer software to new materials to molecular biology, the distinction between basic science and applied technology has blurred into meaninglessness. The applied technology drives the basic science every bit as much as the basic science drives the applied technology.

For example, finding the umpteenth gene marker in the human genome is "basic science." But building a machine that lets biologists find gene markers 10 times faster is called "technology." Guess which gets funded? Is a data-compression algorithm that squeezes five video streams onto a single copper wire by using a novel topological equation an example of pure science or commercial technology? What if the student who discovered that algorithm is doing his thesis funded by the National Science Foundation but while working at a Japanese electronics company?

Just as it would be crazy to write banking legislation for tomorrow that focused on passbook savings accounts, legislators are kidding themselves if they believe they are doing taxpayers a service by pretending that federally funded science in the 1990s can be managed with the same vocabulary it was in 1975. It can't.

One of the biggest lies inside the Beltway is that "you can't beat something with nothing." Of course you can, as long as you're writing the checks. Say this for the Clintonistas: At least this administration presented a model of how the federal government should ally and align itself with industry to facilitate innovation in science and technology.

The new Republican majority has yet to present a coherent proposal that explains what kinds of investments and returns taxpayers have a right to expect from their federal R&D dollars. It is a most glaring policy weakness from a group that wants to push America into the future.

Michael Schrage is a writer, consultant and research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a columnist for the Los Angeles Times. He can be reached at schrage@latimes.com by electronic mail via the Internet.

Good to Debate



Research Cuts Decried as Detrimental to U.S.

■ **Congress:** White House science adviser says Republican bills could particularly hurt California.

By RALPH VARTABEDIAN
TIMES STAFF WRITER

A "willy-nilly" rush by House Republicans to cut government research spending will destroy a quarter of the federal science establishment and result in the loss of U.S. leadership in key industrial technologies, a senior Clinton Administration official said Wednesday.

White House Science Adviser John H. Gibbons said proposed GOP cutbacks in bills now moving through Congress will profoundly hurt industries such as aviation, biotechnology and transportation—predicting that more Americans will be flying European-made Airbus Industrie jetliners rather than Boeing Co. or McDonnell Douglas craft.

In a meeting with reporters, Gibbons said the Republicans' "bell-mell race" to cut science research will particularly hurt California, which gets a disproportionate share of federal research spending through major universities and laboratories in the state.

"All we have to do is slack off a little bit and our thin margin of leadership goes to second-rate," Gibbons said. "I am not very comfortable with the situation."

Although major U.S. corporations have strongly supported the overall Republican political agenda, the looming loss of federal research has prompted recent high-level protests.

The chief executives of TRW Inc., UAL Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Motorola Inc., General Electric Co. and DuPont, among others, recently signed a strongly worded letter published in major newspapers warning against cutbacks in university research spending.

But a spokeswoman for Rep. Robert S. Walker (R-Pa.),

chairman of the House Science Committee, rejected Gibbons' assertions, saying there is no need for the government to subsidize research at major corporations. The Republican cutbacks have spared spending on basic research, instead targeting programs that appear to directly support specific products or industries.

In addition, Gibbons' estimates are wrong, the spokeswoman said. Walker estimates his cuts will amount to about 15% of the research spending that falls under his committee's jurisdiction, which covers much of the federal establishment, with the exception of medical and environmental research.

But Gibbons' data indicates that non-defense federal spending on research will drop from \$40 billion in fiscal 1995 to about \$30 billion by 2000. Those estimates do not include any of the roughly \$30 billion in current defense research spending, which the GOP is not attempting to cut as heavily as civilian research, Gibbons said.

He defended the long record of federal support for research, which he said has paid untold economic dividends and counters the Republican contention that U.S. corporations should be investing their own money.

U.S. market share in commercial jetliners is already dropping, and loss of government support in such critical areas as wind tunnels will only exacerbate that problem, he said.

Cuts in the Manufacturing Extension Program will hurt 370,000 small producers who are already receiving less federal help than competitors in Asia. And Gibbons said the GOP attack on the health research would retard efforts to find cures for diseases.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-20-95

Eagleburger Recommends Veto of Foreign Affairs Bill He Previously Supported

National Public Radio
May 25, 1995

Announcer: Despite the considerable support for this bill in the House, there is some disquiet about it within Republican policy circles. Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said he would recommend a veto if Bush was still in office.

Eagleburger: The House has gone crazy. I think they need to grow up. I think they need to learn a little something about the conduct of foreign policy. It doesn't seem to me that this bill shows any maturity or common sense at all. It is a very dangerous bill.

All of these various restrictions and demands on the President on what he must do in relations with Russia or with China are an absolute attack on the separation of powers. Foreign policy is now and always should be in the hands of the executive branch with the advice and consent of the Congress. The Congress has not got the ability to run foreign policy. The Congress ought to have learned long ago that you can't put in prescriptions that may apply today and don't apply tomorrow. They are making all of the mistakes that have been made in the past and in spades they are making those mistakes, and I find that appalling.

To: President Clinton
Fr: George S.
Brian Atwood thought you
might like to see this.
It's excellent

~~1-6-95~~
~~BR~~
~~1-6-95~~



THE DIRECTOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS
5 20 95

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

46
✓ Leon/H/Chair Radio
under? R.

95 MAY 24 P6:11

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin *AMR*
RE: Item Veto - Conferees Not Yet Appointed
DATE: May 24, 1995

There has been some confusion about the procedural status of item veto. To clarify--last Wednesday, 5/17, the House sent its version of the line-item veto back to the Senate, but did not request a conference and did not appoint conferees.

[Failure to request a conference and appoint conferees, at this stage, is an unusual procedural maneuver. It appears that House and Senate Republicans are delaying the start of a conference in order to avoid making the line-item veto available to the Administration during this year's appropriations cycle.

With this latest delay, the Senate will now have to take up a motion to request a conference and appoint conferees; followed by a House action agreeing to conference and appointing conferees.

Status of Line-Item Veto Legislation:

- February 6 -- The House passed its version of item veto, HR 2. (The House version would permit the President to rescind any amount of discretionary budget authority and veto targeted tax benefits, subject only to enactment of a disapproval law; since presidents would presumably veto disapproval laws, the rescission/veto authority would effectively be subject to a 2/3 congressional override).
- March 23 -- The Senate passed its version of item veto, S 4. (The Senate version would require the separate enrollment of each appropriations, direct spending, and targeted tax benefit provision, resulting in thousands of separate bills being presented to the President -- each of which could be vetoed or signed; appropriations items could not be partially reduced as in the House approach.)
- May 8 -- Letter from the President to Speaker Gingrich and Senator Dole urging Congress to complete action quickly and favoring the House version as stronger and more workable.

CE Bin Curry
do us up DM
poss. Radio admin
over track
Re

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	Harold Ickes to POTUS re: 26 May Coffee (3 pages)	05/25/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5953

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21-27, 1995 [1]

2018-0662-S
rs3126

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. memo	Victoria Radd to POTUS re: Candidate for Court of International Trade (1 page)	05/25/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5953

FOLDER TITLE:

May 21-27, 1995 [1]

2018-0662-S

rs3126

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-20-95

7
7*
McLarty note on bad press for GOP on proposed Energy R&D cuts. The Dallas Morning News of May 15, in particular, reports on serious concern among small and medium-sized oil firms about planned cuts in the Kasich budget proposal for the Energy Department's spending on oil and gas R&D.

Garin poll on tax breaks for education and training. Forwarded by Bob Reich. Bottom line result: all demographic groups favor tax deduction for college tuition or vocational training (40% of all adults) over either no tax cut so as to best eliminate the deficit (24%) or \$500 per child tax credit (21%).

→ CC: VP / Leon / Sutton / (cler)

95 MAY 22 P 1 : 07

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RBR 

Date: May 20, 1995

RE: Polling results on tax break for education and training

Geoff Garin has provided these poll results, which show a broad preference (among every demographic group) for tuition deductions over other tax cut options.

Attachment

A PROFILE OF VOTERS' FIRST PRIORITY FOR TAX LEGISLATION

	Proportion Whose First Priority Would Be To Eliminate The Deficit, So Not Pass Any Kind Of Tax Cut	Proportion Whose First Priority Would Be To Let People Keep More Of Their Money, So Give Every Family A \$500 Per Child Tax Credit	Proportion Whose First Priority Would Be To Invest In Our Future, So Give The Middle Class A Tax Deduction For College Tuition And Vocational Training
	%	%	%
<u>All Adults</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Party Identification</u>			
Democrats	22	21	43
Independents	19	18	41
Republicans	27	21	36
<u>Sex</u>			
Men	29	22	36
Women	19	19	43
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29	17	20	50
30 to 39	23	25	41
40 to 49	26	20	41
50 to 59	31	17	38
60 and over	25	19	33
<u>Income</u>			
Above \$60,000	28	18	44
\$40,000 to \$60,000	27	17	39
\$30,000 to \$40,000	27	17	36
\$20,000 to \$30,000	22	25	40
Below \$20,000	16	22	43
<u>Occupation</u>			
Management, professionals	26	21	38
White collar workers	28	17	40
Blue collar workers	17	28	45
<u>Education</u>			
High school or less	19	23	38
Some college	29	18	42
College graduate	23	18	43
Post-graduate	30	21	31

**American Bar Association
Governmental Affairs Office
1800 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036-5886
Phone: 202-331-2682
Fax: 202-296-0046
(Back-up Fax: 202-331-2220)**

Fax Transmittal Cover Sheet

TO: John Podesta
FAX Number: 456-2215
Phone Number:
Sender: Kevin Driscoll, Senior Legislative Counsel
Confirmation/Trouble Phone: 202-331-2203
Contact Name: Keri Christensen
Date Sent: May 25, 1995
Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 2

Message:

Judge Wilson asked me to get his letter to the White House. Could you please pass it on to the appropriate people. Thanks.

5/26/95
To: James Costello
Kahn
Jose Cerdan

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
600 W. CAPITOL, ROOM 148
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201
(501) 324-6883
FAX (501) 324-6889

BILL WILSON
JUDGE

May 24, 1995

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

BY FAX 202-456-1653

Dear Mr. President:

The current anti-terrorism legislation (S. 735) has a so called "deference" provision which provides that a federal judge could not correct a clear constitutional violation unless the judge found that the state judge, who approved the conviction, was not only in error, but also was "unreasonable." It appears that this rule would forbid corrective action even if the federal judge believed that the wrong man had been convicted.

This "deference" provision would not speed up the habeas process (it would slow it down by requiring the creation of a wholly novel jurisprudence of state court "unreasonableness").

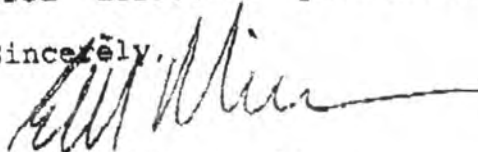
In other words, the "deference" provision would keep habeas from serving its critical constitutional function. It would eviscerate the Great Writ as it has been known in this country since 1789.

Let us fight terrorism, tooth and toenail, but not at the expense of this precious protection of individual liberty.

The need for independent federal habeas review has been eloquently and forcefully expounded in this century by Justice Holmes (Morre v. Dempsey, 1923), Justice Frankfurter (Brown v. Allen, 1953) and, recently, by Justices O'Connor, Kennedy and Souter (Wright v. West, 1992; Kyles v. Whitley, 1995).

I urge you to oppose the so-called "deference" provision.

Sincerely,



Wm. R. Wilson, Jr.

cc: The Counsel to the President

Doriskind

FAX COVER SHEET

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS**

Telephone - 501/324-6863

Fax Number - 501/324-6869

DATE: 5/25/95

TO: *John Podesta*Fax No: *202-456-2215*

There are 2 pages, including this Cover sheet, being sent by this facsimile transmission.

*please
coordinate
reply w/
Jase cord
or his
replacement
Thanks,
BWA*

5.26.95

MESSAGE SENT BY:

Kay Holt

Office of Judge Wm. R. WILSON, JR.
U. S. District Court
600 West Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72201

*Jim Lieberman recommended I send
this to you. He said *you could get
it in the President's hands this
morning.*

**and counsel to the President.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

600 W. CAPITOL ROOM 149

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

(501) 324-6863

FAX (501) 324-6869

BILL WILSON
JUDGE

May 21, 1995

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

BY FAX 202 456 1653

Dear Mr. President:

The current anti-terrorism legislation (S. 735) has a so-called "deference" provision which provides that a federal judge could not correct a clear constitutional violation unless the judge found that the state judge, who approved the conviction, was not only in error, but also was "unreasonable." It appears that this rule would forbid corrective action even if the federal judge believed that the wrong man had been convicted.

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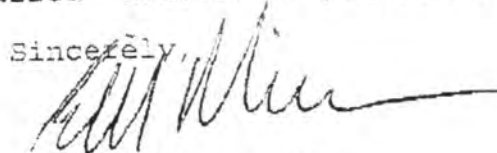
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I urge you to oppose the so-called "deference" provision.

Sincerely,



Wm. R. Wilson, Jr.

cc: The Counsel to the President

cc'd Jane
Shelburne, too

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1995

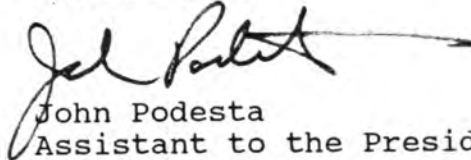
The Hon. William F. Clinger, Jr.
Chairman
House Committee on Government
Reform and Oversight
2157 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I received your May 23, 1995 letter regarding the Committee's work on the White House Travel Office. I referred the letter to the White House Counsel's Office for reply.

Yesterday, I spoke with Barbara Comstock of your staff to let her know, for planning purposes, that I will be out of town through June 1, 1995.

Sincerely,



John Podesta
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

cc: Abner J. Mikva,
Counsel to the President
Jonathan R. Yarowsky
Special Associate Counsel to the President

*Erskine to
see before
letter goes
out*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

05/26/95

Mr. Bowles,

The original letter will
be held in the Staff
Secy's office until
we get an OK from you
to mail it.

May 24, 1995

thanks.

Charles D. Ravenel
Chairman
Capital South Corporation
Post Office Box 68
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Dear Pug:

It was great to get your note of May 17 from
the outside. It's always good to have your
insight, and I hope you'll keep your letters
coming.

Sincerely,

Bin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1995

Charles D. Ravenel
Chairman
Capital South Corporation
Post Office Box 68
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Dear Pug:

It was great to get your note of May 17 from the outside. It's always good to have your insight, and I hope you'll keep your letters coming.

Sincerely,

Bill

file

THE PRESIDENT
PA. SEEN
5/26/95

~~BOB/Heard/Mean~~
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all over can on this -
Pos

5/26/95

Senate approves GOP budget plan that reduces Medicare, Medicaid

By Steve Daley Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON With Democrats promising "a long, hot summer" of debate over the nation's budget priorities, Senate Republicans passed their version of a seven-year balanced budget plan Thursday.

By a 57-42 margin, the Senate approved a landmark measure that would cut federal spending by about \$960 billion between now and 2002, drawing a third of its savings from Medicare and Medicaid spending and shutting down nearly 200 government programs and agencies.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas characterized passage of the measure as the first installment on a Republican pledge to scale back the federal government and to reverse two generations of growth in Washington programs and bureaucracy.

But first House and Senate Republicans must square their vastly differing budget proposals in negotiations likely to be dominated by intense debate over proposed tax cuts, an issue with implications for next year's presidential elections.

Three Democrats, Sens. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, Sam Nunn of Georgia and Chuck Robb of Virginia, voted for the GOP budget blueprint, which now must be reconciled with a stronger measure passed by the House earlier this month. The House version includes \$355 billion in tax cuts.

The rancorous partisan atmosphere surrounding the budget process was evident Thursday in an unrelated battle over federal dollars as the GOP-controlled Senate approved a \$16.4 billion cut in spending already approved for this current fiscal year, setting up President Clinton's first veto.

