THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 24, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed into law S. 735, the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996." This legislation is an important step forward in the Federal Government's continuing efforts to combat terrorism.

I first transmitted antiterrorism legislation to the Congress in February 1995. Most of the proposals in that legislation, the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995," were aimed at fighting international terrorism. After the tragedy in Oklahoma City, I asked Federal law enforcement agencies to reassess their needs and determine which tools would help them meet the new challenge of domestic terrorism. They produced, and I transmitted to the Congress, the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995" in May 1995.

Together, these two proposals took a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism both at home and abroad. I am pleased that the Congress included most of the provisions of these proposals in this legislation. As a result, our law enforcement officials will have tough new tools to stop terrorists before they strike and to bring them to justice if they do. In particular, this legislation will:

-- provide broad new Federal jurisdiction to prosecute anyone who commits a terrorist attack in the United States or who uses the United States as a planning ground for attacks overseas;

-- ban fundraising in the United States that supports terrorist organizations;

-- allow U.S. officials to deport terrorists from American soil without being compelled by the terrorists to divulge classified information, and to bar terrorists from entering the United States in the first place;

-- require plastic explosives to contain chemical markers so that criminals who use them -- like the ones that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 -- can be tracked down and prosecuted;

-- enable the Government to issue regulations requiring that chemical taggants be added to some other types of explosives so that police can better trace bombs to the criminals who make them;

-- increase our controls over biological and chemical weapons;

-- toughen penalties over a range of terrorist crimes;

-- ban the sale of defense goods and services to countries that I determine are not "cooperating fully" with U.S. antiterrorism efforts. Such a determination will require a review of a country's overall level of cooperation in our efforts to fight terrorism, taking into account our counterterrorism objectives with that country and a realistic assessment of its capabilities.

more

(OVER)

By enacting this legislation, the United States remains in the forefront of the international effort to fight terrorism through tougher laws and resolute enforcement.

Nevertheless, as strong as this bill is, it should have been stronger. For example, I asked the Congress to give U.S. law enforcement increased wiretap authority in terrorism cases, including the power to seek multi-point wiretaps, enabling police to follow a suspected terrorist from phone to phone, and authority for the kind of emergency wiretaps available in organized crime cases. But the Congress refused.

After I proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury consider the inclusion of taggants in explosive materials, so that bombs can be traced more easily to the bomb makers, the Congress exempted black and smokeless powder -- two of the most commonly used substances in improvised explosive devices.

I asked that law enforcement be given increased access to hotel, phone and other records in terrorism cases. I asked for a mandatory penalty for those who knowingly transfer a firearm for use in a violent felony. I asked for a longer statute of limitations to allow law enforcement more time to prosecute terrorists who use weapons such as machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and explosive devices. But the Congress stripped each of these provisions out of the bill. And when I asked for a ban on cop-killer bullets, the Congress delivered only a study, which will delay real action to protect our Nation's police officers.

I intend to keep urging the Congress to give our law enforcement officials all the tools they need and deserve to carry on the fight against international and domestic terrorism. This is no time to give the criminals a break.

There are three other portions of this bill that warrant comment. First, I have long sought to streamline Federal appeals for convicted criminals sentenced to the death penalty. For too long, and in too many cases, endless death row appeals have stood in the way of justice being served. Some have expressed the concern that two provisions of this important bill could be interpreted in a manner that would undercut meaningful Federal habeas corpus review. I have signed this bill because I am confident that the Federal courts will interpret these provisions to preserve independent review of Federal legal claims and the bedrock constitutional principle of an independent judiciary.

Section 104(3) provides that a Federal district court may not issue a writ of habeas corpus with respect to any claim adjudicated on the merits in State court unless the decision reached was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court. Some have suggested that this provision will limit the authority of the Federal courts to bring their own independent judgment to bear on questions of law and mixed questions of law and fact that come before them on habeas corpus.

In the great 1803 case of Marbury v. Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall explained for the Supreme Court that "[i]t is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Section 104(3) would be subject to serious constitutional challenge if it were read to preclude the Federal courts from making an independent determination about "what the law is" in cases within their jurisdiction. I expect that the courts, following their usual practice of construing

ambiguous statutes to avoid constitutional problems, will read section 104 to permit independent Federal court review of constitutional claims based on the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution and Federal laws.

Section 104(4) limits evidentiary hearings in Federal habeas corpus cases when "the applicant has failed to develop the factual basis of a claim in State court proceedings." If this provision were read to deny litigants a meaningful opportunity to prove the facts necessary to vindicate Federal rights, it would raise serious constitutional questions. I do not read it that way. The provision applies to situations in which "*the applicant* has failed to develop the factual basis" of his or her claim. Therefore, section 104(4) is not triggered when some factor that is not fairly attributable to the applicant prevented evidence from being developed in State court.

Preserving the Federal courts' authority to hear evidence and decide questions of law has implications that go far beyond the issue of prisoners' rights. Our constitutional ideal of a limited government that must respect individual freedom has been a practical reality because independent Federal courts have the power "to say what the law is" and to apply the law to the cases before them. I have signed this bill on the understanding that the courts can and will interpret these provisions of section 104 in accordance with this ideal.

This bill also makes a number of major, ill-advised changes in our immigration laws having nothing to do with fighting terrorism. These provisions eliminate most remedial relief for long-term legal residents and restrict a key protection for battered spouses and children. The provisions will produce extraordinary administrative burdens on the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Administration will urge the Congress to correct them in the pending immigration reform legislation.

I also regret that the Congress included in this legislation a commission to study Federal law enforcement that was inspired by special interests who are no friends of our Nation's law enforcement officers. The Congress has responsibility to oversee the operation of Federal law enforcement; to cede this power to an unelected and unaccountable commission is a mistake. Our Nation's resources would be better spent supporting the men and women in law enforcement, not creating a commission that will only get in their way.

I hope that there will be an opportunity to revisit these and other issues, as well as some of the other proposals this Administration has made, but upon which the Congress refused to act.

This legislation is a real step in the right direction. Although it does not contain everything we need to combat terrorism, it provides valuable tools for stopping and punishing terrorists. It stands as a tribute to the victims of terrorism and to the men and women in law enforcement who dedicate their lives to protecting all of us from the scourge of terrorist activity.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 24, 1996.

# # #

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed into law S. 735, the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996." This legislation is an important step forward in the Federal Government's continuing efforts to combat terrorism.

I first transmitted antiterrorism legislation to the Congress in February 1995. Most of the proposals in that legislation, the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995," were aimed at fighting international terrorism. After the tragedy in Oklahoma City, I asked Federal law enforcement agencies to reassess their needs and determine which tools would help them meet the new challenge of domestic terrorism. They produced, and I transmitted to the Congress, the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995" in May 1995.

Together, these two proposals took a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism both at home and abroad. I am pleased that the Congress included most of the provisions of these proposals in this legislation. As a result, our law enforcement officials will have tough new tools to stop terrorists before they strike and to bring them to justice if they do. In particular, this legislation will:

-- provide broad new Federal jurisdiction to prosecute anyone who commits a terrorist attack in the United States or who uses the United States as a planning ground for attacks overseas;

-- ban fundraising in the United States that supports terrorist organizations;

-- allow U.S. officials to deport terrorists from American soil without being compelled by the terrorists to divulge classified information, and to bar terrorists from entering the United States in the first place;

-- require plastic explosives to contain chemical markers so that criminals who use them -- like the ones that blew up Pan Am Flight 103 -- can be tracked down and prosecuted;

-- enable the Government to issue regulations requiring that chemical taggants be added to some other types of

explosives so that police can better trace bombs to the criminals who make them;

-- increase our controls over biological and chemical weapons;

-- toughen penalties over a range of terrorist crimes;

-- ban the sale of defense goods and services to countries that I determine are not "cooperating fully" with U.S. antiterrorism efforts. Such a determination will require a review of a country's overall level of cooperation in our efforts to fight terrorism, taking into account our counterterrorism objectives with that country and a realistic assessment of its capabilities.

By enacting this legislation, the United States remains in the forefront of the international effort to fight terrorism through tougher laws and resolute enforcement.

Nevertheless, as strong as this bill is, it should have been stronger. For example, I asked the Congress to give U.S. law enforcement increased wiretap authority in terrorism cases, including the power to seek multi-point wiretaps, enabling police to follow a suspected terrorist from phone to phone, and authority for the kind of emergency wiretaps available in organized crime cases. But the Congress refused.

After I proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury consider the inclusion of taggants in explosive materials, so that bombs can be traced more easily to the bomb makers, the Congress exempted black and smokeless powder -- two of the most commonly used substances in improvised explosive devices.

I asked that law enforcement be given increased access to hotel, phone and other records in terrorism cases. I asked for a mandatory penalty for those who knowingly transfer a firearm for use in a violent felony. I asked for a longer statute of limitations to allow law enforcement more time to prosecute terrorists who use weapons such as machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and explosive devices. But the Congress stripped each of these provisions out of the bill. And when I asked for a ban on cop-killer bullets, the Congress delivered only a study,

which will delay real action to protect our Nation's police officers.

I intend to keep urging the Congress to give our law enforcement officials all the tools they need and deserve to carry on the fight against international and domestic terrorism. This is no time to give the criminals a break.

There are three other portions of this bill that warrant comment. First, I have long sought to streamline Federal appeals for convicted criminals sentenced to the death penalty. For too long, and in too many cases, endless death row appeals have stood in the way of justice being served. Some have expressed the concern that two provisions of this important bill could be interpreted in a manner that would undercut meaningful Federal habeas corpus review. I have signed this bill because I am confident that the Federal courts will interpret these provisions to preserve independent review of Federal legal claims and the bedrock constitutional principle of an independent judiciary.

Section 104(3) provides that a Federal district court may not issue a writ of habeas corpus with respect to any claim adjudicated on the merits in State court unless the decision reached was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court. Some have suggested that this provision will limit the authority of the Federal courts to bring their own independent judgment to bear on questions of law and mixed questions of law and fact that come before them on habeas corpus.

In the great 1803 case of Marbury v. Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall explained for the Supreme Court that "[i]t is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Section 104(3) would be subject to serious constitutional challenge if it were read to preclude the Federal courts from making an independent determination about

"what the law is" in cases within their jurisdiction. I expect that the courts, following their usual practice of construing ambiguous statutes to avoid constitutional problems, will read section 104 to permit independent Federal court review of constitutional claims based on the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution and Federal laws.

Section 104(4) limits evidentiary hearings in Federal habeas corpus cases when "the applicant has failed to develop the factual basis of a claim in State court proceedings." If this provision were read to deny litigants a meaningful opportunity to prove the facts necessary to vindicate Federal rights, it would raise serious constitutional questions. I do not read it that way. The provision applies to situations in which "*the applicant* has failed to develop the factual basis" of his or her claim. Therefore, section 104(4) is not triggered when some factor that is not fairly attributable to the applicant prevented evidence from being developed in State court.

Preserving the Federal courts' authority to hear evidence and decide questions of law has implications that go far beyond the issue of prisoners' rights. Our constitutional ideal of a limited government that must respect individual freedom has been a practical reality because independent Federal courts have the power "to say what the law is" and to apply the law to the cases before them. I have signed this bill on the understanding that the courts can and will interpret these provisions of section 104 in accordance with this ideal.

This bill also makes a number of major, ill-advised changes in our immigration laws having nothing to do with fighting terrorism. These provisions eliminate most remedial relief for long-term legal residents and restrict a key protection for battered spouses and children. The provisions will produce extraordinary administrative burdens on the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Administration will urge the Congress to correct them in the pending immigration reform legislation.

I also regret that the Congress included in this legislation a commission to study Federal law enforcement that was inspired by special interests who are no friends of our Nation's law enforcement officers. The Congress has responsibility to oversee the operation of Federal law enforcement; to cede this power to an unelected and unaccountable commission is a mistake. Our Nation's resources would be better spent supporting the men and women in law enforcement, not creating a commission that will only get in their way.

I hope that there will be an opportunity to revisit these and other issues, as well as some of the other proposals this Administration has made, but upon which the Congress refused to act.

This legislation is a real step in the right direction. Although it does not contain everything we need to combat terrorism, it provides valuable tools for stopping and punishing terrorists. It stands as a tribute to the victims of terrorism and to the men and women in law enforcement who dedicate their lives to protecting all of us from the scourge of terrorist activity.

William J. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 24, 1996.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 04/24/96

NOTE FOR: SECRETARY MICKEY KANTOR

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☐

Action ☒

The President's note says --

'Our Florida folks need to make sure tomato people know why doing this'

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

The Honorable Mickey Kantor
Secretary of Commerce

VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

April 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Kantor memo on Florida agriculture promises and NAFTA.** During NAFTA debate, Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetable and citrus industries from import surges from Mexico. ***Vegetables.*** Peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida, not NAFTA, have resulted in significant import surge of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. Memo details eleven actions. Highlights: We have worked with Sen. Graham, Gov. Chiles and Florida delegation to amend safeguard law to cover situations where imports enter U.S. on a seasonal basis -- legislation has passed Senate. We also support bill to subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes. We are working on legislative measures to provide better and more timely information about tomato imports and to help Florida industry pursue export opportunities. ***Citrus.*** To guard against surges from Mexico, NAFTA included a "snapback" provision to return tariff to pre-NAFTA levels, but it has not been triggered. U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since NAFTA implemented, and were 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993.

(B) **Rasco/Fleming memo on mandatory HIV testing of newborns.** Conferees met last week to try to resolve differences over a Coburn-Waxman amendment to Ryan White reauthorization. **Amendment** -- Leads to mandatory testing if several requirements are met: HHS determines HIV testing of newborns is the standard of care when the HIV status of the mother is unknown; that such testing occurs voluntarily in less than 95% of cases in a given state. States get 3 1/2 years to reach the 95% level through voluntary testing. Medical groups and AIDS groups oppose. ***Testing pregnant women*** -- Kassebaum amendment, approved by Senate, requires states to adopt PHS guidelines making routine counseling and voluntary testing of all pregnant women the standard of care. While testing newborns would not reduce transmission of HIV to babies, counseling plus voluntary prenatal testing and AZT treatment for infected women has reduced transmission dramatically -- e.g., from 21% of infants born to

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

APR
96 MAR 1 P2:53

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA

FROM: Michael Kantor

RE: Florida Agriculture Promises and NAFTA

DATE: March 26, 1996

This memorandum answers recent charges that the Administration reneged on promises it made to the Florida delegation during the NAFTA debate -- specifically, on vegetables and citrus.

Commitment on Vegetables: The Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetables industry from import surges from Mexico.

Status on Vegetables: The peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida (not the NAFTA) have resulted in a significant surge in imports of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. To address this problem, the Administration has worked with the Florida Delegation, Governor Chiles and members of his staff to take the following actions:

- **Safeguard Legislation:** The Administration is supporting legislation sponsored by Senator Graham to address effectively a problem with current U.S. safeguard law. Last year, the Florida Growers tried unsuccessfully to use the existing safeguard law. That law does not take into consideration the situation where imports enter the U.S. on a *seasonal* basis and compete only with domestic production from a similar production season. The Graham legislation would fix this problem. It has passed the Senate, but has not yet cleared the House.

- **New Safeguard Investigation:** Despite the problem with the existing law, the Florida growers are pursuing a new action this year with the International Trade Commission (ITC). They believe the problem is worse this year, strengthening their case even without passage of the Graham legislation. If the ITC rules in favor of the Florida industry, they will forward to you a recommendation for relief. This likely would occur in mid-September. Under the safeguard law, the final decision on relief is yours.

- **Packaging Legislation:** The Administration is supporting a second Graham bill that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes.

- **Industry-to-Industry Talks:** At the encouragement of the Florida congressional delegation, the Administration helped organize discussions between the two countries tomato industries.

- **TRQ Implementation:** The Administration has examined the enforcement of tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for tomatoes and developed a proposal for weekly TRQs. The proposal was submitted to the Federal Register to solicit public comment. There is substantial opposition to the measure, however, and it is not a high priority for the Florida industry.

- **Import Information:** USDA established a weekly monitoring system for tomato imports. This system will include a weekly USDA report on imports and prices. Every effort is being made to address a key concern of Florida growers -- the lag time between the date of physical entry and the date of reporting.

- **Mexican Marketing Information:** We are attempting to obtain reliable and timely supply, price and trade information on tomatoes from Mexico. Mexico has not been willing to provide this information to date, but we are continuing to make a strong effort.

- **Market Promotion:** USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service is working with the Florida industry to develop a more assertive approach to global consumer demand, including through the use of the Market Promotion Program (MPP).

- **Japanese Import Ban:** We will redouble our efforts to resolve the tomato import issue (tobacco blue mold) in Japan. This issue was raised by Secretary Glickman during his trip to Japan last August.

- **School Lunch Program:** USDA is reviewing possibilities for further purchases of tomatoes on a competitive basis for the school lunch program. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, and Food and Consumer Service will continue to work with the Florida industry to identify alternative methods of procurement and distribution of fresh tomatoes to avoid problems resulting from perishability and the short growing season.

- **APHIS Inspectors:** USDA has increased the number of APHIS inspectors at Florida points-of-entry and continues to review alternatives to ensure that sufficient resources are available at Miami International Airport.

Commitment on Citrus: The Florida industry's key concern was the potential for a surge of imported Mexican orange juice. To address this concern, the Administration committed to establish a "price-based tariff snapback" for imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Mexico. The snap back comes into effect in the event of an import surge, and essentially returns the tariff to the pre-NAFTA level.

Status on Citrus: The snapback was established as part of the NAFTA. Since that time, there has been no orange juice surge to trigger the snapback. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

Suggested Talking Points:

- We are very concerned about the problem facing the winter vegetable industry in Florida. This problem is a result of the devaluation of the Mexican peso -- not the NAFTA. The barriers to imported Mexican tomatoes were very low even before NAFTA.

- We have been working hard with Senator Graham, Governor Chiles and the Florida delegation to develop appropriate responses. We are supporting legislation to amend U.S. safeguard law in a way that we believe will help the Florida winter vegetable industry. This legislation has passed the Senate. We are also supporting legislation that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida producers.

- In addition to the legislative measures, we also are working to provide better and more timely information about imports of tomatoes, and to help the Florida industry better pursue export opportunities for their products.

- To guard against surges from Mexico in the area of frozen, concentrated orange juice -- the Administration put in place a special "snapback provision." Because there has not been a surge in the area of orange juice, this measure has not been triggered. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4.24.96

To Laura

FYI—

BC

TAIWAN UNDER SIEGE / DETROIT'S LABOR SHOWDOWN

BusinessWeek

MARCH 25, 1996 A PUBLICATION OF THE McGRAW-HILL COMPANIES $2.95

America's Most Valuable Companies

How They Rank In Market Value

NEW FORECASTS FOR 1996

—

THE UNFORGIVING MARKET AHEAD

13
02600
0 743678 9

Panetta

Ickes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4/24/96

April 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Kantor memo on Florida agriculture promises and NAFTA.** During NAFTA debate, Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetable and citrus industries from import surges from Mexico. ***Vegetables.*** Peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida, not NAFTA, have resulted in significant import surge of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. Memo details eleven actions. Highlights: We have worked with Sen. Graham, Gov. Chiles and Florida delegation to amend safeguard law to cover situations where imports enter U.S. on a seasonal basis -- legislation has passed Senate. We also support bill to subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes. We are working on legislative measures to provide better and more timely information about tomato imports and to help Florida industry pursue export opportunities. ***Citrus.*** To guard against surges from Mexico, NAFTA included a "snapback" provision to return tariff to pre-NAFTA levels, but it has not been triggered. U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since NAFTA implemented, and were 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993.

