

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR MELANNE VERVEER
GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS
DON BAER
VICKI RADD
DOUG SOSNIK

CC: JIM DORSKIND
FROM: TODD STERN *TS*
SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom

Every year around this time my office puts together a list of possible recipients of the Medal of Freedom, which we then submit to the President for his review. We submit a list of about 10-15 names with a view toward ending up with 10 awardees. The awards have been made in an East Room ceremony in August or September, though there is nothing magic about the date -- the awards could be made earlier or later.

As you know, this is the highest civilian award the President can bestow and the winners should be people of high distinction. As the attached lists of our past winners indicate, we also try to achieve a certain balance in a number of respects.

I'm going to set up a meeting for next week to kick around ideas and wanted to tell you in advance so that you can give it a little thought.

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1993

ASHE, Arthur, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	6/20/93
Athlete, former Professional Tennis Player, Philanthropist, Author	
BRENNAN, William J., Jr.	11/30/93
Public Servant, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	
DOUGLAS, Marjory Stoneman	11/30/93
Conservationist, led early crusade to preserve and restore the Florida Everglades	
FULBRIGHT, J. William	5/5/93
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas, longtime Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, founder of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program	
MARSHALL, Thurgood (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Public Servant, Attorney, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Circuit Judge, first African American to sit on the Supreme Court	
POWELL, General Colin L. U.S.A. (With Distinction)	9/30/93
Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	
RAUH, Joseph L. Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Lawyer, Civil Rights and Labor activist, former Counsel, United Auto Workers, General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	
RAYE, Martha	11/2/93
Entertainer, Humanitarian	
THURMOND, Strom	1/12/93
Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, former Governor, State judge, and teacher	
WISDOM, John Minor	11/30/93
Public Servant, former United States Circuit Judge	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1994

BLOCK, Herbert	8/8/94
Political Cartoonist	
CHAVEZ, Cesar E. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	8/8/94
Union Leader, United Farm Workers of America	
FLEMMING, Arthur	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights	
GRANT, James	8/8/94
Executive Director of UNICEF	
HEIGHT, Dorothy Irene	8/8/94
Civil Rights, Womens Rights Advocate	
JORDAN, Barbara	8/8/94
Public Servant, Educator, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	8/8/94
Labor Leader, President AFL-CIO	
MICHEL, Robert H.	8/8/94
Public Servant, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois, Republican Leader	
SHRIVER, Robert Sargent	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Director of the Peace Corps	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1995

CHARREN, Peggy	9/29/95
Founder of Action for Children's Television	
COLEMAN, William T., Jr.	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Sec. of Transportation, Chairman of the Board, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, lifetime of service for equal opportunity for all citizens	
COONEY, Joan Ganz	9/29/95
Creator of Children's Television Workshop, creator of <u>Sesame Street</u>	
FRANKLIN, John Hope	9/29/95
Historian, has chronicled the history of African Americans in the South	
HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Leon, Jr.	9/29/95
Judge, academic, civil rights attorney	
JOHNSON, Frank, M. Jr.	9/29/95
District Court, Appeals Court Judge, dismantled segregation, protected the rights of mentally ill and imprisoned	
KOOP, C. Everett	9/29/95
Physician, former Surgeon General of the U.S.	
NELSON, Gaylord	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Wisconsin State Legislator, Governor & United States Senator, advocate for the environment, creator of Earth Day	
REUTHER, Walter P. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Labor activist, United Auto Workers President for 25 years	
ROUSE, James W.	9/29/95
Urban Planner, designer of Columbia, Maryland, Boston's Faneuil Hall, Baltimore's Inner Harbor	
VELASQUEZ, Willie (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Founder of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	
WASSERMAN, Lew R.	9/29/95
Philanthropist, advocate for the blind and visually impaired	

Todd:

Back from oval office.

TO ~~DORSKIND~~ FOR REPLY? _____

YES

NO

scheduling

Through
Dad's eye



Office of the Mayor

Emanuel Cleaver II, Mayor

29th Floor, City Hall
414 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2778

(816) 274-2595
Fax: (816) 274-1991

April 18, 1996

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I want this letter to serve as an official invitation from the city of Kansas City, Missouri, for you to be the keynote speaker to an International Agricultural Summit on July 14, 1996.

