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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/00/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number:

FOLDER TITLE:
Chron Files July 16-22, 1995 [1]

2019-0774-S
rs3290

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]

Correspondence

July 17, 1995

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20050

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing as a child of a victim of the Vietnam War. My father proudly served for and died for his country. I think he would be pleased in your decision to finally recognize that country diplomatically after all these years.

Although this decision has certainly been a highly criticized one, I too feel it is a correct decision and I feel history will record it as such.

When I watched your press conference announcing this decision, I was wondering if you ever spoke to the late President Richard Nixon about this issue prior to his death, and if so, what were his thoughts? I also wondered what you personally considered or thought about in the final hours of this decision?

I think your decision not to serve in this particular war was a personal decision, one which you should never have been criticized for. I sincerely hope it will not become an issue in your re-election.

The healing point is over for me, but I never forget my father. I have read Robert McNamara's book, and it has helped me understand the politics of it all.

God bless you Mr. President, and I hope to get a personal note from you when you have a moment.

Sincerely,

Michael Hammond

Michael J. Hammond
P.O. Box 8462
Topeka, KS 66608

7/21

TO

Dors Kind

?

yes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-2195

Martha—

Statement is very closed to the press statement already released -- save for two paragraphs near bottom. In one he designates funds as "emergency." So do we need to do the signing statement? I expect we do.

Todd

MARTHA FYI

95 JUL 21 P7:32

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/21/95
7:20 pm

Todd,

F/I

A copy of the President's Statement, issued earlier, is attached.

Tim Clark

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 21, 1995

Statement by the President

The rescission bill that the Senate approved, and that I will be pleased to sign, shows how we can work together to produce good legislation.

From the start of this rescission process, I agreed with Congress on the need to cut spending. The question was, how should we do it?

I vetoed the original rescission bill because it would have cut spending the wrong way, by targeting education and training, environmental protection, and other key national priorities. I then worked with Republicans and Democrats alike to produce a better bill. I am pleased that this bill cuts $16 billion in spending while protecting our key investments in education and training, the environment, and other priorities.

Like the earlier version, this bill also provides much-needed supplemental funds that I have sought for disaster relief activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Federal response to the bombing in Oklahoma City, increased anti-terrorism efforts, and debt relief to Jordan to facilitate progress toward a Middle East peace settlement.

To be sure, I do not support every provision of this bill. For instance, I still do not believe that this bill should contain any of the provisions relating to timber. But the final bill does contain changes in the language that preserve our ability to implement the current forest plans and their standards, and to protect other resources such as clean water and fisheries. Therefore, after signing the rescission bill into law, I will direct the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and all other Federal agencies to carry out timber salvage activities consistent with the spirit and intent of our forest plans and all existing environmental laws.

I am pleased that bipartisan leaders of Congress worked with me to produce a good bill. Working together, we can continue to produce good legislation for the American people.

-30-30-30-

002 EXECUTIVE CLERK 7/21/95 19:27

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

THE DIRECTOR

July 21, 1995 95 JUL 21 P7:21

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 1944 -- Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and Rescissions Act, 1995

Sponsors: Representative Livingston (R), Louisiana
Senator Hatfield (R), Oregon

Last Day for Action

August 2, 1995. I recommend that you approve H.R. 1944 as soon as possible.

Purpose

Provides supplemental funding of $7.1 billion for FEMA Disaster Relief, for the Federal response to the bombing in Oklahoma City, for increased anti-terrorism efforts, and for providing debt relief to Jordan in order to contribute to further progress toward a Middle East peace settlement. Rescinds nearly $16 billion in FY 1995 and other funding for agencies and accounts across the Federal Government.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval (Signing Statement attached)

Background

On June 7, 1995, you returned to the Congress, without your approval, H.R. 1158, the predecessor to H.R. 1944. Concurrently, the Administration provided Congress with the changes that you stated would enable you to sign a revised bill. The majority of your modifications were incorporated in a revised bill, H.R. 1944. On June 29th, the House approved H.R. 1944 by a vote of 276 to 151. Between then and now, the Administration has been engaged in intensive discussions with the majority and minority leadership of the Senate over this legislation. Today, the Senate passed H.R. 1944 by a vote of 90 to 7.

Discussion

H.R. 1944 provides urgently needed supplemental funding for FEMA Disaster Relief, for the Federal response to the bombing in Oklahoma City, for increased anti-terrorism efforts, and for providing debt relief to Jordan to contribute to further progress toward a Middle East peace settlement. The bill also contributes to deficit reduction efforts by rescinding nearly $16 billion in FY 1995 budgetary resources.

Emergency Funding

The enrolled bill provides a total of $6.8 billion in supplemental emergency funding, which the Congress has designated as emergency requirements. I recommend that you designate as emergency requirements those amounts that you have not previously designated. The attached signing statement provides your designation of these amounts.

Rescissions

The enrolled bill makes several improvements to the rescissions that were included in H.R. 1158 for your highest priority programs. For example, the enrolled H.R. 1944 rescinds $105 million from the Corporation for National and Community Service, $105 million less than was proposed for rescission in H.R. 1158. Similarly, H.R. 1944 rescinds $16 million from your Safe and Drug-Free Schools initiative, $220 million less than would have been rescinded by the earlier legislation. For your Goals 2000 initiative, the enrolled bill rescinds $32 million, $60 million less than the rescission that was included in H.R. 1158. The rescission for Safe Drinking Water grants has been reduced from $1.3 billion to $1.1 billion.

Other rescissions that were either dropped or reduced include Adult Job Training, School-to-Work, Drug courts, Community schools, TRIO, the Child Care Block Grant, Housing for People with AIDS, and Community Development Financial Institutions. Each of these restorations were offset by other savings in the bill.

Timber Salvage Sales

The enrolled bill contains language to increase the sale of salvage timber from Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land. The provision is estimated to result in approximately 750 to 900 million board feet of additional salvage timber sales through FY 1997. The language of H.R. 1944 regarding timber salvage sales represents a significant improvement over the language contained in H.R. 1158. For example, the "emergency period" for which the provision is in effect was shortened to conclude on December 31, 1996, the end of your first term and

nine months earlier than in the earlier version. Language was also added that will allow the program to be carried out in an environmentally sound manner and permit modifications to existing forest plans to reflect the impacts of the program.

Recommendation

I recommend that you sign this bill as soon as possible. A signing statement is included for your consideration.

Alice M. Rivlin
Director

Attachment

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today approved H.R. 1944, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Additional Disaster Assistance, for Anti-terrorism Initiatives, for Assistance in the Recovery from the Tragedy that Occurred at Oklahoma City, and Rescissions Act, 1995. This legislation shows how we can work together to produce good legislation.

From the start of this rescission process, I agreed with Congress on the need to cut spending. The question was, how should we do it?

I vetoed the original rescission bill because it would have cut spending the wrong way, by targeting education and training, environmental protection, and other key national priorities. I then worked with Republicans and Democrats alike to produce a better bill. I am pleased that this bill cuts nearly $16 billion in spending while protecting our key investments in education and training, the environment, and other priorities.

Like the earlier version, this bill also provides much-needed supplemental funds that I have sought for disaster relief activities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Federal response to the bombing in Oklahoma City, increased anti-terrorism efforts, and debt relief to Jordan to facilitate progress toward a Middle East peace settlement.

To be sure, I do not support every provision of this bill. For instance, I still do not believe that this bill should contain any of the provisions relating to timber. But the final bill does contain changes in the language that preserve our ability to implement the current forest plans and their standards, and to protect other resources such as clean water and fisheries. Therefore, after signing the rescission bill into law, I will direct the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and all other cognizant Federal agencies to carry out timber salvage activities consistent with the spirit and intent of our forest plans and all existing environmental laws.

In addition, though this bill includes a rescission of summer youth jobs funding for the summer of 1996, the Administration continues to support the program and will work with the Congress in the FY 1996 appropriations process to ensure that the program for the summer of 1996 is funded.

I hereby designate as an emergency all funds in this Act so designated by the Congress that I have not previously designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

I am pleased that bipartisan leaders of Congress worked with me to produce a good bill. Working together, we can continue to produce good legislation for the American people.

"PEACE THROUGH THE ARTS"

ARTISTS EMBASSY INTERNATIONAL

'Art Out of Love to Lift the Spirit'
CASTRO VALLEY HEADQUARTERS
18381 CARMEL DRIVE
CASTRO VALLEY, CA 94546
PHONE (510) 538-1013
JULY 17, 1995

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Director
Literary Arts/Special Events

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton,

Our founder, Althya Youngman passed away on July 11 of this year. All of her total energies were dedicated to global harmony and peace among all peoples.

I hope that you will enjoy the enclosed materials that express her philosophy about creativity and it's connection to understanding among all peoples of the world.

If you would like to know more about AEI, please phone me at the above number.

The dance company that you see in the calendar travels across the United States and around the world as "Ambassadors of the Arts" using "one one one" diplomacy, interacting with people and spreading the word of peace and harmony through the arts.

The arts cross all boundaries, political, economic and all ideologies and languages. They bring people together in harmony.

Truly yours,

Alisha Rodrigues

Alisha Rodrigues
Vice P

7/21

to Doris Kind for Reply?

Yes 1/21/95

S.

AMBASS DORS JOUR AL



Photo: Althya Youngman in Kashmir, 1949

Featuring A TRIBUTE TO AEI FOU LTHYA YOUNGMAN

7/21/95

Todd –

Should we send to [redacted] (Gift Unit Pan) USC + Billy Webster.

Yes ✓

No _____

Note: This was given to us by Debbie Schiff and they would like a response by July 26. (per Debbie) C.

7/21/95

Todd –

Should we send to [redacted] (Gift Unit Pan) USC + Billy Webster.

Yes ✓

No _____

Note: This was given to us by Debbie Schiff and they would like a response by July 26. (per Debbie) C.

The Ambassadors Ball

to benefit the National Multiple Sclerosis Society

95 JUL 21 P4:33

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Mrs. John B. Breaux

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St. Clair J. Tweedie
John Volpe
Janet Waxman
Janice A. Zarro

June 16, 1995

The President of the United States
and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

My dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

As Co-Chairs of the 1995 Ambassadors Ball, we are writing to ask that you once again serve as Honorary Patrons of this gala to benefit the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. In addition, Mr. President, we hope that you will agree to give the traditional "Toast to the Diplomatic Corps."

The 1995 Ambassadors Ball will be held on Thursday, September 28th at the Grand Hyatt Washington. An institution in the Washington area for seventeen years, the Ball honors the Ambassadorial Corps for their support of so many charitable activities and humanitarian endeavors that take place in our city. It also allows us to welcome the newly assigned Ambassadors to our nation's capital and make them feel a part of our political, business, and social communities.

We would be delighted if your schedule permits you to join us for all or part of the Ambassadors Ball. The festivities will begin with a reception at 7 p.m. Dinner will be served at 8 p.m. in the Ballroom, and will be followed by the program, which will begin with a "Toast to the Diplomatic Corps."

Your continuing support of the Ambassadors Ball is very much appreciated. Once again, we would be honored if you could attend, or if only to have your Honorary Patronage. We look forward with high hopes of having you join us for what promises to be a very exciting evening.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Bill Archer
Co-Chair

Mrs. John B. Breaux
Co-Chair

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: July 21

TO: L. Panetta
Ers. Bowles
Gene Sperling
Don Baer

FROM: Staff Secretary

FYI. ~~Thus~~ I am
for your ~~list~~ info this to
President tonight.

TSP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 07/21/95

TO: LEON PANETTA
ERSKINE BOWLES
GENE SPERLING
DON BAER

FROM: Staff Secretary

FYI. I am forwarding this
to the President tonight.

Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 JUL 21 A9:36

July 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LAURA D. TYSON Laura D. Tyson

RE: MONDAY'S BUDGET SPEECH AND OUR BUDGET CAMPAIGN

As you know, the White House Working Group to promote the Clinton Budget is now up and running. Both the members of the Working Group and the principals, who comprise the NEC Budget Strategy Group and advise the Working Group, agree that you should give a speech on Monday, July 24, 1995 to re-introduce your balanced budget plan to the American people and to kick off our concerted campaign to promote it around the country.

The principals of the NEC Budget Strategy Group believe that this campaign is of critical importance because it is our only real source of leverage to realize an ultimate budget deal which reflects your priorities and which can be used to define the Clinton economic vision during the 1996 election year. We must make the case for our budget consistently, forcefully and clearly to the American voters during the next few weeks so that they strongly prefer it to the Republican alternative. Their active support is essential if we are to succeed in realizing a compromise we can accept sometime during the fall.

Many of the NEC principals also believe that we must find opportunities to express our concern about a likely budgetary train wreck this fall. One possibility would be to voice such concern in your Monday speech. The press currently seems quite interested in the train wreck story, and your speech could key into this interest with a multi-part message: "I am concerned and disappointed that the Congress is far behind schedule on the reconciliation process; I exhort them to accelerate the pace of their work, so that the American people have time to understand and evaluate the profound budgetary choices confronting them; I am prepared to do everything I can to avoid a train wreck; But I will not sacrifice my priorities and vision to do so; and I will not allow the American people to be blackmailed into accepting huge cuts in Medicare, education and training and a huge tax cut for the wealthy."

Several of your advisers believe that a strong message along these lines will increase our leverage to avoid a train wreck both by alerting the American people to the budgetary game of chicken which some Republicans wish to play and by indicating to the Congress that you will not blink in such a game. Right now many of your advisers fear that Congressional Republicans do not take our veto threats seriously because they believe that we have more to

lose by a prolonged budgetary crisis than they do. We may be able to increase their losses from such a crisis by beginning now to identify them as the culprits should it occur. Such a strategy could also help inoculate us against culpability in the event of a crisis.

Finally, your NEC principal advisers believe that your Monday speech on the budget should serve as the defining statement of your budgetary vision and priorities during the coming months. This in turn implies that the speech articulate how your plan to balance the budget fits into your overall economic strategy for restoring the American dream. As all of us have repeatedly argued, balancing the budget is not the ultimate end of economic policy, as the Republicans argue--rather it is a means to the end of rising incomes and prosperity for all Americans.

TE HOUSE
NGTON

July 21, 1995

The Honorable Edward T. Schafer
Governor of North Dakota
Chairman, Interstate Oil
and Gas Compact Commission
Post Office Box 53127
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter regar
development of a plan for the t
Minerals Management Service royalty functions
by the states.

I appreciate learning about the governors' committee that you have established to oversee this development plan, and I have shared the IOGCC's resolution with my staff. As the Department of the Interior works with your committee to help reinvent government in a fiscally responsible way, I look forward to your continued involvement.

Sincerely,

117925

INTERSTATE OIL AND GAS COMPACT COMMISSION

900 Northeast 23rd Street ■ P.O. Box 53127 ■ Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152-3127 ■ Phone: 405/525-3556 ■ Fax: 405/525-3592

June 23, 1995

Chairman:
Ed Schafer
Governor of North Dakota
Executive Director:
Christine Hansen
Chairman Elect 1996:
E. Benjamin Nelson
Governor of Nebraska
First Vice Chairman:
Michael Biddison
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MARYLAND, MICHIGAN,
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NEVADA, NEW MEXICO,
NEW YORK, NORTH
DAKOTA, OHIO,
OKLAHOMA,
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SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS,
UTAH, VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA,
WYOMING

ASSOCIATES:
GEORGIA, IDAHO,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OREGON, SOUTH
CAROLINA, WASHINGTON

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a resolution that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) recently passed at its Midyear Meeting pledging support of the oil and gas producing states to develop a plan for the state takeover of the onshore minerals royalty which you announced on March 27.

I have already established a governors' committee to oversee development of a state plan to takeover this function from the Department of the Interior. This committee is co-chaired by Wyoming Governor Jim Geringer and Nevada Governor Bob Miller.

Since the states were not consulted prior to your announcement, they have a great deal of research to do on the issue, as well as a good deal of planning and coordination to make it work. This makes implementation, as you have suggested by FY97, to be difficult. However, the states will work diligently toward that end with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior.

Governors Geringer and Miller will keep you posted on the progress of the IOGCC states towards implementation of your proposal.

Sincerely,

Ed Schafer
Governor of North Dakota

ES/bgs
Enclosure
cc: Bruce Babbitt

INTERSTATE OIL AND GAS COMPACT COMMISSION

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Chairman:
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Governor of Nebraska

First Vice Chairman:
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Ohio

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Texas

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DAKOTA, OHIO,
OKLAHOMA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS,
UTAH, VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA,
WYOMING

ASSOCIATES:

GEORGIA, IDAHO,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OREGON, SOUTH
CAROLINA, WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION
Pertaining to State Takeover of MMS Royalty Functions

Whereas, President Bill Clinton announced on March 27, 1995, that as a part of the Department of the Interior's initiative to "reinvent government" the Minerals Management Service (MMS) will be eliminated and the Administration will "consult with the states and Tribes to determine how onshore authorities can be transferred to the states and Tribes" resulting in saving $69 million and eliminating 708 full time federal jobs over a five-year period; and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt explained on March 27, 1995, that the recommendation to transfer MMS functions to the states came about because "The President and the Vice President have made it clear that we should continue our efforts to trim the size and scope of the federal government. But, they have also insisted that we do this in a responsible fashion. That's why we've taken such care to focus on the core functions"; and

Whereas, Secretary Babbitt has concluded "after a rigorous review of the eleven bureaus and offices within the Department" that some programs can be "handled more efficiently by state government"; and

Whereas, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Bob Armstrong said in a letter to governors dated March 27, 1995, that "the Royalty Management Program responsibilities for onshore federal lands will be devolved to approximately 38 states" with a target implementation date of October 1, 1997, and "the Bureau of Land Management's oil and gas inspection and enforcement responsibilities will be delegated to the Tribes and the States" with anticipated enactment of needed federal legislation "before the end of this year"; and

Whereas, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) is an organization dedicated to establishing the most effective and efficient policies, and represents all of the major royalty states (35 of the 38 states with onshore royalty collections), while being a unique legal entity capable of coordinating efforts among the states; and

Whereas, the states of the IOGCC are committed to working with the federal government, especially when those states are directly affected by proposals of the federal government;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission at their Midyear meeting in Charleston, West Virginia, this 13th day of June, 1995 calls upon the President, The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, The Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, and others working to shift the onshore royalty functions of the MMS to the states, to work cooperatively with the states through the IOGCC and develop a workable, sensible plan within a reasonable timetable to address all outstanding issues.

June, 1995

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR EVELYN LIEBERMAN
GENE SPERLING
JEREMY BEN-AMI
KAREN HANCOX
FRED DOHSE, NSC
BRIAN JOHNSON, CEQ
ALLISON WILKIE

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN

SUBJECT: Briefing material for press interviews

Thank you for coming to the recent meeting in our office. To summarize the conclusions reached:

- Qs and As and other briefing material for press interviews should continue to be submitted to the Press Office, which will in turn get it to our office. Where there is adequate notice, material should be submitted to the Press Office two nights before the event, so that Press can do whatever editing is needed and get a finished product to our office between 4pm and 6pm the night before the event.

- The policy councils will be responsible for preparing Q's and A's and other briefing information. The Press Office and Cabinet Affairs will no longer solicit material directly from the agencies. If the councils need additional materials, they will contact the agencies, but will still be responsible for editing down the material they get.

- Persons preparing Qs and As should focus only on issues which have some reasonable likelihood of getting asked. When we are over-inclusive, we end up giving the President more material than anyone could digest.

- The suggested answer to each question should be kept short -- no longer than an answer you think the President should actually give. It isn't useful to suggest answers that go on for a page or longer; we have to be selective. Additional information that might be helpful to the President should be clearly labelled as "Background" and can follow two or three lines below the answer.

