

Tuesday, October 27, 1998

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Copied  
Jennings  
COS  
Burkhardt  
(original for  
reply)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
10-27-98

Pat Qualls

12400 Gleneagles Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72211  
(501) 227-7306

I reference to  
Agency Director

October 14, 1998

United Health Care  
Appeals Department  
P.O. Box 830638  
Birmingham, Alabama 35283-0638

Re: Unpaid medical bills of Billy Charles Qualls (431-60-4321)

I am the widow of Billy Charles Qualls who passed away June 3, 1998. His death was so sudden and unexpected that I couldn't open all the medical bills, much less deal with them. My husband was a state employee and was covered by one of the state's health insurance plans, United Health Care. When I was finally able, mentally and emotionally, to deal with the medical bills I learned very early on the strategy of United Health Care. That is to, DENY, DENY, DENY AND THEN DENY, just hoping that the insured will go away and pay the medical bills, a large portion of which United Health Care is supposed to pay. I don't intend to go away until I am confident that United Health Care has paid its portion of these medical bills.

I have had numerous conversations with United Health Care representatives as well as representatives of the Doctors and medical facilities where my husband was treated before his death. It seems that I am spinning my wheels and running into brick walls on every front in trying to make sure that United health Care pays its portion of the medical bills.

For quite some time now, I have been receiving bills that read: "Your account is now past due. Your account has a balance due that is delinquent. Is there a reason why this account has not been paid? This account is seriously delinquent. Final Notice! This has been sent from a collection agency. The collection agency has other options including legal actions which can add additional cost to you".

This causes me grave and serious concern because I have an excellent credit rating and I intend to keep it that way. Should my credit rating be damaged in any way, I will hold United Health Care responsible. **I am beginning to question your good faith.**

Since I have not been able to resolve these unpaid bills via phone conversations and I am at my wits end, I hope, that by putting my concerns in writing we can put an end to the unnecessary run-around that I am getting from United Health Care. I feel like a dog chasing its tail.

To CJ Jennings  
Fyi - this is a  
good friend of mine  
This is awful -  
① can our casework  
form help  
② need more letters  
for on Patients Bu  
of Original m -

BC

United Health Care

October 14, 1998

Page 2

Another factor that made me decide to write this letter is a conversation I had with the nurse of a Doctor who participates in United Health Care. This nurse said, "United Health Care is the most awful, terrible insurance company that we deal with. This Doctor is seriously considering not participating with United Health Care".

My husband was living in Lake City, Arkansas, just outside of Jonesboro in northeast Arkansas, at the beginning of his illness the early part of this year. At that time he started seeing Doctors and having tests done in Jonesboro until he was diagnosed with liver cancer on April 8, 1998. At that time he came to Little Rock (central Arkansas) where I live and received the remainder of his medical treatment at University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences until his passing on June 3, 1998.

Let me first address the Jonesboro medical bills:

METHODIST HOSPITAL, Jonesboro - March 3, 1998

On August 17, 1998 I was told by a representative of United Health Care that Methodist Hospital did not file a claim with United Health Care. I immediately called Methodist Hospital and asked them to re-file the claim. I was later informed that insurance payment was denied because a medical necessity was not established. Come on, give me a break, not necessary! The man died. What more do you want!! On September 10, 1998 I spoke with United Health Care representative, Cynthia Marshall about this bill. Ms. Marshall told me the nurse said United Health Care will take care of the bill. This bill has now been turned over to a collection agency, Central Financial Control. I continue to receive this bill. Please pay the balance of this bill. I am not really sure what the balance is because I have so many different bills from three different sources plus papers from United Health Care. One needs to be a CPA and Lawyer to decipher and understand our medical insurance system.

INTERNAL MEDICINE ASSOCIATES, P.A.- Jonesboro

Dr. John Johnson and Dr. Monte

I am not sure of the appointment dates with Dr. Johnson and Dr. Monte but they were mid March - April 8, 1998. When I spoke with United Health Care about these bills, I was told that Dr. Johnson was not participating in United Health Care's plan. Therefore, this was out-of network and in addition Dr. Johnson had used the incorrect use of CPT rules. I can certainly understand why Dr. Johnson is not participating in United Health Care's plan. I was also told by United Health Care during that same conversation that Dr. Johnson could call United Health Care and someone would explain the correct use of the CPT rules. I then relayed this information to Dr. Johnson's office.

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I received a 9-08-98 statement from Internal Medicine Associates informing me that United Health Care had paid \$2.80; \$4.00; \$3.00; \$73.50; \$2.80; \$8.00; \$6.00; \$4.00; \$4.00; \$3.00; \$5.00; \$6.00; \$3.00; \$3.00 for a whopping total of \$128.10 out of a total bill of \$797.49 leaving the patient to pay \$669.39. If this weren't so serious it would be "laughable". I know that using a preferred provider doesn't pay 90% as the in-network provider pays, but come on, give me a break - how ridiculous - one may as well not pay the high insurance premiums and become self-insured.

ASSOCIATED RADIOLOGISTS, LTD. Jonesboro. The following tests were given:  
March 20, 1998 - U/S/Upper Abdomen/Limited  
March 30, 1998 - CT Abdomen W/WO Contrast  
April 3, 1998 - CT Guidance/Biopsy/S&I  
CT/Limited/Localization  
Percutaneous Biopsy of Liver

When I spoke with United Health Care on August 8, 1998, I was told that Associated Radiologists gave no provider information and needed to re-file. I immediately called Associated Radiologists and asked them to re-file. I continue to receive bills from Associated Radiologists.

ST. BERNARDS REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, Jonesboro

There are so many bills from St. Bernards that I am not going to attempt to go through them one by one. All I know is that my husband had many tests done at St. Bernards before he was finally diagnosed with liver cancer. In a September 10, 1998 conversation with United Health Care representative, Cynthia Marshall, I was told "I don't know why your husband went to St. Bernards when they are not a participating hospital". I can certainly understand why St. Bernards is not a participating hospital, but let me tell you why my husband went to St. Bernards. Arkansas is a very rural state. There are only a few major medical facilities in Arkansas. The major medical facilities that serve northeast Arkansas are located in Jonesboro. That's the only place he had to go to have all those tests done. Oh, he could have jumped in his truck and driven 150 miles to Little Rock, but he was still working at that time and I can assure you the last thing on his mind was making sure he was "in-network; the Doctors had given proper referrals, received pre-authorization, the correct CPT rules were followed and every T was crossed and every I was dotted". Sounds just like those commercials I have been hearing on TV concerning a "patients' bill of rights". The only thing on my husband's mind was that he had a life threatening disease. I continue to receive bills from St. Bernards stating, "Your primary insurance carrier has not paid your account. Please contact them regarding the status of your account".

Well, that covers the Jonesboro bills and they pale in comparison to the Little Rock bills.

United Health Care  
October 13, 1998  
Page 4

From April 8, 1998 until his death on June 3, 1998 my husband received all of his medical treatment at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences. The bills and papers regarding the UAMS bills are 1 and 3/4 inches high. I am not even going to attempt to go through these bills one by one because I don't think I could, but also because I am already mentally and emotionally drained.

I will tell you that I know for sure and certain that UAMS is on the approved list, they are in network with United Health Care. I can also tell you that I made all the appointments and arrangements for my husband's medical treatment at UAMS and I told the people making the appointments to make sure pre-authorization was secured. They assured me over and over that they would make the necessary pre-authorizations. Under these two conditions, United Health Care is supposed to pay 90% of the bills. Let me just give you two examples of where United Health Care DID NOT pay 90% of the bill. In fact you didn't come close to paying 90% of the bills from UAMS. From a \$1571.31 bill from Medical College Physicians Group, United Health Care paid \$602.00, which is a far, far cry from 90%. According to my math, 90% of \$1571.31 is \$1414.18. From a \$6138.00 bill from University Hospital of Arkansas, United Health Care paid \$989.13, which again is not anywhere near 90%. My math tells me that 90% of \$6138.00 is \$5524.20.

On September 24, 1998 I had a conversation with United Health Care representative, Craton, in which I vented my frustrations with these unpaid bills. Later that day United Health Care representative, Jeannie Wallace called and told me United Health Care was going to reprocess the in-network claims. Jeannie said "maybe we can clear this up". I certainly hope we can clear up all the medical bills not only from Little Rock but from Jonesboro as well. Enough is enough! Dealing with the death of a spouse is difficult enough. One should not be put through what I have been put through with United Health Care.