(B) **Rasco/Fleming memo on mandatory HIV testing of newborns.** Conferees met last week to try to resolve differences over a Coburn-Waxman amendment to Ryan White reauthorization. **Amendment** -- Leads to mandatory testing if several requirements are met: HHS determines HIV testing of newborns is the standard of care when the HIV status of the mother is unknown; that such testing occurs voluntarily in less than 95% of cases in a given state. States get 3 1/2 years to reach the 95% level through voluntary testing. Medical groups and AIDS groups oppose. ***Testing pregnant women*** -- Kassebaum amendment, approved by Senate, requires states to adopt PHS guidelines making routine counseling and voluntary testing of all pregnant women the standard of care. While testing newborns would not reduce transmission of HIV to babies, counseling plus voluntary prenatal testing and AZT treatment for infected women has reduced transmission dramatically -- e.g., from 21% of infants born to

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

APR
96 ~~MAR~~ 1 P2:53

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA

FROM: Michael Kantor

RE: Florida Agriculture Promises and NAFTA

DATE: March 26, 1996

This memorandum answers recent charges that the Administration reneged on promises it made to the Florida delegation during the NAFTA debate -- specifically, on vegetables and citrus.

Commitment on Vegetables: The Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetables industry from import surges from Mexico.

Status on Vegetables: The peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida (not the NAFTA) have resulted in a significant surge in imports of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. To address this problem, the Administration has worked with the Florida Delegation, Governor Chiles and members of his staff to take the following actions:

- **Safeguard Legislation:** The Administration is supporting legislation sponsored by Senator Graham to address effectively a problem with current U.S. safeguard law. Last year, the Florida Growers tried unsuccessfully to use the existing safeguard law. That law does not take into consideration the situation where imports enter the U.S. on a *seasonal* basis and compete only with domestic production from a similar production season. The Graham legislation would fix this problem. It has passed the Senate, but has not yet cleared the House.

- **New Safeguard Investigation:** Despite the problem with the existing law, the Florida growers are pursuing a new action this year with the International Trade Commission (ITC). They believe the problem is worse this year, strengthening their case even without passage of the Graham legislation. If the ITC rules in favor of the Florida industry, they will forward to you a recommendation for relief. This likely would occur in mid-September. Under the safeguard law, the final decision on relief is yours.

- **Packaging Legislation:** The Administration is supporting a second Graham bill that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes.

- **Industry-to-Industry Talks:** At the encouragement of the Florida congressional delegation, the Administration helped organize discussions between the two countries tomato industries.

- **TRQ Implementation:** The Administration has examined the enforcement of tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for tomatoes and developed a proposal for weekly TRQs. The proposal was submitted to the Federal Register to solicit public comment. There is substantial opposition to the measure, however, and it is not a high priority for the Florida industry.

- **Import Information:** USDA established a weekly monitoring system for tomato imports. This system will include a weekly USDA report on imports and prices. Every effort is being made to address a key concern of Florida growers -- the lag time between the date of physical entry and the date of reporting.

- **Mexican Marketing Information:** We are attempting to obtain reliable and timely supply, price and trade information on tomatoes from Mexico. Mexico has not been willing to provide this information to date, but we are continuing to make a strong effort.

- **Market Promotion:** USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service is working with the Florida industry to develop a more assertive approach to global consumer demand, including through the use of the Market Promotion Program (MPP).

- **Japanese Import Ban:** We will redouble our efforts to resolve the tomato import issue (tobacco blue mold) in Japan. This issue was raised by Secretary Glickman during his trip to Japan last August.

- **School Lunch Program:** USDA is reviewing possibilities for further purchases of tomatoes on a competitive basis for the school lunch program. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, and Food and Consumer Service will continue to work with the Florida industry to identify alternative methods of procurement and distribution of fresh tomatoes to avoid problems resulting from perishability and the short growing season.

- **APHIS Inspectors:** USDA has increased the number of APHIS inspectors at Florida points-of-entry and continues to review alternatives to ensure that sufficient resources are available at Miami International Airport.

Commitment on Citrus: The Florida industry's key concern was the potential for a surge of imported Mexican orange juice. To address this concern, the Administration committed to establish a "price-based tariff snapback" for imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Mexico. The snap back comes into effect in the event of an import surge, and essentially returns the tariff to the pre-NAFTA level.

Status on Citrus: The snapback was established as part of the NAFTA. Since that time, there has been no orange juice surge to trigger the snapback. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

Suggested Talking Points:

- We are very concerned about the problem facing the winter vegetable industry in Florida. This problem is a result of the devaluation of the Mexican peso -- not the NAFTA. The barriers to imported Mexican tomatoes were very low even before NAFTA.

- We have been working hard with Senator Graham, Governor Chiles and the Florida delegation to develop appropriate responses. We are supporting legislation to amend U.S. safeguard law in a way that we believe will help the Florida winter vegetable industry. This legislation has passed the Senate. We are also supporting legislation that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida producers.

- In addition to the legislative measures, we also are working to provide better and more timely information about imports of tomatoes, and to help the Florida industry better pursue export opportunities for their products.

- To guard against surges from Mexico in the area of frozen, concentrated orange juice -- the Administration put in place a special "snapback provision." Because there has not been a surge in the area of orange juice, this measure has not been triggered. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

(F) Newsweek **article on your favorite preachers.** Don Baer forwards the article listing your favorites: Rex Horn, Gardner Taylor, Bill Hybels, J. Phillip Wogman, Billy Graham, and Tony Campolo.

We also received the following items:

Note from Gov. Caston Caperton. Via Marcia Hale. Caperton invited Erskine to speak to a group of business leaders last week at the Greenbrier. "I have never heard anyone speak more effectively about the success of the Clinton Administration than Erskine. You would have been pleased and proud." Caperton also sends condolences about Secretary Brown, saying that your words were "both inspiring and comforting."

Letter from Fred Smith, FedEx CEO, on Ron Brown. Expresses his appreciation for Ron's work as Commerce Secretary: "I believe millions of Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Secretary Brown for his indefatigable and unprecedented advancement of U.S. commercial interests around the world. Not only was Secretary Brown a fine man, his performance exemplified the highest standards of public service and reflected well on your Administration. We have lost an outstanding representative of the United States of America, and he will be sorely missed."

Note on Jesse Jackson's "Illinois Freedom Ride." From a recent Daily Political Report, forwarded by Harold. Describes Jackson's voter registration tour. Last week, Jackson spoke to 12,000 union workers in Springfield, IL in one of the state capital's biggest rallies in years. "Let's combine our strengths. There will be a bigger Democratic Party. There will be a more inclusive Democratic Party."

Letter from Eleanor Josaitis of Focus: HOPE. From Sen. Carl Levin via Harold. Father Cunningham and Associate Director Josaitis thank you for your support of the Center for Advanced Technologies and for including it in the FY 97 budget request.

Frederick W. Smith
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Federal Express Corporation
2005 Corporate Avenue
Memphis, TN 38132

U.S. Mail: PO Box 727
Memphis, TN 38194-1841

Telephone 901-395-3377
Fax 901-398-1111

FedEx
Federal Express

April 18, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the work of Ron Brown as Secretary of Commerce. I had the opportunity to get to know Secretary Brown well in his official capacity and valued our friendship.

As you so ably put it, he was indeed a "magnificent life force", and he will be missed by many of us in the business community. As I mentioned to Mrs. Brown in my condolence letter to her, I believe millions of Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Secretary Brown for his indefatigable and unprecedented advancement of U.S. commercial interests around the world.

Not only was Secretary Brown a fine man, his performance exemplified the highest standards of public service and reflected well on your Administration.

We have lost an outstanding representative of the United States of America, and he will be sorely missed.

Sincerely,

Frederick W. Smith

FWS/lnc
3714

Paret received copy w/o Todd's note

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 4-24

TO: Zach -

FROM: **Staff Secretary**

See POTUS note on back to Leon - He wants to help but you guys need to check if it's appropriate.

Todd

621C Stemmers Run Road
Baltimore, MD 21221
Phone: 410-687-8423
Fax: 410-682-6870

Connie Galiazzo DeJuliis
DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS 18

April 10, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
412319 C

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As a life-long Democrat and the current Democratic Nominee for Congress from the Second District in Maryland, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your courageous leadership of our nation and our Party during the past four years. Your steady stewardship during these difficult post-Cold War years has been admirable.

At the same time, I would like to ask you to help a group of local heroes who have also shown courageous leadership -- in this instance, defending our country. The 148th Post of the American Legion located in Essex, Maryland, is comprised of local men and women who have served long and served honorably in our armed forces. They fought in World War II, in Korea, in Vietnam, and other U.S. conflicts. Today, they face an unanticipated conflict with the Internal Revenue Service and I ask that we come to their aid.

In 1994, the IRS audited the post and subsequently placed liens on their building at 18-20 Marlyn Avenue in Essex and their bank account at Key Federal Savings Bank. It is clear that the 148th Post in no way intended to avoid their tax responsibilities and they are eager to resolve the issue. Specifically, they would like to set up a payment plan to pay the full back taxes that are owed. In return for their commitment to pay in full, the 148th Post would like the IRS to waive the penalties and interest owed on the tax assessment and have the lien removed from the aforementioned building and bank account.

If you have any questions about the above matter, your staff can contact me at DeJuliis for Congress headquarters at 410-687-8423. The Adjutant for the 148th Post of the American Legion, Mr. Raymond Bonham, Retired, Army, can be reached at the 148th Post offices (410-686-2353).

These men and women are the bravest of Americans and are pillars in our community. They have continued to serve our cities and towns through volunteerism and fundraising for local charities and they are shining examples for our youth. I believe they deserve an opportunity to correct this unexpected situation. The American Legion, the people of Essex, Maryland, and I thank you, Sir, for your kind consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Connie DeJuliis

c: Mr. Raymond Bonham, 148th Post, American Legion

PAID FOR BY CONNIE GALIAZZO DEJULIIS FOR CONGRESS: DAVID B. MILLER, TREASURER
Federal law requires Political Committees to report name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer for each individual whose contributions aggregate in excess of $200 in a calendar year. Contributions are not tax deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes. Corporate contributions are not allowed.

Leon

Can we keep them?
It would be good
for her & for us if it's the
right thing to do.—

BZ

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

LUBAVITCH
OF WISCONSIN
IENDS OF LUBAVITCH, INC.
09 North Lake Drive
ilwaukee, WI 53211
Tel: (414) 961-6100
Fax: (414) 962-1740

Max H. Karl
Chairman,
Executive Committee

LUBAVITCH HOUSE
ubavitch of Wisconsin
Headquarters
abbi Yisroel Shmotkin

ABAD OF UW-MADISON
Rabbi Yona Matusof

CHILDREN'S LIVING
ND LEARNING CENTER
Devorah Shmotkin

JEWISH REACH
Russian Education &
Aid Center)
Rabbi Yaakov Elman

YOUTH PROGRAM
Shmaya Shmotkin

ABAD OF DOWNTOWN
abbi Yoseph Samuels

CHABAD OF MEQUON
Rabbi Dovid Rapoport

CAMP GAN ISRAEL
Shmaya Shmotkin

MIKVEH ISRAEL
Rivkah Pontos

LIBRARY
Bebe Abergel

PROGRAMS
Adult Education
Youth Program
Counseling
Shabbatones
Outreach
Nursery School
Mitzvah Campaign
Holiday Enrichment
Publications
Daily Minyan
Lecture Bureau
Hospital Care
Library
ummer Day Camps
Prison Visitation
ternational Referral
C.I.S. Immigrant
ıcation & Assistance
Bi-weekly Russian
Newspaper

ב"ה

CELEBRATION 1996 HONORING DR. RICHARD J. BOXER

April 17, 1996

President Bill Clinton and
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President and First Lady,

In just two months, we will once again join together to salute and support the work of the Lubavitch House program in Wisconsin. This year's event will be held at the Pabst Theater, Tuesday, June 18. Chaim Potok, world-renown author of award-winning novels, plays and children's books is to be our featured guest speaker.

We are taking this opportunity not only to celebrate another year of achievements, but to pay tribute to one of our community's outstanding individuals. We are pleased to inform you that our friend and colleague, Dr. Richard Boxer, will be our honored guest. Rick, as he is fondly known, exudes warmth, confidence and professionalism in his private and public life. In addition to his medical practice and his political involvement, he has worked tirelessly on behalf of many humanitarian causes. If there is a task to be accomplished, Rick digs right in. The time has come to recognize this fine man for his all-encompassing passion for and involvement in our city, state and nation. With this event, we have the opportunity to demonstrate our love, appreciation and support for him and all his good works.

Like its honoree, for more than 25 years, the Lubavitch House Rabbis and programs have been uniquely effective in providing moral guidance and counsel to people of all ages in our community. They have shown timeless dedication to the goal of elevating education and providing programs that reach the heart as well as the mind. From nursery school to teen programs and college retreats; from summer camps to adult education; from visiting the sick and incarcerated to outreach for newly arrived immigrants; no segment of the population is ever forgotten.

We would be most appreciative if you would honor Rick and the Tribute Committee in recognizing his and the Lubavitch contribution to our community and America. We respectfully request your lending your name to the prestigious committee adorning the invitations to this momentous occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Bernstein
Co-Chair

Martin F. Stein
Co-Chair

T-
This is an honorary chair request that Karen Hancox says is a must-do for our politics in Wisconsin. Send to Jessica?
Yes RED DOT
Phil 4/24

RED DOT
TO JESSICA
Approved
4/24/96

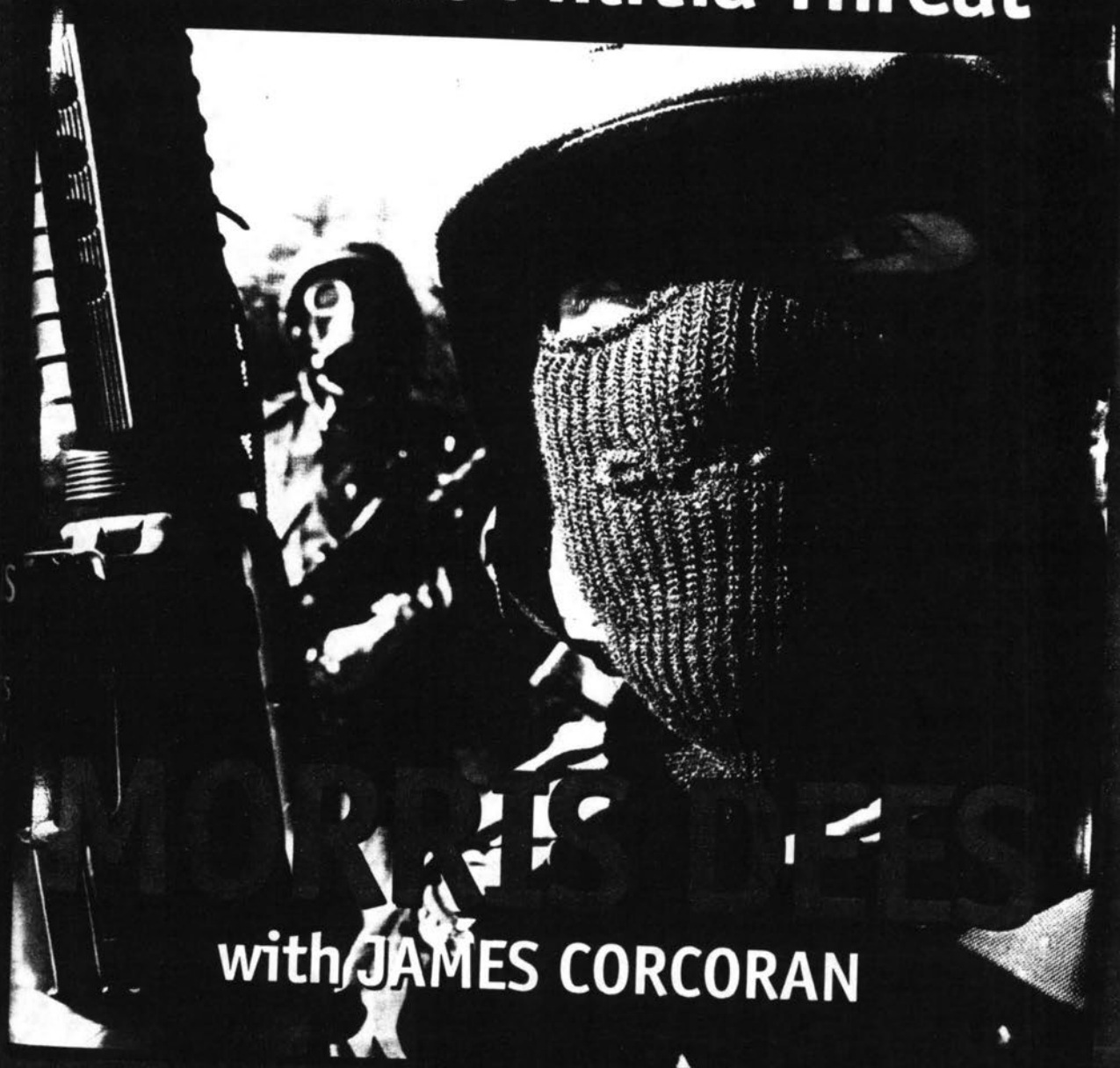
Jack - Pls. have someone
Quinn review for possible
action. Need not to
take, then return to
me -

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4.24.96

BC

GATHERING STORM

America's Militia Threat



with JAMES CORCORAN

BGS –

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-24-96

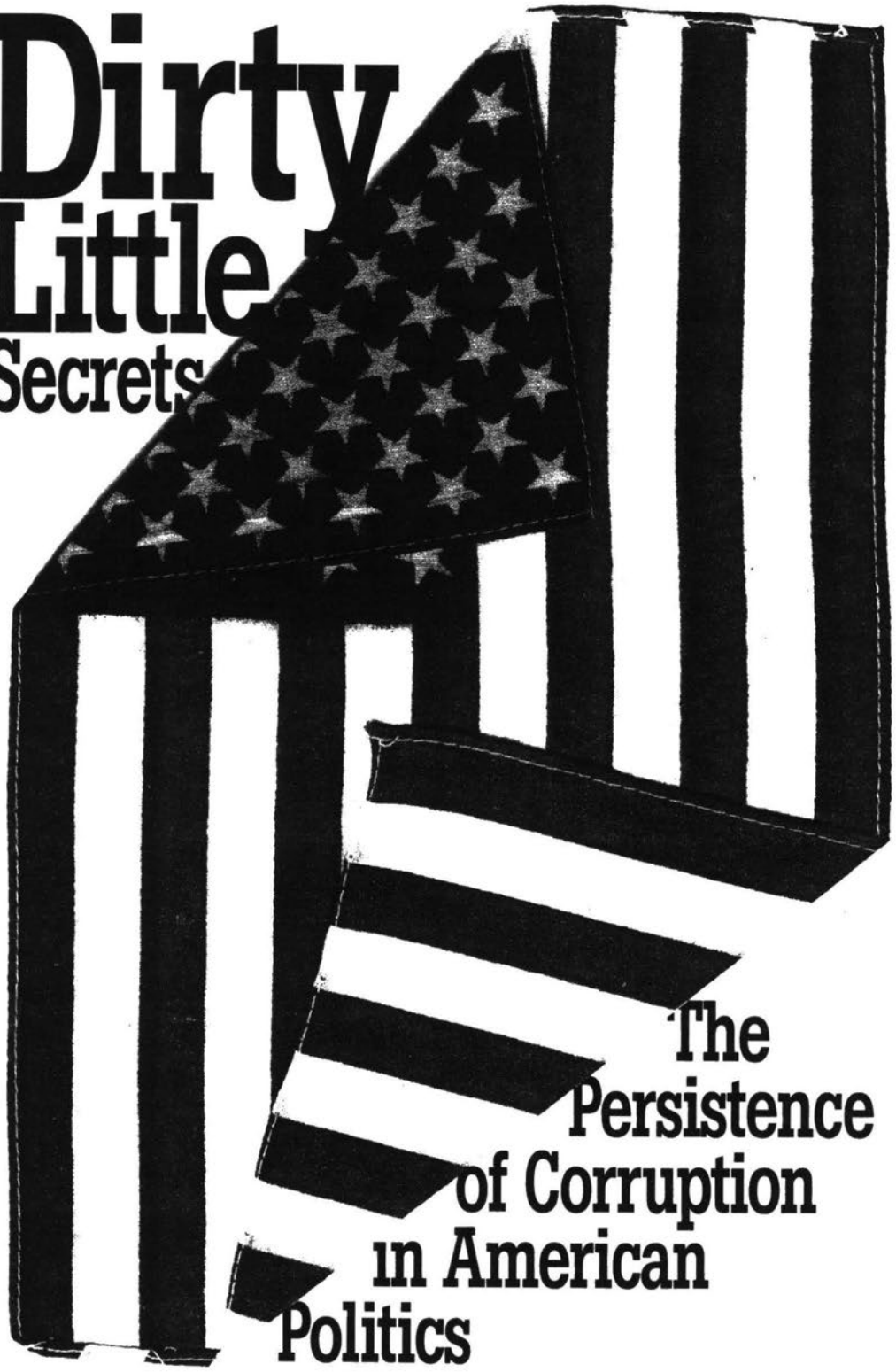
Pls review for possible
return –

BC

original Book
given to G.S

S

Dirty Little Secrets



The Persistence of Corruption in American Politics

Larry J. Sabato and Glenn R. Simpson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-24-96

To K McGinty

Pls review and return

BC

Book given to Katie McGinty Sewagna

River of Promise, River of Peril

JOHN E. THORSON

THE POLITICS OF MANAGING THE MISSOURI RIVER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Sent to
Jukes
Reed
Baer
Radd
Cerb
Quinn

DATE: Aug 12th

TO:

FROM: **Staff Secretary**

I have reworked terrorism signing statement. Please let me know ASAP if you have any comment.