We want you to open the Summit during our reception on Sunday evening.

With the potential of a world grain shortage looming in the future and the painful realization that more and more people worldwide may go hungry next year, the need for a world-wide dialogue on emerging markets is timely.

Kansas City is proud to step forward to sponsor this Summit to bring private and public bodies together from around the world to focus on the needs of emerging markets.

The discussion in Kansas City will target the problems encountered by these countries in the areas of communication, finance, transportation and distribution.

We are committed to model this Summit after the G7 Conference held in Halifax last spring. The Summit is scheduled for July 14-16. This date precedes the Olympics by one week. International attendees will have the option of leaving the Summit to travel to Atlanta.

I will be in further contact with your staff to finalize the details of the trip and furnish you with detailed briefing papers on the Summit and the participants.

Sincerely,

Emanuel Cleaver II

5-3-96

Send to NSC?

Yes _____

No _____

~~Doorsing~~ ^c
work.
w/ NSC.

Lotus said
he received from
Ambassador
from either
the Baltics or
European Community.
Lotus wants to
respond to letter.

Name

Lukas Ilves

Datum

4/23/96

Blatt

2

96 MAY 19 09:47

Dear Mr. President I would very much like
to meet you again, I really miss you.

Yours truly

Lukas Ilves



Best regards

I sent fax
of this to
scheduling.
Join up
w/ fax
1

Results

Generating Political Will to End Hunger

96 MAY 3 4 8:51

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. Sherwood Boehlert
U.S. House of Representatives

Barbara Charbonnet
Grassroots Board Member

Bill Clapp
President and CEO
Matthew G. Norton Co.

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Transnational Institute
Author

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RESULTS Educational Fund

Carol Kane
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Canadian International
Development Agency

Carol Pierce
Grassroots Board Member

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Actor; Founder, Project Enterprise

Hon. Maxine Waters
U.S. House of Representatives

Chuck Woolery
Grassroots Board Member

Prof. Muhammad Yunus
Managing Director
Grameen Bank

Organizations listed for
informational purposes
only.

April 30, 1996

President Clinton
Attn: Todd Stern
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing to invite you to speak at the RESULTS Educational Fund International Conference banquet, Monday evening, July 22, 1996, at 8:00 p.m. at the Marriott Hotel in Washington DC. On behalf of all of RESULTS, I invite you to join UNICEF Executive Director, Carol Bellamy, who has already accepted our invitation to speak at the banquet, and address the more than 400 volunteer activists from 40 states who will be gathered in Washington.

I know you are familiar with our work, but I thought I'd share the words of a few of our friends:

I thank you in my mind at least weekly, if not more often, for what you and your colleagues are accomplishing-- but I thought I should do it at least once this year in writing.

the late James P. Grant, UNICEF

I have worked closely with [RESULTS groups] on five continents. Their effectiveness in helping governmental leaders and the media see that poor women are credit-worthy has been unequalled.

Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank

[RESULTS] provides a road map for global involvement in planning a better future.

former President Jimmy Carter

We would be honored if you would join us.

Sincerely,

Sam Daley-Harris
Sam Daley-Harris
Executive Director

I sent fax
of this to
schedule
join up
w/ fax
1



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 7-30

TO: Stephanie
Anne

FROM: Staff Secretary

This is a world hunger
deal. Also big into micro-
credit. Potus is big fan of
Muhammad Yunus of Grameen
bank, who is a Results
Guardian angel. — RPK

cc: Evelyn

Results**Generating Political Will to End Hunger****BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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former President Jimmy Carter

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Sincerely,

Sam Daley-Harris

Sam Daley-Harris
Executive Director



Results

Generating Political Will to End Hunger 06 APR 30 P6:15

COVER SHEET: FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Todd Stern

Todd

FROM: Sam Daley-Harris

Hope you guys are well!

DATE: April 30, 1996

I want to ask your help in getting this to the right person.