You will note that I am sending copies of this letter to all the Doctors and medical facilities that treated my husband. I do want them to know that I am not intentionally not paying my husband's medical bills. But I absolutely refuse to pay these bills until I feel confident that United Health Care has paid what it is supposed to pay.

I am also sending copies of this letter to Arkansas' Governor, Mike Huckabee, as well as the Chairmen of Arkansas' Senate and House Public Health, Welfare and Labor Committees and also my State Senator. My husband was a State Employee and I am a retired State Employee. This year the state of Arkansas will pay \$261.00 per month, per state employee for health insurance coverage. In addition each covered state employee will pay an additional monthly amount according to the plan he/she chooses. Some 30,000 state employees and retired state employees are enrolled in one of the states seven health insurance plans, one of which is United Health Care.

United Health Care  
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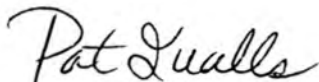
I hope our Governor and State Legislature will take a serious look at the coverage and treatment United Health Care is providing state employees and retired state employees. This year at least seven state legislatures have provided added protections to patients who are enrolled in a health maintenance organization or other managed-care organization. The seven are: Florida, Hawaii and New York, which now permit consumers to appeal disputes to a neutral party; Minnesota, which has added an ombudsman program to help consumers use health plans effectively; Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, which have added assorted consumer protections, such as requirements to disclose treatment options, improve access to doctors and ensure coverage for emergency room care. I pledge my support to our Governor and State Legislature in bringing some of these much needed protections to the citizens of Arkansas.

In a recent article, Tom Shircliffe, executive director of Arkansas Seniors Organized for Progress, stated: "We're concerned about the astronomical compensation that HMO CEO's get, then they quibble over a few pennies for people who are sick". Shircliffe cites a recent study showing that in 1996, the 25 highest paid HMO executives in America had an average compensation, exclusive of unexercised stock options, of more than \$6.2 million. Yet these same executives resist a proposed "patients' bill of rights" pending in Congress on grounds that it would be too costly".

I am also sending copies of this letter to President Bill Clinton and Arkansas' Congressional delegation. I want to strongly encourage President Clinton and Arkansas' Congressional delegation to support a "patients' bill of rights". The American people most certainly need and deserve such legislation. I pledge my support to them in helping bring about a true "patients' bill of rights".

In a recent discussion with my Dentist about the problems I have encountered with United Health Care, this Dentist said "Our health care system is driven not by what is best for the patient but by economics of the health insurance companies". To use his two words to sum up how I feel, "It Stinks"!

Sincerely,



Patricia S. Qualls

cc: Mr. Charles Pitts, CEO United Health Care  
Methodist Hospital, Jonesboro  
Jonesboro Emergency Services

United Health Care  
October 14, 1998  
Page 6

cc: Central Financial Control  
Internal Medicine Associates, P.A., Jonesboro  
St. Bernards Regional Medical Center, Jonesboro  
Dr. Ben Owens, Administrator, St. Bernards  
Associated Radiologists, LTD., Jonesboro  
Medical College Physicians Group, Little Rock  
Dr. Harry Ward, UAMS  
Sandy Ledbetter, UAMS  
University Hospital of Arkansas  
Governor Mike Huckabee  
Senator Jay Bradford, Chrm. Public Health, Welfare & Labor Committee  
Representative Pat Flannigan, Chrm. Public Health, Welfare & Labor Committee  
Senator Jim Argue  
Arkansas Insurance Dept., Mr. Mike Pickens, Commissioner  
Arkansas State Employees Association  
Arkansas State Employees Insurance, David Howell, Director  
Arkansas Insurance Dept., Consumer Services Division  
President Bill Clinton  
Senator Tim Hutchinson  
Senator Dale Bumpers  
Representative Vic Snyder  
Representative Marion Berry  
Blanch Lincoln, Democratic Candidate for Senate  
Dr. Fay Boozman, Republican Candidate for Senate.

# COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

58 EAST 68TH STREET • NEW YORK • NEW YORK 10021

Tel 212 434 9400 Fax 212 734 1594

10-27-98

Henry Siegman

Senior Fellow

Director, US/Middle East Project

October 26, 1998

President Bill Clinton  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Barack H. Samuel  
PO Box  
Mussouri

Dear Mr. President,

Having been involved in the Arab-Israel dispute head of the Synagogue Council of America and Congress, and now as Senior Fellow at the Relations), permit me to express my admiration contribution that you made at the Wye Conference Center to reviving a moribund peace process whose failure was driving the parties to despair and violence.

There is no doubt in my mind, Mr. President, that the Wye agreements were reached not because of clever new formulations, but because of your personal determination and persuasiveness. If the agreement is actually implemented in the coming weeks, history will undoubtedly take full account of your personal contribution to the peace of the region and the world.

At the moment, that is a problematic "if." You succeeded at Wye, Mr. President, first because of your personal involvement and also because you so deftly eliminated wiggle room for those who in the past wiggled so successfully to avoid previous agreements. Your continued personal engagement is essential if the terms of the Wye agreement are to be implemented on the ground.

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Dear Mr. President,

Having been involved in the Arab-Israel dispute for over 40 years (as head of the Synagogue Council of America and the American Jewish Congress, and now as Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations), permit me to express my admiration for the extraordinary contribution that you made at the Wye Conference Center to reviving a moribund peace process whose failure was driving the parties to despair and violence.

There is no doubt in my mind, Mr. President, that the Wye agreements were reached not because of clever new formulations, but because of your personal determination and persuasiveness. If the agreement is actually implemented in the coming weeks, history will undoubtedly take full account of your personal contribution to the peace of the region and the world.

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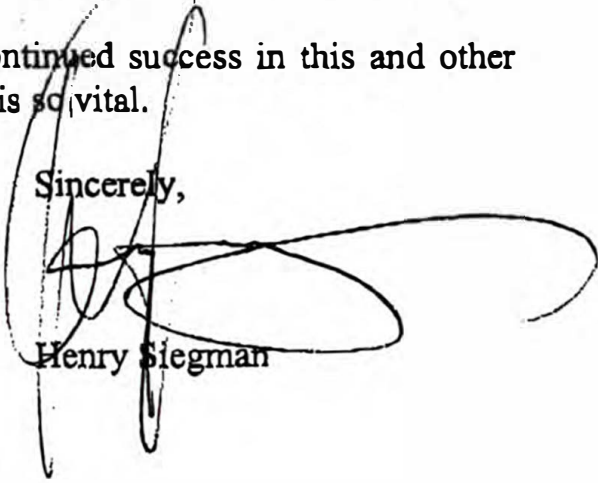
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Bowie

Your generous offer to attend the meeting in Gaza at which Palestinian nullification of relevant parts of the old Covenant will be affirmed is certainly an important example of such continued personal involvement.

You may recall our conversation of this matter when we spoke briefly following your address at the Council on Foreign Relations on the global economy. I could not have imagined at the time that you would seize the issue so quickly, so personally and so effectively.

My very best wishes to you for continued success in this and other crucial areas where U.S. leadership is so vital.

Sincerely,



Henry Siegman

10-27-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN  
SEAN MALONEY

SUBJECT: Recent Information

We are forwarding the following in

(A) **Bruce Reed Memo on Min** about whether African-American than whites; highlights: the (26%) than among blacks (1 by population growth; that i (blacks 21%, Hispanics 20%), as whites (20%), but make up a growing share of the population as a whole; the rate of caseload decline is even narrower among adults; child-only cases are less affected by welfare-to-work efforts and are disproportionately minority; there are encouraging signs that minority recipients' employment rates are catching up to whites'; trends in marriage and teen illegitimacy could exacerbate Hispanic numbers; Bruce details current initiatives underway that are not reflected in the '94-'97 numbers outlined above (e.g., \$3B welfare-to-work fund, highway bill transportation funding, housing vouchers, empowerment zoning) and new initiatives under consideration for next year's budget (e.g., language/literacy training, drug treatment, targeted funding, child support); he attaches a chart detailing the data; DPC will continue to monitor caseloads and report to you.

