

**HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE**

415 State Street
Springfield, MA 01105
(413) 787-7220
FAX 787-7041

96 MAY 15 P2:28

Willette H. Johnson, Principal

Kim Mario Varzeas, Assistant Principal

Emma Williams, Assistant Principal
Thomas O'Brien, Assistant Principal

May 14, 1996

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary
The White House

Dear Mr. Stern:

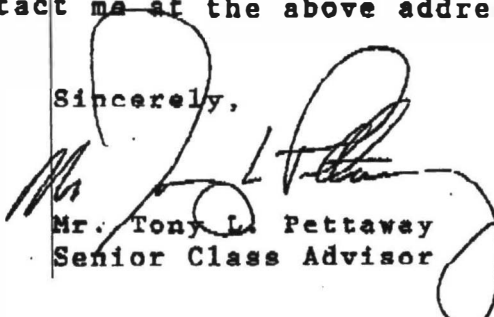
I am writing on behalf of the 1996 High School of Commerce Boys' Varsity Basketball Team--this year's Westernmass Division I Basketball Champions.

I would like to request a Letter of Congratulation from the President reconizing this achievement. If possible, receiving this letter and an autographed photo of President Clinton by Friday, May 17, 1996 would enable this honor to be an extra special feature of our Basketball Awards ceremony to be held Sunday May 19, 1996.

The Commerce motto is "We are all winners striving for excellence. I appreciate your efforts in helping me secure appropriate and positive recongnition for those students who went beyond the required to attain excellence.

If you have any questions, please contact me at the above address or phone.

Sincerely,


Mr. Tony L. Pettaway
Senior Class Advisor

5/15/96

Todd -
Send to Donskuid?

Yes ✓

5/15/11

Send to?

DORRIS

C

Dr. Loo. said he would
like to help this young lady.
This letter was given to her
in NY -

HT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-15-96

May 7, 1996

for

Dear President Clinton,

My name is Rosemary
Torres and I live in Staten
Island, New York. I am 16
years old and currently
attending Staten Island
Technical High School, in
my junior year. Ever since
I was a little girl, I have
always dreamt of attending
an Ivy league college. I
have worked very hard
throughout all of my
school years and

now I maintain a 90 average. As I am preparing for college, my dream seems to be slipping away. My parents are a hard working couple, who have come from lower middle class families. They have struggled for many years to better the lives of our family. I have two younger brothers and I will be the first of many generations to graduate high school with my diploma and hopefully attend college. With my senior year upon me, there are many decisions to be made. After achieving a near 1200 on my PSAT's, I have been receiving numerous letters from many outstanding colleges. My mother and I met recently with my

guidance counselor and to our dismay, we found out I may not be eligible for financial aid. Although my parents barely make the monthly mortgage and provide us with the bare necessities, I would not qualify. My only hope would be to be fortunate enough to obtain scholarships in large amounts or enormous loans. With these things in mind, my dream of becoming a doctor may be beyond my reach. Mr. President, I am aware that many students from foreign countries come to America to receive a free education and go on to live good lives with a professional career. They can raise their families with a

security that my family has never known. I understand we should help other struggling countries. However, when recently speaking to an elderly Irish woman, she said something that has stayed with me.

"It is in the shelter of each other that the people live." This is why I have decided to write you this letter. Although my country has been my shelter, when reality sets in, I find myself out there on my own. How can I make my dream of being a doctor and helping others come true? I was not born into wealth and I have struggled to accomplish what I have so far. But now money is the only obstacle in the

way of my dream. I know
 I'm not the only student
 facing this dilemma, therefore
 I am asking you to help us,
 help ourselves. By reassuring
 us that we can depend on
 you as President and our
 country, that every citizen in
 our country will be provided
 with their educational needs.
 We can then meet the needs
 of this country's future.
 We are the future!!
 Please help us!

Very Truly Yours,
 Rosemary Torres
 5 Dryden Ct
 Staten Island, N.Y.
 10302

(718) 727-7399

P.S. Thank you for caring!

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN
5-16-96

Jim D. Schab
ce

Act's

She was at the Corp Meeting
and do TV to her -

also must do TV's to all on
the part of Brown Paved

now to all CEOs that who call
the

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5/11/96

Tales from the White Dog Cafe

A Quarterly Newsletter 3420 Sansom St. Philadelphia Winter, 1996

Blessed Are the Peacemakers

As we make our wishes for the new year, most of us include hope for a peaceful world, yet we differ on how to achieve peace. During the past few years, as we learned of the atrocities of war in Bosnia, especially those directed toward women and children, many of us felt torn between our desire to save innocent lives through intervention and our abhorrence of being drawn into the violence of war. Some criticized President Clinton for his apparent indecisiveness and passivity in the face of genocide, but it takes a long time to negotiate peace non-violently. When it's won, there are no parades for its heroes. We do not mourn for our dead diplomats in Bosnia, as we would had they died in battle.

Just as U.S. troops began deployment to protect this new and fragile peace, I attended a briefing on Bosnia at the White House and had the privilege of being close on hand when President Clinton signed a proclamation for human rights in the presence of a Bosnian family. A little boy about six years old moved up beside the President's chair and put his hand on the table. The President looked down at this tiny hand next to his own and I could see the tremendous emotion in his face and felt that he was thinking of all the children whom he could not save and all the ones he hoped to.

Even as we make our holiday wishes, some do not believe that peace is really possible, now or ever, and war then becomes self-perpetuating. I think we have a President who can visualize peace. That is an important beginning and it feels like something new and significant is happening when we become used to seeing our troops wage peace, not war. Where does this lead us? Can we picture peace on earth? What does it look like? Do we see armed guards or do we see a world without weapons? Do we see the land divided ethnically or do we see people reaching across cultures through art and music with mutual concern for the planet and its people? How do we get there? Do we see armies destroying evil empires or do we see unarmed men and women at the table?

Our own country is living (and dying) proof that more guns only make us less safe, and our world with all its weapons has more wars now than ever. Yet while protesting the use of troops for peacekeeping, Congress just passed a \$265 billion military budget, 7 billion more than the defense department requested and more than the combined budgets of the next nine largest military spending countries. Our proposed budget with huge cuts in education, health care, the arts and environmental protection is a reflection of our country's values. As long as we spend more on killing than we do on healing, we will always be plagued

by the illness of violence in our streets, in our schools and in our homes. While arms manufacturers in lobby-rich districts grow wealthier, we are eliminating the tools for self sufficiency in poor districts. What kind of country are we? The US is now recognized as the most unegalitarian in the industrialized world, with the largest gap between rich and poor. This is the greatest threat to our security. While we support arms profiteering to militarize the third world where democratic leaders have little chance against generals, and we spend billions to protect our shores from non-existent intruders, our own democracy is in serious danger from powerful forces within -greed, racism and violence. Our President is providing moral leadership by demonstrating that peace, not war, is a cause worth dying for, yet in a world torn apart by ethnic hatred, perhaps our greatest role as a peacemaker is for Americans to show that the strongest country in the world is a multiethnic one, providing equal opportunity for all.

Judy Wicks



New Visions for Business

A quarterly forum on making work meaningful

Monday, March 4, 6pm

"Living Your Values at Work"

with Rebecca Maddox,

president of Capital Rose, Inc., which provides women business owners access to financing & technical assistance, and consults Fortune 500 clients to capitalize on the growing opportunities in the women's market. In her recent book, *Inc. Your Dreams*, Maddox encourages men & women alike to build their businesses and careers around their own values and to formulate personal definitions of success.

5:30 Networking Cocktail Party

for business people interested in social responsibility

6pm Three course dinner followed by discussion

\$30, including tax & gratuity. (\$25 for members of

Business for Social Responsibility) Reservations 386-9224

Todd

5-16-96

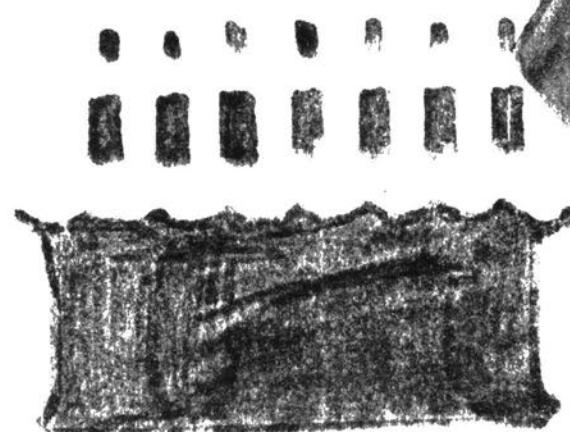
TO DORSKIND FOR REPLY?

yes

NO

FOR MR. PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5/16/96



I Love You

MR. PRESIDENT

I Like You

I Like Socks

Too Vre Mwch

LOVE SARA H

MAY 16, 1996

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

THANK YOU FOR INVITING US
TO THE WHITE HOUSE TO CELEBRATE
BETTER HEARING AND SPEECH MONTH.

SARAH CHURCH III
1996 BETTER HEARING & SPEECH MONTH
CHILD OF THE YEAR

Donna McCord Dickman

DONNA MCCORD DICKMAN, PH.D.,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE DEAF

HONORARY CHAIR
BETTER HEARING & SPEECH MONTH COUNCIL

5-16-96

hand delivered
by

LUCIA

WYMAN

5/16/96
To Donskind for
Appropriate Action?

yes

no



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Washington, D.C. 20240

May 9, 1996

96 MAY 16 P5:57

MEMORANDUM

TO: ASSISTANT SECRETARY BOB ARMSTRONG

THROUGH: TONY GARRETT, CHIEF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM: MICHELLE DAWSON, PUBLIC AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION
FOR BLM'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Proclamation

As you requested, enclosed is a draft of the Presidential Proclamation recognizing the Bureau of Land Management and designating July 16, 1996 as BLM's 50th Anniversary.

