

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	John Podesta and Leon Panetta to U.S. Government Employees re: Brian Merchant (1 page)	06/07/1995	b(6)
002. memo	Todd Stern to Beth Nolan re: Security Briefings (2 pages)	06/15/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5954

FOLDER TITLE:

June 18-24, 1995

2018-0662-S

rs3132

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]

McCrory/German/ES Woodruff
Should lead the Truman primary
w/ my team BC

Molly Ivins

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-21-95

President Clinton Keeps Plugging Away

WASHINGTON — My, my, my. I know the fashion is for political folks to bash Hollywood these days, but if you'll permit, I'd prefer to bash Washington for a bit.

Sometimes this place strikes me as politically toxic. It's practically radioactive, just pulsing out all this conflict and controversy and clawing down other people for self-gain. It sure is the great steaming, bubbling center of the Get Clinton movement. And I'm not talking about just Republicans.

Assume for a moment that President Clinton is everything his worst enemies say: vacillating, passive, non-confrontational, unable to make up his mind, frozen into indecision by the downside of every possible course of action. How come he had a remarkably successful first two years in the presidency, and how come no one noticed?

I've never seen anybody get it coming and going the way Clinton does. The latest ploy in the Get Clinton War is to point out that the man had not vetoed a single bill until yesterday. Unlike Ol' Harry Truman — boy, he just vetoed up a storm. Excuse me, but since no one else seems to have noticed, Bill Clinton had a Democratic Congress for his first two years in office, and until the health-care fiasco (early adding shows hundreds of millions spent by the special interests to beat that one), he got what he wanted out of Congress. Family leave. AmeriCorps. His budget, which led to two solid years of steady economic growth. Etc.

Now, six months into the new Congress, the House has passed a bunch of bad bills that are only now working their way through the Senate and giving Clinton something to veto.

The other favorite Get Clinton topic is Bosnia. The clever ones say that Clinton's Bosnia policy is terrible; the cleverer ones say, "What Bosnia policy?" Excuse me again. Can anyone up here criticizing Clinton tell us just what the hell we can and should do about Bosnia? Nope. Nobody has an answer — because there isn't one but they sure are willing to kick Clinton for not finding it.

"Weak on foreign policy," says Sen. Jesse Helms, that shining lamp of knowledge on the rest of the world, who also declares that Clinton is unfit to be commander in chief. Well, let's see. He brought home the American soldiers who were sent to Somalia by George Bush. He's brought peace to Haiti, which everybody said was flat impossible. He hasn't sent the Marines anywhere so they can sit in a barracks where they can get blown up by terrorist bombers so he can look tough. Having failed to do that, he has not then had to invade some country the size of Grenada and whip it in a fair fight to take everybody's minds off all the dead Marines. And he is the toughest president we've ever had in dealing with postwar Japan.

All by himself, without any Republican Congress to help, he cut billions out of the deficit and downsized government by tens of thousands of workers. He and Vice

President Al Gore fixed the Pentagon procurement system, so the folks in uniform can now go out and buy their hammers from Wal-Mart instead of paying \$650 a copy for the tools.

Without a lick of help from Sens. Bob Dole or Phil Gramm, Clinton put 100,000 more cops on the streets — something the R's are now planning to undo. He's put two decent people on the Supreme Court without anyone saying they're either nut cases or personally obnoxious.

We wouldn't be having this screaming match about Medicare if Congress had voted for Clinton's managed-health-care plan. (Do you love hearing the Republicans talk solemnly about getting everyone into health maintenance organizations now? Where have we heard that before?)

If Congress had voted for Clinton's health-care plan, we could now reform the welfare system so we could get recipients into jobs instead of pushing them onto the streets.

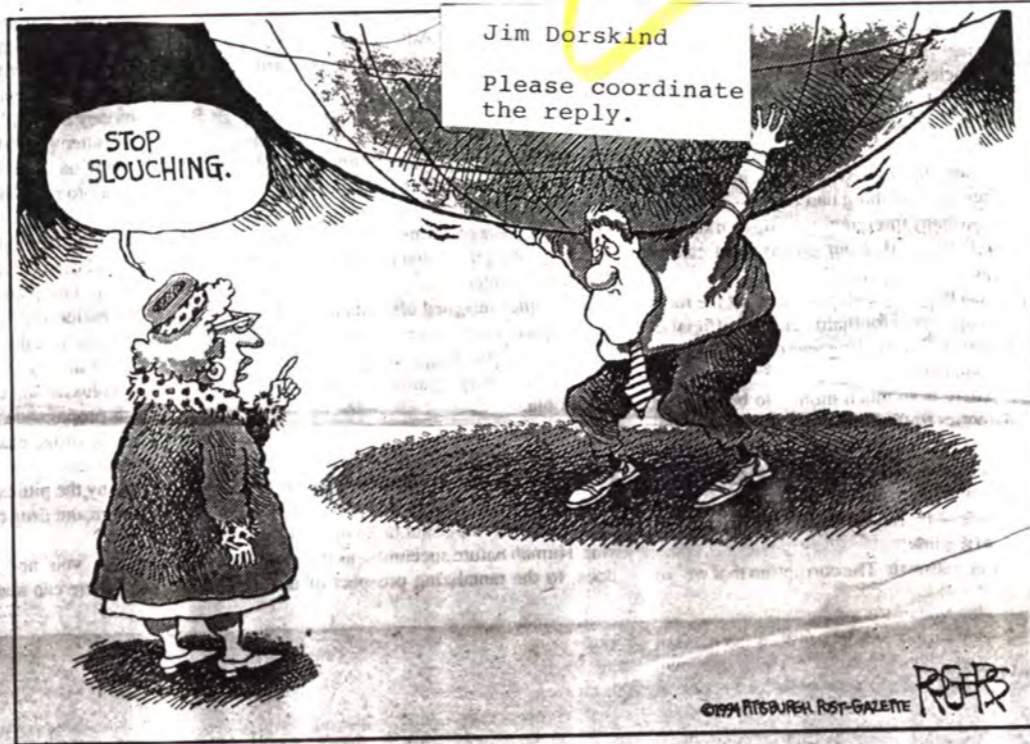
But can you find a soul in this town who has a good word to say for the man? The guy is criticized for every single

thing he does and every single thing he does not do. Bob Dole managed to sneer at Clinton on television last week twice in the span of one minute for being too tough and not tough enough in Bosnia.

Now, it is clearly true that Clinton does not like to piss people off. He's not a joy-of-battle fellow. He's a compromiser, a persuader, a consensus-type guy. Like all pols, he likes to be liked. He does not like to polarize people. Normally, that's advisable political conduct. But the nation seems to be, in the jargon of psycho-babble, addicted to anger these days. The "hottest" figures of the day are indeed hot; they're good at pushing people's buttons, stirring them up, making them mad as hell at somebody.

I still believe that if Clinton keeps plugging away at making government work better, somebody's bound to notice sooner or later.

Molly Ivins is a columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.
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* See her THE 11-11-95 6/21/95
The Truman Archive
PK

MOLLY IVINS SF Chronicle, June 12, 1995

Clinton Gets It Both Coming and Going

Washington

MY, MY, MY. I know the fashion is for political folks to bash Hollywood these days, but if you'll permit, I'd prefer to bash Washington for a bit.

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Creators Syndicate, Inc.

Molly Ivins is a columnist for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

to All McCurry/Gearan/65
~~to All McCurry/Gearan/65~~
To: Jim Dorskind

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

TOTAL P.01

JUN-16-1995 15:20 FROM CHARLES/DORIS MUSCATINE TO 1 202 337 0589 P.01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
ABNER MIKVA
JOHN PODESTA

SUBJECT: JFK Assassination Records Review

White House Counsel and NSC staff met recently with representatives of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board to discuss how to implement the Presidential review called for in legislation enacted in 1992. You appointed the Board to oversee the collection and public disclosure at the National Archives of all records related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Assassination Records Collection Act requires the Board to notify originating agencies and the President within 14 days after determining to release or postpone the release of any information. Only the President may overrule the Board's determination, a decision that must be certified to the Board within 30 days after notice to the President. Disclosure can be postponed for no more than 25 days after the Act's enactment unless the President determines that information must remain classified for a longer period.

Beginning at the end of this month, the Board will notify the White House monthly of all determinations to release or to postpone release. The White House can choose to review any decision made by the Board, but it will be a practical impossibility to review the substance of any more than a small percentage of the total. The most important issues, and most likely controversies, will involve cases where the Board recommends release and the originating agency recommends postponement. The Board estimates that originating agencies may recommend postponing the release of up to 100,000 documents.

Given the tight deadlines and potential number of disputed documents, we agreed with the Board that the White House review should concentrate on the disputes that cannot be resolved by the Board and originating agencies. We propose to advise the Board and originating agencies to highlight only the most consequential disputes for substantive review by the White House. We will attempt to resolve these disputes at our level whenever possible,

reserving only the most serious debates for referral to you directly.

The White House Counsel should continue to be the point of contact for the Board and should coordinate with the NSC whenever national security issues are involved. In discussions with the Board, we committed to making our best effort to comply with statutory deadlines, while recognizing that we could quickly be overwhelmed if agencies refer too many disputes to the White House. We also acknowledged a strong disposition to rule in favor of release while remaining open to persuasive arguments for postponement.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the approach outlined in this memo for implementing Presidential review of release determinations by the JFK Assassination Records Review Board and authorize us to inform the Board of these procedures.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

To: The President 5 JUN 14 P 3: 13
From: LBR

A paper of Gingrich remarks
on Sunday about minimum wage
& black teenage unemployment.

Bn

→ General/ GS
Will need to respond
RL

RAISING THE MINIMUM WAGE HELPS MINORITIES: The President's proposal to increase the minimum wage to \$5.15 per hour will disproportionately help minority workers. Consider who would get a raise if the minimum wage increases to \$5.15: In 1994, fully 16 percent of workers earning between \$4.25 and \$5.15 per hour were African-American, and 15 percent were of Hispanic origin. These figures are out of proportion to their representation in the work force.

EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL CAN INCREASE WAGES WITHOUT COSTING JOBS: Over a dozen empirical studies have found that moderate increases in the minimum wage do not have a significant effect on employment. These studies include state-specific research that shows that state increases in the minimum wage did not result in significant job impacts, as well as nation-wide time-series studies. As Nobel Laureate Robert Solow stated: "[T]he evidence of job loss is weak. And the fact that the evidence is weak suggests that the impact on jobs is small."

MINORITY WORKERS ARE NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED: A thorough review of the literature by Professor Charles Brown, Curtis Kilroy, and Andrew Kohen concluded: "While it is often asserted that blacks are more adversely affected than whites by the minimum wage, previous studies provided conflicting evidence on this issue. In any case, ... we conclude from the body of literature that such an assertion must rest on theoretical rather than empirical grounds." [Brown, Gilroy, and Kohen, 1982] (Professor Brown is considered one of the nation's foremost experts on the minimum wage.) A study by Professor Allison Wellington of Davidson College similarly concluded, "The point estimates for nonwhites were not consistently positive or negative and none were statistically significant."

The table on the following page makes clear that a simple time-series comparison does not support the view that a higher minimum wage increases unemployment for black teenagers. In the decade of the 1970s the minimum wage averaged \$5.74 per hour in current dollars, and the unemployment rate for black male teenagers averaged 35%. Thus far in the 1990s, the minimum wage has averaged \$4.54 per hour in current dollars -- over one dollar less per hour than in the 1970s -- yet the unemployment rate for black males increased to an average of 38%. In 1994 the unemployment rate of black male teenagers was 38 percent, despite one of the lowest real levels of the minimum wage in history.

SUPPORT FOR AN INCREASE IN THE MINIMUM WAGE IS STRONGEST AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICANS: The public overwhelmingly supports an increase in the minimum wage. A recent poll by the *Los Angeles Times* found that 72 percent of Americans favored an increase in the minimum wage. This poll also found that support for a minimum wage increase was strongest among African-Americans -- over 9 out of 10 supported a rise in the minimum wage.

· Past increases in the minimum wage are not associated with higher black unemployment. As the following table makes clear, in today's dollars, the average value of the minimum wage in the 1960s and 1970s was greater than in the 1980s and today. Indeed, the real average value fell over 75 cents from the 1970s to the 1980s alone. Yet black male teenage unemployment was lower in the 1970s than in the 1980s.

	Real Value of the Minimum Wage	Black Male Unemployment Rate	White Male Teenage Unemployment Rate
1970s Average	\$5.74	34.8%*	14.7%
1980s Average	\$4.93	39.8%	16.9%
1990s Average	\$4.54	37.7%	16.8%
1994	\$4.25	37.6%	16.3%

* = Data on the black male teenage unemployment rate are not available from prior to 1972. The 1970s average, thus, represents the average from 1972 to 1979.

SOURCE: Real value of minimum wage from Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and unemployment rates from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sosick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-21-95

Sho send all these folks
a nice note + the checkup
over the Truman article

swayed dinner w/ Terry
McKuliff → we need to
get these folks to help us too
They gave 650,000 to SAC — BK

*(Need)*THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-21-95**June 21, 1995 DNC Coffee with President Clinton**

a/o 12:00pm 6/20/95

George DavidCEO, United Technologies
Hartford, CT

George became President of United Technologies in 1992 and was elected CEO in April of 1994. United Technologies is the 31st largest U.S. Corporation. UTC's major businesses include Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, Carrier heating and air conditioning systems and Otis elevators. Revenue in 1994 exceeded \$21 billion.

Mark DaytonPresident, Vermillion Investment Company
Minneapolis, MN

Mark's great-grandfather founded Dayton's Department Store which now includes the Target chain and Marshall Fields. After graduating from college, Mark was active in opposition to the Viet Nam War. He served on Senator Mondale's legislative staff until 1977 and then returned to Minnesota where he ran for Senate in 1982. Mark currently serves as co-Chair of Senator Wellstone's Reelection Committee. Mark was married to Alida Rockefeller from 1978-1986.

Julia Fishelson

Wooster, OH

Julia is a Democratic activist in Ohio. In addition to her DNC Trustee membership, Julia serves on the board of the National Jewish Democratic Council. She also serves on the regional board of the Anti-Defamation League and the AIPAC executive committee. Julia is a jazz enthusiast.

William Lerach (Bill)Milberg, Weiss, et.al.
San Diego, CA

Bill is an attorney in San Diego. He and his wife, Star Soltan, recently had a son, Dillon Shannon.

George MarcusFounder & President, Marcus & Millichap
San Francisco, CA

Marcus & Millichap Company, founded in 1971, is the parent company of a diversified group of real estate brokerage service, investment and development firms. The firm has grown to 700 employees and brokers and 22 offices nationwide. George served as finance chair in northern California during the Dukakis campaign.

Bernard Master, MD (Bernie)Founder, Chairman & CEO, Health Power, Inc.
Worthington, OH

Bernie has served inner-city low income and uninsured population segments with health care for 28 years. Bernie is the founder and chairman of three HMO's in Ohio with 37,000 enrollees, 3,000 participating physicians and 39 hospital affiliates. He is a close friend and supporter of Dick Celeste.

✓ Steven Rattner (Steve)

Managing Director, Lazard Freres & Company
New York, NY

Steve's mentor at Lazard is Felix Rohatyn. Steve has become engaged in Democratic politics in New York and nationally over the last few years. Attached is a copy of an editorial the President has referenced in recent meetings.

✓ Ruben Velez

President, Rexach Construction Company
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Ruben is president of a construction company in Puerto Rico where he has been active in Democratic politics his entire life.

Winston Wang

Executive Vice President, Formosa Plastics Corporation
Livingston, NJ

Formosa is a multi-national plastics and chemical corporation which is expanding into the high-tech computer industry. The company headquarters is in Livingston, NJ with plants in Point Comfort, TX, Delaware City, DE, and Baton Rouge, LA. Winston is an associate of Charlie Trie.

Don Fowler

National Chairman, Democratic National Committee

Truman Arnold

National Finance Chairman, DNC

Richard Sullivan

National Finance Director, DNC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: Hodges

Letter to BNash/BLindsey

- She's great
- R.B. would do good work in U.S. Atty's
- Any govt office

BC

cc Hodges
Letter to BNash/BLindsey
- She's great
R.B. would do good work in U.S. Atty's
any govt office
all m

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1995

Jay and R. B. Friedlander
14315 Longtree Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72212

Dear Jay and R.B.:

Norman Hodges sent me an invitation to the farewell party he's hosting for you, and Hillary and I just wanted to send our best wishes. We're sure you'll miss Arkansas, but we also know Florida holds great promise for you.

Please let us hear from you often.

Sincerely,

Bill

Please come see
me when I'm in
your neighborhood —

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1995

Norman Hodges
5123 Crestwood Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Dear Norman:

Thanks for inviting Hillary and me to the farewell party for Jay and R.B. Friedlander. Though it sounds like a wonderful opportunity for the Friedlanders, I know everyone will miss them.


I don't yet know what our schedule will hold for the weekend, but I appreciate your inviting us. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill

Dear Mr. President - 6/12/95

Since I read you might be in LR after your fundraiser June 23rd I thought I would send this invitation along. Jay has accepted the chair of the journalism dept at the U. of So. Florida in Tampa. R.B. is leaving her position at DHS/Youth Services & has been offered a 1/2 time slot in the Univ. Sen. Council's office until she takes the bar. Perhaps you could use an assoc. federal prosecutor in the Tampa area. I, of course, think you continue to do a wonderful job up there. Best regards,
(over) Norman



Honoring

Jay & R. B. Friedlander

Sunday June 25
Half past seven in the evening

At the home of
Norman Hodges

5123 Crestwood Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas

Casual attire
Regrets only: 664-6033



President & Mrs. Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000



Richard B. Russell

FOUNDATION, INC.

Office of the Chairman
SUITE 2200, MARQUIS TWO TOWER
285 PEACHTREE CENTER AVENUE, NE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-1234

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-21-95

~~Billery~~
we still consider
this seriously!
Thank - B.C.

MR. President -

This will be an historic event for the Senate and for Georgia. If possible we would love to have you participate

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Thanks,
Gordon GIFFIN!

Charles E. Campbell
Chairman
The Honorable Herman E. Talmadge
Chairman Emeritus
Norman L. Underwood
Vice-Chairman
William L. Norton, Jr.
Vice-Chairman
Charles L. Gowen
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William Gray Potter, Secretary

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Chancellor University System of Georgia
The Honorable Dean Rusk
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Norman L. Underwood

Richard B. Russell

FOUNDATION, INC.