- Where appropriate, responsible offices (e.g. NEC, NSC, environment, DPC, Political), are encouraged to submit, on a separate page, a brief synopsis of the positive message you think the President should communicate in his answers.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

cc: Leon Panetta
Erskine Bowles
Harold Ickes
Mike McCurry
Lorrie McHugh
Julie Mason
Laura Tyson
Tom O'Donnell
David Lane
Carol Rasco
Tony Lake
Andy Sens
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Steve Silverman
Katie McGinty
Shelly Fidler

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 21, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR EVELYN LIEBERMAN
GENE SPERLING
JEREMY BEN-AMI
KAREN HANCOX
FRED DOHSE, NSC
BRIAN JOHNSON, CEQ
ALLISON WILKIE

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- Qs and As and other briefing material for press interviews should continue to be submitted to the Press Office, which will in turn get it to our office. Where there is adequate notice, material should be submitted to the Press Office two nights before the event, so that Press can do whatever editing is needed and get a finished product to our office between 4pm and 6pm the night before the event.

- The policy councils will be responsible for preparing Q's and A's and other briefing information. The Press Office and Cabinet Affairs will no longer solicit material directly from the agencies. If the councils need additional materials, they will contact the agencies, but will still be responsible for editing down the material they get.

- Persons preparing Qs and As should focus only on issues which have some reasonable likelihood of getting asked. When we are over-inclusive, we end up giving the President more material than anyone could digest.

- The suggested answer to each question should be kept short -- no longer than an answer you think the President should actually give. It isn't useful to suggest answers that go on for a page or longer; we have to be selective. Additional information that might be helpful to the President should be clearly labelled as "Background" and can follow two or three lines below the answer.

- Where appropriate, responsible offices (e.g. NEC, NSC, environment, DPC, Political), are encouraged to submit, on a separate page, a brief synopsis of the positive message you think the President should communicate in his answers.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

cc: Leon Panetta
Erskine Bowles
Harold Ickes
Mike McCurry
Lorrie McHugh
Julie Mason
Laura Tyson
Tom O'Donnell
David Lane
Carol Rasco
Tony Lake
Andy Sens
Doug Sosnik
Kitty Higgins
Steve Silverman
Katie McGinty
Shelly Fidler

7/21

Jim Dorskind
Billy Webster

For appropriate
action.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

95 JUL 21 A9:34

July 18, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

On Friday, July 7, 1995, Fred Thomas retired as Chief of Police of the Metropolitan Police Department. On Friday, September 15, 1995, we will honor Chief Thomas at a retirement banquet. The celebration will be held at the Renaissance Washington, DC Hotel, 999 Ninth Street, Northwest. A reception will begin at 6:30 p.m., with the dinner and program hour commencing at 7:30 p.m.

On behalf of the members of the Metropolitan Police Department, we are extending an invitation to you and Mrs. Clintn to join us in our salute to Chief Thomas. If your schedule will permit, we are requesting that you be prepared to give a few remarks.

Our second request is that you provide a written greeting to Chief Thomas which can be presented to him. The greeting would also be used in our commemorative program for the occasion. Chief Thomas served the citizens of the District of Columbia from November 29, 1965 to December 21, 1995. He returned as Chief of Police on December 1, 1992. (Please find enclosed a brief biographical sketch.)

Please call me by July 28, 1995, on (202) 727-4163 to confirm your attendance and participation. I would further request that your office call me when the written greeting has been completed.

Thank you for your kind consideration of these requests.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Bannister
Sergeant
Retirement Committee

Enclosure

P.O. Box 1606, Washington, D.C. 20013-1606

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. resume	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/00/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number:

FOLDER TITLE:
Chron Files July 16-22, 1995 [1]

2019-0774-S
rs3290

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]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

of

Fred Thomas

CURRENT POSITION:	Chief of Police, Metropolitan Police Department
PAST EMPLOYMENT:	Executive Vice President, Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs (1985 - 1992)
	Metropolitan Police Department - retired as Deputy Chief of Police after 20 years of service (1965 - 1985)
BIRTH DATE:	(b)(6)
MARITAL STATUS:	Married--Gigi J. Thomas
CHILDREN:	Two--Page and Tiffany
ARMED SERVICES:	Honorable Discharge--United States Army (1965)
EDUCATION:	The American University, Washington, D.C.
	M.S., Justice--1981
	B.S., Administration of Justice--1974
AWARDS:	Resolution from the District of Columbia City Council - for outstanding leadership and service to the citizens of the city.
	Resolution from the Maryland House of Delegates - for outstanding leadership and service to the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs.
	Resolution from the Senate of Maryland - for outstanding leadership and service to the development and excellence of youth.
	Two Certificates of Appreciation from the Mayor of the District of Columbia.
	Award of Superior Performance from Charles Ruff, U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.
PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:	Vice President, Board of Directors--D.C. Police Credit Union.
	Member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
	Committee Member - National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.
	Member of Steering Committee of the Alumni Chapter of the School of Public Affairs, the American University.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

S: Please prepare to
Steve Honigman: General
Counsel, NAVY &
fax to:
(703) 693-7560

Steve:

Please go ahead
and have Secretary
Dalton's letter sent
out & send me a
copy after it goes
so the President
can send a
short follow-up note.
Many thanks.

Todd

95 JUL 20 P8:34

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Steve Honigman

Fax Number: 703 693-7560 **Phone Number:**

FROM: Todd Stern

SUBJECT: see attached ntoe

DATE: 07/20/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 2

MESSAGE:

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.

07/20/95

Steve Honigman
General Counsel of the Navy

Steve,

Please go ahead and have Secretary Dalton's letter sent out and send me a copy after it goes, so the President can send a short follow-up note.

Many thanks.

Todd

Charles — THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7/20/95

Any memory on this?

cc VP Did actress on Dem Negro ideas on this?

BG

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

Survey: Food stamp fraud gobbled $1.7 billion

By JENNIFER DIXON
Associated Press writer

WASHINGTON — Americans collected $1.7 billion in food stamp benefits they did not deserve last year, according to a federal survey. It blames the loss on mistakes by local welfare caseworkers and recipients who provide inaccurate or fraudulent information about their incomes.

According to the Agriculture Department, 7.65 percent of the $22.7 billion in food stamps paid out last year went to people who either were not entitled to receive them, or collected more than they should have.

Thousands of other low-income Americans were denied $608 million in food stamps that they should have received because of mistakes in welfare offices nationwide.

Nearly 27 million Americans get help with their grocery bills from food stamps, the government's largest welfare program, and fraud and mistakes by caseworkers and recipients can quickly add up to significant losses.

To estimate the food stamp overpayment and underpayment rates, states review a sample of recipients to determine how accurately benefits were determined. USDA then checks some of those reviews and calculates the national error rates.

Last year's overpayment rate was down from 1993, when 8.29 percent of food stamps went to people who were not entitled to the benefits they received, at a federal cost of $1.8 billion.

In a letter Friday to members of Congress, USDA's Food and Consumer Service said that despite the improvement, the Clinton administration "finds this level of error in the food stamp program unacceptable."

The department has asked Congress to approve changes that would allow it to be more aggressive in collecting overpayments, including a plan that would take the money out of recipients' tax refunds.

A new review of the 1993 error rates by the General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency, found that recipients were responsible for 58 percent of overpayments while caseworkers were responsible for 42 percent.

Federal and state officials told GAO that caseworker errors occur for many reasons, including large caseloads, high turnover, inadequate training, poor supervision, and the complexity of food stamp regulations.

According to GAO, overpayments caused by recipients are often due to their failure to properly report increases in income or changes in household circumstances that affect their benefit levels.

Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a liberal research and advocacy group, said the vast majority of food stamp benefits are "being spent appropriately, and are going to the right people in the right amounts."

But Robert Rector, a welfare expert with the conservative Heritage Foundation, said USDA's estimates understate the amount of fraud, and do not reflect the possibility that large numbers of recipients are concealing their incomes.

"This is the tip of the iceberg," he said. "The actual levels of fraud are vastly higher than USDA is stating."

USDA's study does not try to measure losses due to trafficking in food stamps by recipients, who may sell or trade their coupons for cash, drugs or other contraband.

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

N- these are letters POTUS requested from the list.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

JE list



Have A Nice Day!

Mary West

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

NOTE...

Hi President Clinton:
I share in your concern for the fraud that exist in the Food Stamp Program. I hope political measures can be enforced to rectify this.
Very alarming !

Hope all is well. Keep up the good work !

Mary West
New Orleans, Louisiana

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

J — [illegible]

The AES Corporation

Dennis W. Bakke
President
Chief Executive Officer

VIA FACSIMILE

Nancy

June 30, 1995

The Honorable Ronald H. Brown
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your intervention in the Philippines — attempting to throw the first two winning bids out and award the bid to the third place American firm — was totally out of bounds and very unfair. We (AES) placed second in that competition and we are an American firm, also. You may not have been made aware of our presence in the bid. However, your staff was well aware of our situation. We were never "disqualified" as you indicated. Fortunately, the Philippine government appears to be going ahead with a rebid under new rules.

Please don't take sides for one American firm in favor of another.

Sincerely,

DWB/jh

cc: The President

1001 North 19th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 522-1315
Telecopier (703) 528-4510

VIEWPOINTS

Capital Beat



Jordan Rau

No-parking zone

Phil Gramm's minions are counting their organizational effort at a string of Fourth of July events a big success, but the campaign received a cool reception at a street corner in Bow.

Staffers decided to park their 40-foot Gramm-for-president bus at Clinton Street and Page Road, a strategic spot as hundreds of conservatives traveled to the big pig roast in Dunbarton.

"You can't park there. This is our property," a young neighbor quickly told the Grammsters. "I'm a strong Clinton supporter."

"Good for you, young man," replied **Bob Turner**, the retired director of the Division of Motor Vehicles, riding along with the Gramm bus.

After some discussion about the nature of public rights-of-way, the neighbor backed off. But the next time Turner looked up, the lot was plastered with red-white-and-blue Clinton/Gore signs.

That's when one of the Gramm crew noticed that they were dealing with no ordinary young Democrat: He was **Nate Shumaker**, 21-year-old son of **Terry Shumaker**, Clinton's state campaign co-chairman from 1992.

"I guess the kid had some of his dad's blood in him," Turner said.

Here's a postscript, courtesy of the elder Shumaker: One of the pig-feasting conservatives rolled down her car window when she passed the display of Clinton signs. "We'll pray for you," she told Nate.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

Nancy —
Thought the President might enjoy this — he just saw Nate @ Dartmouth —
Regards —
Terry

GALLAGHER, CALLAHAN AND GARTRELL
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
214 NORTH MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1415
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03302-1415

TERRY SHUMAKER

TELEPHONE: 603-228-1181
FAX: 603-226-3334

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1995

Harold --

FYI -- here's an example of what I was talking about on the political speech front. According to the schedule, President is supposed to make remarks at the DNC dinner tomorrow night. To say this submission is inadequate is to be exceedingly gentle.

If the deal is that he's only supposed to make a few off-the-cuff comments and he knows that, fine. Otherwise, he should be given something decent.

Todd

Suggested Talking Points for DNC Fundraising Dinner
Washington, DC
Thursday, July 20, 1995

*Thank you for your past, present and future support of the Clinton Administration and the Democratic National Committee. (All attendees are 1995 Managing Trustees and have been actively raising new donors. Most have been supportive in the past and are also working to assist Clinton/Gore '96.)

*Support of the DNC is important to ensuring re-election in 1996. The DNC is coordinating it's efforts with the White House and the Clinton Gore Committee to prepare for the 1996 campaign. Your funds are being used for opposition research and building strategically important State Parties through training and improved technology. Your funds are also being used to improve the Democratic Party's national communication capabilities and building a field network and enhanced GOTV capability for the campaign.

*We suggest brief remarks on the improvement of the American economy under this administration and the administration's successful and proactive efforts on behalf of the business community.

*Many of the attendees have benefitted greatly from the strength of the stock market, low interest rates and the success of the economy due to the efforts of the Clinton Administration.

*Thank the attendees for serving as champions of the administration in their industries and communities and encourage them to be even more vocal and active.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-20-95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

95 JUL 14 P9:06

July 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
July 14 -- July 21, 1995

Department of Treasury

- **NY Events:** On Monday, July 17, Secretary Rubin attends an event for Senator Levin, interviews with Abe Rosenthal of the *New York Times,* and participates in an event with Customs Agents in New York City.

- **Olympic Commemorative Coins Update:** On July 17, the "Pride of the South" advertising campaign for the 1995/1996 Olympic Commemorative Coins begins.

- **ATF Class Action Case:** African-American agents have brought a class action racial discrimination suit against ATF in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Since last September, the parties have been engaged in court-ordered mediation.

- **Narcotics:** On July 16, the *New York Times Magazine* is expected to run an article about the state-of-the-art seizure vault in San Diego. The vault currently houses more than 100,000 pounds of narcotics seized by Customs on the Southern California border with Mexico.

- **Child Pornography:** On July 17, "Inside Edition" is planning to air a segment on child pornography. The head of Customs Child Pornography Enforcement Program was interviewed on what law enforcement is doing to combat the problem.

- **Waco:** Hearings begin July 19. The Attorney General testifies July 28. On July 12, Treasury transmitted the fourth production of records in response to the House Subcommittees' request for information related to Waco. This production consisted of almost 5,000 pages of documents and two videotapes.

Department of Commerce

- **Reorganization Proposals:** On July 27, Secretary Brown will testify before the Senate Government Affairs Committee regarding proposals to reorganize Commerce.

- **Affirmative Action:** As a follow-up to your July 19 speech, Secretary Brown travels to Chicago for an affirmative action meeting with minority business owners.

- **Big Emerging Markets Conference:** On July 24, the Secretary hosts the Commerce/UPS-sponsored Big Emerging Markets Conference in Washington. Ten regional BEMS conferences are being held around this event.

- **Commerce will Release the Following Economic Indicators:**

Inventories and Sales for May 1995	July 17
Housing Starts and Building Permits for June 1995	July 19
Housing Vacancies for 2nd Quarter 1995	July 24

Department of Labor

- **United Steelworkers Speech:** On July 17, Secretary Reich delivers a speech at the United Steelworkers' Biennial Conference in Washington, D.C. .

- **Pension Education Campaign:** On July 19, Secretaries Reich and Rubin will launch the "Retirement Savings Education Campaign," a public education campaign to increase awareness of basic pension and retirement planning issues. The goal of the campaign is to promote increased personal retirement savings and investment.

- **Speech to National Conference of State Legislatures:** On Wednesday, July 20, Secretary Reich speaks to the National Conference of State Legislatures annual meeting in Milwaukee.

- **Summer Jobs/Budget Event in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:** On Thursday, July 20, Secretary Reich will take part in an event in Milwaukee which will focus on the importance of the summer youth employment program. He will be joined by Milwaukee Mayor Norquist, private sector representatives and young people, all of whom will stress the importance of the summer youth employment program and of public-private partnerships to ensure that young people are provided with jobs.

- **Glass Ceiling Panel to Meet July 21-22:** The Glass Ceiling Commission, chaired by Secretary Reich, will meet in Washington, D.C. on July 21-22 to work out recommendations that respond to the Commission's March 1995 fact-finding report.

- **Detroit Newspaper Strike Deadline:** On July 6, six unions representing 2,500 workers set a strike deadline of 6:00 p.m. July 13 in their negotiations with the Detroit Newspaper Agency, which operates the *Detroit Free Press* and the *Detroit News*.

Department of Transportation

- **UNABOMER:** The Postal Service has implemented effective procedures in California for screening mail and transporting all packages with the Unabomber profile on aircraft. The FAA therefore has allowed passenger carriers to accept all mail. Most special security measures were removed this week.

- **Los Angeles Red Line Subway Construction:** On July 11, DOT's inspector general and the U.S. Marshals Service sealed all records at the site and home offices of the principal construction contractor working on the Los Angeles Red Line subway project. This search warrant was executed as part of an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority. Preliminary indications are that the investigation will focus on the contractor's use of less expensive wood wedges rather than steel bracing during tunnel construction. DOT is evaluating various alternatives to protect the Federal investment in this project.

- **Potential Metro-North Commuter Railroad Strike:** Metro-North Commuter Railroad, serving New York City's northern suburbs and southern Connecticut, could be shut down by a labor dispute at or after 12:01 a.m. Sunday, July 16. Approximately 107,000 passengers, 30% of whom are in Connecticut, would be affected each day. A large number of Connecticut passengers have extremely limited options for commuting. Intensive negotiations are planned and the unions have not announced a strike date. The parties remain far apart, with primary issues involving wages and benefits. A lengthy strike could lead to Congressional review of the status of commuter rail employees.

- **Japan Talks:** Talks with Japan on problems in our aviation relationship were held in Washington on July 6-7 and will continue in Tokyo on July 13-14. Comments on the Department's proposed sanctions are due tomorrow.

- **U.S. - U.K. Aviation Talks:** Talks continue in London on July 17-21 on changes to our aviation bilateral agreement.

- **NACO:** Secretary Pena travels to Atlanta July 25 to address the National Association of County Officials, participate in 1 year out Olympic events, and announce a $13 million dollar FTA grant.

- **Aeronautical Telecommunication Network (ATN) Consortium:** On July 13, FAA and United Air Lines announced the details of an agreement between the FAA and 11 U.S. carriers to create a corporation, ATN Systems, Inc., to develop standards and a prototype for the ATN, a communication system that will receive and transmit data link messages between airplanes and the ground and between airplanes.

Small Business Administration

- **Office Closings:** SBA and the White House continue discussions regarding the strategy for office closings. Monday, July 17, Administrator Lader will meet with senior White House staff to discuss the strategy.

- **SBA Loan:** In a June 26 article in the Arkansas Democrat Gazette, "Terry Dennis of Little Rock thanked the President personally for a Small Business Administration loan which he received two days after submitting his application."

- **Minority Business Summit:** On July 18, the Deputy will be a panelist at the Minority Business Summit at the request of Rep. Kweisi Mfume in Washington, D.C.

- **National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs:** Per the White House request, on July 20, the Deputy will be the keynote speaker at the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Detroit.

Department of Justice

- **Chicago Police Graduation:** On July 18, the Attorney General and Mayor Daley will attend a graduation ceremony for approximately 125 Chicago police officers funded under your "100,000 Cops" initiative.

- **Community Policing Awards:** On July 20, the Department will award grants totaling $40 million to approximately 70 jurisdictions to help them redeploy officers to patrol duties. These awards will go to jurisdictions over 150,000. Awards to smaller communities will be announced later this summer. This round of awards brings the total number of officers funded under President Clinton's "100,000 Cops" initiative to nearly 22,000.

- **Testimony of Four Unsuccessful Chinese Asylum Applicants In INS Detention:** The House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights is expected to issue subpoenas to secure the testimony of four Chinese asylum applicants in INS detention at a July 20 hearing on Coercive Population Control in China. DOJ has agreed to assist the Subcommittee in effectuating service of the subpoenas.

- **Lawsuit Filed To Halt Demolition Of Hispanic Neighborhoods:** On July 7, DOJ filed *United States v. Village of Addison, Illinois*, a Fair Housing Act case alleging that Addison targeted two Hispanic neighborhoods for demolition with the intent and effect of forcing Hispanic residents to move out of town.

- **Native American Tribe Intervenes in County Supremacy Case:** In *United States v. Nye County*, (D.Nev.), the United States seeks an order restating the federal government's right to manage federal land despite state and local laws to the contrary. Western Shoshone National Council filed a motion to intervene. In its supporting memorandum, the Council argues that the Western Shoshone rightfully own the public lands within Nye County. Also last week, Eureka County withdrew its motion to intervene.