Also enclosed for your review is the 50th Anniversary Media Kit which includes a variety of articles on BLM programs, press release, and talking points.

Distribution

If the President issues a proclamation, the proclamation will be highlighted on a BLM exhibit at the Epcot Center of Walt Disney World in Orlando, Florida, from June 15, 1996 through September 15, 1996. This span of time is the summer tourism season where it is estimated that 2.5 to 3 million people will see this exhibit. BLM is the first ever Federal agency to display an exhibit with the Disney Corporation. Disney has also offered a parade "down Main Street" at both Disneyland in Los Angeles, California, and Walt Disney World, in Orlando, Florida, for BLM. The Presidential Proclamation would also be featured during "BLM Day."

Additionally, BLM will exhibit at the Partners Outdoors Fair in the Russell Senate Office Building Rotunda in Washington, D.C., from June 10, 1996 through June 14, 1996. This exhibit will also be a 50th Anniversary theme where, again, the Presidential Proclamation will be showcased.

All BLM State Offices will receive a copy of the Proclamation and use it for all the Western events - Utah Centennial, Clark Day, Pompey's Pillar, Western Montana Fair, Oregon/California Trails Association, and the National Interpretation Association Annual Conference.

Thank you for your assistance in this effort. Please let me know if you have additional thoughts.

**Proclamation — 50th Anniversary of the Bureau of Land Management,
July 16, 1996**

May, 1996

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

On July 16, 1946, President Harry Truman signed Reorganization Plan No. 3 and thus created the Bureau of Land Management. The oldest Federal agency, the General Land Office of 1812, was merged with the newest Federal agency, the U.S. Grazing Service of 1934, to become the Bureau of Land Management. "With that date," noted historian E. Louise Peffer, "there opened a new chapter in the history of public land management in the United States."

Use and management of the public lands has changed throughout our Nation's history and continues to evolve. To the young Nation, the public domain represented challenge and opportunity — a thirsty wilderness waiting to be transformed into an agricultural Eden. The public lands have made a significant contribution to the American way of life. In our Nation's earliest years, the Federal Government and Congress became the legal guardians of the public lands. Public land policy generally provided for the disposal of the public lands. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation.

Today, BLM administers what remains of the Nation's vast land holdings -- the public domain -- 270 million acres. With landscapes ranging from great expanses of sagebrush and tundra flats, to eroded canyons and desert mountain ranges, BLM public lands offer an incredible variety of values and resources. Most BLM-managed public lands are located in the 11 Western States and Alaska, although small parcels are scattered throughout the Eastern United States. BLM also manages the Nation's 570 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. The importance of the public lands was once based almost exclusively on their productions of livestock forage, timber, and energy and mineral resources. Today, public lands are equally valued for their environmental resources, the recreational opportunities they offer, the cultural resources they contain, and in an increasingly urban world, their vast open spaces.

To meet today's changing and diverse demands, BLM is changing the management of the public lands. To maintain the health of the public lands, BLM is taking a "big picture" or landscape approach to land management. This promotes both biological diversity on the public lands and sustainable development of their resources. BLM's mandate under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires the agency to manage the public lands for multiple uses, while protecting the long-term health of the land. BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The public lands were once considered the "lands that nobody wanted." Today, they are recognized as a rich and marvelous legacy for the people of the United States — both a link with our past and a bridge to our future. The men and women who work for BLM provide services that are important to a wide variety of people who enjoy or earn their living from the public lands. As stewards of the public lands, "BLMers" work to ensure that our children and our children's children will always be able to enjoy the beauty and splendor of our priceless legacy.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim July 16, 1996 the 50th Anniversary of the Bureau of Land Management. I urge all the people of the United States to "Rediscover Your Public Lands."

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

22m

a way that advances the cause of democracy in Cuba.

Third, I have ordered that Radio Marti expand its reach. All the people of Cuba must be able to learn the truth about the regime in Havana—the isolation it has earned for itself through its contempt for basic human rights and international law.

Fourth, I am ordering that additional restrictions be put on travel in the United States by Cuban officials who reside here, and that visits by Cuban officials to our country be further limited.

Finally, all charter air travel from the United States to Cuba will be suspended indefinitely.

These deliberate actions are the right ones at this time. They respond to Havana in a way that serves our goals of accelerating the arrival of democracy in Cuba. But I am not ruling out any further steps in the future, should they be required.

Saturday's attack was an appalling reminder of the nature of the Cuban regime: repressive, violent, scornful of international law. In our time, democracy has swept the globe, from the Philippines exactly 10 years ago, to Central and Eastern Europe, to South Africa, to Haiti, to all but one nation in our hemisphere. I will do everything in my power to see that this historic tide reaches the shores of Cuba. And let me close by extending on behalf of our family and our country our deepest condolences to those in the families of those who lost their lives.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Proclamation 6866—American Red Cross Month, 1996

February 26, 1996

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Since its founding in 1881 by Clara Barton, the American Red Cross has brought hope and healing to citizens and communities across the country. Today, some 1.4 million trained volunteers work to fulfill the Red Cross' mission by providing relief to disaster

victims; by ensuring that our Nation has an adequate and safe blood supply; by training millions of Americans in essential lifesaving and safety techniques; and by assisting members of our Armed Forces, their families, and our distinguished veterans.

This past year, the American Red Cross has carried on its extraordinary legacy across the country and around the world. When a bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19, the Red Cross was there within minutes to assist those whose loved ones were killed in the tragic blast. After a series of record-breaking storms and hurricanes ruined houses and displaced people, the Red Cross served more than a million meals and helped victims to begin rebuilding their lives. And today, as OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR works to secure the peace in Bosnia, the Red Cross is facilitating emergency communications between our troops and their families at home.

The Red Cross has earned our Nation's deepest respect and appreciation for its important lifesaving and life-rebuilding work and for its countless daily efforts to promote health and safety. This month and throughout the year, let us take time to recognize this vital organization and do all we can to further its goals of preventing, preparing for, and responding to emergencies.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America and Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim March 1996, as American Red Cross Month. I urge all the people of the United States to support Red Cross chapters nationwide by volunteering and participating in Red Cross blood drives.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., February 27, 1996]

*Original
Gundacker*

Week Ending Friday, December 23, 1994

**Proclamation 6762—Wright
Brothers Day, 1994**

December 15, 1994

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

On a windy December day 91 years ago, Orville and Wilbur Wright made history. In 12 seconds of flight, they demonstrated to the world that mortals really could touch the sky in powered flight. In the decades since, Americans have continued to make history with countless achievements in aviation and aerospace technology.

America leads the world in aeronautics technology, and that leadership is directly reflected in the success of our aircraft industry. The legacy of the Wright brothers is clear: in the past year, the U.S. aeronautics industry sold more than \$100 billion in products and employed more than a million people in high-quality jobs. Aircraft are the Nation's top manufactured export, with more than \$40 billion in sales in 181 countries around the world.

We have a grand history and a promising future in aeronautics. The enactment of the General Aviation Revitalization Act of 1994, which I signed into law last August, provides a significant opportunity to reassert America's global leadership in general aviation aircraft. Offering the promise of new jobs and an enhanced economic climate, this measure applies the kind of innovation, creativity, and vision exemplified so many years ago by the Wright brothers.

Today, Orville and Wilbur's perseverance continues to challenge and inspire us as we take the lead in cutting-edge aeronautics technology. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is working with industry to develop technologies that will make conventional aircraft safer, more affordable, and more environmentally friendly. Govern-

ment and industry researchers are also working in partnership to transform the concept of affordable commercial supersonic flight into a reality early in the next century. These technological advancements in aviation and aerospace will continue to contribute to our success and prosperity. The dream that began on a lonely stretch of beach near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, has taken us through the sound barrier and into space—and the future holds endless possibilities.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated December 17 of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1994, as Wright Brothers Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:35 a.m., December 16, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 16, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on December 19. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

The President's Radio Address

December 17, 1994

The President. Good morning. Today I'm speaking from the Northern Virginia Com-



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V.I.P.
Letter
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T.

Carnegie Corporation of New York

PRESIDENTIAL
SEARCH
COMMITTEE

James A. Johnson,
Chairman

Richard I. Beattie
James P. Comer
Helene L. Kaplan
Thomas H. Kean
Vincent A. Mai
Newton N. Minow
Henry Muller

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20020

5 February 1996

Dear Mr. President:

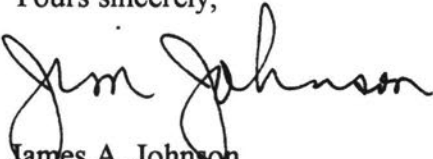
On behalf of the Search Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, I invite your nominations for the foundation's next president. David A. Hamburg, the Corporation's ninth President, will be retiring in early 1997. The attached statement of the Search Committee introduces the Corporation and describes our ideal candidate.

Under David Hamburg's leadership, the Corporation has earned broad-based respect and confidence, aligning its agenda with some of the most important issues facing the country. David has continued and enhanced Carnegie's tradition of leadership which includes such outstanding former presidents as John Gardner, Alan Pifer, and Frederick Keppel. The Board of Trustees seeks another intellectual leader, one who will contribute sound judgment, humane wisdom and inspiring vision to the Corporation. The next president should understand and demonstrate commitment to the Corporation's distinct mission and history. He/she should have the ability to build on Carnegie's comparative advantage and moral authority. The ideal candidate will have a record of overseeing management and working with the Board of a significant institution as well as the ability to represent the foundation effectively to its many external constituencies.