(B) **Sec. Richardson Report on APEC Energy Ministerial Mtg in Okinawa Oct 8-10--** says he took the opportunity, in advance of your upcoming APEC leaders meeting to stress the importance to all economies of an open and competitive global marketplace; presented the regional gas initiative, which is now ready to be implemented at the leaders' direction; emphasized the strategic significance of energy sector investments to the region's economic recovery; made progress on our global climate change goals, although many governments are still wary about making commitments.

(C) **Berger/Streett Memo on Armed Forces Visits --** in response to your request, Stephanie and Sandy continue to look for an opportunity, in conjunction with your travel schedule, for a half-day visit with operational forces; they'll try to organize visits to military installations whenever possible (e.g., in Japan or Korea) and perhaps during the holiday season; they attach a list of possibilities prepared by Gen. Shelton.

Tab A - page 1 of cover memo + Tab A;

Reed/Kane/COS

Tab E - page 2 of cover memo + Tab E

Podesta/COS/Burkhardt for reply

Tab F - page 2 of cover memo + Tab F;

Blumenthal/COS/Burkhardt for reply

10-27-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN  
SEAN MALONEY *SM*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following information items:

- (A) **Bruce Reed Memo on Minority Welfare Caseloads** -- responds in detail to your inquiry about whether African-American and Hispanic families are leaving welfare more slowly than whites; highlights: the number of welfare cases has dropped more among whites (26%) than among blacks (18%) and Hispanics (9%); the differences are explained in part by population growth; that is, minorities are leaving welfare at nearly the same rate (blacks 21%, Hispanics 20%) as whites (26%), but make up a growing share of the population as a whole; the rate of caseload decline is even narrower among adults; child-only cases are less affected by welfare-to-work efforts and are disproportionately minority; there are encouraging signs that minority recipients' employment rates are catching up to whites'; trends in marriage and teen illegitimacy could exacerbate Hispanic numbers; Bruce details current initiatives underway that are not reflected in the '94-'97 numbers outlined above (e.g., \$3B welfare-to-work fund, highway bill transportation funding, housing vouchers, empowerment zoning) and new initiatives under consideration for next year's budget (e.g., language/literacy training, drug treatment, targeted funding, child support); he attaches a chart detailing the data; DPC will continue to monitor caseloads and report to you.
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- (C) **Berger/Streett Memo on Armed Forces Visits** -- in response to your request, Stephanie and Sandy continue to look for an opportunity, in conjunction with your travel schedule, for a half-day visit with operational forces; they'll try to organize visits to military installations whenever possible (e.g., in Japan or Korea) and perhaps during the holiday season; they attach a list of possibilities prepared by Gen. Shelton.

(D) **Amplification Efforts on Congress' Unfinished Business** -- Joe Lockhart and Ann Lewis have prepared a summary of their efforts to amplify the state-by-state impact of the major issues left unresolved by the Congress; *please see memo for details.*

(E) **Letter from Bill Gates forwarded by Podesta** -- expresses his appreciation for your leadership in signing the Computer Software Piracy Executive Order; says it underscores your strong and sustained commitment to intellectual property protection and your resolve to fight software theft at home and abroad; will help ensure the continued growth of the American software industry; *we will prepare a reply for your signature.*

(F) **Letter from Sir John Birt of the BBC forwarded by Blumenthal** -- Birt proposes you record your television memoirs with the BBC, as did Margaret Thatcher; also asks you to consider authoring a series for the BBC in the tradition of *Civilisation* and *Ascent of Man*; Sid thought you might like to consider the ideas -- in a couple of years.

*No reply*

10/27/98

Tab A - page 1 of cover memo + Tab A;  
Reed/Kane/COS

Tab E - page 2 of cover memo + Tab E;  
Podesta/COS/Burkhardt for  
reply

Tab F - page 2 of cover memo + Tab F;  
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for reply

copy  
10127198

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Do reply

10127198

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reply

Tab F - page 2 of cover memo + Tab F;  
Blumenthal/COS/Burkhardt  
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 19, 1998

Copied  
Blumenthal  
C/Os  
Buekhardt  
for reply

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL *SB*  
CC: ERSKINE BOWLES  
JOHN PODESTA  
MARIA ECHAVESTE  
SUBJECT: BBC

---

Recently, Sir John Birt, the director-general of the BBC, came by to see me. Now returned, he has sent the attached letter in which he makes open-ended offers that you may want to consider in a couple of years. In any case, here's the letter.



From the Director-General

5 October, 1998

Mr Sydney Blumenthal  
The White House  
Washington DC  
20502

Dear Sydney,

Thank you for making time for me on a busy day. As ever, it was stimulating and delightful to talk to you.

May I commit to paper my suggestion - for consideration in due course - that President Clinton should record his television memoirs - for showing in the US, the UK and internationally - with the BBC.

I enclose VCRs of the 4 x 1 hour series we did with Margaret Thatcher. I recommend you view the series. It is compelling, cogent and revealing television - and offers a first view of history which all sides found fair and insightful. The same team has just embarked on John Major's memoirs.

In addition, or alternatively, the President may like to consider presenting an authored series for the BBC in the long tradition we established - and which continues - with series like Civilisation and Ascent of Man. Plainly a grand theme would be needed.

I expect the President will wish to defer thinking about such matters for some time, but I can arrange for you to meet some of our key creative people whenever you wish to explore any of this further.

Kindest regards

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'John'.

Sir John Birt

10127198  
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10-27-98

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Podesta  
Cos  
Burkhardt  
(for reply)

**Microsoft**

October 19, 1998

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

'98 OCT 21 AM 10:46

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my deep appreciation for your leadership in signing the Computer Software Piracy Executive Order. This action underscores your Administration's strong and sustained commitment to intellectual property protection and its firm resolve to fight computer software theft at home and abroad. By taking this important step, you have helped to ensure the continued health and growth of the software industry, which each year generates thousands of new jobs for American workers and billions of dollars in tax revenues for federal, state and local governments. Moreover, this Order will serve as a catalyst for similar initiatives worldwide, helping to promote international trade in legitimate software and the development of a global software industry.

Microsoft applauds this landmark achievement by your Administration in the fight against software piracy and thanks you for your strong continued support of the computer software industry.

Very truly yours,

*Bill Gates*

Bill Gates  
Chairman & CEO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 25, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

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SEAN MALONEY

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SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following information items:

- (A) **Bruce Reed Memo on Minority Welfare Caseloads** -- responds in detail to your inquiry about whether African-American and Hispanic families are leaving welfare more slowly than whites; highlights: the number of welfare cases has dropped more among whites (26%) than among blacks (18%) and Hispanics (9%); the differences are explained in part by population growth; that is, minorities are leaving welfare at nearly the same rate (blacks 21%, Hispanics 20%) as whites (26%), but make up a growing share of the population as a whole; the rate of caseload decline is even narrower among adults; child-only cases are less affected by welfare-to-work efforts and are disproportionately minority; there are encouraging signs that minority recipients' employment rates are catching up to whites'; trends in marriage and teen illegitimacy could exacerbate Hispanic numbers; Bruce details current initiatives underway that are not reflected in the '94-'97 numbers outlined above (e.g., \$3B welfare-to-work fund, highway bill transportation funding, housing vouchers, empowerment zoning) and new initiatives under consideration for next year's budget (e.g., language/literacy training, drug treatment, targeted funding, child support); he attaches a chart detailing the data; DPC will continue to monitor caseloads and report to you.
- (B) **Sec. Richardson Report on APEC Energy Ministerial Mtg in Okinawa Oct 8-10--** says he took the opportunity, in advance of your upcoming APEC leaders meeting to stress the importance to all economies of an open and competitive global marketplace; presented the regional gas initiative, which is now ready to be implemented at the leaders' direction; emphasized the strategic significance of energy sector investments to the region's economic recovery; made progress on our global climate change goals, although many governments are still wary about making commitments.
- (C) **Berger/Streett Memo on Armed Forces Visits** -- in response to your request, Stephanie and Sandy continue to look for an opportunity, in conjunction with your travel schedule, for a half-day visit with operational forces; they'll try to organize visits to military installations whenever possible (e.g., in Japan or Korea) and perhaps during the holiday season; they attach a list of possibilities prepared by Gen. Shelton.