- **North Carolina and Texas Redistricting Cases:** On June 29, 1995, the Supreme Court noted probable jurisdiction in *Shaw v. Hunt* and *United States v. Vera*, Equal Protection Clause challenges to the North Carolina and Texas congressional district plans. In *Shaw*, the Supreme Court will review a trial court holding that the state had a compelling interest in drawing North Carolina's 1st and 12th Congressional Districts (the two majority African-American districts) in order to comply with the Voting Rights Act, and that the districts were "narrowly tailored" to accomplish that interest. In *Vera*, the Court will review a trial court ruling invalidating the 18th, 29th and 30th Texas Congressional Districts, which have black and Hispanic majorities, as racial gerrymanders. Both cases will be reviewed in light of the Court's decision in *Miller v. Johnson* . The United States participated in the district court in support of the challenged districts in all of the above cases.

U.S. Trade Representative

- **Consumer Product Safety Commission Conference:** Ambassador Kantor will speak at the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission conference on product standards on July 18.

- **Travel to California:** The Ambassador will travel to Northern California from July 27-28.

Department of Health and Human Services

- **Erroneous Federal Payments:** Next week, HHS will begin the process of meeting with six states (Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, New York and Tennessee) to discuss the exact amount of federal monies paid as federal matching funds to state funds raised through ~~impermissible~~ health care provider taxes. OBRA 91 restricted the use of certain taxes to enhance the federal matching rate for state Medicaid programs. Estimates of the federal dollars in question (through June 30, 1994) are: Hawaii, $11 million; Illinois, $112 million; Louisiana, $112 million; Maine, $7 million; New York, $13 million; and Tennessee, $121 million.

- **Partnership to Boost Quality Performance and Accountability in Health Plans:** HHS, the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Plan, and DoD, have joined many of the nation's largest private sector health care purchasers in an unprecedented partnership to improve quality and increase accountability in managed care. The Foundation for Accountability will develop a new generation of quality performance measures for health plans to provide purchasers and consumers with relevant information for health care decision-making. The current membership of this organization -- brought together by the Jackson Hole Group -- represents more than 80 million insured individuals. Private sector participants include GTE, PepsiCo and AT&T.

- **Marijuana Initiative:** On July 19, Lee Brown, and Secretary Shalala will keynote the first National Conference on Marijuana Use and launch a national initiative to prevent the use of marijuana. The conference will focus attention on the significant increases in marijuana use among 8th, 10th and 12th grade students, reported in the "Monitoring the Future" survey -- and on new research detailing the prevalence of marijuana dependency. HHS and ONDCP will present research focusing on the extent of the problem and possible solutions.

- **Iowa:** On July 28, the Secretary will travel to Des Moines, Iowa. She will speak to the Iowa chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, a meeting with the Ed. board of the *Des Moines Register*, and a reception for the State party.

- **Pneumonia and Influenza Mortality Rates:** The July 21 issue of *MMWR* is scheduled to carry an article surveying trends in pneumonia and influenza mortality from 1979 to 1994. According to a preliminary draft of the article, the two viruses combined are the sixth leading cause of death in the United States. There was an upward trend in reported deaths during the 1980s, marked by the effects of periodic influenza outbreaks.

- **Blood Lead Levels on the Increase:** During the first quarter of 1995, reports of elevated blood lead levels increased by 10% over the same period in 1994.

- **Senator Gramm:** Richard Keil of the Associated Press has requested the personnel file of a retired HHS (HEW) employee. The requester verbally informed the FOIA office that he is seeking indications of influence exerted by Senator Phil Gramm to influence certain grant awards made by the former employee.

Department of Veterans Affairs

- **Korean War Veterans Memorial Dedication:** On July 27 Secretary Brown will represent the Administration at the official wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns and give the keynote address at the memorial service.

- **VA Provides Additional Choice for DOD Beneficiaries:** A memorandum of understanding has been signed by VA and DOD, enabling VA medical centers to become eligible for reimbursement for health care provided to Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) beneficiaries.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

- **Chicago Housing Authority:** July 12, acting CHA Chairman Joe Shuldiner held the second CHA Board meeting and announced numerous changes. In the next several weeks, CHA/HUD hopes to announce the members of the CHA advisory committee. HUD is working closely with Mayor Daley to finalize the list of candidates.

- **New York City Public Housing Event:** Pending Senate action on the rescission bill this week, HUD intends to announce a reprogramming of $230 million of existing public housing dollars to repair and rehabilitate over 22,000 units of state and city owned housing at a press event in New York City with Mayor Giuliani, Senator Moynihan, Senator D'Amato and other key members on Monday, July 17.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

- **PA High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Announced:** On July 21, Director Brown will announce the first of three Empowerment Zone HIDTAs in the Philadelphia/Camden area (Chicago and Atlanta will be announced in August). Each HIDTA will receive $1 million for Federal, state and local multi-jurisdictional counternarcotics effort.

- **Steinbrenner Meeting:** Director Brown is still pursuing a meeting with Yankees owner, George Steinbrenner, which has not been scheduled because of Steinbrenner's schedule. However, Director Brown did meet with the Major League Baseball Players Association, and a Yankees representative on July 13. Indications from the players are that they are concerned with their image and will continue to do preventive-types of activities, geared toward children.

Department of Education

- **Appropriations:** On Wednesday, July 12, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education marked up the FY 1996 appropriations bill. The Subcommittee provided $20.6 billion for discretionary Education programs, a 16% reduction from the FY 1995 appropriation level and 21% lower than your request. The bill provides no FY96 funding for Goals 2000, reduces funding for School-to-Work grants from the previous year's $123 million to $95 million, cuts Safe and Drug-Free Schools funding by 60%, and reduces Title I funding to $5.5 billion, a 17% drop. The bill raises the minimum Pell Grant to $600, which the Secretary estimates will eliminate awards for over 175,000 students. The bill eliminates 57 education programs, in addition to the 26 programs that would be eliminated by the pending rescission bill. The bill reduces mandatory spending for Direct Loan administration costs, from $550 million to $320 million. These reductions would make it difficult for the Department to make any more direct loans in 1996.

- **La Raza:** On July 17, Secretary Riley addresses the National Council of La Raza in Dallas.

- **National Parents Day:** On July 21, Secretary Riley addresses the kick-off prayer breakfast for National Parents Day on July 21, in Washington, D.C.

- **Americans with Disabilities Act:** On July 24, Secretary Riley celebrates the 5th anniversary of the ADA with Governor Chiles in Tallahassee.

- **National Urban League:** Secretary Riley speaks to the National Urban League on July 24 in Miami..

- **Upcoming Floor Action:** During the coming week, the House may consider the CAREERS job training bill, as well as H.R. 1720 which would privatize Sallie Mae and Connie Lee. During the week of July 24, the Senate may consider the Workforce Development Act, the companion bill to the CAREERS bill.

Department of Interior

- **Natural Heritage Tour -- New England:** On July 18, the Secretary travels to New England for his 5th environmental van tour. Secretary Babbitt travels to Pawtucket, R.I.; Worcester, Mass.; Walden Pond for a CNN interview; Manchester, N.H.; Portland, Maine; Boston; and Springfield, Mass.

- **Proposed Settlement for *Conoco Inc., et al. v. United States*:** 18 oil and gas companies sued the U.S. in federal court as a result of ownership interests in various Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leases. Plaintiffs' claims total, by various calculations, from $700 million to $1.4 billion. The lawsuit arose after a number of annual budget moratoria on approving any lease development and after the enactment of the Outer Banks Protection Act in 1990. DOI and DOJ are engaged in settlement discussions. Shell and OXY have already settled. DOJ has approved making a settlement offer of $175 million to all the remaining plaintiffs other than Conoco in full settlement of their Alaska and Florida leases. Settlement should be finalized in the next two weeks and should be positively received by the oil and gas industry. Separate negotiations with Conoco continue.

- **Oil Production in Alaska Hearing:** On Tuesday, July 18, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee conducts a hearing on existing oil production at Prudhoe Bay and opportunities for new production on the coastal plain of Arctic Alaska. Secretary Babbitt has requested to testify to state his opposition to opening the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR) to oil production. The committee has yet to decide if he will testify.

- **Park Proposal by South Dakota Governor Janklow:** Governor Janklow submitted a proposal to manage all 4 national parks within the state. According to the Governor, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks could manage the parks at 20% less than the Park Service. Director Kennedy has written the Governor stating the Park Service cannot legally transfer parks to states.

Environmental Protection Agency

- **National Conference of State Legislators:** On July 17, Administrator Browner travels to Milwaukee, to participate at the National Conference of State Legislators annual meeting.

- **Appropriations:** On July 10, House Appropriations VA, HUD & Independent Agencies Subcommittee marked up the EPA FY96 budget request and recommended a cut in the requested budget of 34% (a 33% cut from the current funding level). The recommended cuts include $1.5 billion from water infrastructure, $435 million from Operating programs, and $428 million from Superfund. The budget proposal also included 17 riders that prohibit funding of many clean air and all wetlands programs. The full Committee will mark-up the bill on July 18 with Senate Appropriations likely in September.

- **Regulatory Reform:** Majority Leader Dole filed for cloture on July 12 with the vote after 5:00 p.m. on Monday. It does not appear Dole has the 60 votes he needs. In a Democratic victory, the Senate voted 53-45 to increase the threshold from $50 million to $100 million. This threshold limits the bill's effects to rules with overall costs to American business of at least $100 million annually.

- **Superfund:** Administrator Browner sent a letter to Senator Smith (R-NH), Chairman of the Senate EPW Subcommittee on Superfund, critiquing his outline of reform principles. The outline calls for repeal of retroactive liability pre-1980.

Department of Agriculture

- **USDA Fights Proposed Congressional Delays In Food Safety Reform:** USDA continues to oppose strongly a provision offered by Congressman James Walsh (R-NY) which would prohibit USDA from spending funds to proceed with its proposed regulations to significantly reform the meat and poultry inspection system until work was completed by an advisory committee. Specifically, it requires the Department to establish a committee which is given 9 months to complete and submit a report on a number of inspection issues. Establishing such a committee would delay essential reforms by at least 1 year.

- **States Would Lose Funds Under Food Stamp Block Grants**: All 50 states would have lost funding under food stamp block grant proposals, totaling a staggering $43 billion loss in their ability to provide benefits to needy people, if block grants had been in effect during the period 1990 through 1994. Faced with such a shortfall, states would have been forced either to kick nearly 17 million people--half of them children--off the food stamp program, to augment reduced federal funds with increased state funds, or to reduce benefits.

- **Healthy Eating Index**: On July 19, USDA Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services Ellen Haas will hold a press conference to release the first annual Healthy Eating Index. The Index will assist researchers in monitoring trends, tracking how Americans are eating, and identifying areas that need improvement. This event coincides with the annual meeting of the Society for Nutrition Education, with food writers and journalists.

- **Ethanol Appeal Denied**: On July 3, the D.C. Circuit Court issued an order denying the government's request for a rehearing en banc of the court's decision in American Petroleum Institute, et al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, et al., which struck down the EPA regulation mandating the use of renewable oxygenates such as ethanol in the reformulated gasoline program. Secretary Glickman had urged Justice to seek review of the adverse decision. The Department of Justice is currently considering whether to file a petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court. A petition must be filed with the Supreme Court by October 6.

- **Farm Bill Town Meeting:** On July 15, Secretary Glickman will travel to Michigan to convene a Farm Bill town meeting for Congressman James Barcia in his district.

Department of Energy

- **Nuclear Waste:** Next week, several Committees will begin marking up legislation requiring DOE to develop an interim storage site for spent nuclear fuel. Following your letter to Governor Miller regarding the Administration's position on such legislation, affected agencies have gotten together to develop several options for possible presentation to you that could be communicated as Administration policy. DOE believes it is critical to take a position as the Congress is likely to move ahead without us. Without Administration participation, Congress could pass an extreme ~~bill inviting a~~ veto. An interagency group headed by DOE and OMB has developed an option paper.



- **Impact of House Energy and Water Bill**: The House Energy and Water Bill will have a significant impact on the Department's ability to carry out its missions in a number of critical areas. The bill reduces funding for defense environmental restoration by over $700 million and reduces funding for environment, safety, and health, which may result in higher risks to workers and communities and decreases by over $100 million defense-related funding particularly related to nonproliferation and treaty verification of nuclear weapons and materials. In the civilian arena, the bill cuts approximately $200 million for solar and renewable energy activities and eliminates completely the Solar Buildings program, Solar International program, and Energy Storage programs.



General Services Administration

- **Information Technology Purchase Legislation:** Sen. Cohen (R-ME) has introduced legislation to reform the way the Federal Government purchases major Information Technology (IT). GSA has financial responsibility for over $24 billion in large IT purchases, governmentwide. Administrator Johnson and the IT Oversight Committee are working with Sen. Cohen on alternative proposals.

Central Intelligence Agency

- **Bosnia:** As the situation in Bosnia deteriorates, the Balkan Task Force continues to assess the humanitarian plight of refugees fleeing Srebrenica as well as the ability of the Bosnian government to defend the remaining Muslim enclaves.

United Nations

- **UN Fourth World Conference on Women:** Speaker Gingrich's call for the U.S. to try to move the Conference out of China further complicates an already complicated situation. Both the House and the Senate members are threatening to cancel funding for the U.S. delegation. On July 18th, Rep Chris Smith will hold a subcommittee hearing on the issues relating to the Conference as well as population issues in China.

Department of Defense

- **Haiti:** Despite news commentary to the contrary, the Haitian elections on June 23 went well under the circumstances. The OAS has thus far declined to characterize the elections as free and fair. The OAS prefers to delay until the vote count is further along, irregularities are investigated and the ability of the political parties, the government, and the Provisional Electoral Council to agree on steps required to correct election deficiencies can be assessed. Additional polling will take place on July 23. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for August 13, and the presidential election will be held on November 26.

- **Defense Ministerial of the Americas:** The DOD sponsored Conference of Defense Ministers from the Western Hemisphere will take place July 24-26 in Williamsburg. All countries are expected to attend and at least two countries are sending their Prime Ministers.

Department of State

- **Vietnam:** State reports uniformly positive reaction from East Asia, including China, to your July 11 normalization announcement. Vietnamese Prime Minister Kier issued a statement welcoming U.S. recognition and promising to continue full cooperation in MIA accounting efforts.

- **Northern Ireland**: Irish Prime Minister Bruton told Senator Mitchell on July 5 that he agreed with our recent demarche to Gerry Adams that Sinn Fein must engage in serious talks on decommissioning.

U.S. Information Agency

- **Haiti:** VOA's News Division and Creole Service will provide on-scene coverage July 23 of the second round of elections in Haiti.

- **Arafat-Peres Accord:** The announcement that Israel and Syria have reached an agreement in principle to sign an accord on explanding Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank was received with some skepticism by Palestinian West Bank and Israeli commentators, who wondered about the real implications of the agreement for the inhabitants of the "territories." Other Arab writers doubted that the accord would succeed, but stressed the importance of American involvement if the peace process is to have any chance at moving ahead.

- **Sarajevo is Listening:** A recent poll in the latest issue of Publication Dani, a bi-monthly in the Bosnian capital, revealed that nearly half of all respondents listen to international radio. Of this group. 32.1% listen to Voice of American, showing VOA Croatian to be "the most listened to foreign news program in Sarajevo."

cc: The Vice President
Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Erskine Bowles
George Stephanopoulos
Carol Rasco
Michael McCurry
Marcia Hale
Jack Quinn
Alexis Herman
Maggie Williams
Doug Sosnik
Mark Gearan

Raleigh News & Observer

7/20/95

Under the DOME

Hunt takes FDA chief to task

Surrounded by friends of tobacco in Kinston, Gov. Jim Hunt wasn't at all shy Wednesday about sharing his thoughts on a controversial U.S. Food and Drug Administration plan to classify nicotine as a drug.

The FDA plan, Hunt asserted, is "legally wrong, morally wrong and factually wrong."

It is the work of "silly people" in Washington, he said, singling out FDA Commissioner David Kessler in particular: While the tobacco industry is facing numerous challenges, "probably the greatest challenge we have right now is this fellow named Kessler," Hunt said. "He wants to run the world."



Kessler

Hunt made his remarks at an early morning buffet breakfast at a local Kinston restaurant. He and most of the other 150 diners then traveled about three miles to Farmer's New Dixie Warehouse for the 100th anniversary opening of the town's tobacco market.

Under the FDA's proposal, which surfaced in news reports last week, nicotine would be declared a drug, giving the agency regulatory control over tobacco products for the first time.

FDA officials have said their primary interest is curbing the use of cigarettes by minors. But tobacco boosters — including Hunt — fear that the FDA's intentions are far more sinister.

Classifying nicotine as a drug "could be used to choke off the sale of tobacco," Hunt said.

In lieu of FDA involvement, Hunt said he would support tougher state laws targeting those who illegally sell tobacco to minors, as well as stepped-up public-information campaigns persuading children not to smoke.

The outcry from politicians in North Carolina and other tobacco states has cut across party lines, but as a Democrat, Hunt is clearly walking a finer line than the Republicans who are railing against the FDA.

Kessler was originally appointed FDA chief by President Bush in 1990, but he was retained by Clinton.

In recent days, Republican politicians have coupled their attacks against Kessler with rhetoric hurled at the president.

For example, speaking on the House floor Tuesday, U.S. Rep. David Funderburk said that this year, North Carolina tobacco farmers "have been hit by twin disasters: bad weather and President Clinton."

Hunt was careful Wednesday to avoid mentioning Clinton at all. When pressed, Hunt stressed the independence of the FDA.

For his part, Clinton told reporters last week that he was generally supportive of new regulations that would reduce smoking by youths.

Hunt told farmers that he had contacted the White House and would continue to "fight this with all I've got."

His efforts are appreciated in some corners.

"All of us in the tobacco industry are proud to have Governor Hunt on our team," said Dean Rouse, chairman of the nationwide group Friends of Tobacco.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7.20.95

POTUS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: July 20

TO: Larry Kudlow

FROM: **Staff Secretary**

Larry - I have no idea what status of this is or if it's usable under the PORK watch. The expert on this issue is Ed Barron, Leahy's minority staff director on Ag. 224-2035. Let me know if you need any help

RDP

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1995

Four Drug Firms Could Gain $1 Billion Under GOP Nutrition-Program Revision

By Hilary Stout
Staff Reporter of The Wall Street Journal

WASHINGTON – Four pharmaceutical companies stand to gain as much as a billion dollars under a Republican bill that overhauls federal nutrition programs for children and pregnant women.

The companies sell infant formula to the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, a federal initiative that provides formula as well as milk, beans, rice and other nutritious foods to poor children and to pregnant and breast-feeding women. Since 1989 the companies have been required by law to enter into a competitive bidding process in order to sell formula to WIC, resulting in rebates to the government that are expected to reach $1.1 billion this year.

A bill that cleared the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee on a party-line vote last week would turn the WIC program over to states in the form of a "block grant," and with it repeal the cost-containment competitive-bidding measure. An amendment to restore it was defeated by the committee. The legislation now moves to the House floor for consideration.

The four companies, the only domestic makers of infant formula – Ross Laboratories, a unit of Abbott Laboratories; Mead Johnson, a unit of Bristol-Myers Squibb Co.; Wyeth-Ayerst, a unit of American Home Products Corp.; and Carnation Co., a U.S. subsidiary of the Swiss conglomerate Nestle SA – fought the competitive-bidding measure fiercely when it came before Congress in the late 1980s. Until then, they were collecting retail prices for the infant formula they sold to WIC.

Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the senior Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee and the lawmaker who led the effort to enact the cost-containment measures, threatened to filibuster the bill yesterday if it reaches the Senate. "It is really obscene," Sen. Leahy said. "The most conservative of people should, if being truthful, like the competitive bidding. . . . It's just rank hypocrisy."