I invite your counsel on this search and your suggestions of specific candidates. We would appreciate receiving thoughts, recommendations, nomination letters and supporting materials, all of which may be addressed to our search consultant, Nancy S. Nichols, Norman Broadbent International, 200 Park Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10166.

This search offers the Carnegie Corporation of New York an opportunity to continue its tradition of creative and responsible leadership. Thank you for your kind assistance in this endeavor.

Yours sincerely,


James A. Johnson

Enclosure

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: DB DATE: 7/16/19
2019-0774-S

**STATEMENT OF THE SEARCH COMMITTEE FOR
PRESIDENT
CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK**

BACKGROUND

Carnegie Corporation of New York has a distinguished history of leadership in private philanthropy. David H. Hamburg, the Corporation's ninth president, will be stepping down in early 1997. The Board of Trustees has formed a Search Committee to select Carnegie's next president. This brief document provides an introduction to Carnegie and enumerates the main characteristics the Search Committee seeks in the successful candidate.

The Corporation was established by Andrew Carnegie in 1911 for the "advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding". Although the original charter permits the Corporation to operate in many fields, the Board is dedicated to continuing its tradition of identifying and addressing critical societal issues. The Corporation has in the past decade concentrated on child development, elementary and secondary education, and problems related to learning; the uses of science and technology for international development with a special focus on Africa; the enhancement of international networks as roles emerge in an era of national realignments, the prevention of deadly conflict, and other issues of international security; and the strengthening of democratic institutions. Initially endowed with \$125 million, the Corporation has grown to \$1.2 billion and awarded 273 grants of \$55 million during fiscal year 94-95.

THE IDEAL CANDIDATE

Under David Hamburg's leadership, the Corporation has earned broad based respect and confidence, aligning its agenda with some of the most important issues facing the country. He has continued and enhanced a tradition of leadership which includes such outstanding past presidents as John Gardner, Alan Pifer, and Frederick Keppel among others. The Board of Trustees, responsible for oversight of strategy and finances, seeks another intellectual leader who will contribute sound judgment, humane wisdom, and inspiring vision to the Corporation.

Carnegie Corporation of New York seeks a president and leader who embodies the highest standards of excellence and sensitivity to the need to strengthen the fabric of democratic societies. The President of Carnegie Corporation reports to the Board of Trustees of which he/she is a member. The President is accountable to the Board for the programs and administration of the Corporation. The successful candidate will be expected to provide intellectual leadership for the Board, staff, and many constituencies of the Corporation. The Search Committee invites nominations of candidates with the following personal attributes and professional qualifications:

PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES:

- Impeccable integrity and moral character
- Humanity with a generosity of spirit
- Open-mindedness and an optimistic outlook
- Ease in making practical, sometimes difficult decisions.

PROFESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- Superior, wide-ranging intellectual capacity, coupled with strong analytical and empirical skills
- Substantive accomplishment in his/her chosen field
- Knowledge and commitment to one or more areas of concentration for Carnegie's programs
- Good judgment in analyzing ideas and research from many technical areas and disciplines to find those that have the greatest promise
- Strong representational capabilities, including outstanding written and oral communications skills
- Familiarity and comfort with the techniques and technology of mass communications

INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- Ability to identify and articulate the compelling challenges facing society today
- Ability to formulate and communicate the strategic direction of Carnegie
- Demonstrated ability to lead an organization and to attract and retain first rate collaborators
- Ability to work collegially and responsively with the Board
- Ability to cooperate with government, corporate, educational and foundation partners to ensure the impact of Carnegie policy and programming initiatives
- Commitment to the independence of the American philanthropic community.

CC:

Leon

John Hickey.

Please see
Boris comment

1.

3400
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/16/96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 16, 1996

96 MAY 16 P2:21

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE *AL*

SUBJECT: Anti-Personnel Landmines (APL) Policy: Questions and Answers

In your conversation with Senator Leahy on May 15, the Senator raised a number of additional questions with you about our new APL policy. Below are answers to those questions. We have attached at Tab A some additional questions and answers as well.

Leahy suggested that the United States does not now use non-self-destructing (dumb) APL as part of its doctrine, except in Korea, and thus there is little new in our policy. This is not exactly the case. Though it is true that for some time it has not been our practice to use dumb APL in hostilities, they are part of the basic ammunition load of every combat unit in the Army and Marine Corps and, heretofore, these units have trained and planned for their employment. This policy now rules out the use of dumb APL in all operational plans other than Korea.

Leahy expressed concern that there was no funding identified for pursuing the alternatives to APL and for the expanded demining programs. It is not yet clear how much additional funding is available (by DoD reprogramming) or needed (in the case of the longer term search for alternatives). In your announcement, you reassure skeptics that we are serious about adequate funding for this policy and that you will work personally with Congress on this issue.

Leahy urged that the Administration not press for the repeal of his landmine use moratorium this year. We will tell agencies not to work to change this law. However, the House National Security Committee has already reported out language in the FY 97 DOD Authorization bill that would only allow the moratorium to enter into effect if the Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that it will not adversely affect the ability of U.S. forces to defend themselves and that the military has effective APL substitutes. (There was a similar provision in the Senate's FY 96 DOD Authorization bill, but it fell out when Leahy threatened to filibuster the bill.) Though we will not actively support this House language, neither will we oppose it. If asked, we will say we support it.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

*at this point
I don't think
we should
oppose it
if we can
avoid it*

Leahy expressed skepticism about a global ban because, he said, the idea was knocked down in a recent Geneva meeting. It is true that a handful of governments and the NGO community supported a comprehensive ban in the recently-concluded Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) Review Conference where the laws governing landmine use were strengthened. In general, however, even the few governments who supported a ban in this context did not press this position, since they understood that a ban was not in the realm of the achievable this year. What we are proposing now is that countries embark on a serious negotiation of a ban, which may take a long time to conclude. However, there are a number of precedents for banning globally an entire class of weapon, including the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention.

Leahy also asked how many countries would need to sign a treaty before it takes effect. This will depend on the forum in which we choose to negotiate the treaty. We have several options available, including the 39-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva where we are currently negotiating the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We will be consulting on this question with friends, allies and other states who support an APL ban, with an eye toward making a decision on the forum for negotiation in the very near future. To use the Chemical Weapons Convention as an example, once it was concluded among CD members, it was opened to signature by all other nations (160 have now signed) and requires 65 ratifications to enter into force (51 countries have already ratified).

Attachment

Tab A Additional Questions and Answers

Q1: The decision on APL you just outlined looks like business as usual for our military. What is new here?

This is not business as usual. Let me tell you why.

First, we have just announced that we will pursue the negotiation of an international ban on all types of anti-personnel landmines. We are serious about pursuing this agreement.

Second, we are giving up the use of our "dumb" APL, with exceptions only for Korea and training, and plan to destroy millions of these APL by 1999.

Third, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to begin a program of research, procurement and other measures to identify alternatives to APL, so that we can end our reliance on them as soon as possible.

This is a responsible policy that establishes a path to eliminating APL, but in a way that protects our essential military requirements.

Q2. Your decision contains so many exceptions. Does it not abandon any credible international leadership role for banning APL?

The United States has just called for negotiating an international treaty on APL. This is a major move on our part. There is already interest among a number of countries for reaching such an accord. We are now in a position to build on that momentum with a concrete path toward a ban.

We have said we will protect our ability in any negotiation to use APL against armed aggression across the Korean demilitarized zone, until there are alternatives or the risk of aggression has been removed. We have done so, because it is legitimately a special case. U.S. forces defend there along a UN recognized demilitarized zone. I believe this is a responsible position.

Q3. This new policy aside, aren't you bound by the Leahy amendment to a one-year moratorium in 1999?

Senator Leahy's leadership has been indispensable to moving the issue of landmines forward. We have worked with him over the past few years to advance U.S. efforts in this area. He has played a key role in highlighting for the world the tragedy caused by these weapons.

There are differences between this policy and the legislation. We will continue to work with Senator Leahy on this matter.

Q4. How long will it take to negotiate a global ban? What makes you think this is possible?

We do not know how long it will take to negotiate a global ban, but we will aggressively pursue an agreement and seek to conclude it as soon as possible.

A number of countries have already indicated their support for a ban. We believe the U.S. announcement will help catalyze the growing momentum behind this position.

We are fully aware of how challenging it will be to negotiate a global ban. APL are an integral part of the doctrine of many nations. It will take time.

There are a number of examples of treaties banning an entire class of weapon, including the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention. We are confident that it will also be possible to negotiate a global agreement banning anti-personnel landmines.

Q5. Why are you announcing this policy today?

This announcement is the result of an extensive senior-level review of our APL policy, including a study of our military requirements by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We have just concluded the review and therefore are announcing the findings. We want to begin work now on developing support for a negotiation to ban APL.

Letter
on the motion
Bo

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5/16/96

"Chelston"

12 Grape Bay Dr.

Paget PG 06

May 14, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

You asked me for the names of people who in January of 1992, hosted an event in Boston. The hosts were Bill Poorvu & his wife, Lia, and Seth Klarman. The reception was at Bill's apartment in Cambridge. Bill's office number is (617) 576-1010; his home number is (617) 491-7888. Seth's office number is (617) 497-6680; his home number is (617) 674-2866.

Thank you for your interest in these folks who were so helpful in the early days.

Warmest personal regards,

Bob

Robert A. Farmer

5-16-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1996

96 MAY 6 P6:19

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Breaux

DATE: May 6, 1996 *may 8 is OK*

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley *JH*
Susan Brophy *SB*

PURPOSE: To thank the Senator for his support on the Senate floor.