10-27-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1998

198 OCT 22 1998

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Reed  
Kane  
EOS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed  
Andrea Kane

SUBJECT: Minority Welfare Caseloads

You asked us to evaluate recent reports that African-American and Hispanic families are leaving welfare more slowly than whites, and to consider what more we could do to ensure all welfare recipients are making the successful transition from welfare to work. Here is a brief summary of the trends, along with some new ideas we are developing for consideration in your FY 2000 budget.

**I. Caseload Trends**

We have worked closely with NEC, CEA, OMB, HHS, and the Census Bureau to examine the most recent welfare caseload data (generally through 1997). As detailed in the attached tables, the data show:

1. Most of the changes in the welfare caseload can be attributed to changes in the composition of the population as a whole -- specifically, population growth explains nearly two-thirds of the difference in caseload decline between Hispanics and whites and nearly half the difference between blacks and whites.

Since 1994, the *number* of welfare cases has indeed dropped more among whites (26 percent) than among blacks (18 percent) and Hispanics (9 percent). However, when population growth is taken into account, the difference narrows dramatically. The *rate* of welfare dependency has dropped sharply for all populations -- by 26 percent among whites, 21 percent among blacks, and 20 percent among Hispanics. In other words, minorities are leaving or staying off welfare at nearly the same rate as whites, but make up a growing share of the welfare population because they make up a growing share of the population as a whole. [See Table 1.]

2. The difference in caseload decline is even narrower among adults. Since 1994, the adult rate of welfare dependency has declined by 30% among whites, 26% among blacks, and 24% among Hispanics.

Child-only cases -- which are decreasing more slowly because they are not significantly affected by welfare reform efforts to move recipients from welfare to work -- are disproportionately minority. The child-only caseload includes citizen children born to illegal immigrants, children whose parents receive SSI, and children living with relatives who are not on welfare. [See Table 2.]

The composition of the welfare caseload has changed gradually over time, largely driven by population changes. The composition of the adult caseload has not changed significantly since 1994; the most recent national data shows it is now 37 percent white, 37 percent black, and 21 percent Hispanic. [See Table 3.]

3. There is encouraging evidence that the employment rates of minority welfare recipients are catching up with the employment rate for whites. Between 1996 and 1998, the percentage of all prior year welfare recipients who were employed in the next year increased by 28%. The increase was highest for Hispanics (49%), followed by blacks (44%) and whites (5%). [See Table 4.]
4. Recent trends in marriage and teen illegitimacy rates could exacerbate the increasing proportion of Hispanic families on welfare. While the proportion of never-married single mothers is increasing for the entire population, the rate of increase is largest for Hispanic women. Also, the birth rate to unmarried teenagers is increasing for Hispanics while declining for whites and blacks. [See Table 5.]
5. To keep racial disparities from emerging as a problem down the road, we should do all we can to break the cycle for long-term recipients, who are disproportionately minority. Minorities are more likely than whites to be on welfare in the first place, and more likely to end up as long-term recipients once they go on the rolls. Blacks and Hispanics on welfare tend to have lower educational levels, marriage rates, and larger families than whites, and are more than twice as likely to live in central cities and areas of concentrated poverty. Hispanics also have less recent work history than whites or blacks. [See Table 6.]

## II. What We Can Do

We will continue to monitor caseload trends and keep you informed. While initial press reports may have overstated disparities so far, these data underscore the importance of focusing our efforts on the hardest cases, which are disproportionately minority. Many of our existing welfare-to-work initiatives already target this population, but we also are developing some new proposals for your consideration in next year's budget.

### A. Current Initiatives

As you know, you have put forward many initiatives to help the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients and those living in concentrated areas of poverty. Many of these initiatives were implemented in 1998, too late to influence 1994-1997 trends outlined above.

- The \$3 Billion Welfare-to-Work Fund you fought for in the Balanced Budget Act is designed specifically to help long-term welfare recipients (and non-custodial parents) in high-poverty areas obtain jobs and move up a career ladder. While it is too early to have demographic data on the individuals served by these funds, the

distribution formula and individual eligibility criteria ensure that most of these funds will be spent on minorities. The first of these funds were awarded in January 1998 and are just now starting to provide individual services.

- Welfare to Work Transportation Funds enacted in the TEA-21 transportation reauthorization bill will help welfare recipients and low-income workers get to where the jobs are, often in suburban areas not served by public transportation. The omnibus budget bill includes \$75 million for this year.
- Welfare-to-Work Housing Vouchers we've proposed will help families in isolated urban or rural areas move closer to job opportunities. Congress has funded our request for 50,000 vouchers.
- Community Empowerment Initiatives. The Administration's Community Empowerment initiatives -- empowerment zones, enterprise communities, Brownfields, CDFIs -- will spur economic development and job creation in distressed neighborhoods and help address the geographic isolation faced by minorities on welfare.

## **B. New Initiatives**

In preparation for next year's budget, we are developing a number of options to address the particular challenges faced by minorities in making the transition from welfare to work:

- Increasing Investments in English-Language and Literacy Training. We hope to recommend targeted new investments in two areas that directly affect minority and long-term recipients: learning English and learning to read. This could be done by expanding existing Department of Education adult education programs, or better yet, by dedicating Welfare-to-Work funds for job-related literacy and ESL programs, provided either in the workplace or by community organizations preparing individuals for employment.
- Expanding Work-Related Drug Treatment. Since many of those remaining on welfare suffer from drug or alcohol dependencies, we are exploring ways to provide drug treatment for those who agree to go to work.
- Targeting Welfare-to-Work Funds to the Toughest Areas. While the current Welfare-to-Work formula favors high-poverty areas, we are going to examine whether the funds could be even more targeted.
- Increasing Work and Child Support Among Noncustodial Fathers. We may be able to attract bipartisan support for an effort to help states increase the employment and child support payments of noncustodial parents.

## Minority Caseloads Analysis and Tables

Table 1: Population-Adjusted Change in Rate of Welfare Dependency

Since 1994, the *number* of welfare cases has dropped more among whites (26 percent) than among blacks (18 percent) and Hispanics (9 percent). However, when population growth is taken into account, the difference narrows dramatically. The *rate* of welfare dependency has dropped sharply for all populations -- by 26 percent among whites, 21 percent among blacks, and 20 percent among Hispanics. Specifically, population growth explains nearly two-thirds of the difference in caseload decline between Hispanics and whites and nearly half the difference between blacks and whites.

Table 1: Change from 1994 to 1997\*

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Welfare Cases | Population Aged 15-49 | Rate of Welfare Dependency (caseload adjusted for population) |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| White          | -26%                    | -0.1%                 | <b>-26%</b>                                                   |
| Black          | -18%                    | 4.4%                  | <b>-21%</b>                                                   |
| Hispanic       | -9%                     | 13.0%                 | <b>-20%</b>                                                   |

\* National data is only available through June 1997. We do not yet have more recent data, or state-specific data, that we consider accurate. In July, *The New York Times* reported more recent data provided by some states, but HHS believes that data, particularly for New York and California, may contain significant reporting errors due to states implementation of the new TANF data reporting system. The trends in population aged 15-49 are used here because this is the population group most likely to be a welfare head of household, whose race/ethnicity would be counted when tallying the case demographics.

Table 2: Population-Adjusted Adult Rate of Decline

The difference in caseload decline among groups is even narrower for adults. Child-only cases are decreasing more slowly than the overall welfare caseload and are disproportionately minority; in fact, between 1994 and 1997 they increased (though they declined slightly between 1996 and 1997). Child-only cases are those in which the parent or adult is not part of the case, (e.g., adult is not a citizen but the child is; child is being cared for by a relative who is not part of the case; parent receives SSI rather than welfare). Therefore, child-only cases are not significantly affected by welfare to work efforts. After adjusting for population growth, the rate of welfare dependency for adults (percent of 15-49 year old population on welfare) has declined 30% among whites, 26% among blacks, and 24% among Hispanics.