Thanks. Rob

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have today signed into law S. 735, the "Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996." This legislation is an important step forward in the Federal Government's continuing efforts to combat terrorism.

I first transmitted antiterrorism legislation to the Congress in February 1995. Most of the proposals in that legislation, the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995," were aimed at fighting international terrorism. After the tragedy in Oklahoma City, I asked Federal law enforcement agencies to reassess their needs and determine which tools would help them meet the new challenge of domestic terrorism. They produced, and I transmitted to the Congress, the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995" in May 1995.

Together, these two proposals took a comprehensive approach to fighting terrorism both at home and abroad. I am pleased that Congress included most of the provisions of these proposals in this legislation. As a result, our law enforcement officials will have tough new tools to stop terrorists before they strike and to bring them to justice if they do. In particular, this legislation will:

- provide broad new Federal jurisdiction to prosecute anyone who commits a terrorist attack in the United States or who uses the United States as a planning ground for attacks overseas;

- ban fundraising in the United States that supports terrorist organizations;

- allow U.S. officials to deport terrorists from American soil without being compelled by the terrorists to divulge classified information, and to bar terrorists from entering the United States in the first place;

- require plastic explosives to contain chemical markers so that criminals who use them -- like the ones that blew up Pan Am flight 103 -- can be tracked down and prosecuted;

- enable the Government to issue regulations requiring that chemical taggants be added to some other types of explosives so that police can better trace bombs to the criminals who make them;

- increase our controls over biological and chemical weapons;

- toughen penalties over a range of terrorist crimes;

- strip the sovereign immunity protection from state sponsors of terrorism, permitting U.S. citizens to sue for acts of

terrorism, torture, hostage-taking, murder or the provision of material support for such acts;

- ban the sale of defense goods and services to countries that I determine are not "cooperating fully" with U.S. antiterrorism efforts. Such a determination will require a review of a country's overall level of cooperation in our efforts to fight terrorism, taking into account our counterterrorism objectives with that country and a realistic assessment of its capabilities.

By enacting this legislation, the United States remains in the forefront of the international effort to fight terrorism through tougher laws and resolute enforcement.

Nevertheless, as strong as this bill is, it should have been stronger. For example, I asked Congress to give U.S. law enforcement increased wiretap authority in terrorism cases, including the power to seek multi-point wiretaps, enabling police to follow a suspected terrorist from phone to phone, and authority for the kind of emergency wiretaps available in organized crime cases. But Congress refused.

I asked that when the Secretary of the Treasury studies the tagging of explosive materials so that bombs can be traced more easily to the bomb makers, black and smokeless powder -- two of the most commonly used substances in improvised explosives -- be included in his study. But Congress said no, prohibiting such inclusion.

I asked that law enforcement be given increased access to hotel, phone and other records in terrorism cases. I asked that local law enforcement be allowed to benefit from the technical assistance of the U.S. military if faced with an emergency involving chemical or biological weapons. I asked for a mandatory penalty for those who knowingly transfer a firearm for use in a violent felony. I asked for a longer statute of limitations to allow law enforcement more time to prosecute terrorists who use weapons such as machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and explosive devices. But Congress stripped each of these provisions out of the bill. And when I asked for a ban on cop-killer bullets, Congress delivered only a study, which will delay real action to protect our Nation's police officers.

There is no question that we have made much good progress, and I applaud Congress for what we have achieved together. But I regret that Congress refused to do more and I intend to keep working so that Congress will agree to give our law enforcement officials all the tools they need and deserve to carry on the fight against international and domestic terrorism. This is no time to give the criminals a break.

There are three other portions of this bill that warrant comment. First, I have long sought to streamline Federal appeals

for convicted criminals sentenced to the death penalty. For too long, and in too many cases, endless death row appeals have stood in the way of justice being served. Some have expressed the concern that two provisions of this important bill could be interpreted in a manner that would undercut meaningful Federal habeas corpus review. I have signed this bill because I am confident that the Federal courts will interpret these provisions to preserve independent review of Federal legal claims and the bedrock constitutional principle of an independent judiciary.

Section 104(3) provides that a Federal district court may not issue a writ of habeas corpus with respect to any claim adjudicated on the merits in State court unless the decision reached was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court. Some have suggested that this provision will limit the authority of the Federal courts to bring their own independent judgment to bear on questions of law and mixed questions of law and fact that come before them on habeas corpus.

In the great 1803 case of Marbury v. Madison, Chief Justice John Marshall explained for the Supreme Court that "[i]t is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Section 104(3) would be subject to serious constitutional challenge if it were read to preclude the Federal courts from making an independent determination about "what the law is" in cases within their jurisdiction. I expect that the courts, following their usual practice of construing ambiguous statutes to avoid constitutional problems, will read section 104 to permit independent Federal court review of constitutional claims based on the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution and Federal laws.

Section 104(4) limits evidentiary hearings in Federal habeas corpus cases when "the applicant has failed to develop the factual basis of a claim in State court proceedings." If this provision were read to deny litigants a meaningful opportunity to prove the facts necessary to vindicate Federal rights, it would raise serious constitutional questions. I do not read it that way. The provision applies to situations in which "*the applicant* has failed to develop the factual basis" of his or her claim. Therefore, section 104(4) is not triggered when some factor that is not fairly attributable to the applicant prevented evidence from being developed in State court.

Preserving the Federal courts' authority to hear evidence and decide questions of law has implications that go far beyond the issue of prisoners' rights. Our constitutional ideal of a limited government that must respect individual freedom has been a practical reality because independent Federal courts have the power "to say what the law is" and to apply the law to the cases before them. I have signed this bill on the understanding that the courts can and will interpret these provisions of section 104

in accordance with this ideal.

This bill also makes a number of major, ill-advised changes in our immigration laws having nothing to do with fighting terrorism. These provisions eliminate most remedial relief for long-term legal residents and restrict a key protection for battered spouses and children. The provisions will produce extraordinary administrative burdens on the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Administration will urge the Congress to correct them in the pending immigration reform legislation.

I also regret that the Congress included in this legislation a commission to study Federal law enforcement that was inspired by special interests who are no friends of our Nation's law enforcement officers. The Congress has responsibility to oversee the operation of Federal law enforcement; to cede this power to an unelected and unaccountable commission is a mistake. Our Nation's resources would be better spent supporting the men and women in law enforcement, not creating a commission that will only get in their way.

I hope that there will be an opportunity to revisit these and other issues, as well as some of the other proposals this Administration has made, but upon which the Congress refused to include act as part of this bill.

This legislation is a real step in the right direction. Although it does not contain everything we need to combat terrorism, it provides valuable tools for stopping and punishing terrorists, and its message is loud clear: America will never give in to terrorists. It stands as a tribute to the victims of terrorism and to the men and women in law enforcement who dedicate their lives to protecting all of us from the scourge of terrorist activity.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

The message of this bi-partisan bill is loud and clear: America will never surrender to terror and will take on terrorists whenever and wherever they may be found.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

April 22, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Kantor memo on Florida agriculture promises and NAFTA.** During NAFTA debate, Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetable and citrus industries from import surges from Mexico. ***Vegetables.*** Peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida, not NAFTA, have resulted in significant import surge of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. Memo details eleven actions. Highlights: We have worked with Sen. Graham, Gov. Chiles and Florida delegation to amend safeguard law to cover situations where imports enter U.S. on a seasonal basis -- legislation has passed Senate. We also support bill to subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes. We are working on legislative measures to provide better and more timely information about tomato imports and to help Florida industry pursue export opportunities. ***Citrus.*** To guard against surges from Mexico, NAFTA included a "snapback" provision to return tariff to pre-NAFTA levels, but it has not been triggered. U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since NAFTA implemented, and were 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993.

(B) **Rasco/Fleming memo on mandatory HIV testing of newborns.** Conferees met last week to try to resolve differences over a Coburn-Waxman amendment to Ryan White reauthorization. **Amendment** -- Leads to mandatory testing if several requirements are met: HHS determines HIV testing of newborns is the standard of care when the HIV status of the mother is unknown; that such testing occurs voluntarily in less than 95% of cases in a given state. States get 3 1/2 years to reach the 95% level through voluntary testing. Medical groups and AIDS groups oppose. ***Testing pregnant women*** -- Kassebaum amendment, approved by Senate, requires states to adopt PHS guidelines making routine counseling and voluntary testing of all pregnant women the standard of care. While testing newborns would not reduce transmission of HIV to babies, counseling plus voluntary prenatal testing and AZT treatment for infected women has reduced transmission dramatically -- e.g., from 21% of infants born to

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9/24/96

THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

APR
96 MAR 1 P2:53

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA

FROM: Michael Kantor

RE: Florida Agriculture Promises and NAFTA

DATE: March 26, 1996

This memorandum answers recent charges that the Administration reneged on promises it made to the Florida delegation during the NAFTA debate -- specifically, on vegetables and citrus.

Commitment on Vegetables: The Administration committed to protect the U.S. vegetables industry from import surges from Mexico.

Status on Vegetables: The peso devaluation and crop conditions in Florida (not the NAFTA) have resulted in a significant surge in imports of tomatoes and other winter vegetables from Mexico. To address this problem, the Administration has worked with the Florida Delegation, Governor Chiles and members of his staff to take the following actions:

- **Safeguard Legislation:** The Administration is supporting legislation sponsored by Senator Graham to address effectively a problem with current U.S. safeguard law. Last year, the Florida Growers tried unsuccessfully to use the existing safeguard law. That law does not take into consideration the situation where imports enter the U.S. on a *seasonal* basis and compete only with domestic production from a similar production season. The Graham legislation would fix this problem. It has passed the Senate, but has not yet cleared the House.

- **New Safeguard Investigation:** Despite the problem with the existing law, the Florida growers are pursuing a new action this year with the International Trade Commission (ITC). They believe the problem is worse this year, strengthening their case even without passage of the Graham legislation. If the ITC rules in favor of the Florida industry, they will forward to you a recommendation for relief. This likely would occur in mid-September. Under the safeguard law, the final decision on relief is yours.

- **Packaging Legislation:** The Administration is supporting a second Graham bill that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida tomatoes.

- **Industry-to-Industry Talks:** At the encouragement of the Florida congressional delegation, the Administration helped organize discussions between the two countries tomato industries.

- **TRQ Implementation:** The Administration has examined the enforcement of tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for tomatoes and developed a proposal for weekly TRQs. The proposal was submitted to the Federal Register to solicit public comment. There is substantial opposition to the measure, however, and it is not a high priority for the Florida industry.

- **Import Information:** USDA established a weekly monitoring system for tomato imports. This system will include a weekly USDA report on imports and prices. Every effort is being made to address a key concern of Florida growers -- the lag time between the date of physical entry and the date of reporting.

- **Mexican Marketing Information:** We are attempting to obtain reliable and timely supply, price and trade information on tomatoes from Mexico. Mexico has not been willing to provide this information to date, but we are continuing to make a strong effort.

- **Market Promotion:** USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service is working with the Florida industry to develop a more assertive approach to global consumer demand, including through the use of the Market Promotion Program (MPP).

- **Japanese Import Ban:** We will redouble our efforts to resolve the tomato import issue (tobacco blue mold) in Japan. This issue was raised by Secretary Glickman during his trip to Japan last August.

- **School Lunch Program:** USDA is reviewing possibilities for further purchases of tomatoes on a competitive basis for the school lunch program. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Food and Nutrition Service, and Food and Consumer Service will continue to work with the Florida industry to identify alternative methods of procurement and distribution of fresh tomatoes to avoid problems resulting from perishability and the short growing season.

- **APHIS Inspectors:** USDA has increased the number of APHIS inspectors at Florida points-of-entry and continues to review alternatives to ensure that sufficient resources are available at Miami International Airport.

Commitment on Citrus: The Florida industry's key concern was the potential for a surge of imported Mexican orange juice. To address this concern, the Administration committed to establish a "price-based tariff snapback" for imports of frozen concentrated orange juice from Mexico. The snap back comes into effect in the event of an import surge, and essentially returns the tariff to the pre-NAFTA level.

Status on Citrus: The snapback was established as part of the NAFTA. Since that time, there has been no orange juice surge to trigger the snapback. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

Suggested Talking Points:

- We are very concerned about the problem facing the winter vegetable industry in Florida. This problem is a result of the devaluation of the Mexican peso -- not the NAFTA. The barriers to imported Mexican tomatoes were very low even before NAFTA.

- We have been working hard with Senator Graham, Governor Chiles and the Florida delegation to develop appropriate responses. We are supporting legislation to amend U.S. safeguard law in a way that we believe will help the Florida winter vegetable industry. This legislation has passed the Senate. We are also supporting legislation that would subject Mexican tomatoes to the same packaging requirements as Florida producers.

- In addition to the legislative measures, we also are working to provide better and more timely information about imports of tomatoes, and to help the Florida industry better pursue export opportunities for their products.

- To guard against surges from Mexico in the area of frozen, concentrated orange juice -- the Administration put in place a special "snapback provision." Because there has not been a surge in the area of orange juice, this measure has not been triggered. Globally, U.S. exports of orange juice have increased each year since the NAFTA was implemented, and were nearly 14% higher in 1995 than in 1993, the year before the NAFTA. At the same time, U.S. orange juice imports from the world have fallen 18 percent.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

April 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM

To: The President

From: Nancy Hernreich
Mary Morrison

Re: Correspondence

John Cullinane fowards an aritcle about your mutal money manager, Joe McNay, titled "Fear - and the art of making money." McNay thinks it is important to instill fear of the market in people to cause them "to raise cash, sell things and have low expectations, creating a good scene for reversal." "We need to discount some bad news and some badness and have some fear if we want to create a better underpinning for the market."

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordiante the reply.

The Cullinane Group, Inc.

Specializing in American/Irish High Technology Ventures

John J. Cullinane
President

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton

FROM: John Cullinane

DATE: April 11, 1996

SUBJECT: Joe McNay

I thought you might be interested in the attached article about Joe McNay, our mutual money manager. While Joe and I are good friends and have known each other for many years, (he was an original investor in my software company) he is usually so busy that you don't get to meet with him to find out what his current thinking is. It's like my money is in a "blind trust," like yours.

That's why I was delighted to read the attached article from *The Boston Globe* and learn what his views are about the market. You may, as well.

JJC/mb
Enclosure

One Cambridge Center Cambridge, MA 02142 617 494-8894 617 494-1502 FAX
email address: jcullinane@hvedata.com

Fear – and the art of making money

Joe McNay says a sobering dose makes for a stronger market

BOSTON CAPITAL

STEVE BAILEY
STEVEN SYRE

JOE MCNAY WATCHED the market tumble yesterday, and didn't like the way it felt. But his worry isn't what you might think.

Put simply, says one of Boston's best-known money managers: "We need to create more fear – that would be a positive. But that certainly hasn't happened. It didn't happen today."

If you think he sounds disappointed, you're right. "I wouldn't say there was a lot of concern today and that frankly bothers me a bit."

McNay is no ordinary money manager. He has been running money in this town for 30 years, and today his Essex Investment Management Co. oversees nearly $3.5 billion for universities, pension funds and well-to-do individuals. Among them: President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton, who hired him to manage a blind trust in 1993.

Yesterday, just before the market closed down 88 points, he talked with Boston Capital about what he sees ahead for the economy, the market, and the importance of one four-letter word – fear – in making money.

Q. *What do you see for the market?*

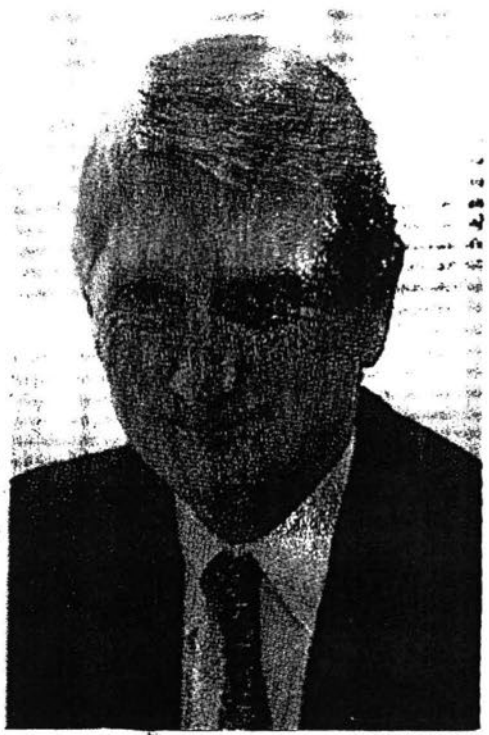
A. Rates in the short term are going up. That has a short-term negative implication for the market. The underpinnings of the market are still pretty strong. There's lots of liquidity throughout the world, not to mention the US. And that this is a short-term phenomenon rather than a longer-term phenomenon. We feel the economy is in pretty good shape. The market has benefited substantially by lower interest rates and now interest rates seemed to have stabilized and at least made a short term move up. The market will probably be in a corrective phase for anywhere from a couple of weeks to a couple of months.

Q. *How big a threat is there?*

A. It should probably break below its recent low of 5470 and go to 5400 and a little below. It certainly has to get people frightened a little bit. My one concern this morning was there was not a lot of fear in the market. Having had a nearly 2 percent decline in bonds on Friday, the market took it a little too well, indicating there is too much apathy.

Q. *Are you a bull or bear?*

BOSTON CAPITAL, Page 38



GLOBE FILE PHOTO

Money manager Joe McNay feels a 5 or 7 percent market correction would be healthy.

Money manager McNay says more fear needs to be created

■ BOSTON CAPITAL
Continued from Page 37

A. In the short term, I see a correction. I would have a stance between now and the elections that the basic environment should be reasonably favorable for stocks. There is lots of liquidity in the system. The economy is gradually improving. Conditions to the extent that one can see them now ought to continue to get gradually favorable.