BACKGROUND: We are working with the Senate Democratic leadership to get Senators to come to the floor to defend the Administration and Congressional Democrats against a variety of attacks launched by the Republicans.

The effort is being coordinated by Senators Daschle and Dorgan who have assigned the monitoring of the Senate floor on a weekly basis to eight Senators. Senator Breaux is responsible for the second week (May 6-May 10). We would like you to thank him and ask for his continued vigilance in defending the Administration.

CONTACT PERSON AND TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Senator Breaux (202)224-4623

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 6, 1996

ACTION: _____

SENATE DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE TEAM

Responding to Republican Attacks on the Clinton Administration and Senate Democrats

Coordinators: Sen. Tom Daschle, Minority Leader
Sen. Byron Dorgan, Assistant Floor Leader

<u>Week</u>	<u>Senator</u>
April 29 - May 3	Sen. David Pryor
May 6 - May 10	Sen. John Breaux
May 13 - May 17	Sen. Barbara Boxer
May 20 - May 24	Sen. Wendell Ford
June 3 - June 7	Sen. Kent Conrad
June 10 - June 14	Sen. Ted Kennedy
June 17 - June 21	Sen. Harry Reid
June 24 - June 28	Sen. Jay Rockefeller

Updated 5/2

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-10-96

14 May

Do you bday

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1996

96 MAY 6 P6:19

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO:

Senator Daschle
Senator Dorgan

DATE:

May 6, 1996

RECOMMENDED BY:

John Hilley JH
Susan Brophy SB

PURPOSE:

To thank the Senators for their support
on the Senate floor.

BACKGROUND:

We are working with the Senate
Democratic leadership to get Senators to
come to the floor to defend the
Administration and Congressional
Democrats against a variety of attacks
launched by the Republicans.

The effort is being coordinated by
Senators Daschle and Dorgan who have
assigned the monitoring of the Senate
floor on a weekly basis to eight
Senators. We would like you to thank
both Senators and ask for their
continued vigilance in defending the
Administration.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

Senator Daschle (202) 224-2321
Senator Dorgan (202) 224-2551

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

May 6, 1996

ACTION:

Exonerated
Teamwork - supply, gun, mail
Rich Altman
Brig Down
on an on

Did not
get Dorgan

SENATE DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE TEAM

Responding to Republican Attacks on the Clinton Administration and Senate Democrats

Coordinators: Sen. Tom Daschle, Minority Leader
Sen. Byron Dorgan, Assistant Floor Leader

Week

Senator

✓ April 29 - May 3

Sen. David Pryor

✓ May 6 - May 10

Sen. John Breaux

May 13 - May 17

Sen. Barbara Boxer - *Monitoring*

May 20 - May 24

Sen. Wendell Ford

June 3 - June 7

Sen. Kent Conrad

June 10 - June 14

Sen. Ted Kennedy

June 17 - June 21

Sen. Harry Reid

June 24 - June 28

Sen. Jay Rockefeller

Updated 5/2

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-16-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1996

96 MAY 6 P6:18

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALLS

TO: Senator Pryor

DATE: May 6, 1996 May 8 is OK

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley JH
Susan Brophy SB

PURPOSE: To thank the Senator for his support on the Senate floor last week.

BACKGROUND: We are working with the Senate Democratic leadership to get Senators to come to the floor to defend the Administration and Congressional Democrats against a variety of attacks launched by the Republicans.

The effort is being coordinated by Senators Daschle and Dorgan who have assigned the monitoring of the Senate floor on a weekly basis to eight Senators. Senator Pryor was responsible for the first week (April 29 - May 3) and did a superb job. We would like you to thank him and ask for his continued vigilance in defending the Administration.

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Senator Pryor (202)224-7822

DATE OF SUBMISSION: May 6, 1996

ACTION: _____

SENATE DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE TEAM

Responding to Republican Attacks on the Clinton Administration and Senate Democrats

Coordinators: Sen. Tom Daschle, Minority Leader
Sen. Byron Dorgan, Assistant Floor Leader

<u>Week</u>	<u>Senator</u>
April 29 - May 3	Sen. David Pryor
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June 10 - June 14	Sen. Ted Kennedy
June 17 - June 21	Sen. Harry Reid
June 24 - June 28	Sen. Jay Rockefeller

Updated 5/2

5-16-96

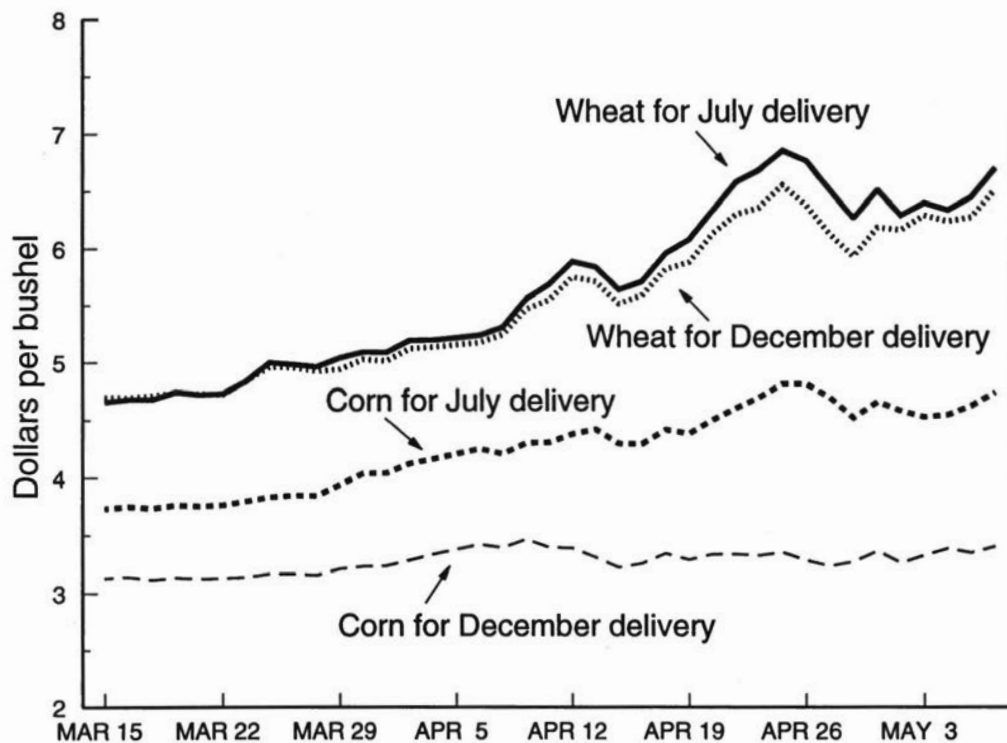
96 MAY 16 10 21 AM
**WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

May 10, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-16-96

CHAFBack to Laura

The futures price for December delivery of wheat recently has risen in lock-step with the price for July delivery, a sign that the market anticipates wheat supplies will be tight through the rest of this year. In contrast, the futures price for December delivery of corn has varied little as the price for July delivery has increased, suggesting that, thus far, the market expects a bountiful harvest later this year to ease near-term price pressures.

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ARTICLE

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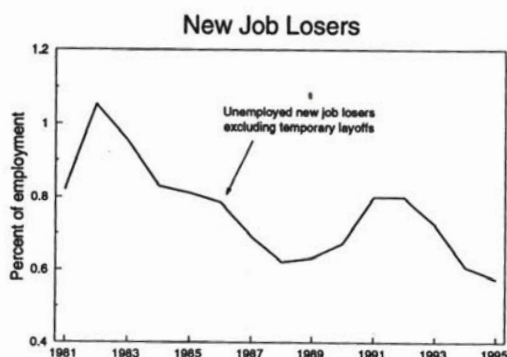
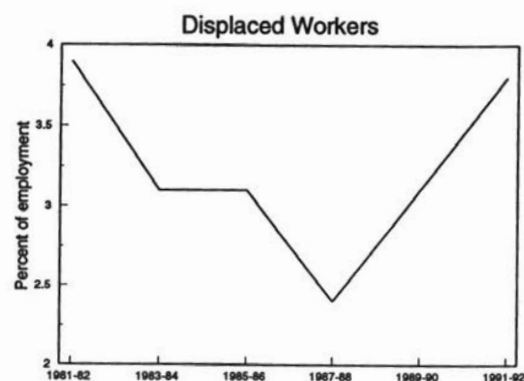
"The position carries no salary,
just medical coverage."

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

Evidence Emerging that Rate of Job Loss is Declining

Much attention recently has focused on the anxiety many Americans feel about the future. Although this anxiety has its roots in a decades-long stagnation of wages and widening in the distribution of income, it increasingly has been characterized as a decline in job security. In a report released last month, CEA assessed whether the rate of job loss has actually risen. Our analysis of evidence available to date suggests that the rate of job loss may have actually fallen over the past few years.

Analysis. Surveys of displaced workers show that the overall rate of job displacement increased in the early 1990s (see top chart). The latest survey, however, covered only the early 1990s, and data for the past 2 years are not due out until summer. In the meantime, an alternative measure based on data from the monthly unemployment report provides a preliminary view of recent trends in the rate of job loss.



The ratio of recently unemployed job losers—those unemployed less than 5 weeks who are not on temporary layoff—to total employment rose from 1988 to 1992. But since 1992 it has fallen (see bottom chart), and is at its lowest level since data were first reported 20 years ago. This pattern is not surprising as it closely tracks the economy's recovery from the 1990-91 recession. Although these data do not include displaced workers who find jobs without a period of unemployment, displaced workers who go through a spell of unemployment are obviously of

greater concern than those who manage to find a new job almost immediately.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

Deceptive Use of Model Exposed

A recent study by the Heritage Foundation argues that OBRA 1993 has cost the economy \$208 billion in output and 1.2 million jobs since 1993. In other words, the study claims that if the budget package had not been implemented, the economy would have grown faster than it has, incomes would be higher, and job creation would be closing in on 10 million.