Table 2: Population-Adjusted Rate of Decline in Adult Welfare Dependency: 1994 - 1997\*

|          | Rate of decline<br>for all cases | Rate of<br>increase for<br>child-only<br>cases | Rate of decline for<br>adult-headed cases | <b>Population-<br/>adjusted rate of<br/>welfare<br/>dependency for<br/>adult cases</b> |
|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| White    | - 26%                            | 7%                                             | - 30%                                     | <b>- 30%</b>                                                                           |
| Black    | - 18%                            | 3%                                             | - 23%                                     | <b>- 26%</b>                                                                           |
| Hispanic | - 9%                             | 9%                                             | - 15%                                     | <b>- 24%</b>                                                                           |

\*National data is only available through June 1997.

Table 3: Racial Breakdown of Adult Cases

The composition of the welfare caseload have changed gradually over the past 25 years, driven largely by population changes. Despite differing rates of caseload decline since 1994, the composition of the adult welfare caseload has remained relatively constant.

Table 3: Racial Breakdown of Adult Cases

| Race/Ethnicity | 1994 | 1997* |
|----------------|------|-------|
| White          | 40%  | 37%   |
| Black          | 36%  | 37%   |
| Hispanic       | 19%  | 21%   |

Asians, Native Americans, and those designated "Unknown" comprise the rest of the caseload.

\*National data is only available through June 1997.

Table 4: Employment Rate of Welfare Recipients

There is encouraging evidence that the employment rates of minority welfare recipients (people on welfare in one year who were working the following year) are catching up with the employment rate for whites.

Table 4: Employment Rate of Welfare Recipients: 1996-98

| Race/Ethnicity | 1996 | 1998 | <b>Percent Change 96-98</b> |
|----------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| White          | 36 % | 38 % | <b>+5%</b>                  |
| Black          | 23 % | 33 % | <b>+44%</b>                 |
| Hispanic       | 19 % | 29 % | <b>+49%</b>                 |
| All Recipients | 27%  | 34%  | <b>+28%</b>                 |

Table 5: Trends in Marriage Rates and Births

The trends in marriage rates and births to unmarried women could exacerbate the increasing proportion of Hispanic families on welfare. While the proportion of never-married single mothers is increasing for the entire population, the rate of increase is largest for Hispanic women. Also, the birth rate to unmarried teenagers remains much higher for blacks and Hispanics than for whites. While the rate is decreasing for blacks and slightly for whites, it continues to increase for Hispanics. For example, between 1991 and 1996, the rate of births to unmarried teenagers decreased 18% for blacks and 4% for whites, but increased 3% for Hispanics.

|                                                 | 1992 | 1997 | % Change |
|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------|
| % of all single mothers who were never married  | 30%  | 35%  | +17%     |
| Never-married single mothers by race/ethnicity: |      |      |          |
| White                                           | 17%  | 21%  | +24%     |
| Black                                           | 51%  | 55%  | +8%      |
| Hispanic                                        | 33%  | 42%  | +27%     |

Table 6: Characteristics of Minorities on the Caseload

Minorities on welfare are more likely to have characteristics associated with long-term welfare reciprocity. Blacks and Hispanics on welfare tend to have lower educational levels, marriage rates, and larger families than whites, and are more than twice as likely to live in central cities and areas of concentrated poverty. Hispanics also have less recent work history than whites or blacks.

Table 6: Characteristics of AFDC/TANF Recipients by Race/Ethnicity\*

|                                    | TOTAL | WHITE | BLACK | HISPANIC |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| % without HS diploma               | 43%   | 30%   | 43%   | 64%      |
| % never married                    | 47%   | 33%   | 69%   | 43%      |
| > 2 children                       | 29%   | 20%   | 33%   | 39%      |
| Worked during the year             | 45%   | 49%   | 48%   | 33%      |
| Live in area w/ poverty rate > 20% | 48%   | 29%   | 67%   | 58%      |
| Live in central city               | 49%   | 29%   | 68%   | 60%      |

\*These data are from the March 1998 Current Population Survey, showing characteristics of recipients in 1997.

Minorities are more likely to be long-term welfare recipients. For example, in 1997, 20 percent of blacks on welfare had been on the rolls for at least five continuous years, compared to 19 percent for Hispanics and 14 percent for whites.

TEL: (708) 447-8100

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-27-98

FAX: (708) 447-377

Law Offices of  
David A. Skryd  
AND ASSOCIATES, LTD.

8933 WEST CERMAK RD. • NORTH RIVERSIDE, IL 60546

To OTS/Amigou  
should we ask  
him to do more

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Smith  
Moore  
COS

Be

October 22, 1998

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States of America

Mr. President:

I am writing to you in reference to Congressman Glenn Poshard and the gubernatorial race in Illinois.

I have been working as a volunteer for the Poshard for Governor Campaign for the past year. I met you at the fund-raiser on September 25<sup>th</sup> in Chicago.

Congressman Poshard is in a tight race for Governor. To date, Rev. Jesse Jackson has publicly stated he is going to vote for Glenn Poshard, but has not made a formal endorsement.

The formal endorsement of Glenn Poshard by Rev. Jesse Jackson will be, in my opinion, crucial in this race.

I am asking for your assistance, if at all possible, in bringing Rev. Jackson and Congressman Poshard together with the hope of receiving a formal endorsement in the final days before the November 3<sup>rd</sup> Election.

I have enclosed several newspaper articles that may be helpful as a reference.

Sincerely,

David A. Skryd

David A. Skryd

DAS/jpc

Enc.



**Yankees  
sweep  
Padres**

Back Page

**Beetle  
fallout  
continues**

Page 8

*going to school,  
& my money?"*

-Dominique Moceanu



JOHN GAPE III/ASSOCIATED PRESS  
shown in the 1996 Olympics,  
her parents, accusing them of  
and denying her a childhood.

# Ryan's big lead vanishes

## License scandal helps Poshard

BY SCOTT FORNEK  
POLITICAL REPORTER

Democrat Glenn Poshard is making dramatic strides catching up to Republican front-runner George Ryan as they enter the homestretch in the governor's race—a contest that could be a dead heat.

The stunning findings come from a Chicago Sun-Times/News 2 Chicago Poll that shows Ryan leading Poshard 44 percent to 42 percent.

It is the first major independent survey to suggest the Downstate congressman has a chance of overtaking the secretary of state.

But with more than half of all voters continuing to look favorably on Ryan, Poshard still faces a daunting task closing the gap by Nov. 3.

### Sun-Times 2 Poll

#### GOVERNOR

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| George Ryan      | 44% |
| Glenn Poshard    | 42% |
| Lawrence Redmond | 3%  |
| Other/undecided  | 10% |

Telephone poll of 400 likely Illinois voters conducted Oct. 19-20, with a margin of error of 4.8 percentage points.

SUN-TIMES

The poll is at odds with other surveys and a stark change from a Chicago Sun-Times/News 2 Chicago Poll conducted six weeks ago that put Ryan ahead of Poshard 52 percent to 34 percent. Three polls conducted by

Turn to next page

## REPORT

# Jackson rallies Dems to 'save' Moseley-Braun

BY ROSALIND ROSSI AND ANA MENDIETA  
STAFF REPORTERS

The Rev. Jesse Jackson gathered top Democrats at a rally Saturday to "save Carol Moseley-Braun" and her U.S. Senate re-election campaign, but he was more guarded about his support for gubernatorial Democratic nominee Glenn Poshard.

At a news conference after "Carol Moseley-Braun Day" at Operation PUSH, Jackson initially said, "I'm going to vote for Glenn Poshard and that's enough. That's all I can give."

Reporters pressed the point, asking why Jackson was not specifically saying he was endorsing Poshard, who has differed with Jackson's son, Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-Ill.), on a Peotone airport.

"If I was not voting for him, that would be a signal. I urge people to vote for him," the elder Jackson said.

Jackson, whose African-American base could be helpful to Poshard, later explained he has known Moseley-Braun for 25 years, while he only talked to Poshard for the first time a few days ago.

Earlier Saturday, Jackson pulled out all the stops to save the first African-American female U.S. senator, who has been trailing in the polls.

A choir sang, "Hold on! Carol, hold on!" Sen. Dick Durbin (D-Ill.), Rep. Bobby Rush (D-Ill.), state Sen. Emil Jones (D-Chicago) and Jackson's son all urged her re-election. Even Chicago public schools CEO Paul Vallas made a pitch, citing Moseley-Braun's sponsorship of a school construction bill.