The president said he would oppose the measure, called a "recession," unless Republicans restored about \$1.5 billion in funding for education, housing and job-training programs.

(EDITORS: NEXT 3 GRAFS OPTIONAL TRIM)

Negotiations on the bill, between the White House and the GOP-controlled Congress, broke down last week, and the House later passed the measure.

GOP leaders acknowledge they lack the two-thirds majorities necessary to overturn Clinton's expected veto. However, they are emboldened because a veto would force the president to give up \$7.1 billion in federal disaster relief for several localities, including bomb-scarred Oklahoma City.

"If the bill comes to me in the same form without the restoration of the education and (job) training, yes, I will veto it," the president said Thursday.

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

On the balanced budget plan, meanwhile, congressional Democrats fought the GOP proposals in both houses, arguing that the costs of deficit reduction were being borne by the poor, the young and the elderly.

In the Senate, the Democrats offered 51 amendments designed to lessen the impact of the budget initiative and to demonstrate the differences between the parties on fiscal policy and the role of government.

"This (GOP) budget makes a devil's bargain with tax cuts ..." said Sen. James Exon, D-Neb. "It turns a blind eye to the needs of working Americans."

Sen. Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the Democratic leader, pledged "a long, hot summer" of budget negotiations, with an opposition party and president unhappy with the spending cuts and the tax-cut provisions.

But Dole chastised the Democrats for "a lack of

been flowing and flowing and flowing to Washington back to the states and back to the people," he said.

Republican lawmakers rejected a tax-cut plan offered by

Sen. Phil Gramm, R-Texas, and modeled on the version in the House GOP's "Contract with America" passed in the lower chamber.

On Thursday, Senate Republicans, many eager to write some tax-cut element into the resolution, passed an amendment mandating that a relatively modest \$170 billion budget "dividend" be used for tax relief once a balanced budget is certified by the Congressional Budget Office.

Specific tax cuts in the plan were not identified.

"We're prepared to go into conference and try to come out with something that's amenable, something between the Domenici plan and the House plan," said Sen. Rick Santorum, R-Pa., one of the 11 freshman lawmakers who supported Gramm's tax-cutting effort.

On Thursday, the Senate rejected a last-minute alternative proposal offered by Sen. Kent Conrad of North Dakota and backed by Democratic leadership.

But the Senate did pass a bipartisan amendment offered by Sens. Paul Simon, D-Ill., and Olympia Snowe, R-Maine, that would reduce the proposed cut in student loan benefits from \$13.8 billion to \$4.4 billion.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

Congressional Republicans hope the conference report on the budget will be available by July 4.

In that conference, the respective measures, which are nonbinding but establish spending priorities over seven years, will be "reconciled" and sent to the tax-writing and authorizing committees.

Later this summer, the work of the various committees will be written into a sweeping "omnibus" budget bill requiring final approval by both houses of Congress and, perhaps, the president.

The House plan, passed May 18, proposes scaling back \$1.3 trillion in federal spending over seven years while cutting \$355 billion in taxes, largely through a \$500-per-child tax credit, expansion of Individual Retirement Accounts and a reduction in the capital gains tax rate.

The GOP bill, authored by Rep. John Kasich, R-Ohio, would dismantle more than 300 federal programs and agencies, and shut down the departments of Commerce, Education and Energy.

The Senate plan would spare Education and Energy.

Both measures would transform Medicaid into a block-grant program, giving increased authority to the states while slowing the rate of growth of federal spending on the health insurance for the poor.

The Senate plan would maintain defense spending at current levels while cutting farm subsidies by \$14 billion and nutrition programs would be scaled back by \$34 billion and veterans' compensation by \$10 billion.

Computers Offer Politicians New Venue to Deliver Undiluted Message By Michael Tackett, Chicago Tribune Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

WASHINGTON May 25--The computer screen bleeds down in a sea of deep blue. Images and words then come into focus. Click for a biography. Click for video and audio clips. Click for a family photo album. Click for position papers.

"Welcome to the Phil Gramm for President Home Page," a message proclaims. Enter the nation of Technopolis, and the first full-fledged virtual campaign for president. It is populated

superhighway. And though only in its nascent stages, many believe that technology will fundamentally alter the politics and democracy of the future.

The printing press allowed wide dissemination of handbills. Later,

5/26/95

railroads made travel more practical and spawned the whistle-stop campaign. Radio and television gave politics an instantaneous quality that computers have enhanced.

Just 10 years ago in Washington, political campaigns would send out news releases using bicycle messengers. Now broadcast faxes deliver an enormous amount of information in seconds, compressing the news cycle from daily to hourly.

On the Internet, the global computer communications network, candidates and interest groups are staking out new ground in hopes of delivering unfiltered information to millions of computer users.

Already, Gramm, Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) and former Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander have constructed home pages - essentially, self-published, interactive newsletters - on the Internet's World Wide Web.

Alexander, who announced his presidential campaign in an on-line "chat session" on America Online, demonstrated his home page on Wednesday. But perhaps as an indication of how limited the reach of the Internet currently is, only a handful of reporters attended.

Alexander, who said America "doesn't need a president who uses a rear-view mirror as a road map to the 21st Century," conceded that use of the Internet was not widespread. But he said he hoped to reach Republican activists, who hold the key to the GOP presidential primaries.

Interest groups also have a formidable on-line presence. The Christian Coalition and the Ross Perot-inspired United We Stand America have home pages and offer legislative guides, scorecards of members of Congress and the opportunity for nearly limitless communication.

Other private services are promising to be a broad repository of all current political information and offer a highly detailed national poll of the American electorate.

Then there's NewtWatch, a political action committee dedicated to the constant tweaking of Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, one of the strongest proponents of expanding information technology. And there are numerous newsgroups devoted to political discussion, although many of them seem to exist for the sole purpose of criticizing President Clinton.

The White House and Vice President Gore also are on the Internet. And House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt and Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle have home pages. But Democratic National Committee chairman Don Fowler and White House spokesman Michael McCurry conceded that Republicans hold a technological advantage.

At this point, there is nothing to quantify the benefit of a cybercampaign. There are an estimated 25 to 40 million Americans whom candidates conceivably could reach, but a recent Newsweek poll found that only 4 percent of Americans had used the World Wide Web.

But that may be changing. In recent weeks, the three biggest on-line services - CompuServe, American Online and Prodigy - have begun providing access to the World Wide Web, the portion of the Internet where the political home pages reside.

While positive possibilities abound, the Internet also could become a new venue for the most venal negative campaigning. Imagine being able to quickly see pictures of, and hear tapes from, Gennifer Flowers or other alleged companions of Clinton. Imagine reading about the health

financial dealings of another.

There are few ways to verify what appears on the

In the short term, the greater use is going to be made by individuals putting negative information on line

than by voters using this to get a full picture of the candidates," said Anthony Corrado, a professor of government at Colby College in Maine, who is also on an American Bar Association committee studying how the Internet will change the ways elections are conducted.

On its highest level, millions more voters will be informed. On its lowest, cyberdemocracy will be a more sophisticated form of CB radio chatter. But as with much technology, there is no turning back.

"The role of technology in 1996 will be to ask more questions than to provide answers," Corrado said.

"It's still relatively limited. Most people have access through private companies. So there's a question: What right of access do candidates have to use these things? Sure, America Online loves to have Lamar Alexander and others playing on their service. What happens when Leonora Fulani and Lyndon LaRouche want to?"

Many candidates are rushing to construct home pages so that they don't appear out of step. These steps on the Internet cost relatively little to build and maintain, and candidates see them as yet another avenue to exploit for support.

For organized interest groups, however, the potential impact is greater. "Home pages are like, if I don't have one, I look like I am behind the times," Corrado said. "I think 1996 will be fairly rudimentary. People are still feeling their way around. But you will see more use in terms of organized interest groups."

The Federal Election Commission recently approved fund-raising solicitations on NewtWatch, opening the possibility for low-cost, targeted contributions. But the move also raises questions about how federal election laws can be enforced.

The impact of technology might be greater in the Republican presidential primaries because, analysts believe, GOP party activists are more likely to use computers or to be led by those who do. Internet users are predominantly upper-middle-class white males.

Also, groups like the Christian Coalition were highly effective at distributing information before the explosion in technology and seem poised to exploit it.

"You are creating these new intermediaries," Corrado said. "Instead of parties, you now have all these disparate groups presenting it to you. Unlike previously, when you needed substantial money for TV or to print brochures, now with almost no cost at all you put information out there in cyberspace. It's shifting the participation in the process."

Other university-based, non-profit projects are hoping to supplant the impact of campaigns driven strictly by television advertising and polls, where the questions actually set the agenda.

Gary Selnow, author of "High Tech Campaigns" and a professor at San Francisco State University, plans to produce America's Voice, a multimedia venture based on an extensive national poll that uses questions designed to allow voters to set the agenda instead of pollsters.

In his book, Selnow argued that voters had become targets of political campaigns rather than participants in them.

Rather than ask voters whom they support for president, Selnow's project will ask, If you had five minutes with the president, what questions would you ask and why? Then, respondents will be asked why they are concerned about those particular issues.

From the responses, the poll will list the top 10

that allows a computer user to listen in full to the survey respondents.

By using sophisticated databases, candidates can send targeted letters to voters that make the pretense of

caring about issues close to the voter's heart.

"In fact, this wasn't letter, looking like it came from a concerned congressperson, really was cranked out by a cold computer," Selnow said.

Another venture will be launched in August on the World Wide Web by the American Political Network and the National Journal. Its promoters boast it will be "truly the beginning of interactive democracy."

Doug Bailey, chairman of the American Political Network, said the service will provide a repository of information from candidates and other sources and offer a daily interactive discussion of issues. Users might also fill out questionnaires that can be sent by e-mail directly to a member of Congress or the White House.

Bailey said Politics USA also will have a "Virtual Congress" in which a subscriber to the service can simulate the role of a member of Congress.

Think of it. Newt for a day.

Serbs retaliate after NATO air strike

By Tom Hundley Chicago Tribune

BELGRADE NATO jets blasted targets near the Bosnian Serb headquarters of Pale on Thursday, making good on the United Nations threat to call in air strikes if artillery and sniper attacks on civilians in Sarajevo did not cease at once.

Serbs promptly retaliated with a deadly artillery barrage against Tuzla and Gorazde, two so-called "safe areas" in Eastern Bosnia. As many as 70 people were killed in Tuzla, the Associated Press reported.

American, Dutch, French and Spanish jets took part in the NATO mission which hit two ammunition depots in a wooded area outside Pale, according to NATO officials.

Bosnian Serb sources quoted on Belgrade television Thursday reported two separate attacks, at 4 p.m. and 4:25 p.m. local time but said that no vital military installations had been hit. A huge cloud of brown smoke that could be seen from miles away cast doubt on that assertion.

The Serb sources said NATO bombs had landed near a hospital but that there were no casualties.

Whether the NATO attack will have the intended deterrent effect remains to be seen. Shortly after the attack, Serb soldiers stormed a U.N. weapons-collection center outside Sarajevo and began firing artillery rounds toward the city. Sporadic attacks continued through the evening.

The grisly attack on the Tuzla enclave puts even more pressure on the United Nations and NATO to come back with a strong reply.

Thursday's NATO strike was ordered after the Serb side ignored Wednesday's two-part ultimatum issued by Lt. General Rupert Smith, commander of U.N. Forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Smith gave the Serbs and Bosnian government forces until noon Thursday to stop using their heavy weapons.

The second part of the ultimatum calls for both sides to withdraw all heavy guns from the 12-mile "exclusion zone" which rings the city, or to move them to UN weapons-collection sites scattered around the zone. The deadline for this is noon Friday.

"What we are looking for now is that there be no weapons anywhere visible within the (Sarajevo) exclusion zone, except as controlled by the United Nations in designated collection points. Anything less than that will

Eckhard.

U.S. officials, including President Clinton, had grown

rapidly deteriorating situation in Sarajevo.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/26/95

The Serb side, in particular, seemed emboldened by the United Nations's hesitation.

(EDITORS: NEXT 4 GRAFS OPTIONAL)

Over the last six weeks, the Serbs had effectively shut down the Sarajevo airport, closed supply roads leading into the city, and stepped up mortar and artillery attacks in defiance of a year-old ban on heavy guns within a twelve-mile radius of the city.

The worst incident took place on May 7 when a Serb shell killed 11 civilians in the Sarajevo suburb of Butmir.

After that attack, Lt. Gen. Smith called for a NATO air strike. He was overruled by Yasushi Akashi, the senior U.N. negotiator in the former Yugoslavia, who feared the Serbs would retaliate against U.N. peacekeepers.

On Wednesday, Serb shelling south of the city center killed 10 more civilians, prompting Smith to issue his ultimatum. This time, Akashi backed him up.

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

"The surprise is not what happened today, but that it didn't happen sooner. You had Clinton and (Defense Secretary William) Perry and (U.N. Ambassador Madeline) Albright all saying, 'Why haven't we done this earlier,'" said a Western diplomat in Belgrade.

Planes involved in the mission included two U.S. F-18's, four F-16's and six support aircraft. Two Spanish F-18's, a Dutch F-16 and a French Mirage also participated.

U.S. Adm. Leighton Smith, head of NATO's southern command, told CNN television: "It was a very limited strike in terms of its objectives and scope. We hope that the signal that it sends will be such that we won't need to come back."

But the Serbs have not been easily intimidated. Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, warned that if Serb positions were attacked by NATO, the Serbs would regard the U.N. peacekeepers as an "enemy army."

(EDITORS: NEXT 2 GRAFS OPTIONAL)

The last time the United Nations called for NATO air strikes was in Nov. 1994 when Serb rebels from Bosnia and Croatia lay siege to the mostly Muslim Bihac pocket, a U.N. "protected zone" in northwest Bosnia.

As a result of that strike, a Serbian airfield sustained light damage. In response, the Serbs detained several hundred U.N. peacekeepers and kept up their pounding of Bihac.

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

At best, Thursday's air strike will help restore some remnant of the United Nations' tattered credibility while putting the brakes on Sarajevo's rapid slide toward full-scale war. It does nothing to address the substantive issues that divide the warring factions.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN END HERE)

"It's a side show. Background scenery," said Ranko Petkovic, a political analyst in Belgrade.

The best chance for a breakthrough, he said, lies in the successful conclusion of a deal between the United States and Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic in which Milosevic would agree to recognize Bosnia's borders in exchange for the lifting of economic sanctions against Yugoslavia.

"Only then would Karadzic know that there is no way to achieve his dream of a Greater Serbia," Petkovic said.

Earlier this week, talks between Milosevic and U.S. Special Envoy Robert Frasure broke off after more than 30 hours, but officials say the proposed deal is far from

capital that Milosevic is inching closer to recognizing Bosnia.

MEMORANDUM

To: President Bill Clinton

Dated: May 24, 1995

From: Bob Raymar

Re: Presidential Vetoes

As you enter a period in which you will be speaking out more forcefully against the excesses of the Contract on America, and even casting several vetoes, I urge again that you strive to place your actions in context.

* } Too often, your actions, though excellent in themselves, have appeared to be divorced from your campaign promises, your prior initiatives, and your vision for the future. For example, your Middle Class Tax Cut speech did not remind folks that that was your idea during the campaign (and that Senator Tsongas and the editorial pages excoriated you for it), that the Budget Reform Act of 1993 was a down payment on that initiative, and that in putting our fiscal house in order, you set the stage for doing more to fulfill that campaign goal.

Now, every major action you take to curb Republican excesses allows you an opportunity to remind Americans what you promised, what you've done, and where you are taking them. The "vision thing" is your strength, but you've allowed it to be obscured. The people will come back to you when they realize that your promises and initiatives have begun to shape a better future for them, and that you have the persistence, wisdom, strength of character, and continuing vision to curb the Republican's excessive and mean-spirited gutting of programs that undermine your vision of expanded opportunity and a future brighter than our past.