Analysis. The Heritage study used a model developed by Laurence Meyer and his colleagues to assess the 1993 budget package. This model is one of the best in the business and is used at the Council of Economic Advisers and other government agencies. The Heritage authors estimated what would have happened from 1993 to 1996 if the tax and spending changes of OBRA 1993 had not been implemented. Unfortunately, the model suffers from a defect that, while not interfering with most uses of the model, renders this budget exercise meaningless—a point strongly emphasized by the principals at Meyer's firm in a letter to their clients.

* The model uses an average tax rate for the economy that weights each marginal tax rate by the share of income in each tax bracket, rather than by the share of households in each bracket. Weighting by income causes a cut in the top rate to appear to have a disproportionate employment effect because people in the top bracket have a disproportionate share of income. If the Heritage analysis were correct, the tax changes in OBRA should have sharply decreased participation in the labor force, an outcome that has not occurred.

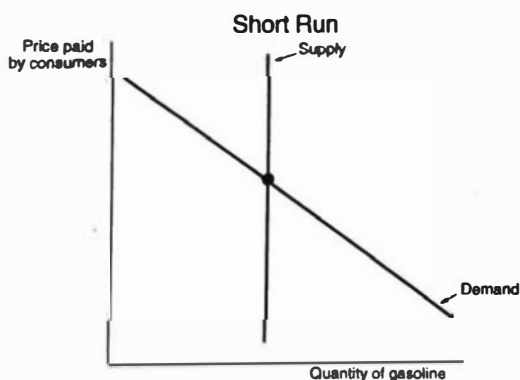
SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Will a Cut in the Gasoline Tax Be Passed on to Consumers?

The congressional proposal to cut the Federal tax on motor fuels has been put forth as a way to help consumers by lowering the price of gasoline. In the short run, however, the tax is paid mainly by producers rather than consumers, implying very little, if any, of the tax reduction would be passed on to consumers even though the market for gasoline is highly competitive.

It's just a matter of supply and demand. A cut in the gasoline tax will have different effects on the price consumers pay depending on relative responsiveness of supply and demand to changes in price. At present, the short-run supply of gasoline is essentially fixed and insensitive to changes in price because:

- Refineries are currently operating close to capacity so domestic supply cannot be increased very much.
- Use of reformulated gasoline for environmental benefits limits supply from foreign sources that do not produce this "cleaner" type of gasoline.



Because the supply of gasoline is roughly fixed in the short run, the price paid by consumers is determined by consumer demand (see diagram). A small cut in the tax on gasoline will have almost no effect on demand and therefore little or no effect on the price consumers pay, showing up as an increase in the price producers receive. Furthermore, forcing producers to lower the price to consumers could, in this case, create an artificial shortage if

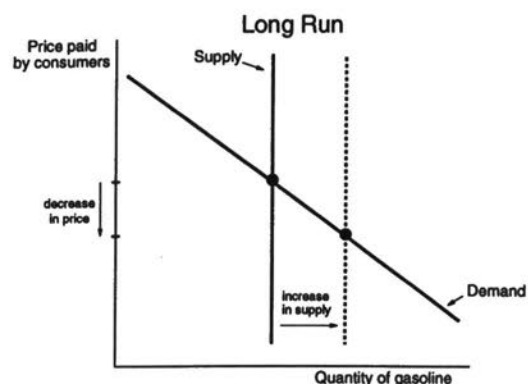
demand were to increase relative to fixed supply.

Over time, supply responds to price because:

- Domestic refiners of other oil products can switch capacity to gasoline and refiners can accelerate repairs of broken facilities to bring them back on line.
- Foreign producers can shift to reformulated types of gasoline for sale in the United States.

Thus, in the longer term, producers will increase supply to take advantage of the higher price they are receiving, and this will tend to lower the price paid by

consumers (see diagram). Depending on the ability of refiners to increase supply, prices to consumers likely would remain relatively unchanged for 1 or 2 months. In the longer term, consumers would benefit from a reduction in price as producers pass through much of the reduction in the tax on motor fuels. Verifying the extent to which the tax decrease is passed on to consumers would not be easy,



especially since gasoline prices are expected to go down on their own accord. Regardless of its true effects, a decrease in the gasoline tax may be inappropriately credited for these changes.

The bigger picture. Despite eventually benefiting from lower prices, consumers still may be harmed by a rollback of motor fuels taxes in larger ways.

Lower prices may encourage increased driving, leading to more congestion, more pollution, and greater greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, lower fuel prices will encourage purchase of less fuel-efficient vehicles, leading to increased fuel consumption per passenger mile traveled.

ARTICLE

Health Insurance Reform in New York: Sorting Out the Myths from the Facts

Press reports concerning many recent state health insurance reforms have painted a bleak picture—with increases in the number of uninsured, skyrocketing premiums, and departures of insurance companies no longer able to operate profitably. While it still is too early to fully evaluate these recent reforms (see Weekly Economic Briefing, May 3, 1996), it is worthwhile to examine closely the experiences of one state to see how well these press reports stack up against reality.

Health insurance reform in New York. In 1992, New York passed one of the most controversial health insurance reforms, requiring insurers to issue insurance in the small group and individual markets and charge all customers the same premium for any given policy (pure community rating). Prior to this law, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans already used community rating, but commercial insurers did not. (Most HMOs did use community rating, but few operated in the individual market). Moving toward statewide community rating was viewed as a way of spreading the costs of the high-risk population across all insurers—and helping the financially strapped Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

Coverage. Some argue that the New York reform sharply reduced insurance coverage and cite a study showing that 405,000 people dropped their health insurance as a result of the community rating law. The study, however, contained some serious methodological flaws. In particular, estimates of the insured before and after reform were taken from two non-comparable sources. Data collected by the New York Insurance Department suggest that total coverage did indeed decline, but more likely by roughly one-quarter as much (88,355) in the 15 months after the law came into effect. Most of the decline was in the individual market.

Premiums. Data from the New York State Insurance Department do indicate significant changes in commercial insurance premiums stemming from the community rating law. The average premium increased by 18 percent in the commercial market, some of which would have occurred regardless. Premiums increased by more than 60 percent for 13 percent of individual policyholders, and premiums decreased by more than 20 percent for 18 percent of individual policyholders. Thus, while some premiums clearly did increase substantially (5 percent increased by over 100 percent), a recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal that claimed premium costs increased an average of 132 percent vastly overstated the true amount. In fact, the increases in premiums matched fairly closely those predicted by the American Academy of Actuaries in their analysis of the effects of moving to pure community rating.

Average age of insured. Community rating increases premiums the most for healthy young males because they have the lowest expected health costs. Individual insurance companies in New York have reported an increase in the average age of their enrollees of about 2.5 to 3 years. Much of this change, however, may reflect shifts in enrollment away from plans that had previously provided low cost plans for the young and toward HMOs that had not previously served the individual insurance market.

Choice of health plan. New York has experienced a major shift in coverage away from commercial and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans and toward HMOs. Five small insurance carriers have exited the market, and other carriers have canceled their "fee-for-service" plans but continue to offer managed care plans. Despite the move toward pure community rating, Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield has continued to service the oldest and sickest population. Although Empire discontinued issuing its comprehensive "major-medical" plan, a new law requires HMOs to offer plans with point-of-service options (i.e., people are allowed to use providers outside of the HMO networks, although they must pay higher copayments and deductibles to do so).

Analysis. While pure community rating does provide access to health insurance coverage at reasonable rates to the sickest population, it also contains an implicit subsidy from younger people to older people. According to the American Academy of Actuaries, moving to a modified community rating system that allows premiums to be based on age and sex but not on health status would result in much smaller premium changes, with only 2 percent of the population experiencing an increase of more than 40 percent.

Conclusion. Health insurance reform in New York clearly has created a number of problems that should be seriously considered by any state contemplating a move toward pure community rating. Nonetheless, the results thus far are not nearly so dire as some have claimed. While it is not difficult to find anecdotal cases of extremely large premium increases, such increases were not the norm.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Fed Regional Survey Reports Moderate Growth, Low Inflation. In its latest survey of regional business conditions, the Federal Reserve reports that stronger economic growth recently has been accompanied by little sign of inflationary pressures. The Fed views the recent rise in food and energy prices as temporary, and sees little likelihood that the uptick will lead to an overall inflation spiral. Each of the Fed's 12 regional district banks except for New York reports that economic activity has expanded over the past 2 months, and several report that the rate of growth has accelerated. Despite tight labor markets, the survey finds little upward pressure on wages. The Fed also notes that retail sales and manufacturing activity increased somewhat. Financial markets responded positively to the report.

More Americans Able to Buy Homes. A new report shows that mortgage lending to low- and moderate-income families in Chicago has increased dramatically over the past 5 years due to increased enforcement of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and fair lending laws. Between 1990 and 1994, loans to low- and moderate-income homebuyers increased 85 percent, while loans to upper- and high-income borrowers increased only 28 percent. The greatest increases in lending were concentrated in African-American communities. The study finds that the pattern of increased lending is part of a national trend. As reported by the Federal Reserve, home purchase loans to lower-income and minority households have grown explosively in recent years, with loans to blacks rising 55 percent between 1993 and 1994, after increases of 26 percent and 36 percent the prior 2 years.