The elder Jackson contended that Moseley-Braun was one of three Democratic senators targeted by Republicans. He accused Republicans of striking the construction bill from the budget compromise just so Moseley-Braun wouldn't look good.

Rep. Jackson noted the "urgency of the hour" and said Moseley-Braun was needed to fight the "forces of evil" represented by Repub-



BRIAN JACKSON/SUN-TIMES

Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun speaks at Saturday's PUSH rally, accompanied by Cook County Board President John Stroger (from left), Sen. Dick Durbin, the Rev. Jesse Jackson and Rep. Bobby Rush. Jackson called the rally to "save" Moseley-Braun's re-election bid.

## County Board rivals learned the ropes early; Pages 28-29A.

Republican House Speaker Newt Gingrich and Republican Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott.

The choice, he said, is between "six years of access vs. six years of exclusivity," referring to Moseley-Braun's Republican challenger, Peter G. Fitzgerald.

Rush told the crowd, "We have to save Carol Moseley-Braun. She's our senator. She's our best senator. She's our only senator." He called Fitzgerald a "ghost candidate" who has spent millions on ads blasting Moseley-Braun but doesn't speak in them and has held limited news conferences.

Moseley-Braun took up the "ghost" theme, contending that Fitzgerald was "hiding" his

own voting record of opposing health benefits for retired Downstate teachers and death investigations of wards of the state.

Fitzgerald spokesman John McGovern said Fitzgerald "routinely makes himself available to reporters." He said Moseley-Braun "does not appear in any of the distorted negative ads she's running against Peter Fitzgerald."

"Perhaps she should come out of hiding and try to explain why she's distorting his positions" on such issues as gun control, Social Security and education, McGovern said.

Meanwhile, at Chicago's Allegro Hotel, Republican gubernatorial nominee George Ryan pledged to create a governor's commission on discrimination and hate crimes. Ryan said the advisory panel was needed to help draft laws to deter such hate crimes as the racial beating of local teen Lenard Clark and the death of gay Wyoming student Matthew Shepard.



The week ahead

## Bug probers here

■ A Chinese government delegation is coming to Chicago today and Wednesday to inspect the spread of the Asian long horned beetle infesting Chicago area trees. The Chinese main unconvinced of the enormity of the problem in Chicago and other cities. The Chinese are uneasy about U.S. government regulations on Chinese imports to keep the bugs out. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman has unveiled emergency regulation on entry into the United States of untreated solid wood packing materials from China, the source of the original infestation in the Ravenswood community. The regulations are into effect Dec. 17.

## Candidates stump

■ Both candidates for Cook County Board president will dress the City Club of Chicago this week. Republican Aurelianski speaks Wednesday, at the incumbent, Democrat Jo Stroger, appears Thursday. The events, including an 11:30 a.m. reception and noon luncheon, will be at Maggiano's, W. Grand. They are open to the public.

## Hello, Hillary

■ Hillary Rodham Clinton will speak Thursday at a tribute

Leo Melamed, chairman emeritus of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. The event at the Chicago Hilton & Towers is sponsored by Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science where a Betty and Leo Melamed Scholarship is being established in the graduate school.



Leo Melamed

## Halloween parade

■ The second annual children's

# Jackson is more like Poshard than he thinks



Steve  
NEAL  
Talking  
Politics

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the twice and perhaps future Democratic presidential contender, wants to be taken seriously as a national leader of his party.

"We can disagree and debate," he declared at the 1996 Democratic National Convention, "and still work together. Diversity is the measure of this party's strength; how we handle diversity, the measure of our character."

Despite that eloquent plea for unity, Jackson isn't practicing what he preaches. Glenn Poshard, the Democratic nominee for governor, has been given the brush-off by Jackson.

Poshard was approached by Jackson's camp about speaking at Operation

PUSH after the Downstate congressman's victory in the March gubernatorial primary. But he was subsequently disinclined. Jackson is featuring four other members of the Illinois congressional delegation at this week's National Rainbow/PUSH coalition conference in the South Loop. Poshard wasn't asked to participate. Ironically, the theme of Jackson's conference is "Leave No One Behind."

President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and House Minority Leader Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) are supporting Poshard with enthusiasm. But Jackson, who wants to be considered as an alternative to Gore and Gephardt in 2000, is taking a pass on the governor's race. Gore and Gephardt understand their obligations as party leaders; Jackson is more selective in his party loyalties.

What is puzzling about Jackson's neutrality is that he and Poshard have so much in common. More than any Democratic gubernatorial nominee in two decades, Poshard is a populist in the Jacksonian tradition. If he were a bloodless liberal elitist

## ■ Metra boss solicits for Ryan; Page 10.

in the Michael Dukakis mold, Jackson's reluctance to embrace him would be more understandable.

But Jackson and Poshard have made careers of giving voice to the powerless. They have fought for increases in the minimum wage and for fair prices for farmers. Jackson and Poshard have helped to organize workers and to settle labor disputes. Both opposed the North American Free Trade Agreement because they believe that too many jobs are being fast-tracked out of the country.

"We need a trade policy that works for working people. Right now, we subsidize corporate welfare to take jobs out of the canyon," Jackson said in his '96 convention speech. "When corporations can downsize and outsource to nations which pay 30 cents an hour, our workers cannot compete."

Like Jackson, Poshard speaks with passion about the growing gap between the rich and the poor. Poshard told Democrats at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield last summer about watching children play "amidst poverty and deprivation" at the CHA's Robert Taylor Homes on the South Side with the Loop skyline in the background. "If you lifted your eyes from these projects, you could easily see skyscrapers reaching toward the heavens where corporations making billions of dollars housed their chief executives," Poshard said. "This party must still stand for closing the gap."

Jackson struck similar themes in his presidential campaigns: "More millionaires on top, but millions more in poverty, 35 million Americans with no health insurance. Something about that's not right. More working women in poverty, more children in poverty, expansion of hunger—something's not right about that. Makes no difference whether you're black, brown or white, when your child's hungry, it hurts the same. When there's no heat in the house, we're all cold."

In his dealings with the Illinois Democratic Party, Jackson has some valid complaints. Many white Democrats abandoned the party when the late Harold Washington was nominated as Chicago's first African-American mayor. Jackson was treated less than fairly by Illinois Democratic leaders at the 1988 national convention. But Poshard was supportive of the Washington administration and shares Jackson's economic populism.

If Jackson blows off the Democrats in the Illinois governor's race, it will seriously diminish his claim to party leadership. Poshard deserved better.

Steve Neal is the Chicago Sun-Times' political columnist.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 10/27

To:

NSC

From: The Staff Secretary

Two points on this letter.

- 1) It's fine as is but shouldn't we mention how much resources we are committed to spending in FY 99 seeing that we just signed the budget.
- 2) Why is this so late? Unlike most letters, the CBS specifically asks for a prompt reply. Do you know where it's been?

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

98 OCT 25 PM 7:00  
TO: Office of the Staff Secretary  
From: NSC Exec Sec

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

For Pre-clearance

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER

LARRY STEIN *AS*

Date of Letters \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

Letter from Congressional Black Caucus on  
Resettlement of African RefugeesPurpose

Respond to the Caucus on the FY 1998 resettlement admissions program.

Background

Members of the Congressional Black Caucus last year expressed their concern about the low ceiling for African resettlement (7,000) in our FY 1998 refugee admissions program, especially when compared to the number provided for Europe (51,000). This year, we have raised the number of available resettlement slots for Africans to 12,000, and the Congressional Black Caucus now writes to applaud this increase. At the same time, they urge you to devote additional resources to the program and ensure greater access so we will be able to reach this 12,000 ceiling. They also express concern about the low approval rate for African applicants.

Your response stresses your commitment to directing our refugee admissions program increasingly toward those persons in greatest need of resettlement. You also note that, consistent with the increase in African numbers, we are prepared to increase resources for and provide greater access to the African program. You finally note our commitment to ensuring the fair and impartial adjudication of all refugee cases.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response.

## Attachments

Tab A Proposed Response

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Maxine:

Thank you for your letter regarding the resettlement of African refugees to the United States.

I appreciate your support for our increase to 12,000 in African refugee admissions for FY 1999. This change reflects our commitment to a refugee admissions program directed toward those persons most in need of resettlement. Along with the increase in numbers, we are committed to devoting greater resources to this program, including to the Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) office in Nairobi and to other organizations affiliated with the effort.