If the bill reaches the Senate floor, Sen. Leahy continued, "I've spent 20 years building bipartisan coalitions and working on nutrition programs. If it's necessary to discuss my whole 20 years' worth of experience in real time, I'll do it."

In 1993, the latest year for which figures are available, the WIC program spent $1.46 billion on infant formula but received $935 million in rebates. That cut the overall cost of providing formula to $525 million, nearly a two-thirds reduction. Moreover, the states, which administer the program, were allowed to use the rebates to add more people to the WIC program.

The action on WIC comes as a liberal-leaning research group, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, released a study questioning the continuing effectiveness of some of the infant-formula rebates. The center's analysis found that in the last year, despite the cost-containment requirements, the cost of infant formula purchased through WIC has almost doubled in many states.

Since last March, the study said, 17 state WIC programs have signed rebate contracts with at least one of the major formula manufacturers. Under those agreements, the average net cost of a 13-ounce can of concentrated infant formula was 60 cents, compared with a 32-cent average price under rebate contracts signed during the previous 15 months, the study said.

The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating the infant formula makers' rebate and pricing practices, and at least one state, Florida, has filed suit against the manufacturers.

China Sets Its Sights on Joining WTO After Averting Trade War With U.S.

By Marcus W. Brauchli
And Craig S. Smith
Staff Reporters of The Wall Street Journal

HONG KONG – Having retreated from the brink of a trade war with the U.S., China is about to renew its campaign to join the World Trade Organization, diplomats and analysts predict.

After agreeing over the weekend to open its market to U.S. movies, music and software, Beijing reportedly is planning to lower many tariffs soon and hold wide-ranging trade talks in Paris this week with the industrial world's Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"These sorts of things would put China suddenly in a very good light for joining the WTO," says Richard Burn, a China business consultant in Hong Kong. He says Chinese officals have told him they will lower duties on a wide range of imports, possibly on March 1.

Entering the WTO is a priority for Beijing, even though China was turned down for founding membership when the body succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Jan. 1. At the time, WTO members argued that China's market was too closed for it to comply with the trade body's membership standards. It also was embroiled in a trade dispute with the U.S.

That dispute was settled over the weekend when Beijing's negotiators agreed to Washington's demands that it beef up protection of so-called intellectual-property rights, such as copyrights, patents and trademarks. China also agreed to open its market for intellectual property such as movies. Free trade in such products is a major part of the WTO treaty.

The agreement "gives them a little momentum," says a Western diplomat. But U.S. trade officials emphasize that China's accession to the WTO wasn't in any way connected to the agreement. Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky, who negotiated the pact, said that while the agreement is "WTO compatible," there were no "secret pledges" tying the agreement to China's WTO application.

Indeed, substantial barriers remain. For instance, China has long argued that it should be admitted as a developing country, allowing it time to bring its trading practices up to WTO standards. Despite U.S. opposition to Beijing's stance, it hasn't changed, says Wang Zhengang, an official at China's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation.

"I think it's going to be another difficult negotiation," said Douglas Henck, head of Aetna Life & Casualty Co.'s Asian insurance operations.

"Once this nice warm feeling subsides, everyone will get back to the sheer realities of China's behavior as a member of the international trading community," added Warren Williams, a Hong Kong-based China trade consultant. He noted that China has agreed, for example, that only published trade regulations can be enforced. But businessmen are regularly hampered by rules they are told exist but that they can't see.

A bigger issue is tariffs. China's trade partners argue that Beijing keeps many of its markets closed by imposing high duties on imports. Beijing says the high tariffs are necessary to nurture its developing industries. The country has already shown some willingness to bend on the issue. During its push for WTO membership in December, for example, it slashed duties on some goods for a year. Now, another unilateral tariff reduction may be in store, but diplomats say reductions must be permanent to count at the WTO panel.

Jim –

There's no edge here re, eg, people who have babies have to be ready to take the Responsibility of parenting; have to provide for the child etc.

This is nice & warm & fuzzy, but doesn't tag into our child-support message. What do you think about that?

T.

copy to Training Exec Cl

Todd – small edits

Phil

FAX # 6-2215

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1995 95 JUL 17 P1:18

Phil

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FIRST LADY'S STAFF (MELANNE VERVEER)
TODD STERN (PHIL CAPLAN)
ABNER MIKVA (~~CLARISSA CERDA~~)
KITTY HIGGINS
PAT GRIFFIN
CAROL RASCO
DOUG SOSNIK
ALEXIS HERMAN (DAN WEXLER)
JODIE TORKELSON
BILLY WEBSTER - FYI

FROM:

Lana Dickey/Deborah Pearlstein
for JIM DORSKIND

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
Parents' Day, 1995

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating July 23, 1995, as "Parents' Day."

It was submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services, through the Office of Management and Budget, and edited/revised by the Presidential Letters and Messages Office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, July 18, 1995. IF WE HAVE NOT HEARD FROM YOU BY 5:00 p.m., WE WILL ASSUME THAT THE DRAFT IS ACCEPTABLE TO YOU.

For questions, discussion, or routine clearance, contact Lana Dickey, extension 67487, or Deborah Pearlstein, extension 65492, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 91. Thank you.

cc: Tim Saunders

PARENTS' DAY, 1995

- - - - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Parenthood is among the most difficult and ~~the~~ most rewarding responsibilities ~~of human existence~~ in life. Balancing ~~the~~ countless demands, ~~of daily life,~~ parents must be firm yet loving, protective yet liberating. They are the nurturers of our dreams and the soothers of our fears. They instill in their children, by word and example, the importance of family and community involvement, the value of education and hard work. Parents must teach and sustain, and perhaps most difficult of all, they must let go, empowering each new generation to meet the challenges and opportunities of life with confidence.

Today, across our country, parents give their time and energy to ensure a better future for their children. Teaching the lessons of honesty and caring in a way that no school or government can, America's parents pass on the spirit, values, and traditions that have made our Nation strong for more than 2 centuries. Whether stepparents or foster parents, biological or adoptive, parents provide the security, stability, and love that enable children to grow up healthy, happy, and strong.

Parents' Day is a welcome opportunity to celebrate the special and powerful bond between parent and child. On this occasion, let us remember and pay respect to those who give us

occasion, let us remember and pay respect to those who gave us the daily support and loving guidance that lead us to become responsible and contributing citizens.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, in accordance with Public Law 103-362, do hereby proclaim Sunday, July 23, 1995, as "Parents' Day." I invite the States, communities, and the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities expressing gratitude and abiding affection for parents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR WHITE HOUSE STAFF

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN

SUBJECT: Briefing Book Deadlines

Too many briefing materials for the President's daily briefing book and trip books have been coming in late. This includes event memos, background material, talking points and speeches. We need to tighten up the process so that our office has an opportunity to ensure that materials are in good shape and can get the President his briefing books on time.

We propose the following new schedule for the daily book, to take effect July 24:

Daily briefing book

All materials should be submitted to our office by 4 pm the day before the event, with an outside deadline of 6 pm. This will allow us to assemble the book, have edits made where necessary, and send the book to the President at a reasonable hour. You should assume that, as a general matter, materials submitted to us after 6 pm will not be included in the briefing book forwarded to the Residence.

Trip books

Background materials such as economic, political or local issue briefings for the states to which the President is travelling, or substantive updates on issues especially relevant to the trip (immigration, crime, timber, whatever) should be submitted to our office by 6 pm two nights before the trip -- for example, by Tuesday evening for a trip leaving Thursday morning.

[Note that, in the relatively near future, we are going to begin integrating all background memos prepared for a given state into a single, unified briefing memo on the state, which should result in a more concise, user-friendly product.]

Materials for specific events -- i.e., the basic event memo and any talking points or background related to the event -- should be submitted to our office by 3 pm the day before the trip. (The only exception to this is if the event in question is still too much in flux to prepare a memo. In such cases, memos should be submitted as soon as possible once the event is buttoned down.)

Multiple Day Trips. *Background materials* that relate to the 2d or following days of a trip should still be submitted two nights before the President departs from the White House. Similarly, *event materials* for subsequent days should still be submitted by 3 pm the day before the President departs. For example, background materials for a Thursday-Friday trip would be due Tuesday evening, while event materials would be due by 3 pm Wednesday.

Once again, the purpose for these deadlines is to allow us time to review materials, suggest needed changes, and make sure the President's book is in good shape formally and substantively. When a flood of material -- background memos, event memos, Qs and As, talking points, speeches -- all arrives at 7 or 8 o'clock the night before a trip, we can't do this job right.

If you've got questions about anything, please call Todd or Phil.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: TODD STERN TDS
PHIL CAPLAN PC

SUBJECT: Paper Flow

The flow of paper to the President has increased in the past few months and we need to cut it back.

Please look at materials you are sending in for the President with a critical eye and a focus on providing him not with everything he could conceivably want, but with the materials you think he truly needs. This focus should apply whether you are submitting a decision memo, information memo, a weekly report, a compilation of clips, or anything else. At the risk of stating the obvious, bear in mind that, while the President might in principle be interested in the unabridged edition of whatever you've got for him, there is too much paper coming from too many offices here to make so many unabridged submissions manageable. Please keep things as concise as possible.

If you or any of your staff have questions about what is appropriate or useful to send in, please call me or Phil Caplan.

Thanks.

07/19

Todd,

Got a call from Steve Barrent/Cabinet Affrs (66257)

- said you have been sent a note from Steve Silverman attaching a draft Presidential letter and an attachment from DOT.

- the letter was to the Chairman of Korea Air and they were asking you for comments on it

Do you have any comments -- they would like to have them asap.

s

Res dot to
Dorsknd

JKD
Schaefer letter
(cleared by
J. Emmerson)

Jim -
This letter should
be addressed to him
as Gov'r of ND

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1995

The Honorable Edward T. Schafer
Chairman
Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
Post Office Box 53127
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152-3217

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter regarding your development of a plan for the takeover of the Minerals Management Service royalty functions by the states.

I appreciate learning about the governors' committee that you have established to oversee this development plan, and I have shared the IOGCC's resolution with my staff. As the Department of the Interior works with your committee to help reinvent government in a fiscally responsible way, I look forward to your continued involvement.

Sincerely,

117925

INTERSTATE OIL AND GAS COMPACT COMMISSION

900 Northeast 23rd Street ■ P.O. Box 53127 ■ Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152-3127 ■ Phone: 405/525-3556 ■ Fax: 405/525-3592

June 23, 1995

Chairman:
Ed Schafer
Governor of North Dakota
Executive Director:
Christine Hansen
Chairman Elect 1996:
E. Benjamin Nelson
Governor of Nebraska
First Vice Chairman:
Michael Biddison
Ohio
Second Vice Chairman:
Barry Williamson
Texas

MEMBER STATES:
ALABAMA, ALASKA
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS,
CALIFORNIA,
COLORADO, ILLINOIS,
INDIANA, KANSAS,
KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA,
MARYLAND, MICHIGAN,
MISSISSIPPI,
MONTANA, NEBRASKA,
NEVADA, NEW MEXICO,
NEW YORK, NORTH
DAKOTA, OHIO,
OKLAHOMA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS,
UTAH, VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA,
WYOMING

ASSOCIATES:
GEORGIA, IDAHO,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OREGON, SOUTH
CAROLINA, WASHINGTON

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a resolution that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) recently passed at its Midyear Meeting pledging support of the oil and gas producing states to develop a plan for the state takeover of the onshore minerals royalty which you announced on March 27.

I have already established a governors' committee to oversee development of a state plan to takeover this function from the Department of the Interior. This committee is co-chaired by Wyoming Governor Jim Geringer and Nevada Governor Bob Miller.

Since the states were not consulted prior to your announcement, they have a great deal of research to do on the issue, as well as a good deal of planning and coordination to make it work. This makes implementation, as you have suggested by FY97, to be difficult. However, the states will work diligently toward that end with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior.

Governors Geringer and Miller will keep you posted on the progress of the IOGCC states towards implementation of your proposal.

Sincerely,

Edward T. Schafer

Ed Schafer
Governor of North Dakota

ES/bgs
Enclosure
cc: Bruce Babbitt

INTERSTATE OIL AND GAS COMPACT COMMISSION

900 Northeast 23rd Street ■ P.O. Box 53127 ■ Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152-3127 ■ Phone: 405/525-3556 ■ Fax: 405/525-3592

Chairman:
Ed Schafer
Governor of North Dakota

Executive Director:
Christine Hansen

Chairman Elect 1996:
E. Benjamin Nelson
Governor of Nebraska

First Vice Chairman:
Michael Biddison
Ohio

Second Vice Chairman:
Barry Williamson
Texas

MEMBER STATES:

ALABAMA, ALASKA
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS,
CALIFORNIA,
COLORADO, ILLINOIS,
INDIANA, KANSAS,
KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA,
MARYLAND, MICHIGAN,
MISSISSIPPI,
MONTANA, NEBRASKA,
NEVADA, NEW MEXICO,
NEW YORK, NORTH
DAKOTA, OHIO,
OKLAHOMA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS,
UTAH, VIRGINIA,
WEST VIRGINIA,
WYOMING

ASSOCIATES:

GEORGIA, IDAHO,
NORTH CAROLINA,
OREGON, SOUTH
CAROLINA, WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION
Pertaining to State Takeover of MMS Royalty Functions

Whereas, President Bill Clinton announced on March 27, 1995, that as a part of the Department of the Interior's initiative to "reinvent government" the Minerals Management Service (MMS) will be eliminated and the Administration will "consult with the states and Tribes to determine how onshore authorities can be transferred to the states and Tribes" resulting in saving $69 million and eliminating 708 full time federal jobs over a five-year period; and

Whereas, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt explained on March 27, 1995, that the recommendation to transfer MMS functions to the states came about because "The President and the Vice President have made it clear that we should continue our efforts to trim the size and scope of the federal government. But, they have also insisted that we do this in a responsible fashion. That's why we've taken such care to focus on the core functions"; and

Whereas, Secretary Babbitt has concluded "after a rigorous review of the eleven bureaus and offices within the Department" that some programs can be "handled more efficiently by state government"; and

Whereas, Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Bob Armstrong said in a letter to governors dated March 27, 1995, that "the Royalty Management Program responsibilities for onshore federal lands will be devolved to approximately 38 states" with a target implementation date of October 1, 1997, and "the Bureau of Land Management's oil and gas inspection and enforcement responsibilities will be delegated to the Tribes and the States" with anticipated enactment of needed federal legislation "before the end of this year"; and

Whereas, the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC) is an organization dedicated to establishing the most effective and efficient policies, and represents all of the major royalty states (35 of the 38 states with onshore royalty collections), while being a unique legal entity capable of coordinating efforts among the states; and

Whereas, the states of the IOGCC are committed to working with the federal government, especially when those states are directly affected by proposals of the federal government;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission at their Midyear meeting in Charleston, West Virginia, this 13th day of June, 1995 calls upon the President, The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, The Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, and others working to shift the onshore royalty functions of the MMS to the states, to work cooperatively with the states through the IOGCC and develop a workable, sensible plan within a reasonable timetable to address all outstanding issues.

June, 1995

Earl G. Graves
Chairman
Chief Executive Officer

95 JUL 20 A9:39

July 18, 1995

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

Dear President Clinton:

Finally, a first-hand glimpse of what all the **BLACK ENTERPRISE** 25th Anniversary talk is about!

Given your commitment to the participation of African-Americans in all aspects of American society, I felt it only fitting that your receive a personal copy of one of the most significant issues that we have ever published.

Our 25th Anniversary issue is certainly the most eagerly awaited magazine for our audience of African-American entrepreneurs, corporate executives and professionals. In fact, as you prepare to announce the results of your review of affirmative action programs today, you might find our cover story, "Moment of Truth for the Class of '70," of particular interest.

I hope you will enjoy reading this special edition of **BLACK ENTERPRISE** as much as we have enjoyed producing it.

With warm regards,

Earl

7.20.95

Response -

Betty Currie has brochure.

1/20/95

Todd - I have just gotten from Oval - should we send to Dorskind for reply?

Yes ✓

no ——

10011-4399 Tel: 212-886-9510 Fax: 212-886-9615

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/20

The original Lake/Rasco memo, including the signed memo to the Secretary of State are being held in Staff Secy's ofc awaiting your instructions on how to handle.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo from Tony Lake and Carol Rasco seeks your approval so that State can begin to ~~consult with~~ Congress on proposed refugee admissions for FY '96.

The proposed total refugee admissions ceiling for FY '96 is 90,000, down from 110,000 in FY '95. Please note that there is an increase in the Bosnian resettlement numbers from 8,000 this year to 15,000 in FY '96.

Leon concurs in Lake and Rasco's recommendation.

Todd Stern
Phil Caplan

All Cret Q! Who
I think's a Muslim
increase in Bosnia
refugee - can we up the
number?
BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

4238

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

95 JUL 19 P2:22

July 19, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
CAROL RASCO

SUBJECT: Proposed Refugee Admissions for FY 1996

Purpose

To obtain your approval to consult with Congress on proposed refugee admissions for FY 1996.

Background

U.S. Refugee Admissions Program

The Immigration and Nationality Act requires the President to determine, before the beginning of each fiscal year, the number and allocation of refugees who will be authorized to be admitted and resettled in the United States during the coming year.

With more than 15 million refugees and displaced persons around the world, we can only resettle a fraction of the world's refugees. In making these difficult choices, we have traditionally based our annual allocations on criteria that include historical and familial associations between the affected population and the United States, foreign policy/national security concerns, congressional sentiment and the threats faced by the affected population. In recent years, we have worked more closely with UNHCR to increase our emphasis on assisting populations in greatest need of resettlement.

FY 1996 Proposal and Congressional Consultations

Agencies propose a refugee admissions ceiling of 90,000 for FY 1996. The proposal of 90,000, based on the program description provided by the Department of State at Tab B, is an 18% reduction from the 110,000 proposed for FY 1995. This downward trend should continue in FY 1997 as we near completion of (or modify) large resettlement commitments made during the Cold War to former Vietnamese political prisoners and Soviet Jews.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

The recommended level of funded admissions is equal to the level assumed in our FY 1996 budget request. It comes after consultations with concerned private voluntary resettlement organizations, representatives of state and local governments and, on an informal basis, members of Congress.

If you so authorize, a process of formal congressional consultation will begin shortly leading to a Presidential Determination authorizing the program for FY 1996.

Regional Breakdown of FY '96 Numbers

The authorization of 90,000 would be allocated by region as follows: 5,000-7,000 for Africa; 25,000 for East Asia (primarily Vietnamese but also Laotians and Burmese); 6,000 for Latin America and the Caribbean (the Cuban in-country program); 4,000 for the Near East; 45,000 for the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (mostly Soviet Jews); and 3,000-5,000 for Unallocated Reserve.

Significant Issues

Capping Refugee Admissions: Senator Simpson has called for an annual refugee admissions ceiling of 50,000. While our admissions numbers are coming down over time, we have argued a ceiling is unnecessary in view of the congressional role in funding the program and would unduly restrict the Executive's flexibility on an important foreign policy issue. Senator Simpson's effort to legislate a ceiling was defeated by a large margin (5-1) in a Senate Subcommittee vote during consideration of immigration legislation.

Bosnian Resettlement: We intend to increase Bosnian resettlement from about 8,000 this year to up to 15,000 next year. This reflects the reality that large numbers of Bosnians will never return to their homes. We hope our increase will also prompt European governments to increase resettlement opportunities for those Bosnians who have little hope of repatriation.

The Bosnian resettlement numbers would come out of the subtotal for the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Iraqi Resettlement: We anticipate resettling 2,000 Iraqi refugees from the Rafha camp in Saudi Arabia, a decrease from 3,000 in FY 1995. Our effort is part of a UNHCR-sponsored, multinational resettlement program for certain Iraqis who fled to Saudi Arabia in the aftermath of the Gulf War.