The flipside is if business were to get too strong it would be decidedly negative to the market. Basically it would cause inflation rates to pick up a little more, interest rates [illegible] higher, and that would be quite negative to my fear syndrome.

Q. *[illegible] about earnings?*

A. I think earnings are just fine. A combination of reasonable business and corporations' measures to control their costs, in many cases known as downsizing and in ways known as just-in-time delivery and inventory controls, has put corporations generally in pretty good shape. We had enough of an economic setback that there has been very little raw material inflation. But that all changes if the economy gathers a little too much strength, which I consider the big fear. I therefore think this short rise in interest rates right now and the fear that may be engendered by it may actually be a slight plus later and make the rest of the year OK.

Q. *Where are you moving money right now?*

A. We continue to own things that grow as fast as we can find. That continues to be a wide variety of technology and communications stocks, and a few highly specialized consumer stocks where there are strong franchises and strong growth. In general, we don't like to name names but a reasonable example of that would be Starbucks, where we think there is a strong franchise and good business.

We are still very interested in dynamic growth and we continue to get dynamic growth in the technology market more than practically any place else. These are companies that have infrastructure for networking, intranets, telephone buildouts. Some of the stocks may have done so well that I would hesitate to say they would fall in the category of the Cascade [Communications] and Ascend [Communications] type of companies, which make sophisticated switching equipment. Short term those stocks deserve to get corrected some. But they would fall into the kinds of companies we're interested in.

> [Fear] causes people to. . .have low expectations. And that sets a good scene for reversal.

Q. *Is the market not as strong as people think it is?*

A. We think the market has probably been a little stronger than people think it is. That through '95 there was a lot of concern. Anxiety remained high. People didn't believe it. People need to understand that there is a little bit of a correction happening.

Q. *People aren't scared enough?*

A. Right.

Q. *What's your concern?*

A. Our big risk is inflation. And that practically every country in the world is in the process of continuing to increase its liquidity to make its economy strong . . . And the US certainly has not restricted its money supply, and that has set the stage for a high degree of liquidity and good financial markets. But ultimately good financial markets spill over into high prices for other things. And I'm still concerned about that.

Q. *Would a 10 percent correction be healthy?*

A. I think a 5 or 7 percent would be healthy. Ten percent might actually convince people that it isn't such a great environment. That would be a lot better.

Q. *Why is fear healthy?*

A. It causes people to raise cash, sell things and have low expectations. And that sets a good scene for reversal. Whereas if we have high expectations everybody expects very good things. We need to discount some bad news and some badness and have some fear if we want to create a better underpinning for the market.

Steve Bailey and Steven Syre are members of the Globe staff. They can be reached by e-mail at boscap@globe.com. Hear Boston Capital on the Air every Tuesday morning from 8 to 9 on WBNW 590-AM.

4/24/90

Send to Dorslund for reply?

Yes ✓

No _____

(Let me know what you think, Mr. T.

C.

Thanks Sidney

WWW INDOOR AIR

☐ 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #500
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 638-3100
Fax (202) 638-4222

April 20, 1996

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Lower Merion High School ("LMHS")
Philadelphia suburb

Dear Nancy:

It was delightful to see you looking so well at your TV debut on C-Span in February before the Committee. It has been a long time since we met at the Thomasson Cottage-by-the-sea event, and I hope to see you again at least after the re-election, and when all these difficult times are over.

The attached letter to the President and First Lady from LMHS, (along with a sweatshirt to come), was given to me by a VIP physician at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, (which has the 3rd highest endowment of any hospital in the US), and whose son attends this high school, along with the request that I deliver it to the President.

Because there are several items in this situation that might be useful in this campaign year, I undertook to forward it and let you determine whether a response is worthwhile, and consider whether it might even fit into a youth sports item in the campaign agenda.

I have also enclosed my summary of pertinent highlights regarding Lower Merion.

With warmest best wishes,

Sidney

Sidney Weniger

Enclosures:
1) Letter from Lower Merion High School
2) Summary
3) Magazine: "Slam"
4) Media: "Parade" magazine

	☐ P.O. Box 99616	Seattle WA 98199	(206) 706-1893	Fax (206) 706-8398 ~~283-0248~~
→	☒ 40 East 80 St.	New York NY 10021	(212) 757-3000	Fax (212) 717-6239 ←
	☐ 2723 Foxcroft, #311	Little Rock AR 72207	(501) 666-4000	Fax (501) 224-4442
	☐ 27 Route 210	Stony Point NY 10980	(914) 942-1330	Fax (914) 942-1165

WWW INDOOR AIR

☐ 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #500
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 638-3100
Fax (202) 638-4222

April 20, 1996

To: Nancy Hernreich
From: Sidney Weniger

SUMMARY

Lower Merion High School ("LMHS")
(One Hundred Years)

The oldest public high school football rivalry in the United States takes place November 9, 1996 in a Philadelphia suburb. This marks the centennial game between LMHS in Montgomery County, and Radnor High School in neighboring Delaware County. (This is a rather historical occurrence, and will receive a good deal of public interest by election day.) LMHS has a tradition of academic and academic excellence, and June 1996 also hallmarks the one hundredth class of seniors to graduate.

To commemorate this historic event, the LMHS Football Boosters would be very honored to receive a letter from the President and First Lady, if possible, to the students, athletes, teachers, coaches and fans celebrating the occasion.

Recognizing the President's interest in physical fitness and the student athlete, newly included in this years program will be information from the NCAA concerning the academic requirements for college admission and recruiting regulations for the student athlete.

Additionally, LMHS is the school which Kobe Bryant helped make famous with its basketball team's perfect winning record, 32-0, and its #1 ranking in high school basketball in the country. Kobe Bryant is arguably the #1 high school basketball player in the U.S. for 1996.

They are aware of the demands on the President's time as he leads our country, but they hope that he will honor their school with a commemorative letter to mark the success of one hundred years of sportsmanship.

For general interest, also enclosed are magazine and media articles featuring Kobe Bryant, with much analysis of his pending decision as to going on to college or joining the professionals.

(Who knows? Maybe Kobe can be induced to attend U of A and play for the Razorbacks? Who can refuse a President?)

☐ **P.O. Box 99616**	**Seattle WA 98199**	**(206) 706-1893**	**Fax (206) ~~283-0248~~ 706-8398**
☒ 40 East 80 St.	New York NY 10021	(212) 757-3000	Fax (212) 717-6239
☐ 2723 Foxcroft, #311	Little Rock AR 72207	(501) 666-4000	Fax (501) 224-4442
☐ 27 Route 210	Stony Point NY 10980	(914) 942-1330	Fax (914) 942-1166

LOWER MERION HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL BOOSTERS

March 11, 1996

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

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

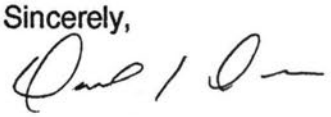
Lower Merion High School has a tradition and reputation of academic and athletic excellence, and June 1996 hallmarks the one hundredth class of seniors to graduate from this school in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In addition, the LMHS "Aces" football team will play their centennial game against Radnor High School of neighboring Delaware County on November 9, 1996. This is the oldest public high school football rivalry in the United States.

In honor of this eventful year, the LMHS Football Boosters would like to include a letter from you and Mrs. Clinton to the students, athletes, teachers, coaches, and fans in the 1996 football program celebrating these historic events. The program, available at six of our home games, not only includes information on this year's football team, cheerleaders, band, and advertisers, but also includes information on last year's graduating players, cheerleaders, and band members. New for this year will be information from various NCAA publications on the academic requirements for college admission and recruiting regulations for the student athlete.

The Boosters are parent volunteers who are proud of the support they provide to the athletes and the high school. We have supplied varsity recognition clothing (e.g., jackets) and trophies, host the annual sports banquet, and sponsor various other activities. In the past, we purchased weight training equipment for the high school, which is made available for use by all students and the community in general. The Boosters have provided this equipment at no cost to either the athlete or school.

While it may seem early to be thinking about fall sports, we have already started planning the assembly of the 1996 football program for this momentous year. We are aware of the demands on your time as you lead our country, but we are hopeful that you will honor our school with a commemorative letter to mark the success of one hundred years of sportsmanship. And of course, we would love to have you join us at any home game, and especially the LMHS-Radnor game on November 9, 1996.

Sincerely,



David C. Deer
Lower Merion High School Football Boosters
1031 Carroll Road
Wynnewood, PA 19096

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

(F) Newsweek **article on your favorite preachers.** Don Baer forwards the article listing your favorites: Rex Horn, Gardner Taylor, Bill Hybels, J. Phillip Wogman, Billy Graham, and Tony Campolo.

We also received the following items:

Note from Gov. Caston Caperton. Via Marcia Hale. Caperton invited Erskine to speak to a group of business leaders last week at the Greenbrier. "I have never heard anyone speak more effectively about the success of the Clinton Administration than Erskine. You would have been pleased and proud." Caperton also sends condolences about Secretary Brown, saying that your words were "both inspiring and comforting."

Letter from Fred Smith, FedEx CEO, on Ron Brown. Expresses his appreciation for Ron's work as Commerce Secretary: "I believe millions of Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Secretary Brown for his indefatigable and unprecedented advancement of U.S. commercial interests around the world. Not only was Secretary Brown a fine man, his performance exemplified the highest standards of public service and reflected well on your Administration. We have lost an outstanding representative of the United States of America, and he will be sorely missed."

Note on Jesse Jackson's "Illinois Freedom Ride." From a recent Daily Political Report, forwarded by Harold. Describes Jackson's voter registration tour. Last week, Jackson spoke to 12,000 union workers in Springfield, IL in one of the state capital's biggest rallies in years. "Let's combine our strengths. There will be a bigger Democratic Party. There will be a more inclusive Democratic Party."

Letter from Eleanor Josaitis of Focus: HOPE. From Sen. Carl Levin via Harold. Father Cunningham and Associate Director Josaitis thank you for your support of the Center for Advanced Technologies and for including it in the FY 97 budget request.

April 1, 1996

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

Father Cunningham and I, along with all of our Focus: HOPE colleagues, thank you for your support of the Center for Advanced Technologies.

President Clinton, we have very fond memories of your visit and we are hopeful that Senator Levin will bring you back this year to see the advances we have made. It would truly be an honor to host you again.

We remain thankful for your continuing support of the Center by including the CAT in the 1997 budget. This is a sound investment in the development of tomorrow's leaders in manufacturing.

We wish you all of God's blessing as the journey continues. All of us at Focus: HOPE and the Center for Advanced Technologies will be forever grateful for your support and leadership.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Josaitis

Eleanor M. Josaitis
Associate Director

Focus: HOPE

1355 Oakman Boulevard
Detroit, Michigan 48238
(313) 494-5500 FAX (313) 494-4340

April 23, 1996

President Clinton would like appropriate letters sent to him and his parent.

Send copy of incoming to Doug Sosnik - see if they can help in the Campaign.

Betty

4/24/96

Send to Dorskind?

Yes ✓ With copy to Sosnik & Betty

no

Robert Maurais
Industrial Techhnology Education

April 23, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

I want to take a moment to tell you a bit about those most responsible for my being here today...my parents.

Growing up in Sanford, Maine along with my three older brothers and my three younger sisters, education was a definite priority in our family. Mom was always home upon our return from school each afternoon. Dad and mom were our evening tutors in math, science, geography and spelling.

Somehow, mom and dad found a way to send all seven children to college. In the process, they sacrificed a great deal on our behalf. Although they have very little money, they have so much more...twelve beautiful grand children and the love for one another!

My mother adores you, Mr. President...I dare say that she is your biggest fan...my dad thinks that you're pretty special as well. Would you be able to write them a short note to say "Thank You" for everything that they did for my family? And possible include a picture of the first family? Their address is:

Gerard & Doris Maurais
3 Mitchell Street
Sanford, Maine 04073

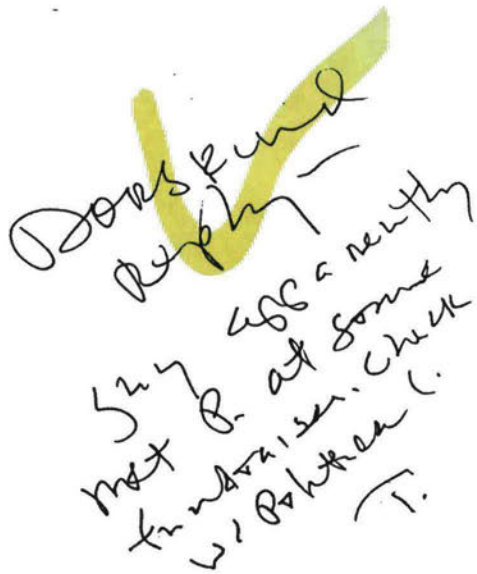
I am truly honored to visit with you today, Mr. President, and extend an invitation to you to visit the Frank H. Harrison Middle School in Yarmouth, Maine within the next four years of your Presidency!

Sincerely,

Bob Maurais

Bob Maurais

Frank H. Harrison Middle School
McCartney Street • Yarmouth, Me. 04096 • 207-846-2499


Doris Fund
Murphy
Say yes a month
Mat B. at some
fundraiser. Check
w/ Bobbie C.
T.

APR 22 AM : 49

HOWARD RUBIN

5 WINTERBOTTOM LANE
POUND RIDGE NY 10576
914-764-4931 PHONE
914-764-0536 FAX
71031.377@COMPUSERVE.COM

Date : **April 15, 1996**

For : **President Clinton**

Subject : **Additional technology issue information as a follow-up to our discussions of December 7, 1995 and March 27, 1996**

Here are the latest findings derived from my 1995 Worldwide Information Technology/Software Engineering Benchmark Project.

As we discussed back in December and again at the dinner March 27th, software engineering is a "core national competency" for the information age. My data indicates that we have many issues of national importance in this field. In addition, it looks like undergraduate Computer Science enrollments are declining... perhaps you should create a national "endangered skills" list paralleling an endangered species list.

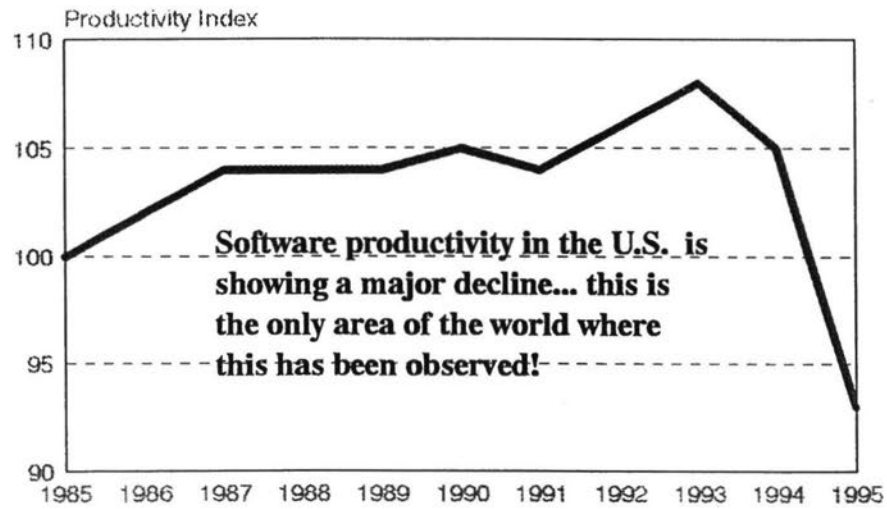
My findings are summarized below, charts are included on the pages that follow:

1. *The U.S. has the has the highest number of software engineering professionals of the countries studied.*
2. *U.S. software engineering productivity is ranked 5th of those countries studied.*
3. *The U.S. is the fifth most expensive in terms of software development cost of those countries studied.*
4. *U.S. software quality is ranked 4th of those countries studied.*
5. *U.S. "technology market basket" costs are the 6th highest.*
6. *U.S. software engineering salaries are the 3rd highest overall.*
7. *Software productivity in the U.S. is showing a major decline... this is the only area of the world where this has been observed!*
8. *Since 1985 the quality of software developed in the U.S. has increased dramatically... but is only at the point where Japan was in 1990!*

I look forward to seeing you again at the May 8th "Gala". If you or your staff have a need for more detailed information, please let me know.

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

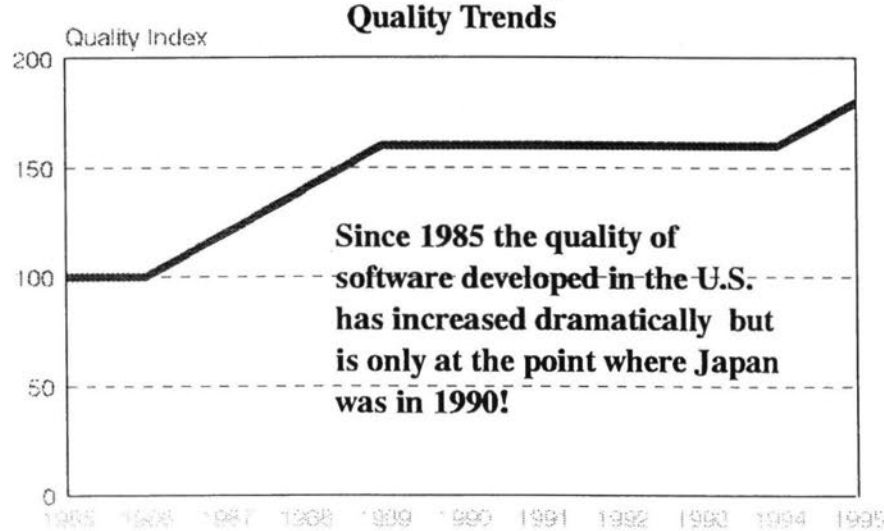
U.S. Software Development Productivity Trends



Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

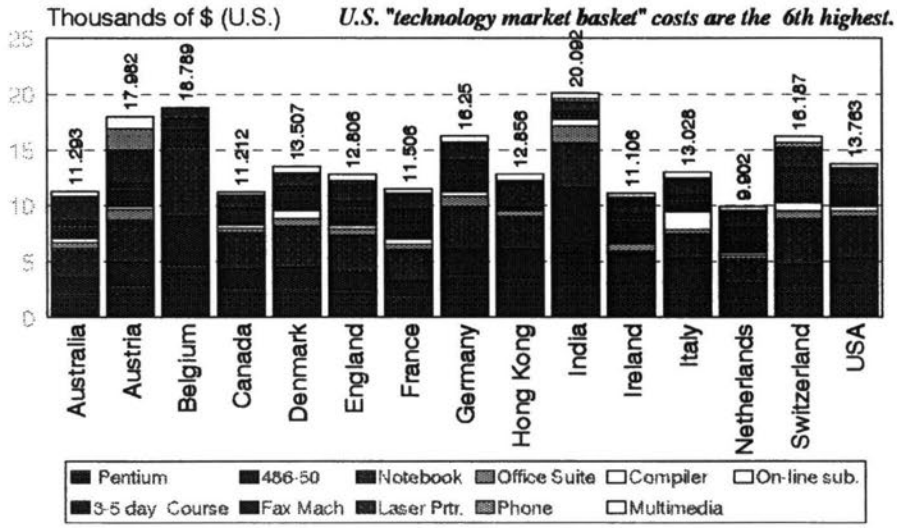
U.S. Software Development Quality Trends



Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

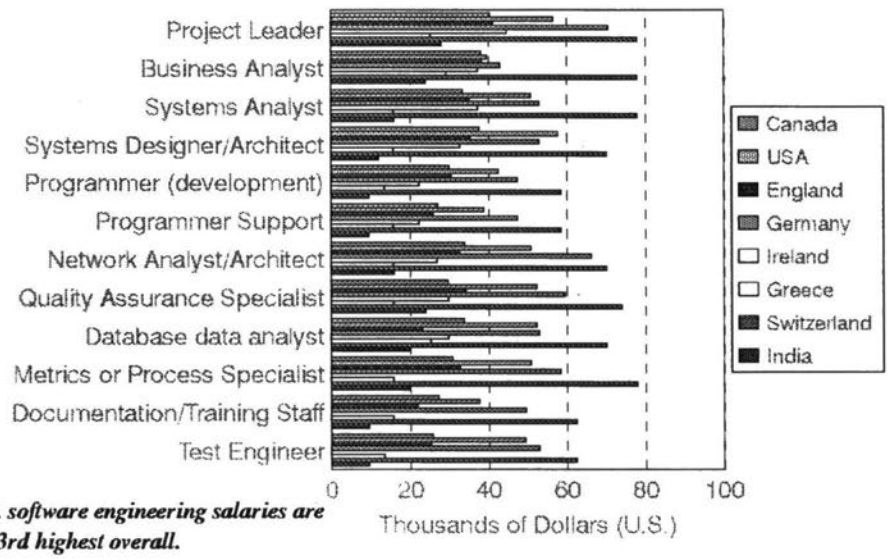
Technology Market Basket



Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

Salary Comparison

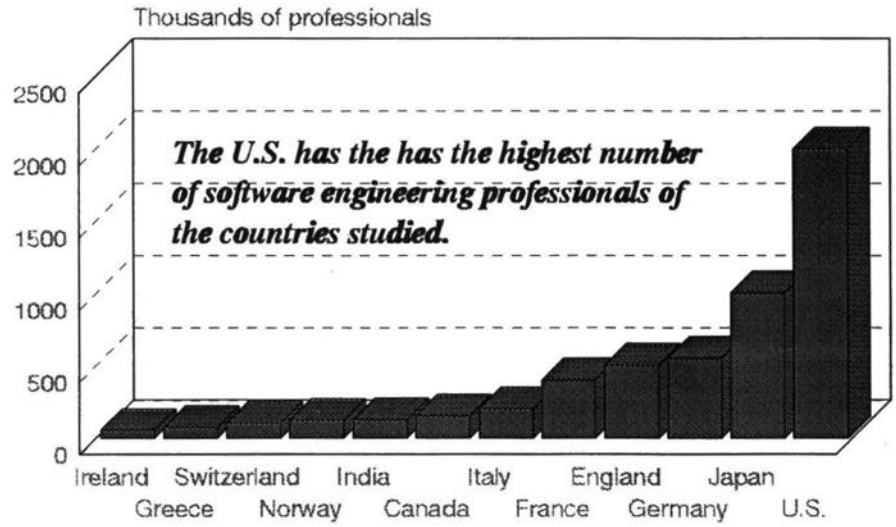


U.S. software engineering salaries are the 3rd highest overall.

Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

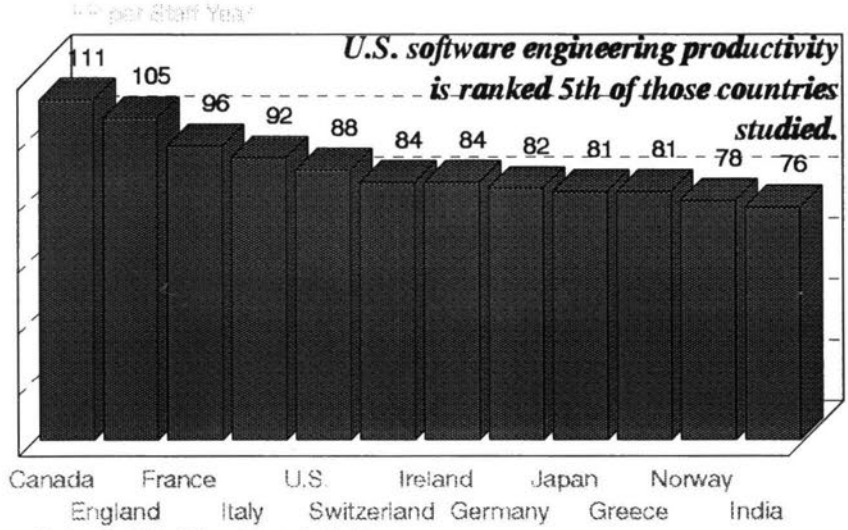
Software Professionals



Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

Software Development Productivity*

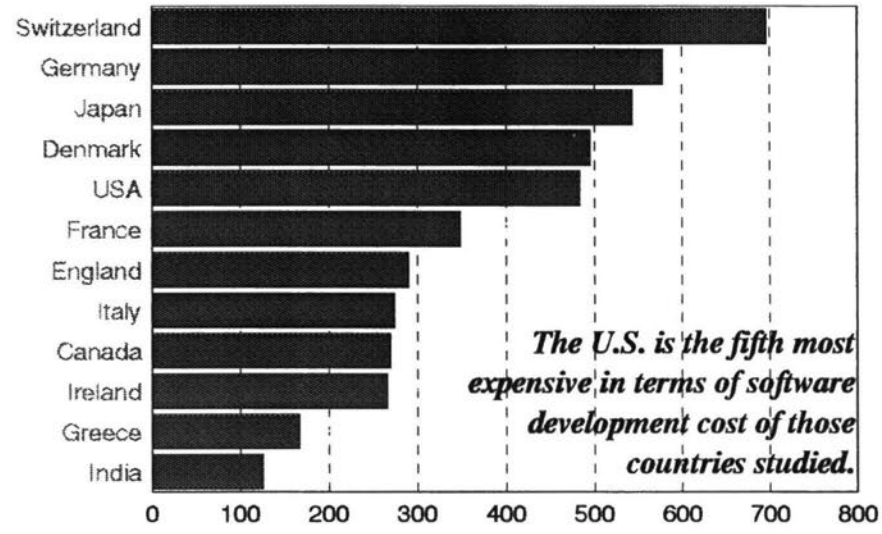


** as measured by Function Points delivered per professional per year*

Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4931 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results

Unit Cost for Software Development* (US$)

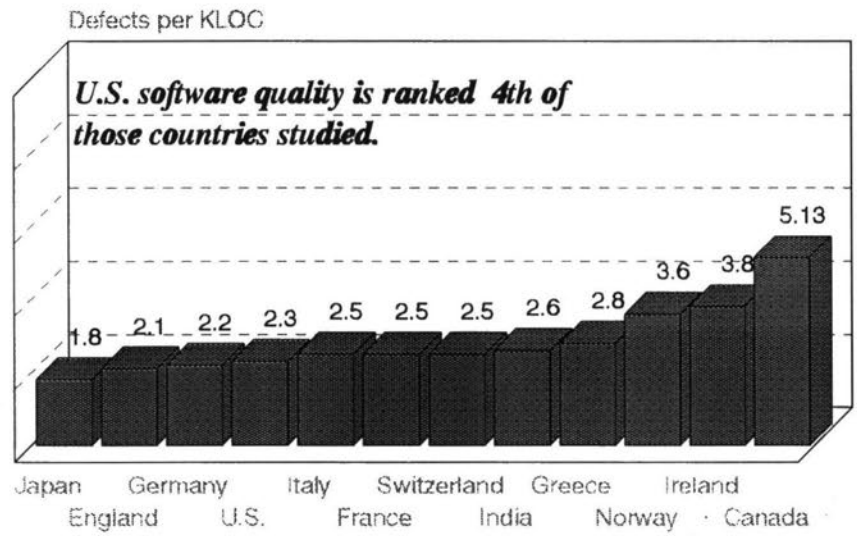


** as measured by $ per Function Point delivered*

Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4031 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

Worldwide Benchmark Project Results 1995

Software Quality*



** as measured by defects per 1,000 lines of code delivered*

Dr. Howard A. Rubin 5 Winterbottom Lane Pound Ridge NY 10576 (914) 764-4031 (914) 764-0536 fax 71031.377@compuserve.com

HOWARD RUBIN

5 WINTERBOTTOM LANE
POUND RIDGE NY 10576
914-764-4931 PHONE
914-764-0536 FAX
71031.377@COMPUSERVE.COM

Date : April 15, 1996

For : Betty Currie

Subject : Material requested by the President

Enclosed you will find additional material as a follow-up to the information the President requested from me on December 7th. This material relates to the discussion we had on March 27th.

As usual, thanks in advance for your help.

If there is a need to reach me you may do so at the numbers above or via pager at 800-SKY-PAGE Pin# 2291309.

HOWARD RUBIN

5 WINTERBOTTOM LANE
POUND RIDGE NY 10576
914-764-4931 PHONE
914-764-0536 FAX
71031.377@COMPUSERVE.COM

Date : April 19, 1996

For : Betty Currie

Subject : More information on technology issues

The issue of what will happen to the nation's computer systems in dealing with the transition to the Year 2000 has made national news.

As part of my fulfilling the President's request to keep him abreast of my perspective on key technology issues, please forward him the enclosed information.

As usual, if there is a need to reach me you may do so at the numbers above or via pager at 800-SKY-PAGE Pin# 2291309.

Thanks, as usual.

m the Desk of
WARD A. RUBIN

R. PRESIDENT

part of our informal discussion
talked about my son Josh and
college plans.

ere's an article about him and
picture of his "Humour"
hich we also discussed.

Thanks

R

Scholar of the Month

Scholars Share Common Link — Themselves

By MARTHA DePHILLIPS

There is a common link between two high-achieving high school students. Both enjoy academic excellence, both involve themselves in the school community, both are seniors at Fox Lane High School, both are residents of Pound Ridge and both students were selected by their school for The Patent Trader's "Scholars of the Month" for January.

It was too difficult a decision for Coordinator of Guidance Anthony Dovi and counselors Carolyn Wade and Gary Gilmore to choose between the two, so they asked if both students could be recognized for their accomplishments.

In spite of their similarities, Joshua Cory Rubin and Margot Gilliam are not bookends. Their interests and life experiences have taken them to other parts of the world for distinct reasons making their individuality unique.

If you were to read Joshua's academic transcript, you might ask what direction the multi-faceted individual will study when he enters one of the ivy-league schools to which he applied.

Joshua has a grade point average of 97.66. For the last two years, he was selected "Student of the Month for math, English, physical education and health in 1994 and for social studies and French in 1995.

James Gaudet, FLHS math teacher, said Joshua is the top student in his calculus class and top scorer on the Interscholastic Math League team. "Joshua is serious but with a sense of humor."

Upon learning that his student may enter the medical profession as a psychiatrist in the future, Mr. Gaudet seemed surprised and a little disappointed, especially since Joshua was unanimously nominated by FLHS science and mathematics faculty to be sole candidate for a Tandy Scholarship and recognized for "noteworthy achievements in mathematics and science" by the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center.

"I guess everybody who comes across a student like him expects him to go into their field of study," Mr. Gaudet said, adding "Joshua has both great intuition and insight. He is motivated by his own stubbornness which is a good trait in math."

How does Josh spell relief from the world of academia? He owns and trains two show horses. In the last 10 years, he has compiled 50 prizes in cross country, dressage and stadium jumping. At times he takes to the water on skis and to the mountains on bike.

This past year, Josh's pet project was raising money for the "Holocaust Essay Award" dedicated in his grandmother's name to commemorate her 75th birthday. His grandparents, Dennis and Olga Kissel were survivors of the Auschwitz camp. The contest will be judged in May by several teachers as well as his grandmother, with the winner of the contest receiving a monetary award of $1,000.

The summer of 1994 took Joshua to three small towns in Puerto Rico for three weeks. He said that while there he "helped build dams to collect rain water in a village where people live in shanties." While in Cuelebra, he assisted at a riding academy where he worked with handicapped children. Back home he tutored an elementary summer school reading program at Pound Ridge Elementary School.

Feature writing was something Josh dappled in as staff writer for the school paper "Forum" and was a contributor to the literary magazine "Fire and Ice". The business side of the 17-year-old took charge of finances with the Student Government Club as their treasurer and a member of the Class of '96 finance committee.

Margot Gilliam

Joshua Cory Rubin

In the truest sense of the expression, Margot Gilliam, a senior at Fox Lane High School, is a contemporary Renaissance woman.

Academically, she has a cumulative grade point average of 95.87, excelling in all disciplines while proving herself as an artist.

Margot's Advance Placement teacher in Studio Art, Ruddy Havill, said her artwork ranks among the best he has ever taught in 21 years. "She paints emotionally and intellectually and is always eager for more information," said Mr. Havill.

Her cultural and educational experiences contributed to her artistic perspective in both painting and photography. Currently, the honor student is creating a portfolio with a theme of hands, faces and people expressing emotions after being influenced by a 19th Century sculpturer she learned about while visiting Ecuador as an exchange student.

When completed, the portfolio will be graded for college credit. Mr. Havill said Margot's work is "way above high school work and could be exhibited in an art gallery."

Guidance Counsel Gary Gilmore said Margot is "a most unusual young lady. In her short life she has had many cultural and educational experiences which have enriched her and continue to whet her keen appetite for learning and living."

Included in a list of educational awards and honors bestowed on the senior in 1995 are the National Honor Society, Xerox Award in Humanities/ Social Sciences, Dartmouth Book Award for her contribution to school

Continued on Page B8

Scholars of the Month

Continued from Page A7

and community, International Exchange Program Outward Ambassador Award and Student of the Month in history and Spanish. From 1993 to 1995 Margot was given the Diploma de Merito en el Curso de Español Award.

Allan Hamid, a social studies teacher at FLHS, said Margot is "adaptable to all types of situations. She works hard to achieve her goals and is interested in education as opposed to grades." Mr. Hamid added that he considers Margot a role model for himself as well as the class.

Margot is president of the International Exchange Program, a peer facilitator and a Student Government Representative. She plays on the varsity cross country, basketball and soccer teams.

The cultural experiences Mr. Gilmore spoke of expanded the playing field and influenced her both academically and aesthetically. Margot said she has "done a lot of student exchange because I think it is important people understand other cultures."

The last three summers have taken her to Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela where she lived with a Latin-American families. It was easier for her than most visitors to a foreign country, having studied Spanish for five years. These experiences confirmed her decision to study international relations after high school. Future plans may include working for the government as an ambassador.

Margot extends herself to non-English speaking adults in the Mount Kisco community where she tutors at Saint Francis Catholic Church one evening a week.

What does Margot do for Margot? "Piano is my private passion. I share my art with the class and I speak Spanish to people so I can use it, but I just get pleasure out of playing piano for myself."

FAX COVER LETTER
FAX NUMBER 804-459-5415
OFFICE 804-459-5133

TO: **Betty Currie**

FAX#: **202-456-6703**

FROM: **Vicky Kadans in Beth Dozoretz' office**

DATE: **April 16, 1996**

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED (INCLUDING COVER LETTER): 2

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

This is a personal request from Beth to the President. Could you please confirm that you have received it. A hard copy will follow via Federal Express. As always, your assistance with my request is very much appreciated.

T. M. D—
Please
have letter
prepared,
T.

This is the
fax I sent
you the
hard copy!

B

April 16, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I have a personal request that is very dear to my heart. My father is being honored at Tufts School of Dental Medicine. On April 19, the Goldman Center for Endodontics will be dedicated in his honor. I am filled with pride for my father's accomplishments. He has been a Professor at Tufts Dental from 1953 to 1993 and was named a Professor Emeritus. This is the brightest moment of my father's life. His research and teaching meant everything to him.

My request is that you write a letter of congratulations to him. He shares my dedication and support to you and has the deepest admiration for all that you have accomplished. I thank you in advance for considering this request. I adore my father and I know how much this would mean to him. Should this be possible his address is:

Melvin Goldman, DDS
5677 Lakeview Mews
Boynton Beach, FL 33437

Warmest personal regards,

Beth Dozoretz

BED/vk

4/24/96 Dorskind w/additional material

John Leonard / Photography

Hotel
Conventions
Travel

Aviation
Industrial
Marine

Architectural
Construction
Interior Design

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: MN DATE: 9/14/11
2014-0774-S

April 12, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

ATT: Ms. Betty Curry
Executive Secretary to the President.
CONFIDENTIAL - EYES ONLY.

Dear Mr. President:

I sent you a copy of the AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN that was originally sent to the White House Health Care Task Force and to Hillary Rodham Clinton. 50 additional copies have been sent to senior members of Congress; the National Chamber of Commerce; Horce B. Deets, AARP; The American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; The Paralyzed Veterans of America; The Business Roundtable; The National Restaurant Association; and to Mr. Herman Cain, President of Godfather's Pizza...a 10,000 employee organization; plus the National Federation of Independent Business.

OUR CONTINUING RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS ARE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SPIRALING COSTS OF HEALTH CARE. THE AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN

P.O. BOX 4719 • FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33338 • (305) 463 1969 Private Line

addresses all of the Proposals now before the Congress, including the President's Health Security Act. It was researched and presented from the perspective of (1) A SMALL BUSINESS OWNER: (2) A FORMER PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA REPRESENTATIVE SELLING GROUP PLANS TO SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS; AND THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF AN ONGOING CANCER PATIENT.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN guarantees access to Health Care for all Americans WITHOUT EMPLOYER MANDATES, WITHOUT RAISING TAXES, AND WITHOUT REGIONAL OR STATE ALLIANCES that mandate a bare bones Standard Benefits Policy with HIGH DEDUCTIBLES and HIGH COPAYMENTS at rates higher than are presently charged existing policies that presently cover 85% of the Workforce.

The AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN eliminates PRE EXISTING CONDITIONS, HIGH DEDUCTIBLES AND COPAYMENTS in all HEALTH CARE PLANS, AND FURTHER MANDATES THAT DOLLAR AMOUNT BENEFITS REPLACE PERCENTAGE OF BENEFITS IN ALL HEALTH CARE POLICIES. The Small Business Owner and the Major Employer need to know all of the specifications of competing Insurance Policies, as this will assuredly lower the cost of Health Care through competition.

The AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN provides for a two-tier Medicaid System that gives complete benefits to the indigent; and a MedAccess Program for those earning less than $15,000 to pay

$50 per month for a single person, and 100 Dollars per month for a family plan. Both Medicaid Programs would receive complete Health Care from State, County, and City Clinics 24 hours per day; thereby relieving overcrowded Hospital Emergency Rooms and provide preventive Health Care. All Medicaid Identification Cards would have portability, and be recognized in all States similar to unemployment compensation.

The AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN provides that Medicare and Social Security be merged into a SINGLE PAYER SYSTEM, and this will save over $ 250,000,000; as the present eight 3rd Party Payers take an irresponsible attitude that results in Fraud, Waste, and Abuse, BECAUSE THE MONEY THEY ARE SPENDING IS TAXPAYER DOLLARS. They also take a hefty 28% administrative fee for their services.

We further find that the Insurance Companies and Health Maintenance Organizations selling Medicare Policies to Seniors receive up to $8000 per year per enrollee, and that recent statistics indicate that Medicare only paid out $ 1900 per Medicare Patient. I would certainly like to have 300% profit on every customer in my business.

It also costs the Social Security System an additional $ 200,000,000 per year just to enforce the EARNINGS LIMITATION RULE. Medicare does not pay for Drugs, and millions of Seniors have Cancer, Alzheimers, and other incurable diseases.

The Government would also receive an additional $150,000,000 in Income Tax Revenue just by eliminating this rule.

The Federal Government operates the largest Health Care System run by the Veteran's Administration taking care of 2.6 Million Veterans that were disabled in Military Service. These Veterans are given highly specialized treatment that would be impossible to duplicate in the private sector.