As you recommend, we seek to ensure that those at risk in Africa have greater access to resettlement opportunities. The Secretary of State has encouraged strongly all of our Ambassadors in Africa to use their authority to refer refugee applicants to our program. In addition to permitting the designation for resettlement of certain sub-groups of Africans, we have added 13 African countries to the list of those eligible for family-based refugee processing.

Finally, we agree that all refugees considered under this program should receive a fair and impartial decision on his or her case. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has conducted extensive training with its refugee officers with this objective clearly in mind.

Again, thank you for writing and for your support on this important humanitarian issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Maxine Waters  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515



\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
**105th Congress**

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 Sheila Jackson Lee, TX - '95  
 Jesse Jackson, Jr., IL - '95  
 Juanita Millender-McDonald, CA - '96  
 Elijah Cummings, MD - '96  
 Julia M. Carson, IN - '97  
 Donna Christian-Green, VI - '97  
 Danny K. Davis, IL - '97  
 Harold E. Ford, Jr., TN - '97  
 Carolyn K. Patrick, MI - '97

## U.S. Senate

Carol Moseley-Braun, IL - '93

# Congressional Black Caucus

Congress of the United States

605

2344 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-2201

July 17, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
 President  
 The White House  
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing in response to the Administration's proposed Refugee Admissions allocations for FY 1999 which we received on June 26, 1998. We are, of course, pleased to see that you have increased the overall allocation for refugees from Africa from 7,000 in FY 1998 to 12,000 for this fiscal year. Because there continue to be more refugees in Africa than anywhere else in the world, we hope that the proposed increase for FY 1999 begins a trend to increase the number of African refugees referred for resettlement to the U.S. to a number that is proportionate to the total number of refugees in Africa as compared to the rest of the world.

While we are pleased with the proposed increase in African refugee resettlement slots, we believe this increase will be meaningless unless it is associated with increased resources in Africa to identify and process these refugees. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ("UNHCR") continues to be the sole referral source for African refugees, although we understand that the State Department has recently designated certain groups of African refugees for "Priority Two" admission which will allow these refugees to be processed for resettlement by State Department contractors directly without a UNHCR referral.

While such designations have been used with some success in Europe, we believe that the use of Priority Two designations is not enough. We are advised that referrals of African refugees for resettlement for this fiscal year continue to lag behind the numbers referred in the previous fiscal year. We, therefore, reiterate our request that a person in each U.S. Embassy and Consulate in Africa be assigned the task of

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identifying and processing refugees for whom resettlement to the U.S. is an appropriate durable solution. We, also, urge the Administration to increase the budget for the Joint Voluntary Agencies ("JVAs"), which serve as State Department contractors in Africa, so that a JVA can be assigned to each country in Africa where there is a refugee crisis. JVA's have been used in this way in Europe and we believe a similar use in Africa could go a long way toward reducing the disparity between the number of Africans referred for resettlement to the U.S. as compared to the number of Europeans.

Additionally, we reiterate our request that the State Department reconsider the parameters used to refer refugees for resettlement. Because the State Department only refers Africans who are members of designated groups, individuals with bona fide refugee claims can languish for years without being referred for resettlement. With appropriate resources in the field, the processing and referral of individual claims should not pose an undue burden on resources.

Finally, we urge you to direct the Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") operating in Africa to review the criteria it is using to determine if a person is a bona fide refugee. We are advised that nearly 60% of all refugee cases reviewed by the INS in Africa are denied, a percentage that seems unreasonably high in the absence of an explanation from the INS.

The Congressional Black Caucus still has not received a formal response from the Administration to our October 1, 1997 letter, another copy of which is enclosed for your convenience. A prompt response to this letter and to our prior correspondence would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Maxine Waters* *Julian R. Williams*

William L. Watt

Bryson

Ed E. Lanning

Carolyn Chick Gorkick

Albert R. Wynn

Eddie L. Johnson

Mayes R. Quinn

C. P. Angel

Frank Stokes

Berkman Lee

Harold E. Galt

Bennie H. Thompson

Wm M. Clayton

Shirley Jackson Lee

T. Jones

Carrie P. Meek

Agie McVining

Gregory W. White

Donald Wayne

J. I. D. Jr.

William H. Clay

Jolia Carr

Samuel B. Bing

Connie Brown

Earl F. Hilliard

Chub Fattah

Alfred H. Hallings

James E. Chyba

Ad Lewis

Robb L. Rich

Carl Harold Brown

Danny K. Davis

John M. L.

Genel Jackson

James F. Dettler

Wm. J. Jefferson

Elmer H. Woff

# Memo

Saban Entertainment  
10960 Whishire Blvd.  
Los Angeles CA 90024  
310 230 5832

**To:** Nancy Hernreich  
**From:** Laura Hartigan *LH*  
**Date:** 10/21/98  
**Re:** Request for a letter from the President

Hi Nancy, It was wonderful to talk to you today and I am glad that you sounded great. Per our conversation this is the draft letter from the President that we would like to propose for the program book for the world Premiere of "Masada". This is very important to Haim Saban because the story of Masada at the end of the day is a story of hope and human freedom. 100% of the proceeds will go to charity and the Chair of this event, Shuki Levy, is a brother to Haim. I really appreciate your help with this letter.

On the auspicious occasion of this world premiere presentation of "Masada: The Musical", I would like to offer my heartfelt congratulations.

As we approach the new Millennium, Masada's positive and resounding theme of "Let No Man Be Another Man's Slave" could not be more timely or relevant.

It is my sincere wish that this 2,000 year-old message of 'peace and freedom' be spread throughout the world, bringing understanding and hope to both the present and the future generations.

If you would like, please let me know who you would like me to follow up with. I hope to see you soon.

10127198

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☒

Don/Delia  
Can you check  
with counsel to  
see if this  
is appropriate?  
Phil

# Masada

THE MUSICAL SAGA

LET NO MAN BE ANOTHER MAN'S SLAVE

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

6155

93 OCT 27 1998

October 27, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL CAPLAN

FROM: GLYN DAVIES *GD*  
SUBJECT: 1998 National Security Strategy Report  
Transmittal Letter to Congress

The President signed the 1998 National Security Strategy Report (NSSR) on September 30, 1998. The letter at Tab A transmits the report to the Congress. Ten copies of the 1998 NSSR are enclosed with Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That the President's signature be affixed to the transmittal letter at Tab A.

Attachment  
Tab A Transmittal Letter

*Phil - 10-27*  
*Put in System?*  
*clerk -*  
*OK to go B*  
*Phil 10/27*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As required by section 603 of the Goldwater-Nichols  
Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, I am  
transmitting a report on the National Security Strategy of the  
United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE

October 27, 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE

Deputy Assistant to the President for  
National Security Affairs

10/27

Phil Caplan

Phil - Now that  
how needy is done -  
what do you want  
to do with this  
proposal?

Don K

Don -  
I think it's pretty much  
dead for now -- so I think  
I'll return it to you. I think  
the consensus was to find a  
bigger animal for Spielberg  
at a more appropriate  
time - agree?  
Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
September 1, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER (K) fm  
SUBJECT: Recognition of Steven Spielberg

Purpose

To express appreciation to Steven Spielberg for the ~~contribution~~ his movie Saving Private Ryan has made to recognizing the sacrifices made by those who fought at Normandy and other veterans of World War II.

Background

Through its realistic portrayal of the Normandy landing, Saving Private Ryan has greatly increased awareness among Americans of the sacrifices made by Normandy veterans. As you know, the movie opens and closes at the American cemetery at Colleville-sur-Mer, France, above Omaha Beach, where you gave your speech commemorating the Normandy landing.

Included in this package are a certificate of appreciation (Tab A), a copy of your Colleville-sur-Mer speech (Tab B) and a World War II 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary medallion for you to present to Mr. Spielberg. The certificate and medallion were provided by General Kicklighter, who strongly supports this gesture. Similar WW II commemoration items have been presented before to persons who, while not veterans themselves, contributed to recognizing WW II veterans. If you approve, we will work on the appropriate presentation later this fall.