Office of the Chairman
SUITE 2200, MARQUIS TWO TOWER
285 PEACHTREE CENTER AVENUE, NE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-1234
(404) 588-1100
(404) 420-7474 (FAX)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-21-95

June 19, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

As Chairman of the Richard B. Russell Foundation, Inc., it is my pleasure to invite you to participate in the dedication of the Richard B. Russell statue. The dedication will be held at 4:00 p.m. on January 24, 1996 in the rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building.

The Russell statue will be a seven foot statue of Italian Marble designed by the noted American sculptor, Frederick E. Hart. It will be placed in the rotunda area of the Russell Building.

Senator Sam Nunn has agreed to serve as Master of Ceremonies for the dedication. Senator Robert C. Byrd and Senator Robert Dole will speak on the topic "Richard B. Russell - a Senator's Senator". Georgia Governor Zell Miller will speak on the topic "Richard B. Russell - Georgia's Senator". We would be honored if you would speak on the topic "Richard B. Russell - A President's Senator". Enclosed is a tentative outline of the dedication program.

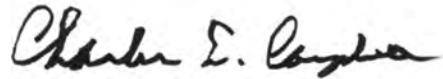
Senator Russell served 38 years in the United State Senate during which time he became the first person in the history of the Country to serve over half his life in the Senate. During this time, he was confidential advisor to six American Presidents, particularly in matters relating to national security. He was regarded as the foremost congressional authority on national defense and chaired the Senate Committee on Armed Services for over 15 years.

The President
June 19, 1995
Page 2

It would add a great deal to the occasion if you could participate. We hope you will be in a position to do so.

If you or your staff have any questions in regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Campbell

CEC:kr

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Sam Nunn
Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Honorable Robert Dole
Honorable Zell Miller

**TENTATIVE OUTLINE FOR DEDICATION
OF RUSSELL STATUE
RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
4:00 P.M.
JANUARY 24, 1996**

Master of Ceremonies - Senator Sam Nunn (Accepted)

- I. "Richard B. Russell - A President's Senator" - President Clinton (Invited).

- II. "Richard B. Russell - A Senator's Senator":
 - (1) Senator Robert Byrd (Accepted)
 - (2) Senator Robert Dole (Accepted)

- III. "Richard B. Russell - Georgia's Senator" - Governor Zell Miller (Accepted).

- IV. Recognition of Guests - Chairman, Russell Foundation.

- V. Unveiling of the Statue. One or more brothers or sisters of Senator Russell.

- VI. Benediction - Senate Chaplin.

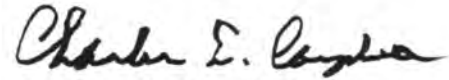
- VII. Reception - Senate Caucus Room (sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company).

The President
June 19, 1995
Page 2

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Sincerely,



Charles E. Campbell

CEC:kr
Enclosure

cc: Honorable Sam Nunn
Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Honorable Robert Dole
Honorable Zell Miller

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 205 10-3701

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

U.S.S.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.22.95

*Copy
I need to reply
to this - PK*

The President
The White House
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

J. JAMES EXON
NEBRASKA

528 SENATE HART BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

287 FEDERAL BUILDING
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1623 FARNAM STREET
OMAHA, NE 68102

275 FEDERAL BUILDING
NORTH PLATTE, NE 69101

2106 FIRST AVENUE
SCOTTSBLUFF, NE 69361

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION

BUDGET

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.22.95

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2702

June 20, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As original cosponsors of the 1992 nuclear testing legislation, we are extremely distressed that some officials in your Administration are advocating changes in United States policy that would sidetrack our efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons technology. At a time when the United States is poised to lead the world into an historic agreement on the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons testing, we believe any change in our nation's testing moratorium policy or weakening of our negotiation position in Geneva would undermine the Administration's expressed non-proliferation goal.

The future of our national security, as well as the stability of the world community, will depend in large part on whether the United States continues to display the leadership necessary to bring the Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty negotiations to a successful conclusion in the coming months. Notwithstanding recent decisions by France and China to test prior to a CTB agreement, the world community remains resolute in its belief that halting nuclear testing will significantly advance the cause of non-proliferation. This conviction is shared by a vast majority of Americans as well.

Flush from successfully securing the permanent extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the United States would be reneging on its commitment to the non-nuclear states of the world if it adopted a CTB negotiation position other than a permanent ban on all nuclear detonations, regardless of size. The effect of such a shift in United States policy would be to transform the CTB into a threshold test ban agreement which would do little good in preventing fledgling nuclear states from testing their unproven arsenals in the future.


The United States maintains the safest and most reliable nuclear weapons in the world. The scientific stewards of our arsenal have stated that our nation can maintain this high standard of excellence using means not requiring nuclear detonation. While the capability of our military forces is not in question, the future threat facing the United States is very much in doubt. A permanent halt to nuclear testing enhances our national security by addressing this future threat head-on.

The President
June 20, 1995
Page 2

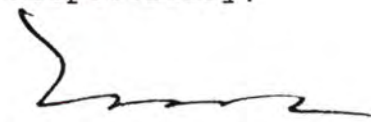
Your Administration has built an impressive legacy of success in promoting nuclear non-proliferation: implementation of START I; the Cooperative Threat Reduction program; the Korean peninsula agreement; the moratorium on U.S. nuclear testing; and permanent extension of the NPT. We recognize these accomplishments are representative of your personal commitment to the cause of non-proliferation. With this record of accomplishment in mind, we urge you to reaffirm our nation's position that a CTB treaty should be promptly negotiated and that the resulting agreement must be truly comprehensive.

We look forward to continuing to work with you on this important national security issue.

Respectfully,



Jim Exon
United States Senator



Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

Proposed cuts in Medicaid should be wake-up call for Jews

By Alan D. Solomont

For members of the Jewish community whose parents are aging and who are themselves growing older, the proposed reductions in Medicare and Medicaid spending proposed by House and Senate Republicans should be a wake-up call. They certainly were for the 2,400 delegates to the recent White House Conference on Aging. This was the fourth such conference in history and probably the last to be held in this century.

Convened by President Clinton, this historic event was a bipartisan effort to develop a national policy on aging citizens for the next century. But it was difficult for delegates to ignore what was taking place at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, where members of Congress were debating the largest Medicare and Medicaid spending reductions ever proposed. In a passionate speech to conference delegates, President Clinton made it clear that while he recognizes the need for reform, he will fight the Republicans' proposals, which will essentially destroy the system. And we in Boston's Jewish community, who have for so long nurtured the kinds of programs at risk, should be committed to fighting along with him.

Enactment of the Medicare and Medicaid programs in 1964 represented a commitment by our nation to increased economic security and access to health care for millions of older Americans. The two programs have fulfilled their promise—elders today are healthier and financially more secure than those of any previous generation. In addition, Medicare and Medicaid have made it possible for the children of the elderly to meet their own family obligations while seeing to it that mom and dad have their needs met.

In particular, many middle income families have come to depend on the Medicaid program to pay for long-term care. Contrary to popular perception, Medicaid does not just provide health coverage for poor women and children. Over 65 percent of Medicaid beneficiaries are the elderly and disabled people in nursing homes. In Massachusetts,

Medicaid pays for the care of three-quarters of all nursing home residents.

Elders and their families have turned to Medicaid because of the lack of other options. Medicare, the nation's health insurance program for the elderly, provides only 100 days of nursing home coverage. Most private insurance policies don't cover nursing home care at all. Medicaid has filled the void; today, 38 percent of Med-

icaid pays for the care of three-quarters of all nursing home residents. The quality of nursing home care in Massachusetts is high; the state has a history of providing adequate Medicaid payment to providers.

The extent of the proposed reductions are particularly unconscionable given the tremendous growth in our elderly population—the number of Americans 65 and older will double by the year 2000. The proposals should especially outrage our extended Jew-

These cuts will affect the very programs that Boston's Jewish community has worked so hard to nurture.

ish community, which so observes the commandment to "honor thy mother and thy father." By limiting the annual growth of Medicare and Medicaid spending to five percent or less, we cannot hope to provide for the needs of this growing segment of our population.

Makes no mistake about it: This is not a fight over reducing the growth of Medicare and Medicaid spending. It is about massive cuts in services to the elderly. These cuts will affect the very programs that Boston's Jewish community has worked so hard to nurture, from our hospitals to our home-care agencies.

And it affects not just the elderly, but all of us who have parents and grandparents who may be in need of these services in the not-too-distant future.

Alan D. Solomont was appointed by President Clinton as a delegate to the White House Conference on Aging. He is the president and CEO of the ADS group in Andover, including the Recuperative Center in Jamaica Plain, Coolidge House in Brookline and the newly opened Heritage at Cleveland Circle. He is also past president of the Massachusetts Extended Care Federation, a trade group representing more than 450 nursing home, assisted living facilities and retirement communities in the state.

Finally, states would undoubtedly out provider rates. While the public may not care what facilities are paid, there is a clear connection between adequacy of payment and quality of care. It is no

*G. Spending / 10/2/95
Solomont now worried
w/ culture too much need
to see how to help out — BC*



Crossword	9D
Editorial/Opinion	10-11A
Lotteries	8D
Marketplace Today	8-9D
State-by-state	8A
Stocks	5-6,8,10-11B

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6-22-95

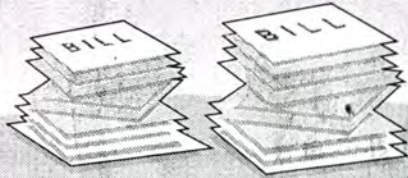
USA SNAPSHOTS®

A look at statistics that shape the nation

Worried about getting by

Too little income to pay bills worries 55% of households "always" or "sometimes." How they make ends meet:

Cut entertainment/travel	76.8%
Delay major purchases	68.8%
Cut basics (food, clothes, etc.)	38.9%
Have others in household work	33.9%
Rely more on family/friends	33.6%



Source: Marist Institute for Public Opinion

By Anne R. Carey and Bob Laird, USA TODAY

Only 10 days remaining in the countdown f

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-22-95

Laura Tyson

Ryan

Boe



6-21-95

Kathleen A. McGinty
Chair

June 16, 1995

95 JUN 16 P 6 : 08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN MCGINTY
CC: LEON PANETTA
RE: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

McGinty M. J. Fisher

*Good report
See my
various
notes*

*6/17
Sen Hatfield
for his clearance
only 6/16/95
C. W. J.*

NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN

Secretary Glickman spent Thursday in Salem and Springfield, Oregon with Governor Kitzhaber. The Secretary and Governor announced two infrastructure improvement grants to the timber impacted community of Lebanon. Later that afternoon they toured Dick Baldwin's mill (a potential invitee to the Economic Conference) which uses small logs, rather than old-growth timber. At that event, the Secretary announced that we have moved 300 mmbf of timber under the Forest Plan since the injunction was lifted and we released 255 mmbf more that was caught up in red tape and lawsuits. Governor Kitzhaber made remarks about how pleased he was that the Administration is moving forward and that now Oregonians can start the healing process. Overall, the feeling is that the trip was very successful and that both the Secretary and Kitzhaber were on point with their message.

SUPERFUND REAUTHORIZATION

I met Thursday with Senator Lautenberg, who urged you to stand firm in support of the Superfund program. The Senator asked us to help ensure that Administration officials speak with one voice, and stem leaks suggesting our position is soft, so that we can rebuild the broad, bipartisan coalition of support we achieved last year. Meanwhile, hearings on Superfund continued in the House, with CEQ providing assistance to members who are supporting the Administration's position. In the House Commerce Committee, ranking member Dingell (D-Mich.) has effectively discredited a number of critics of the Superfund program, and blunted attacks on EPA's management. Democratic members are coalescing in support of the Administration's position, and companies advocating extreme proposals are being embarrassed on the record. This may hasten a move to the centrist approach you sought last year, and away from extreme proposals like elimination of retroactive liability, which the Congressional Budget Office has said would cost billions of dollars for the federal government alone (\$1.1-\$1.6 billion per year, depending on the assumptions, plus an additional \$9.9 to \$13.3 billion if we pay back amounts already expended by parties in the states).

Separately, CEQ has been convening discussions of interested agencies on further administrative reforms to Superfund and on legislative issues concerning the Natural Resource Damage (NRD) provisions of the statute. This past week, state organizations, Indian tribes, and environmental groups came in and met with representatives of CEQ, OMB, and other affected agencies and White House components to discuss NRD.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

We expect the Supreme Court to announce its decision shortly, probably in the coming week, in the Sweet Home case. The case deals with the level of habitat protection afforded under the Endangered Species Act. Should the government lose the case on the merits, we would lose our ability to require protection of habitat for endangered and threatened species on private lands. However, Justice believes this possibility is unlikely.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service announced that it will not list the bull trout as threatened or endangered under ESA. However, federal agencies are working cooperatively with states to develop strategies to increase bull trout populations throughout the West.

COUNTERPART REGULATIONS

The Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service, have finalized a MOU to streamline the Endangered Species Act by promoting early coordination which will avoid shutdowns of certain actions such as logging and grazing throughout the ESA process. The regulations also provide predictability by requiring the agencies to agree on how and when they will conduct the ESA process.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE CLOSING

CEQ chaired an interagency meeting on Friday to discuss the recent litigation over the closing of a segment of Pennsylvania Avenue and surrounding streets. The meeting served as a kickoff to addressing current and future agency actions associated with the temporary and permanent design plans for the two-block area between 15th and 17th streets, whether those actions interrelate with the Department of Interior's Comprehensive Design Plan for the White House, and how these actions may be addressed in an environmental impact statement.

DRILLING ON THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

On Tuesday, the House Interior appropriations subcommittee will vote to lift the moratorium on drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf. This is very unpopular, particularly in California (even Wilson and GOP state assembly members are opposed to it). We are working with the political, communications and Chief of Staff's offices to prepare a statement for you. It will be short and strong. The basic message is that even if they lift the moratorium, we have no intention of signing new leases on our watch.

*Males
Sun you know
a copy of
Sen. Moynikhan's
letter to us
on this
I send copies
to Redburn
Bullitt*

*Ratie: 6/22
Copy of Sen. Moynikhan's ltr
that the POTUS is referring
to is ATTACHED for you.*

*Sharon
Podesta's of.*



WARD VALLEY WASTE SITE

The Department of the Interior has contacted Governor Wilson's office seeking to begin negotiations with the state over transfer of the Ward Valley nuclear waste site. Interior has been directed to seek five major items in the negotiations: a cap on the total amount of waste disposed at the site, a cap on the amount of plutonium disposed in the site, tritium testing as recommended by the National Academy of Science, long term monitoring as recommended by the National Academy of Science, and appropriate enforcement mechanisms.

TAKINGS

When you signed a recent letter to Congressman Tauzin regarding takings, you also asked for additional information on the effect of different loss-in-value thresholds in the various congressional "takings" bills.

Takings legislation introduced in Congress (either as bills or amendments) have different "triggers" for compensation, ranging from "any loss" to 50 percent. The House-passed bill has a 20 percent threshold. The main Senate bill has a 33 percent threshold. These bills would require compensation whenever government actions decrease the value of "the affected portion" of private property by the specified percentage in the bill.

As a practical matter, the percentage thresholds are almost irrelevant. None of the policy concerns that make compensation bills objectionable (e.g., cost, fairness, impacts on programs, litigation potential, bureaucracy) are eased in any significant way by raising (or lowering) the percentage threshold.

This is because the bills focus on diminution in value of any portion of a piece of property. Under the House-passed bill, compensation would be owed for a wetland regulation diminishing by 20 percent the value of one acre of a 1000-acre ranch. Compensation would be owed even if the adverse impact on the one acre actually increased or had no effect on the overall value of the ranch. The same principle would apply to regulations affecting one machine of a hundred on a factory floor, one batch of medicine from a diverse product line, one airline route choice out of 20 possible routes, and so on.

This approach represents a radical departure from Constitutional jurisprudence, under which claims for just compensation for regulatory takings are analyzed by focusing on the effect of the government action on the parcel as a whole (and other factors such as the property owner's reasonable expectations, the public purpose served by the regulation, and the type of property use being regulated).

Measured in terms of taxpayer costs, impacts on agency programs, litigation potential, or administrative complexity, there is almost no difference. You wrote a note on the cover memo accompanying r note accompanying your response to Congressman Tauzin's letter on takings.

*Thank you
Lundquist
WV*

TRAVEL

Last week I travelled to Southern California and Boston. In San Diego county I participated in a press conference and signing ceremony to recognize one of the first multi-species Habitat Conservation Plans in Southern California. California's Natural Communities Conservation Planning Program was a cooperative effort between developers, local, state and federal government to preserve large pieces of land for endangered species while still allowing for development. This HCP is a model that demonstrates that the Endangered Species Act can be used sensibly.

In addition, I travelled to Los Angeles to meet with labor leaders, citizens concerned with Ward Valley, addressed the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Board, met with environmental studies students at UCLA and participated in Heal the Bay's 10th Anniversary Benefit. I also travelled to Boston, MA to give the keynote address to the Environmental Business Council of New England's annual dinner.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
New York

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

05 MAY 23 P 7: 29

May 23, 1995

Dear Mr. President,

You have likely heard the tale of President Kennedy riding up Pennsylvania Avenue in his Inaugural parade. On his left was Andrew Mellon's Federal Triangle, unfinished from the great depression. On his right, rows of near-to-derelict two and three-story buildings. Later that afternoon he mentioned this to Arthur Goldberg, who in turn set me to work. On May 23, 1962, the President approved a report calling for, among other things, "The Redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue."

The essential idea was that the L'Enfant plan was a sketch of the Constitution, showing both the separation of powers and the unity of the government. It was essential to keep the area vital. A design committee was set up. The last instruction President Kennedy gave before leaving for Dallas was to arrange on his return a meeting with the Congressional leaders to show the plan. One of two requests Mrs. Kennedy made of President Johnson, on leaving the White House, was that he continue that work. It has gone forward ever since, with, curiously, each successive President involved with some specific project.

May I suggest that you might finish the enterprise in triumph with the design of the park now to be located on the north side of the White House. You will be interested to know that the L'Enfant plan shows Pennsylvania Avenue going from the "Congress house" to the "President's house" and continuing beyond, but not around. To the contrary, on the north side there is a park extending to K Street. This is essentially the plan of the King map of 1818, with the park foreshortened to H Street.