1. We know that the Insurance Companies and the Health Maintenance Organizations now have a second agenda by mandating that the Congress close down all Veterans Hospitals and Clinics, or at least have them regulated in Regional or State Alliance in the private sector, which would be the eventual shut down of all Veterans Hospitals and Clinics.
2. We have just recently learned about the thousands of Military Service Personnel being given Medical Discharges for service connected illness or injuries. They are actually being "Dumped" from the medical treatment of the military services on to the Veterans Administration for a continuation of Medical Treatment for these illnesses or injuries.
3. We know about the 60,000 Gulf War Veterans who returned

from the Gulf War, and about 6000 Veterans and their families have been affected by some type of Germ Warfare in the Gulf War. President Clinton has convened a special commission to investigate this matter, and their first report indicated that the military personnel did encounter some type of infection that was passed on to their families. The Department of Defense in Congressional Hearings denied this possibility without even investigating many possibilities of this infection. Again the Department of Defense did not want to pay for the treatment of this infection, as many Reserve Units were deactivated.

4. This is another example of the "dumping" of Veterans on to the VA Medical Facilities, and many hundreds of these Veterans and their families would not be classified as having received these injuries/illnesses while in Service.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN supports the excellent Proposals by the AMERICAN LEGION, THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, AND THE PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA to presently care for the Veterans injured in Service; and to restrain the Congress in making deep cuts in the Veterans appropriations.

5. THE AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN extends these Programs with a SECURITY PLUS PROGRAM of COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE,

INCOME PROTECTION, AND LIFE INSURANCE on a self financing voluntary program with reasonable monthly Premiums that are actuarily sound, which also includes family benefits.

We know that VA Hospitals and Clinics operate much like Military Hospitals, and are 50% less costly to operate compared to their associated teaching hospitals at Universities across the Country. The Congress under Law is obligated to fund the present caseload of 2.6 Million Veterans who have service connected disabilities. During the past 12 years the Veteran's Administration was ordered to work within the OMB's Guidelines that resulted in closed beds, wards, and antiquated Medical Diagnostic Equipment. This year the Congress must spend additional funds to update these Hospitals and Clinics to American Hospital Standards.

A. The Veteran's Health Plan as outlined in the AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN with the SECURITY PLUS PROGRAM can be extended to Military Reservists, the National Guard, Military Retirees including their families, and ROTC Students in Colleges and Universities across the Country...We are talking about 89 Million Americans under a voluntary comprehensive Insurance Program.

B. We find that the Veterans Hospitals were responsible for the training of the top Physicians in the Country, and they gained this expertise in a wide variety of disciplines and Medical Achievements; and in particular to Spinal Cord Injury and rehabilation.

Americans want the freedom to choose their own Doctors, their own Clinics and Hospitals, and their own Insurance Plans that meet their own needs. REAL CHOICE EMERGES FROM COMPETITION - competition among Insurance Companies, Hospitals, Doctors, and Americans want better delivery of "Higher Costs" and lower "Managed Care" benefits; as 85% of the people are already covered by Health Insurance through the workplace, individual coverage, or Government Plans.

CONSUMER SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO A FEW GOVERNMENT ANOINTED INSURANCE OPTIONS. Some reform proposals proposals would force everyone to basic or coverage through Government controlled monopolistic purchasing pools. This would wipe out the vast majority of pre existing private health insurance plans, and eliminate the consumer services provided by well trained and knowledgeable Insurance Professionals, who present a complete plan of family protection with Life Insurance, Income Protection and complete

Health Care. These Professionals who own their own Agencies also provide expertise in Commercial and Business Insurance Protection, and they know the business owner's needs.

Sincerely,

John Q. Leonard

John Q. Leonard
President(Retired)

JQL:ab

A D D E N U M

Dear Mr. President:

Your introduction of the Retirement Savings Security Act is outstanding, and will put you way ahead in the November Election; as we are still counting Votes. I have been constantly recommending to you to add the VETERAN'S HEALTH CARE PROGRAM that will provide Health Care for all Veterans and their Families ... a total of 89 Million Americans that is self financing.

We know that the Republicans in the Congress will provide resistance to the passing of the Retirement Savings Security Act, as they do not intend to give you the benefit of passing ANY GOOD LEGISLATION from now on to Election Day. I have distributed many copies of the AMERICAN HEALTH PLAN that contains the Veterans Health Plan to all Republicans, and they are partially ignoring this Plan because of the influence of HMOs and Insurance Companies.

A D D E N U M

I have received hundreds of letters from Members of Congress, but very few were enthusistic about the Veterans Health Care Plan; and some intimitated that the Veterans Programs be turned over to private enterprise. This came from those 73 new republicans, who we will permit to retire in January 1997.

I don't believe that the Kennedy=Kassebaum bill goes far enough to provide Healthcare to all Americans. It has been held up in the Senate by those who were influenced by the HMOs and Insurance Companies. They dare not oppose an outstanding Veterans H ealth Care Plan, because all Veterans are ready to vote for the President who will support their views and needs.

All of us have grieved over the loss of Secretary Ron Brown, but yourappointment of Mickey Cantor and Frank Raines to fill the positions now left vacant is outstanding.

Sincerely,

John Q. Leonard
President(retired)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The President thinks it would be a good idea to invite spouses next year —

Bill,
Next year invite the spouse to the ceremonies for teacher of the year. It would mean so much.
Jerry

Was at WB event? 4/24/96

Todd —
Send to ~~Donna Dexter~~ Alexis Herman
Yes ✓
No ~~✗~~

Also Scheduling? + Cabinet
C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

cc: w/incoming
Don Baer
Doug Sosnick
Anna
Laura –
He's got a grant

April 22, 1996

Dennis J. Garrett
QualitiCare Logistics, Inc.
1821 Portal Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21224

Dear Dennis:

Thanks for your letter of April 11 and for your advice about publicizing our job creation efforts. Highlighting local success stories is a fine idea, and I've shared it with my communications team.

It was good to visit with you and Caprece earlier this month, and I hope you'll continue to pass along your ideas.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

QC Logistics

Trustee
cc Doug's

April 11, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

My wife, Caprece, and I really enjoyed talking with you at the Mayor's reception held in your honor at his home last evening. I also enjoyed having had the opportunity to talk with you again during the reception held by Michael Bronfein at Caves Valley Country Club. As I said during our conversation at Caves Valley, I believe it is very important for your administration to discuss, in a personalized way, its successful job creation efforts, to counter the constant job layoffs headlines created by many major corporations. One way of doing this is to emphasize the number of jobs created by specific companies in specific locales. This would allow individual citizens to relate to the positive job information in their own communities.

Of course, having become a DNC Trustee, I am excited about continuing to support the DNC and your reelection efforts.

Sincerely,

Dennis J. Garrett

Dennis J. Garrett
President

DJG/tw

QualitiCare Logistics, Inc.
1821 Portal Street
Baltimore, MD 21224

410-633-0002
Fax 410-633-1762

Cc
C. Huber
HRC
NH

Chris Nunn
Was shown the
Faxes and
Betsey to
speed
up

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1996

Creekmore Fath
1800 Vance Circle
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Creek:

Happy 80th Birthday! Hillary and I send our very best wishes for a wonderful day and for much happiness and good health in the coming year.

We hope to visit with you someday soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Thanks for being a good friend to us and to progressives over all these years

spoke to carmen - I will do - carmen had it slated for form b-day gifts.

THE WEXLER GROUP

1317 F Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-638-2121
202-638-7045 Telecopy

Betsey Wright

April 8, 1996

TO: Carmen Fowler

FROM: Betsey Wright BW

RE: Request for a birthday letter

On May 1, Creekmore Fath of Austin, Texas, will turn 80. I do hope that you can get a letter from the Prez to him. Creek, as the Prez would call him, is such a deep Democrat, having worked in the Roosevelt Administration and having managed Truman's campaign in Texas, not to mention all the Texas politicians he has been very important to.

As a matter of fact, Creek has not been to the White House since the Roosevelt days, and I am going to copy this to Nancy Hernreich, hoping that even a casual invitation can be offered. Mrs. Roosevelt used to walk up 16th Street to Creek's apartment for tea, and often had him to the White House for discussions. He was particularly close to her. Creek's wife is Adele, and she is not in good health. Creek, on the other hand, is younger than I physically.

Creekmore Fath
1800 Vance Circle
Austin, TX 78701

cc: Nancy Hernreich

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

April 22, 1996

96 APR 22 P8:56

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

CC: LEON PANETTA

RE: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

FY 1996 BUDGET NEGOTIATIONS

Last week the Vice President reaffirmed your opposition to the Republican's anti-environmental riders in the FY 1996 Omnibus Appropriations bill at a press conference. with Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD) and Congressman Richard Gephardt (D-MO) at the event.

Republicans have expressed a willingness to increase the EPA budget beyond the $727 million that the Senate already added back. (The Administration originally requested an addback of $966 million). However, they have shown little inclination to remove the riders. As a result, pressure is building to split-off the Interior Appropriations part of the bill (which contains most of the troublesome riders except for the EPA wetlands rider) and to agree to sign the rest of the bill into law.

LETTER TO GOP LEADERSHIP

Forty-one Senate Democrats sent a letter dated April 18, 1996 to Senator Robert Dole (R-KS) and Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) stating they will oppose any legislation that rolls back existing environmental and health and safety protections. I have attached the letter for your review.

ANS EXPORTS

Under legislation you signed last November, the NEC and CEQ have led a final interagency review of environment, energy and economic effects of the proposed exports of Alaskan North Slope (ANS) crude oil. This report will be submitted to you this week in time to meet the April 28th statutory deadline and will address what conditions should be attached to the proposed exports. Among the issues that will be addressed in the report is protection for Alaskan waters and the Aleutian Islands. In addition, the report addresses the concerns raised the State of Washington and Senator Patty Murray's (D-WA) view that current tanker escort and emergency response regulations should be expanded to provide broader coverage of Seattle-area waters.

Recycled Paper

U.S. - CANADA SALMON TALKS

The government of British Columbia (BC), in tandem with the province's commercial and sport fishing interests, is mounting a very intense campaign to force the Canadian federal government into direct conflict with the U.S. over the stalled west coast salmon talks.

BC Premier Glen Clark held a press conference Friday at which he released a letter to the Prime Minister demanding that the federal government to cancel a bilateral agreement allowing U.S. nuclear submarines to use a testing range at Nanoose Bay on BC's Inside Passage, increase entry requirements for all U.S. fishing boats by imposing entry fees or conducting boardings and strict safety and customs inspections, and require binding arbitration of the salmon allocation dispute.

Throughout the week, fishery industry leaders in BC staged rallies and press events to disparage the Canadian federal government's efforts to restrict U.S. (mainly Alaskan) catch of Canadian salmon.

Clearly, the pressure is on Ottawa to do something substantial to show resolve. The U.S. negotiators have been so far unable to resolve internal disagreements between the Oregon and Washington delegations and the Alaskans. Alaska is holding out for significantly higher catches (and interceptions of Canadian fish) than is desired by the U.S. south or the Canadians.

WILDLIFE REFUGE LEGISLATION

Congressman Don Young (R-AK) intends to bring his wildlife refuge legislation to the floor this week. The bill is being supported by the NRA, some hunting and gun owner organizations, and Congressman John Dingell (D-MI). The bill has no support from the mainstream conservation community or the environmental groups.

CEQ is working with Legislative Affairs, Department of the Interior and stakeholder groups to tailor a floor strategy that will minimize and undermine any allegations that the Administration is "anti-hunting" while not ceding any ground that would outrage the environmental community. The Executive Order you signed earlier this year on wildlife refuge management is serving as the rallying point for opponents of the Young bill.

Recycled Paper

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

APRIL 19, 1996 96 APR 22 P6:15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA

CC: HAROLD ICKES
EVELYN LIEBERMAN
ALEXIS HERMAN
DON BAER
MELANNE VERVEER

FROM: BETSY MYERS BM

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF CONTINUING FOLLOW UP ON H.R. 1833 WITH WOMEN'S COMMUNITY

The response that my office has received from the women's community to your veto of H.R.1833 is the most enthusiastic and supportive reaction I have seen since the Women's Office opened last June. Your meeting with the patients has galvanized and energized women all over the country. Most importantly the support for your position has come not just from the pro-choice community but from the greater women's community. The following summarizes amplification and outreach on this issue to the women's community as of this date as well as setting forth the women's office's proposed strategy going forward.

Attached to this memo is an Exhibit book as well as an Annex. The Exhibit book contains the following:

- o Exhibit #1: An index of the most significant letters and statements of support.
- o Exhibit #2: Copies of the letters from the Religious Coalition for Reprodictive Choice and Catholics for a Free Choice.
- o Exhibit #3: Catholics for a Free Choice Polling Data.
- o Exhibit #4: *Los angeles Times* opposition piece together with drafts of submitted responses.
- o Exhibit #5: Selected positive editorials and columns
- o Exhibit #6: Selected op-eds drafted by patients and/or groups, submitted and under consideration by various major publications.
- o Exhibit #7: Selected statements by Maryland physicians on state legislation identical to H.R.1833.

Also attached to this memo is an Annex. The Annex contains the following:

- o Tab #1: An index together with copies of the letters/statements of support.
- o Tab #2: Beldon & Russonello focus group findings on progressive activist Catholics prepared for Catholics for a Free Choice.

SUPPORT FROM AND OUTREACH TO WOMEN'S GROUPS

We reached out directly, via phone, mail or fax to over 300 women's groups, including the "Core Group" of the Choice Coalition and the Council of Presidents, as well as several women's health organizations. In addition, we blast-faxed to over 2,000 women leaders. We distributed, as appropriate, the veto message, the veto remarks, and the *New York Times* editorial dated April 11, 1996. We asked these groups (and they were quite receptive)upon receipt of our information, to amplify the veto to their members, affiliates, coalition partners and/or patients.

Attached as Exhibit #1 is a list of the support letters and statements that we have received to date. The index reflects, where appropriate, additional amplification efforts by these groups. The most significant amplification is as follows:

- o The American Association of University Women (AAUW), which in addition to getting the word out through its newsletter and regular alerts to it 150,000 members, also included commendation for your veto in its monthly fact sheet that is sent to 10,000 women who have each pledged to distribute it to five additional women. In addition this fact sheet is taken out into the communities and posted and/or distributed in laundry mats, grocery stores, law firms, cafeterias, community centers, day care centers, and other places where women congregate. The fact sheet is also on the Internet and Women's Wire (which gets 150,000 hits per month).

- o The National Organization for Women (NOW), which in addition to getting the word out through its local affiliates to its 270,0000 members, featured Claudia Ades one of the patient/spokeswomen who met with you at the veto signing as a key note speaker at its National Rally Against the Right in San Francisco on April 15, 1996. Over 5,000 women attended.

- o The American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) distributed a press release to 70 major news organizations and distributed a targeted and detailed alert to key membership in order to best reach its 13,000 women medical students and physicians.

- National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) distributed a press release to over 200 outlets and to its 36 affiliates. They estimate that the information they distributed to their affiliates will additionaly reach, through the affiliates' sprint fax networks, web-sites and coalition group tens of thousands. They distributed sample letters to the editor and talking points specifically praising President Clinton for standing up for families.

- Voters for Choice is preparing a direct mail piece which will tell certain of the patient/spokeswomen's stories and underscore the importance of returning a strong pro-choice president to the White House. This will be sent to 30,000 supporters and distributed at their spring and summer concerts to approximately 10,000 people. This message will also be relayed in their voter identification and GOTV targeting a minimum of 200,000 republican and democratic pro-choice women.

- The National Abortion Federation (NAF) estimates that the supportive information it distributed through its membership alerts, press releases and informational packets to its institutional and individual members reached approximately 10,000 people.

- The Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice alerted its 38 national religious organizational affiliates with information packets, talking points and sample op-eds. These affiliates then alerted their affiliates (*i.e.*, the Kentucky Coalition For Reproductive Choice which alerted its 20 faith-based organizations).

The letters from these groups uniformly applaud your veto, speak of your courage, compassion and principled decision. These letters are far too voluminous for me to attach as an exhibit, instead they are provided in the companion annex to this memo as TAB #1.

I have attached as Exhibit #2 the letters from Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice and Catholics for a Free Choice. These letters illustrate that there is in fact significant support among women in the religious community for your position. (Also see polling data on Catholics and Abortion compiled by Catholics for a Free Choice attached as Exhibit #3).

- On behalf of the Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice, Ann Thompson Cook wrote "... Religious people oppose bans on late-term abortions because such bans interfere in women's freedom to make morally and ethically responsible decisions."

- The letter from Catholics for a Free Choice indicates that the entire Catholic constituency is not opposed to legal access to the intact D&E procedure. Their letter states that the "...in vetoing this bill on legal grounds, while continuing to express your view that abortion should be safe, legal and rare you are providing great moral leadership... consistent with that of the majority of United States Catholics." (See Tab #2 of the companion annex to this memo for focus group findings from progressive activist Catholics separated by gender prepared by Beldon & Russonello for Catholics for a Free Choice pursuant to their effort to mobilize progressive Catholics against the Christian Right). Frances Kissling, President of Catholics for a Free Choice, in a recent meeting at my office, cautioned me to remember that there are many who feel that the leadership of the Catholic Church does not reflect the views of most Catholic women on reproductive rights.

RESPONSE TO *LOS ANGELES TIMES*:

In response to your note with the *Los Angeles Times* clipping dated April 12, 1996, I have worked with our constituents to respond via op-eds and letters to the editor.

Responses were submitted by The Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, Catholics for a Free Choice, The Religious Coalition For Reproductive Choice, Vicki Saporta and Mary Dorothy-Line. I have attached together with the original clipping as Exhibit #4 a draft of Ms.and Ms.Saporta's response pieces. Ms. Line is one of the practicing catholic patient/spokeswomen with whom you met at the veto and Vicki Saporta is the Executive Director of The National Abortion Federation.

MEDIA SUPPORT ON H.R. 1833:

One or more of the patients who appeared at the veto ceremony on April 10th have been quoted, interviewed or featured in the following media:

Television

- CNN & Company (Mary-Dorothy Line and Vicki Saporta)
- Good Morning America (Coreen Costello)
- The "Today" Show (Claudia Ades)
- News Talk Television (Mary-Dorothy Line)
- CNN's "Headline News" featured several different patients as their news package changed throughout the evening. Included were Vikki Stella, Claudia Ades and Coreen Costello.
- CNN's online news service featured an in-depth story on the veto, with pictures and quotes from Claudia Ades, Mary-Dorothy Line, and Vikki Stella.

Radio
- Los Angeles, CA-KABC-FM The "Michael Jackson Show" (Vikki Stella; this program is nationally syndicated and simulcast on C-Span)
- Mobile, Alabama-WNTM-AM (Claudia Ades)
- Chicago, Il- WJJD-AM (Vikki Stella)

Newspaper
Arizona Republic (Tammy Watts)
Baltimore Sun (Vikki Stella)
Chicago Tribune (Vikki Stella)
Fort Worth Star-Telegram (Vikki Stella)
Houston Chronicle (Vikki Stella)
Los Angeles Times (Vikki stella, Vicki Saporta)
Miami Herald (Coreen Costello, Vikki Stella, Tammy Watts)
Minneapolis Star-Tribune (Vikki Stella)
Naperville Sun (Vikki Stella)
New York Times (Claudia Ades)
Philadelphia Inquirer (Viki Wilson)
San Francisco Chronicle (Coreen Costello, Vikki Stella)
USA Today (Coreen Costello, Vikki Stella, Tammy Watts)
Washington Post (Vikki Stella)
Washington Times (Mary-Dorothy Line)

Other Key Newspaper Coverage:

Many editorials and columns have been written depicting the veto as a courageous act based on principle. (See Exhibit #5 attached). A sampling:

From the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* (April 14, 1996):
"In a politically courageous gesture, President Bill Clinton vetoed a bill to outlaw what has been misleadingly called partial birth abortion."

From the *Charleston Gazette* (April 15, 1996):
"It would have been easy for President Clinton to play for popularity and avoid this bill."

From the *New York Times* (April 11, 1996):
"At a time when anti-abortion forces are successfully pushing new and restrictive laws in the state legislatures, the President has taken a principled stand."