In these educational exercises, I also urge you to return to the moving, very personal, very human vignettes of Americans you've met, you've shared, you've helped through your policies. They connect you to America as few other national figures have ever been

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/26/95

This is very
GJ Don't
Graham/Sec
VP/Gen/Holmes

connected. I urge you also to continue the attack on peddlers of hate, on NRA and militia extremism, on Japanese trade indignities. The people are responding positively, and these are far more appropriate demons than the ones that are Governor Wilson's and Senator Gramm's staples.

RSR/cb



THE PRESIDENT

5/25/95

Dear Bob -

Your memo on vetoes was
very good — Thanks! we'll work to
implement your suggestion.
Bill Clinton

Keep 'em coming.

Bob Raymar
90 Glenn Eagle Drive
Watchung, New Jersey 07060



THE PRESIDENT

5/25/95

Dear Bob -

Your memo on vetoes was
very good — Thanks! we'll work to
implement your suggestions.
Bill Clinton

Keep em coming.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-24-95

Dear Bill-

I'm committed to getting you
re-elected. If I can help in Ohio
or anywhere else, count me in -
other than Fund-Raising, (which I've
done so much of for too many years) I'll
do whatever is needed -

Howard M. Metzenbaum

United States Senator (Ret.)

your re-election is
critical - !
C. M.

Ohio

Melanne forwarded
the attached note
from Sen Metzenbaum
about working for
your re-elect.

Hitcher / Sosin

He can help, pot. in
Ohio & up - let's get
him involved - B.C.



THE PRESIDENT

5-24-95

Dear Howard

Thanks for your note -
I need your help and will
take all I can get!

Sincerely
Bill

Honorable Howard Metzenbaum
Somerset House Two
PH 17D
5610 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Eisler → su if
Hunger for
or nonconcealer
Sally to for
CDO63 for
No do - for*

May 24, 1995

*cc L Panetta
Twin*

Josephine E. Ayers
President
Partnerships, Incorporated
Post Office Box 314
Anniston, Alabama 36202

Dear Josie:

Thanks for your letter of May 17 and for sharing the unfortunate news about the AIDS Service Center in Hobson City, Alabama. I appreciate your letting me know about it, and I've shared your letter with Leon Panetta for his consideration.

Thanks, too, for what you said about the trip to Russia and Ukraine. Hillary sends her best, and we hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Bin

*I'll see if there's something
we can do for Hobson City*

PARTNERSHIPS

May 17, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Much to her delight, my daughter Margaret and I had a wonderful time Monday at the reception to showcase the sculpture of Southeastern artists. It was Margaret's first grown-up visit to The White House and Hillary was so gracious and warm to her that she's still walking on air!

In addition to expressing out thanks for the continuing hospitality of your family, I am writing to share some sad news which greeted me when I returned from the day in Washington.

The AIDS Services Center (ASC), a rural clinic which delivers a full range of medical care to persons with HIV-AIDS was burned to the ground early Monday morning. The clinic, of which I am the Board president, is located in the all-black community of Hobson City, Alabama. For the last five years, the clinic has served an 11-county area - all of it rural and poor - in Northeast Alabama. ASC is a current recipient of funding under the Ryan White Care Act.

Recently, Hobson City's Mayor, Willie Maude Snow, attended the National Conference of Black Mayors where she heard the Vice-President speak. Upon her return, she reported that he had declared the administration's intent to use the power of the Federal government to assist the development of small black communities in poverty. "Well," she said to me as we picked over the sooty rubble, "Hobson City sure fits that description! And rebuilding this clinic would certainly be a model project!"

CONTINUED

The President

Page two

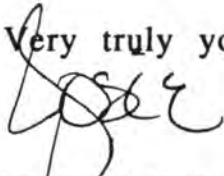
The clinic's location in Hobson City has been mutually beneficial; at a time when no other area community would take us, Hobson City welcomed the clinic and provided the building at a low cost. As for the mission of the AIDS Services Center, it was enhanced and extended by residence in a high-risk community where we have been able to provide education, information, and free primary care.

I am writing to ask what we can do to turn the administration's intent into action and our disaster into a model for the rest of the country. Please pass this along to one of your staff who can give us some direction in this effort. Incidentally, I have also written to the Vice-President.

Brandy and I were very pleased about your trip to Russia and Ukraine. Certainly there were excellent results from the Ukraine visit; we can only hope in the case of Russia. In 1989, I spent quite a bit of time in Moscow while producing DRIVING MISS DAISY there. I found it so difficult to work with the Russians because there is no training, no history of reward for flexibility and imagination, indeed, no cultural memory at all, which would allow them to be creative in their personal and business dealings. Of course, our production DID happen (successfully) but only after tactics which are probably inappropriate for diplomatic exchange!

Brandy joins me in sending warm regards and best wishes to you and Hillary.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Joe E. Ayers', written over the typed name.

JOSEPHINE E. AYERS
President

JEA/s

Fire destroys AIDS clinic

By George J. Tanber
Star Staff Writer

HOBSON CITY — The call from police came to Dr. Barbara Hanna at 3:30 this morning. From a dead sleep, it took a minute before she understood there had been a fire at the AIDS Services Center in Hobson City, where she serves as medical director.

She called and woke Deborah Wade, the clinic's director, and the two raced in the dark to Hobson City.

By the time they arrived, the place where so many hours had been spent, so many battles fought and so much care and comfort given lay in smoldering ruins.

This morning, Oxford firefighter Gary Sparks said it was too early to determine the cause of the fire and that there were no obvious indications of foul play. Nevertheless, Mike Haynes, the deputy state fire marshal, will investigate.

"It is a (Hobson City) building, and it is the AIDS clinic," explained Sparks, who said Oxford firefighters will bring in dogs Tuesday morning to sniff for indicators of arson.

While Sparks finished packing his equipment, Mrs. Wade and Dr. Hanna rested in the shade of a large oak tree, sharing breakfast with their staff and lamenting their sudden misfortune.

"This is just awful," said Dr. Hanna.

"We have to find a new home," said Mrs. Wade, who noted the clinic has about 200 regular patients.

Both Dr. Hanna and Mrs. Wade were covered in

Steve Gross/The Anniston Star

■ See Clinic/2A

Dr. Barbara Hanna looks over the ruins of the Hobson City AIDS clinic, destroyed by fire.

(rest of article not
ATTACHED)

AIDS clinic may move to Noble Street

By Elizabeth Pezzullo
Star Health Writer

As fire officials combed through smoldering debris this morning to determine the cause of a fire that destroyed the AIDS Services Center, workers from the clinic were touring a building in Anniston that will likely become the center's new home.

According to the center's executive director Deborah Wade, the old United Way building at 407 Noble St. has been offered as a new site for the clinic. A formal agreement has not been reached, but Mrs. Wade was optimistic.

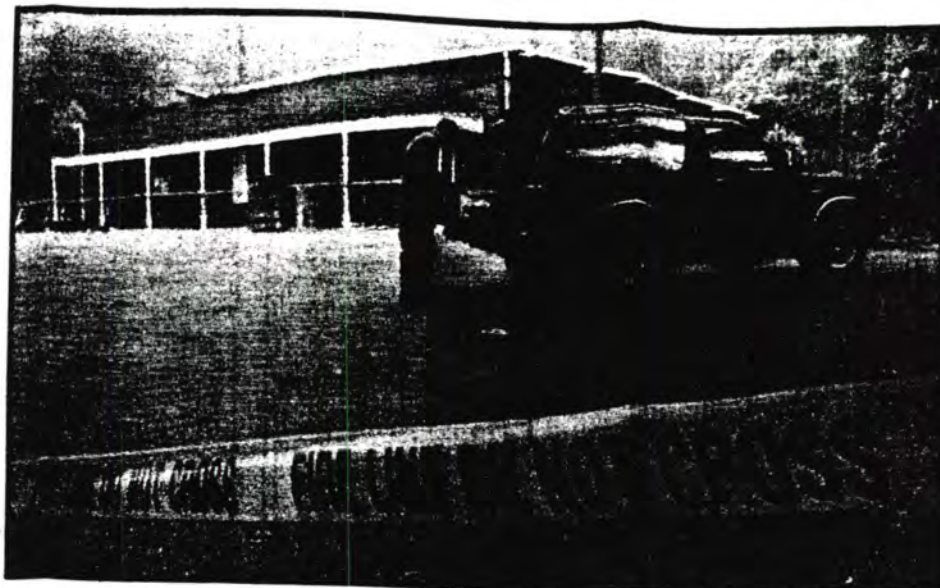
"I don't know why we wouldn't take it," she said. "It has plenty of room."

Meanwhile, local firefighters and the state fire marshal's office began the arduous process of securing the burned-out clinic so a dog could be brought in to determine whether arson was involved. Oxford firefighter Gary Sparks said it probably would take days for investigators to determine the cause of the blaze.

"We've got some walls in there that are not steady," Sparks said. "We'll need to pull those down and before we can bring in the dog."

Sparks said a path would be cleared to the clinic's pharmacy as soon as possible so any remaining drugs can be removed.

"We're hoping we can get in there as quickly as possible to find out if anything



Steve Gross/The Anniston Star

Fire Marshall Mike Haynes prepares to investigate the fire.

is salvageable," said Dianne Ginn, the clinic's nurse.

Late Monday afternoon, Dr. Barbara Hanna, the clinic's medical director, stood inside the Northeast Alabama Home Medical Equipment office on 10th Street and wiped black grime off the 400 patient record files that had been rescued from the fire. The medical equipment office will serve as a temporary clinic until more permanent arrangements are made.

While Dr. Hanna normally sees about 20 patients each Tuesday for clinic day, she was seeing only the most severe cases today.

"We will see the patients that need to be seen," the soot-covered doctor said Monday. "The others will have to wait until next week."

While the AIDS center had insurance

■ See Clinic/2A

Clinic

■ From Page 1A

on major pieces of equipment such as exam tables, lab equipment and computers, it did not have coverage for thousands of dollars worth of medication, some of which had just been delivered.

According to Ms. Ginn, the clinic had received \$10,000 worth of drugs supplied by the state Friday. The clinic is now trying to determine if the state has insurance coverage for the drugs. Patients will have to get prescriptions filled at local pharmacies.

"If they weren't destroyed by the fire, the heat probably destroyed the medicine itself," Ms. Ginn said.

Clinic employees are contacting pharmaceutical suppliers and re-

(Rest of article not ATTACHED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Leader:

I write to renew my call for a tough, effective, and comprehensive antiterrorism bill, and I urge the Congress to pass it as quickly as possible. The Executive and Legislative Branches share the responsibility of ensuring that adequate legal tools and resources are available to protect our Nation and its people against threats to their safety and well-being. The tragic bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19th, the latest in a disturbing trend of terrorist attacks, makes clear the need to enhance the Federal government's ability to investigate, prosecute, and punish terrorist activity.

To that end, I have transmitted to the Congress two comprehensive legislative proposals: The "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995" and the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995." In addition, the Senate has under consideration your bill, S. 735, the "Comprehensive Terrorism Prevention Act of 1995." I understand that a substitute to S. 735, incorporating many of the features of the two Administration proposals, will be offered in the near future. I also understand that the substitute contains some provisions that raise significant concerns. We must make every effort to ensure that this measure responds forcefully to the challenge of domestic and international terrorism. I look forward to working with the Senate on the substitute and to supporting its enactment, provided that the final product addresses major concerns of the Administration in an effective, fair, and constitutional manner. The bill should include the following provisions:

- Provide clear Federal criminal jurisdiction for any international terrorist attack that might occur in the United States, as well as provide Federal criminal jurisdiction over terrorists who use the United States as the place from which to plan terrorist attacks overseas.

- Provide a workable mechanism to deport alien terrorists expeditiously, without risking the disclosure of national security information or techniques and with adequate assurance of fairness.
- Provide an assured source of funding for the Administration's digital telephony initiative.
- Provide a means of preventing fundraising in the United States that supports international terrorist activity overseas.
- Provide access to financial and credit reports in antiterrorism cases, in the same manner as banking records can be obtained under current law through appropriate legal procedures.
- Make available the national security letter process, which is currently used for obtaining certain categories of information in terrorism investigations, to obtain records critical to such investigations from hotels, motels, common carriers, and storage and vehicle rental facilities.
- Approve the implementing legislation for the Plastic Explosives Convention, which requires a chemical in plastic explosives for identification purposes, and require the inclusion of taggants -- microscopic particles -- in standard explosive device raw materials which will permit tracing of the materials post-explosion.
- Expand the authority of law enforcement to fight terrorism through electronic surveillance, by expanding the list of felonies that could be used as the basis for a surveillance order; applying the same legal standard in national security cases that is currently used in routine criminal cases for obtaining permission to track telephone traffic with "pen registers" and "trap and trace" devices; and authorizing multiple-point wiretaps where it is impractical to specify the number of the phone to be tapped (such as when a suspect uses a series of cellular phones).

- Criminalize the unauthorized use of chemical weapons in solid and liquid form (as they are currently criminalized for use in gaseous form), and permit the military to provide technical assistance when chemical or biological weapons are concerned, similar to previously authorized efforts involving nuclear weapons.
- Make it illegal to possess explosives knowing that they are stolen; increase the penalty for anyone who transfers a firearm or explosive materials, knowing that they will be used to commit a crime of violence; and provide enhanced penalties for terrorist attacks against all current and former Federal employees, and their families, when the crime is committed because of the official duties of the federal employee.

In addition, the substitute bill contains a section on habeas corpus reform. This Administration is committed to any reform that would assure dramatically swifter and more efficient resolution of criminal cases while at the same time preserving the historic right to meaningful Federal review. While I do not believe that habeas corpus should be addressed in the context of the counterterrorism bill, I look forward to working with the Senate in the near future on a bill that would accomplish this important objective.

I want to reiterate this Administration's commitment to fashioning a strong and effective response to terrorist activity that preserves our civil liberties. In combatting terrorism, we must not sacrifice the guarantees of the Bill of Rights, and we will not do so. I look forward to working with the Congress toward the enactment of this critical legislation as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1995

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

Dear Mr. Leader:

I write to renew my call for a tough, effective, and comprehensive antiterrorism bill, and I urge the Congress to pass it as quickly as possible. The Executive and Legislative Branches share the responsibility of ensuring that adequate legal tools and resources are available to protect our Nation and its people against threats to their safety and well-being. The tragic bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19th, the latest in a disturbing trend of terrorist attacks, makes clear the need to enhance the Federal government's ability to investigate, prosecute, and punish terrorist activity.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Bill Clinton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

☐ ACCEPT☐ REGRET☐ PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: John Podesta *JP*
Melanne Verveer *MV*
James A. Dorskind *JD*

REQUEST: Ceremony for awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom, followed by reception

PURPOSE: To honor Presidential Medal of Freedom awardees

BACKGROUND: Once or twice each year the President awards the Presidential Medal of Freedom to one or more worthy recipients. The Medal is the highest civilian award in the nation. This Administration has attempted to restore the tradition of awarding the Medal on or around Independence Day, as envisioned in President Kennedy's executive order creating the Medal.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Previous East Room ceremonies were held on November 30, 1993 and August 8, 1994

DATE AND TIME: July 5, 1995, preferably in the afternoon (if July 5 becomes unworkable, we should select a date as soon after July 4 as possible)

DURATION: Approximately 45 minutes to an hour, plus a State Dining Room reception for the awardees and their families and guests

LOCATION: East Room (with reception to follow in State Dining Room)

PARTICIPANTS: POTUS, HRC (optional), VP (optional), awardees, their families, and invited guests

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Guests assemble; POTUS meets with awardees; POTUS and awardees arrive in East Room; POTUS speaks; citations read by President's military aide; reception in State Dining Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Speechwriting (or Correspondence) will provide

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open press

RECOMMENDED BY: John Podesta, Melanne Verveer, Jim Dorskind

CONTACT: John Podesta or Jim Dorskind

Tony

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5.25.95

- I think she should send this on a version of it to Sen & House Leadership + relevant C&E Chair + ranking Members - might help a bit - can't hurt.

