JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

Phil -

Should this go to oval now
or first to Dorskind for
reply?

Dorskind for reply 1st

- Geoff

To Staff Secretary's
Office:
Mr. Perlman Sent This
To Mack, We're Not
Sure If It's Orig. or
Copy. Per Mack - POTUS
Should See It & Sign
Resonse. Patty

~~Lawrence~~ Perlman
8100 34th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55425-1640

96 JUL 1 P5:40

June 24, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for the invitation to participate in the White House conference. It was a special opportunity to benchmark extraordinary corporate initiatives. You are to be commended for highlighting the need for "citizenship in the workplace"—the private sector's role in defining a relationship between employers and employees in the new economy.

You remarked accurately that a Business Roundtable study found high levels of uncertainty about job security, health insurance and pensions. Our task force concluded that employers and employees have a shared responsibility for workforce *employability* and benefits *portability*.

With worker anxiety at a high level, there is a real opportunity for you to address this issue during the campaign. One way to frame the issue would be to review the economic success of the past four years by highlighting the number of jobs created, the competitiveness of the U.S. economy and other positives, but then to talk in empathetic terms about the anxieties and job insecurities of American workers. Your goal is to continue, over the next four years, the economic progress of the past four, <u>but</u> to provide leadership on dealing with the concerns that working people feel.

Following are some ideas that may be useful to you in taking the initiative. I have organized them under the two themes of promoting employability and promoting portability of benefits.

Promoting Employability

- <u>Tax Incentives for Investments in Human Capital</u>. You have wisely proposed tax deductibility for education expenses, a small business tax credit for training costs and, more recently, a $1500 tax credit for higher education tuition. These are right on target.

I urge you to raise the possibility of expanding the definition of "R&D" in the present law R&D tax credit to include expenditures on employee education and training. In the new economy "technology" includes what people know and can do. By arguing that additional business investments in employee education and training should be eligible for the R&D tax credit, you can identify a concrete program that can lead to increased levels of private investment in training.

- Replicate May 16 Conference in Key Regions and States. This would enable you to showcase the substantial creativity that exists today in company-sponsored education and training. Exciting things are happening in Silicon Valley and other high-tech areas, but also in manufacturing centers in the Midwest and banking and finance in the Northeast. Large and small employers are developing innovative new programs to enable employees to upgrade skills and complete college degrees. Several regional conferences could be effective in getting the message of your leadership in this area into sharp local focus and identify you with supporting a number of innovative developments.

- Job Bank. The Roundtable is looking at a business community-sponsored Job Bank. And Secretary Reich in 1994 launched the Labor Department's "America's Job Bank." There may be some synergy in these two initiatives, particularly with Internet and other new job matching technologies. Favoring job banks (something we discussed at the Little Rock economic conference before you were inaugurated) would put you in support of a specific action that can help put people who are "downsized" back to work.

- National Commission on Workforce Development. You may want to consider proposing creation of a National Commission on Workforce Development, to formulate recommendations for training programs for dislocated workers, school-to-work transition, state and local responsibility, skills standards, etc. Employers, labor, educators, community organizations and elected officials could take a comprehensive look at America's workforce development system, including employee education and training, and develop the broad consensus needed for structural reform. The Secretaries of Labor, Education, Commerce and Defense could serve as ex officio members of the commission. While yet another commission can produce yawns, an approach like this could give you the chance to dramatize the seriousness of this problem in the minds of people and the need for a comprehensive approach.

Promoting Portability of Retirement and Health Benefits

- Retirement Income Security. The whole area of IRAs, 401(k)s, Keogh Plans and employee stock purchase plans is badly in need of reform. Going into the next century, Americans need a more streamlined and comprehensible system to balance the increased individual responsibility for retirement income security each worker now must take on. We need an ERISA-II, a total rewrite of retirement programs to encourage employers and employees to create a portable retirement system. You could propose such a new approach. While on this one you probably would not want to get into details at this stage, there is a great deal of frustration with the perceived inflexibility of the current mishmash of programs and you could demonstrate that you understand the frustration and want to do something about it.

  Reforms could include higher deductibility limits for 401(k) contributions and a higher threshold of tax deductibility for employee contributions that are matched dollar-for-dollar by employers. We should also look at the tax treatment of company discounts in stock purchase plans and incentives for making employee stock options more widely available to employees. Some of these proposals would build on your "National Employee Savings Trust" proposal, which would expand contribution limits for small employers and provide a safe harbor for all employers who meet certain contribution requirements.

- Health Care Portability. While the portability provisions of the Kassebaum-Kennedy health insurance reform bill are certainly not where we need to be eventually, they are a start by providing limited group-to-group and group-to-individual portability. While the legislation does not address the issues of affordability or universality, Kassebaum-Kennedy would achieve access, portability and renewability—all critical to workplace health security. Equally important, the legislation establishes the principle that health care portability from job to job is a national policy priority. You could build on this principle and, perhaps, suggest that the COBRA time period be extended and other proposals be considered that start to break the connection between being employed and being eligible for health care coverage.