When members of Congress expressed concerns about this program in 1993, you and the Secretary of State publicly defended it as

consistent with our tradition of providing refuge to those in need. The program has been criticized more recently, perhaps most notably by Ambassador Mabus in Saudi Arabia, who sent a cable to Washington that opposed the program and was leaked to the press. (There has been little public reaction, however.)

The management problems identified by Ambassador Mabus have been addressed, and State endorses continuation of this resettlement program. We agree that the resettlement effort should continue, as it serves important foreign policy and humanitarian interests. And while Senator Helms has sponsored legislation that would terminate Iraqi resettlement, Senators Simpson and Kennedy (the relevant Subcommittee Chairman and Ranking Minority Member) support our Iraqi resettlement program. Moreover, UNHCR has strongly urged us to maintain our involvement and has argued our participation is critical to the willingness of other governments to resettle members of this population group.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached Memorandum to the Secretary of State authorizing congressional consultations on the FY 1996 Refugee Admissions Program.

Attachments
Tab A Memorandum to the Secretary of State
Tab B Materials Provided by the Department of State

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Refugee Admissions Consultations

In accordance with Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, you are authorized to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress concerning refugee admissions as follows:

1. The authorization of 90,000 refugee admissions during FY 1996, which would be allocated by region as follows: 5,000-7,000 for Africa; 25,000 for East Asia; 6,000 for Latin America and the Caribbean; 4,000 for the Near East; 45,000 for the Former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; and 3,000-5,000 for Unallocated Reserve.

2. The authorization of an additional 10,000 refugee admission numbers to be made available for the adjustment to permanent resident status of persons who have been granted asylum in the United States.

3. The designation, pursuant to section 101(a)(42)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), of persons in Cuba, Vietnam and the former Soviet Union who, if they otherwise qualify for admission as refugees, may be considered refugees under the INA even though they are still within their country of nationality of habitual residence.

William J. Clinton

cc: The Attorney General
The Secretary of Health and Human Services

S/S 9510045

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

4238

June 1, 1995

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW D. SENS
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Refugee Admission Numbers

The Immigration and Nationality Act requires the President to determine, before the beginning of each fiscal year, the number and allocation of refugees that will be authorized to be admitted and resettled in the United States during the coming year.

The Departments of State, Justice, and Health and Human Services have consulted with concerned private voluntary resettlement organizations, representatives of state and local governments and, on an informal basis, members of Congress. As a result of these consultations and interagency agreement, the Department is recommending a refugee admissions ceiling for Fiscal Year 1996 of 90,000 (including a small group of Amerasians from Vietnam). The table at Tab 1 presents a proposed admissions allocation. Tab 2 is a draft memorandum from the President to the Secretary of State authorizing consultations with Congress on FY 1996 admissions. Tab 3 is a detailed description of the various programs and justification for the regional allocations. The recommended level of funded admissions is equal to the approximately 90,000 admissions assumed in the State Department and HHS FY 1996 budget requests.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Kenneth C. Brill for
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Tab 1 - Admissions Table
Tab 2 - Draft Memorandum for the Secretary of State
Tab 3 - FY 1996 Program Description

Note to File from NSC Staff
July 15, 1995

Subsequent to receipt of the attached explanatory/justification documents from State, State and NSC staff agreed on modifications to the documents which are reflected in the Memorandum to the President. The final versions of the explanatory/justification documents, which will be submitted to the Congress, will reflect those changes and other minor modifications consistent with the Memorandum to the President and the Memorandum to the Secretary of State.

Tab 1

PROPOSED FY 1996 REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Africa	5,000
East Asia	25,000*
Former Soviet Union/Eastern Europe	45,000
Latin America/Caribbean	6,000
Near East	4,000
Unallocated Reserve	5,000
Total	90,000

* This figure includes Amerasians and their family members who under a special statutory provision are admitted as immigrants but receive the same benefits as refugees.

Tab 2

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: FY 1996 Refugee Admissions Consultations

In accordance with Section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, you are authorized to consult with the appropriate committees of the Congress concerning refugee admissions as follows:

1. The authorization of 90,000 refugee admissions during FY 1996, which would be allocated by specific region as follows: 5,000 for Africa; 25,000 for East Asia (including Amerasians); 6,000 for Latin America and the Caribbean; 4,000 for the Near East; 45,000 for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; and 5,000 for the Unallocated Reserve. The recommended level of funded admissions is equal to the level assumed in the FY 1996 budget request.

2. The authorization of an additional 10,000 refugee admission numbers to be made available for the adjustment to permanent resident status of persons who have been granted asylum in the United States.

3. The designation, pursuant to section 101(a)(42)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), of persons in Cuba, Vietnam, and the former Soviet Union who, if they otherwise qualify for admission as refugees, may be considered refugees under the INA even though they are still within their country of nationality or habitual residence.

cc: The Attorney General
The Secretary of Health and Human Services

REGIONAL PLANS

AFRICA

Virtually all refugee admissions processing in Africa is coordinated by the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, assisted by a Joint Voluntary Agency (JVA) staffed by a U.S. private voluntary agency under a cooperative agreement with the Department of State. In addition to conducting refugee admissions processing in Nairobi, staff of the JVA visit several countries in the region each year to prepare casework on behalf of refugees who have close family links to the U.S. or who are referred to the U.S. program by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Refugee applications are then adjudicated by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) who make periodic "circuit rides" to countries in which there are large numbers of refugee applicants or to locations at which UNHCR has brought applicants for interview.

FY-1995 Program

Approximately 5,000 African refugees are expected to be admitted to the U.S. in FY-1995, including about 3,000 Somalis, 1,500 Sudanese, and smaller groups of African refugees from Zaire, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Uganda, and other countries.

An integral feature of the U.S. refugee resettlement program in Africa this year is much closer coordination with UNHCR in identifying individual refugees and groups of refugees for whom third-country resettlement is the only viable durable solution. Teams of U.S. caseworkers and INS officers have made successful visits already to several countries to process discrete caseloads that have been referred to the U.S. by UNHCR, resulting in a more diverse African caseload than in previous years. However, another consequence of this more international process for identifying refugees in need of resettlement has been that the number of refugees presented and approved for admission during these circuit rides has been relatively small. The U.S. is working closely with UNHCR to enhance the awareness of UNHCR protection officers of third-country resettlement as a viable option for resolving certain refugee protection cases. It is hoped that this greater coordination with UNHCR will lead to greater congruence between refugees identified as needing third-country resettlement and those accepted by the U.S. program.

FY-1996 Proposal

We propose a ceiling of 5,000 African refugees for FY-1996, which is similar to the number expected to be admitted in FY-1995. The caseload would consist of the remaining Somali caseload, Sudanese, and others referred by UNHCR. We expect that by FY-1996 UNHCR protection officers will make greater use of U.S. resettlement as an option in resolving protection problems for small groups, and that there will be more referrals of small groups located in countries not previously included in the U.S. refugee admissions program.

Designated Nationalities

Proposed Designated Nationalities for Africa in FY-1996 are: Somalis in Priority One; Sudanese in Priorities One and Three; Liberians in Priority One; Burundis in Priority One; Rwandans in Priority One; and Zairois in Priorities One and Three. In light of the volatile political circumstances and ethnic tensions in many African countries, refugee processing posts in Africa are authorized to process, without prior authorization from Washington, cases of Priority One individuals of any African nationality referred to the U.S. program by UNHCR, with the exception of Ethiopians and Eritreans.

EAST ASIA

The U.S. refugee admissions program in East Asia comprises two basic parts - admissions from "first-asylum" countries in the region to which refugees have fled and admissions from "in-country processing" in Vietnam under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP). Approximately one million Vietnamese have been admitted to the U.S. since 1975. The U.S. has accepted over 937,000 Indochinese refugees from first-asylum countries, including 541,000 Vietnamese, 122,000 Lowland Lao, 124,000 Highland Lao (mostly Hmong), and 150,000 Khmer. Since 1989, the processing and admission of Vietnamese and Lao refugees from first-asylum countries has been carried out in coordination with the "Comprehensive Plan of Action" (CPA) - an international agreement involving over 50 countries. Under ODP, about 405,000 Vietnamese refugees, immigrants, and parolees have been admitted, including approximately 123,000 persons under the subprogram for former re-education center detainees, 78,000 under the Amerasian subprogram, and 204,000 under family reunification and other subprograms.

The U.S. remains committed to considering for admission as refugees former detainees of "re-education centers" in Vietnam and certain others who have been persecuted because of their close association with the U.S. Processing of "re-education" cases is conducted within the framework of a bilateral U.S.-Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) agreement reached in July 1989 and implemented in October 1989. It is expected that interviews of this caseload will be completed in early FY-1996 and admissions by the end of FY-96.

Another integral part of ODP is the Amerasian immigrant program, under which the U.S. admits Amerasians along with members of their immediate or foster families. Although the "Amerasian Homecoming Act" of 1987 designated Amerasians as a special class of immigrant, they are accorded the same benefits available to refugees and are therefore included in the refugee admissions ceiling for consistency with the budgetary process. Large-scale processing of the Amerasian caseload was completed in 1993, although direct registration and processing of limited numbers of remaining qualified applicants will continue for the foreseeable future.

FY-1995 Program

The FY-1995 ceiling for East Asia is 40,000. It is projected that about 5,000 refugees, including 1,000 Vietnamese and 4,000 Lao Highlanders (Hmong), will be admitted from first-asylum countries in East Asia, and that an additional 32,000 persons will be admitted through ODP. The U.S. expects to complete all refugee admissions processing for Vietnamese refugees in the first-asylum camps of Southeast Asia and Hong Kong by the end of FY-1995.

FY-96 Proposal

The proposed admissions ceiling for East Asia for FY 1996 is 25,000.

First Asylum

Admissions from first-asylum countries are not expected to exceed 3,000 refugees, and would be almost entirely Priority Two Hmong and Burmese from Thailand. There will be sufficient flexibility within the East Asia ceiling to accommodate any unexpected fluctuation in the need for resettlement among these groups.

The Orderly Departure Program (ODP)

Projected admissions for FY 1996 under ODP are 22,000, which will consist of approximately 20,000 former re-education camp detainees and former U.S. Government employees in Vietnam, up to 1,000 Amerasians, plus a small number of U.S.-interest cases repatriated from first-asylum camps in the region.

Designated Nationalities

In FY-1996, Vietnamese, Lao, and Burmese will remain designated nationalities of concern to the United States. Under the CPA, any residual Vietnamese cases in first-asylum countries which are screened in will be processed as Priority 1. Assuming Thai government concurrence, Hmong highlanders from Laos will be processed as a Priority Two "group of special concern," while Lao lowlanders' cases will be considered only if referred to the U.S. by UNHCR. In addition, the United States will consider qualified Burmese students/dissidents in Priority One who are referred by UNHCR and appear to have a well-founded fear of persecution due to high-profile pro-democracy activities in Burma. Consideration of applications for refugee admission by members of these nationalities is authorized without referral of specific cases to Washington. On a case-by-case basis, persons belonging to other nationalities, such as Chinese, will continue to be considered for Priority One processing with prior authorization from the Department of State and INS headquarters in Washington.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Refugee admissions in recent years from this region have involved Cubans and Haitians, with both caseloads being processed through "in-country" programs. The Cuban admissions program was originally designed to address the needs of former long-term political prisoners. However, by 1991 the resettlement needs of this population had largely been addressed, and eligibility criteria were expanded to include the following: former political prisoners; members of persecuted religious minorities; human rights activists; forced labor conscripts during the period 1965-1968; persons deprived of their professional credentials or subjected to other disproportionately harsh or discriminatory treatment resulting from their perceived or actual political or religious beliefs; and, others who appear to have a credible claim that they will face persecution as defined in the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

FY-1995 Program

Admissions from this region in FY-1995 are projected to reach 8,500 refugees, consisting of approximately 1,500 Haitians and 7,000 Cubans. The Haitians admitted this fiscal year all were approved for admission prior to the October 15, 1994 restoration of the Aristide government, but had been unable to depart Haiti due to the UN embargo then in effect against commercial air transport. After the restoration of the Aristide government, a policy decision was made to allow their admission even though conditions had improved. Approximately 7,000 Cubans will be admitted through in-country refugee processing in Havana. These refugees will also be counted against the United States' agreement to approve at least 20,000 Cubans annually for U.S. admission.

FY-1996 Proposal

For FY-1996 the ceiling proposed for Latin America and the Caribbean is 6,000 persons, all to be admitted under the U.S.-Cuba Migration Agreement via in-country processing.

Designated Nationalities

Cubans will be the only designated nationality for the region in FY-1996. Priorities One and Two are authorized. The outline of the in-country program is included in the listing of Priority Two Groups of Special Concern on page 10.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Near East/South Asia admissions program addresses the resettlement needs of Iraqi and Iranian refugees dispersed throughout the region and in Europe. Most U.S. resettlement processing in recent years has taken place in Turkey, Pakistan, and in Saudi Arabia. Rafha camp in Saudi Arabia continues to house 17,000 Iraqi refugees who fled in the wake of the Gulf War and are considered by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement.

FY-1995 Program

FY-1995 refugee admissions from the Near East/South Asia are projected at 5,000. This includes up to 3,000 Iraqi refugees from the Rafha refugee camp in Saudi Arabia, where the U.S. has participated since 1992 in a multi-country resettlement effort led by UNHCR. U.S. participation in this effort has assumed the participation of other resettlement countries. Elsewhere in the region, about 500 Iraqis and Iranians will be admitted from Turkey as Priority One UNHCR referrals, and another 1,500 from other countries where most applicants are Priority Three relatives of persons already resident in the U.S. In addition, a small number of Iranian Baha'i cases have been processed for admission from Pakistan.

FY-1996 Proposal

The proposed FY-1996 admission ceiling for the Near East/South Asia is 4,000, down from the FY-1995 ceiling of 5,000. As in FY-1995, most refugees admitted from the region will be Iraqis and Iranians. With the U.S. expected to have admitted approximately 9,000 Iraqis from Rafha by the beginning of FY-96 and with indications from the Saudi government that it will fund resettlement of significant numbers in Iran, combined with the overall lower admissions ceiling for FY-96, we plan to reduce admissions from Saudi Arabia. However, we will continue participation in the UNHCR-led multi-country resettlement effort by admitting up to 2,000 Priority One Iraqis from Rafha. UNHCR advises that it intends to continue referring a number of Priority One cases in Turkey to the U.S., and applications by Iraqis in Europe, mostly close relatives of Iraqis already admitted to the U.S. as refugees, are expected to continue.

Designated Nationalities

Designated nationalities for the Near East/South Asia for FY 1996 are Iranians and Iraqis. Iraqis will be considered in Priority One only in Saudi Arabia and in Priorities One-Three elsewhere. Iranians will be considered in Priorities One-Three (including the religious minority "group of special concern" in Priority Two). On a case-by-case basis, nationals of other countries in the region may be processed with prior authorization from the Department of State and INS.

FORMER SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Former Soviet Union

Refugee admissions processing for the Former Soviet Union is carried out in-country for groups identified in the Lautenberg Amendment: Jews, Evangelical Christians, and Ukrainian religious activists. The vast majority of former Soviet refugees now being interviewed have family ties to the U.S. There currently are nearly 50,000 applications on file at the Washington Processing Center which meet the eligibility criteria for the Soviet program and are awaiting scheduling of interviews. Approximately 5,000 persons are scheduled for interviews each month. The rate of new applications received from persons meeting the program's eligibility criteria averages 2,000 persons per month, down significantly from the 5,000 per month received in earlier years of the program.

Eastern Europe

This program is available to Bosnian Muslims who have fled fighting in the former Yugoslavia and who fall into processing Priorities One through Five. Under Priority One, persons referred by UNHCR and meeting the following criteria can be considered by the program: vulnerable Bosnian Muslims such as former detainees, torture victims, and women victims of violence; and persons in mixed marriages of any ethnic background. In addition, on an exceptional basis, UNHCR-referred non-Muslim Bosnians can be considered under Priority One.

FY-1995 Program

The combined admissions ceiling for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was set at 48,000 for FY-1995. It is currently projected that approximately 35,000 persons from the former Soviet Union and about 8,000 Bosnians will be admitted, as well as a handful of spouses and unmarried minor children of persons admitted to the U.S. in previous years from other Eastern European countries (Visa 93 cases, of which there were 58 admitted as of March 31).

FY-1996 Proposal

The proposed combined ceiling for FY-1996 for the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is 45,000. This would consist of approximately 35,000 persons admitted from the former Soviet Union and as many as 10,000 Bosnians and other eastern Europeans.

Designated Nationalities

Designated nationalities for FY-1996 will be persons who were nationals of the former Soviet Union prior to September 2, 1991, and Bosnians (as described above) in Priorities One and Three thru Five. The former Soviet Union will be designated for in-country processing.

UNALLOCATED RESERVE

Included in the FY-1995 admissions program was an unallocated reserve of 2,000 admissions numbers which could be used for refugees anywhere in the world. As of April 27 the only potential need foreseen for these numbers might be for the Latin America/Caribbean ceiling for the use of Cubans. Given the current uncertainties surrounding refugee situations and resettlement needs in many locations (e.g., Bosnia) as well as the desirability of maintaining sufficient flexibility to react to refugee emergencies, we propose to set the level of the unallocated reserve for FY 1996 at 5,000 numbers.

FY 96 PROCESSING PRIORITIES

PRIORITY ONE

UNHCR-referred or Embassy-identified persons who are facing compelling security concerns in countries of first asylum, in need of legal protection because of dangers of refoulement, or who are in danger due to threats of armed attack in areas where they are located, and former political prisoners.

UNHCR-referred or Embassy-identified vulnerable persons, including women-at-risk, victims of torture or violence, physically or mentally disabled, and persons in need of medical treatment not available in the country of first asylum.

UNHCR-referred or Embassy-identified persons for whom other durable solutions are not feasible and whose status in the country of asylum does not present a satisfactory long-term solution.

PRIORITY TWO

Within certain designated nationalities, members of groups of special concern to the U.S. (Listing of groups for FY-96 follows on page 11.)

PRIORITY THREE

Spouses, unmarried sons and daughters, and parents of persons lawfully admitted to the U.S. as Permanent Resident Aliens, refugees, asylees, conditional residents and certain parolees.

Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and parents of U.S. citizens under the age of 21.

(Note that spouses and children of U.S. citizens and the parents of U.S. citizens who have attained the age of 21 are required by law to be admitted as immigrants rather than as refugees.)

PRIORITY FOUR

Married sons and daughters, siblings, grandparents, and grandchildren of U.S. citizens and persons lawfully admitted to the U.S. as Permanent Resident Aliens, refugees, asylees, conditional residents and certain parolees.

PRIORITY FIVE

Uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews, and first cousins of U.S. citizens and persons lawfully admitted to the U.S. as Permanent Resident Aliens, refugees, asylees, conditional residents and certain parolees.

PRIORITY TWO GROUPS OF SPECIAL CONCERN FOR FY-96

Cuba — In Cuba, former political prisoners, members of persecuted religious minorities, human rights activists, forced-labor conscripts during the period 1965-1968, persons deprived of their professional credentials or subjected to other disproportionately harsh or discriminatory treatment resulting from their perceived or actual political or religious beliefs or activities, dissidents, and others who appear to have a credible claim that they will face persecution as defined in the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Iran — Refugees who have served in positions of leadership or played a conspicuous role within a religious denomination whose members are subjected to discrimination, including the clergy, prominent laymen, those who have served in denominational assemblies, governing bodies or councils;

Refugees who because of their minority religious affiliations have been deprived of employment, have been driven from their homes, have had their business confiscated or looted, have been denied educational opportunities available to others similarly situated in the same area, or have been denied pensions that would otherwise be available.