Be

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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April 18, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: SECRETARY OF STATE WARREN CHRISTOPHER
NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR TONY LAKE
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE STROBE TALBOTT
DEPUTY NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR SANDY BERGER
USAID ADMINISTRATOR BRIAN ATWOOD

FROM: HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON *HRC*

RE: REPORT ON SOUTH ASIA TRIP

Thank you for asking me to make my recent trip to South Asia. It was a personally rewarding experience and I hope useful to our relations in the region. I tried to convey to the governments and the people of the countries I visited how important the United States thinks this region of the world is and how significant you believe the development of the people of this region to be, important not only for the futures of their own countries, but also for our entire global family.

My trip to South Asia highlighted the importance of investments in people, especially women and girls, and demonstrated that the United States is committed to engagement in this critical region. My visit to Pakistan was a part of our overall effort to broaden relations strained in recent years by sanctions. In India, while investment opportunities are expanding to attract U.S. business, investments in social programs also remain critical. In Nepal and Bangladesh, U.S. assistance has long been the major element in our relationship and improvements, particularly in health and population control, are evident. Finally, Sri Lanka, a more developed small island nation with which we have historically had cordial relations, has made significant progress in universal access to education and health care.

Before describing specific activities in the countries I visited, I would like to underscore some observations:

-- South Asia has the largest number of absolute poor in the world. It faces enormous challenges in creating a better life for the great majority of its people.

-- The countries I visited are making progress in meeting these challenges. Economies throughout the region are expanding and private investment is rising. Progress also has been significant in addressing the key problem of population growth.

-- Lower population growth has resulted, to an important extent, from improvements in the social sectors -- health and education. Broad-based sustainable economic growth in the future will depend on more significant investments in these areas. Private investment by itself is necessary but not sufficient, in South Asia as well as elsewhere in the world.

-- I underscored this issue in my speech at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, in which I said,

"I recognize that discussion of such problems as education and health care for girls and women is viewed by some as 'soft,' labeled dismissively as a women's issue belonging, at best, on the edge of serious debate about all the problems we confront on the edge of the 21st century. I want to argue strongly, however, that the questions surrounding social development, especially of women, as discussed at the recent social summit in Copenhagen, are at the center of our political and economic challenges. Governments, businesses and citizens must recognize and act upon that truth for the betterment of nations and our global family."

-- The empowerment of women is an important aspect of development in this and other regions. Women have proven again and again in the projects I visited how quickly and effectively they can become income earners when given a chance. No investment pays greater dividends in a nation's development and productivity than investments in the education of girls and women.

-- The U.S. has long been engaged in assisting the countries of the region in development. I met countless individuals who had been helped in education, in health, and in support for creating private enterprises or NGOs by our assistance. The U.S. clearly has been effective in the past and must remain engaged in the future.

-- U.S. assistance has had a direct impact on the lives and prospects of South Asians, but more importantly it has been a catalyst for further social development by leveraging aid from

other donors and local governments in expanding effective activities. One example is the population program in Bangladesh.

-- The U.S. now channels much of its aid to South Asia through NGOs. Governments remain important, but experience shows ~~that NGOs can be very effective partners in development~~. They are close to the people, accountable to the people and often are ~~effective advocates for the people~~. Our government's partnership with NGOs -- our own and indigenous -- must continue to grow, while the U.S. must remain capable (as it is today) of channelling its aid in an integrated and strategic fashion toward overall development objectives. This is a partnership where the capabilities of our government and NGOs are complementary.

-- Our bilateral and multilateral aid programs are now threatened with deep cuts or even elimination (as in the case of our contributions to the World Bank). These programs absorb less than 1% of the federal budget, yet as I observed on my trip, their contributions to our foreign policy are enormous. Cuts of the magnitude now being considered in Congress could force us to reduce drastically or terminate our aid to South Asian countries just as we are beginning to see a real impact of our past aid in those countries. There is also a danger that other governments might be tempted to follow our lead in cutting aid budgets.

The United States has been of great assistance in this region for many years, and I was pleased to see the results of those years of effort. The investments we have made in the people of the countries I visited have produced concrete results, and I hope that my visits to successful programs and projects in the region helped to highlight the importance of our investments. I also believe that there are lessons we can learn here at home from some of the projects I visited.

In each country I emphasized U.S. interest in helping improve people's lives, particularly the lives of women and girls who still suffer from cultural prejudice and the lack of government investment in education for girls, and who bear the brunt of poverty. This theme seemed to find resonance as a welcome complement to the recognized concerns for global stability, non-proliferation, and market access.

My reception was very heartening. Government leaders and villagers alike went out of their way to make me feel welcome and to demonstrate the well-spring of respect and affection for the United States and the values they believe we represent. The local press was positive and impressed that our delegation braved the subcontinental heat to undertake such site visits as a village in rural Bangladesh, or SEWA headquarters in Ahmedabad, India.

While some leaders (most notably Prime Minister Bhutto who had her trip to Washington very much on her mind) raised specific bilateral political issues, most used the private meetings to get acquainted, and to share ideas and experiences on the problems of social development. The top leadership of these countries appears to be grappling with the problems of poverty and women's empowerment to a significant extent. I was also struck by how much our nation has contributed to the debate and to real progress over the years through USAID, World Bank and voluntary programs. Many commented positively on my speech to the UN World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen where I announced the USAID initiative on girls' education. Women ministers and non-governmental leaders, in particular, talked about the significance of the upcoming UN Fourth World Conference on Woman for progress for women and the advancement of their human rights.

It was often remarked during our meetings that it had been a very long time since the last White House trip to the region. There was a palpable sense, particularly in the smaller countries, of pride and relief that the U.S., a country they had long admired and considered a friend, was finally making an official visit focussed on direct observation of progress in economic development and poverty alleviation. On the cusp of the 21st century, the "good will tour" seemed to have new meaning and importance in securing relationships.

I believe the journey helped to renew and revitalize interest in the United States and make it easier for governments in the region to support our broader global agenda. From the positive press that the trip engendered in the U.S., we can hope that it helped to educate Americans on the importance of South Asia as well.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, outside Lahore, I visited a village school educating girls and a health clinic where I had a chance to talk with some of the mothers now using the family planning services of the clinic. At Pakistan's current rate of population growth, about 3.0%, its population -- already 130 million -- will double in 23 years. This rate of population growth will make significant economic progress in Pakistan unattainable. The current government in Pakistan recognizes this, and Prime Minister Bhutto indicated in her discussions with me that she is moving to address the population issue more vigorously. However, family planning programs in the past run by the Pakistan government have proven ineffective; services have been poor, unpredictable and difficult for Pakistani women to access. A new USAID project is set to begin

to finance family planning and related health and education services through U.S. and local private voluntary organizations in an effort to make these services effective.

The Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) could not represent a sharper contrast to the village school I visited. It is a world class management school built with seed money from U.S. assistance together with private and public support from Pakistan. I gave a speech at LUMS (which is attached), and met with some of its impressive students to discuss barriers to women in management. The University is preparing women and men to take responsible positions in the expanding private sector in Pakistan. These and other women I met on my trip were dynamic, but conscious of their roles as pioneers in a society where female professionals remain rare. They are proving that change in society is possible if approached sensitively. The U.S. has played an important role in supporting them with programs to educate girls and women throughout South Asia.

INDIA

In India I attended a meeting in Ahmedabad of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), led by the legendary Ela Bhatt. This is a group of extremely poor women engaged in work like paper picking and selling fruits and vegetables. They are both residents of the city of Ahmedabad and the countryside for miles around it; many walked for hours to come to the meeting with me. The women have joined together in a trade union and cooperative which provides them with job training, micro-credit and opportunities to save together with mutual support and solidarity. The latter -- while intangible -- was clearly critical in giving these women, mostly uneducated, the confidence to take the initiative to become entrepreneurs.

SEWA has been effective and has had a positive influence on government, police and programs. I was so pleased that the U.S. has been able to provide some support to SEWA and private voluntary organizations like it, for it is these organizations that help women begin to earn incomes and better their own lives and those of their families. Without these kinds of efforts (even where economic policies are supportive of growth), the mass of the populations of poor countries like the ones I visited will remain trapped in poverty for the foreseeable future. And women in particular will remain excluded and marginalized, and their countries severely disadvantaged by their lack of education and productivity.

Also in India, I visited a home for children run by Mother Teresa and toured a school project housed at the Indian Institute of Technology whose mission is to provide education to children of the neighboring slums and to empower their mothers through skills training and community support. Finally, I addressed the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and a distinguished group of Indian public and private sector leaders on the topic of investing in women and girls. In it, I focused on the theme of girls' and women's social development. (The speech is attached.)

NEPAL

Nepal was the poorest country I visited, and one of the very poorest in the world with literacy at only 25%, infant mortality at 107 per 1000 (165 per 1000 for under 5 years old), and life expectancy at 53 for women and 54 for men. It is one of the few countries where men outlive women. Yet, even here, enormous progress has taken place over the past three decades since Nepal opened to the rest of the world.

Health is a particular problem for women in Nepal; 8 out of 100 childbirths result in the death of the mother, usually for want of proper hygiene. At a small health and family planning clinic in Kathmandu (financed by a partnership of Save the Children Foundation, the government of Nepal and USAID), I was given a "Safe Home Delivery Kit" that expectant mothers receive. The primitive nature of the contents of the birthing kit (soap, twine, wax, plastic sheet, and razor blade) say a lot about conditions in Nepal and how far it has to go to reach an acceptable standard of living for its citizens. Development remains the central challenge for Nepal; it is clear that our assistance plays a key role in that development and in our relations with the Nepalese.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is the most densely populated nation in the world and the size of the crowds that surged around the village I visited outside Jessore were overwhelming.

Bangladesh is increasingly an example of development success. Because of effective family planning services (pioneered in a project financed first by USAID through the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Control (ICDDC), which I visited, and later by a number of other donors), population growth rates have fallen dramatically in the country -- from 3% to 2.2% at present.

The ICDDC is a world class success story in saving lives of people suffering from cholera, malnutrition and diarrhea. It is a prime example of a small USAID investment over many years leveraging significant support from other partners to attack a problem that affects people around the world.

One of the most moving events of my trip was a visit to a small village outside Jessore where the Grameen Bank, founded by Mohammed Yunus, has been active. The women in this very poor village of untouchables has significantly improved their incomes and living conditions through the micro-credit and savings programs of Grameen. This village was an impressive example of Grameen's success, but not unusual. Nearly 2 million Bangladeshis -- most of them women -- have benefitted from Grameen loans, along with many others benefitting from a variety of micro-credit schemes modeled on the Grameen approach in other countries, including the U.S. Like SEWA, which I visited in India, Grameen demonstrated the benefits of microcredit for women in reducing poverty, increasing employment and promoting social integration. It contributes to women's self-confidence and their decision-making power in the household and in their communities.

I also visited both a BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) and a government school. BRAC schools, which serve primarily girls, have been burned by extremists protesting the role of NGOs promoting change. The government school participates in one of Prime Minister Zia's favorite programs, Food for Education, which provides weekly commodities to families that keep their children, primarily girls, in school instead of putting them to work.

SRI LANKA

My last stop offered a contrast to the other countries I visited. Sri Lanka has made the most social progress of any country in South Asia and is, on average, the best off. Its experience shows how important education and universal access to health care are, not only as an end in itself, but also in laying a foundation for overall economic growth, which was nearly 7% last year. Low population growth (1.2% per year) has undoubtedly played a role in facilitating real economic growth as well as the inclusion of women in the country's economic life. There I met the only woman bank president in South Asia, as well as women journalists and TV producers, lawyers, professors and women heading private voluntary organizations (PVOs) helping other women with training and credit to improve their lives.

If my visit to other countries in the region highlighted the development challenges and opportunities facing the region, my visit to Sri Lanka underlined the fact that those challenges can be met and just how important health, education and the inclusion of women can be in achieving economic progress anywhere in the world. If Sri Lanka's President is able to negotiate an end to the country's bloody internal conflict, prospects for growth will be even greater.

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 27, 1995

**Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
at Lahore University of Management Sciences
Lahore, Pakistan**

Thank you very much. Administrators and faculty, students, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, and my many gracious hosts here in Pakistan.

It is with an great sense of honor that I join you today. I would especially like to thank Prime Minister Bhutto and all the people of this wonderful country for her and your generous hospitality. I know that all Americans share my desire to extend the same warm welcome to the Prime Minister when she visits us in Washington next month.

Let me also say that, saddened as we all are by the violence afflicting your people in Karachi and the tragic deaths of our two American diplomats there recently, on behalf of all Americans, I join your Prime Minister in condemning violence and terrorism across the globe where ever it occurs.

I have come to Pakistan to continue the long standing friendship between our countries and to deepen the dialogue between our citizens. I have come to learn not only about policies and programs, but about people. The men, women, children and families in Islamabad, Lahore and throughout Pakistan and other countries in this region have much to teach me and my country. For that reason, I find it particularly fitting that my journey has brought me to Lahore, celebrated for it's history as a center of education and scholarship.

Since the birth of this institution a decade ago, Americans have been proud to be associated with Lahore University of Management Sciences. We are glad that we had a chance to contribute aid to help in the building of this university. We believe that it is a good investment for America as well as for your country. And to care for the continuous exchange of faculty and students. Your university here has worked because government, corporations, philanthropic organizations, business leaders like the Co-Chancellor and private organizations from both of our countries believe in the potential of the next generation. Not just to acquire the skills needed to run businesses, but to gain the wisdom and experience to help guide your country and indeed both of our communities to the new challenges posed by these often confusing times.

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LUMS is not only teaching its students the science of business and management, but also the art of building communities. The world needs business leadership now that understands how strong communities are critical to the long term functioning of markets and sustainable development. Such leadership has always been important, but never more than today.

We are at the dawn of a century that promises new opportunities but also threatens greater competition for scarce resources in the midst of civil and ethnic strife, fueled by the lethal combination of ancient hatred and economic degradation.

Today I would like to talk to you about this world of change we share, and the importance of investing in people like yourselves at this university, and especially the importance of investing in women to help shape that change to the mutual benefit of all our people. For as the poet Allama wrote,

"To remain static is not allowed by the law of nature.
The only permanent value in life is change."

This moment in history holds great possibility, opportunity, excitement and growth-- and yet if there is one constant we know from generation to generation, century to century and millennium to millennium, it is that change engenders fear. The bounds of terrorism, the ugly face of bigotry, and the ignorance that breeds intolerance rose towards those of a different ethnic or religious background are all exacerbated by the fear of change. And no nation is immune.

We are all struggling to adapt to new challenges without giving up a sense of who we are and where we belong. People are fond of saying that the world is growing small, and in many ways it is smaller, when we all have real hard access to information and ideas and each other, to the media and computers. But that experience of immediacy can also be unsettling, creating within and around us a stressful state of rapid transition, dissolution and (inaudible), over which we have little control.

A friend recently told me a story I am sure many of you know, about an old man who goes to market in a large town and is deeply troubled because he has never been among so many people before. "I cannot sleep," he said, "for if I were to awake, how would I find myself?"

One of those nearby suggests that the old man tie a string to his toe so that when he wakes up he will see the string and know who he is. The old man takes the advice and ties a string to his toe and falls into a deep sleep. While he is sleeping, the fellow who suggested the idea takes the string off of the old

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man's toe and ties it to the toe of a man sleeping nearby. The old man wakes up and is astonished not to find the string on his toe. When he notices it on the toe of the man next to him, he shakes him awake and says,

"It is clear from the string on your toe that you are me.
Who then am I?"