The task now is to settle on a design. Here, I dare to say, you are in luck. For the past several years Roger Kennedy, as Director of the National Park Service, has headed a commission of a dozen Federal agencies, including the Secret Service, on the general subject of the President's Park. This is to say the area from Lafayette Square down to the Mall. They address the subject of the President's security, the general needs of the government, access of visitors, and the like.

Kennedy is just the man Jefferson would have picked for the job now before you. A man of Enlightenment tastes, he has been a lawyer, a scholar, a writer, and a public servant of the first rank, but his avocation has always been architectural history. He has written brilliantly on the design and setting of American neoclassical buildings such as the White House. I would urge that Secretary Rubin get in touch with him. (For most of our history, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was responsible for these matters. Hence, Mellon's Federal Triangle.) It is a rare opportunity. If I can be of assistance up here, please let me know. It has been something of a life's work!

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

cc: The Honorable Robert E. Rubin



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 103^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol 140

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1994

No. 91

Senate

THE DEATH OF JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Jacqueline Onassis touched the lives of millions through her remarkable conduct as First Lady, her courage during a shattering national tragedy, and her ability to then raise two beloved children and succeed brilliantly in a career in publishing.

Yet there is even more to be added to the Senate's account of her achievements—her many contributions to the life of America's two greatest cities—New York and Washington, DC. Characteristically, she never sought recognition for these efforts, but they were significant ones and ought to be recorded for history.

In New York City, which was her home and which she loved, Mrs. Onassis was for the last two decades a member of the Municipal Art Society, the 102-year-old organization dedicated to historic preservation and the furtherance of civic art in New York.

As Senator Kennedy observed in his eulogy, she was much involved in the society's efforts to preserve Grand Central Terminal. Senators may recall the news photographs of her outside Grand Central with the architect Philip Johnson and others in 1975. She led the fight to stop an awful proposal to erect a 53-story office tower atop the magnificent 1913 Beaux Arts Terminal, and ultimately prevailed when in 1978 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the New York City

landmarks law that protected the station.

She also applied her considerable energies and talents to the revitalization of Times Square; to efforts to revive Manhattan's West Side riverfront; to the preservation of St. Bartholomew's Church, and to the protracted fight against a plan to build a skyscraper at Columbus Circle that would have cast a giant shadow over Central Park.

Her influence on the city of New York was profound, yet her legacy in the area of civic improvement is perhaps even greater here in the Nation's Capital.

During his inaugural parade in 1961, President Kennedy looked at the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, then lined with an assortment of structures in varying states of dilapidation and the unfinished Federal Triangle on the south side, and decided that something had to be done with it. He gave this task to Arthur Goldberg, then Secretary of Labor, who in turn assigned it to me, then Secretary Goldberg's assistant. This led to the creation of the President's Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue—later the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation—which produced the plan for developing the 1.1-mile stretch of the avenue between the White House and the Capital.

One of the last instructions President Kennedy gave before departing for Dallas was that a coffee hour be arranged for the congressional leadership in order to display the model of the Pennsylvania Avenue plan and seek their support. Bill Walton, Charles Horsky, and I were at lunch discussing this on November 22, 1963 when the White House operator called with the news that the President had been shot. We made our way to the White House; the final word came. We left with this task undone. Or would have had it not been for the intervention of Mrs. Kennedy.

Soon after President Kennedy's funeral, she met with President Johnson in the Oval Office. Their conversation was later recounted by Mrs. Kennedy in an interview she gave on January 11, 1974 to Prof. Joe B. Franz of the University of Texas at Austin. Professor Franz conducted the interview in Manhattan for an oral history of the Johnson administration. Here is an excerpt from the transcript of Mrs. Kennedy's remarks:

I remember going over to the Oval Office to ask him for two things. They were two things I thought that I would like to ask him as a favor. One was to name the space center in Florida "Cape Kennedy." And there were plans for the renovation of Washington and there was this commission, and I thought it might come to an end. I asked President Johnson if he'd be nice enough to receive the commission and sort of give approval to the work they were doing, and he did. It was one of the first things he did.

Jacqueline Kennedy asked for Pennsylvania Avenue, for the continuation of the President's Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue. And coming from Mrs. Kennedy, this request understandably made a claim on President Johnson and on his administration. As it did on me. The enterprise soon acquired official sanction, having been wholly informal under

JFK. And it moved forward. By the time President Nixon left office, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation had been established by act of Congress. Today, with construction of the Federal Triangle building at 14th Street well underway, a third of a century's work is nearly complete--and Jackie made it all possible.

A few years back, as the last major features of the redevelopment fell in place, I received from her perhaps the most precious letter I will ever receive from anyone. "Twenty five years," she wrote, "is a long time not to give up on something." Then this:

I will be forever grateful dear Pat, for your message to me along the way, for the spirit you brought to something Jack cared about so deeply, and for this happy ending.

The poet Yeats said of a man that he was blessed and had the power to bless. Those few lines of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis suggested how very blessed she was in spite of all that came to her as she traveled, in Maurice Tempelsman's words, to Ithaca.

On the morning of May 23, Liz and I attended her funeral at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola on East 84th Street in Manhattan, the same church where she was baptized as a child. We knew and loved Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis all these many years, and never more than of late when she so wondrously, luminously contributed to any enterprise that might add grace and beauty to the city of New York. She adorned New York as she had adorned Washington before, much as she embellished our age.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

06/22/95

BILLY WEBSTER:

For your appropriate handling.

Thanks.

Todd Stern

CC: NSC



UNIVERSITY of
ULSTER
at JORDANSTOWN

21 June 1995

Newtownabbey

Co. Antrim

BT37 0QB

Northern Ireland

Telephone: Belfast (0232) 365131

95 JUN 21 P5:19

Tel: 011 44 1232 368132

Fax communication

**Ms Betty Curry
Office of the President
The White House
Washington DC 20500**

Dear Ms. Curry:

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ulster wishes to write formally to President Clinton to extend an invitation for the President to accept an honorary degree when he visits Northern Ireland in the near future.

Professor Smith is anxious that the letter should reach the President's office, and to that end I am writing to ask you to whom the letter should be sent in the first instance.

I understand that you are not available this morning, but will try to call you later today and hope that you might be able to give me some direction in this matter. I would be very grateful indeed. I have also listed my direct line at the top of this letter, should you kindly find a moment to call me with the information.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely

**John McCaffrey
Director of Development**

- original to Webster
- cc to Lake / WSC
- yes per TOPP 6/21
(original is a FAX)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
JUNE 14, 1995

Handwritten: 3/14/95
1/13/95

Handwritten: ORIGINAL
TO LAKE'S
ofc
6/23

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Senator Leahy's Memorandum on Landmines

Following up on your request returning from New Hampshire Sunday, Senator Leahy has sent you a memorandum concerning legislation he plans to introduce that, within three years, would impose a one-year ban on the use of antipersonnel mines, except in clearly marked minefields along international borders. Your call for the eventual elimination of these mines remains a long range U.S. goal, but not one we can achieve in the near term. I do not, therefore, recommend that you support the legislation.

Arguments Against Leahy Bill:

-- Antipersonnel mines remain integral to the execution of our maneuver warfare doctrine. We can move toward a phasing out of antipersonnel mines as we develop viable alternatives, but there are no such alternatives at this time.

-- Senator Leahy is leaping well ahead of your initiative for a mine control regime, which we (and key Allies) view as an important first step, and not an end in itself, in our efforts to address the global landmine problem. At the heart of your initiative is a requirement for nations to transition away from long-lived landmines to mines that self-destruct and/or self-deactivate. These mines are no longer active after a period of weeks or months and therefore do not pose the hazard to civilians of the sort created by the more than 85 million long-lived landmines now emplaced around the world.

-- The control regime also addresses the core of this problem through measures to deny all antipersonnel mine exports to irresponsible users.

-- Your landmine control initiative has been under active discussion in the international community for the last several months. A meeting of potential founding members will be held in two weeks time. The Administration should be given the chance to make this work before more far-reaching steps are undertaken.

Attachment

Tab A Senator Leahy's Memorandum

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

PATRICK J. LEAHY
VERMONT



UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

6/12/95

95 JUN 12 P5:13

Dear Mr. President

You are the first
President to talk about
the scourge of landmine.
You can provide the
world leadership to stop
their spread.

Thanks for taking time
to talk with me on the plane
last night about this and
I've enclosed the memo I
promised.

Sing Fat

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
FROM: SENATOR PATRICK LEAHY
DATE: JUNE 12, 1995
RE: LANDMINES

As we discussed on Airforce One last night, this is the memorandum I said I would provide you on landmines. I appreciate your personal interest in this and the chance to discuss it further with you, because I believe there is an historic opportunity here for you to end one of the world's most insidious scourges.

There are 80 - 110 million unexploded landmines in the fields, forests, roads and towns of 64 countries. These tiny, indiscriminate weapons, often no larger than a hockey puck and costing just \$3 - \$5, maim or kill an estimated 500 people each week - 26,000 each year - mostly innocent civilians. Tens of millions of new mines are being manufactured each year, and over 2 million mines were laid in the past two years in the former Yugoslavia alone.

It will cost tens of billions of dollars, and many decades, to locate, remove and destroy the mines. Although Congress has provided funds to develop improved demining technology, the results so far have been disappointing. The state of the art is still a hand-held metal detector and a person crawling on the ground with a hand-held probe. It is an immensely costly, dangerous and time-consuming job. Kuwait has spent close to \$800 million to get rid of a portion of the landmines from the Gulf War, and at least 83 trained deminers have died in the process. As I mentioned last night, the 9 million mines in Cambodia, as in many other countries, are being removed an arm, a leg and a life at a time.

Three years ago, almost no one was paying attention to this global crisis. Then the Congress passed my amendment for a moratorium on US exports of antipersonnel mines. Although the US was not a major exporter, the purpose of the amendment was to spark global cooperation to solve this problem. Since then, 18 countries, including some major exporters, have halted their exports.

Your speech at the UN General Assembly last September, when you declared a US goal of the "eventual elimination of antipersonnel landmines," was a tremendous milestone and an incentive for other countries. The UN then adopted a US resolution calling for further efforts towards the goal. In March, Belgium became the seventh country to support a total ban on antipersonnel mines, by banning their production, export and use.

There is widespread agreement that antipersonnel mines should be banned because like chemical and biological weapons they cannot distinguish between civilians and combatants, they are routinely used as weapons of terror against civilian populations, they endanger UN peacekeeping troops and humanitarian relief workers, and they cause immense, long-term human and economic damage. Pope John Paul II, UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, former President Jimmy Carter, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and former UNICEF head Jim Grant are among those who have called for a ban.

Because antipersonnel landmines are so small, so cheap, so easy to conceal and transport, and so effective, that the only way to stop their use is by making their use a war crime and banning them altogether.

While the US is not the problem, the export moratorium (like the nuclear testing moratorium) showed that we are key to building international support for the solution. As I mentioned last night, I plan to introduce new legislation which would impose a one-year moratorium on the use of antipersonnel mines except along international borders. It would halt, for the period of the moratorium, the random sowing of mines that has caused so many civilian casualties.

By delaying the start of the moratorium for three years, it gives the Army time to prepare for it, and others time to build support for similar action by other countries. It is a modest step that does not affect our production or stockpiles of mines, nor does it cover antitank or Claymore mines.

Despite the support of Secretary Christopher and Ambassador Albright for bold efforts against landmines, current Administration policy, developed by the Army, opposes this approach. Although your goal, which I share, is to rid the world of these weapons, your Administration seeks to promote the export and use of mines that are designed to "self-destruct" after a period of time. Not only does this undercut our goal of eliminating all antipersonnel mines, it is unworkable. Self-destruct mines cannot distinguish between civilians and combatants any better than other mines. They are often scattered by air by the thousands over wide areas, and it is impossible to map their location. Countries where the cheap, long-life mines have become a weapon of choice have no incentive to pay more for mines that deactivate after a period of months.

While I recognize that, like any weapon, antipersonnel mines have some military use, we need to measure that against the threat they pose to our own troops and the immense, long-term damage they cause to the countries where they are used. The Administration's strategy will ensure that landmines of all types are used and civilians are killed and maimed by the tens of thousands for years to come.

Mr. President, I greatly appreciate the leadership you have already shown on this issue. You are the first President to call for the elimination of antipersonnel landmines. Without your involvement we would never have achieved as much as we have, and that is why I believe your personal intervention is needed now. With momentum growing around the world to ban antipersonnel landmines, my legislation aims to move us unambiguously towards that goal. Your support for this legislation would be a decisive, courageous step of historic proportions, towards ridding the world of what has been aptly called a "weapon of mass destruction in slow motion."

World Lawmakers Take Aim at Antipersonnel Mines

U.S. Military Officials See Problem With Lack Of Viable Alternatives

By JASON GLASHOW
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Top U.S. lawmakers this week plan to introduce legislation aimed at forging an international agreement to dramatically restrict the use of antipersonnel land mines, congressional sources said.

The legislation, to be introduced by Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., and Rep. Lane Evans, D-Ill., attempts to minimize danger to civilians by making it illegal for military forces to disperse mines across a battlefield. Under the measure, mines would only be used in clearly marked fields along international borders.

U.S. President Bill Clinton's pledge to stop using antipersonnel mines, made in a statement before the U.N. General Assembly in September, contradicts the State Department and Army policy of building smart mines and devices that self-destruct. Congressional sources said that without firm U.S. leadership, other countries will continue to use mines at will.

"The [White House] is distinguishing between good mines and bad mines, and that is a failure in the [president's] goal," an aide to Leahy said June 2. "Our purpose is to try, by way of example, to put the United States in a leadership position. We don't see another way to get action."

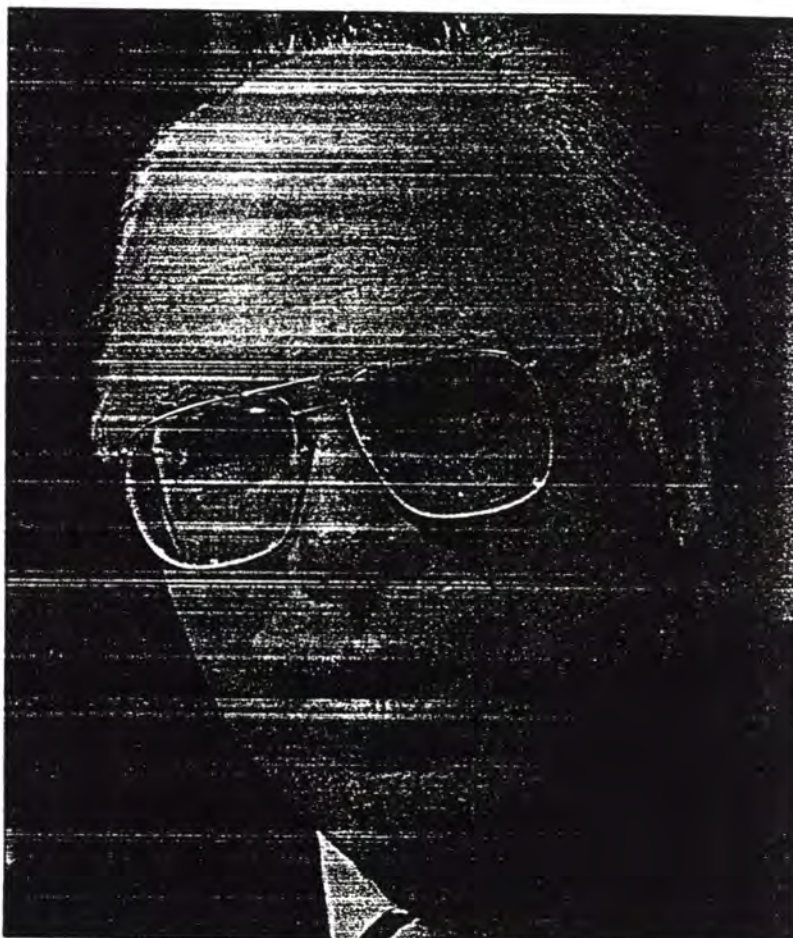
Continued use of antipersonnel mines, regardless of whether they self-destruct, does little to show the international community that the United States is opposed to their use, and will do little to prevent the use and procurement of cheap, hazardous systems, the aide argued.

"We see absolutely no work done by American military personnel to study the alternatives, and we have seen absolutely no work done by diplomatic personnel to set up a regime that could meet the president's eventual goals," Caleb Rossiter, director of the Washington-based Project on Demilitarization and Democracy, an arms control group, said in a June 1 interview.

Rossiter's organization submitted a report June 1 to Lynn Davis, undersecretary of state for arms control and international security affairs, pressing the U.S. government to eliminate within three years its use of antipersonnel mines. The organization also called on the Army to search for alternatives.

According to Rossiter, alternatives might include changes in doctrine, weapons and tactics to skirt the need for using landmines.

The report, "Making the World Unsafe for Landmines: A Timetable for Developing Mili-



Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., (above), plans to introduce legislation with Rep. Lane

Evans, D-Ill., that would put the United States in a leadership role in the push to ban antipersonnel mines.

tary Alternatives and Implementing a World-wide Ban on the Smallest Weapons of Mass Destruction," also recommends that the United States enter into a multilateral agreement that would bar weapon sales to nations that export mines.

"Eventual elimination will take place as viable alternatives are found," said an Army mine expert in a June 6 interview. "Our goal is to have the safest systems and to prevent any post-conflict problems."

The problem, according to the service official, is the lack of a replacement for antipersonnel mines.

"If there were a viable alternative, we

would be the first to sign up for it," the Army source said.

John Holum, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, agrees that antipersonnel mines are a major proliferation threat and that the estimated 100 million land mines scattered around the world create havoc for the economies of war-torn nations.

Holum said at a June 6 press conference at the National Press Club here that while his organization supports development of cheap replacements and more humane systems, he still supports the administration policy permitting the use of antipersonnel mines as security devices in warfare.

European Union Calls for Global Ban on Use, Sale

By BROOKS TIGNER
Defense News Staff Writer

BRUSSELS — The European Parliament's General Assembly expected to approve by August a report calling for a complete ban on the sale and use of antipersonnel mines and blinding laser weapons, said a Parliament member who authored the report.