Laos — Hmong in Phanat Nikhom and Na Pho camps in Thailand.

Former Soviet Union

Soviet Jews, Evangelical Christians, and certain Ukrainian religious activists.

Vietnam — Former re-education camp detainees who spent more than three years in re-education camps subsequent to April 1975 because of pre-1975 association with the USG or the former South Vietnamese government.

Certain former USG employees and other specified individuals or groups of concern.

On a case-by-case basis, other individuals who have experienced persecution because of post-1975 political, religious, or human rights activities.

DESIGNATED NATIONALITIES AND PROCESSING PRIORITIES FOR FY-96

AFRICA	Burundians	1
	Liberians	1
	Rwandans	1
	Somalis	1
	Sudanese	1 & 3
	Zairians	1 & 3
EAST ASIA	Burmese	1
	Lao (Hmong)	1-2
	Vietnamese	1-2
FORMER SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE	Former Soviet Union	1-2
	Bosnians	1 & 3 thru 5
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	Cubans	1-2
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA	Iranians	1 thru 3
	Iraqis (Saudi Arabia)	1
	Iraqis (other)	1 & 3

"Designated Nationalities" are those nationalities considered to be of particular humanitarian concern to the U.S. Applications from persons belonging to these nationalities may be considered at Refugee Processing Posts in the Processing Priorities specified below without prior authorization from the Department of State or INS Headquarters. Applications from persons belonging to nationalities not listed cannot be considered without prior authorization for "exceptional processing" from the Department of State and INS upon referral of the case from either UNHCR headquarters in Geneva or a U.S. Embassy. (An exception to this requirement is that local UNHCR representatives in African countries may refer applications by Africans present in those countries directly to the Refugee Coordinator in Nairobi for consideration. The Refugee Coordinator in Nairobi, in conjunction with the INS Officer-in-Charge in Nairobi, may authorize consideration of such cases without reference to the Department of State or INS headquarters.)

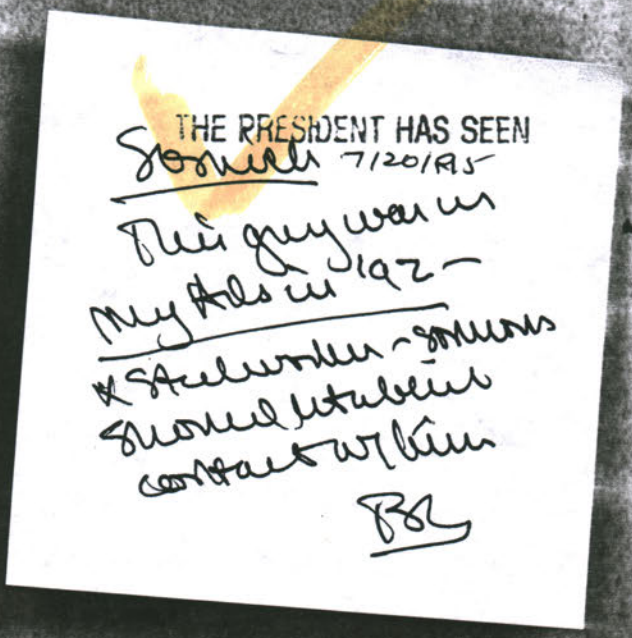
REFUGEE ADMISSIONS FROM FY 1994 TO FY 1996

REGION	FY 1994 ACTUAL	FY 1995 CEILING	FY 1995 PROJECTED	FY 1996 PROPOSED
Africa	5,856	7,000	5,000	5,000
East Asia*	43,581	40,000	37,000	25,000
Eastern Europe/ Former Soviet Union	50,947	48,000	43,000	45,000
Latin America/ Caribbean	6,437	8,000	8,500**	6,000
Near East	5,861	5,000	5,000	4,000
Unallocated Reserve	***	2,000	**	5,000
TOTALS	112,682	110,000	98,500	90,000

* This figure includes Amerasians and their family members who enter as immigrants under a special statutory provision but receive the same benefits as refugees.

** 500 numbers to be taken from the Unallocated Reserve for Latin America/Caribbean region.

*** Allocated to the Latin America/Caribbean ceiling.


THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95
This guy was on
my Ads in 92 –
* Should Haldeman –
contact w/ him

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN WASHINGTON

7/20/95

From

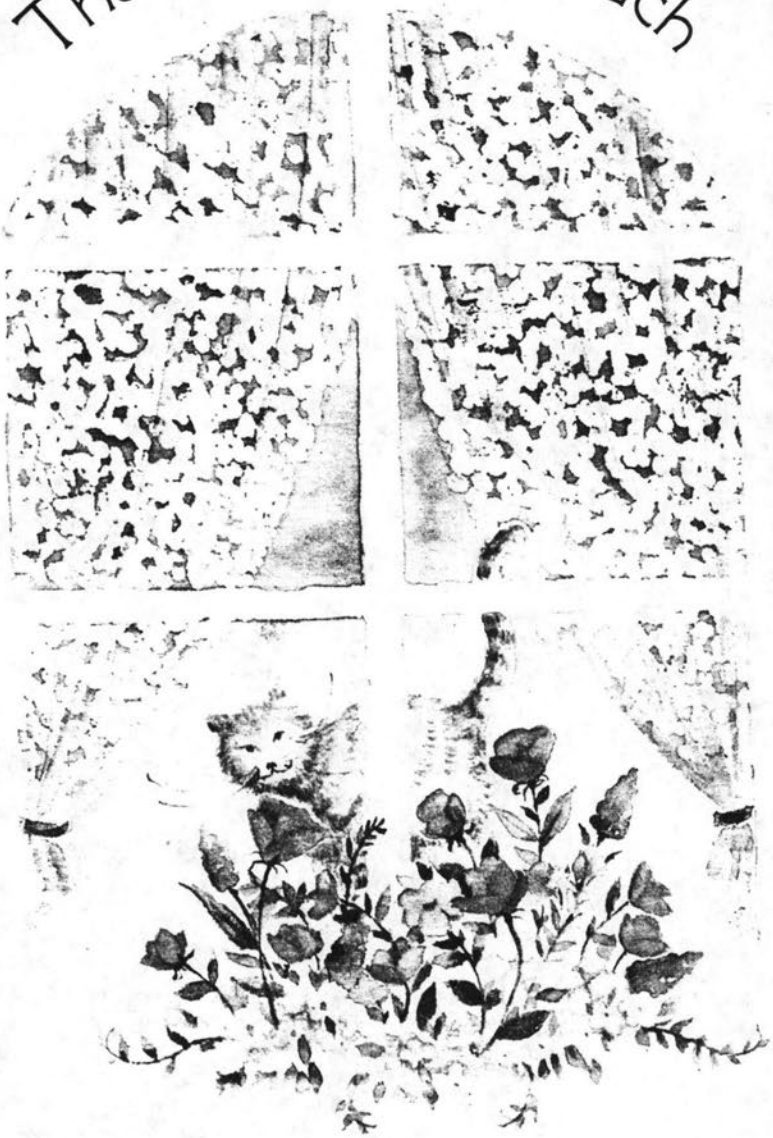
Anne

Walker -

"Faces of Hope"

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
Nicolas

Thank You Very Much



It's a pleasure to know
special people like you
Who bring so much pleasure
with things that they do--
It's a pleasure to thank you
and let you know, too,
Your kindness
will long be remembered.

Bill + Phyllis Brierton

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

Dear Mr. President. June 25, 1995

The enclosed you might find useful when you come to Pennsylvania.

As I said many times you and yours are always welcome in our home. If its all right from time to time. I'll send articles that may help you. In the upcoming election. And if you ever come to Pittsburgh, stop in. And we will give you the 50¢ tour of Bloomfield. Hope you like Italian food. Hope the T Shirts were okay. your friends in Pittsburgh.

Bill & Phyllis

Brierton

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/95

NOTEBOOK

Older voters nearly sank Santorum

People over 65 made up 28.2 percent of Pennsylvania's voters in last fall's elections, the third-highest proportion of older voters in the country behind Florida, at 31 percent, and Nebraska, at 28.5 percent.

Not only do more older people live in Pennsylvania than in most states, a lot more of them register and vote than do younger people, new Census figures show.

Fifty-eight percent of Pennsylvania's over-65 population voted in the November election, according to the Census Bureau, compared with only 15.2 percent of the population aged 18 to 24.

That big disparity helps explain how Republican Sen. Rick Santorum nearly squandered his big lead over former Sen. Harris Wofford after he was shown in Wofford TV ads telling a college-age audience that he'd support raising the retirement age to 70 or beyond to save the Social Security trust fund.

Younger people who might have sympathized with his argument were not going to vote, but older people, who dislike any talk of change in Social Security, were going to vote and began abandoning Santorum in droves.

His own polls showed that he stopped the slide just before the election took place.

Nationwide, the turnout of older people was 60.7 percent of those eligible and the turnout of people age 18 to 24 was 20 percent, substantially higher than in Pennsylvania.

Nationwide, the Census figures showed that last year's Republican sweep of Congress was engineered by voters who were wealthier, better-educated and more likely to be white than the voters who took part in the midterm elections in 1990, the Washington Post reported.

"My seat-of-the-pants explanation is that the people with money smelled blood and a chance to win, while the people without money, after the defeat of health care, had nothing to vote for," Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate told the Post.

Sixty percent of those reporting incomes of more than $50,000 voted, according to the Census, compared with just 27 percent of those earning less than $15,000 a year. The number of low-income people voting was down from 1990 level and the number of higher-income people was up.

Income and education figures were not available for individual states.

The Census voting estimates are based on survey responses after the election and generally produce a larger number of people saying they voted than the number of actual votes. It's presumed that many people don't like to admit that they did not fulfill their electoral duty.

For example, the Census figures showed that 3.8 million Pennsylvanians reported voting. The actual number, in an election that featured a gubernatorial race as well as the Senate and congressional races, was 3.6 million.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/20/93

This guy was in
my class in '92 –
* Stalworth – Simmons
should student
contact w/ him

BC

THE WHITE HOUSE

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN WASHINGTON

7/20/95

From

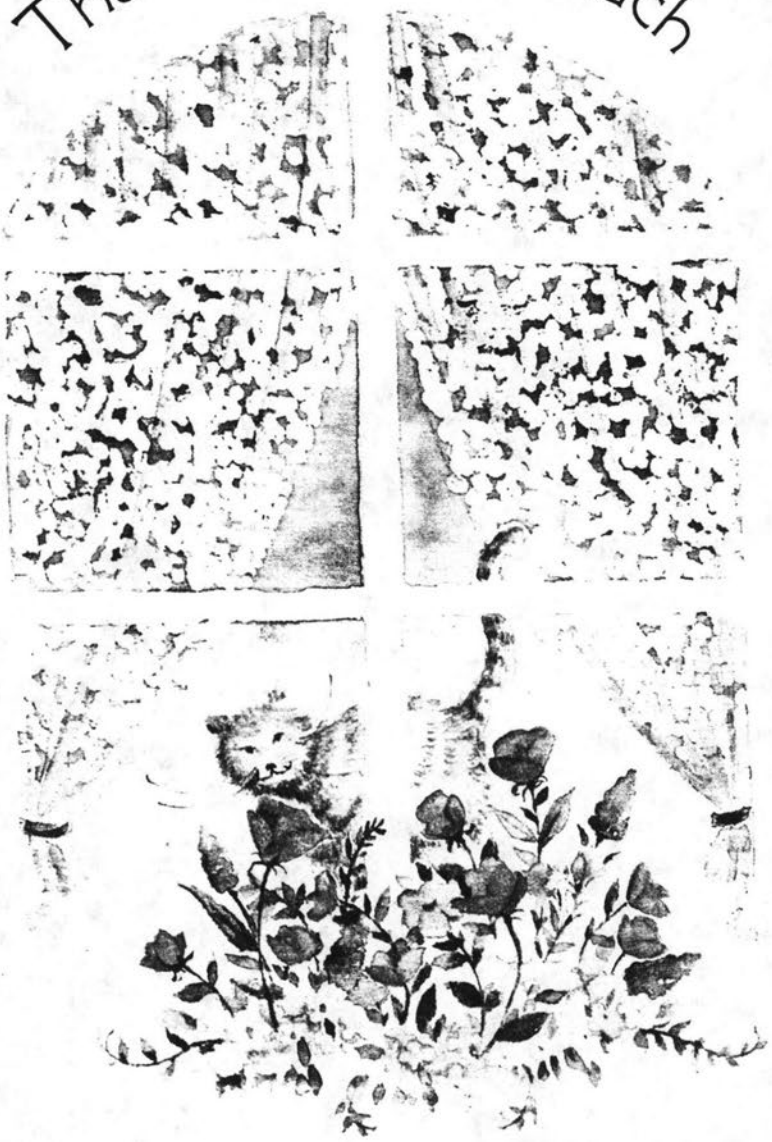
Anne

Walker -

"Faces of Hope"

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11/20/95

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Bill + Phyllis Brierton

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7/20/95

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Bill + Phyllis

Brierton

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7/20/95

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Holder Bar Journal
Country team
picture on
cover

July 19, 1995

cc HH

The Honorable Robert H. Alsdorf
Superior Court of the State of Washington
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your letter of July 14 and for letting me know about your upcoming trip to Washington to see your son. While I never know what the schedule here will hold, I hope we'll have an opportunity to get together for a jog.

See you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill

Superior Court of the State of Washington
for the County of King

ROBERT H. ALSDORF
Judge

Judge's Chambers

King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

July 14, 1995

Dear President Clinton,

My son Matthew, an economics major at Williams, is working this summer as an intern under Prof. Robert Murphy on your Council of Economic Advisers. After attending several ABA judicial meetings in Chicago, I will visit him in D.C. from Saturday evening, August 5 through Monday evening, August 7.

I assume you are likely to be tied up with other duties, or to be in a location with a climate more pleasant than D.C. in August, but I would be delighted if you would have time for a jog together.

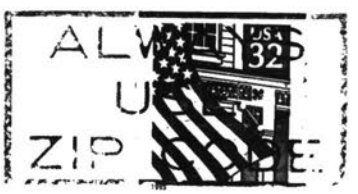
Whether we can get together or not, I hope that you, Hillary & Chelsea have some time of your own this summer —

Bob

P.S. You have made a great choice for the Ninth Circuit opening. Margaret McKeown and I have been friends now for nearly twenty years — we even scaled Mt. Rainier together on the same 3-person rope. She will be a truly outstanding judge.

ROBERT H. ALSDORF
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

AS SEATTLE WA 981
PM
14 JUL
1995



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

PERSONAL

7/19
we sent Vicki a copy

S.

Vicki -

FYI.

Todd

7-19-95

Chief Counsel
to the Chairman



95 JUL 18 P5:08

U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
Washington, D.C. 20419

Dear Todd, July 17, 1995

It was great seeing you last week. Despite the intensity of the new responsibilities, I I hope there will be a time when I can reciprocate the wonderful lunch.

It was good catching up, and I know things are in the best hands.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter from Senator Heflin to the President, along with a copy of Ben Erdreich's bio. Ben met with Judge Mikva on this subject on July 10th. I think Heflin's phone call to Mikva was either the same morning or the previous Friday. My understanding is that Hank Brown, also on Judiciary is going to recommend that Ben be seriously considered for the Federal Circuit vacancy.

Call if I can be helpful in any way. My direct line is 653-8786.

Sincerely,

Steve Katz

HOWELL HEFLIN
ALABAMA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

☐ 728 SENATE HART BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0101
(202) 224-4124

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0101

STATE OFFICES:

☐ 341 FEDERAL BUILDING
1800 FIFTH AVENUE NORTH
BIRMINGHAM, AL 35203
(205) 731-1500

☐ 437 U.S. COURTHOUSE
MOBILE, AL 36602
(334) 690-3167

☐ FEDERAL COURTHOUSE, B-29
15 LEE STREET
MONTGOMERY, AL 36104
(334) 265-9507

☐ 104 WEST 5TH STREET
P.O. BOX 228
TUSCUMBIA, AL 35674
(205) 381-7060

July 12, 1995

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

Dear Mr. President:

As you consider your upcoming appointment for the December 1995 vacancy to the Federal courts, I hope that you will have the opportunity to place Benjamin L. Erdreich high on your list of outstanding candidates. Ben is particularly well qualified to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. I spoke with Abner Mikva earlier in the week regarding Ben and want to reiterate my support of his nomination.

Ben received his current appointment from you as Chairman of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board in the spring of 1993. As you know, the Board is the adjudicatory agency for the almost 10,000 cases filed annually by federal employees related to civil service disputes. These range from personnel actions and Hatch Act violations, to civil rights and whistleblower protection.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit is the appellate court which reviews decisions of the Board and it reviews some 500 cases from the Board annually, about half of the court's case-load. To my knowledge no member of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has the particular expertise Ben would bring to that court.

Ben graduated from Yale University and with honors from the University of Alabama School of Law, where he was editor-in-chief of the Alabama Law Review. He practiced law in New York City and in his hometown of Birmingham, Alabama. He was a nominee of the U.S. Judge Nominating Commission for the Federal Court of Appeals in 1978, and held state and local offices in Alabama before serving in the U.S. Congress for ten years. He was the earliest Clinton-Gore supporter in the Alabama congressional delegation.

Ben has the intellect, character and temperament to be an outstanding judge, and his adjudication of cases in his

current position demonstrates that he would be an excellent addition to our federal bench. I hope you will have the opportunity to consider Ben for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in the near future.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Howell Heflin

HH/rcb

BEN L. ERDREICH

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

Yale University (B.A.), 1960

University of Alabama School of Law (J.D.), 1963
Editor-in-Chief Alabama Law Review
Outstanding Freshman
Honors Graduate

U.S. Army, lst Lt., 1963-65

Associate, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays, &
Handler, Attorneys, New York City
1965, 1966

Associate, then Partner, Cooper, Mitch &
Crawford, Attorneys, Birmingham,
Alabama, 1966-1974
(Martindale-Hubbell AV rating)

Member, Alabama House of Representatives,
1970-1974

Member, Jefferson County (Alabama)
Commission, 1974-1982

Member, U.S. House of Representatives,
1983-1993

Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board,
1993-to date

BEN L. ERDREICH

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

Honors law graduate and outstanding practitioner.

Recommended by President Carter's Judicial Selection Committees for appointment to U.S. Court of Appeals and to Federal District Court in 1978 and 1979.

Member of Congress, 1983 to 1993, representing 6th District of Alabama. Earliest in Delegation, in fall of 1991, to announce support for Clinton candidacy..

Appointed by President Clinton in 1993 to serve as Chairman, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, the administrative adjudicatory agency which provides approximately 50% of the cases reviewed by the Federal Circuit.

Would bring unique experience to the court, from his years as congressman, practitioner and rendering opinions as chairman of the administrative agency which comprises large portion of Federal Circuit jurisdiction.

S. Katz
U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
1120 Vermont Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20419

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use, $300

WASHINGTON, DC 200
PM
17 JUL
1995



Todd Stern
Assistant to the President and
Executive Staff Secretary
The White House
Washington DC 20500

personal and confidential

MSPB-E-75, 8/88

7/19 we sent Linda a copy

Office of Political Affairs
Routing Slip

95 JUL 18 PM 3:20

5

Date: 7/18/95 TO:

From: Linda Moore

To:

Doug Sosnik	_____	Wendy Heistad	_____
Karen Hancox	_____	Linda Moore	_____
Karen Anderson	_____	Ray Martinez	_____
Amanda Crumley	_____	Marsha Scott	_____
Donald Dunn	_____	Joe Trahern	_____
Tom Epstein	_____		

Todd Stern - Staff Sec.
Cheryl Mills - Gen. Counsel
Anne Wallis - Scheduling

THE ATTACHED IS FOR YOUR:

INFORMATION: _____

ADVICE: _____

ACTION: ✓

Fine
TOs
7-19-95

COMMENTS:

pls call w/ approval or edits/concerns. The DLC would like to send this out soon. thx, Linda

Save the Date!