✓ * *ARXU*

States Pare Down Their Budgets. State spending is expected to grow 4.5 percent in fiscal 1996, then slow to 1.8 percent in fiscal 1997, according to the semiannual Fiscal Survey of States. The report, released this week by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, shows that eleven states, including New Jersey, New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania, have proposed reductions in spending for 1997 below the levels of 1996. The report also notes that growth in Medicaid spending has fallen sharply, from double-digits in 1994 to 5 percent in 1995. The slowdown is attributed to states' efforts to move to managed care, slower growth in overall health care costs, and a stronger economy in general. Corrections spending grew 15 percent between 1994 and 1995, more than twice the overall state spending increase of 7 percent. Operating costs for courts and jails have increased due to mandatory sentencing, restrictions on parole, and increases in juvenile crime.

5-16-96

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

World Bank Highlights Benefits Of Openness To Developing Countries. In a report released this week, the World Bank emphasizes the critical role played by global economic integration in promoting growth in the developing world but notes disturbing disparities across countries. Over the past 10 years, developing countries as a whole have kept pace with the worldwide rate of trade integration, which is measured by the ratio of trade to GDP. However, three-quarters of the increase was accounted for by only 10 of 93 countries. Similarly, two-thirds of foreign direct investment flows to developing countries went to just eight countries. Economies with the highest level of global integration tended to exhibit the fastest output growth, as did those with the greatest advances in integration. Even excluding the high-growth East Asian economies, fast integrators still achieved median per capita income growth of 1.5 percent per year, well above the economies integrating more slowly. Per capita income in developing countries is expected to grow at an annual rate of 5.3 percent in the next decade, considerably faster than the 2.1 percent annual growth rate of 1986-95.

Call (Sat) 11:15?
at least with
993 countries
+ 10 w/ 7.5 growth
8 w/ 7.5 percent

Canada's Air Traffic Control To Be Privatized This Summer. On July 1, the Canadian civil air navigation system (ANS) is due to be transferred to Nav Canada, a new non-profit corporation governed by a coalition that includes airlines, employees and the Federal Government. Nav Canada will pay \$1.5 billion for all ANS assets, including air traffic control centers, airport towers, flight service stations, radar stations and electronic aids to navigation. Approximately 6,400 Federal employees currently working for ANS, which provides air traffic control, flight information services, weather briefings for pilots, airport advisory services, and air navigation aids, will be transferred to Nav Canada. The corporation will eventually price services to recover all costs from users, including any debt-servicing costs. In the first 2 years of operation, Nav Canada will derive its revenue from overflight and other fees, and transitional payments from the government. While air navigation systems have already been commercialized in 58 countries including Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Germany, Canada is the first country to pursue full privatization.

Norwegian Oil Workers End Strike. A 5-day strike called by Norway's offshore oil workers has reportedly been called off as it became clear that many oil workers opposed the work stoppage. The strike by offshore workers had cut oil production by 30 percent, from 3 to 2 million barrels per day, which amounted to an estimated daily loss of production of \$20 million. The stoppage by 750 members of the federation of oil workers hit nine North Sea production fields, affecting both Norwegian and foreign producers operating on the Norwegian continental shelf. Crude oil futures slumped on news of the end of the strike, with the price for June crude futures falling 22 cents to \$20.78 per barrel. In 1993, Norway was the world's fifth largest petroleum exporter. Value-added in the petroleum sector accounted for 16 percent of GDP in 1993.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

Producer Price Index

****Embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, May 10, 1996****

The producer price index for finished goods increased 0.4 percent in April. Excluding food and energy, producer prices increased 0.1 percent.

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

Consumer Prices (Tuesday)

Retail Sales (Tuesday)

Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization (Wednesday)

Housing Starts (Thursday)

Productivity (Thursday)

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services (Friday)

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1970- 1993	1995	1995:3	1995:4	1996:1
Percent growth (annual rate)					
Real GDP (chain-type)	2.7	1.3	3.6	0.5	2.8
GDP chain-type price index	5.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5
<u>Nonfarm business (NFB) sector:</u>					
Productivity (chain-type)	1.5	0.7	1.7	-1.0	N.A.
Real compensation per hour:					
Using CPI	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.4	N.A.
Using NFB deflator	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	N.A.
Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)					
Business fixed investment	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
Residential investment	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Exports	8.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2
Imports	9.2	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Personal saving	5.1	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6
Federal surplus	-2.7	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	N.A.
	1970- 1993	1995	Feb. 1996	March 1996	April 1996
Unemployment Rate	6.7**	5.6**	5.5	5.6	5.4
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			631	178	2
increase since Jan. 1993					8545
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	2.5	0.2	0.4	N.A.
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	2.3	-0.2	0.5	0.4

**Figures beginning 1994 are not comparable with earlier data.

New or revised data in **boldface**.

PPI data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, May 10, 1996.**

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1994	1995	March 1996	April 1996	May 9, 1996
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	3794	4494	5612	5580	5475
Interest Rates					
3-month T-bill	4.25	5.49	4.96	4.95	4.99
10-year T-bond	7.09	6.57	6.27	6.51	6.84
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	8.35	7.95	7.62	7.93	8.24
Prime rate	7.15	8.83	8.25	8.25	8.25

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	Current level May 9, 1996	Percent Change from	
		Week ago	Year ago
Deutschemark-Dollar	1.517	-0.9	+10.5
Yen-Dollar	104.8	+0.3	+26.3
Multilateral \$ (Mar. 1973=100)	87.60	-0.6	+8.0

International Comparisons	Real GDP growth (last 4 quarters)	Unemployment rate	CPI inflation (last 12 months)
United States	1.8 (Q1)	5.4 (Apr)	2.8 (Mar)
Canada	0.6 (Q4)	9.3 (Mar)	1.5 (Mar)
Japan	2.2 (Q4)	3.1 (Mar)	0.1 (Mar)
France	0.3 (Q4)	12.5 (Jan)	2.3 (Mar)
Germany	0.8 (Q4)	7.0 (Feb)	1.5 (Mar)
Italy	2.3 (Q4)	12.0 (Jan)	4.5 (Mar)
United Kingdom	1.9 (Q1)	8.3 (Mar)	2.7 (Mar)



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

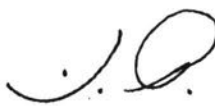
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5-16-96

96 MAY 14 AM 11:33

May 14, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Federico Peña 

SUBJECT: Actions on FAA Inspection Process

Yesterday you asked me to report to you within one week on what specific actions the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has underway and additional actions we can take to ensure that the nation's civil aviation system remains the safest in the world. The purpose of this memorandum is to outline for you several initiatives FAA Administrator Hinson and I have been working on and are today ordering to be implemented immediately. I will report to you later this week on any additional actions that are indicated as a result of our continuing review.

The actions we are taking today focus on strengthening one key component of our aviation safety system -- FAA's inspections operations. In the past three years, we have already made many improvements to our inspection and surveillance of U.S. commercial air carriers, including: (1) increasing the number of inspectors; (2) deploying sophisticated automated information technologies to help track results and target follow-up to operations requiring the greatest continued surveillance; and (3) implementing in-depth special reviews of air carriers' safety programs to supplement ongoing oversight activities. Further, last year FAA Administrator Hinson initiated Challenge 2000 -- a comprehensive, top-to-bottom review of our safety regulation and certification program designed to assure that we maintain our high levels of safety even as aviation traffic continues to rise. We will be announcing the results of the Challenge 2000 effort and the recommendations of our independent consultant, the national consulting firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, later this week.

Detailed below are three additional actions that complement those ongoing efforts:

1. ACCELERATED INSPECTOR HIRING

The FY 1996 budget calls for hiring an additional 231 aviation safety inspectors. To date, FAA has hired 140 of these. The remaining 91 were planned to be hired between now and the end of September. Administrator Hinson and I are acting to speed up the hiring of these additional inspectors, so that they will now be on board by this summer.

2. STRENGTHENED DATA TOOLS

Computer data collection and tracking systems are key to FAA's ability to focus its resources --- both in terms of inspector staff time and also to ensure strong follow-up when violations or other safety concerns are identified. Automated systems are already in place to record inspection results and to target follow-up to carriers whose systems are judged inadequate. Now, additional efforts and expenditures will be made to enhance these tracking capabilities. FAA recently retained Sandia National Laboratories to examine its computer systems and recommend a comprehensive strategy for continuing to upgrade FAA's computer tracking and data systems. The FAA Administrator has in the past several days received and reviewed Sandia's draft report and will now direct immediate action by FAA to implement the contractor's recommendations.

3. COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW -- FAA INSPECTIONS OPERATIONS

I have directed Administrator Hinson to conduct a comprehensive internal examination of inspector training, assignment, and supervision issues. This effort -- which will begin May 15 and be completed in June and which will involve the entire staff of FAA's inspection operation -- will help us further assure that every FAA inspector has the technical support and other tools to do the flawless job Americans have a right to expect. Together with Challenge 2000's recommendations, I am confident that this initiative will strengthen the inspection operation. In addition, the FAA will take additional follow-up actions on any issues that may be identified in this all-staff review.

These actions are the products of ongoing efforts to maintain the unmatched safety of America's aviation system. Nevertheless, in light of their importance to our aviation safety system, I wanted to bring them to your attention immediately.

Attached is a document providing further detail on the actions outlined above. I am of course available if you require further information or materials.

attachment

cc: FAA Administrator David Hinson

May 14, 1996 DOT/FAA Inspections Actions

AVIATION SAFETY INSPECTORS -- ACCELERATED HIRING

The FY 1996 budget includes the hiring of an additional 231 aviation safety inspectors. To date, FAA has hired 140 of these. The remaining 91 were planned to be hired between now and the end September. The Department is expediting the hiring of these additional inspectors and will now have them all on board by the end of July (at an additional cost of about \$2 million in FY 1996).