The report was overwhelmingly approved by the European Parliament's Committee on Security, Defense and Foreign Policy May 23.

Jan Willem Bertens, a Dutch member and author of the report, said after the committee's vote that the European Union was "obliged to exert maximum political pressure to carry forward the ban to global effect."

Bertens and his European colleagues hope a global ban will be adopted during an international review conference in Vienna Sept. 25 to Oct. 13.

The conference aims to tighten Protocol II of the 1980 U.N. Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which limits the use of antipersonnel mines.

In view of the thousands of civilian deaths and injuries caused by the indiscriminate scattering of mines, many Parliament members agree that the convention provisions are inadequate.

They already are pushing their own national governments to tighten a new rule just approved by the 15 European Union countries.

The new policy, agreed upon May 16 by the union's Council of Ministers, bans the export of antipersonnel mines from union territory. The Parliament, however, wants the ban extended to the production and storage of the devices, as called for in the report.

Spain, Britain and Finland oppose this move, and Finland reserves the right of self-defense to deploy mines.

So far, Belgium is the only union member to ban the mines.

COMMENTARY

Bury Mine Violence

While international support is growing for a comprehensive ban on the sale and manufacture of antipersonnel mines, Western leaders must speak with one voice in demanding stronger curbs on these weapons that kill about 70 people each day.

Following the U.S. lead, 18 countries have declared moratoriums on the export of antipersonnel land mines and a U.N. conference beginning in September in Vienna will examine how and where antipersonnel land mines may be used.

Despite these and other promising signs, a worldwide ban on these mines that kill or maim 26,000 people each year remains an unlikely outcome of the U.N. meeting.

Even the European Parliament, which is hoping to influence the U.N. decision by soon adopting its own resolution calling for an antipersonnel mine ban, may have trouble achieving consensus.

While Belgium, for instance, banned all production, sale and export of antipersonnel mines last month, officials from other countries, such as Finland, insist that antipersonnel mines are a vital asset in national defense.

Because of these widely divergent views, a strong European Parliament resolution renouncing antipersonnel mines may be an elusive goal.

Even the United States, which had been a leader in the drive to rid the world of antipersonnel land mines, is falling off the pace. Despite a landmark speech by U.S. President Bill Clinton to the U.N. General Assembly in September in which he stressed the elimination of antipersonnel land mines, the government would allow

the sale of certain high-tech antipersonnel land mines if the congressionally imposed export ban that ends in 1996 is not extended.

The U.S. military wants to keep high-tech antipersonnel mines that are self-deactivating. And a multilateral mine control regime being touted by U.S. officials concentrates on eliminating long-lived antipersonnel mines that do not self-destruct or self-deactivate.

While the newer high-tech mines offer great improvements over many of their predecessors, they nonetheless are dangerous weapons that should be included in a global ban.

Antitank mines, however, are vital weapons in the modern battlefield and do not cause the civilian casualties that antipersonnel mines do.

As Sen. Patrick Leahy and Rep. Lane Evans said in a letter to Mr. Clinton after his September speech, "... land mines undoubtedly have some military use, that must be weighed against their advantage as a force multiplier for potential enemies in countries like Somalia or Iraq, where our troops increasingly are being sent."

But soldiers are not the most frequent victims of these mines. Civilians, often children, are.

More mines are being scattered each day in places like Chechnya and the former Yugoslavia. The global landscape already is littered with 85 million to 100 million unexploded antipersonnel mines.

Western leaders must act now to ensure more of these mines are not sown and that programs are put in place to verify compliance to the ban.

NATIONAL
ENDOWMENT
FOR THE
ARTS

The Federal agency
that supports the
visual, literary and
performing arts to
benefit all Americans

Arts in Education

Challenge &
Advancement

Dance

Design Arts

Expansion Arts

Folk &
Traditional Arts

International

Literature

Local Arts Agencies

Media Arts

Museum

Music

Opera/Musical
Theater

Presenting &
Commissioning

State & Regional

Theater

Visual Arts

The Nancy Hanks Center
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20506
202/682-5400

Leon

#114724

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6.21.95

May 17, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

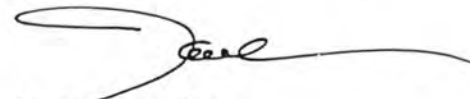
We're emboldened here at the NEA by your decision to veto the 16 billion dollar rescission package. The NEA and NEH are each targeted at 5 million. This represents an enormous hit at the unobligated funds remaining in '95 and unfairly singles out certain grantees that just happen to come up for approval before our August Council meeting. (It would devastate our Visual Arts program for example).

It was wonderful of you to give us the 5 million dollar increase in our '96 budget. The arts community understood it as a great vote of confidence and support.

The arts endowment has received cuts amounting to 8% over the past 3 years and our purchasing power has eroded by 49% since 1979. Your gesture to hold the line now would be an immense energizer to the 1.3 million Americans who make their living as artists.

We applaud all you are doing and the vigorous response you have been making to the Republican agenda and to the tragedy in Oklahoma.

With warm regards, and thanks,



Jane Alexander
Chairman

JA/lw



Orano
Saw
B

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

Miller
Romer
Arlo
...

JUN 2 1995

95 JUN 2 P 6:54

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-22-95

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As you deliberate action to reduce the deficit, I want you to have a clear understanding of the consequences of significant reductions in Medicare and Medicaid spending.

Before I begin, I want to reiterate my concern about offering any specific Medicare and Medicaid proposals before the Republicans release their detailed proposals. **Our strategy of coaxing out the significant pain that the Republicans' budget cuts would impose is working well.** Reversing that strategy at this stage and identifying specific cuts (albeit smaller cuts) that we would accept gives them political cover for their proposals and potentially lays much of the responsibility for their effects at our door step.

That said, I am discussing a package with OMB based on budget numbers that we have been given. **The package will reflect clear, understandable bottom lines that will distinguish us from Republicans.**

MEDICARE

Let me start with some basic facts that demonstrate that **Medicare is not an out of control program.**

First, contrary to popular opinion, Medicare cost growth per beneficiary has not been and will not be out of line with growth in the private sector. Further, Medicare benefits are significantly less generous than benefits in most private insurance.

Second, substantial savings can only come from two major sources: (1) Reductions in hospital payments; and (2) Increases in beneficiary premiums and cost-sharing. The potential for savings from physician payments is limited primarily because such payments account for less than one-fourth of all Medicare outlays and because Medicare already pays physicians substantially less than private rates. Managed care can produce savings only if a substantial number of beneficiaries can be encouraged to enroll in more efficient plans. However, experience in the private sector (and CBO scoring) indicates that the only way to substantially increase Medicare managed care enrollment is to mandate enrollment or to increase the costs to beneficiaries who want to remain in the Medicare fee-for-service.

Since major savings come only from these two sources, **I believe that any budget reduction strategy should avoid beneficiary cuts.** We can come close to the OMB budgetary targets without increasing payments by beneficiaries, with the exception of greater premium

contributions for the high income elderly (\$80,000 and above). Medicare beneficiaries, more than half of whom have incomes below \$15,000, currently spend over 20% of their income on health care. Our budget already modestly increases their premiums. Further increases would impose real burdens on people of modest means and are in reality a reduction in Social Security benefits--our primary attack on Republican proposals. To the extent that we can avoid new beneficiary cuts, we can distinguish ourselves from the Republicans and argue that we are the party that cares about the elderly. Unfortunately, to achieve the savings target, it appears that beneficiaries will have to bear some additional costs through an income-related premium. Including such premiums in the package will tend to diminish our ability to distinguish ourselves from the Republicans.

Savings that come from hospitals and other Part A providers will extend the life of the Medicare Part A Trust Fund. Savings consistent with the OMB target will delay exhaustion of the Trust Fund until 2007--within two or three years of the date much larger Republican cuts would achieve. In reality, none of the savings proposals under consideration solve the systemic Trust Fund problem, which results from the aging of the population. Effective solutions will require the longer term, bipartisan effort that I have recommended as part of the health care reform package.

Although for policy and political reasons the beneficiary cuts should be minimized, it is important to remember that the resulting cuts to hospitals will indeed cause serious pain. Overall, hospitals would experience almost a 15 percent reduction in Medicare payment per case in 2002. Some hospitals will likely absorb these cuts by becoming more efficient (although greater efficiency will cost jobs). Some will shift costs to private payers. But some hospitals -- especially large, inner city and rural safety-net hospitals -- will be unable to avoid reductions in service, quality and access to care, especially for the millions who continue to lack health insurance. West River Regional Medical Center, for instance, is the only provider of services in rural Hettinger, North Dakota. Since more than half of its patients are Medicare beneficiaries and it barely breaks even now, this rural hospital, and many like it, will be hit hard by these proposals.

You and I share a deep concern for the continued viability of our academic health centers. **Teaching hospitals, affected by a number of the proposed cuts, will experience very large payment reductions--about 19 percent in 2002.** These cuts will significantly hamper their ability to serve as centers for quality education and research, as well as endanger the safety-net role that some of these hospitals play in our inner cities. For example, these proposals would reduce revenues for Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx, the nation's largest Medicare provider, by close to \$100,000,000 in 2002 alone -- over and above any reductions in Medicaid payments. Other academic centers in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston would experience losses in the range of 8 to 9 percent of their revenue in 2002, with larger reductions in subsequent years. It will do us no good to increase NIH and CDC funding (to address emerging infections) if there are no researchers or labs to use the grants.

MEDICAID

When it comes to Medicaid, substantial cuts are even more dangerous. Medicaid has always been acknowledged as an under-funded system, and any suggestions that we can take large reductions without destroying the program's ability to carry out its mission are just wrong. **Medicaid expenditures per capita are currently growing well below private per capita rates.** And, at a time when private sector health coverage is declining, Medicaid has been picking up the slack. These factors combine to make it difficult to make deep cuts in Medicaid without jeopardizing our fundamental commitment to coverage.

We can only achieve the savings target put forward by OMB while limiting the risk to coverage by a combination of reductions in disproportionate share (DSH) payments to hospitals and caps on federal payments per beneficiary. **If we must have caps on federal expenditures, per capita caps are preferable to aggregate caps or block grants that the Republicans have proposed.** Per capita caps, unlike aggregate caps, encourage states to retain coverage. Caps set at roughly the rate of growth in medical inflation can most likely sustain coverage, if we simultaneously give states more flexibility to negotiate provider payment rates, implement managed care, and pursue other program efficiencies. **To make caps any tighter, however, will force states to reduce coverage.**

Even this level of cuts will cause problems for a large number of states (see attached list). DSH cuts are highly concentrated in specific states. Additionally, the proposed caps are tighter than caps on federal payment growth in most states that have received or applied for Medicaid waivers. **Unless special exceptions are made for these states (a policy that would force greater cuts on other states), most if not all of the waiver expansions will not be viable.**

EXPANSION OF COVERAGE

The health reform proposals that we are discussing take important, incremental steps toward comprehensive coverage. Their weakness is that they do not conform with our efforts to protect and enhance the lives of children. I have previously offered an initiative that covers working class children. This will help move families from welfare to work. Additionally, it would begin to offset the devastating effects that will result from the Republican welfare reform proposals.

CONCLUSION

If you make a decision to go forward, we must not look like "Republican Light" -- like we accept the Republican conclusion that Medicare and Medicaid need devastating cuts, but only to a lesser degree. We must distinguish our resolution to continue vigorous reform (i.e., state flexibility, managed care, expanded choice) while maintaining the goals and integrity of these programs

from the Republican proposals to destroy them. As the budget process proceeds, we cannot continue to look for savings from these programs without dramatically eroding their ability to provide coverage to the elderly, people with disabilities and low-income families. At the end of this historic debate, this Administration will be judged by whether more Americans have health insurance and access to a quality health care system. Our proposal must not fail to meet that standard.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'D. Shalala', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Donna E. Shalala

States Most Affected by Medicaid Proposals

1115 Waiver States

(States where per-capita growth is well above medical inflation)

Approved

Arizona
Delaware
Florida
Hawaii
Massachusetts
Minnesota (Kids)
Minnesota (LTC)
Ohio
Oregon

Pending

Illinois
Kansas
Louisiana
Missouri
New Hampshire
New York
Oklahoma
Vermont

DSH States

(High DSH or recently High DSH states)

Alabama
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Missouri
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
(New York)
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/22/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 20, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo concerns various Medal of Freedom candidates, including Judge Frank Johnson, Hispanic and Republican candidates, and two candidates associated with children's television.

There is some urgency in making a decision about one of these: Frank Johnson. The Judge is in poor health and will be retiring from the bench at an event to be held this Friday, June 23. Those close to him, including Senator Heflin and many others, hope to be able to read a letter from you announcing that you have chosen Judge Johnson to be a Medal recipient. We will have a letter prepared for your signature, should you approve the award.

In short, even if you'd like to take more time in deciding on the other candidates, it would be very helpful if you could decide on Johnson before you leave town on Thursday.

Approve Johnson Disapprove Discuss

Todd Stern

Comesto:

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Uerveer

Todd
John P

clerk - sew

per
C.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN PODESTA *J.P.*
MELANNE VERVEER *M.V.*
JIM DORSKIND *J.D.*

SUBJECT: CONSIDERATION OF JUDGE FRANK JOHNSON AND OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

In response to our recent memoranda describing candidates for the 1995 Presidential Medals of Freedom, you have already approved awarding the Medal to (1) John Hope Franklin, (2) Leon Higginbotham, Jr., (3) C. Everett Koop, (4) Gaylord Nelson, (5) Walter Reuther, and (6) Lew Wasserman. (We had also suggested Margaret Chase Smith, but it turns out that she already received the award.) We would like to recommend seven additional candidates for your consideration and address the questions you raised in response to our last memorandum. If you were to approve all of these individuals, the number of recipients in this round would total 13, which is within the range of past awards.

Frank Johnson, Jr. Judge Johnson placed the weight of the federal justice system behind the force of the Civil Rights Movement, declaring in Browder v. Gayle (M.D. Ala. 1956) that the Montgomery ordinance segregating bus passengers was unconstitutional. In the years that followed, as a U.S. District Judge and later as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals, Johnson helped to dismantle segregation and to defend the rights of the imprisoned and the mentally ill. In the words of Martin Luther King, Jr., Frank Johnson "gave true meaning to the word 'justice.'"

Judge Johnson's candidacy for the Presidential Medal of Freedom has been endorsed by a wide range of prominent Americans. Lady Bird Johnson, Attorney General Janet Reno, FBI Director Louis Freeh, Judges John Minor Wisdom and Richard Arnold, Lloyd Cutler, several members of Congress, including Senators Ted Kennedy and Howell Heflin, and numerous U.S. Supreme Court justices, including former Chief Justice Warren Burger, Stephen Breyer, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Byron White, John Paul Stevens, and William Brennan, have written to you to express their strong support for awarding the Medal to Judge Johnson. (**Judge Johnson is quite ill, and we strongly urge your approval of his nomination in this round.**)

Approve Disapprove Discuss

CHARREN AND COONEY. You raised a question about our recommendation of both Peggy Charren and Joan Ganz Cooney.

If your concern is that we should not award the Medal to two people identified so closely with the same issue, we recommend that you limit the selection to Joan Ganz Cooney, who accomplished so much "from the inside." Our thinking had been that they were "bookends," one working on the outside and the other on the inside to improve children's television, complementing each other's efforts. But we all agree that if only one were to receive the award, it should be Cooney. If we can resolve this by memorandum, please indicate your preference below:

Peggy Charren. Sitting down one afternoon to watch television with her daughter, Charren was disappointed to find nothing but commercials and violent cartoons. She has spent the past 27 years fighting to improve the quality of what children see in the media, founding and leading Action for Children's Television and championing public broadcasting legislation as it is debated by the Congress.

Joan Ganz Cooney. The creator and longtime leader of the Children's Television Workshop, she has consistently struggled to ensure high-quality, even-handed programming in public broadcasting. Her brainchild, "Sesame Street," remains the standard for educational television around the world, and has helped to produce a generation of Americans who embrace the values of tolerance, cooperation, and compassion.

- Award the Medal to both
- Award the Medal to Cooney
- Award the Medal to Charren
- Award the Medal to neither
- Need to discuss further

HISPANIC CANDIDATES. You asked about another living Hispanic American and requested that we get Secretary Cisneros' input. He urges that you award the Medal to Jaime Escalante. You may also wish to consider making the award to the late Willie Velasquez, to recognize his important work to encourage Latinos to register and vote.

Jaime Escalante. Earning his teaching certificate at night, Escalante was hired in 1974 as a basic math teacher at Garfield High School in East Los Angeles. He soon came to the conclusion that his students' potential was grossly underestimated and their minds were underutilized. Escalante responded by developing an advanced placement calculus program, using innovative teaching methods to encourage concentration and to help students visualize abstract problems. His efforts, which were portrayed in the film "Stand and Deliver," resulted in many students taking and passing the advanced placement tests, rising above low expectations and accusations of cheating. He has become a national legend, as well as an inspiration for his students, and his work has spawned similar educational programs around the country. Escalante relocated to Sacramento in 1991, where he continues to teach. The Department of Education is comfortable awarding the Medal to Escalante and believes that he can serve as a fitting symbol for teachers across the country.

Approve Disapprove Discuss

William Velasquez. Throughout a short but remarkable life, Willie Velasquez, a veteran of Cesar Chavez' farm worker movement of the 1960's, devoted himself to the empowerment of the Hispanic voter. From his founding of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project in 1974 until his death from cancer in 1988, he helped to increase Hispanic voter registration dramatically and to nearly double the number of Latino elected officials.

Approve Disapprove Discuss

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. You asked about another living Republican. We suggest you choose one or both of the following, whom we believe retain their membership in the Republican Party.

William T. Coleman, Jr. From his days as a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter throughout his prestigious career, William Coleman has worked to ensure that the American ideals of freedom and opportunity are a reality for all Americans. Whether as a skilled attorney, as President Ford's Secretary of Transportation, or as the Chairman of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Coleman has worked to implement and defend some of our nation's first affirmative action programs. His commitment to this effort reflects his profound belief that equal opportunity is the birthright of every American.