1995 DLC Annual Conference

with Keynote Speaker

President Bill Clinton

Monday, November 13 - Tuesday, November 14

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Policy Sessions
November 13 & November 14
8:30am - 5:30pm
Washington Convention Center
Washington, DC

Gala Dinner
November 14
7:00pm - 11:00pm
National Building Museum
Washington, DC

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Details to follow
Questions? Please call us at (202) 546-0007.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

07/19/95

AB MIKVA:

FYI

Todd Stern

DRAFT
June 15, 1995

Executive Order

Access to Classified Information

The national interest requires that certain information be maintained in confidence through a system of classification in order to protect our citizens, our democratic institutions, and our participation within the community of nations. The unauthorized disclosure of information classified in the national interest can cause irreparable damage to the national security and loss of human life.

Security policies designed to protect classified information must ensure consistent, cost effective, and efficient protection of our nation's classified information, while providing fair and equitable treatment to those Americans upon whom we rely to guard our national security.

This order establishes a uniform federal personnel security program for employees who will be considered for initial or continued access to classified information.

NOW, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

(b) Exceptions to these requirements may be permitted only by the agency head or the senior agency official designated under section 6.1 of this order to further substantial national security interests.

Part 3

Access Eligibility Standards

Sec. 3.1 Standards.

(a) No employee shall be deemed to be eligible for access to classified information merely by reason of federal service or contracting, licensee, certificate holder, or grantee status, or as a matter of right or privilege, or as a result of any particular title, rank, position, or affiliation.

(b) Except as provided in section 3.3 and 2.6 of this order, eligibility for access to classified information shall be granted only to United States citizens as to whom an appropriate investigation has been completed and whose personal and professional history affirmatively indicates loyalty to the United States, strength of character, trustworthiness, honesty, reliability, discretion, and sound judgment, as well as freedom

from conflicting allegiances and potential for coercion, and willingness and ability to abide by regulations governing the use, handling, and protection of classified information. A determination of eligibility for access to such information is a discretionary security decision based on judgments by appropriately trained adjudicative personnel. Eligibility shall be granted only where facts and circumstances indicate access to classified information is clearly consistent with the national security interests of the United States, and any doubt shall be resolved in favor of the national security.

(c) The United States government does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation in granting access to classified information.

(d) In determining eligibility for access under this order, agencies may investigate and consider any matter that relates to the determination of whether access is clearly consistent with the interests of national security. No inference concerning the standards in section 3.1 of this order may be raised solely on the basis of the sexual orientation of the employee.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1995

TO: Peggy Rayhowl

FROM: Carol Cleveland

Per our conversation, attached is Todd Stern's bio. As I mentioned, Todd became Staff Secretary on July 3, 1995.

TODD STERN
2011 Hillyer Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202) 265-8398 (h)
(202) 456-2702 (o)

WORK EXPERIENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE January 1993 - Present
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Staff Secretary
Manage paper flow to and from the President, including coordination of Senior Staff comment on decision memoranda and other Presidential documents.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE June 1990 - January 1993
Senior Counsel to Senator Patrick Leahy -- Technology and Law Subcommittee.
Responsibilities included telecommunications; trade; intellectual property; antitrust; Supreme Court nominations; foreign aid; speechwriting.

PODESTA ASSOCIATES Washington, D.C. 1989 - 1990
Vice President -- Media and public affairs; campaign consulting; government relations.

ASSOCIATED MILLS/POLLENEX Chicago; New York 1985 - 1987
General Counsel -- Supervised litigation and general corporate matters.

PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON New York 1979 - 1985
Associate -- General litigation including antitrust, securities, libel, intellectual property.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY -- Criminal Appeals Bureau New York 1977 - 1979
Staff Attorney -- Wrote and argued appeals in state and federal courts.

CAMPAIGN EXPERIENCE

CLINTON/GORE
Campaign -- Prepared materials for domestic policy briefing book for presidential debates.
Transition -- Prepared memos on potential cabinet appointees; Justice Department cluster.

DUKAKIS/BENTSEN
General Election -- Deputy Research Director
Primaries -- New York Issues Director

EDUCATION

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
J.D. Cum Laude, 1977

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
B.A. Summa Cum Laude, 1973
Phi Beta Kappa

LANGUAGE French

Duty Description
Resume
Personal Relevant info, EX Family

Peggy Rayhowl
A Imac Pul
244-3191 Fax & Phone

Deadline ASAP
Bio Ed Pro Sent 7/14/95 cc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 14, 1995

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FROM: Carol Cleveland

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Mr. President

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/19/95

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18-Jul-1995 04:35pm

TO: Betty Currie

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy

CC: Jeremy D. Benami
CC: Julie E. Demeo

SUBJECT: Message to POTUS

Please share with POTUS that after his call this afternoon, I have spoken to Sec. Shalala and she says she had anticipated something like this, already has research going on and will adjust to the timeline I gave her which is that he might want to do this mid-week next week or at NGA speech on July 31. She will have an options memo here along that timeline.

I will stay in touch with her on this.

Thank you.

Julie: Please determine if Betty uses e-mail and if not, please print out this message carefully as it is confidential and deliver to her as it was clear the POTUS wanted some feedback fairly quickly from me. Thanks.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/19/95

95 JUL 18 P5:33

18 July 1995

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM HAROLD ICKES HI

CC LEON PANETTA
MAGGIE WILLIAMS
JACK QUINN

RE Announcing Mike Tramontina as Clinton/Gore '96 Iowa state director

Attached is a draft of a press release announcing Mike Tramontina as the Clinton/Gore '96 Iowa state director.

Let's discuss.

Clinton/Gore '96 Names Tramontina as State Director in Iowa

Clinton/Gore '96 today announced that Mike Tramontina, of Des Moines, has been named the State Director in Iowa.

In an announcement statement released today Tramontina said, "I'm proud to have been asked to organize the caucus campaign in Iowa because I believe there is still a center in American politics and that President Clinton and Vice President Gore represent it best. They reflect the true traditional American values: Conservation of natural resources, fairness in taxation, tolerance toward all people, fair trade among trading partners and promotion of peace abroad.

"The President has made real, measurable progress reducing the deficit and reinventing the way the federal government does business, while maintaining a healthy economy. That is what Iowans were voting for when they supported him last time-- and he delivered.

"Iowans have particularly benefited by President Clinton's policies during his first term. The low interest rates brought on by a budget balancing fiscal policy, the emphasis on fair trade and export promotion have greatly benefited the agriculture economy. The President's and Vice President's rural background and their sincere concern about the future of rural communities really showed through during the White House Conference held in Ames.

"The Clinton/Gore Administration has done a great job for Iowa and I am proud to be a part of their team. We welcome all Iowans to join us."

Tramontina interrupts a private sector career in public finance with Dain Bosworth to manage the campaign. In the past he has served as deputy to State Treasurer Michael Fitzgerald, as a research analyst for the state Senate, and as a District Representatives for Congressman Berkley Bedell. He is originally from Sioux City and currently lives in Des Moines with his daughter.

###

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/17/95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1995

MEMO

TO: NANCY HERNREICH
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Oval Office Operations

FROM: SUE SMITH
Director, Agency Liaison

REF: CASEWORK: Joe Pistorio

UPDATE:

We received word from Joe Pistorio that Roberta received a lung transplant at 3:00 am this morning. The next few days are critical but everyone is hopeful all will continue to go well.

Joe and his co-workers believe the President's interest made all the difference. Joe stopped by the Agency Liaison office Friday to tell us he believed that Roberta had lost hope but after speaking to HCFA and Agency Liaison staff her optimism was restored and she left the house for the first time in many weeks.

We will forward a full case summary when compiled.

Potus saw
& was very
happy -
cc Sue Smith

cc Stephen Goodin

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1995

The Washington Post

H1

Chan entire section 5 events Dan Baer

HORIZON

THE PR ENT HAS

7/17/95

THE LEARNING SECTION



Down on the farm, **CALENDAR, Page H2**

Baer worth saving TK

If you're amazed by today's dizzying rate of technological advance, hold on to your hat and go back 100 years to ...

THE AGE OF PROGRESS

By Michael Farquhar
Special to The Washington Post

SOMEONE'S ENTHUSIASM WAS BORDERING on ecstasy. This is "an epoch of invention and progress unique in the history of the world," the elated soul gushed, "a gigantic tidal wave of human ingenuity and resource, so stupendous in its magnitude, so complex in its diversity, so profound in its thought, so fruitful in its wealth, so beneficent in its result that the mind is strained and embarrassed in its effort to expand to a full appreciation of it."

What this guy was struggling to say was, "WOW! What a time to be alive."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1995

The Washin

HORI

THE LEARNIN

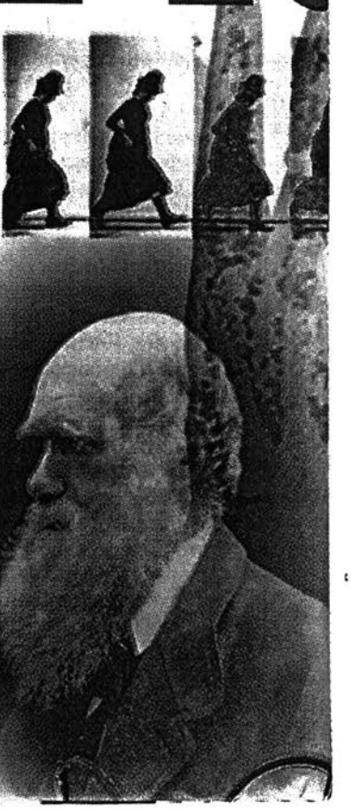
THE PR ENT HAS
7/17/95

Base worth saving tk

By Michael Farquhar
Special to The Washington Post

If you're amaz
advance, hold

TI
PR



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What this guy was struggling to say was, "WOW! What a time to be alive."

It would be easy to assume that he was referring to our own time, perhaps the period from 1950 to now. After all, we've been everywhere from outer space to cyberspace. But it wasn't our rapidly closing 20th century that had him so psyched. It was the 19th century, and he had every reason to go overboard.

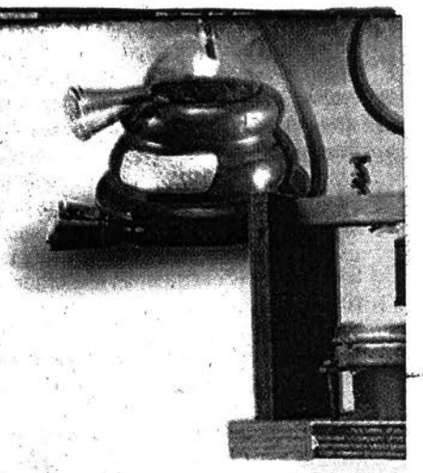
Writing for the magazine Scientific American nearly 100 years ago, the author was witness to an amazing era, one that makes ours look almost dull by comparison.

The second half of the 1800s saw an explosion of invention—everything from the typewriter to the automobile—that permanently transformed mankind. The wild

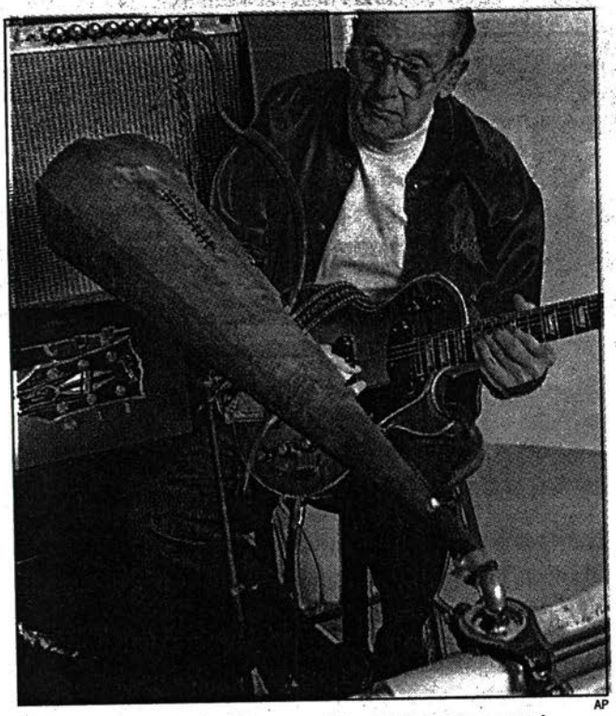
western frontier was rapidly being tamed and settled through a revolution in transportation, while new states were welcomed almost annually into the Union. In the same socially turbulent period, the nation was shred by civil war and rocked by assassination of two presidents.

Masterpieces of art, literature and music were bountiful, while new technology in medicine and industry flourished. More than half of the sports now such an ingrained part of our culture originated or were shaped during this period, and dramatic shifts in the structure of American society determined much of what would happen in this century.

See PROGRESS, H4, Col. 1



In 1888, Washington Was The District of Columbia Rec



AP

Guitarist Les Paul records on an original Edison phonograph. Session was at the inventor's laboratory in West Orange, N.J.

By Ron Cowen
Special to The Washington Post

Hello ma baby
Hello ma honey
Hello ma ragtime gal . . .

A SCRATCHY VAUDEVILLE TUNE metal horn, drawing the listener era, back to a time when sound w cylinders and an amazing machin graph" was the talking wonder.

The time is the late 1880s, the place Thomas Alva Edison's 10-year-old inventi more than a novelty. But a group of shrewd businessmen is about to make the nation's capital the hub of something that never existed—the record entertainment industry.

Entertaining the masses hadn't been the original intent in 1888 of a group of former congressional stenographers when they founded the Co Co., named for its D.C. location. A fran nancing Edison's invention and a relat graphophone, Columbia had exclusive

See COLUMBIA, H7, Col

Brittany - I can't have - Great picture of Katie Bc

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN 7/17/95

Chron original paper given to Lindsey

Southwestern Bell

ALLTEL

ARKANSAS HONORS

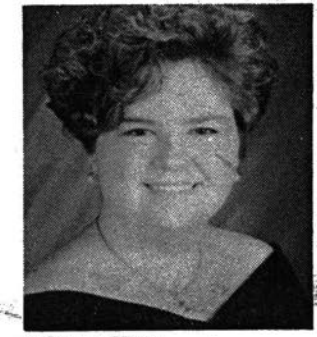
Recognizing Outstanding Academic Achievement In Central Arkansas Public Schools

JULY 1995 — A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO ARKANSAS TIMES AND ARKANSAS BUSINESS

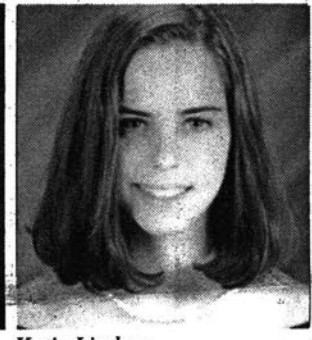
LR Central Announces Merit and Achievement Scholars

Four Little Rock Central High seniors are among 21 in the state and 2,000 in the country named National Merit Scholars last month. Recipients of the $2,000 National Merit-sponsored scholarships are **Rebecca King, Katie Lindsey, Rachel Mays,** and **Elbert Traister.**

Roland Brown and **Estelle Rutledge,** also seniors at Little Rock Central, are among five other Arkansas seniors named National Achievement Scholars for 1995. They are the recipients of $2,000 scholarships presented by the National Merit Corporation of Evanston, Illinois. ■



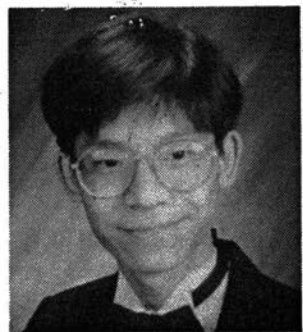
Rebecca King

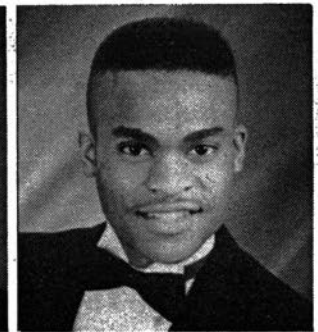


Katie Lindsey



Rachel Mays







1995 Stephens Awards Announced

Winners of the 1995 Stephens Awards were announced recently at a luncheon held in the recipients' honor. The prestigious awards were established in 1985 by Jackson T. Stephens and the late W.R. "Witt" Stephens to encourage and reward excellence in education.

Traister, Central High; **Hien Bich Chu,** J.A. Fair; **Anandi Sheth,** Hall High School; **Carmen Korehbandi,** Parkview; and **Adrien Lewis,** McClellan.

Outstanding Teacher Awards went to **Brenda Futrell** and **Phyllis Caruth,** Central

7-18-95

Carolyn-

Have not seen -
still outstanding?

— B

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 18, 1995

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

Called Betty Currie and informed her that letter to Congressman Richardson had been redone and signed and dispatched through Jocelyn Jolley.

Carol Cleveland
(work performed by Sharon Wagner)

06/09
Jocelyn or Chris --

(1) Did you ever get this letter back to be dispatched?

Please let me know. Thanks

Sharon/
Podesta's ofc.

6/14/95

S.

Jocelyn called - They have not seen this ltr to Richardson

C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/13 midnight / Tues.
left v. m. msg.

June 2, 1995

Dear Bill:

I want to thank you for your leadership in securing passage of the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995.

This legislation will ensure that the additional archaeological sites are protected and preserved for the benefit of future generations of Navajo. You can be proud of this contribution to the cultural enrichment of all Americans. Please accept the enclosed commemorative pen and copy of the bill as a token of my appreciation for your hard work.

Sincerely,

(2) 06/14/95

Betty,

Does this look familiar to you? Is it still in Oval Ofc?

Sharon

06/19/95

(3) Terry/Lee

Can you check if this ever went out?
Do you have a record??

Sharon 6/22 Pat Yang/RM - SAP no record of ltr going out

The Honorable Bill Richardson
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

(4) Betty, This letter went to Oval on 6/2 and does not appear to have been sent out. Do you recall it or still have it in Oval?

Sharon

95 JUN 19 P11:48

faxed ✓

Called Betty

95 JUN 13 P11:51

faxed & sig. would not go thru

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-18-95

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1995

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature is the affirmative action directive to executive agencies.

George and Chris want to include this as an appendix to the overall report, which needs to go to the printer ASAP in order to be ready for tomorrow. So we need your prompt signoff, if possible.

George, Chris, Alexis, Counsel and Leon have all cleared the directive.

If you approve, please sign.

Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Evaluation of Affirmative Action Programs

This Administration is committed to expanding the economy, to strengthening programs that support children and families, and to vigorous, effective enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination. These commitments reflect bedrock values -- equality, opportunity, and fair play -- which extend to all Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender.

While our Nation has made enormous strides toward eliminating inequality and barriers to opportunity, the job is not complete. As the United States Supreme Court recognized only one month ago in *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña*, "[t]he unhappy persistence of both the practice and the lingering effects of racial discrimination against minority groups in this country is an unfortunate reality, and government is not disqualified from acting in response to it." This Administration will continue to support affirmative measures that promote opportunities in employment, education, and government contracting for Americans subject to discrimination or its continuing effects. In every instance, we will seek reasonable ways to achieve the objectives of inclusion and antidiscrimination without specific reliance on group membership. But where our legitimate objectives cannot be achieved through such means, the Federal Government will continue to support lawful consideration of race, ethnicity, and gender under programs that are flexible, realistic, subject to reevaluation, and fair.