Life (inaudible) man. We are all struggling to find our bearings and to find a new balance in our lives, our families and our societies. As we decide which traditions and beliefs to reject or reinforce, what changes and challenges to be embraced or discarded. We know that the answers to the best in problems facing human civilization today-- poverty, starvation, illiteracy, violence, alienation, the exploitation of the weakest and most vulnerable groups in society, are found not only in theory or formulas or fixed rules. They are also found in examples-- case studies if you will, of the human experience. Stories that both our hearts and minds and compel us to make a case for why we do what we do and how we do it.

Terms like capital and infrastructure and productivity which you use every day here at LUMS in your case studies, must also be applied when we think about the world's greatest resource-- it's people. Investing in human capital, building the human infrastructure and enhancing human productivity ought to be our collective concern.

I can't tell you how many times in my travels around my own country and overseas, I have looked into the eyes of a child and seen so much promise and hope. And then felt my heart sink, knowing that child may have little chance of fulfilling his or her promise because of the very great obstacles of limited access to education, or health services, or jobs, that you and I have.

This is not the fault of one nation or another, it is the fault of all nations. Every nation must reward their own people and especially their children. The boys and girls that represent the future of humanity, and to the extent possible, nations that can help people in other nations should do so, because enhancing the human potential anywhere in today's interconnected world enhances it everywhere.

I cannot overstate the role women must play in this global enterprise. We are noticing the unprecedented rise of women to form partnerships throughout society. In Pakistan and elsewhere we see evidence of the special gift that women can bring to families, communities, business, government. Girls and women are vital to the economic, social and political life of every

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country. But even though women comprise 52% of the world's population, are primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force both inside of the home and outside of the home, they continue to be marginalized and abused in many societies. We must strive for a world where women everywhere are protected and their rights are protected.

In my own country, I have seen single mothers who are raising children alone while holding down several jobs. I have seen women professionals bumping up against the glass ceiling, unable to fulfill their own potential in their professions. I have seen women around the world planting crops, plowing fields, taking goods to market, running health clinics and schools, caring for orphans and neglected children along with their own, managing businesses, dispensing justice and doing the hard work for bleeding nations. Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity.

We have seen in parts of Asia and South America that the education of girls can help lift whole nations out of poverty. We have also seen that the education of women enhances their role as mothers and increases their participation in civic life. And in countries where governments and NGO's have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services we seen an improvement not only in the lives of individuals but in the economic well being of their countries.

If women don't thrive, the world won't thrive. Your Prime Minister understands this truth and I applaud her. I also applaud LUMS, for opening up academic and professional opportunities for women, who comprise nearly 1/3 of your students and about 1/5 of your permanent faculty-- higher ratios than you'd find in many institutions of higher learning in many parts of my country.

Both of our governments and people realize the importance of insuring that women are full participants in their societies and economies. I am pleased that my government will begin, in coming weeks, to implement an assistance program here in Pakistan to NGOs to strengthen family planning and child providal services and to expand educational opportunities for girls. We want to remain engaged with your country in addressing these key issues for your continuing development.

A few weeks ago, I met with a group of Pakistani-Americans in Washington who wanted to make a concrete contribution to promote the education of girls in this, their homeland. They have decided to endow a scholarship at the Lahore University of Management Sciences. They have secured the funding for the first

MORE

year of the scholarship and are in the process of establishing an endowment to ensure that every year a woman student, whose family does not have the resources to finance an education here at LUMS, will have access to the management training and skills that Pakistan will need in the 21st century.

30 years ago, the study of business and management was relatively narrow, but today, whatever our vocations, we must take a larger view. To know about business, or law, or any other field, one must know about the world. And to know about the world, one must know about peoples' deepest yearnings and desires. And only then can one know what it is really like to live and work in a global marketplace and a global community.

As the ancient Sufi prayer says:

We who know and, do not know that we know:
Let us become one, whole.
Let us be transformed.

We who have known, but do not know:
Let us once more see
The beginning of all.

We who do not wish to know,
But still say that we want to know:
Let us be guided
To safety and light.

I have enjoyed greatly my days here in Pakistan and only wish my visit were longer. On behalf of all Americans, let me thank you here for building the strength, the partnership that our nations have enjoyed for so many years. I hope with all my heart that the many values and hopes that we share will draw us even closer together in the future as we work to move both of our countries, with confidence and strength, into the 21st Century.

Thank you for permitting me to be here with you.

###

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 29, 1995

**Remarks by First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
to the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation
New Delhi, India**

(Applause) Thank you so much Mrs. Gandhi, Ambassador Wisner, Ambassador Hussain. I have not seen Mrs. Gandhi's introduction, but I must say after hearing it, she and I have been thinking very much alike as you will notice. (Applause)

It is a great honor for me to join you here today, to be in New Delhi, in the company of men and women who keep alive the high ideals for India and the world that Rajiv Gandhi helped to sustain. (Applause)

I would like to thank the people of India for extending a warm and gracious welcome to me and my daughter who is here with me. To President Sharma and Prime Minister Rao, I owe special thanks for their warm hospitality. The Prime Minister's visit to Washington 10 months ago opened a new chapter in Indian-American relations, one that promised to build on the many values and aspirations our peoples share. We greatly appreciate the energy and wisdom he has lent to strengthening the friendship between our nations.

Although my journey here is far too brief, it is the culmination of a life long desire to visit India. I hope these days will be the first of many I spend in this country, learning about your extraordinary past and your vibrant and exciting future; and exploring the shared dreams we hold to the future of the human family.

I can think of no more fitting setting in which to reflect upon these shared dreams than here at the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation--an institution dedicated to the realization of Rajiv Gandhi's dream of a better life for all people of India.

Programs of this foundation such as assisting children orphaned by terrorism, or promoting literacy and health among women and children in rural areas or providing fellowships for women entrepreneurs are inspiring examples of how to translate dreams into reality.

Our meeting today occurs at an historic moment. As we

MORE

approach a new century, we are also on the frontier of a new world. It is different from the one we have known for the past 50 years. It is a world in which many old divisions have diminished or disappeared. The long reign of dictators and controlled economies has given way to democracy and free markets in country after country.

The opportunities for peace and prosperity are greater now than every before. But this is also a world of profound change that exacerbated old challenges and creates new ones: the challenge of deep poverty still confronts us. The challenge of living together in peace and harmony in the face of ethnic, religious and other tensions among peoples has never been greater. The challenge of putting people first--of including all of our citizens as full participants in our economic and political lives--men and women, rich and poor, people of all races and creeds--remains fundamental to all of us.

These ancient challenges are compounded by the stresses inherent in a time of rapid change. The so-called Information Age holds great potential that the virtual reality created by the media and computers can not only help us communicate more quickly but understand each other better; yet we also know technology poses difficult problem: a vast majority of our world's people are not prepared with the skills needed for the new global economy. And, if consumerism is the primary message being transmitted, the explosion in material expectations will put additional demands on institutions ranging from the family to the government that are unlikely to be met quickly or fully. The alienation spawned by disappointment with the promise of change is likely to increase.

So, together we must address both the opportunities and difficulties that confront us today--for ourselves, our families, and the future of our children.

I want to talk with you today about what I consider central to a good common future that we can create together and that is--the importance of ensuring that women are invested in their own lives and able to participate fully in our national lives. Women represent over half the world's population. And yet in country after country, they lack access to education, to health services, to jobs, to political and civil rights. Where women lack access to education, health care and economic opportunity, children tend to be less educated, less well nourished and families tend to be both larger and poorer. Where women are illiterate, experience has shown that the environment is often poorly managed and democracy remains fragile. One lesson the experience of the last several decades teaches us is that where women prosper, countries prosper.

MORE

But the education of women has even greater benefits for societies. Education helps us understand and tolerate differences and so holds out the promise that we can live together more harmoniously. Education helps us comprehend the unsettling changes in our lives today and helps us better manage those changes. Education is as important to peace as it is to prosperity.

But what is it that we must do to bring women fully into our national lives, among other things, we must be able to attend school and learn, not just to be literate but to acquire the knowledge and skills--of medicine, of engineering, of management, of computers and so forth--that will contribute to the prosperity of their families and nations. Women must have access to health care, especially the care they need as expecting or new mothers. Wives, together with their husbands, must have access to family planning services to enable them to make voluntary, responsible and informed choices about the size of their families. And, children--girls as well as boys--must have access to preventive and curative medical care that will enable them to grow into healthy adults.

I recognize that discussion of such problems as education and health care for girls and women is viewed by some as "soft," labeled dismissively as a women's issues belonging, at best, on the edge of serious debate about all the problems we confront on the cusp of the 21st century. I want to argue strongly, however, that the questions surrounding social development, especially of women, as discussed at the recent social summit in Copenhagen, are at the center of our political and economic challenges. Governments, business and citizens must recognize and act upon the truth for the betterment of nations and our global family. But even assuming you would agree with my argument, what is to be done to bring about strategies for such development? That is a question that deserves far more analysis and discussion than I can offer here today, but let me suggest there are five key commitments needed to achieve this worthy goal of social development for women.

First, governments must continue to expand the general conditions required for democracy and market economies that we know can unleash the creative energies of millions of people if they are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities available to them.

The Indian government has recently undertaken major economic reforms and these reforms have already helped stimulate investment and more rapid growth.

Such reforms are essential. But they are rarely sufficient

MORE

to achieve sustainable development in any country. Where social services and women's access to those services remain limited, growth will prove uneven and unsustainable. My own country is debating vigorously the role of government in supplying social services because of the recognition that a significant number of our own citizens are not equipped to share in the rewards of the newly emerging economy.

In addition, every government should invest more resources in the education and health care of children, especially girls. This should be a priority that takes precedence over competing budgetary demands. For some countries like those in South Asia, it means providing schools and clinics where they are needed and incentives for persuading families to educate and provide health care for all their children. For a country like the United States, it means delivering existing services more efficiently with greater accountability for outcomes.

Second, although governments have primary responsibility for creating environments that encourage economic growth and social development, businesses also have a role to play. But at a time when businesses are increasingly pressured to perform on the basis of quarterly results, they have to recognize that the social costs of doing business often have medium and long term economic consequences. Depleting natural or human resources destroys markets and undermines people's confidence in them. The world needs socially responsible business leadership now more than ever.

Third, although the role of commitment of government and business is key to development, they alone cannot achieve these social goals. Citizens, cooperating together in non-governmental organizations, like this foundation, must also take the initiative and even provide the lead.

NGOs are often created by individuals with a dream--like Mother Teresa whose renowned compassion--even tenacity--on behalf of the world's most unfortunate moved us deeply when we visited her home for children here in New Delhi yesterday.

NGO leadership--often volunteer--is typically highly motivated and energetic in pursuing a vision of a better world. Tomorrow I will visit with Ela Bhatt, that soft-spoken visionary whose work is infused with the ideals of Gandhi. From her, I hope to learn more about SEWA--the Self Employed Women's Association-- and how it has empowered poor women to take control of their futures and make better lives for themselves and their families.

NGOs can give voice to the aspirations of people who are left out of the modern economy and whose influence on government may otherwise be small. The Prayas School which I visited yesterday embodies the idea that health, education, and economic development go hand in hand, and that learning must begin at the earliest stages of life and progress throughout it.

NGOs, where their members must debate and implement programs and elect their officials, are among the most effective training grounds for democracy. Their activism strengthens democracy by holding governments accountable for the way their policies and practices affect people.

As Alexis de Tocqueville observed in the last century, voluntary citizen associations are one of the vital foundations of American society and democracy. That is equally true of India where the long experience and success of NGOs inspires us.

America recognizes in our partnership with India, our NGOs and yours must play a central role. Our bilateral aid program relies on NGOs to implement programs and projects, and we are committed to increasing that partnership.

We recognize, that in no area are NGOs more important than in efforts to educate and empower women. At the Social Summit in Copenhagen two weeks ago, I announced a new ten year, \$100 million USAID Girls and Women's Education Initiative. I am happy to announce today that India will be the first country to benefit from this program. (Applause) We will soon provide an initial grant to support NGOs--US and Indian--to expand girls' education in this country.

The fourth area for concern is that of the family, for it is the family that determines primarily how daughters are treated. Deeply rooted attitudes about the value of girls are hard to change, but we must try to persuade mother and father to invest love, attention and resources in their girls, starting with education and health care. The success of that persuasion will rest on a new vision of a world in which the distinctions between men and women are not viewed as reasons to demean each other, but as complementary parts of a greater whole.

In this new world, both boys and girls are loved and cared for, first by the family they are born into--by parents who want them and invest in them; then by their extended family; then by the families they build as adults and by the children whom they, in turn, invest with love; and finally by societies that value every child as a gift to be nurtured and remember, in the words

MORE

of Rabindranath Tagore: "Every child comes with the message that God is not yet discouraged of man."

Finally, women have to be responsible for our own lives and our own futures and work together to provide opportunities for themselves and other.

All of us must participate in a conversation about how to shape the changes we seek in the world we share. It is particularly important that women find their own voice and become participants and decision-makers in the home, the work place, community, and nation. We must develop a new language to replace the deafening silence that still sounds too often when women's concerns are raised.

I have never seen a better description of the reason why women's silence must end than in a poem I received yesterday. This was not how my speech was to end, but when I was handed it by Meenakshi Gopinath, the principal of Lady Sri Ram College in New Delhi. (Applause) A poem entitled, "Silence" written by a student, Anasuya Sengupta of the Class of 1995. I wanted to share the words of this young woman who speaks for countless other young women here in India and throughout the world. Because if we listen to the voices of women and pay particular heed to the voices of young women, the goals we have for women will be more likely achieved. And this is the poem I received, it is entitled "Silence":

"Too many women in too many countries speak the same language-of silence. My grandmother was always silent--always aggrieved--only her husband had the cosmic right (or so it was said) to speak and to be heard.

"They say it is different now. (After all, I am always vocal and my grandmother thinks I talk too much) But sometimes, I wonder.

"When a women gives her love, as most do, generously--it is accepted. When a woman shares her thoughts, as some women do, graciously--It is allowed. When a woman fights for power, as all women would like to, quietly or loudly, it is questioned.

"And yet, there must be freedom--if we are to speak. And yes, there must be power--if we are to be heard. And when we have both (freedom and power) let us not be misunderstood.

"We seek only to give words to those who cannot speak (too many women in too many countries) I seek only to forget the

MORE

sorrows of my grandmother's silence." (Applause)

As we work together on behalf of our grandmothers, mothers, sisters, daughters, and ourselves-let us avoid the false debate that says, on the one hand, only powerful institutions like government or business, or on the other, only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems that we confront. In fact, we all know we need partnerships to achieve social changes. Governments, businesses, NGOs, families, and women themselves can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no businesses, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world we live.

If all of us could take our responsibilities seriously. If we use our voices to seek ways to achieve the goals that really underlie the political and economic aspirations that are now being sought around the world and women and men will create a better world-for boys and girls-and that ultimately is what the point of political and economic activity should be here, in America, and around the world. Thank you all very much.

###



JIMMY CARTER

May 19, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5/25/95
Jimmy
Clinton
x
12

To President Bill Clinton

At the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June 1993 and in the months that followed, your administration's leadership resulted in creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights. This was the most significant step taken in the wake of Vienna, but the incumbent faces very serious challenges in carrying out his mandate.

I write to you now because in early June, Jose Ayala Lasso, the first High Commissioner, will be paying his initial official visit to Washington. My sense is that he is still searching for the right combination of activities between speaking out and working behind the scenes. If he is to realize the hopes of those who labored so hard to create the office, he is going to need a great deal of encouragement, support and constructive criticism. I hope to provide him some of each when I see him myself earlier that week. I am convinced that it is important for him to meet with you when he comes to Washington.

The High Commissioner has developed useful initiatives in Rwanda and Burundi. He pressed for access to Chechnya, but encountered some jurisdictional problems within the UN system in setting up monitoring arrangements in various countries.