NO. OF PAGES: 2
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

I hope to send this through George Stephanopoulos + Jan Piercy also.

All the best!

Sam

236 Massachusetts Ave., N.E., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20002, U.S.A. Tel: (202) 543-9340 Fax: (202) 546-3228

5.3.96

Tood:

Should we send
original to VP?

☒ yes ☐ no

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MAY 2, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBON

SUBJECT: Gas Prices/Gas Tax

As decisions are made on the Administration's response to the gas price spike and Republican attacks on the 4.3 cent gas tax, I urge that we hold firm on the gas tax as long as it is at all feasible and at least unless acceptable offsets are found; and use this opportunity to fight Republican slashing of the research budgets for energy conservation and renewables. This modest gas tax and particularly the funding of long term research to wean us from our dependence on growing imports of finite oil supplies are the linchpins of a reasonable energy policy. To retreat from such policies presents real risks for the country. If we work on the message, our investment in energy research funding should be a real political asset.

Facts regarding the need for reducing our dependence on oil, and the ability of our investment in technology to address that need:

- **World energy demand will rise inexorably for the foreseeable future.** The Energy Information Administration projects that the world will need an additional 20 million barrels of oil a day by the year 2010, due to increased population, urbanization, and industrialization. According to Fortune Magazine, if the per capita energy consumption of China and India rises to that of South Korea, and the Chinese and Indian populations rise at projected rates, these two countries alone will need a total of 119 million barrels of oil a day -- almost double the entire world's current demand.
- **The Persian Gulf -- with 2/3 of the world's oil reserves -- will supply most of that demand -- as much as 80% according to the EIA.**
- **Increased U.S. production cannot begin to meet even U.S. demand.** For example, even the most optimistic estimates of output for drilling ANWR (an option unacceptable for environmental reasons) are 300,000 barrels/day for 30 years. The EIA projects that within 10-15 years, the U.S. will be importing thirty times as much -- 10 million barrels/day.
- **Experts agree that this situation creates a national security issue and the**

likelihood that oil prices will inevitably rise. Experts as diverse as the former energy secretaries for Presidents Reagan and Carter; the American Enterprise Institute; Alan Greenspan; and Daniel Yergin have expressed concern about national security and oil resources. Yergin notes that oil prices are cyclical and will go up again. Reagan's energy secretary has predicted a major oil crisis within a few years. Even Bob Dole, in a speech a year ago, said that "the security of the world's oil and gas supplies will remain a vital national interest...many of the most important geopolitical decisions...will deal with the location and routes for oil and gas pipelines." Fortune Magazine last fall listed several billionaires and "big mutual fund managers" who were betting heavily that oil prices would rise significantly.

- **The conservation and renewables research funded by DOE already has shown highly significant results, and has great potential for insulating the country, and consumers individually, from the impacts of oil price fluctuations.** The PNGV program goal of a three times fuel efficient vehicle can save consumers billions of dollars and enough oil in the transportation sector to replace oil imports. Advanced refrigerator compressors and building design software have already reduced Americans' fuel bills by \$8 billion. Advances in renewable energy technologies such as biomass electricity production, wind energy, and photovoltaics have led Royal Dutch/Shell to predict that within 30 years renewables will make up a third of the supply of new electricity.

Facts useful to the political message:

- **DOE estimates that Republican budget cuts in conservation and renewables R&D for 1996 will, by the year 2000, increase oil imports by 45 million barrels/year and cost consumers \$12 billion annually. By 2020, these cuts will increase imports by 270 million barrels/year with a cumulative increase of 3.3 billion barrels, and cost consumers \$95 billion annually.**
- **The latest draft of the House budget resolution for FY97 would eliminate DOE energy efficiency research funding by 1999 and renewable energy research programs by 2001. This would cost consumers over \$10 billion by 2000 and over \$70 billion by 2010.**
- **DOE's energy efficiency and renewables research programs cost each American only about \$4.00/year, and have already saved consumers that amount many times over. The 4.3 cent gas tax costs each driver about 50 cents/week or \$27/year.**
- **The release of oil from the SPR gives the President the ability to use the bully pulpit with the oil companies to encourage them to act responsibly with respect to consumers -- to hold off unnecessarily passing along to**