Accordingly, in all programs you administer that use race, ethnicity, or gender as a consideration to expand opportunity or provide benefits to members of groups that have suffered discrimination, I ask you to take steps to ensure adherence to the following policy principles. The policy principles are that any program must be eliminated or reformed if it:

(a) creates a quota;

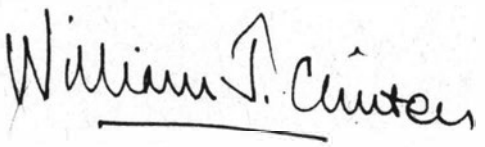
(b) creates preferences for unqualified individuals;

(c) creates reverse discrimination; or

(d) continues even after its equal opportunity purposes have been achieved.

In addition, the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Peña* requires strict scrutiny of the justifications for, and provisions of, a broad range of existing race-based affirmative action programs. You recently received a detailed legal analysis of *Adarand* from the Department of Justice. Consistent with that guidance, I am today instructing each of you to undertake, in consultation with and pursuant to the overall direction of the Attorney General, an evaluation of programs you administer that use race or ethnicity in decision making. With regard to programs that affect more than one agency, the Attorney General shall determine, after consultations, which agency shall take the lead in performing this analysis.

Using all of the tools at your disposal, you should develop any information that is necessary to evaluate whether your programs are narrowly tailored to serve a compelling interest, as required under *Adarand*'s strict scrutiny standard. Any program that does not meet the constitutional standard must be reformed or eliminated.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/17/95

From Frank Fahrenkopf

^BC-POLITICS-$ADV15-COX<
^CLINTON PURSUING KINDER, GENTLER COURSE TO RE-ELECTION - FOR NOW<
^For Use July 15 And Thereafter<
^By SCOTT SHEPARD=
^c.1995 Cox News Service@=

WASHINGTON - Kinder and gentler, that's the way President Clinton intends to run for re-election. At least, for now.

Since his bruising survival in the 1992 New Hampshire primary, Clinton has frequently promoted himself as "the Comeback Kid" _ a kind of Energizer Bunny of presidential politics.

"Still going."

But since his "decent, open conservation" with House Speaker Newt Gingrich in New Hampshire in June, Clinton has been the soft voice of sweet reason - in sharp contrast to most of his political rivals.

Gingrich, for example, while traveling around the country promoting his new book, "To Renew America," regularly refers to Clinton actions as pathetic, incompetent, embarrassing and grotesque.

But Clinton, in a series of events that began after the Fourth of July, has been offering "conversation, not combat" in a search for ``common ground" for a divided America:

_ He has lamented the current state of political discourse, which he said is too often designed "far more to inflame than inform."

_ He has warned that children are learning warped values from a heavy media diet of sex and violence.

_ He has ended official U.S. enmity toward Vietnam, vowing to move the country beyond "the haunting and painful past" of that conflict.

_ He has asserted that the U.S. Constitution "does not require children to leave their religion at the schoolhouse door."

He may be on to something.

Public opinion polls and focus groups have been telling politicians for years that Americans are fed up with the nastiness of campaigns and the constant partisan bickering in Washington.

Of course, the last presidential candidate to promise a kinder and gentler discourse on the country's ills was George Bush, and he ran one of the most cynical campaigns in modern history.

The experienced political handlers of the 1988 Bush campaign constructed a campaign of distortion, character assassination and racial division.

But Bush won.

Even so, his campaign was so distasteful that three years later, his fiercely combative campaign manager, Lee Atwater, suffering from brain cancer, extended a deathbed apology to Bush's vanquished opponent, Michael Dukakis.

Atwater was an ardent practitioner of negative campaigning. And he was the first among the Bush campaign advisers to tell his candidate that his "kinder, gentler" theme was "a nice thought, but it won't win us any votes."

Shortly before his death, however, Atwater wrote an article for "Life" magazine in 1991 in which he said how wrong he was to believe that kindness and gentleness have no place in American politics.

Long before he was struck with cancer, Atwater said he realized that Americans, regardless of their politics, were sensing that something was missing in their lives and in society.

Ron Brown
482-4576
arrival confirmed

Ron Brown
Fax
482-2741
2:05 Marcy will call back to confirm
confirm
482-4576

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: The Honorable Ronald H. Brown

Fax Number: 482-2741 **Phone Number:** 202-482-2000

FROM: Todd D. Stern

SUBJECT: Presidential Note: "Do you know him? Have we ever had him in here to talk? Do you think there's anything here? BC"

DATE: July 18,1995

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 7

MESSAGE:

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

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Laura → Do you know him. Have we ever had him in here to talk?

→ Do you think this is anything we should do?

cc Rubin, Reich, Ron Brown, M Kantor, CEA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/17/95

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7/17/95

Taming Global Money

Howard M. Wachtel

The nation-state has been weakened in its influence over economic performance. An emerging supranational economic order is imposing a unified ideology of free markets on an historical setting to which it is ill-suited.

Of all the changes in the global economy over the past generation, none have occurred with such alacrity as those in global money and finance. And in no other policy sphere have governments lagged further behind in introducing effective supervision and regulation.

Walter Wriston, who (as Chairman of Citicorp) was in on the creation of this new world financial order, has written that this was a "new system . . . not built by politicians or economists . . . which in turn has allowed [the] creation of a new international monetary system. This state of affairs does not sit too well with many sovereign governments because they correctly perceive [it] as an attack on the very nature of sovereign power."

As political sovereignty is challenged by privatized global finance, economic performance in the industrial economies suffers. The results are: higher unemployment, as wealth forsakes capital formation for financial speculation; lower trade volumes to cover the higher costs of foreign-exchange risk; and higher real rates of interest, as countries position their interest rates competitively to stabilize foreign-exchange values.

The Federal Reserve Board of New York estimates that, after allowing for resales, some $650 billion in foreign-exchange transactions are completed each day in New York, Tokyo, and London. Only about 18 percent support either international trade or investment—the ostensible reasons for foreign-exchange markets. The other 82 percent is speculation, the sole purpose of which is to buy enormous volumes low and sell higher in order to make a small unit profit, but a large overall profit. These profits appear as ephemeral jottings on a computer screen.

A globalized money system that recognizes no geographic boundaries threatens the most fundamental economic *raison d'être* of the nation-state—the ability to control its money supply and influence the value of its money. Using the marvel of modern computer power and telecommunications technology that recognizes no national boundaries, this foreign-exchange system comprises the essence of a *supranational economy*—one that is governed by the

HOWARD M. WACHTEL is Professor of Economics at The American University and is the author of *The Money Mandarins: The Making of a New Supranational Economic Order*, M.E. Sharpe, 1990.

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P.3
FEB 10 '95 11:35AM

fundamental tension between the unbounded economic geography of a private global money system and the bounded political geography of nation states. While recognizing that this technological and institutional genie cannot be put back into the bottle, it is essential, nevertheless, that boundaries be placed on the effect of its operations. There are two compelling reasons for boundaries: (1) a potential for vast financial instability; and (2) the undermining of the 20th century's governing project of social democracy.

THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Several criteria for the policies that will be proposed for dealing with this problem ought to prevail:

- They should be kept simple;
- existing national policies should be extended where feasible;
- existing venues and organizations for international collaboration should be used and no new ones created;
- no new international treaty arrangements should be promulgated.

With these criteria in mind, I suggest we extend all existing national monetary controls, regulations, and supervision to this global money system. It escapes all such government policies now. Much of this unregulated money flows through the *Eurodollar system* and comes under no national regulatory authority. The system takes its name from, and is defined by, the phenomenon of currencies used outside the borders of any country. It is, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of its nation of origin.

The birth of this system goes back to the late 1940s, when the Soviet Union placed its dollar holdings in a French bank to avoid the possibility of having these accounts frozen, should the United States employ this strategy to wage the Cold War. The funds grew slowly, and their potential was not realized until the United States imposed capital export controls in the 1960s. Banks and their multinational corporate customers then found ways around the exchange controls by using the Eurodollar system. The system reached maturity in the 1970s by being the principal receptacle of some $350 billion in surpluses earned by OPEC countries.

About 85 percent of this surplus is made up of dollars, with German marks and Japanese yen being the two other principal currencies. Technically, these currencies should be regulated in the jurisdiction in which they are used—a practice ignored for fear that the operations would be moved to an unregulated venue, if a government began to regulate their activities. We do not even have a good accounting of the dollars in the Eurodollar markets. A rough estimate is that it is nearly $2 trillion. But no agency of the United States government regulates or monitors its movements.

CENTRAL BANKING REFORM

Effectively, the Federal Reserve Board has abdicated its central function of control over the portion of the money supply that is influenced by the Eurodollar system. The principal control instrument is the power to set *reserve requirements*. These are set-asides against deposits that banks are required to sequester. For the dollars that circulate inside the United States, banks are required to set aside such reserves. This is what limits the expansion of the money supply, affords the Federal Reserve control over this crucial monetary function, and allows it to influence interest rates. But no such reserve controls exist for Eurodollars. The growth of this component of the money supply lies solely in private bank hands. Here, banks can theoretically lend out all of their deposits, even though they tend to hold small reserves—however less than is required on domestic accounts. The ability to hold less idle reserves is what makes the Eurodollar system so attractive to banks. They can make all their deposits work for them, thereby receiving larger profits.

A globalized money system that recognizes no geographic boundaries threatens the most fundamental economic raison d'être of the nation state—the ability to control its money supply and influence the value of its money.

Because of these profits, they can charge lower interest rates than on domestic borrowing. The policy of extending reserve requirements to Eurodollars, therefore, would place them on an equal footing with domestic dollars. It would eliminate what is now an incentive for banks to hold and invest dollars outside the United States where they can earn higher profits, charge lower rates of interest, and escape regulatory and tax obligations.

The banks' arguments against such a policy change is that the United States does not have sufficient worldwide influence to effectively implement it and that German marks or Japanese yen would replace dollars in the Eurocurrency markets. In regard to the *first point*, when one government consistently controls 85 percent or more of the market, it has a "monopoly" position that allows it to dictate terms to the market. As to the second point, Germany and Japan have neither the desire nor the capacity to become the world's reserve currency. The real reason banks oppose this policy change is the loss of a major profit center. But this should not be the basis of a public banking policy, the purpose of which is to promote sound banking and economic stability.

Reserve requirements on Eurodollars (combined with other policies) could encourage investment inside the United States and reduce the incentive now offered to investors outside the United States. The Eurodollar system presents the classic supranational dilemma for public policy. If banks are offered an unregulated and lower-taxed arena outside their nation of origin, and give up no domestic supports at the same time, they will opt to do business there rather than in the regulated and higher-taxed domestic economy. Without precluding banks from operating in the Eurodollar system, it is the job of our government to equalize the domestic and international structures in which banks do business. Otherwise, the outcome is predictable. Banks will protect their Eurodollar environment by investing outside the tax and regulatory scope of the U.S. government. The increasingly aggressive flight of capital from the United States in the past two decades is, in no small measure, induced by the skewed incentives provided by this abdication of public-policy responsibility.

WORLD TRADE

We shall see lower volumes of investment inside the United States and more investment outside as one outcome of the privatized and unregulated global financial system. A second outcome represents the higher costs placed on international trade and the resulting lower volume of world trade than would be the case, if public-policy boundaries were placed around foreign-exchange speculation. With speculation in foreign exchange comes risk for anyone dealing in future transactions that require conversion of currencies. This is as true for the lone tourist as it is for a large international-trade enterprise. The higher the volatility, the greater the risk and the higher the cost of covering the risk. The volatility in exchange-rate fluctuations in the 1980s and 1990s has been far greater than anyone anticipated after the end of the Bretton Woods fixed-rate regime between 1971 and 1973 and the introduction of market-determined exchange rates. And with this volatility comes risk, higher costs of internationally traded goods, and a lower volume of world trade.

Risk is a cost that is added to the price of internationally exchanged products. The cost occurs when firms have to enter the futures markets to hedge their projected foreign-exchange transactions. While this adds to the employment and income generated in the peripheral financial sectors of the economy, the goods-production economy suffers as these higher costs are passed on in higher prices. And higher prices mean fewer goods and services sold and produced and lowered employment in those sectors. There is, consequently, a distributional shift in employment that arises from foreign-exchange speculation. Employment in the financial sectors of foreign exchange and futures markets that engage in speculation increase, but employment in the goods-producing segments of the economy suffers.

The increasingly aggressive flight of capital from the United States in the past two decades is, in no small measure, induced by the skewed incentives provided by the abdication of public-policy responsibility.

The most fervent advocates of free trade also resist most aggressively any efforts to place public-policy boundaries around the present foreign-exchange markets. But they fail to realize that these arrangements increase the cost of internationally traded goods and thereby lower the volume of international trade. Public policy that addresses foreign-exchange volatility and speculation is also trade policy in the best tradition of an open trading system—one that is shorn of the ideologically driven mantra of "free trade."

CURRENCY SPECULATION

Foreign-exchange speculation feeds off interest-rate differentials among the industrial countries. Even small differences in interest rates, after adjusting for

inflation and the risk associated with future exchange-rate changes, can trigger large movements of foreign exchange. Such a development can then take on a life of its own, magnify whatever differentials started the process, and end up destabilizing the structure of interest rates in the currencies that are in play. For example, when interest rates were lower in Great Britain than they were in Germany in 1993 (after taking account of risk and expected inflation) capital moved from Great Britain to Germany. This differential had arisen because of domestic policy decisions taken in each country. Capital moved from England to Germany, as speculators took advantage of the higher returns on the German mark.

Under ordinary circumstances, relatively small movements of currencies out of sterling and into marks would be of no consequence. But if the movement becomes a stampede, then both the mark and sterling will face destabilization. A large rush out of sterling will lower the pound's exchange rate vis-à-vis the mark. If it cannot be contained by intervention, pressure will placed on British interest rates. First, the market will signal a drift upward in British interest rates to attract and retain capital. Eventually, it will have to be ratified by the central bank, thereby forcing a change in policy inside the British domestic economy. This scenario is not fiction. It happened to Great Britain in the summer of 1993.

One policy instrument—the domestic interest rate—cannot simultaneously stabilize foreign-exchange rates and achieve domestic macro policy objectives.

The Bretton Woods arrangements were constructed, in part, to allow nations to follow their own domestic economic policies without having them distorted by foreign-exchange speculation. John Maynard Keynes, whose influence transcended all others at Bretton Woods, sought to take the price of money out of the play of the market. He did not believe the government should set prices. His one exception was the price of money, which has an internal and an external price. Its internal price is the interest rate, and its external price is the foreign-exchange rate—one nation's price of money in terms of another's.

Keynes's *The General Theory*, published in the mid-1930s, focused on the internal domestic economy. It ignored, for the most part, external economic relations in the international economy. Central to this work is the interest rate (the internal price of money)—its function, and how it should be determined. Keynes presented a persuasive case that the interest rate should be established by the central bank in order to achieve the objectives of high levels of employment. He insisted that the interest rate be taken out of the play of market forces and that it be one of the instruments of policy retained by the government. In *The General Theory*, this one price (and just this one price!) is set by government.

Keynes extended this reasoning at Bretton Woods. If the external price of money (the foreign-exchange rate) remained within the play of market forces, the domestic interest rate would be affected. It would be dragged into the market, be subjected to its influences, and would undermine the centerpiece of *The General Theory*. The creation of fixed exchange rates, established among governments in international accord, was designed to remove the external price of money from market forces, in order to promote international trade and quarantine domestic interest rates from external market forces.

The designers of Bretton Woods saw the two prices of money linked. If one were set free on the market, inevitably the other would be as well. This would not be a terrible fate, if one believed the market was more astute at setting the internal and external prices of money. But that is not what Keynes believed; nor was it the consensus of those who accepted fixed exchange rates at Bretton Woods.

All this collapsed between 1971 and 1973, when the fixed exchange-rate regime fell under its own weight. It was caused by the absence of imagination on the part of the industrial economies which, for more than a decade, had put off treating the fractures in the Bretton Woods fixed exchange-rate system. When a market-determined exchange-rate system replaced the fixed exchange-rate regime, external prices of money began to gyrate more widely with each cycle of exchange-rate fluctuations. By the end of the 1970s, domestic interest rates were pulled into this maelstrom and were used to stabilize exchange rates. One policy instrument—the domestic interest rate—cannot simultaneously stabilize foreign-exchange rates and achieve domestic macro policy objectives.

Just as Keynes had predicted, once the external price of money was left to float freely on the market, governments began to lose control over their domestic interest rates. In the 1980s and 1990s, the two prices of money have become linked more closely by tech-

nology and institutional changes in money markets. Policy managers have absorbed the lessons of the 1970s. They now try to calibrate domestic interest rates to foreign-exchange rate movements.

A NEW POLICY

The answer to this conundrum is to create a new exchange-rate regime that combines the best of the fixed and market floating systems—one in which the exchange-rate bands are wide enough to accommodate the market, but not so wide as to destabilize domestic interest rates. To make this work, however, a new policy instrument must be created—the coordination of interest-rate policies among the G-3, the United States, the European Union, and Japan. This will enable countries to pursue their own domestic interest-rate objectives, but not at the expense of the potential destabilization from other nations' interest-rate policies that is induced by the foreign-exchange rate-transmission mechanism at this time.

The important factors in the movement of short-term financial capital are the *relative* interest rates in any two countries. Their level is inconsequential. It should be possible, therefore, to engage in policy coordination over relative interest rates while slowly moving downward the absolute level of interest rates. Today, no one government can lower interest rates too much without threatening a run on their currency and capital flight. But coordination, which can be shown to be in the interest of each of the G-3 members, could restore government's policy capabilities.

The difficulties of such a new policy thrust shouldn't be minimized; nor should the obstacles be seen as insurmountable. The coordination need only occur among three countries—the United States, Japan, and the European Union (with Germany and France being the two major players in the Union). This is not a large group; nor is it one which does not already have formal and informal venues in which consultation goes on continuously. The key actors know each other very well and share a common financial culture and set of interests.

Nations have not pursued this collaborative interest-rate policy, because they have jealously guarded what they continue to believe is their exclusive franchise over the value of their money. But this has been only partially valid for nearly two decades. The more quickly countries abandon this fiction, the sooner will they be able to ask the appropriate questions about financial policy in the last decade of the 20th century.

AT THE CROSSROADS

The problems posed by this new supranational economic order extend beyond the boundaries of economic stability. Political stability is also threatened by a global regime in which the nation-state has been weakened in its influence over economic performance. This is true for the old as well as the new parliamentary democracies. The new parliamentary democracies in the post-Cold War era are in conflict with a supranational economic order that leaves scant room for economic improvement and imposes a unified ideology of free markets on an historical setting to which it is ill-suited. For the established market economies, a government that cannot control the internal value of its money—the interest rate—when its currency is under stress, or direct its economic destiny, has limited call on the public for support. In both instances, abstract forces emanating from the global economy appear to exercise more influence over personal economic futures than do elected governments.

The fragmentation of modern society and its accompanying resurgence of nationalism (seen most acutely in Europe) are, in no small measure, a result of the weakened economic influence of governments. Economic insecurity, rising levels of unemployment, and fear of the future all converge to destabilize political systems. They are seen to be ineffective in dealing with the erosion of economic vitality. Blaming others, hunkering down, and replaying old tapes of ethnic hatred are the result of governments having allowed the untamed forces of economic supranationalism to have their way with national economies.

Globalism begets tribalism. Governments no longer exercise dominion over their economies. The minutiae of nationalism's regression coexists with the grand scope of globalism's modernity. Tribal rituals have filled the security void left by public inaction. The threats to social stability spawned by the global economy, therefore, cut more deeply into society than than the threat merely to economic stability. In the post-Cold War period, this threat has become translated into nationalism and its predilection to the balkanization of societies. By not attending to economic globalism, governments are encouraging the incubation of a nationalism that confronts them with a new security threat.

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