Your willingness to meet Ayala would reinforce unmistakably the importance this country attaches to human rights and especially to the post of the UN High Commissioner. Such a meeting would help Ayala too by providing him with a stronger basis for pressing leaders to stop committing or tolerating gross human rights violations, and for promoting meaningful coordination within the UN system on human rights matters. The High Commissioner can have enormous moral authority if he chooses to use it publicly as well as privately.

I hope you can arrange to see him. I would also be happy to share with you some thoughts based on my conversation with him.

Sincerely,

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

petitioned the U.S. government to intervene against the treatment that it's getting in Japanese markets. The automobile companies' case is not overwhelmingly strong. But Kodak's complaint is a classic example, in its starkest form, of the American objection to Japanese practices.

Kodak charges that, attempting to compete in Japan, it is the victim of anticompetitive tactics encouraged by the Japanese government itself. The effect, according to Kodak, is to create an enormously profitable home market for its rival, Fuji Photo Film, enabling Fuji to sell at low prices abroad and expand its market share there. Japanese import restrictions on photographic film and paper were weakened in the early 1970s as a result of trade negotiations, and Kodak's sales there rose smartly. In response, again according to Kodak, its competitor—with the government's support—established control over the distribution system and cut off Kodak's access to many retailers. Kodak wants the United States government to make Japan enforce its own antitrust laws.

This claim creates difficult choices for the

into the ways that the Japanese have organized not only their economy but their society.

The Japanese object bitterly to what they see as constant bullying and harassment by the Americans on trade issues. But the Clinton administration and a lot of American companies, certainly including Kodak, have concluded that constant pressure, litigation and political intervention are the only tactics that have any effect at all on Japan. Not only is Japan itself a rich market, but American exporters fear that Japanese practices, if left unchallenged, will be adopted elsewhere in Asia—especially in China.

These trade disputes are particularly difficult to resolve because they arise from deeply rooted national habits on both sides and, among other things, the differences in ideas about fairness and competition in the two societies. It remains to be seen whether the political and military alliance between the two countries can survive the constant pounding from this series of trade collisions over principles that both countries increasingly regard as vital.

Unwanted Advice

HOUSE MAJORITY Leader Dick Armey (R-Tex.) has sent a letter to 82 chief executive officers of some of the nation's largest companies warning them that their corporations were "among companies that support expansion of the welfare state." Golly. He also thoughtfully sent as well a copy of a book, "Patterns of Corporate Philanthropy," published by the Capital Research Center, a conservative group, and said it contained some bad news. "Unfortunately," Mr. Armey wrote, "Patterns of Corporate Philanthropy," which includes a preface by Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr., places [here the name of the company in question was inserted] among companies that support expansion of the welfare state." He concluded: "Voters have demanded an end to big government's high taxes, heavy handed regulation, and welfare driven cultural decay. With your help, we can reinforce the work ethic and rebuild a prosperous America."

Look who's talking about "heavy handed." Mr. Armey's letter is a classic case of what the Republicans (when they were in the minority) used to criticize as the arrogance of power. Who is the majority leader of the House of Representatives to tell business people that "unfortunate-

ly" they're making contributions to the wrong causes? Might some of them wonder just what Mr. Armey was trying to tell them, given that Congress is considering all sorts of far-reaching legislation affecting how these companies are taxed, subsidized and regulated? Mr. Armey's spokesman notes that the letter was not sent out by his office but by the Capital Research Center. But the letterhead has "Congress of the United States" right up at the top and the words "Majority Leader" are right up there, too.

And what groups does the Capital Research Center include in the list of those presumably undermining the work ethic and fomenting cultural decay? Oh, the wild-eyed folks at: the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the League of Women Voters, the Nature Conservancy, the NAACP Special Contribution Fund and the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Mr. Armey can say anything he wants about corporate philanthropy. But the House majority leader should not be writing CEOs on congressional letterhead to tell them where they should or shouldn't make their charitable donations. Talk about intrusive federal government.

Wash Post
5/22/95

5/25
to POTUS
via BMC

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 1 STORY

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The Washington Post

May 19, 1995, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A23; THE FEDERAL PAGE; IN THE LOOP

LENGTH: 922 words

HEADLINE: Arney: Generous CEOs Took a Left Turn

BYLINE: Al Kamen, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

House Majority Leader Richard K. Arney (R-Tex.) having alerted his colleagues to the ways in which corporate America underwrites liberal advocacy groups, now is writing corporate executives directly to chastise them for using their "philanthropic budgets to support public policy advocacy groups."

"One might expect corporate contributions to favor advocacy on behalf of free market policies," he wrote CEOs. "But the evidence," he says, citing Patterns of Corporate Philanthropy, a study by the conservative Capital Research Center, "suggests the opposite: big business is firmly behind the welfare state."

"Unfortunately," he says in the copy of the letter we received, the book "places [name deleted] among companies that support expansion of the welfare state." The voters "have demanded an end to . . . welfare-driven cultural decay," Arney says. "With your help, we can reinforce the work ethic and rebuild a prosperous America."

The study ranks groups in eight categories, from "radical left" on one end to "conservative" (not radical right?) on the other.

So Arney wants corporations to watch those contributions to "center-left" groups like Ducks Unlimited or the National Geographic Society, and to "liberal" advocacy groups like the American Cancer Society, the American Lung Association, the National League of Cities Institute and the Nature Conservancy, which gets huge bucks from the oil industry.

The study says there are American corporations giving to flat-out "left" groups like the Sierra Club, the Children's Defense Fund and the Center for Auto Safety. Two companies, First Chicago and Stone Container, are listed as having given \$ 50 each to the "radical left" Greenpeace.

An RSVP You'll Not Want to Put Off

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) is so sick and tired of being dissed by State Department and other government officials that he's planning on taking prisoners -- literally.

Tucked into his foreign aid bill, to be taken up by the committee on Tuesday, there is a section that says that various agency officials who get a "written or oral question" from "any member of the [committee] or the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives . . . shall respond to such question within 21 calendar days of the receipt of the request" unless

5/25
to POTUS
via Bmc

The Washington Post, May 19, 1995

the head of the agency writes to explain "why a timely response cannot be made."

Anyone who "knowingly and willfully violates" that section will be "imprisoned for not more than 2 years" or fined or both.

It's three weeks and you're out, or in.

Sending Lobbyists Out to the Lobby

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) is claiming victory in his efforts to keep lobbyists off the dais and out of the back room behind the dais where members of the House Resources Committee and their staffs meet.

The committee unanimously adopted a new rule he proposed -- with the backing of Chairman Don Young (R-Alaska) -- to keep the lobbyists out. Miller's move came after former representative John J. Rhodes III of Arizona, who represents water users, was on the dais during a hearing in March of the water and power subcommittee.

New Hires at the White House

At the White House, Washington lawyer Paige E. Reffe, chief of staff to then-Sen. Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colo.) and director of advance for Walter Mondale's 1984 presidential campaign, is coming back to government as director of advance for Clinton. Reffe, now a partner with Cutler & Stanfield, was also head of scheduling and advance for former senator Gary Hart's presidential campaign.

Mark Fabiani, former deputy mayor of Los Angeles and more recently deputy assistant secretary for operations in the community planning and development shop at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is at the White House as special associate counsel, handling Whitewater spin.

HUD Shuffle

Movement at the top at HUD. Dwight P. Robinson, president of the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) and acting deputy secretary of the department, is said to be taking the deputyship on a permanent basis. Elizabeth K. Julian, now deputy general counsel for civil rights and litigation, is in line to be assistant secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, replacing San Francisco mayoral candidate Roberta Achtenberg.

William J. Gilmartin, assistant secretary for congressional and intergovernmental relations, is off to the private sector, joining the Jefferson Group, a local lobbying operation. John C. Biechman, deputy assistant secretary for legislation, is to be acting for Gilmartin for now.

Criminal Chief Done Serving Her Time

And there's movement at the Justice Department, where highly regarded assistant attorney general Jo Ann Harris, who runs the criminal division, is going back to private practice in New York at the end of the summer. Harris, a former federal prosecutor in Manhattan, told Attorney General Janet Reno when she signed up that she would serve for two years.

The Washington Post, May 19, 1995

Word is Washington lawyer Merrick Garland, principal associate deputy attorney general, now minding the Oklahoma operation for Justice, is in line to succeed Harris as head of the division.

Coming Down From the Hill. . .

A senior aide to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is moving on. Mark B. Childress, who was counsel on the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, is off to become vice president for policy and general counsel at the Environmental Working Group, an advocacy research organization.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: May 19, 1995

I'd rather be golfing.

To Kevin O'Keefe

Fr Pol

Re: Exec. Order -

Don't know this!

5-23-95

638377 © RPP Inc.



The
GOLFER'S LOG BOOK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5 23 95

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5/22/95

4 53 p.m.

May 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Doug Sosnik and Linda Moore, Political Affairs

RE: Request for Handwritten Letter

to Moore
for dispatch

New Hampshire House Democratic Leader Rick Trombly is being honored at a testimonial dinner on May 30th. At the event, which is held every year, the Democratic members of the state House present him with a gift. When the legislators asked Trombly what he would like, he responded that he would most like a handwritten letter from you. Trombly is especially anxious for one because his deputy, Ray Buckley, received one after he praised the job you are doing during a National Public Radio interview.

Senator Dodd will be the guest of honor at the testimonial dinner and will present the letter, if you write it, to Trombly. For your information, Bob Dole will be the guest of honor at a corresponding dinner for the Republican Speaker, Harold Burns, just a few days before this event.

As you know, Trombly is one of the most important Democratic figures in the state, wielding enormous clout with the other Democratic legislators. Proposed text follows. It is especially important to Trombly that the letter mention his hometown of **Boscawen**.

Dear Rick,

I'm sorry that I won't be able to be with you as you are honored by your many friends, your family and your colleagues, but I wanted to be sure to extend my congratulations on another successful year as House Democratic Leader.

As a New Hampshire state legislator and as House Democratic leader, you have earned a reputation as a tireless fighter on behalf of New Hampshire's working people. Your dedication to fiscal responsibility, civil rights and to putting the American Dream within the reach of more Americans serves as an example of caring and leadership to which we can all aspire. The grit, determination and hard work for which you are known have earned you the respect and admiration of both the people you work with and the people you serve. I know that the people of your hometown of Boscawen are proud to call you their own.

I applaud your longtime commitment to public service and am grateful to know that the Granite State will continue to benefit from your many talents. Hillary joins me in sending best wishes for a wonderful evening.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 23, 1995

Dear Rick—

I'm sorry that I won't be able to be with you as you are honored by your many friends, your family, and your colleagues, but I wanted to be sure to extend my congratulations on another successful year as House Democratic Leader.

As a state legislator and House Democratic leader, you have earned a reputation as a tireless fighter on behalf of New Hampshire's working people. Your dedication to fiscal responsibility, civil rights, and putting the American Dream within reach of most of our citizens is a model of caring and leadership to which we can all aspire. The grit, determination and hard work for which you are known have earned you the respect and admiration of both the people you work with and the people you serve. I know the folks in Roseau are proud of you.

Hillary and I send our best wishes for a wonderful evening.

Sincerely,
Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1995

95 MAY 24 P4:09

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA
TODD STERN

FROM: JAMES A. DORSKIND
Special Assistant to the President and Director of
Correspondence and Presidential Messages

G. TIMOTHY SAUNDERS
Executive Clerk

SUBJECT: Dr. Calvin Sperling

Dr. Sperling passed away on Saturday May 20, 1995, after a prolonged struggle with melanoma cancer. Sadly, a Presidential citation honoring his life and work was not presented to him before his death.

On April 5, 1995, Stefanie Weldon wrote the President asking if it was possible to officially honor Dr. Calvin Sperling and his work (sent to the Staff Secretary on 4/11/95?). On May 8, 1995, you approved the text of the Presidential citation for Dr. Sperling. The text was subsequently given to OA Graphics for artwork preparation and completed on May 10, 1995. (Based on your approval, the citation was dated May 8, 1995.)

On May 12, 1995, the Executive Clerk called the Chief of Staff of the Department of Agriculture (Greg Frasure) and 1) asked about Sperling's condition and 2) advised that the President had chosen to recognize the work of Dr. Calvin Sperling by honoring him with a Presidential citation and that the White House was requesting that the Secretary of Agriculture appropriately present such citation. The citation was delivered to the Secretary's office, Department of Agriculture, by the White House on Monday May 15, 1995.

As unfortunate as this turn of events is, we now need to determine how best to honor the memory of Dr. Sperling.

As an option, we recommend that the original citation be recalled from the Department and a new citation be prepared and sent to Dr. Sperling's widow with a cover letter from the President.

APPROVED: _____

DISAPPROVED: _____

DISCUSS: _____

5/24/95

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN PODESTA **95 MAY 15 All : 12**

CC: TODD STERN
FROM: TIM SAUNDERS *[Signature]*
Executive Clerk

INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Presidential Certificate
of Commendation for
Dr. Calvin Sperling

Per your instruction, working with Jim Dorskind we prepared a presidential Certificate of Commendation (copy attached) for Dr. Calvin Sperling (see also attached letter to the President from Stephanie Weldon). Per Jim, you approved the execution of such citation on May 8, 1995.

I will send the signed citation to Secretary Glickman this morning and the Department will work out a suitable presentation.

*5/17 make sure
we do a (P) letter
to Stephanie Weldon
Tim or Dorskind
can do*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1995

The Honorable Dan Glickman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The President has chosen to recognize the work of
Dr. Calvin Sperling and has honored him with the
attached citation.

Would you please arrange to have the citation
appropriately presented.

For background, you may contact Mr. James A. Dorskind,
Special Assistant to the President and Director of
Correspondence and Presidential Messages (456-5460).

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "G. Timothy Saunders". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

G. Timothy Saunders
Executive Clerk
456-2227

(301) 588-2924

TO Tim Sawyer
Tim Dorskind
let's

9026 Fairview Road
Silver Spring, MD 20910

5 April 1995

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

95 APR 11 P2:42

discuss Robert

at Spaul
at there are
things do
do can info
at any time

Dear Bill:

Thank you so much for answering my last letter so quickly. I am a little disappointed that Mr. Webster couldn't work a visit to Sligo Middle School into your schedule for the time being but I certainly understand the enormous demands on your time. This isn't, however, why I'm writing today. I must tell you about a very urgent situation which I hope you can act on.

A very dear friend of ours, Dr. Calvin Sperling, is fighting what appears to be a losing battle against malignant melanoma despite the on-going efforts of the National Cancer Institute. Calvin is a Ph.D. biologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Beltsville, Md. Until last June, when he went into the NIH Clinical Center for treatment, he headed up the agency's international exploration group in search of germplasms to place in USDA's seed bank and save the world's plant species from extinction. This is important because diversity enables scientists to develop stronger varieties of plants to feed the world's expanding populations. I am enclosing two articles, from Fortune and Time magazines about him.

News Service

Apart from Calvin's significant scientific accomplishments before the age of 35, he is one of the most truly kind, generous, courageous and joyous people I have ever known. He learned of his melanoma on the day he and his wife also learned they would become parents for the first time. This enormous cloud over their lives still has not diminished his drive and optimism. Those of us who know and love him also knew all along that he was destined for professional greatness in his later life. This is not unlike those of us who went to Georgetown with a certain young man of similar personality whom we also felt was going to go on to accomplish great things.

Bill, Calvin may not live long enough to see his work and his life recognized in a way that we deeply believe it should be. Some even viewed him as having a Nobel Prize in his future. As his boss, is it possible for you to officially honor him and his work when he can appreciate the recognition? I know this would mean so much to him and his family.

I know President's can't cure cancer, but your personal acknowledgment of a truly outstanding human being and federal civil servant would be a great gift to Calvin. Thank you so much for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Weldon

WIT

Through Podesta

**Stanley K. Sheinbaum**

May 24, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5 24 95

President Bill Clinton

via fax

Dear Mr. President:

On Saturday last I received your May 16th letter (copy enclosed for your convenience) advising me of your decision not "to designate a new envoy or Special Advisor to the (Middle East) talks".