consumers price increases they know to be temporary, and when possible to give consumers the benefit of decreases in price. This jawboning could be done publicly or privately, and could help reduce the level of public anxiety about price run ups. The release of 12 million barrels from the petroleum reserve by the President resulted in an immediate drop in the futures prices for gasoline and crude oil -- crude sold for June delivery dropped \$1.23/barrel, and May gasoline fell 4.62 cents, to 72.39 cents/gallon. While this is undoubtedly a temporary reaction by the market, it underscores the price volatility of these commodities and the ability of the industry to ride out short term price spikes without gouging the consumer.

Cc: Ron Klain
Katie McGinty

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1996

TO: Kathy Whalen

FROM: Phil Caplan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1993

10 OCT 18 P3:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

CHERYL D. MILLS *CDM*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Presidential Emergency Board
Under Section 159A of the Railway Labor Act

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT:

The Long Island Rail Road and some of its employees, represented by the United Transportation Union, have been engaged in labor negotiations pursuant to the Railway Labor Act ("the Act"), 45 U.S.C. § 151 et. seq., since January of 1992. The Long Island Rail Road, a commuter railway, serves over 200,000 people daily in the New York Metropolitan area.

Under the Act, the President is required to establish an emergency board to review and make recommendations regarding such a dispute, provided one party or the Governor of a state that will be affected by the railway stoppage makes such a request. On October 6, 1993, the Long Island Rail Road requested that you establish an emergency board. These boards have three members, all of whom are appointed by the President.

II. BACKGROUND:

The Railway Labor Act established a collective bargaining process for disputes between railway carriers and their employees. A distinct process was established for disputes in which one of the parties is a publicly funded and publicly operated carrier providing commuter rail service. 45 U.S.C. § 159A. The Long Island Rail Road is such a carrier. If a dispute involving this type of carrier is not resolved through arbitration efforts of the National Mediation Board ("NMB"), a party or a Governor may request that the President establish an emergency board.

On September 17, 1993, the NMB proffered arbitration to the parties and the United Transportation Union rejected the proffer. Now, unless an emergency board is established within 30 days of the date NMB sent notification to the parties that arbitration was rejected, which was September 20, 1993, the employees may strike. Therefore, Thursday, October 21, 1993 is the date by

which you must issue an Executive Order establishing an emergency board.

The creation of an emergency board freezes the status of the conditions out of which the dispute arose for at least 120 days. The board's task is to investigate the facts of the dispute and make a recommendation regarding settlement to the President within 30 days. The board's report is a public document. The parties use it as a tool for reaching settlement.

If, after receiving the board's recommendations to the President, the parties fail to reach an agreement after 60 days, the NMB will conduct hearings. And, unless either party or the Governor of an affected state asks the President to establish a second emergency board, the parties are released to resort to self-help within 120 days of the date that the initial emergency board was created.

Should the President be requested to create a second emergency board, the parties must submit final settlement offers to it within 30 days. And, within 30 days of receiving these submissions, the board must issue a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer. Sixty days after the creation of the second board, assuming the second board's recommendation is not accepted by both parties, the employees may strike.

The President's role in this process, which ultimately forestalls a commuter railway strike for up to eight months, is to establish emergency boards and to appoint board members. The President does not have to mediate the dispute or approve any settlement recommendations by the emergency boards.

The NMB provided the names of thirteen qualified arbitrators who are experienced in these types of disputes and acceptable to one or both of the parties. You have the obligation to select at least three individuals to serve on the emergency board. The Director of Presidential Personnel, Bruce Lindsey, identified the following individuals to serve on the board: Bonnie Weinstock (Chairperson), Charlotte Gold (Member), and David Vaughn (Member). While the Act permits you to appoint more than three members, for efficiency reasons, every board since 1977 has had only three members.

III. RECOMMENDATION:

A. We recommend that you sign the attached Executive Order establishing an emergency board to review the Long Island Rail Road and United Transportation Union dispute.