STRENGTHENED DATA TOOLS

Computer data collection and tracking systems are key to FAA's ability to focus its resources -- in terms of inspector staff power, especially -- and also to assure aggressive follow-up when violations or other safety concerns are identified. In the past six years, FAA has spent over \$13 million to improve and modernize its inspections tracking systems, such as the Safety Performance Analysis System (SPAS), which is designed to help FAA track inspections results and target its staff and other resources to operators requiring additional follow-up and surveillance.

The FAA recently retained New Mexico-based Sandia National Laboratories to examine its computer systems and recommend a comprehensive strategy for continuing to upgrade the FAA's computer tracking and data systems. The FAA Administrator has reviewed the draft report provided by and will now direct the contractor to finalize its recommendations on an expedited basis and immediate action by FAA.

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW -- FAA INSPECTIONS OPERATIONS

As part of his continuing efforts to maintain and upgrade our aviation safety operations, the FAA Administrator will ask FAA's entire inspection staff to participate in a comprehensive internal review focusing on inspector training, assignments, performance standards and supervision. The purpose of this review is to guarantee that inspectors and other safety-sensitive employees have the training, guidance and tools they need to maintain the unmatched safety record of America's commercial aviation system.

Beginning May 15, management and inspection staff will review:

- o Inspector Training and Work Assignments. In recent years, the FAA has taken significant steps to make training more accessible to field inspectors, including installing

computer systems to permit on-line training. However, a comprehensive review of our inspector training and work assignment procedures will help to ensure that in every one of FAA's offices, there is always an appropriate match between inspector skills and training, and job assignments.

o Performance Standards and Job-Task-Lists (JTL) . This analysis will examine whether the detailed guidance currently provided by FAA -- on such issues as what items need to be inspected and when violations should be issued -- is fully utilized and understood by all personnel performing inspections.

This review will take place in three stages. First, management will examine whether all inspection office records are fully up-to-date in these areas, as required by current orders. Second, between May 28, 1996 and June 7, 1996, every FAA inspections office nationwide will conduct an intensive one-day, all-staff examination of these issues at its home field office. To assist in this dialogue, staff will be provided with a variety of tools, including reports of oversight agencies and other written materials on inspection-related issues. After review of these materials, the entire staff will participate in a dialogue on specific inspections issues. This will provide an excellent opportunity for management and line inspection staff in each office to discuss issues such as inspector qualifications, assignments, accountability, operational guidance, data quality, use of the Safety Hotline and the Administrator's Hotline.

In the third stage, the results of these discussions will be reviewed to determine what actions need to be taken to address any issues highlighted through the review.

SCHEDULE: INSPECTIONS COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

May 14 Letter from Flight Standards Director to FSDO (Flight Standards District Offices) Managers explaining issues and activities that will occur.

May 15 National Teleconference with all of the FSDOs (12:00 EST); and Letter from Flight Standards Director to Inspectors explaining issues and activities to occur between May 15 - June 7. Telecon and Letter will cover:

- I. Purpose of the Review
- II. Inspector Qualifications
- III. Inspector Accountability
- IV. Data Quality
- V. Safety Hotline
- VI. Administrator's Hotline
- VII. Feedback on training, guidance, supervision and data issues.
- VIII. Background/History/Purpose of the Comprehensive Inspections Review

May 21 Discussion materials for field office day-long reviews delivered to FSDOs and Regions.

May 28 -
June 7 Field Office All-Day Reviews: all Flight Standards employees conduct in-office review and discussions on topics including:

- IX. Purpose of the Field Office Reviews
- X. Inspector Qualifications
- XI. Inspector Accountability
- XII. Data Quality
- XIII. Feedback on training, guidance, supervision, data and other issues.
- XIV. Use of Safety Hotline
- XV. Use of Administrator's Hotline

June 10 Follow-up letter from the Regional Division Managers re-capping the events of the past few weeks (to all employees).

July 1 Follow Up with Top DOT/FAA Management on Issues identified through Comprehensive Review



THE PRESIDENT

5/15/96

Dear Susan →

I enjoyed our talk today and
look forward to more of them and
more of our joint efforts on the big
matters that will shape our country's
future, even after our time is done.

Thanks →

Bill Clinton →

✓
✓
✓
✓
SC: VP/Leon/JHmy/CBasso

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-16-96

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
New York

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1996

Dear Mr. President,

I have read your Penn State address with great joy.

...[I]n the past three years, by executive actions, we've been working on what the New York Times called a "quiet revolution on welfare." We've cut red tape for 37 states and now let 75 percent of the people in this country on welfare be a part of welfare reform experiments with little fanfare and no new legislation. We've done things like impose time limits and require work. And we've worked much harder to enforce the national government's role in child support enforcement across national lines.

These were the goals of the Family Support Act of 1988 which you helped so much to enact. It has taken time to show results: nothing unusual. What is unusual is that careful research is beginning to show results. Surely it is no time to turn this national issue over to the States, as the current Senate Republican proposal would do.

It would appear to me that the right course is the one you are taking, as described in this morning's Times editorial: Mr. Clinton Toughens Welfare Rules. We can build on the 1988 legislation in the next Congress.

One small point. HHS has been putting it about that, as you stated Saturday, "the teen pregnancy rate has even started to go down a bit." Possibly. The latest data are 1993; I see no real change. We are not at the rate of the boomer decades, but are up from 1980. The real issue, of course, is the illegitimacy ratio. This has risen every year since 1957 when it was 138.9 births per 1000 live births. By 1993, it was 713.3.

Respectfully,



The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Mellowed-out Moynihan emerges as ultimate team player for Clinton, Senate Democrats

By Jamie Stiehm

On a day when his New York Republican colleague, Sen. Al D'Amato, was fanning the flames of intra-party friction with caustic remarks about the Contract with America and Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan sounded like the Democratic Party's ultimate team player.

"Brilliant, brilliant!" Moynihan exclaimed last week in an interview as he pronounced a succinct judgment on President Clinton's handling of the economy.

"I don't know why they're not saying that," he added. "We're in the 62nd month of an economic expansion. We have full employment. We have the lowest inflation you can imagine and wages are up. ... We cut the deficit in half. We busted our picks, and we got everybody mad at us. But we did what had to be done."

Asked if this bodes well for the re-election prospects of a president whose leadership skills he has often disparaged, Moynihan replied, "He's going to be re-elected, and he'll be the first Democrat since Franklin Delano Roosevelt to win a second term."

Does this mean that the former Harvard professor and ex-chairman of the Senate Finance Committee thinks Clinton has grown? "Oh sure, gosh, yeah," he replied.

At 69, after a remarkable career in public life—he was the only person to serve in the Cabinet or sub-cabinet of four successive presidents before winning election to the Senate in 1976—Moynihan is exhibiting a new, more generous spirit toward those with less experience or credentials.

That includes his equally outspoken junior colleague, D'Amato, whom he refused to criticize for his handling of the Whitewater investigation. "There's an awful lot of investigation going on," Moynihan said. "Sen. D'Amato was asked to do the job, and he's done it credibly, and it would be no different if it were a Republican president and a Democratic Congress."

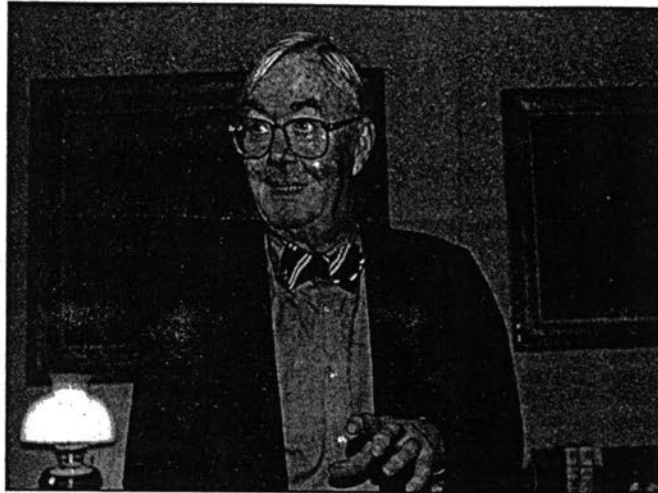
With his party relegated to minority status in 1994, Moynihan is free to do what many believe he does best: deliver pungent social criticism steeped in a strong sense of history. After all, a man who was once described by "The Almanac of American Politics" as "the nation's best thinker among politicians since Lincoln and its best politician among thinkers since Jefferson," can hardly be expected to engage in punditry.

Asked if he thinks Democrats can regain control of the House or Senate, Moynihan replies, "I don't want to get into that. That's what The Hill is all about."

But he's slightly more forthcoming when asked what themes Democrats should be sounding in the fall campaign.

"If I were running, I would be talking about the finances of the federal government, and saying if you want Social Security, if you want an active national system of certain forms of social insurance, if you want active government in other modes, you've got to get your books balanced. And don't let anybody tell you that's just something reactionary. That is a fundamental of government."

Moynihan's chance to make a mark as chairman of the Finance Committee came and went in two years, 1992 to 1994, a period that passed with no major legisla-



Sen. Moynihan saw the GOP's line-item veto, repeal of the habeas corpus law and near-passage of a balanced budget amendment as alarming.

MAURA BORUCHOWITZ/THE HILL

tion largely due to the failure of health care reform. Though roundly criticized by some Democrats for trying to make a deal with then-Minority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), Moynihan remains unrepentant about the role he played:

"There was one committee [Finance] that reported out a bill, with a CBO [Congressional Budget Office] analysis on a bipartisan basis. To get something like that passed, you need Bob Dole with you," Moynihan insisted.