RECOMMENDATION

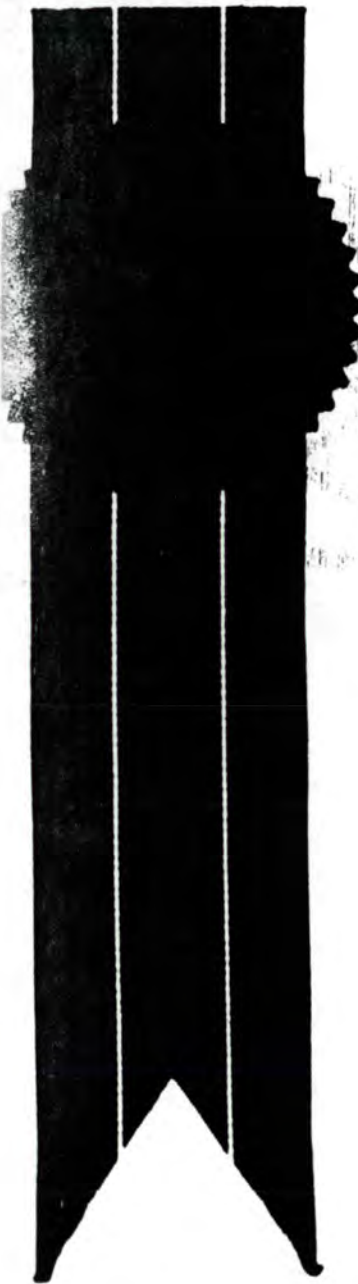
That you approve the recognition by signing the certificate at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Certificate for Signature  
Tab B Colleville-sur-Mer speech

cc: Vice President  
Chief of Staff

# TAB A



# **CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION**

is Awarded by

**The President of the United States**

to  
**Mr. Steven Spielberg**

In recognition of your outstanding contributions and service to your country in honoring our World War II veterans. Your recent film, "Saving Private Ryan," was truly inspiring, and honored the veterans who fifty plus years ago literally saved the world. Rarely in history has a film of this caliber been produced. It has a timeless message to all generations, peace and freedom comes at a high price.

***"A Grateful Nation Remembers"***

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# TAB B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT U.S. NATIONAL CEMETERY  
ABOVE OMAHA BEACH

June 6, 1994

Colleville-sur-Mer, France

Mr. Dawson, you did your men proud today. General Shalikashvili, Mr. Cronkite, Chaplain, distinguished leaders of our government, members of Congress, members of the Armed Services, our hosts from France, and, most of all, our veterans, their families and their friends:

In these last days of ceremonies, we have heard wonderful words of tribute. Now we come to this hallowed place that speaks, more than anything else, in silence. Here on this quiet plateau, on this small piece of American soil, we honor those who gave their lives for us 50 crowded years ago.

Today, the beaches of Normandy are calm. If you walk these shores on a summer's day, all you might hear is the laughter of children playing on the sand, or the cry of seagulls overhead, or perhaps the ringing of a distant church bell -- the simple sounds of freedom barely breaking the silence -- peaceful silence, ordinary silence.

But June 6th, 1944 was the least ordinary day of the 20th century. On that chilled dawn, these beaches echoed with the sounds of staccato gunfire, the roar of aircraft, the thunder of bombardment. And through the wind and the waves came the soldiers, out of their landing craft and into the water, away from their youth and toward a savage place many of them would sadly never leave.

They had come to free a continent -- the Americans, the British, the Canadians, the Poles, the French Resistance, the Norwegians and others -- they had all come to stop one of the greatest forces of evil the world has ever known.

As news of the invasion broke back home in America, people held their breath. In Boston, commuters stood reading the news on the electric sign at South Station. In New York, the Statue of Liberty, its torch blacked out since Pearl Harbor, was lit at sunset for 15 minutes.

And in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, a young mother named Pauline Elliot wrote to her husband, Frank, a corporal in the Army, "D-Day has arrived. The first thought of all of us was a prayer."

Below us are the beaches where Corporal Elliot's battalion and so many other Americans landed -- Omaha and Utah, proud names from America's heartland, part of the biggest gamble of the war, the greatest crusade; yes, the "longest day."

During those first hours on bloody Omaha nothing seemed to go right. Landing craft were ripped apart by mines and shells. Tanks sent to protect them had sunk, drowning their crews. Enemy fire raked the invaders as the stepped into chest-high water and waded past the floating bodies of their comrades. And as the stunned survivors of the first wave huddled behind a seawall, it seemed the invasion might fail.

Hitler and his followers had bet on it. They were sure the Allied soldiers were soft, weakened by liberty and leisure, by the mingling of races and religion. They were sure their totalitarian youth had more discipline and zeal.

But then, something happened. Although many of the American troops found themselves without officers on unfamiliar ground, next to soldiers they didn't know, one by one, they got up. They inched forward and together in groups of threes and fives and tens, the sons of democracy improvised and mounted their own attacks. At that exact moment on these beaches, the forces of freedom turned the tide of the 20th century.

These soldiers knew that staying put meant certain death. But they were also driven by the voice of free will and responsibility, nurtured in Sunday schools, town halls and sandlot ball games. The voice that told

them to stand up and move forward, saying, "You can do it. And if you don't, no one else will." And as Captain Joe Dawson led his company up this bluff, and as others followed his lead, they secured a foothold for freedom.

Today, many of them are here among us. Oh, they may walk with a little less spring in their step and their ranks are growing thinner, but let us never forget -- when they were young, these men saved the world.

And so let us now ask them, all the veterans of the Normandy campaign, to stand if they can and be recognized.

The freedom they fought for was no abstract concept, it was the stuff of their daily lives. Listen to what Frank Elliot had written to his wife from the embarkation point in England: "I miss hamburgers a la Coney Island; American beer a la Duquesne; American shows a la Penn Theater; and American girls a la you."

Pauline Elliot wrote back on June 6th, as she and their one-year old daughter listened on the radio, "Little Deronda is the only one not affected by D-Day news. I hope and pray she will never remember any of this, but only the happiness of the hours that will follow her Daddy's homecoming step on the porch."

Well, millions of our GIs did return home from that war to build up our nations and enjoy life's sweet pleasures. But on this field, there are 9,386 who did not -- 33 pairs of brothers; a father and his son; 11 men from tiny Bedford, Virginia; and Corporal Frank Elliot, killed near these bluffs by a German shell on D-Day.

They were the fathers we never knew, the uncles we never met, the friends who never returned, the heroes we can never repay. They gave us our world. And those simple sounds of freedom we hear today are their voices speaking to us across the years.

At this place, let us honor all the Americans who lost their lives in World War II. Let us remember, as well, that over 40 million human beings from every side perished -- soldiers on the field of battle, Jews in the ghettos and death camps, civilians ravaged by shell fire and famine. May God give rest to all their souls.

Fifty years later, what a different world we live in. Germany, Japan and Italy, liberated by our victory, now stand among our closest allies and the staunchest defenders of freedom. Russia, decimated during the war and frozen afterward in communism and Cold War, has been reborn in democracy. And as freedom rings from Prague to Kiev, the liberation of this continent is nearly complete.

Now the question falls to our generation: How will we build upon the sacrifice of D-Day's heroes? Like the soldiers of Omaha Beach, we cannot stand still. We cannot stay safe by doing so. Avoiding today's problems would be our own generation's appeasement. For just as freedom has a price, it also has a purpose, and its name is progress. Today our mission is to expand freedom's reach forward; to test the full potential of each of our own citizens; to strengthen our families, our faith and our communities; to fight indifference and intolerance; to keep our nation strong; and to light the lives of those still dwelling in the darkness of undemocratic rule. Our parents did that and more; we must do nothing less. They struggled in war so that we might strive in peace.

**We know that progress is not inevitable. But neither was victory upon these beaches. Now, as then, the inner voice tells us to stand up and move forward. Now, as then, free people must choose.**

Fifty years ago, the first Allied soldiers to land here in Normandy came not from the sea, but from the sky. They were called Pathfinders, the first paratroopers to make the jump. Deep in the darkness they descended upon these fields to light beacons for the airborne assaults that would soon follow. Now, near the dawn of a new century, the job of lighting those beacons falls to our hands.

To you who brought us here, I promise, we will be the new pathfinders, for we are the children of your sacrifice.

Thank you and God bless you all.