Cathy Young with the *Detroit News* (April 16, 1996):
"But as best as I can tell from the contradictory information, D&X abortions often is the safest way to end a pregnancy when the fetus has severe abnormalities or when the women's physical health is in danger."

Media Projects Presently in Development

- o *Los Angeles Times* (feature article on Claudia Ades, Coreen Costello, Mary-Dorothy Line).
- o "60 Minutes" (feature story on Tammy Watts and Viki Wilson).
- o *Ms. Magazine* (feature piece on Claudia Ades).
- o Op-Eds submitted, but not yet run, by patients and/or NAF, Catholics For a Free Choice,and the Center For Reproductive Policy to the *New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chicago Tribune, USA Today*,and the *Wall Street Journal* (See Exhibit #6 attached).
- o **Response to Mary McGrory piece** in *Washington Post:* Mary-Dorothy Line has called McGrory directly and we understand that they had a very positive conversation and that Ms.McGrory plans to write a follow-up piece tentatively scheduled to run the weekend of April 20th or the week of April 22nd. In addition NARAL has submitted a response piece as well

ADDITIONAL OUTREACH PLANNED:

With the upcoming override vote, we will be conducting additional media outreach and will include women who participated in the event. We plan to mobilize the women's religious community, including the Catholic Women for Choice. My office will be hosting a lunch and a briefing for these constituents in late May. I also plan to amplify statements from the Maryland physicians opposed on medical grounds to state legislation that is identical to H.R. 1833. (see Exhibit #7 for copies of these statements).

If Clinton/Gore Re-Elect women's constituent outreach groups are formed (e.g.,Women Catholics for Clinton/Gore, women lawyers for..., women doctors for..., religious women for...,) they will be useful and interested in receiving information on your leadership on this issue.

WOMEN POLITICAL APPOINTEES:

Information on the veto is being distributed to all 2,000+ women political appointees. A core group of 100 senior women appointees plan to amplify your leadership through press interviews, speeches and in mailings/outreach to their own agency's constituencies. Women appointees are proud to be part of your pro-women leadership.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/29/96

HIV positive mothers to 8.5% in a N. Carolina study. ***Current discussions*** -- Administration has not taken a position on Coburn-Waxman, instead emphasizing importance of voluntary prenatal testing. Final bill may well contain a version of the amendment. AIDS groups would probably be divided over whether Ryan White should be vetoed if it comes with a mandatory testing amendment.

cc: Summers

(E) **Larry Summers response to Taggart Murphy's NYT op-ed on dollar.** Murphy argued that by seeking stable dollar, we have sacrificed American jobs; and claims Japanese investors have determined outcome of recent U.S. elections. Summers disagrees: ***1)*** a weak dollar would be *contractionary* since initial boost in exports would be offset by rise in inflation, reducing consumer purchasing power and increasing interest rates; ***2)**** competitive position of U.S. economy is strong. Trade weighted dollar adjusted for inflation, is still 6.4% below January 1993, U.S. labor costs are less than 2/3 those in Germany and Japan, and U.S. trade deficit is expected to fall significantly in 1996 and 1997, going below $100 billion by 2000; ***3)*** influence of Japanese investors is exaggerated. Private and government investors combined hold only 5% ($250 billion) of U.S. government securities. Murphy's claim that Japanese support for or flight from dollar influenced 1988 and 1992 elections is inaccurate; and ***4)*** exchange rate depreciation is bad trade policy. There is no leverage in a policy that causes damage to one's own economy, and pushing the Japanese economy into recession would have hurt demand for U.S. exports.

(F) **Tyson response on relationship between aggregate profits and wages.** First, compensation -- wages plus fringe benefits -- has remained a fairly constant share (82-87%) of corporate (nonfinancial) sector income over past 20 years. Corporate profits have grown since 1990 from 8-9% of total income to 13% -- largely on account of reduced interest payments and reduced reliance on debt. Second, during economic expansions, compensation share of income actually drops. Reason is that employers "hoard" labor during downturns, so that when the upturn comes, the compensation doesn't increase as fast as overall economic activity, and thus compensation's share of total income goes down. If current expansion is true to form, compensation share should creep up as the expansion lengthens. Finally, over past three decades, fringe benefits have become a larger share of total compensation. Thus, wages have stagnated though total compensation has increased in line with productivity gains. Any future decline in growth of fringe benefits should translate into increased wages.

(G) **Higgins memo on GSA role in aftermath of OKC.** Examples of GSA's response: within 48 hours after the explosion, GSA had the 16 displaced agencies set up in temporary space with desks, phones, desk supply kits and computers; the Post Office/Courthouse and Federal Courthouse buildings, both damaged in the blast, were operational within five days; GSA established two telecommuting centers in the OKC suburbs to provide space for employees reluctant to return to their offices (one remains open); Roger Johnson went to OKC the Saturday after the bombing and did everything from answering phones to consoling families of GSA employees killed (GSA lost two employees); he returned roughly every six weeks until he resigned.

I called + thanked Roger upon his return to OKC

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

rec'd 3:27 p 4.12.96

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Robert E. Rubin

FROM: Lawrence Summers

SUBJECT: Taggart Murphy's New York Times Oped: The Dollar and the U.S. Economy

Taggart Murphy argues in his March 13, 1996 Oped in the New York Times that by seeking a stable dollar this Administration has sacrificed American jobs and let the pressure off the Japanese to open their markets. In a confused and inaccurate reading of recent financial history, he argues that Japanese investors determine the outcome of U.S. elections by the shifts in their willingness to invest in U.S. government securities and the associated effects on U.S. interest rates.

Here are several points in response:

A weak dollar would hurt the American economy

- With the economy at or near capacity, a decline in the dollar would probably be contractionary. The initial boost to exports would be offset by an increase in inflation, which would reduce the purchasing power of consumers, and by an increase in interest rates, which would cut off investment.

  - A rising dollar, in contrast, raises the purchasing power of American workers. A 10 percent appreciation of the dollar lowers the CPI by an estimated 0.4 percent after one year, adding roughly $25 billion to consumer purchasing power annually.

- Americans with floating rate mortgages, those waiting to buy a home or a car, those with fixed incomes tied to interest rates, those forced to finance some expenditures with credit cards are all hurt by higher interest rates and all benefit from lower interest rates.

  - The U.S. 10-year bond yield fell 95 basis points during the dollar's recovery last year between May and October. It is still 77 basis points below the level it was at the dollar's low point in 1995.

The competitive position of the United States economy is very strong

- The trade weighted dollar, adjusted for inflation, is still 6.4 percent below where it was when you came into office in January 1993 and 2.1 percent below the average of the past five years.

- U.S. labor costs (per unit of output) are less than 2/3 those in Germany and Japan.

- Even with the dollar's recent recovery, the U.S. current account deficit is expected by private economists to fall significantly in 1996 and 1997 and to continue falling to below $100 billion by the year 2000.

The influence of Japanese investors is oftern exaggerated

- Japanese private investors and the Japanese government combined now hold approximately $250 billion in U.S. government securities, but this is only 5 percent of the outstanding stock of such securities.

- Murphy's claim that recent U.S. elections were greatly influenced by the behavior of Japanese investors is not supported by the facts.

    - In 1988, when Murphy claims the Japanese government actively supported the dollar as an aide to the Republicans, there was little or no official Japanese intervention in support of the dollar. And, in 1992, when Murphy claims Japanese investors fled the dollar, pushing up U.S. interest rates, and helping to defeat Bush, Japanese investors actually purchased $14 billion in U.S. government securities.

Exchange rate depreciation is bad trade policy

- Murphy is caught up in this popular view that you can devalue your currency, gain competitiveness permanently, and force concessions on your trading partners all at once.

    - However, there is no leverage in a policy that causes damage to one's own economy. And pushing the Japanese economy into recession and possible financial crisis would have hurt demand for U.S. exports in our third largest market and would have undermined the prospects for more deregulation and trade liberalization.

CC: Kanter, Tyson, Tarullo

Japan Votes for Clinton

By R. Taggart Murphy

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

When forecasting the Presidential election, the punditocracy endlessly debates Bob Dole's electability, the Buchanan insurrection and Bill Clinton's resurrection from political death. But the commentators have ignored an enormously important factor: Japan.

The last three Presidential races were greatly influenced by events there, and this year will be no different. Washington and Tokyo have agreed on steps that could help protect President Clinton from the greatest threats to his re-election: soaring interest rates and market instability.

Government leaders on both sides may win, but American workers are likely to continue to get the short end of the stick.

R. Taggart Murphy, a former investment banker who has lived in Japan for 15 yedrs, is the author of "The Weight of the Yen."

Of course, Japan has no votes in the Electoral College. But in the early 1980's, its willingness to buy tens of billions of dollars of Treasury securities let Ronald Reagan cut taxes and run up the largest-ever peacetime deficit. Deficits stimulate the economy — at least until the bills start coming due — and Mr. Reagan's 1984 re-election campaign labeled the resultant economic euphoria "Morning in America."

Likewise, in 1988 Japan's Ministry of Finance so zealously browbeat the country's financial institutions to support the dollar and the American bond market that some financial analysts jokingly suggested that it should register as a Republican political action committee.

To be sure, the ministry had motives beyond influencing the American election — Japan's economy would be crippled if a dollar crisis upsets the world financial system. But the Japanese felt that Michael Dukakis was more inclined toward protectionism than George Bush, which no doubt gave the Ministry of Finance powerful additional reasons to act.

On the surface, Japanese support for President Clinton may seem improbable. Mr. Clinton is more widely disliked in Japan than any President since Harry Truman. Although his trade initiatives have accomplished little and he long ago abandoned his campaign pledge to halve the trade deficit, his speak-loudly-and-carry-a-small-stick approach has led the Japanese public to consider him a Japan-basher.

Privately, high-ranking Japanese officials say they would love nothing more than to see the White House back in the hands of a predictable, George Bush-type Republican. But it is the Ministry of Finance, not popular views, that has the greatest control over Japan's markets. Indeed, the ministry's temporary loss of this control helped defeat George Bush in 1992.

Could Tokyo influence the Presidential election?

In 1990, officials at the ministry and the Bank of Japan punctured Japan's overheated "bubble economy" — which had made Tokyo's stock market the world's biggest and raised the market value of Japanese land — by raising interest rates and putting controls on lending.

But these officials got more than they had bargained for. Japan's stock market fell to less than half its late 1989 peak, and banks discovered that the development projects they were financing were worth only a fraction of the tens of billions of dollars in loans taken out to finance them.

Needing cash at home, Japanese investors cut their buying of long-term United States securities, which helped send long-term American interest rates soaring. These stubbornly high rates helped keep the American recession of the early 1990's going much longer than expected, giving Bill Clinton his "It's the economy, stupid!" campaign platform.

This year, of course, Mr. Clinton needs low interest rates for the economy to work in his favor. Conventional wisdom says the Japanese can have little effect, because they have not returned to the market for long-term dollar securities and the Federal Reserve sets short-term rates.

But such reasoning ignores the one thing that could force the Fed to raise rates sharply and thus possibly doom Bill Clinton: a dollar free fall. And the Japanese help keep the dollar stable.

Japan has been running trade surpluses of more than a hundred billion dollars for each of the last four years. Its Government and private banks hold at least $350 billion — a good half of America's external debt.

Fortunately for Bill Clinton, the Japanese authorities have almost as much to lose from a dollar crisis as he does. Japan needs a stable dollar to work out the festering bad debts of its financial system, officially estimated at some $400 billion (but possibly two or three times that large).

These bad loans have hung like a storm cloud over the Japanese economy for four years, dampening new investment and sabotaging growth. For the last few weeks, Japan has been embroiled in a political crisis over the Government's decision to liquidate seven bankrupt housing-loan companies that together managed to run up some $7 billion in uncollectable debt.

The widespread bashing of the Ministry of Finance by the Japanese media has helped the opponents of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and increased the pressure on the ministry's bureaucrats to get the bad debt problems behind them.

For that, a stable yen-dollar rate is absolutely essential, one in which the dollar is high enough to allow Japanese corporations to earn at least moderate profits on their exports so that they can service their debt.

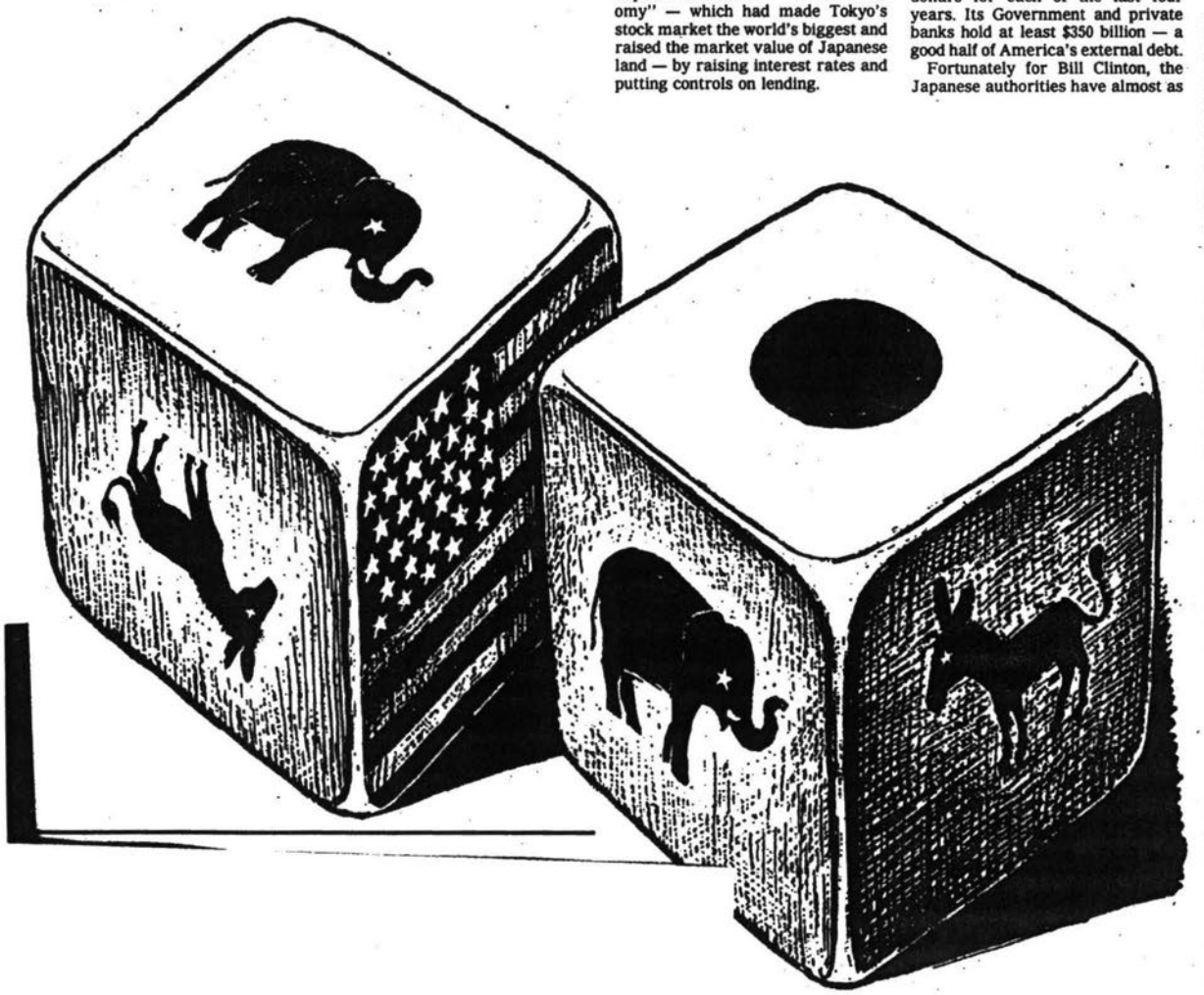
Last April, the value of the dollar fell in a few frightening weeks from 100 yen to less than 80. No Japanese exporter could make money at that rate; it threatened to unravel the Ministry of Finance's entire strategy for dealing with the bad debt problem. It also threatened Bill Clinton's re-election, because it signaled the possible end of the dollar's role as a global currency and with it our ability to finance the national debt without economy-crushing interest-rate hikes.

Thanks in part to an arrangement reached quietly last June between the Clinton White House and the Ministry of Finance, the dollar rebounded against the yen and has been stable. Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin and his deputy, Lawrence H. Summers, agreed with Japanese officials to help prop up the dollar while the Japanese supported the United States bond market.

Since then, the ministry has taken several steps to boost Japanese investment in dollar securities, including allowing insurance companies and pension funds to hold more of their assets in foreign currencies. For its part, the White House has called off the tough talk on trade and taken bold steps to shore up the dollar.

Not only is the pressure off Japan to open its economy further to American goods, but letting the dollar rise against the yen makes American goods less competitive against Japanese products. Once again, American jobs are sacrificed on the altar of a stable dollar.

Republicans can console themselves with the thought that Mr. Clinton's new allies are forcing him to govern like a Republican. Thanks to the debt run up by Presidents Reagan and Bush, Mr. Clinton has no alternative to putting the priorities of the debt holders in Japan ahead of those of working Americans. □



Christophe Vorlet

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/29/96

HIV positive mothers to 8.5% in a N. Carolina study. ***Current discussions*** -- Administration has not taken a position on Coburn-Waxman, instead emphasizing importance of voluntary prenatal testing. Final bill may well contain a version of the amendment. AIDS groups would probably be divided over whether Ryan White should be vetoed if it comes with a mandatory testing amendment.

(G) **Larry Summers response to Taggart Murphy's NYT op-ed on dollar.** Murphy argued that by seeking stable dollar, we have sacrificed American jobs; and claims Japanese investors have determined outcome of recent U.S. elections. Summers disagrees: *1)* a weak dollar would be *contractionary* since initial boost in exports would be offset by rise in inflation, reducing consumer purchasing power and increasing interest rates; *2)* competitive position of U.S. economy is strong. Trade weighted dollar adjusted for inflation, is still 6.4% below January 1993, U.S. labor costs are less than 2/3 those in Germany and Japan, and U.S. trade deficit is expected to fall significantly in 1996 and 1997, going below $100 billion by 2000; *3)* influence of Japanese investors is exaggerated. Private and government investors combined hold only 5% ($250 billion) of U.S. government securities. Murphy's claim that Japanese support for or flight from dollar influenced 1988 and 1992 elections is inaccurate; and *4)* exchange rate depreciation is bad trade policy. There is no leverage in a policy that causes damage to one's own economy, and pushing the Japanese economy into recession would have hurt demand for U.S. exports.

(F) **Tyson response on relationship between aggregate profits and wages.** First, compensation -- wages plus fringe benefits -- has remained a fairly constant share (82-87%) of corporate (nonfinancial) sector income over past 20 years. Corporate profits have grown since 1990 from 8-9% of total income to 13% -- largely on account of reduced interest payments and reduced reliance on debt. Second, during economic expansions, compensation share of income actually drops. Reason is that employers "hoard" labor during downturns, so that when the upturn comes, the compensation doesn't increase as fast as overall economic activity, and thus compensation's share of total income goes down. If current expansion is true to form, compensation share should creep up as the expansion lengthens. Finally, over past three decades, fringe benefits have become a larger share of total compensation. Thus, wages have stagnated though total compensation has increased in line with productivity gains. Any future decline in growth of fringe benefits should translate into increased wages.