Asked about the new book by Washington Post reporters David Broder and Haynes Johnson, "The System," which places much of the blame on him for the failure of President Clinton's ambitious health care reform plan, he leaps to his feet and retrieves a copy of the book.

Opening it up, he displays Broder's inscription, "For Pat Moynihan, who saw the problem more clearly than anyone."

What Moynihan regrets is that Clinton did not put welfare ahead of health care. "I was of the view that welfare comes first," said the author of the famous 1965 paper criticizing the breakdown of the black family structure. Fond of reciting statistics, Moynihan points out that "72 percent of babies born in Detroit are illegitimate ... when you're living with ratios like that, you've got a crisis." Health care, by contrast, is "merely a problem, a subject to work with."

Yet Moynihan admits he was never optimistic that either of the ambitious reforms on the administration's agenda would be accomplished. Still, it is clear that after both failed, welfare continues to fascinate the social scientist in him as he pulled out graphs illustrating nearly a straight line in the number of illegitimate births between 1940 and 1990.

"We do mathematics around here," said Moynihan, who is proud of the fact that Clinton mentioned his findings in his State of the Union address. Puzzling over what he calls "a baffling change in social structure" is an intellectual passion, whether or not legislation passes.

Delving into the numbers of the seven-year balanced budget plans presented by

both parties, Moynihan commented, "Something that's not been reported enough is that discretionary spending is going to be cut one-third. That's the FBI, the NIH [National Institutes of Health], the IRS [Internal Revenue Service], the Census Bureau."

The other truth or "thing about our pro-

sent moment," as the professorial New Yorker put it, is that "We are back to a primary surplus," that is, the government is taking in more in taxes in a year than it is spending. "You wouldn't know that from much of the debate around here," since so much stress is laid on bringing the deficit down.

Discussing Dole's proposal to repeal the 4.3 cent gas tax as part of the deficit reduction plan, Moynihan bristles. "To throw it away like this!"

While Moynihan professed his high regard for Dole, he believes some aspects of the current majority "two, three years ago would have been unthinkable." The essence of the 104th Congress, he said, was "a sustained and thought-out strategy to put an end to the New Deal, really what began in the Progressive Era."

One irony of history, he noted, is that "When I came to Washington 35 years ago [in the Kennedy administration], the biggest problem was Congress wouldn't spend enough money." Now in the '90s, of course, Congress has entered a recovery program from the excessive spending of the '80s.

Asked about the life-size papier-mache statue of Thomas Jefferson, made by the senator's son, that stands in his Russell Building office, Moynihan says he feels more akin to Jefferson's arch-rival, fellow New Yorker Alexander Hamilton.

"You are looking at the original Hamiltonian," Moynihan declared.

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Presidential Msgs

5/16/96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1996

OK
w/act

Warm greetings to everyone gathered in our nation's capital for the National Mental Health Association's special dinner. As Honorary Chairs of this event, Hillary and I are delighted to join in paying tribute to Tipper Gore for her long-standing personal commitment to mental health.

Mental illness, in its variety of forms, affects millions of our fellow Americans. In recent years, however, research and experience have taught us that these are diagnosable and treatable illnesses. We also have learned that the cost to our society of not treating these illnesses is greater than the cost of treatment.

This understanding has come in large part because of the tireless work of dedicated individuals like Tipper Gore who are committed to raising awareness of the importance of mental health issues. Tipper Gore is a leader, and she has earned the gratitude of millions of Americans for her vision and energy on behalf of this cause. I am personally grateful for her informed perspective and involvement as my Mental Health Advisor, and I know that she will continue to provide leadership and inspiration on this vital national issue for many years to come.

Hillary and I extend warm congratulations to Tipper on this well-deserved recognition, and we send best wishes to all for a memorable evening.

P

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 5-16

TO: John H. Kelly
Mantha T. Fedy

FROM: Staff Secretary

Look OK ?

Indel

166911



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

THE DIRECTOR

May 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Alice M. Rivlin
Director

Alio

SUBJECT:

FY 1997 Budget Amendments for Israeli Security and
USDA

As discussed in more detail in the attached FY 1997 budget amendments, we are requesting:

- o \$50 million for Israeli security;
- o \$110 million for Forest Service Emergency Firefighting;
and
- o \$18 million for implementing the recently enacted Farm
Bill.

In order to pay for these new requirements, we are proposing \$178 million of discretionary reductions in USDA programs pursuant to the Farm Bill. All of the activities that would have been funded as discretionary programs are now funded as mandatory programs under the Farm Bill.

In order to avoid the appearance of cutting USDA programs to pay for Israeli security, these budget amendments are presented in two separate packages.



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

5/15

Alice/Jack

This is the FY 1997 budget
amendment package broken into
two packages:

- o Israel (sequencing effects
provided separately)
- o USDA (Farm bill related
increases and decreases).

Charles Keiff

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PARTY 96..

1415 Lc

Hc

5/15 T.O.O.D.

To POTUS OR

To SOSNIK

William H. White, Chairman

Telephone: 713/650-9000

(came from OUA/O/C)

S

Date: 5/15

Pages: 4To: The Honorable Bill Clinton
Attn: Rebecca Cameron

Fax Phone: 202-456-6703

From: Bill White

Subject:

Attached is a letter we forwarded on May 1. Could you please place this in the President's notebook for his dinner meeting with the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project on Thursday, May 16, 1996, at the Mayflower Hotel? Thank you very much for your assistance.

WILLIAM H. WHITE

SUITE 1500

1415 LOUISIANA

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

TEL: (713) 650-9000

FAX: (713) 650-1133

May 1, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20045

Re: Texas and Your Presidency

Dear Mr. President,

I write to urge you to use some of the resources of your campaign to turn the tide in your favor in Texas, the nation's second largest state. Your campaign for re-election should be that of a great President, with the ability to shape history, not one of a defensive President, content with a constitutional title and just enough electoral votes to win.

You would not be the leader of the most influential nation in the history of the world unless you thought big, took risks, and had confidence in your ability to persuade. So why does your campaign and your national party show no signs of using their current financial and political advantage to turn around public opinion in Texas, and break the opposition's back?

We think the DNC should spend half a million dollars for television in Texas, principally East Texas, and that the Committee to Re-elect should spend \$250,000. Do it for four weeks. Then we poll. Without this, no polling can be a fair test of how you can fare in a contested campaign.

People in Texas can be influenced by our television ads. Remember that you were six points up here until Pres. Bush started millions of dollars in negative ads in mid-Sept. 1992. If television does not work, why are we asked to raise so much money for it? Doesn't it make sense to even it up here so that Senator Dole must fight for a base?

I remember reading Joe Kennedy's jest that he could not afford to buy his son a landslide. You just might want to test the price. It may be cheaper than you think. And our nation itself cannot afford a house divided any longer.

While the Dole camp huddles in its trenches to figure out what their campaign stands for and to wait for more funds, why can't you at least spare some cavalry to disrupt his supply train in the Gulf Coast? Do not let the embattled forces of nostalgia and selfishness have a place to

May 1, 1996

Page Two

find sanctuary. Decency is worth fighting for, everywhere. Do not cede the airwaves to Mr. Limbaugh.

Cut Dole off in Texas and Florida, and you have changed the political atmosphere of the country. Bipartisanship will start to sound pretty good to many Republicans.

More Americans began listening to you when you began using the voice of the citizens of America, and abandoned the voice of the CEO of that twenty percent of America known as the federal government. Why let your voice carry only to the "targeted states," until you at least give others a chance to hear? Invite the prodigal sons and daughters home.

Did President Wilson decide not to contest New York in 1916 when Charles Evans Hughes' dour candidacy began to fade that summer? Of course not. Twenty years later President Roosevelt let a bland Republican from Kansas get only eight electoral votes. Sounds good to me. Both Wilson and Roosevelt needed political capital during second terms to reach for greatness. Truman endured a second term nightmare by only slipping in.

The credibility of Texas' Democratic political leadership is at stake. Our statewide leadership stood with you last December when it was not so convenient to do so. Our fate must be bound to our nation's leader by more than a passing DNC finance operation.

I remember sticking with you at a dinner with over one hundred of my skeptical personal friends at the Warwick Hotel two days after the Super Bowl in 1992. Common sense—but not the polls—told me you had what it takes. That same sense now tells me that you have what it takes now to carry Texas. I did not leave a great profession and a nice "desk job" in government to go to the front lines to accept defeat.

But do not make this commitment to do us a favor. As Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock said, do yourself a favor. Do it to retake the House of Representatives, so that your budget means more next term. (Remember that Texas can decide the fate of the House.) Do it because the President of all the states has special responsibilities as a candidate. Do it to help bring our nation together.

Sincerely,



Bill White
Chairman
Democratic Party of Texas

P.S. I will be in Washington this weekend for the Saturday White House Correspondent's event. Also, Peter Knight is perfect for the job.

May 1, 1996

Page Two

cc: Vice President Al Gore

First Lady Hillary Clinton

White House Staff

Chief of Staff Leon Panetta

Deputy Chief Harold Ickes

Counselor Mack McLarty

Political Director Doug Sosnick

Texas Democratic Leadership

Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock

Speaker of the House Pete Laney

Attorney General Dan Morales

Comptroller John Sharp

Commissioner Garry Mauro

Treasurer Martha Whitehead

Friends

Lloyd Bentsen

Ann Richards

Roy Spence

Bernard Rapoport

Truman Arnold

Arthur Schechter