I hope you find these suggestions helpful and, again, I appreciate the opportunity to attend the White House conference. I am supporting you in any way that I can. Please call on me if I can be of help to your campaign.

Very truly yours,

Jerry Perlman

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

DOM NESSI
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Native American Programs

TEL: 202/755-0032
FAX: 202/755-0182

Mail: 451 7th Street, SW, Room B-133
Washington, DC 20410
Office: 490 L'Enfant Plaza, Room 8204

was given to
me by above
office to give
to Pres. L. Hyman
x66620
7-2-96

7-2

Phil -
Lucia thought POTUS
might want to see &
also would like
an acknowledgement
to Dom Nessi.
Deb

1. prepare to
oval
yes ✓
no

2. Dorskind for
Reply? yes ✓ no

Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Public and Indian Housing

Voices... Visions...

A Collection of Essays by Native American Youth

"Voices ....
Visions ...."

The 1995 Native American Youth Essay Contest
Sponsored by the Office of Native American Programs
The Department of Housing and Urban Development

Henry G. Cisneros, Secretary

Kevin Marchman
Acting Assistant Secretary for
Public and Indian Housing

Dominic Nessi
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Native American Programs

Assembled
by the staff of the
Office of Native American Programs

Coordinated
by Francis Gros Louis

A Special Thank You to Sam English

The artwork used for the cover of "Voices...Visions..." is titled "Grandfather and Family". It was donated by the Sam English Studio and Gallery. The Office of Native American Programs deeply appreciates their generosity.

Sam English, an Ojibwa artist, is a descendent of both the Turtle Mountain Band and the Red Lake Band of Ojibwa Indians. Of his paintings, Sam says, "it's a feeling that I've had all my life. I've wanted to paint all my life."

The Voices ...

Winning Essays

AGES 7 - 9

AGES 10 - 12

Ages 13-15

Ages 16-19

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 JUN 25 P5:13

June 21, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Carol H. Rasco CHR

Subject: Weekly Report: June 15 - June 21, 1996

UPDATE ON KEY INITIATIVES

WAIVERS

Welfare Disallowances -- This week, HHS is issuing disallowances of state welfare claims in Kansas, Tennessee and Arkansas. Kansas's is the largest disallowance ($10 million), for costs for which the state claimed Federal reimbursement under the Emergency Assistance program. Tennessee is facing a disallowance of $700,000 for inappropriate juvenile justice costs in the same program. Arkansas had $900,000 disallowed for excessive legal costs for child support enforcement services. HHS notified state officials of the disallowances in advance. States may appeal HHS's decision. The appeals process usually stretches on for months, if not years.

CRIME AND DRUGS

ATM Security -- DPC staff are working on guidelines for banks to adopt that will increase security around ATMs. This will hopefully lead to a Presidential event with Secretary Rubin, representatives from major banks, and law enforcement.

Truancy Guidelines -- DPC staff are working with the Department of Education and the Justice Department on Truancy Guidelines that will help schools and law enforcement improve truancy enforcement.

SOCIAL POLICY

Teen Pregnancy -- The Senate appropriators have included $30 million for the expanded teen pregnancy initiative in their Committee mark-up for Labor/HHS. The House has not included the money in their mark-up, so the issue will have to be resolved in Conference.

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Monday I attended the Partnership for a Drug Free America news conference announcing an anti-heroin public education campaign.

Tuesday I attended the Ivy Inter-American Foundations's "Holding Little Hands for the Americas" luncheon.

Wednesday I spoke on welfare reform at a Women Appointees Briefing; attended a meeting with disability and educational leaders regarding Medicaid and the Americans with Disabilities Act; and joined you in meeting with women leaders on welfare reform.

Thursday I addressed the National Alliance to End Homelessness Conference.

Friday, I met with USDA Secretary Dan Glickman regarding USDA's Food Rescue & Gleaning initiative.

Patsy Fleming and several other Administration officials conducted sites visits and a community forum in Chicago on Thursday and Friday.

Jennifer Klein spoke to the American Medical Students Association about the Federal role in health policy development.

To: The Chief of Staff
Fr: Rahm Emanuel R.E.
Re: Weekly Report

June 27, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

96 JUN 29 P12:07

WELFARE: This week HHS announced four welfare waivers. The states receiving the welfare waivers are Florida, Michigan, Illinois, and Wyoming. The Department received positive state press and a little national coverage.

The big news everyone is waiting for is Wisconsin. I am more convinced than ever that we need to take to the President the remaining outstanding issues related to the Wisconsin Welfare waiver. Specifically the issues of the time limit and guaranteed job need to be brought to the Presidents attention.