(H) **Higgins memo on GSA role in aftermath of OKC.** Examples of GSA's response: within 48 hours after the explosion, GSA had the 16 displaced agencies set up in temporary space with desks, phones, desk supply kits and computers; the Post Office/Courthouse and Federal Courthouse buildings, both damaged in the blast, were operational within five days; GSA established two telecommuting centers in the OKC suburbs to provide space for employees reluctant to return to their offices (one remains open); Roger Johnson went to OKC the Saturday after the bombing and did everything from answering phones to consoling families of GSA employees killed (GSA lost two employees); he returned roughly every six weeks until he resigned.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4124196

96 APR 17 P3:21

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: **KITTY HIGGINS** Kitty

SUBJECT: **GSA and Oklahoma City**

Attached is a report, prepared at your request, which summarizes the role GSA and Roger Johnson played in the aftermath of the Oklahoma City bombing.

cc: Leon Panetta
Harold Ickes
Evelyn Lieberman

Chief of Staff
General Services Administration
Washington, DC 20405

April 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO KITTY HIGGINS, OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS

FROM: **MARTHA JOHNSON,** Chief of Staff, General Services Administration

SUBJECT: GSA response to the Alfred P. Murrah bombing

Role of GSA Employees

- GSA had 23 people in the Alfred P. Murrah building. Two were killed in the explosion. Those who were not seriously injured immediately began to help in the rescue effort.
- Regional office (Dallas/Ft. Worth area) mobilized to the site within 5 hours and established a Command Center in the Medallion Hotel.
- From across the country GSA employees in the following fields were dispatched: senior managers, security officers, realty specialist, engineers, building management specialists, contracting officers, ADP and telecommunications specialists, and personnel specialists.
- The GSA team, along with almost 200 contract workers, worked non-stop to clean/repair the Post Office/Courthouse and the Federal Courthouse buildings. Those buildings sustained approximately $4 million in damages. GSA had those buildings operational by Monday, April 24.
- Another GSA team reported to the FEMA Disaster Center to assist in rescue efforts; searching for the missing, identifying bodies and assisting with the layout of the building.
- Within 48 hours all 16 displaced agencies were set up in temporary space with desks, desk supply kits, telephones (all phone lines were rerouted with old numbers) and computers.
- Office space was obtained for FEMA and the FBI task forces to support the rescue and investigation efforts.
- GSA established two telecommuting centers in the Oklahoma City suburbs to provide space for employees reluctant to return to their offices (one remains open today).
- Distributed materials/supplies to FEMA and all other agencies as needed including: furniture, office supplies, hard hats, body fluid kits, gloves, first aid kits, 75 vehicles, moving services, transportation of bodies, flags for burial.
- Lent massive telecommunications support: switching over 400 telephone lines so that calls were immediately forwarded to other locations.
- Worked closely with the rescue agencies and structural engineers to insure safety of rescue workers during recovery.

Federal Recycling Program Printed on Recycled Paper

- Worked very closely with local officials and the Congressional delegation in making the decision to demolish the Murrah structure (Regional Administrator John Pouland and Administrator Roger Johnson played a very large role in this decision).

- Worked very closely with local organizations for 3 memorial services held on site for survivors, for the victims' families and rescue workers. As many as 7,000 attended these ceremonies.

- Continue to work with city on how to proceed with the site. The site has been sodded and fenced. The parking garage will remain government property, with the top plaza to be used in the memorial site, if needed. GSA employees have played a huge role in government representation on many committees that have formed in the community, discussing issues from childcare to site plans.

Administrator Roger Johnson

- Administrator Roger Johnson went to Oklahoma City (OKC) the Saturday after the bombing. He did everything he could to help - he answered phones at the Command Center, he held hands and offered support, and he met with contractors when contract specialists were busy somewhere else. Roger Johnson played a large role in the granting of the contract to the Laquozo Demolition Firm to implode the building (which he attended in May).

- Mr. Johnson returned to OKC approximately every 6 weeks for the next 11 months (until his departure from GSA). His trips consisted of the following: meetings with Mayor Norick to discuss the latest on the site, site visits, meetings with Congressional members and staff to alert them to latest GSA decisions and to receive feedback, spending hours at the Command Center/new office space talking with employees, trying to get a feel for what they needed.

- Mr. Johnson hosted four dinners and two lunches for GSA employees. The dinners included our survivors, their families and often times the extended GSA family (for example, the visually impaired owner of the sandwich shop that was housed in the Murrah Building). Janice Johnson traveled with Mr. Johnson on two of his trips.

- When the GSA employees came to Washington, D.C. for the annual GSA Honor Awards, Roger and Janice Johnson hosted a reception for them at their home.

- Mr. Johnson continuously spoke out all over the country reminding people to not forget our federal employees in OKC, frequently using the President's line, "We will be there as many tomorrow's as it takes."

- Roger Johnson will arrive in OKC on Wednesday, April 17 with the intention of hosting another dinner for his friends.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4/24/96

(F) Newsweek **article on your favorite preachers.** Don Baer forwards the article listing your favorites: Rex Horn, Gardner Taylor, Bill Hybels, J. Phillip Wogman, Billy Graham, and Tony Campolo.

We also received the following items:

Note from Gov. Caston Caperton. Via Marcia Hale. Caperton invited Erskine to speak to a group of business leaders last week at the Greenbrier. "I have never heard anyone speak more effectively about the success of the Clinton Administration than Erskine. You would have been pleased and proud." Caperton also sends condolences about Secretary Brown, saying that your words were "both inspiring and comforting."

Letter from Fred Smith, FedEx CEO, on Ron Brown. Expresses his appreciation for Ron's work as Commerce Secretary: "I believe millions of Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Secretary Brown for his indefatigable and unprecedented advancement of U.S. commercial interests around the world. Not only was Secretary Brown a fine man, his performance exemplified the highest standards of public service and reflected well on your Administration. We have lost an outstanding representative of the United States of America, and he will be sorely missed."

Note on Jesse Jackson's "Illinois Freedom Ride." From a recent Daily Political Report, forwarded by Harold. Describes Jackson's voter registration tour. Last week, Jackson spoke to 12,000 union workers in Springfield, IL in one of the state capital's biggest rallies in years. "Let's combine our strengths. There will be a bigger Democratic Party. There will be a more inclusive Democratic Party."

Letter from Eleanor Josaitis of Focus: HOPE. From Sen. Carl Levin via Harold. Father Cunningham and Associate Director Josaitis thank you for your support of the Center for Advanced Technologies and for including it in the FY 97 budget request.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON '96 APR 16 P4:48

April 16, 1996

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Marcia L. Hale

SUBJECT: Note from Governor Caperton

Attached is a letter from Governor Gaston Caperton that I thought you would like to see.

GASTON CAPERTON
GOVERNOR

April 12, 1996

Dear Mr. President,

I met with a group of business leaders last night at The Greenbrier and invited Erskine as principal speaker. I have never heard anyone speak more effectively about the success of the Clinton Administration than Erskine. You would have been very pleased and proud!

I share with you the sadness of the loss of Ron Brown. Your superb handling of every detail paid Ron great honor and your words were both inspiring and comforting.

Sincerely,

Gaston

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: Apr. 1 24

TO: Tony

FROM: **Staff Secretary**

FYI - in case you haven't seen. As I mentioned yesterday at the 7:30, I don't think Leahy was displeased by his meeting with Barry. To the contrary. Paul

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510–4502

April 19, 1996

The Honorable William Perry
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington, DC 20301

Dear Bill:

I thoroughly enjoyed our breakfast this morning. Our nation is fortunate to have you where you are.

The idea you proposed for resolving the landmine issue is encouraging. My understanding is that the Korea DMZ would be the only exception to a complete United States ban on anti-personnel landmines by the year 1999, and would require an annual certification by the President.

I know that those who fervently support a total ban will fear an exception for the DMZ in Korea will invite other countries to carve out their own exemptions, and that this would set back efforts for an international ban. I also recognize the difficulties and pressures you are under, and want to try to find a way through this.

I believe we need to explore the Korea issue in more depth, but that a good faith effort on both of our parts will lead to a satisfactory outcome. .

Thank you again, Bill.

Sincerely,

PATRICK LEAHY
United States Senator

VERMONT OFFICES: COURT HOUSE PLAZA, 199 MAIN STREET, BURLINGTON 802/863-2525
FEDERAL BUILDING, ROOM 338, MONTPELIER 802/229-0569
OR DIAL TOLL FREE 1-800/642-3193
SENATOR_LEAHY@LEAHY.SENATE.GOV
PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

To MKaufman - FYI - Bc

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4.24.96

COMMENT

THE FIXER AS STATESMAN

Ron Brown and the perils of public service.

SILKY, shrewd, and supremely self-confident, Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown was one of the premier Washington fixers of the modern era, and in recent months his friends had worried that the political consequences of some of his more dubious capers might be catching up with him. Now, of course, all that is being glossed over—but not, one hopes, to the extent of turning him into a plaster saint. Brown was valuable enough to his party and his country as the worldly, capable man he really was—an unabashed power broker with an abiding, and rather old-fashioned, dedication to public service. Last week, when he died, aged fifty-four, in a plane crash near Dubrovnik, he was on a mission entirely consistent with his career: leading a delegation of American corporate chieftains who hoped to do well by doing good—in this case, for the shattered economy of the former Yugoslavia.

Ron Brown's rise reflected both the immense social breakthroughs and the unbridled "go for it" ethos that, in almost equal measure, have dominated American life over the past thirty years. Although he was bred in the relative comfort of postwar bourgeois Harlem, his career was made possible by the achievements of the civil-rights movement. Not a protester himself, he climbed the ladder as a black "first"—the first to be admitted to a fraternity at Middlebury College, the first to serve as an officer in his Army unit, the first to head a national political party. As a young staffer at the National Urban League, he learned, under the tutelage of Vernon Jordan, to navigate the rapids of Washington's overwhelmingly white unelected government of lobbyists, lawyers, and fund-raisers. While the likes of Carl Stokes (who died, of natural causes, the same day Brown's plane went missing) and Andrew Young were winning power at the ballot box, Brown followed the less glamorous but equally influential insider track—first at the Urban League, then as Edward Kennedy's chief aide in the Senate, and, finally, at the apex of the Democratic National Committee.

Yet Brown, a lifelong liberal, was also a product of the freewheeling Washington of the nineteen-eighties. At the outset of that decade, he joined the voracious lobbying firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow, and there did business with some shady elements, including the government of Haiti, then ruled by Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier. And, following Brown's selection as the Democratic National Chairman, in

THE NEW YORKER, 20 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036. Thomas A. Florio, president; Pamela Maffei McCarthy, senior vice-president/deputy editor; Diane M. Silberstein, senior vice-president/publisher; Pamela H. Older, vice-president/manufacturing director; Peter Armour, vice-president/circulation director; Rhonda Pinzer Sherman, vice-president/special-projects director; Maurie Perl, vice-president/public-relations director; Robert A. Silverstone, vice-president/business manager; Richard Levine, vice-president/human-resources director; Jonathan Marder, vice-president/special marketing; Carmen Lopez, associate publisher; Cindy Schreibman, creative services director; Gretel Schneider, marketing director. THE NEW YORKER is not responsible for the return or loss of submissions, or for any damage or other injury to unsolicited manuscripts or artwork. Any submission of a manuscript or artwork must be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope of appropriate size, bearing adequate return postage. The magazine does not consider unsolicited photographs or transparencies. © 1996 by *The New Yorker* Magazine, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this periodical may be reproduced without the consent of THE NEW YORKER. The periodical's name and logo, and the various titles and headings herein, are registered trademarks of Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc., published through its division *The New Yorker* Magazine, Inc.

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE: To inquire about a subscription, to change an address, or to purchase a back issue, please write to THE NEW YORKER, Box 56447, Boulder, Colorado 80322, or telephone 1 800 825-2510. Outside of North America, call (303) 678-0354. For a change of address, subscribers should give four weeks' notice. If possible, please send the address label from a recent issue.

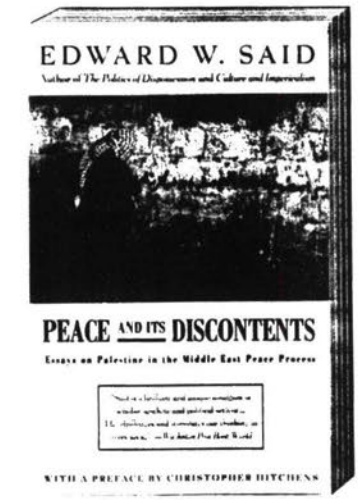
EDWARD W. SAID

One of the most outspoken critics of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process gives us an insider's view of its short, bloody history.

Photo: Gregory Heisler

PEACE AND ITS DISCONTENTS

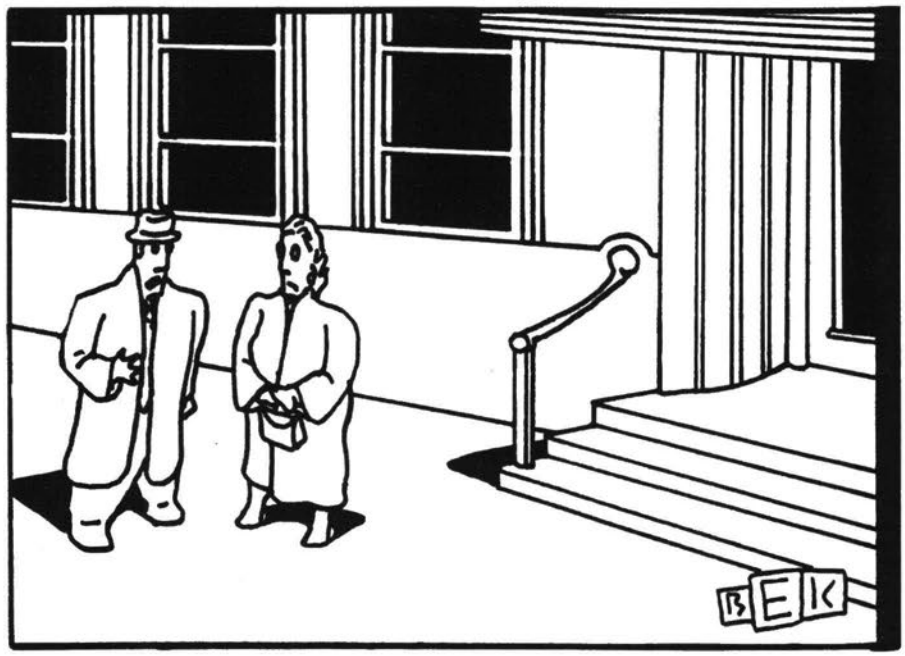
Essays on Palestine in the Middle East Peace Process



"Said is a brilliant and unique amalgam of scholar, aesthete and political activist.... He challenges and stimulates our thinking in every area."
— *Washington Post Book World*

Also available from Vintage Books: *Representations of the Intellectual* (just published), *Culture and Imperialism*, *Orientalism*, *The Politics of Dispossession*, and *The Question of Palestine*

IN PAPERBACK
VINTAGE BOOKS



"I'm sorry. I just feel I should be dating someone closer to my daughter's age."

• •

1989, his name started turning up in the middle of business deals that would have made the departed sachems of Tammany Hall chuckle. There was, for example, the matter of his service on the board of directors of Chemfix, an aptly named waste-management company that, in 1990, was co-owner of a firm angling for a multimillion-dollar contract with the City of New York, which happened to be run just then by Brown's old friend David Dinkins. (The firm ultimately withdrew from the bidding, but by then Brown had exercised his option to buy additional shares of Chemfix's suddenly valuable stock at a price well below their market value.) And there was a string of questionable deals with a flamboyant investor named Nolanda S. Hill, which helped prompt an independent counsel's investigation—still under way when Brown's plane went down.

Whether these ventures involved any illegality may never be ascertained. But what has come to light falls, even at worst, into the category of what the ancient Tammany sage George Washington Plunkitt called "honest graft"—opportunities seen, opportunities taken—as distinct from actual plunder. Brown was not the boodler that his severest critics said he was. His artistry ran far more to political dealmaking than to personal fortune hunting; and he practiced his art well, with a discernible idealism.

Brown was not, to be sure, the first African American to enjoy insider clout at the highest levels, but he perfected the role, normalizing black politics as no one had done before him. As Jesse Jackson's manager at the 1988 Democratic Convention, in Atlanta, he turned Jackson from a movement-style protest candidate into a legitimate Party force. As Democratic National Chairman after the Dukakis debacle, he kept every faction feeling that it had a stake in the Party's success, and orchestrated what was, for Democrats, a miraculously harmonious and energetic Convention in 1992. And he kept Jackson on board as a loyal Democrat, smoothing the way for Clinton's victory. When provoked, Brown was not above playing the race card inside the Party's councils; but he was almost impossible to provoke, and always felt much more at home as a coalition politician than as a race man.

It was only after the 1992 election, however, that Brown's nobler aspirations became fully clear. Having been passed over for the choicest Cabinet positions, he took the job at the Commerce Department—long regarded as a nightmare bureaucracy. If he had consulted only his narrow self-interest (or some of his smart-money friends), he would have thanked Clinton, relocated to Wall Street, and made a real fortune. Instead, he became, if not (as Clinton claimed) the best Secretary of Commerce in history, then certainly the most effective one since the pre-Presidential Herbert Hoover.

Brown used his Cabinet authority to stimulate American exports, first by streamlining obsolete export-control regulations and then by taking a personal interest in helping to broker foreign deals for American companies—small and medium-sized businesses as well as corporate giants. His efforts paid off in the form of scores of billions of dollars' worth of aircraft, telecommunications, and high-technology contracts—contracts, as John B. Judis observed in *The New Republic* last year, that "didn't just enrich individual firms but sustained entire industries." On the domestic front, Brown initiated a vast expansion of high-tech research and development to help speed the introduction of new technology.

He still had his critics. Some said that his deals might permit American companies' foreign-made goods to flow back to American markets, thereby undercutting the position of American workers. (That possibility, along with human-rights concerns, gave rise to sharp complaints about Brown's openings to China on behalf of American aircraft manufacturers.) And after the Republican avalanche of 1994 he had to face demands from the radical freshmen that the Commerce Department be abolished outright, in the name of eliminating interference with the sacred free market. Outwardly, he seemed unruffled, too busy planning his next trade trip to worry much about his detractors. He told friends he was having the time of his life, as the cynosure of global economic power.

Ron Brown had found a way to turn his fixer's art into a kind of statesmanship. In accordance with what might be called D'Amato's Law of Scandals, which decrees that the noise accompanying any allegation of Clinton-related wrongdoing is inversely proportional to its seriousness, his transgressions, such as they were, were made much of. But they unquestionably came nowhere near outweighing the contributions he made to the social, political, racial, and economic health of his country.

—SEAN WILENTZ

One Hundred Fourth Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Office of the Majority Whip

April 23, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4.24.96

If You Believe
No One Can Afford to Raise a Family on $4.25 an Hour
You'll Be Glad to Know
No One Actually Has To

Dear Colleague:

Supporters of raising the minimum wage argue the no one can afford to raise a family on $4.25 an hour. That may be true. However, their argument conveniently ignores the fact that no one actually has to. As the table below shows, any parent who is earning the minimum wage is eligible for Food Stamps and the Earned Income Tax Credit. *(They may also be eligible for other government programs such as Medicaid.)*

Once these two benefits are added to the minimum wage, a single parent with one child has a total income of $5.76 an hour, while a married couple with two children has a total income of $7.47 an hour. *(These amounts could be even higher depending on child care and housing expenses.)*

	Minimum Wage	EITC	Food Stamps	Total Income	Hourly Rate
Single Parent					
One Child	$8,840	$2,152	$996	$11,988	$5.76
Two Children	$8,840	$3,536	$2,142	$14,518	$6.98
Married Couple					
One Child	$8,840	$2,152	$2,142	$13,134	$6.31
Two Children	$8,840	$3,536	$3,159	$15,535	$7.47

*Minimum Allotment
Source: Congressional Research Service

Emotional appeals about working families trying to get by on $4.25 an hour are hard to resist. Fortunately, such families don't really exist.

Sincerely,

Tom DeLay

04-23-1996 14:45 P.01
04/23/96 17:28 CBPP → 0000 NO.471 P002/002