Approve Disapprove Discuss

James W. Rouse. Believing that innovative design could be used to revitalize cities, bolster local economies, and improve the quality of life, Rouse has spent his life turning his ambitious urban visions into functioning realities. His skills as a designer -- which spawned the first enclosed shopping malls, Boston's Faneuil Hall Marketplace, Baltimore's Harborplace, and the entire planned community of Columbia, Maryland -- have helped to reverse the trends of urban decay and suburban sprawl in many regions. A member of "Volunteers for Ike," Rouse served on President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing and later advised Presidents Reagan and Bush on policies to unite the public and private sectors to resolve the nation's housing challenges. (On Secretary Cisneros' recommendation, you previously approved awarding the Citizens' Medal to Rouse. We recommend upgrading Rouse to the Medal of Freedom, and the Secretary agrees.)

Approve Disapprove Discuss

(original in our
Pres. notes file)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/22/95

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1995

~~MR. PRESIDENT:~~

The attached notebook lists the recommendations for the National Medals of Arts. As usual, the National Council on the Arts has submitted twelve "first priority" and sixteen "second priority" nominees. No more than twelve medals may be awarded.

The Council strongly recommends those on the first list but you may make substitutions from the second list.

According to Melanne Verveer, the First Lady has looked at both lists. The First Lady believes the Cantors (from the second list) merit the award. They are major philanthropists and have supported the White House Sculpture Garden. The First Lady also likes George Burns (from the second list) and Katherine Hepburn (first list).

The awards are to be conveyed in October. However, the final nominees must be properly vetted before that time, so it would be useful for you to act upon this as soon as is convenient.

Todd Stern
Phil Caplan

Melanne
Melanne Verveer
Cantors
George Burns
Katherine Hepburn
20 list
2nd list
- 2nd - 1st - 2nd - 1st - 2nd - 1st
DO NOT MESS UP
(MAYOR CAN)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
6-22-95

95 JUN 21 P 3: 57

June 2, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER
RE: NATIONAL MEDAL OF ARTS

The National Council on the Arts has made its recommendations for the 1995 National Medals of Arts.

Included in this binder are the first and second priority lists of recommendations generated by the Council. The names are listed alphabetically and biographies follow. The Council strongly recommends the artists and patrons noted on the first priority list. However, as you know, substitutions can be made by the President from the nominees on the second list.

The National Medal of Arts is the highest award that the President can bestow on our nation's artists and art patrons. The Medal was established by the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965. It was created to award "individuals or groups who are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support and availability of the arts in the United States" (NFAH Act of 1965). The Act empowers the President to choose the recipients of the Medals on the basis of the recommendations made by the National Council on the Arts. No more than twelve Medals may be awarded per year.

Also included in this binder, for your information, is a list of previous National Medal of Arts recipients.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 17, 1995

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ABNER MIKVA/JOHN PODESTA

FROM: MARVIN KRISLOV/MK/BILL LEARY/BL

SUBJECT: Meeting With JFK Assassination Records
Review Board

We met on June 8 with three representatives of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board established by legislation enacted in 1992: Board Chairman John Tunheim, Acting General Counsel Jeremy Gunn, and Executive Director David Marwell. The Board was appointed by President Clinton to oversee the collection and public disclosure at the National Archives of all records related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Board has the authority to compel transfer to the Archives of all assassination records from government and private sources (with a few exceptions). It also has the authority to direct their disclosure unless an agency presents "clear and convincing evidence that a Government record or particular information within an assassination record qualifies for postponement of public disclosure." Disclosure can be postponed for no more than 25 years unless the President determines that information must remain closed for a longer period.

The Assassination Records Collection Act requires the Board to notify originating agencies and the President within 14 days after determining to release or postpone the release of information. Only the President may overrule the Board's determination, a decision that must be certified to the Board within 30 days after notice to the President.

Anticipating that it would soon make its first determinations, the Board asked for a meeting to discuss how to implement the Presidential review called for in the legislation. The Board will notify the White House monthly of all determinations, to release or to postpone release. The White House can choose to review any decision made by the Board, but it will be a practical impossibility to review any more than a small percentage of the total. The most important issues, and most likely controversies, will involve cases where the Board recommends release and the originating agency recommends postponement. The Board estimates

that originating agencies may recommend postponing the release of up to 100,000 documents.

Given the tight deadlines and potential number of disputed documents, some procedures need to be established to ensure that that the White House review concentrates on the disputes that cannot be resolved by the Board and originating agencies. Most of the disputes over postponing release are expected to involve the CIA and the FBI. We intend to advise them and other originating agencies to highlight only the most serious disputes for resolution by the White House. We also will ask for a succinct statement of the dispute from both parties, within a week of the first notice.

The White House Counsel will be the point of contact for the Board and will coordinate with the NSC whenever national security issues are involved. We committed to making our best effort to comply with statutory deadlines, while recognizing that we could quickly be overwhelmed if agencies refer too many disputes to the White House. We also acknowledged a strong disposition to rule in favor of release while remaining open to persuasive arguments for postponement.

The Board noted that they have received excellent cooperation from reviewing agencies, particularly the CIA and the FBI, which clearly have devoted considerable resources to this effort. The Board's deadline for completing the collection and review of all documents is September 1997.

The Board will notify affected agencies by the end of June of the proposed procedures outlined in this memo for referring appeals of the Board's decisions to the White House. The Board also will make its first formal notification to the President at the end of this month. At that point, if you agree with the approach we have suggested, we will prepare a memo for the President explaining this issue and making recommendations for exercising the "Presidential authority over Review Board determinations" called for in the legislation.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the approach outlined in this memo for implementing Presidential review of release determinations by the JFK Assassination Records Review Board and authorize us to prepare a memo to the President recommending this approach. Tony Lake concurs.

Approve  Disapprove _____

6 21 95

KATIE COURIC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.21.95

Jim Dorskind

Please coordinate the reply.

*McCarthy
FBI
Need reply + know
send her a copy of the
Dartmouth speech*

June 15, 1995

Dear President Clinton,

I had the opportunity to be at Dartmouth for my nephew's graduation and got a chance to hear your graduation address. My parents, sister and I couldn't hack the rain (the graduate's mother hung in there, after all, she paid a lot of money to put him through) so we went to watch your speech on a wide screen tv in the student union. I just wanted you to know how inspired I was by your words, particularly in the current political climate. It's so nice to hear young people encouraged to get involved in the process and care about others. How has that message gotten so lost these days? Anyway, it made me think a lot, and made me remember just how idealistic I really am. Thanks again for such a fine speech...my whole family thought you were swell!

*6/22
I sent
Jim D the
original
etc*

Sincerely,



Katie Couric

P.S. When will you do an interview with me? (I promise that wasn't the purpose of this letter.)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/22/95

Mr. President -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 JUN 8 P3:03

June 7, 1995

I would like
to send one
letter in TAB 8
to finally clear up
this matter -

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: JIM DORSKIND

SUBJECT: GEORGE ARIYOSHI

*Call me
about this*

Ehs 2

You have asked for a brief explanation of the history of former Governor Ariyoshi's correspondence about a possible appointment as a special advisor for trade with Japan.

In October 1993, Ariyoshi wrote to the President and former Deputy Chief of Staff Roy Neel to pitch his proposal that he take an active role in helping to "increase sales outlets and thereby create buying opportunities for the Japanese consumers" (See attachment 1.)

In November 1993, Ariyoshi followed up with a letter specifically proposing that he be appointed "Special Adviser to the President on U.S.-Japan Trade." (See attachment 2.) He suggested that he would work with the Japanese government and the Japan Governors Association "to create a direct linkage" between American sellers and Japanese retailers.

I recall discussing these letters with Paul Richard, then a Deputy Staff Secretary, who referred the issue to the NSC, USTR, White House Counsel, and a few other offices. The files in the Office of Records Management reveal that on December 16, 1993, the NSC (Kristie Kenney for Will Itoh) unequivocally advised against making the appointment and recommended that someone respond in the President's stead to explain to Ariyoshi that his request could not be granted. The NSC also provided a draft of such a letter. (See attachment 3.)

The Staff Secretary's office apparently determined, perhaps in consultation with one or more other offices, to prepare a letter for the President's signature (based on the NSC draft), nicely declining Ariyoshi's request for a special appointment. (See attachment 4.) That letter, however, was apparently never signed by the President and certainly was never received by Ariyoshi.

On November 9, 1994, Ariyoshi wrote again, upon the President's visit to Hawaii, expressing regret that he and his wife would not be able to see the President during the President's visit. (See attachment 5.) Ariyoshi then went on to revisit the proposal, recounting some of the details and history. He stated that he had been told that his earlier correspondence had been lost, that

he had been asked to send another copy of his proposal, that he had done so, and that he still had not received a response.

151
At the time this letter was received, Ariyoshi's appointment to the Advisory Commission on Trade Policy and Negotiations was pending. A response was prepared for the President's signature that did not directly respond to Ariyoshi's proposal, but referenced the November 9, 1994, letter directly and stated that the President looked forward to finalization of the ACTPN appointment. The President personally signed this letter, dated January 4, 1995. (See attachment 6.) (For your information, Ariyoshi's appointment was finalized on February 15, 1995.)

It appeared that the matter was put to rest. However, last month, Johnetta Cole, the President of Spelman College, wrote to the President, stating, among other things, that Ariyoshi had told her that the President had never responded to his proposal. She enclosed copies of the correspondence that Ariyoshi had sent over the last 18 months.

In consultation with Todd Stern, Doris Matsui, and John Emerson, and based substantially on the draft prepared by the Staff Secretary in January 1994, we have prepared a letter to Ariyoshi for your signature. This letter finally and clearly advises Ariyoshi that the President will not be able to appoint him as a "Special Adviser." (See attachment 7.)

You should know that, in the meantime, Ariyoshi wrote to the President about the composition of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Counsel's office prepared a draft Presidential response to this most recent correspondence, which we have edited into a proposed letter for the President's signature. (See attachment 8.) I recommend that this letter *not* be sent until you have signed and mailed your letter.

Draft

June 8, 1995

The Honorable George R. Ariyoshi
Watanabe, Ing & Kawashima
Hawaii Tower
745 Fort Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Governor Ariyoshi:

Thank you for your letters to President Clinton concerning your plans to advance U.S. export interests in Japan. Johnetta Cole was kind enough to forward copies of that correspondence to the White House. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf and to assure you that he shares your belief that high-quality, competitively priced American products will be well-received by Japanese consumers.

Although the Administration appreciates your interest, it will not be possible to create a special adviser position of the nature you suggest. As I am sure you can understand, the private sector tradition of open market competition among service suppliers would make it difficult for the Administration to favor one competitor over another.

The President joins me in wishing you every success in your ventures. We appreciate your support of our efforts to advance U.S. competitiveness abroad.

Sincerely,

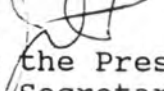
Erskine Bowles
Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREA S. RUTLEDGE
Director
White House Administrative Office

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: EQUIPMENT FOR NEWLY ASSIGNED PERSONNEL

Request that the following individuals be issued the equipment indicated.

Phillip Caplan Cellular Phone

Sharon Wagner Pager

Carol Cleveland Pager

Due to the nature of the work performed in our office, I am sure you will realize the need for staff to be reachable at all times.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

NOACH DEAR
COUNCILMAN, 44TH DISTRICT

RETURN REPLY TO:

- DISTRICT OFFICE
4620 18TH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NY 11204
- CITY HALL OFFICE
250 BROADWAY, 22ND FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10007

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6.21.95

Hitcher

Do you know where
How shall we handle

BC

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



THE COUNCIL
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NOACH DEAR
COUNCILMAN, 44TH DISTRICT

- DISTRICT OFFICE:
4620 18TH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NY 11204
718-633-9400
FAX: 718-633-9403
- CITY HALL OFFICE:
250 BROADWAY, 22ND FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10007
212-788-7022
FAX: 212-788-8964

CHAIRMAN
TRANSPORTATION

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
LAND USE
SUB-COMMITTEE ON
ZONING AND FRANCHISES
STATE & FEDERAL LEGISLATION
CONSUMER AFFAIRS

June 9, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

I hope that you are able to personally review this letter. As a member of your Finance Board, I look forward to doing all I can to ensure your success in 1996. My position as one of the leading elected leaders of the religious Jewish community offers your re-election committee a unique opportunity to access an economically and politically influential community, that usually is overlooked. Twenty minutes of your time is all that is needed to demonstrate how this can be done.

Though I am a member of the New York City Council, representing the largest community of religious Jews in America, my de-facto district extends past the city limits. Due to the close knit nature of this community, I have close relationships with its leading members throughout the United States and the world.

I understand the global picture and the need to secure 273 electoral votes. The Religions Jewish community can play an important role in ensuring you reach this goal. It has large centers of population in many states, votes in large numbers and in blocks. Because there is a great deal of interaction and networking among the Jewish communities of different cities, it is not a difficult group to reach, if done properly. While this group is composed predominately of registered Democrats, it will not hesitate to cross party lines, if that is where it perceives its interest to be. I need not tell you that recently this group as been a crucial swing vote in races across the country, including Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and Senator D'Amato. No doubt winning the support of this group will play an important part in ensuring victory in key electoral states.


In terms of fund raising, until recently the members of this community have been reluctant to play more than a small part. However, with the emergence of people from the community, like myself, who have become prominent elected officials, able members from the community are now willing to play a significant role. With members who own businesses such as The Wiz chain of electronic stores, Jordache Jeans, American Greetings, as well as other highly successful but less well known companies, this community now has a potential fund raising source which greatly exceeds its numbers. I am able to identify and help approach these members of the community.

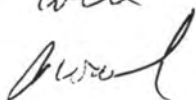
Finally, much can be accomplished by drawing local elected officials into the campaign. Local officials seem to be ignored in a national campaign. This is very unfortunate because they can be an important part of an effective campaign strategy. Local leaders can reach out to their constituencies in many places and ways that would otherwise be inaccessible to the campaign.

I would also like to suggest to you a way in which to help ensure your success in 1996.

I hope you will be able to set aside twenty minutes of your time so that I may discuss these ideas with you personally. It will be time well spent.

Very respectfully yours,


Noach Dear

I understand that many people request to meet with you and can only meet with you with their great ideas - my input is for real and must first be discussed with you. I hope that I can meet with you


FOR: PRESIDENT CLINTON (eyes only) (asap)
 FROM: SANDY BERGET

BOSNIA COSTS

FY 1994 \$

US assessed contribution UNPROFOR		<u>UN share</u>	<u>OP</u>
\$ 460 million (30.4%) (all paid)	/	France (7.7%)	
		UK (6%)	
		Germany (9.4%)	
		Japan (12.0%)	
		US (30.4)	
US non-reimbursed POC costs			
\$ 289 million			
Includes:			
DENY FLIGHT (NFZ)			
SHARP GUARD (Naval conditions enforcement)			
PROVIDE PROMISE (airlift [not including food] [Macedonian deployment part of UNPROFOR])			
French <u>claim</u> unreimbursed costs for UNPROFOR			
\$ 430 million [unverified]			
UK <u>claims</u> unreimbursed costs UNPROFOR			
\$ 250 million [unverified]			

UN-
 KERO

FY '95

projected US assessed contribution
(pre-RRF)

\$579 million

(Sought \$ 211 million in FY'96

budget $\frac{2}{3}$ [FY'95 supplemental

was unsuccessful]; probably need
FY'96 supplemental)

Estimated Annual

Cost of RRF (total)

~~\$600m~~ \$600m - \$800m

Beginning Oct 1, 1995 (FY'96), U.S.

legislation limits assessed payments

to 25%; still negotiating this w/ UN

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON

FROM: SANDY BERGER

voluntary contributions / UN

Somalia

- US paid almost entire cost of UN/TAFF (92-93)
- US Rapid Reaction Force * for Somalia (US paid)

(all) Cyprus

- + harassed until 2-3 years ago
- now Greece + Gov / Cyprus pay about 1/2

UNIKOM (Kuwait)

- Kuwaitis pay about 1/2

Haiti

- US paid almost all until UNMIH

* 3.9M/call

DAN —

Meeting in Moscow
mid-'96 plays right into
Russian elections.

Dangerous for us and
Yeltsin if we are embracing
him in Moscow around
election time

Sandy

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-21-95

~~Back to
Sandy Berger~~
is can you help
to search

KAY M. McCLANAHAN
400 Madison Street #1304
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

to 6 21 95
Maell

What do you think
su's got a lot of talk
I think so

June 21, 1995

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for taking time from your demanding schedule to host my parents and me in the White House. We are honored and touched by your kindness. So many of the experiences I have had in the last two years are largely due to the fact that you are the President of the United States. For that I thank you as well.

I applaud you and your support of the emerging democracies around the world. Over the past two years I have visited six such nations in our hemisphere and have met Presidents and peasants, Ambassadors and janitors, judges, the aged, and children - all friends.

While serving with the United Nations in El Salvador, I helped a man who couldn't read to find his name on the Patron List of Voters. My partner and I stayed awake all night watching an entire village await the outcome of the election as the votes were counted aloud, one by one. In Paraguay I spoke to women's groups and government officials concerning decentralization of government and women in business. In Asuncion I was asked, on a live television interview, about your willingness to put women into positions of leadership. The Minister of Justice in Chile wanted to know how to get a woman on the Chilean Supreme Court. Later, when a group of Chilean justices visited Washington, I had the great honor of introducing them to Justices Ruth Ginsburg and Antonin Scalia.

Over the last three months I have focused on Haiti, visiting the country twice and writing a four-year Administration of Justice Proposal which has been presented to USAID. I survived Dengue Fever and spent Easter Sunday with a group of Episcopal nuns in Port-au-Prince who knew almost as much about what was happening in that country as some of the government officials who had briefed participants at the AID Bidders' Conference two days earlier.

Bill, my heart is in this work. When I came to Washington in April 1993, I had grand hopes of being a part of your administration. That hope is still alive and I believe I have something to offer. It has been very difficult for me, financially, to stay in Washington without a permanent position, but I am committed. The short-term experiences I have had have been so wonderful and so energizing that I am determined to stay.

I am loyal and I have done what you asked me to do - "be patient and be specific." I have had to be patient. Now I will be specific.

It is my understanding that Mack is responsible for the follow-up meeting to the December Miami Hemispheric Summit. I would like to be his assistant. I am fluent in Spanish and know many of the subtle cultural differences between the Latin American and Caribbean nations and their peoples. I have friends in almost every country. Once the campaign begins Mack will need someone that you and he can depend on.