Bruce and I are working with the New York Times on a long welfare story. The question is twofold. First, can the administration claim credit for bringing radical change to the Welfare system. Second, what are the differences between what the administration has accomplished with the welfare waivers and what the legislation would accomplish.

The scholar at AEI and the congressional action on the welfare waivers have provided the administration with a new opportunity. The conflict with congress over the waivers and AEI's praise for our actions have forced other to debate welfare on our terms not on our vetoes.

IMMIGRATION: The Administration is in for a very tough time on this issue. There are a number of factors that will contribute to this environment. First, the GOP has decided to attack the agency as a political operation. Second, Doris is still dealing with her loss and it is affecting her performance. Third, there is no way to determine as of yet which way the legislation will be written.

If you have a chance, I would like to discuss things we could do to shore up our efforts. This week I met with the top INS staff to map out a two month schedule. I want Doris to begin to shift her time from the border to the workplace and deportations. The schedule should be completed next week.

let's do

CRIME/DRUGS: This week I met with Justice staff to review the progress on a number of the Presidents initiatives. The agenda included curfew, national registry for sexual predators, drug testing, gang tracking network. I should have memo for you to review early next week.

Upcoming announcements in the area of crime include the Truancy Manual, ATM Guide, FBI statistics on youth crimes, ATF's Youth Gun Tracking network.

This week General McCaffrey released a PSA with Olympic star Michael Johnson. The topic was drug use by teenagers.

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

June 28, 1996

96 JUN 28 P8:08

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. McGINTY

CC: LEON PANETTA

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

RE: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

APPROPRIATIONS

The House approved the VA-HUD Appropriations bill by a vote of 269-147. During floor consideration, two amendments were offered dealing with environmental programs. The first of which would have eliminated a "Superfund Reserve," contingent on a later appropriation, designated for liability paybacks to polluters at Superfund sites. This amendment passed, as modified by a secondary amendment specifically stating that the reserve cannot be used to fund the liability payback provisions of the pending House Republican Superfund bill. Extended debate on this successful amendment highlighted your "polluter pays message"and our success in administratively reforming the Superfund program. A separate amendment to restore $1.5 million to EPA's "community right-to-know" program was agreed to without a vote.

AUBURN DAM-WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT

cc: [illegible]

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee reported out a $5.6 billion Water Resources Development Act yesterday in a voice vote -- making it one of the most expensive flood control, navigation and dredging bills ever. The bill did not include authorization for the Auburn Dam in California. Despite very strong support from Sacramento-area congressional members and Speaker Newt Gingrich (as well as an endorsement by Bob Dole), the Committee voted 35-28 to reject the amendment to include the dam. Proponents of the dam said it would protect the area from severe flooding, while environmentalists said the dam would destroy wilderness areas along the American River, near Sacramento, California. The vote is being viewed as a significant environmental victory and a major defeat for Speaker Gingrich.

SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The bipartisan Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization bill passed the House on the suspension calendar earlier this week, but only after House Republicans breached an agreement with House Democrats and the Administration. As the price of resolving a jurisdictional squabble between Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Bud

Shuster (R-PA) and Commerce Committee Chairman Thomas Bliley (R-VA), the majority added new funding authorizations to the bill that effectively would divert money from the safe drinking water revolving fund to selected pork barrel projects (to the tune of $370 million.) The acrimony resulting from the deal deprived Speaker Gingrich of a recorded vote on the bill, which the Republican leadership regards as a major loss given in their effort to reposition position themselves on environmental issues.

TIMBER SALES

Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman's office has been working for the past few weeks to develop an interim directive to respond to public concerns about the salvage program under the timber rider. The directive would principally address sales in inventoried roadless areas, the type of trees that should be offered in salvage sales, and the information given to the public about the sales. We expect it will be issued next week; meanwhile, U.S. Forest Service (USFS) sales continue to generate considerable controversy.

The Department of Agriculture is also working on obtaining further information and formulating recommendations regarding the Buffalo River sales in Arkansas. Plaintiffs have just notified the USFS that they are interested in discussing a possible settlement of the litigation involving substitute timber sales.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Representative Jim Saxton (R-NJ) announced this week that he was abandoning plans to offer a Endangered Species Act reauthorization bill this session, because of his inability to get adequate support from either side of the aisle. This is being viewed as effectively killing the chance of an ESA bill advancing during this session. Senators John Chafee (R-RI) and Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID) however, are stepping up efforts to get a bi-partisan proposal moving on the Senate side. We are continuing discussions with them.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