* (By extraordinary coincidence on that very same day I received a telephone call from Stockholm. A high level Swedish diplomat, a close friend of long standing, had recently returned from a Swedish connected ceremony in Israel where he sat next to Prime Minister Rabin at lunch. He told me he was startled to hear Rabin express concern about the poor progress of the talks with Syria along with an emphatic and explicit disappointment that he could not meet one-on-one with President Assad. (This Swede knew nothing of what I have been about during this last year.)

The obvious point herein is that this tends to substantiate my reading of Prime Minister Rabin on the subject and appears to be in direct contradiction with what has been reported to you about his perception of the current talks as reflected in your letter to me. On the other hand, I can understand given the relations between his country and ours that Rabin would not be as outspoken with you on the matter.

I must also comment on two remarks in your letter that could be inferred to suggest a criticism by me of Secretary Christopher. The first is the suggestion that I was seeking a "new envoy". That could be read as a replacement for Chris, which was clearly not my intention. The second is the comment about the "extraordinary efforts" by him. I fully realize that my proposal for a Special Advisor could be seen as a criticism of his efforts. The situation with this complex man, President Assad of Syria, is hardly something that could be laid at the doorstep of Warren Christopher.

In fact, I have just spent three days this past weekend at a Council of Foreign Relations conference here in Los Angeles and much was made of the intelligence with which Secretary Christopher--and yourself--have conducted foreign policy in this new one superpower world without the ready made enemy of the Soviet Union. Yes, I do have concerns about the Syrian/Israeli negotiations but in no way do they affect my esteem for Warren Christopher which in the first place came about because of my association with him when we worked fairly closely together on police matters here in Los Angeles. (Whoever ghosted your letter--an uncomfortable assumption--knows little about where I'm coming from.)

President Bill Clinton
May 24, 1995
Page 2

* || In May 1974 in order to achieve a relatively minor disengagement accord between Israel and Syria Kissinger had to spend 33 days shuttling back and forth. Given the disjointedness today of this new world the Secretary doesn't have that kind of time.

On the other hand, that 1974 agreement still holds, Assad lives by it, and Rabin keeps alluding to it. As I have said any number of times a heavy hand on Assad is what is needed. Occasional trips won't do it.

I do not intend by this letter to reopen a campaign for a Special Advisor, but I will reiterate how I nevertheless continue to believe that not appointing one is a serious mistake. It may not be the answer, but nothing else is working.

Respectfully,



SKS/mm
clin1
enclosure

cc: First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

P.S. Regarding a related but separate point there is word out "on the street" that your domestic political advisors are strongly urging that you deemphasize foreign policy for 1996. In this particular case I disagree. There is no downside if you were to bring about a breakthrough between Israel and Syria. The scene of you getting Rabin and Arafat to shake hands on the lawn in September of 1993 was a loud and clear PLUS for you, and may well be the most rerun TV byte of your presidency. The folk like peace. Don't stop now!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 16, 1995

Dear Stanley:

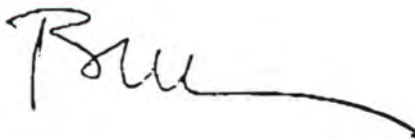
Thank you for your constructive letter regarding the importance of achieving progress in negotiations between Israel and Syria.

I remain committed to doing everything I can to help achieve a breakthrough in these talks and to make possible a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. I am encouraged by the active, serious and substantive negotiations now underway between the parties, facilitated by the extraordinary efforts of Secretary Christopher.

Both President Asad and Prime Minister Rabin have assured me of their determination to work toward a settlement and their interest in seeing the Secretary's mission continue. Accordingly, I do not believe it would be appropriate to designate a new envoy or Special Advisor to the talks.

Thank you again for letting me know your views. With best wishes and warm regards from all of us.

Sincerely,



Mr. Stanley K. Sheinbaum
345 North Rockingham Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90049



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

(800) 879-9794

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5.24.95

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^EDWIN YODER COLUMN<

^(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, Normally Advance for Wednesday, May 24, 1995)<

^(For Yoder Clients Only)<

^By EDWIN M. YODER, JR.=

WASHINGTON--The National Rifle Association's infamous fund-raising letter attacking Treasury firearms agents as "jackbooted thugs" has ignited a richly hypocritical exchange between the NRA and its critics--enough sanctimonious humbug to last a lifetime.

Why don't we simply admit that we're actually glad that the NRA's executive vice president, Wayne LaPierre, put his foot in it? The organization's cards are at last on the table face up for all to see. LaPierre's candor has alerted the American public to the NRA's agenda and its single-minded willingness to sacrifice good sense, community responsibility, even safety, to the preservation of a constitutional fiction.

That constitutional fiction is the proposition that the Second Amendment ("A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.") confers a personal right to the unregulated possession of any and all firearms, including such weapons as bazookas. So tireless is the NRA's propagandizing that even President Clinton speaks loosely of "the right to bear arms," as if that "right" could be severed from its all-important historical context.

The NRA ignores the inconvenient significance of the clause that clearly conditions the amendment's meaning--the lines about a "well-regulated militia" and the "security of a free state." And no wonder. The words reflect a history that doesn't fit the NRA caricature.

(more)

Yoder article on
the NRA.

Gearan

When Congress framed the Bill of Rights in the 1790s, memories of the Redcoat occupation of Boston remained fresh. Some oppressive acts of which the Declaration of Independence accused King George III were as exaggerated as an NRA fund-raising letter; others were altogether fictitious.

But the point is that this folk memory, however questionable its accuracy, reinforced a strong 18th century prejudice, in England and its colonies, for citizen militias and against standing armies. Professional armies--"the brutal and licentious soldiery," as Edmund Burke called them--had been used, and might again be used, to overbear the citizenry. But the English gentry had other reasons for preferring militias. Militias were cheaper. By undertaking citizen military responsibilities, and a few weeks of drill every year, the landed gentlemen of England gave the Crown less excuse to tax their broad acres to support professional armies.

This is boilerplate 18th-century history, and it is amazing that the NRA has managed to obscure its glaring pertinence to the meaning of the Second Amendment. The militia tradition, reinforced by the myth of George III's highhanded treatment of the American colonies, was carried over intact into the Second Amendment. It never was intended to license private gunplay. As the prefatory clause again makes clear, the issue in the framers' minds was not the personal possession of firearms but "~~the security of a free state~~," meaning the community itself, against central authority.

Even so, constitutional libertines might argue that the Constitution has "evolved" so that the Second Amendment has assumed a different meaning in two centuries of the American experience. I know of no Supreme Court ruling, or comment by any jurist of note, to that effect--though I am familiar with public remarks by several former Supreme Court members, including retired justices Lewis Powell and Warren E. Burger, to the contrary. But the NRA can't consistently beat the drums for its own inelastic reading of the Second Amendment, while arguing that the meaning changes with the years.

Does that mean that the NRA's many gun enthusiasts must be gunless? Not at all. In fact, I like the proposal I heard from an old friend of mine the other day.

``Why not,`` she said, ``concede that NRA members who wish to do so have a literal 'right to keep and bear arms,' but stick to the true original intent of the Second Amendment and restrict the arms to those we know the framers of the Second Amendment could have intended? I see no harm if Mr. LaPierre and others want to carry flintlock muskets about with them--or even Revolutionary-era cannon in their pickup trucks. They aren't concealable and, unlike assault weapons, they would pose no threat to law-enforcement officers.``

It is a droll and splendid suggestion, yet another reason for being thankful that Wayne LaPierre brought the subject up. Let's keep talking.

THE NATION

NE Kingman, Ariz., feels boxed in

'All these feds' put citizens in siege mentality

By Tom Squitieri
USA TODAY

KINGMAN, Ariz. — Any stranger who comes through the door of Exotic Tattoo gets the same hard look from owner Lonnie Duncan — and it doesn't say "Can I help you?"

Ever since authorities began searching here for Oklahoma City bombing suspect John Doe No. 2, tan and muscular with a serpent-like tattoo on his arm, Duncan has had regular visits from a growing force of more than 150 federal agents.

Like many others who have been questioned in this desert town of 13,500, Duncan says he has had enough. "People are scared," he says. "No one is completely clean ... and you have all these feds."

Kingman became a focal point for investigators when they learned that Timothy McVeigh, the only person arrested in the bombing, lived here just months before the April 19 attack.

One theory being explored by law enforcement officials is that the bombing was planned here, and that John Doe No. 2 could be hiding in the network of survivalist, patriot groups and militia camps scattered across the area.

There are unconfirmed reports that Doe might be a Kingman high school graduate. And, there continue to be Doe sightings in the area.

But as more federal agents arrive asking even more questions, an air of anger and resentment is building. And some residents think a siege mentality is being created.

"There is a powder keg here," says Don Nickey, a retired electrical parts salesman. "The longer they stay, the worse it's going to get."

Says Kingman Police Lt. Dean Brice: "People like to think of this as a quiet town. But I'm sure people would like to see all this over with soon. Everyone is getting tired of it."

In a city that has many gun-toting individualists, some police officers say they're even nervous about making routine calls in some areas.

Federal agents, who refuse to talk about the investigation, have taken over the National Guard armory and hired a private company to build a fence



TOO MANY OUTSIDERS: 'Things will be much better when the federals leave,' says June Schultz, owner of the Kingman Club bar, whose patrons are routinely questioned by federal agents.



around it for privacy.

The presence of an armored personnel carrier in the compound heightens the angst, as do the nightly rumors of FBI raids.

"This has brought out all the tension," says Linda Horn, a casino security officer who lives in nearby Golden Valley. She says area residents are upset "because the government is invading all parts of their life."

Making matters worse, Horn and others say, is the pattern investigators use: Sending one team to ask questions, then another, then one or two more.

"Don't you think it's a little overkill?" asks Rocky Vogel, a customer at the Kingman Club bar and package store. "It's like when you see 15 county workers filling one small hole."

Federal agents routinely visit the club, but are quickly shooed away by owner June Schultz.

"None of the suspects were drinkers here," she says. "They didn't have the money."

As for Duncan, he doesn't re-



'A POWDER KEG HERE': The longer federal agents stay, says Don Nickey, a retired salesman, 'the worse it's going to get.'

member giving a tattoo to anyone who the FBI says could be John Doe No. 2.

But he does remember McVeigh. "We'd always laugh at him, watching him walking in front of the store talking to himself. We used to call him Rambo."

As the third week of the bombing probe comes to a close, some here fear the heavy federal presence will be a magnet for anti-government militia types who live in the surrounding hills.

"Lots of people are afraid a bomb is going to go off here," says Robin Inman, 23, who works at Mr. D's Route 66 Diner. "People are now thinking when they drop off their child

to day care ... 'Will something happen?'" says Inman, who has a 19-month old daughter named Kayla.

Outside the diner, the trains run regularly. And most people have friendly smiles and helpful attitudes.

But people still remember the time in the 1980s when the Hell's Angels motorcycle gang announced they were coming to Kingman. Holsters on their hips, Kingman residents lined Route 66 to send a message: Keep on trucking.

"What happened with the Hell's Angels, that's what going to happen again," says Nickey. "I don't want to see a lot of people shot, but I don't want to see my family and home taken."

New lawyer for McVeigh

By Debbie Howlett
USA TODAY

OKLAHOMA CITY — A federal judge has removed two local defense lawyers from the Timothy McVeigh case and appointed an Enid, Okla., lawyer to defend the only suspect charged so far in the April 19 bombing of the federal building here.

McVeigh met Stephen Jones at the Federal Corrections Center in El Reno. They were to meet with lawyers John Coyle and Susan Otto on Tuesday to complete the handoff.

Tuesday on NBC, Jones said McVeigh has not yet been indicted and said a "trial by leak is inappropriate and unfair." He said the public should withhold judgment on his client. He also said he and McVeigh "formed the basis for a working relationship."

Jones said he didn't seek the job from Chief District Judge David Russell, but added, "I will do my duty."

Coyle and Otto said they wanted out because their work would be affected because they knew some of the 167 people killed and 400 hurt in the blast at the Alfred P. Murrah building.

McVeigh has been charged with committing terrorist acts, a federal offense that can carry the death penalty — which Attorney General Janet Reno has vowed to pursue.

Jones said he took the case because McVeigh deserves competent counsel.

Meanwhile, authorities:
► Refused to comment on an NBC report that a 22-second videotape shows McVeigh in the Ryder truck near the federal building.

► Denied a Dallas Morning News report that an Arizona license plate was found within a mile of the blast site, blown off the car McVeigh was driving when he was arrested less than 90 minutes after the bombing.

► Rejected a Newsweek report that authorities are considering that Terry Nichols, a friend of McVeigh's being held as a material witness, might actually be John Doe 2.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-23-95

To Tony (Sandy)
Fyl - He goes to the
personally - PR.

May 22, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In 1993 you honored me by appointing me to head the Presidential Delegation to Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries to achieve further progress in obtaining the fullest possible accounting for our Missing in Action.

I have just returned from the third Presidential Delegation to Vietnam, and I want you to know that it was by far the most productive. After meeting one-on-one with Secretary General Do Muoi and Prime Minister Kiet, I am convinced that they have finally accepted the reality that they must cooperate with us more effectively to achieve tangible progress on MIA cases before you authorize the establishment of diplomatic relations. In stark contrast to the previous two years, neither leader tried to browbeat us about the unpopularity of joint field activities with the Vietnamese people. Nor did they seek to achieve the moral high-ground by emphasizing the 300,000 Vietnamese missing-in-action (compared to our 2,205). Instead, they both emphasized that it was in a mutual interest to work together on this issue, particularly since they will gain additional information about their own MIA's as they help us search for ours.

The Vietnamese are clearly expecting us to normalize relations in the near future, and frankly Mr. President, I think the time has come to do so. Every Vietnamese leader with whom we met assured us that not only would cooperation on MIA cases increase after we establish diplomatic relations, it would actually improve, because the people would see tangible benefits from cooperating with us in recovering remains. Most significantly, Prime Minister

Kiet, unsolicited, provided me a personal letter to give to you in which he pledges cooperation will not diminish after normalization. I believe him; we have already seen a significant improvement in cooperation on MIA issues since your decision in February 1994 to lift the trade embargo. I strongly believe that this pattern will continue if you make the decision to normalize.

You may be interested to know that General Secretary Do Muoi has a copy of Head of The Class biography of you on his coffee table, and told me that he follows your actions closely on the American TV channel. He compared you to President Lincoln, and I believe he was being genuine.

Although I only provided brief reports following the first two delegations, I think it would be useful this time, in light of the exceptional progress that was achieved on this trip, to review exactly where we are in the four priority areas which you have designated POW-MIA issues. It is, in my judgment, an impressive record of progress.

On the recovery and repatriation of remains, cooperation has been consistently good for several years now on a broad range of joint field activities. This will be a continuing process. Mr. President, you would be extraordinarily impressed by the dedication of our young men and women in the field. During our briefing by Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, we heard incredible stories of one team bringing in equipment to a remote site by elephant, while virtually simultaneously another team was using divers to excavate an underwater crash site.

The most contentious issue in this area has been Vietnam's failure, prior to our delegation, to provide a comprehensive report on its unilateral efforts to resolve 84 "Special Remains" cases, which is a list of cases we provided to Vietnam in August 1993 because we felt there was a greater possibility that they either had or could obtain information about these cases. This group of cases is of particular interest to the veterans and families, and we had pushed hard in last year's delegation to emphasize the importance of making progress on this issue. Evidently the Vietnamese got the message, because the delegation was

presented with a comprehensive 117 page report on these cases minutes after it landed. While the experts are now scrutinizing this report, the preliminary analysis is that it contains significant new information that could help to lend to resolution of additional cases.