I am including a copy of my resume. If you see a better use for my skills and experience I am available beginning October 1, 1995. I can be reached at 703-739-4968 (or through Beth Rule). I don't mind cold water showers and primitive conditions, but I also know many Latin American Ambassadors on a first name basis. Please give me the opportunity to serve your administration in this arena.

Keep up the good work. Your sincerity is shining through.

Loyally,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fay". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the typed name "Loyally,".

P.S. I would be happy to share my insights and experiences or anecdotes about what people think about you and Hillary from my travels. As I see it, what happens in Haiti could be crucial to the success of the Clinton Administration Foreign Policy.

KAY M. McCLANAHAN

400 Madison Street #1304
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 276-0677

Attorney/consultant with experience in a number of Latin American/Caribbean Democratic Initiatives projects - both in the U.S. and abroad. Prepared Administration of Justice (AOJ) proposals for Nicaragua and Haiti. Served as United Nations Observer for 1994 elections in El Salvador, followed by USIA Speakers Tour of Paraguay and Chile. In an on-going project with National Center for State Courts, lead groups of Supreme Court Justices from Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay on AOJ observation trips to United States. Invited by World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to symposia on topic of Judicial Reform in Latin America and the Caribbean. Directed Alliance for the Americas/ National Foundation for Women Legislators and the National Women's Business Council. Served as Staff Attorney for the Administrative Office of the Courts in Arkansas.

EDUCATION

JD - University of Arkansas at Little Rock Law School (1989)
MA - University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H. (1975) Fellowship
BSE- University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR (1966) Spanish
Institute for American Universities, Aix-en-Provence, France
University of Madrid / New York University in Madrid, Spain

WORK EXPERIENCE

10/94 and Present Development Associates, Inc.

Senior Project Officer- Researched Haiti for USAID proposed four-year AOJ project. Served as member of proposal writing team, negotiated with sub-contractors and recruited judicial and legal consultants grounded in civil law. Researched and recruited for Health, Education, and Microenterprise RFPs in Haiti.

- Served as member of proposal writing team for proposed three-year USAID/Nicaragua AOJ project. Major responsibility for judicial ethics, mediation, prosecution and defense.

- Responsible for Corporate Capabilities section of proposals for the Department of Education's National Evaluation of Correctional Education Programs and the Application Control Center.

July-Sept. 1994 National Center for State Courts

Facilitator - Coordinated and implemented study/observation tours for groups of Supreme Court Justices from Latin America to meetings, lectures and briefings at US Supreme Court, Department of Justice, USAID, National Center for State Courts, Department of

State, Inter-American Development Bank, Federal Judicial Center, National Judicial Research Service, Washington DC Superior Court Arbitration and Mediation Program, Council for Court Excellence, and Virginia Supreme Court. Introduced Chilean Justices to Justice Ruth Ginsburg and Justice Antonin Scalia.

Feb.-Nov. 1994 National Foundation for Women Legislators

Director of Alliance for the Americas - At request of the US Department of State, coordinated logistics for 15 members of the National Order of Women Legislators to serve as observers for 1994 National Elections in El Salvador for the United Nations, White House, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, International Republican Institute and Freedom House.

May 1994 United States Information Agency

Speaker - Traveled to Paraguay and Chile. Made presentations in Spanish on topics of decentralization of government as well as women in business and government to the following: women's professional organizations, cabinet officials, governors, mayors, bankers, entrepreneurs, educators, community leaders, staffs of municipal and regional officials and students. Gave interviews in Spanish for newspapers, magazines, live television and radio.

March-April 1994 United Nations

Election Observer - Served in El Salvador as one of 20 US professionals on UN team of 580 observers for National Elections. Received extensive briefings on political climate, history of peace agreement and election preparations. With partner, UN professional from Colombia, assigned to Chalatenango, former guerrilla strong-hold and area of dissention during first election.

1993-Feb. 1994 National Women's Business Council

Acting Deputy Director - Primary responsibility for NWBC through process of reauthorization by Congress. Carried out directives of Council Members including Governor, Federal Reserve Board; Secretary of Commerce; and Administrator of Small Business Administration. Coordinated hearings and symposia on issues affecting women business owners, i.e. Access to Capital and International Trade. Prepared reports for President Clinton and Congress.

1990-1992 Administrative Office of the Courts

Staff Attorney - Served as liaison among Arkansas Supreme Court and Trial Courts. Coordinated and presented orientation and training for all new judges. Researched issues of Indigent Representation in Capital Cases and Court Costs for Arkansas Legislature. Established quarterly judicial reporting system. Served as Staff Attorney for Judicial Ethics Committee.

P.2-K. McClanahan

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4880 SOUTH FAIRFAX STREET
CHERRY HILLS VILLAGE, COLORADO 80121
TELEPHONE (303) 721-9813

6-21-95

June 16, 1995


President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Assuming the attached is correct, I hope you told Mr. Gephardt that you had seen "Brave Heart" and Wallace ends up tortured and beheaded--a fate you avoided by putting forward your own budget proposal. Well done!

Best to HRC.

Sincerely,


James M. Lyons

JML:dm
Enclosure

cc: Leon (Mark Helly at Enlin!)

INSIDE WASHINGTON



ANDREW COOPER—PARAMOUNT

Mel Gibson ... Presidential Role Model?

At a private White House meeting last week, top congressional Democrats pleaded with President Clinton to delay presenting his balanced budget plan—which, they argued, the G.O.P. would ridicule and bury. Urged a desperate House minority leader Richard Gephardt: Go and see *Braveheart* (the film in which Mel Gibson exhorts Scottish rebels to “Hold! Hold! Hold!” their spears until British troops are ripe for impaling). But Clinton didn’t buy the analogy. Staffers are promising a presidential budget plan “in a matter of days.”

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 8, 1995 **95 JUN 12 P3:25**

Date of Request: 5/23/1995

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: lend names

Requestor Name: Mr. David Hasselhoff

Title:

Organization: The Camp Baywatch Foundation
5433 Beethoven Street
Los Angeles, California 90066

Contact Tel. #: 310/302-9196

Event Date: n/a

Event Description: no event

Notes: Camp Baywatch "provides homeless and underprivileged children in the Los Angeles area a positive and educational experience." Mr. Hasselhoff would like the President and Mrs. Clinton to lend their names to the Camp's list of "Friends."

Recommendations:

MW _____

JP

EB _____

6-21-95

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 8, 1995
95 JUN 12 P3:25

Date of Request: 5/24/1995
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Official Member
Requestor Name: Mr. Michael Stumpf
Title: President
Organization: Morris Rugby Corporation
80 South Jefferson Road
Whippany, New Jersey 07981
Contact Tel. #: 908/876-4203
Event Date: n/a
Event Description: no event
Notes: The Morris Old Boys Rugby Club would like to enroll the President as an official member. There are no fees attached to this membership.

Recommendations:

JP ND EB _____
6-21-95

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 8, 1995

Date of Request: 5/19/1995
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Committee Member
Requestor Name: Ms. Lynn D. Shepodd
Title: Executive Director
Organization: AIDS WALK SANTA FE
Post Office Box 1255
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1255
Contact Tel. #: 505/989-9255
Event Date: 10/07/1995
Event Description: Santa Fe's Fifth Annual AIDS WALK
Notes: The group would like to use the President's
name on its letterhead.

Recommendations:

JP EB

6.21.95

SPECIAL SCHEDULING REQUESTS
HONORARY CHAIR, HONORARY PATRON, HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Today's Date: June 8, 1995 95 JUN 12 P 3: 25

Date of Request: 6/01/1995
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Official
Requestor Name: Mr. Donald H. Whitney
Title: President/CEO
Organization: The U.S. 10K Classic
6400 Highlands Parkway
Suite C
Smyrna, Georgia 30082
Contact Tel. #: 404/432-0100
Event Date: 9/04/1995
Event Description: The United States 10K Classic
Notes: All proceeds will "benefit six children's charities in Georgia as well as the Atlanta Community Food Bank (Second Harvest)." Frank Shorter, the 1972 Olympic Marathon Gold Medalist, is the official race spokesperson.

Recommendations:

JP



EB

6-21-95


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo is an effort to reflect the ideas discussed at your last meeting about the July 6 conference and the larger campaign which the conference will kick off.

Those working on the conference are interested in any feedback you could give on the course they have outlined, and are looking for two specific approvals (i) approval to invite participants representing local success stories; and (ii) a name for the conference (options are on p. 5).


Todd Stern

ccs to: Panetta
Ickes
Bowles

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1995

95 JUN 21 P 1 : 55

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bill Galston
 Frank Greer
 Alexis Herman
 George Stephanopoulos
 Melanne Verveer
 Linda Lader
 Steve Silverman
 Jeremy Ben-Ami
 Steve Neuwirth

SUBJECT: Campaign to Rebuild the American Community

Based on the meeting with you June 19 and with extensive input from others in the White House working group, we are setting forth our understanding of your objectives, together with recommendations for accomplishing those goals. One of the key conclusions from the meeting was that this should be more than a one-day event and would represent a sustained campaign that will continue through the remainder of your Presidency.

- I. **Purpose:** For you to spearhead the rebuilding of the American community by challenging, leading and encouraging Americans in all sectors of society to exercise responsibility and to work together for the common good.

This campaign will allow you to articulate your vision for the nation and exercise moral leadership in mobilizing responsible people to work together to solve our country's problems.

- II. **The Message:** "The tragedy of Oklahoma City united this nation against the forces of hatred, violence and division. And it reminded us again of what is best about the American community--caring and compassion ... concern for one another ... neighbor helping neighbor ... understanding and tolerance and love--A true resurgence of community. That's the American Spirit. That's what keeps the American dream alive for our children.

"Now is the time to put aside partisan politics and unite this country in a campaign to rebuild the American Community and restore the American Dream. The message is clear--Let us unite to condemn hatred, intolerance and violence. Let us rebuild a sense of community with understanding, tolerance and respect, caring and compassion and love for one another, neighbor helping neighbor. We can restore a sense of civility and civil order. We can become a national family again."

This does not require legislation. It requires a volunteer mobilization on a massive scale. That is the challenge and that is the campaign.

As you expressed it June 19, there are three key components of this rebuilding:

- A. **Citizens will be challenged to assume greater responsibility for themselves, their neighbors and their communities.** Success stories will be brought to the attention of the public so that their efforts might be amplified, multiplied, and replicated across the land.
- B. **Major sectors of influence in America will be challenged to exercise responsible citizenship in their respective fields.** Subsequent events will focus on specific sectors.
- C. **All Americans will be challenged to engage in more civil discourse,** where we can discuss our differences with mutual respect and understanding, without demonizing one another.

III. Outline of the Campaign:

- A. On July 6 you and the Vice President will host a **White House Conference** to kick off a major campaign to rebuild the sense of community, civic responsibility and civil discourse across America.
 1. During this conference, you will be **issuing the challenge, demonstrating leadership, and mobilizing citizens to join with you.** (Since you already know what you think and where you believe the nation needs to go, it is essential that the format not cast you in a pondering, learning mode.)
 2. **You begin the Conference with a major address** at the White House or an off-campus site highlighting a community success story. Your remarks will:
 - a. Outline your vision as to the key American values that bind us together as a nation, on which common ground can be found.
 - b. Call individuals and influential sectors of society to responsible action (neighbors helping neighbors, solving problems, lending a hand).
 - c. Continue your effort to encourage a more civil civic discourse.
 - d. Emphasize that this is a continuation of your leadership (State of the Union, Memphis, Character Conference) and that of your Administration (Hackney, Riley, Duffey, National Service, Public Liaison) on the issue.
 - e. Uplift and inspire. ("There's nothing wrong with America that can't be cured by what's right with America.")
 - f. Give the Press and the public a road map to the sustained effort that is to come.

3. Responsible community activists, who already are doing the kinds of things you are advocating, will attend at your invitation so that you can call upon them to tell their compelling stories to the country and thus inspire others to get involved in similar productive efforts. Particular emphasis will be on those who have reconciled—or at least set aside—their differences to work together for common goals.

(For example, individuals who have addressed problems of gang violence in L.A. could share their successes; case studies of schools which have successfully resolved religion-based conflicts could be featured; it would be important to include accounts of what happened in Oklahoma after the bombing. Clearly Americorps, which provides a large pool of committed citizens working together in their communities to make a difference, should be featured prominently. Community-based initiatives illustrating your call for a national campaign against teen pregnancy could be singled out.)

4. You would issue a general ongoing invitation for citizens across the nation to share with you their local success stories—and their advice. Feedback would be sought for ways to lower barriers to replication and effect systemic change. Efforts would be made to spread the word on what is working across the country, to overcome the problem of local successes remaining all too local and unknown.
 5. Your concluding remarks would call citizens across political, professional, economic and other dividing lines to work together—with each other and with you—for the good of the nation.
 6. A video of the conference will be produced and sent across the country with your remarks to leaders in all sectors of influence.
- B. **Subsequent Events will focus on responsibilities of various sectors of society.** Invitation lists will be compiled carefully to ensure that each sector is properly represented and that appropriate balance is achieved.
1. The Conference on "Family and the Media" which has been called by the Vice President for July 9-10 is a natural and immediate follow-up.
 2. An event focusing on Entertainment could be scheduled in August; an event in the Business sector could be held in October. (For all sectors, it may be important to include not only CEOs and known leaders, but workers and activists at all levels.)
 3. The annual Religious Leaders Breakfast (September 6) would be lengthened to provide opportunities to hear from those who are exercising civic responsibility and putting their faith into action.

4. The Council of Foundations will meet in Washington September 27-29. This will be an opportunity to follow up with the community foundations sector (September 28).
5. Additional meetings would be scheduled at the White House or elsewhere to focus on other key sectors of society.
6. A later event would focus on the theme of restoring civility in our public and community life. At this point, with the predicate of Presidential leadership having been laid, it would be appropriate to discuss in greater depth how we live with our differences without demonizing our opponents, and invitations would be extended to reasonable individuals who represent more widely divergent points of view.

C. **Results:**

The most critical phase of the campaign will begin in six to nine months, when you need to demonstrate that the campaign has achieved results. It will be important to show specific ways people will have acted in response to your challenge.

1. Presidential visits to the various sectors will demonstrate that you are holding them accountable. Visits to community projects begun after your challenge is issued will allow you to draw attention to measurable results.
2. A clearinghouse of information on community efforts could be created, with on-line access for people around the country to share such information.
3. Written Reports from these events, together with relevant Presidential speeches and Proclamations, need to be widely disseminated. An extensive, innovative media plan is being developed.
4. Beginning on July 4, 1996, you could make an annual report to the American people on the progress being made in "Rebuilding the American Community."

IV. Immediate next steps:

If you agree with the concept and strategy laid out in this memorandum, it is essential that we proceed without delay to invite to the July 6 meeting participants representing local success stories. We are requesting your approval to take that step immediately. (The current invitation list focuses on community activists and will be provided to you shortly.)

_____yes

_____no

A decision is needed on the name of the Conference. Please check your preference below:

- Rebuilding** the American Community: The Challenge of Responsible Citizenship
- Renewing** Community in America: The Challenge of Responsible Citizenship
- Building** the American Community: The Challenge of Responsible Citizenship

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.21.95

95 JUN 19 9 16

John R
Pres. Ron
Approved

June 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: Janice Enright

SUBJECT: Attached draft letter from the President for the 28 June DNC Gala

Erskine, attached is a proposed draft letter for the 28 June DNC Gala. As the President must approve all DNC or re-elect letters with his signature, I would appreciate your forwarding this letter to the President for his comments or approval as soon as possible. They are hoping to get approval prior to 21 June.

cc: Leon Panetta
Cheryl Mills
George Stephanopoulos
Doug Sosnik
Karen Hancox

OK as requested

Dear Friends:

Hillary and I are pleased to welcome you tonight to the Democratic National Committee's 1995 Presidential Gala, "The Road to Victory". It is good to be with our friends who have worked so hard to support the Administration and the Democratic National Committee (DNC).

Your willingness to come forward now at a time of political challenge for our party, means a great deal to me --- because we must complete the mission we began two years ago.

We know that our opponents want to take down what we have built up --- that is why we must fight to preserve the national service program, Americorps; we must fight to preserve the gains we made against crime --- particularly 100,000 new police and the assault weapons ban; we must fight to preserve middle class access to college loans, tax cuts for the working poor, the Vice President's government reinvention, and the other accomplishments of our Administration.

Beyond this work of preservation there are new challenges to face --- the need to expand the recovery to include more working families through our Middle Class Bill of Rights, the need to free the Congress from special interest influence, the need to reverse the ~~discouraging tide~~ ^{deficit} teenage pregnancy, welfare dependency, and hopelessness among our young people.

Whenever the United States has needed a political party to be builders, the Democratic Party has summoned the strength and the courage to answer the call. That time, that responsibility, has come again. Your support for our work, and for completing our historic mission, is critical to our country's future.

Thank you for celebrating this special evening with us. We look forward to working with you as we continue to meet the challenges ahead.

2 The need to Bal the Budget
in way that grows the economy,
raises wages, protects jobs,
and saves

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/21/95

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 20, 1995

LEON
What's the deal here?
I spoke out for the communication
rights of children
re: Education
BC

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to report that the U.S. Senate overwhelmingly, by an 84 to 16 vote, approved legislation known as the Communications Decency Act which I offered as part of the Telecommunications Reform bill.

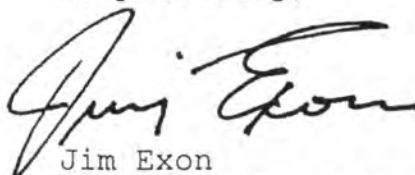
The overwhelming bi-partisan Senate vote combined with your strong words on April 4, 1995 in Dallas against exposing children to "powerful...raw...and inappropriate" pornography on the Internet could have given your Administration an important, visible, pro-family, "new Democrat" victory.

Unfortunately, despite efforts to win the support of your Administration for clearly constitutional legislation to address an issue about which you expressed passionate concern, your Justice Department chose to endorse a "study" rather than action. That study received support from only sixteen members of the Senate. After the Senate acted, I was also disappointed when the Attorney General spoke of the difficulty of enforcing the proposed legislation to protect children on the Internet. I hope the Attorney General does not advocate repealing all other obscenity laws because they are "difficult to enforce."