B. We also recommend that you appoint Bonnie Weinstock as Chairperson of the board, and Charlotte Gold and David Vaughn as members.

IV. DECISION:

A. As to Recommendation A:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject

B. As to Recommendation B:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 14, 1994

94 FEB 14 P2:25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNARD W. NUSSBAUM
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

CHERYL D. MILLS *CDM*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Second Presidential Emergency
Board in Long Island Rail Road Dispute

I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT:

The Long Island Rail Road and some of its employees, represented by the United Transportation Union, have been engaged in labor negotiations pursuant to the Railway Labor Act ("the Act"), 45 U.S.C. § 151 et. seq., since January of 1992. On October 20, 1993, you appointed a Presidential Emergency Board to mediate this dispute. The Board's report was delivered on December 17, 1993. To date, the parties have not reached an agreement, despite the recommendations of the Board.

Under the Act, the President is required to establish a second emergency board to review and make recommendations regarding such a dispute, provided one party or the Governor of a state that will be affected by the railway stoppage makes such a request. Today, February 14, 1994, the Long Island Rail Road made such a request of you.

II. BACKGROUND:

The Railway Labor Act established a collective bargaining process for disputes between railway carriers and their employees. Pursuant to the Act, you established a Presidential Emergency Board to mediate the Long Island Rail Road dispute. The parties, after reviewing the Board's report for 60 days, are no closer to resolution of their differences. Accordingly, unless a second Presidential Emergency Board is established by February 15, 1994, the employees of the Long Island Rail Road may strike. Therefore, Tuesday, February 15, 1994, is the date by which you must issue an Executive Order establishing a second emergency board.

The creation of a second emergency board freezes the status of the conditions out of which the dispute arose for 120 days. The parties must submit final settlement offers to the second emergency board within 30 days of its creation. And, within 30



days of receiving these submissions, the second board must issue a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer. Sixty days after the board issues its report to you, assuming its recommendation is not accepted by both parties, the employees may strike.

The President's role in this process, which ultimately forestalls a commuter railway strike for another four months, is to establish the second emergency board and to appoint board members. The President does not have to mediate the dispute or approve the settlement recommendation made by the second emergency board.

The Chairperson of the National Mediation Board, Ernest Dubester, provided the names of three qualified arbitrators who are experienced in these types of disputes and acceptable to one or both of the parties. He proposed the following individuals to serve on the second emergency board: Dana Eischen (Chairperson), Irwin Lieberman (Member), and Tia Schneider Denenberg (Member). While the Act permits you to appoint more than three members, for efficiency reasons, every board since 1977 has had only three members.

III. RECOMMENDATION:

A. We recommend that you sign the attached Executive Order establishing a second emergency board to review the Long Island Rail Road and United Transportation Union dispute.

B. We also recommend that you appoint Dana Eischen as Chairperson of the second emergency board, and Irwin Lieberman and Tia Schneider Denenberg as members.

IV. DECISION:

A. As to Recommendation A:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject

B. As to Recommendation B:

☐ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 5-2

TO: Evelyn - Lieberman

FROM: Staff Secretary

Look up ?

Robert

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 3, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR SENIOR STAFF

FROM: EVELYN LIEBERMAN
TODD STERN 
SUBJECT: Clearance Process

This is intended to reiterate the importance of providing documents to the Staff Secretary's Office with adequate time for them to be circulated to relevant White House policy and communications staff for comment, editing, etc.

On several recent occasions, lengthy documents -- e.g., reports of EOP agencies introduced by a Presidential message -- were delivered to the Staff Secretary's far too late for relevant staff to be able to give them anything more than a cursory review. That can create real problems. The reason documents are circulated in the first place is to make sure that they are in good shape in terms of substance, message and form. If the staffing process is short-circuited, the end result can be documents released in the President's name that are inaccurate or fail to adequately reflect our policy or message.

While there is no hard and fast rule for how many days in advance a document should be submitted, you should assume that substantive documents should be submitted to the Staff Secretary's Office with several days of clearance time.