A second priority area where progress had slowed recently is documents. Although Vietnam provided a large quantity of significant documents early in your administration, there had been little progress recently. In particular, Vietnam had not responded at all to a document request submitted by the National League of POW-MIA Families in March 1994, which identified eight different categories of documents which the League believed Vietnam could provide. We discussed this document list at length during this delegation and I'm pleased to report more significant progress. Both the Ministers of Interior and Defense turned over to the delegation reports concerning their unilateral activities to investigate cases. According to Vietnamese officials these reports include at least some of the documents requested by the League. Our experts are studying the documents now to verify this. Assuming the Vietnamese assertion is correct, I recommend that we turn copies of these documents over to the League as soon as possible.

Clearly the Vietnamese officials understand the importance of this document list. They pledged to continue looking for the documents, and to contact the League directly if they locate any.

With respect to the remaining two priority areas -- the discrepancy cases and trilateral investigations -- there were no new developments during our delegation, but significant progress had already been achieved prior to our arrival. Of the 196 last known alive discrepancy cases, the fate of all but 55 has been determined and investigations are continuing to try to resolve the remaining cases. Trilateral investigations are no longer an issue, Vietnam and Laos reached an agreement in December 1994 which has allowed these investigations to take place routinely, including three thus far in 1995.

My bottom line, Mr. President, is that enough progress has been achieved in all four priority areas to justify a decision on your part to establish diplomatic relations in the near future. I urge you to do so, because I believe that this is the best way to sustain continued progress on the MIA issue. Indeed, I strongly believe that a failure to normalize relations soon will be incomprehensible to Vietnam, which is obviously making enormous efforts to address our concerns, and could jeopardize their willingness to continue cooperating with us.

I would be happy to discuss this matter further with you in person if that would be helpful.

Respectfully,



Hershel W. Gober

(unofficial translation)

His Excellency Bill Clinton
President of the United States of America
Washington D.C.

Ha Noi, May 16, 1995.

Mr. President,

I sincerely thank you for appointing distinguished personalities such as Deputy Secretary for Veteran Affairs Hershel Gober, Assistant State Secretary Winston Lord and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence James Wold to lead the Presidential Delegation to visit Vietnam. The good result of this visit contributes positively to the process of building the new relationship between our two countries.

I have been informed that the Presidential Delegation and Vietnamese Government officials have agreed on and expressed their very high appreciation for the tangible progress achieved so far on all four MIA areas of your concern. I was also briefed by the delegation about the profound concern of the President, the Congress and the people of the United States on seeking the fullest possible accounting of the American missing during the war.

The Vietnamese government and people always consider the MIA issue a humanitarian one and sympathize with the American MIA families who suffer as much as those Vietnamese families of the same situation. We, therefore, have been and are doing our utmost to help the United States to solve this issue. Once again, I would like to assure Your Excellency, the Congress and the people of the United States that, proceeding from our humanitarian policy and tradition, the Vietnamese government and people will continue to be consistent and active in cooperating with the United States side to obtain the fullest possible accounting of the remaining MIA cases.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)
Vo Van Kiet
Prime Minister
Socialist Republic of Vietnam



THỦ TƯỚNG CHÍNH PHỦ
NƯỚC CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA
VIỆT NAM

Kính gửi Ngài Bill Clinton
Tổng Thống Hợp chúng quốc Hoa Kỳ
Washington

Hà Nội, ngày 16 tháng 5 năm 1995

Thưa Ngài Tổng Thống,

Tôi chân thành cảm ơn Ngài Tổng thống đã cử các nhân vật xuất sắc Hershel Gober, Thứ trưởng Bộ Cựu binh, Winston Lord, trợ lý Bộ trưởng Ngoại giao và James Wold, Phó trợ lý Bộ trưởng Quốc phòng dẫn đầu đoàn đại diện của Ngài thăm Việt Nam. Kết quả tốt đẹp của chuyến đi này đóng góp tích cực vào quá trình xây dựng mối quan hệ mới giữa hai nước chúng ta.

Tôi đã được báo cáo đoàn đại diện của Tổng thống và các quan chức chính phủ Việt Nam có sự nhất trí và đánh giá rất cao những tiến bộ cụ thể đạt được trong thời gian qua trên tất cả 4 lĩnh vực MIA mà Ngài quan tâm. Tôi cũng đã được nghe đoàn bày tỏ mối quan tâm sâu sắc của Ngài Tổng thống cũng như của Quốc hội và nhân dân Hoa Kỳ về việc tìm kiếm sự kiểm kê đầy đủ nhất có thể được những người Mỹ mất tích trong chiến tranh.

Chính phủ và nhân dân Việt Nam luôn coi vấn đề MIA là vấn đề nhân đạo, thông cảm với nỗi đau của các gia đình Mỹ có người thân bị mất tích như nỗi đau của các gia đình Việt Nam cùng cảnh ngộ. Vì vậy chúng tôi đã và đang làm hết sức mình để giúp Hoa Kỳ giải quyết vấn đề này. Một lần nữa, tôi xin khẳng định với Ngài, với Quốc hội và nhân dân Hoa Kỳ, rằng xuất phát từ chính sách và truyền thống nhân đạo của mình, chính phủ và nhân dân Việt Nam trước sau như một sẽ tiếp tục hợp tác tích cực với phía Hoa Kỳ để có thể đạt được sự kiểm kê đầy đủ nhất có thể được đối với những trường hợp MIA còn lại.

Xin gửi Ngài lời chào trân trọng./.

VÕ VĂN KIẾT
Thủ Tướng
Cộng hoà Xã hội Chủ nghĩa Việt Nam



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-23-95



Leon (U.P.) Gracia

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SUN

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1995

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2 years of agony, then \$1.3 million

'I never felt so alone in my whole life,' says MetPath whistle-blower

By Marcia Myers
Sun Staff Writer

The fortune from the cookie on her plate informs Terry Fletcher that she will soon come into a lot of money.

It is an amusing message for the Dickeyville resident, who celebrated her 48th birthday last week with news that she would receive \$1.3 million for blowing the whistle on a major medical laboratory accused of billing the U.S. government for millions of tests never done.

She can laugh now. But it has been a grueling two years.

Ms. Fletcher was a respected sales representative with the Rockville office of MetPath Inc., one of the nation's largest independent clinical laboratories. A consummate workaholic in a job she loved, she spent her days visiting the Baltimore doctors and clinics who were her clients, and often worked late into the evening, phoning others from home.

But her stature during four years with the company evaporated in late 1992 after she challenged its billing practices.

The questions she raised within the company — and the case she

helped build against MetPath — fueled a two-year federal investigation and a civil suit brought by the U.S. government.

MetPath was accused of purposely overbilling for certain tests, of billing for tests it conducted on its own without a doctor's order and of marking up the cost for some clients by as much as 60 percent. For the most part, Medicare and Medicaid paid the excess.

The company settled last week by agreeing to pay an \$8.6 million fine, from which Ms. Fletcher's

See WHISTLE, 5A



CHIEN-CHI CHANG/SUN STAFF PH

Terry Fletcher hopes to buy a farm with lots of running room for her three greyhounds.

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WHISTLE: Agonizing years for informer

From Page 1A

award will come, but denied all of the allegations.

Early on, the battle cost Ms. Fletcher her job, economic stability and considerable peace of mind.

"Was it worth it? At times I didn't think so," she said. "I never felt so alone in my whole life. But I feel like I got my dignity back."

No instant millionaire

She has no illusions about becoming an instant millionaire. After taxes and attorney fees, she could end up with as little as \$350,000. She and her husband hope to buy a farm with lots of running room for their three beloved greyhounds — Romeo, Lear and Judy — who are Ms. Fletcher's passion.

As part of the settlement, Ms. Fletcher agreed not to publicly discuss the investigation or certain settlement details. But her husband and several friends and colleagues who helped her through the ordeal spoke freely.

As they tell it:

The MetPath case began in mid-1992 with a simple observation by a patient whose blood had been tested by the company. The bill for the test seemed very high and she showed it to her doctor, Owings Mills physician Brian Kahntroff.

MetPath had charged Medicare at least double what it should have, Dr. Kahntroff discovered. Curious, he began checking with other patients about their bills. "I found that this was not the only patient who had this problem. So I brought it to Terry's attention," he said.

Ms. Fletcher drafted a memo about the billing problems. She gave it to her boss in October, a day before leaving on a weeklong, company-paid trip to San Francisco and the Sonoma Valley vineyards — a reward for superior work.

A few days after her return, MetPath placed Ms. Fletcher on probation and barred her from the Rockville lab, where she did her billing research. Her boss said poor per-

formance was the reason. But she believed that the memo had struck a nerve in the company.

At weekly meetings she questioned the billing problems. Some colleagues counseled her to forget it and lie low. Before long, many of them had cooled toward her.

'Suddenly they became cold'

"The people at MetPath had been warm and outgoing," said Michael Wichita, Ms. Fletcher's husband. "At picnics and gatherings, they would take an interest in you and what you were doing. Suddenly they became cold, stiff, too formal."

One morning in early February 1993, Ms. Fletcher was approached by her boss, who asked for the keys to her company car, fired her and called a cab to take her home.

"We weren't surprised when we found out they let her go," said Dr. Kahntroff. "Terry was being very noble in terms of trying to solve this problem as opposed to looking the other way, which would have been the safer thing for her to do, jobwise."

The timing couldn't have been worse. Her husband was laid off from his computer systems consultant job at about the same time and was unemployed for several months. And for more than a year, poor references from MetPath apparently blocked Ms. Fletcher's job prospects.

It was devastating for a woman whose life had been her work. "My attorney advised me it would be rough, but I don't think anybody can prepare you for it," she said.

Self-doubts gripped her. She worried that she was just imagining problems. But why would they have fired her unless they were doing something wrong, she thought.

"I'm a troublemaker. I've just about decided," Ms. Fletcher said. "But I have a wonderful circle of friends. When you think, 'I must be crazy,' they're the ones who say you're not."

She shifted her focus after alerting the Office of the Inspector General in the Department of Health and Human Services about her suspi-

cions. Working with the OIG investigators and the FBI, Ms. Fletcher began collecting information. Sympathetic company insiders quietly supplied it, as did former employees who believed that fraudulent billing practices went back years.

Rebuffed by company officials

One of those was Delicia Anderson, who ran the Rockville lab's accounts receivable department in 1990 and 1991. She had noticed billing irregularities, too, but says she was rebuffed by company officials when she tried to investigate.

"They just started eliminating certain parts of my job so I didn't handle that," Ms. Anderson said. After about 18 months, she quit in frustration. But the reports and records she kept proved useful when Ms. Fletcher later called to ask for help.

"They looked at computer records, reports, memos. It was like a job. She would spend hours at night talking to people," said Mr. Wichita.

"She's a fighter — she can cuss and chew and spit with the best of them. She's taught me you don't run away, you don't close your eyes. You handle it."

But the emotional toll is still evident as Ms. Fletcher struggles, with frequency, to fight back tears when describing her experience.

Today, she works for HCIA Inc., the Baltimore health information company, at a job earning about one-third her previous salary.

The big winners were physicians, patients and taxpayers, says her former colleague, Ms. Anderson.

"This has let the health care community know that if they think they can do these things and get away with it, they can't," she said.

Ms. Fletcher hopes the case will send yet another message.

"I've had many people call me who say they're glad I did it," she said. "That means a lot. But I think the public also has a responsibility to start questioning their bills, wondering about their tests, challenging all of the levels of service they get healthwise."

/15/95

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NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
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PODESTA, JOHN D.	<u>John D. Podesta</u>	<u>5/18/95</u>
STERN, TODD	<u>Todd Stern</u>	<u>5/22/95</u>
WAGNER, SHARON E.	<u>Sharon Wagner</u>	<u>5/18/95</u>
WESSEL, FRANCES R.	<u>Frances R. Wessel</u>	
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*** PLEASE RETURN SIGNED LIST TO THE VISITORS OFFICE, EAST WING, ROOM 100 ***

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-23-95

May 22, 1995

MEMORANDUM

To: The President
From: Kelly Crawford
Re: Additional Visitors

FYI Only:

Carl Dulaney, Gospel Light Baptist Church in Hot Springs, is in town with a group of students from their Christian school only until Thursday.

Kit Ashby arrives in town on Friday and will be here through the weekend.

Call to bring them by

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-23-95

L.S.G.

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*cc: GS Baer
Fisher*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5.23.95

[Handwritten signature]

FAX: 1 202 456 2883

May 17, 1995

Dear Nancy Hernreich:

Please give these following 2 pages
two minutes of your time.

Then if you feel that President Clinton
might "enjoy" these 2 pages, please
give them to him.

And sometime in the near future I
will finally meet you (and Kelly etc.).

Regards,

Jack O'Connell

Dear President Clinton:

May 17, 1995

You are our elected LEADER. I believe the time for you to step forward in a BIG WAY (but calmly) is now. 10% of Americans will hate you for it but 90% of Americans will love you for it -- enough to reelect you in '96.

And I think one of the ways to achieve this is to stop using the word "wealthy." Almost everybody would like to be a little bit wealthy. But not everybody is struggling night and day to become super-rich. So I think you should now start using the word super-rich as being the "bad guys" -- not the wealthy. And I think you should perhaps now be saying something like this:

"For some time now I have been calmly listening to the Republican "experts" talking about our Federal Deficit. I'm talking about Gingrich and Dole and Domenici and Kasich. They're all saying that we have to make some hard choices. We must put our reputations on the table, examine all the facts -- and we must now, together, BALANCE the BUDGET.

"I completely agree. So let us now examine the real FACTS.

"Sixteen years ago a gentleman from California told everybody across our country that if you voted for him to be our President he would stop our deficit at \$1 Trillion.

"It had taken our nation over 200 years to get to that \$1 Trillion deficit. But Reagan and Bush then pushed that deficit up to \$4 Trillion in only 12 years! -- four times as much a national DEBT ... for ALL of us Americans to pay for.

"One of the ways in which Reagan and Bush got us to this outrageous deficit was to LOWER the taxes for all the super-rich from the 50% tax it had been down to a 28% tax. I guess it was to help the super-rich expand their stately mansions -- or maybe buy a few palaces. It certainly wasn't to help the elderly or the sick or the poor -- or America's children.

"The result was that the super-rich, who are only one out of every one hundred of us Americans, now own 40% of everything. That means that for every \$100 dollars across our country, the super-rich now own \$40 dollars of it!

"That is not a fair deal for our country -- that the super-rich are eating up 40% of every American pie and the other Americans -- and that includes YOU -- are only able to split among them whatever is left. That is not DEMOCRACY, it is today's Republican GREED.

2.

"So two years ago I was able to get Congress to change the taxes for the super-rich back to 38%, but we should have got Congress to return it to the 50% tax that it had been before Reagan and Bush began to explode our Federal Deficit. The result is that our Federal Deficit is now approaching \$5 Trillion.

"E n o u g h ! As a nation we must stop this outrageous deficit NOW.

"So I am now going to ask Congress to return to the 50% tax for the super-rich, back to what it was before Reagan and Bush lowered it way down for the super-rich. Otherwise Gingrich and Dole are simply going to chip away even more of our government's ability to help our elderly, the sick, the poor and all our American children and their highschool and college educations.

"But to achieve that goal I might need the help of every one of you Americans.

✓ "And that might mean that millions of you might have to march to Washington once again -- in a completely calm, organized, polite, citizen way -- and make Gingrich and Dole KNOW that our Congress must stop working mainly for the rich and the super-rich because they are only 10% of all of us Americans. Gingrich and Dole must now work for all Americans. And 90% of Americans are not the super-rich."

President Clinton, in truly serious matters this is exactly how Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke to all Americans.

Very sincerely,



PS: Judy Collins's "Both Sides Now" (Joni Mitchell) has also been my favorite since 1972. And I've now lived in Chelsea Manhattan for 27 years and in Chelsea in London a half-a-dozen times.