I have appealed for specifics from your Justice Department, but just got abstract "lawyer talk." Have you seen what is readily available and free for all, including children? I have, and it is revolting proof that we must act. Are you aware of the sexual stalking of children that is taking place? It is much worse than the Branch Davidians, whether Reno thinks so or not.

As the Senate and the Congress continue to work on this most difficult issue, I welcome your advice and support.

Respectfully,



Jim Exon
United States Senator

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

June 20, 1995

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.21.95

95 JUN 20 P7:43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MARTIN N. BAILY *Martin N Baily*

SUBJECT:

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services for April, Commerce Department Release, Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.

The April trade report showed that the trade deficit for goods and services worsened to \$11.4 billion, from a revised \$9.8 billion deficit reported for March. Market analysts had expected a slight improvement in the trade deficit.

- The April merchandise trade deficit is one of the highest monthly deficits on record, as merchandise exports decreased by \$882 million while merchandise imports increased by \$943 million. Net exports of services increased by \$244 million in April.

Despite a near-record 9.5 percent increase in imports of new Japanese automobiles, total imports from Japan fell by 5 percent in April. The trade deficit with Japan decreased by \$262 million in April, but for the first 4 months of 1995 remains nearly \$1.1 billion above the same period in 1994.

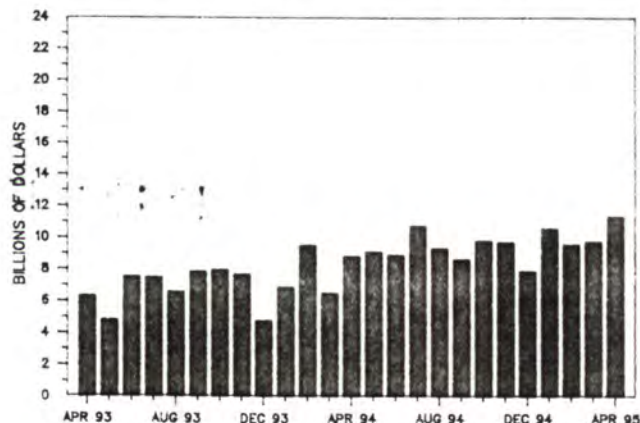
- The trade deficit with Mexico improved moderately in April as a \$550 million decrease in exports was offset by a \$775 million decrease in imports.

are they just eating the currency difference? how could this happen if growth is so slow?

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services



Trade Deficit for Goods and Services



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 21, 1995

George M. Billingsley
Chief Executive Officer
Pacific Resources Export Limited
1206 North Walton Boulevard
Bentonville, Arkansas 72712

Dear George:

Thanks for your letter of June 8 and for sending the material about the Diamante golf course in Hot Springs Village. I appreciate your invitation to play there sometime.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Bill

*I'd love
to do this*

*cc: Kelly for
Golf file w/o
done cc brochure*

*also gave
Stephanie Streett
w/ brochure*

Hyundai all in
can't play best
w/whom?

MARK E. MIDDLETON

6/15/95

Dear Carolyn,

I hope that you are happy and enjoying the summer. I am thinking of you all.

As you know, George B. is a really good friend of the President. Would you please see that this invitation is given consideration and that George gets a personal response.

Thanks,

Mark



Exclusive Buying Agent For: Wal★Mart Stores, Inc., Sam's Club
Wal★Mart Canada, Inc.

GEORGE M. BILLINGSLEY
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

U.S.A. OFFICE:

1206 N. Walton Blvd. Bentonville, Arkansas 72712, USA.
Tel: (1-501) 273-9607 • Fax: (1-501) 273-2823

George M. Billingsley
Chief Executive Officer
Pacific Resources Export Limited
1206 North Walton Boulevard
Bentonville, Arkansas 72712

June 8, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President

I have recently heard that you may be visiting Arkansas during the forthcoming summer.

I am enclosing material regarding a golf course that I feel is a "must" for you to play. Please accept this as an open invitation to come on any day of your choice.

Word from the golf circles tells us that this course is probably the most outstanding links in the South.

You may rest assured the people of Hot Springs Village will receive you with the warmest welcome imaginable.

Respectfully,


George

GMB/slk
Enclosure



DIAMANTE™
A PRIVATE MEMBERSHIP GOLF CLUB

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/21/95

June 14, 1995

95 JUN 14 P 6: 04

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Bruce R. Lindsey *B. R. Lindsey*

Subject: Forward to Biography of Senator Fulbright

Lee & Jim Powell are co-authoring a biography of Senator Fulbright. As you know, they had previously written a book on Senator Fulbright entitled, J. William Fulbright and America's Lost Crusade: Fulbright, the Cold War, and the Vietnam War. They have requested that you write the forward to their new book, which is a comprehensive biography of Senator Fulbright's life. If you agree, the Speechwriting office can prepare a forward from the eulogy that you gave at Senator Fulbright's Memorial Service.

*OK - you would
approve to go -*

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	John Podesta and Leon Panetta to U.S. Government Employees re: Brian Merchant (1 page)	06/07/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5954

FOLDER TITLE:

June 18-24, 1995

2018-0662-S

rs3132

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

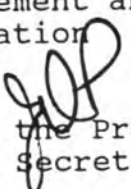
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR JODIE TORKELSON
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Management and
Administration

FROM: JOHN PODESTA 
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Addition to the West Wing Access List

Jessica Arons, who is presently assigned to the White House Gift Unit, will be working as a "back-up" person in the Staff Secretary's Office on weekends and occasionally in the evenings. Please add Jessica's name to the West Wing access list. She will also need the capability to move throughout the West Wing independently with an appropriate pass.

chron

FOR ANN Walley
Scheduling office
Room 184 EOB
EXT 65330

Request Copy of This Ltr

6-20-95

Todd --

Record Management needs
your approval to give
Ann Walley, Scheduling,
the attached.

Okay to Give ^{only these} 2 pages

No _____

RM -

6/20/95
See attached note
w/ 2 pages sent to
Ann Walley on

cee

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1995

TO: ANN WALLEY

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*

The attached is forwarded per
your request.

ME



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
5-30

113508
For Enshrine - PU
See attached

Dear Arthur -

Thanks for your letter -
I'll follow up on your meeting
suggestion - I don't read enough
of you in the W.S. Journal these
days!

Sincerely
Bill Clinton

Enclosed
W.S. J. No.
Thru mail
article -

BC

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Box 540
33 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

rec'd 5/13

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.

1 May 1995

Dear Mr President:

I thank you for your letter of 20 April (which took more than a week to reach New York) and only regret that I should have provoked you into taking the time to write. I don't know whether a letter I faxed to you on the 18th had reached your desk before you wrote.

I don't blame you for feeling exasperated. I well remember when I worked in the White House in JFK days how irritated we felt about criticism from the left when we believed we were doing our damndest to achieve common objectives. I sympathize with the general line of the Richard Rothstein piece (though he is sometimes wrong on historical details). Ken Galbraith and I were not out to organize an anti-administration campaign; we were chatting idly with John Harris and neglected to put passing remarks off the record.

I do think it might help if you occasionally called in liberals with experience in government. We often read about White House consultation with the DLC crowd, most of whom have had no executive branch background; but rarely with liberals who have been through the mill. Any time you would like to hear out Ken, Ted Sorensen, Bill vanden Heuvel, Joe Califano and me, you have only to say the word. In the meantime, as I said in the postscript of my letter of the 18th, our hearts are with you.

* }
C

Ever sincerely yours,

Eishin
McCluer - Stuga *Arthur*
Uncle Arthur

The President of the United States

guy - worth doing
They would fill spots
for us
Be

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.20.95

June 17, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN ^{TOS}
PHIL CAPLAN ^{PC}

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We have received the following information items:

- **Ickes memo on position for Lane Kirkland.** In light of Kirkland's retirement Harold writes that we have been asked to find an appropriate position for him. Harold recommends two options: 1) appointment to the U.S. Institute for Peace, a prestigious foreign policy board (the members of which include Theodore Hesburgh and Max Kampelman; or 2) the remaining spot for alternate to the United Nations General Assembly which is a full-time position beginning in September and running for three months. Harold would like to discuss this with you.
- **Sosnik memo on Mississippi gubernatorial race.** Doug reports that Democrat Dick Molpus outraised the incumbent Kirk Fordice in the first filing period of the general election. Molpus raised \$602,071 in 1995 compared to Fordice's \$585,174. Molpus still trails Fordice overall by just under \$200,000.

*I'm by
Molpus
wants to go
up in name*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 JUN 15 P6:01

12 June 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
LEON PANETTA
ERSKINE BOWLES

FROM: Harold Ickes^{HI}

SUBJECT: Lane Kirkland

Reliable word has it that Mr. Kirkland probably will not run for the Presidency of the AFL-CIO, the election for which takes place this coming October. It also appears, at least this point, that Tom Donahue is testing the waters. The slate opposing Kirkland would be headed by John Sweeney, unless Donahue can muster enough support to persuade Sweeney to step aside.

In any event, we have been asked to find an appropriate position for Mr. Kirkland in the event he were to decide not to run. Bob Nash has come up with two positions so far.

The first is appoint him to the US Institute for Peace which is a prestigious foreign policy board, the members of which include Max Kapleman and Theodore Hesburgh. The second is the remaining spot for alternate to the United Nations General Assembly, which is a full-time position beginning in September and running for three months. That position is a special government employee of the State Department.

Let's discuss.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6 20 95

TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532

95 JUN 16 A10:17

June 15, 1995

Jim Dorskind

Please coordinate
the reply

*1 saw sign
reply, etc*

✓
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

VIA FAX: (202) 456-2889

Mr. President:

Congratulations on your demonstration of leadership Tuesday night in announcing a ten-year balanced budget plan. Your "safe landing" proposal protects the needs of working families with fewer of the risks of the Republican scheme.

No one has done more to create jobs and stick up for working Americans than you have. We in Alaska are struggling with many of the same budget issues, but certainly of a different magnitude.

Again, I congratulate you for your bold and courageous approach in tackling the federal budget. You can count on my support.

Sincerely,

Tony Knowles
Governor

cc: Mr. Leon Panetta
Mr. Lawton Jordan
Mr. John Emerson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mark
Nichols
June 19, 1995

Roger Clinton

June 19, 1995

Mark W. Nichols
Suite 1650
200 West Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Mark:

Thanks for your note of June 6 and for sending the review of my brother Roger's CD. It was thoughtful of you to share it with me, and I appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Mark W. Nichols
Attorney at Law
200 West Capitol, Suite 1650
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

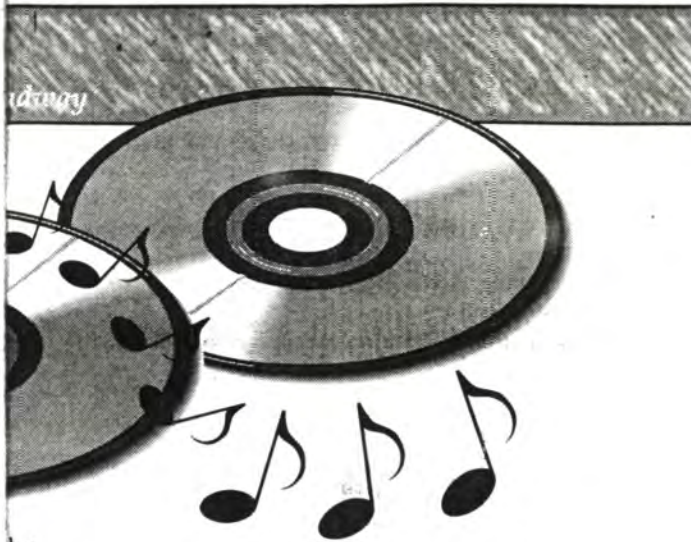
6/6/95

Dear Bill

This week I was eating at the Little Rock Oyster Bar with my son. While waiting for my food I started reading Rightly Yours, an alternative newspaper devoted to the ~~entertainment industry~~ ^{entertainment business} in Arkansas. I noticed the enclosed article about your brother's recent e.d. It is a fairly positive article and probably the only one which reviewed the e.d. on its merits. Anyway, I knew you probably would be interested in it.

I hope things are going well for you, Chelsea, and Hilary.

Sincerely yours,
Mark



be
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or
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NOTHING GOOD COMES EASY

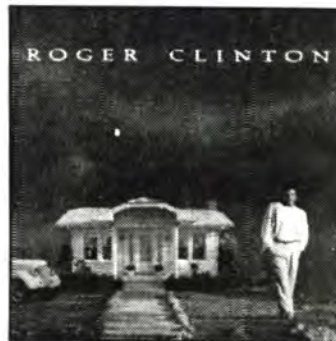
ROGER CLINTON

PYRAMID

This is one of the most interesting albums I have ever had the good fortune to have dropped in my lap, so to speak (actually Peter hit me in the eye with it). Come on, it's the President's brother, the first brother ... and as far as I know, the first brother of a sitting (duck) president to release an album. George Washington's brother sang his heart out about a hatchet and a cherry tree, but that was just a single and pre-vinyl at that. Jimmy Carter's brother set a few records (for beer drinking), but that's still not the same as having a CD on the shelves. And it's actually a pretty good album. Roger has a pleasant voice and the ability to sing on key and with the beat, but he tries to be too, oh I don't know ... sexy? At times it strikes me that he is trying to be the modern sexy-but-sensitive male and so comes off as less than what he shows us on the final cut ("Born Under A Bad Sign"). It is not until that last track that Roger cuts loose and puts some guts in his vocals and it really makes one wonder about the song selection. One hopes that Roger wanted to do more gritty blues but was over-rated by some too-hep-to-have-a-clue, over-achieving, Hahvahd-educated, suit who imagines that he knows what the public's taste is. If so, maybe Roger will get a new producer and go back into the studio with a really hot blues band behind him (I would suggest Franklin-Devlin) and cut some tunes that get right up in your face.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

I would have
signed them
myself
Bill Clinton

June 19, 1995

Weldon Chesser
Post Office Box 705
Paragould, Arkansas 72450

Dear Weldon:

Thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you, as always, and to get your encouraging words.

I've written the letters you asked me to write, and I appreciate your suggesting them.

See you on the 23rd!

Sincerely,

Bill

Mr. President:

I've done the letters
Weldon asked for to have
autopenned.
They

Chesser Enterprises Inc.

WELDON CHESSER, President

P. O. BOX 705 (Home-236-8379)

PARAGOULD, AR. 72450

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESIDENT
BILL CLINTON
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
WASHINGTON DC. 20500-2000

MR PRESIDENT:

THESE ARE FOUR BROTHERS FROM
GREENE COUNTY WITH THE ARKANSAS
STATE POLICE. PLEASE SEND A LETTER
OF CONGRATULATIONS TO EACH OFFICER
AND THEIR PARENTS. LIST ENCLOSED.

MAY YOU AND YOUR FAMILY DO WELL AND
HAVE GOOD HEALTH.

I PRAY FOR YOUR LEADERSHIP AND VISION
EVERY NIGHT GOD BLESS

SEE YOU ON JUNE 23, 1995

SERVICE BEFORE SELF
W Chesser



Courtesy photo

The only four brothers in the Arkansas State Police are, from left, Mike Carter, Tim Carter, Phil Carter and John Carter. This photo was taken in 1990.

The Brethren

Four brothers keeping peace with Arkansas State Police

EDITOR'S NOTE: Lawmen often say police work gets in their blood, but for some officers this is really true as their father, mother, sister, brother or other close relative also wore the badge. This is the final part of a four-part series that will examine the bloodlines of some area law enforcement officers.

By **LORETTA POTTER**
DAILY PRESS

A family friend planted the law-enforcement seed, and the Carter-family tree is now filled with state troopers.

Cpl. Mike Carter of Paragould was the second of four brothers to join the State Police. The Carter family is the only one in Arkansas to have four brothers on the force.

A major in the State Police, Mack Thompson, planted the seed. Thompson grew up with the Carters' father in the Finch community. They remained good friend throughout their lives, he said.

Phil Carter led the clan into law enforcement, joining the State Police in 1973. Mike Carter joined the state police in 1977 and moved to Paragould in 1979. Tim Carter joined up in 1982. He is stationed in Conway. John Carter, stationed in White County joined the squad approximately five years ago.

A person has to love law enforcement to stay in it, Carter said. "You just can't like it."

Carter said he enjoys law enforcement because he can help people. The hours are the most difficult part.

Carter's first choice was a military career. He joined the military in 1973, was sent to Germany and returned home in 1976.

He married Debbie in 1972. She isn't fond of

his career choice, but supports it. She doesn't like the working hours.

If his wife didn't take care of things around the house, it would be impossible to keep his job, he said. Wives put up with a lot.

"It takes a lot of understanding, cooperating and bending over backwards to accommodate this job," he said.

His two children understand the sacrifices he makes as a police officer because they grew up with them, he said. The Carters have two children, Holly, a junior at Arkansas State University and Derick, a Greene County Tech High School ninth-grader.

It is also hard for his mother to schedule a time around Christmas, so all the brothers can be off at the same time and be with the rest of the family, Carter said.

Carter said state troopers are aware of the dangers in their job. It's easy to be scared, he said.

If someone thinks being stopped by a state trooper, they should be in the police officers uniform, looking through the car window from outside, he said.

The closest backup is probably 15 miles away, he said, but a policeman just has to go on and do what he is paid to do - enforce the law.

Carter said he would like to remain stationed in the Paragould area for the rest of his career.

Carter has seen many changes in 18 years of law enforcement.

The first and biggest has been the Miranda Rights, which were not always read to criminals when he first started the job. They are always read now, he said.

He also said troopers regularly have to be recertified in first aid, which began in the 1980s.

Carter added using radar and working wrecks has become more in-depth. Troopers are now required to be certified in radar use, he said.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN **NEWS RELEASE**

6-20-95



P.O. Box 9313, Minneapolis, MN 55440-9313, U.S.A.

Dorstind

STATEMENT FROM A. LARRY ROSS, spokesman for Billy Graham
Wednesday, June 7 11:00 a.m.

Evangelist Billy Graham is resting comfortably after having a good night. His doctors are very encouraged by his progress to date and he is currently undergoing routine tests to identify the source of his bleeding.

Mr. Graham still intends to be at SkyDome tonight for the start of Mission Ontario subject to the results of those tests later this morning.

He is grateful for the prayers of people calling across Canada.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

A. Larry Ross (416) 506-9761
Mary Becker (416) 335-1371

*Attn: Betty
from: Stephanie*

*- Latest release
for your interest*



To: Betty
From: Stephanie
9313, Minneapolis, MN 55440-9313, USA
RELEASE

1500
Sun
in 9
letter
Graham

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
A. Larry Ross (416) 506-9761
Mary Becker (612) 335-1371

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**BILLY GRAHAM'S DOCTORS OPTIMISTIC HE WILL
CONTINUE MISSION ONTARIO THIS WEEK**
Evangelist Remains in Hospital Another Night for Observation and Further Tests

TORONTO, June 7 - Reverend Billy Graham is looking forward to speaking to Canadians during Mission Ontario, which begins tonight at SkyDome in Toronto as scheduled. Although Mr. Graham will not be able to attend the meeting tonight, he will send an audio address to the gathering.

The evangelist is in good condition at Toronto East General Hospital this afternoon after being admitted Tuesday. Though in a weakened condition after experiencing flu-like symptoms Monday night, Mr. Graham kept his commitment to speak to a combined luncheon gathering of the Empire and Canadian Clubs in Toronto. He cut his address short when he began to feel faint.

Toronto Drs. Kenneth L. Gamble and Michael Bentley-Taylor, who have been attending Mr. Graham, issued a joint statement this afternoon updating his condition:

"Mr. Graham is in good spirits and resting comfortably after having a good night in hospital. Results from routine tests today show he has experienced bleeding in his colon, which at present appears to have stopped. No tumor was found. Further tests will be conducted to determine the cause.

"Mr. Graham's voice and vital signs are strong, but it is in his best interest to remain in hospital tonight. We are keeping in close contact with his personal physician at Mayo Clinic and are cautiously optimistic that he will be able to continue his mission later this week as planned."

The Mission Ontario meetings at SkyDome culminate more than ten years of prayer and year-long preparations by thousands of volunteers from more than 800 churches representing over 60 denominations. The nightly program will reflect the cultural diversity and sophistication of Toronto, providing a unique blend of theatre and music -- both classical and contemporary -- incorporating an elaborate set and the most complex staging of any Billy Graham Mission.

In addition to a full orchestra and a 4,500-voice choir, tonight's special guests include internationally acclaimed Canadian tenor Ben Heppner and two-time Juno award-winning artist Susan Aglukark.

Dr. Ralph Bell, a native of St. Catherine's, Ontario, and associate evangelist of Mr. Graham's for more than 30 years, will bring tonight's Gospel message. Reverend Franklin Graham, son of Billy Graham and president of Samaritan's Purse -- a relief and development ministry based in Boone, North Carolina -- will bring a greeting from his father, and report on his own recent trip to Rwanda.

The mission meetings will continue nightly through Friday at 7:30 p.m. Saturday's agenda will include a colorful up-beat Kids Gig at 11:00 a.m., hosted by Psalty the Singing Songbook. At 7:00 p.m. "A Free Concert That'll be In Your Heart as Well as In Your Face," will feature Grammy award-winning contemporary Christian musicians DC Talk and Michael W. Smith. The mission will conclude with a final meeting beginning at 4:00 p.m. Sunday afternoon.

- ~~*~~ Billy Graham has ^{energy} ~~ceased~~ ^{some health problem} resting comfortably today
- office 704-669-6867 office
asst. Stephanie & Wanda
N.C. 704-669-5550
Private # 704-669-7893

Linda 638-1999

A S E - my - 2 - 10
 Calling on 7 - Office
 Main -

Stephanie Toni
 416 506-9759 200 pm
 6/13

600 1. report
 Vital / pulse - - 2 - 90 - 5 -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

06/20/95

JIM,

You need to talk to Todd
about this letter to Cliff
Hoofman.

Sharon.

POTUS note -
'Is this a dodge?
What about the Board'

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1995

The Honorable Cliff Hoofman
Senator of the State of Arkansas
Post Office Box 1038
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72115

Dear Cliff:

Thanks for your letter regarding the Railroad Retirement Board. It was good to hear from you.

I recognize that America's rail employees have given much to our country and deserve a secure retirement. Having reviewed the Board as part of Vice President Gore's National Performance Review, my Administration does not intend to take any action or propose any legislation that would reduce current rail worker or rail pension benefits. We are committed to protecting the benefits of rail retirees.

As always, I'm grateful for your input. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill

cc
Is this a
bill? What
about the
Prayer

Potus said
letter
'dodged'

CLIFF HOOFMAN

SENATOR
18TH DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 1038
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72115



THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

April 27, 1995

The President
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Federal Railroad Retirement Board

Dear Mr. President:

As you well know, located within the city limits of North Little Rock is one of the nation's largest distribution points for freight trains in America. The railroad industry is one of the largest employers in our area and has a larger payroll than any other. I am sure you recall that I worked ten years with the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and during that period of time I became acquainted with many of the employees of what is now the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

I have visited with a number of employees who have heard that Washington plans to do away with the Federal Railroad Retirement Board. Naturally, this rumor causes them to be very much concerned for the federal railroad pension program. All of the employees have met and talked about the issue and all agree that they are satisfied with the railroad retirement system as it is. Many have expressed to me that they are satisfied with the investments that the Railroad Retirement Board has made. All of those investments have insured that the railroad retirement fund is actuarially sound and has always met the claims of the retirees.

I am writing this letter to request that you take whatever action necessary to insure that the Federal Railroad Retirement Board is not disturbed. All of the railroad employees in this area, and probably all of those across the nation, are counting on you to protect them against Congressional action which would be injurious to their retirement.

#101719

COMMITTEES

MEMBER:
CITY, COUNTY & LOCAL AFFAIRS
RULES, RESOLUTIONS & MEMORIALS
JOINT BUDGET
JOINT PERFORMANCE REVIEW
REVENUE & TAXATION

The President
April 27, 1995
Page Two

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. I look forward to seeing you soon.

With warmest regards, I remain

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Cliff Hoofman', written over the printed name. The signature is stylized with large loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Cliff Hoofman

CH:bjh

He-man

7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1995 THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6 20 95

MR. PRESIDENT:

The group working on the July 6 conference is looking for your approval of the attached documents as soon as possible so invitations can be sent out.

Todd Stern

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.20.95


THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1995

95 JUN 12 P7:36

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALEXIS HERMAN 

SUBJECT: July 6 Event, Tentatively Named
"Common Ground: A Call to Responsibility"¹

Attached for your review is a draft Presidential invitation letter to participants in the scheduled July 6 conference.

Also attached for your review is a draft of an accompanying memorandum from Alexis to conference participants.

These drafts have been approved by Linda Lader.

¹ Other suggested names include, "A Call to Responsibility: Rebuilding Community Through Citizenship" and "Responsibility and the American Community."

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: M DATE: 1/29/14

2018-0662-5

~~REVISED DRAFT -- CONFIDENTIAL~~

June __, 1995

Dear _____:

I would like you to join Vice President Gore and me in a conference entitled, "Common Ground: A Call to Responsibility," to be held at the White House on July 6, 1995.

Perhaps the defining characteristic of our nation has been the unique ability of Americans from diverse backgrounds and with different views to work together for the common good of our communities, our country, and our future. In recent years, however, our spirit of community and shared enterprise has often deteriorated in the face of difficult challenges that confront us. Too often, political and social discourse -- even conversations among neighbors -- have been infected by misunderstanding, intolerance or rancor. Our communities have at times been torn apart by the very issues that should draw us together.

Many Americans today are finding solutions to difficult problems in their communities because they have been able to establish common ground that is a basis for people working together. Americans need to listen to each other, even when we disagree, and take responsibility for addressing our common problems. The aftermath of the recent Oklahoma City tragedy powerfully demonstrated the strength, resolve and hope that arise when we work together to help each other.

I am convening the July 6 conference to discuss how we can reinvigorate our spirit of community and together pursue a prosperous future through civil discourse and citizen responsibility. Americans of diverse political perspectives and from various sectors of influence -- community groups, religion, education, business, non-profit organizations, the media, entertainment and sports -- will be joining the Vice President and me in this day-long forum.

I look forward to meeting with you on July 6.

Sincerely,

DRAFT

June __, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: ALEXIS M. HERMAN
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: "Common Ground: A Call to Responsibility"
The White House, July 6, 1995

President Clinton observed in his State of the Union Address:

If you go back to the beginning of this country, the great strength of America, as de Tocqueville pointed out when he came here a long time ago, has always been our ability to associate with people who were different from ourselves and to work together to find common ground. And in this day, everybody has a responsibility to do more of that. We simply cannot wait for a tornado, a fire, or a flood to behave like Americans ought to behave in dealing with one another.

At the conference on July 6, the President will issue a challenge to the people of this country, and to the leaders of its sectors of influence, to renew their commitment to the responsibilities of citizenship and take meaningful steps to work together for the common good. This conference will not be an end in itself, but part of an ongoing effort to ensure that the President's call to action is fulfilled.

You have been ^{invited}~~selected~~ to participate based on your experience in bringing people of diverse views together to find common ground, and our confidence that you will be playing a leadership role as we work together to encourage responsible citizenship and national harmony. We are inviting people who, at the local level, are putting these principles into practice and leaders who can help translate these models into opportunities for national action.

To maximize the benefits of the conference, and to provide an opportunity for participants' views to be considered in advance, we request that all participants submit to the White House, two statements: the first, addressing what it is that binds Americans together in communities and as a nation; and the second, addressing what the participant, or his or her community, has done to address a common problem and how this experience can provide guidance for other communities. We request that each statement be limited to one page in length. These statements will be provided to the President and all participants.

Please complete and return the enclosed response form, along with a personal biography and your two written statements, by Friday, June 23. These materials should be delivered to Flo McAfee, Associate Director of Public Liaison, The White House, Washington, D.C. 20500. Any questions may be directed to Ms. McAfee at 202-456-2930.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/20/95

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500
June 19, 1995

95 JUN 18 P6:47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MARTIN N. BAILY

Martin N Baily

SUBJECT:

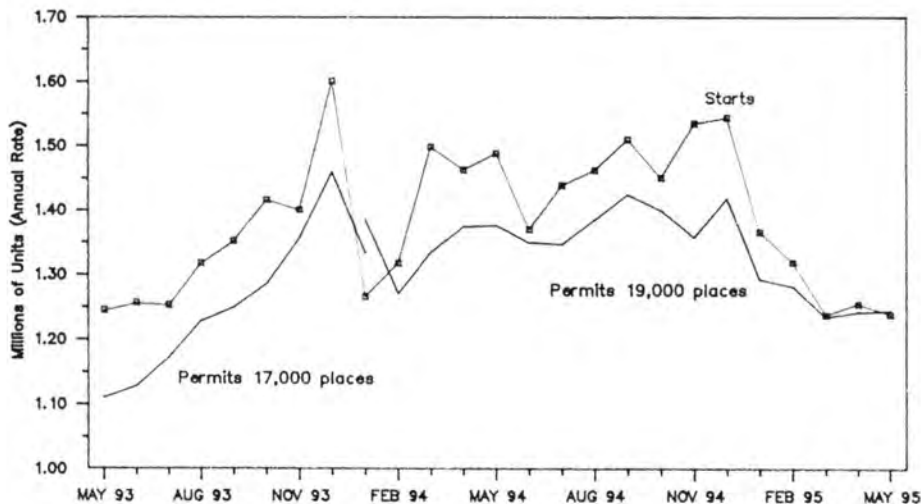
May Housing Starts, Commerce Department Release, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.

*Do we need to emphasize in some way public way
more public way
Receives in meeting
Baily's team
Significant
of refutation
of Baily on 2
PK*

Housing starts posted a slight decline in May to an annual rate of 1.239 million units. Market analysts had expected a slight increase in housing starts.

- Total housing starts in May were 17 percent lower than a year ago.
- Single-family housing starts decreased 4 percent in May, and have fallen by 24 percent since the beginning of the year.
- Multi-family starts increased 11 percent in May, but have decreased by 2 percent since the beginning of 1995. Multi-family starts in May were 1 percent lower than a year ago.
- Building permits were virtually unchanged in May, but were 10 percent lower than a year ago. So far this year, building permits have declined by 12 percent.
- The continued weakness in housing starts and building permits will have its effects, not just in the current quarter, but for the second half of 1995 as well. Lower starts in the current quarter translate into lower employment and less spending on home furnishings and other durable goods in the next quarter.

HOUSING STARTS AND BUILDING PERMITS



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

Sent
95 JUN 20
3:33

TO: Jocelyn Jolley

Fax Number: 66221

Phone Number:

FROM: Sharon/Podesta's Ofc.

SUBJECT: Dole/Gingrich ltr to POTUS re Rapid Reaction Force

DATE: 06/19/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 3

MESSAGE: Jocelyn, A copy of this letter (not the original, was in some material that came back from POTUS from Canada. Do you have a copy. I will also send copy to NSC.

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

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

June 15, 1995

The President
The White House
Washington

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing with respect to the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) -- a matter we discussed at length with French President Jacques Chirac yesterday evening. It is our understanding that the Administration and the French government would like to pass a resolution authorizing the RRF in the U.N. Security Council this afternoon.

Due to the absence of Administration consultations with the Congress, we have many serious questions and concerns about authorizing the RRF which have not been addressed. The Chairmen of the appropriate committees of jurisdiction have clearly not been consulted nor provided with critical information about the mandate, mission, duration, command arrangements and cost of this new operation.

Nevertheless, in our view, efforts by the French government and other UNPROFOR contributor governments to protect their forces on the ground in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be respected. The United States would expect no less from an ally. It is the right of these governments to take measures necessary to protect their soldiers. In this regard, President Chirac informed us that the command arrangements for the RRF -- composed of troops in national uniforms, and not blue helmets -- would not be subject to vetoes by U.N. civilian officials that have to date crippled the UNPROFOR operation. We urge you to make this point explicit in any U.N. Security Council resolution which authorizes the RRF.

President Chirac assured us that he was only seeking U.S. political support, and not a financial commitment. In view of this assurance, we would not object to your Administration's decision to support for President Chirac's efforts to protect UNPROFOR troops. We believe that it is essential, however, that any Security Council resolution make clear that: (1) the costs of the RRF and any additional personnel authorized under the resolution will not be assessed to U.N. member states; and (2) no additional U.S. financial or military obligations will be incurred as a result of the resolution. In our view, if you choose to support a U.N. Security Council resolution authorizing the expansion of UNPROFOR to accommodate the RRF, the costs

should be borne through voluntary contributions. We oppose funding the RRF through U.N. assessments. This is consistent with our discussion with President Chirac.

We expect that the questions regarding cost, funding, and, most important, U.S. military commitments raised in the June 13th letter from Chairmen Gilman, Livingston, and Rogers will be promptly answered. We note that these are questions that should have been answered in the consultation process required by law. To act without a clear understanding of the consequences is unacceptable. Furthermore, we would request that you inform us of your decision and its underlying rationale so that we may share it with our colleagues.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that our concurrence for measures to protect UNPROFOR, such as the RRF, should in no way be interpreted as support for the present European and Administration approach to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As we discussed with President Chirac, we have fundamental differences over what our policy toward Bosnia should be. We believe that the U.N. operation in Bosnia has been a costly failure. In our view abandoning the present "neutral" approach, withdrawing UNPROFOR, and lifting the arms embargo on the Bosnian Government is the principled and prudent policy to adopt.

Sincerely,


NEWT GINGRICH


BOB DOLE

66221

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-19-95

June 10, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil Caplan*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We have received the following information items:

• **Ickes memo on telephone call from pollster Mark Mellman.** Mellman advised, in the strongest terms possible, that you should not come out with a specific budget at this time. He felt it would not be helpful for either you or the party as it would get little support on the Hill and, more importantly, would permit critics to turn their fire from the Republicans to your budget.

Hilton memo regarding comments made by Dewey Stokes. After your meeting with the heads of the major law enforcement organization on May 19, Stokes, in response to a media question, said he unequivocally supported you for re-election. Steve has personally spoken with Stokes since then and he stands firmly beside his statement. Stokes' tenure as F.O.P president ends in August.

Lake memo regarding Senator Dole's appearance at West Point on V-E Day. West Point's plan to invite Dole was abandoned because DoD policy prohibits media coverage of appearances by political candidates on military installations. West Point discovered that a visiting professor (and former Dole staffer) called Dole's office to determine his interest in speaking at the academy on its V-E Day celebration. After consultation between the academy and DoD Public Affairs, DoD advised West Point not to extend the invitation as it would violate policy guidelines. There was never any contact between DoD and the White House on this issue. DoD General Counsel is reviewing what implications this policy might have for you, if any, once your announce for re-election.

Note to Gearan from Lloyd Bentsen. Bentsen said, "Great Clinton/Truman story in the Washington Monthly! Keep them coming."

*Special -
to be shared
with the
President*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

95 JUN 19 10:53

June 2, 1995

Information

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:  STEVE HILTON

SUBJECT: COMMENTS MADE BY DEWEY STOKES AFTER YOUR LAW
ENFORCEMENT MEETING

Summary:

After your meeting with the law enforcement community on Friday, May 19, 1995, Dewey Stokes, the President of the Fraternal Order of Police, endorsed your re-election.

Discussion:

On Friday, May 19, 1995, you met with the heads of the major law enforcement organizations to discuss the N.R.A. and your terrorism legislation. After the meeting, many of the law enforcement leaders walked to the stakeout to discuss their meeting with you. All who spoke were supportive of your efforts. Dewey Stokes, the President of the Fraternal Order of Police, and Bob Scully, the Executive Director of the National Association of Police Organizations, were especially supportive.

When asked by the media whether he would endorse your re-election in 1996, Dewey Stokes stated unequivocally that he would support you. I have talked with Dewey Stokes personally since the event to determine the veracity of his statement. Dewey stands by his statement based upon your actions, as well as the actions of other administration officials in support of law enforcement.

Dewey's tenure as president will end at the Fraternal Order of Police's August 1995 Convention. Therefore, any positive comments after that date will reflect his personal, but still influential view. We are continuing to work closely with Dewey, as well as the likely next President, Gil Gallegos of New Mexico, to maintain their support. I recommend that you write a personal note to Dewey on the attached photograph taken during the Memorial event on May 15th.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Todd Stern to Beth Nolan re: Security Briefings (2 pages)	06/15/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
John Podesta (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 5954

FOLDER TITLE:

June 18-24, 1995

2018-0662-S

rs3132

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]