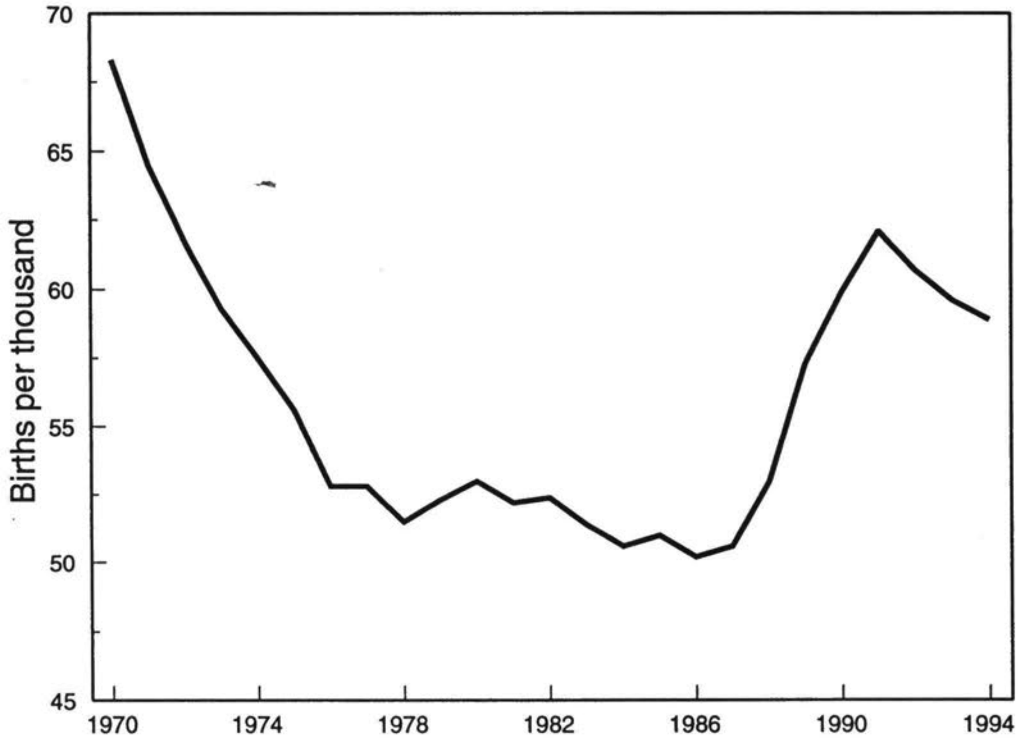
Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers — copy to Joe Stiglitz
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

June 28, 1996

96 JUN 28 A9:55

CHART OF THE WEEK

Teenage Birth Rates



The latest data on teenage birth rates, just released by the Department of Health and Human Services, show three straight years of decline. The teen birth rate nevertheless remains well above the low rates seen between 1976 and 1988. A Business, Consumer, and Regional Roundup in this Weekly Economic Briefing discusses a study of the economic costs of teenage births.

CONTENTS

"No health or dental, no stock options, and no severance package. We do, however, provide free burial at sea."

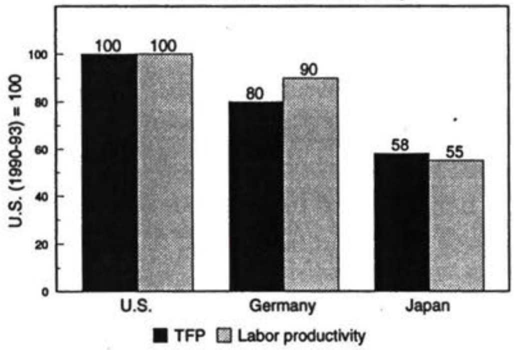
SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Higher Capital Productivity Found in U.S. Firms

U.S. saving and investment rates are much lower than those of Germany and Japan. These lower rates may have been partly offset, however, by more efficient use of capital by U.S. firms, according to a new study from an international consulting firm.

Analysis. Previous studies have shown that labor productivity (output per hour) in the market sectors (that is, excluding government, education, and health care) is higher in the United States than in Germany or Japan. The new study finds that total factor productivity (TFP) is also higher in the United States (see chart). TFP is output divided by a measure of inputs that includes both capital and labor.

Market Sector Productivity



The TFP gap between the United States and Germany is larger than the labor productivity gap. Germany has almost 40 percent more equipment and structures per hour of labor input than the United States, yet achieves only 90 percent of the output per hour. Although Japan has some industries (including autos) where productivity is above U.S. levels, it also has large industries with very low productivity (including food processing) that pull average productivity in Japan well below that of the United States.

Lessons from case studies. A variety of factors contribute to the productivity gap between the United States and the other countries, but the new study highlights more efficient use of capital. Case studies of the automotive, retailing, food processing, telecommunications and electric power industries provide insight into why U.S. companies are able to operate with capital utilization rates estimated to be 25 to 30 percent higher than their German and Japanese counterparts. For example:

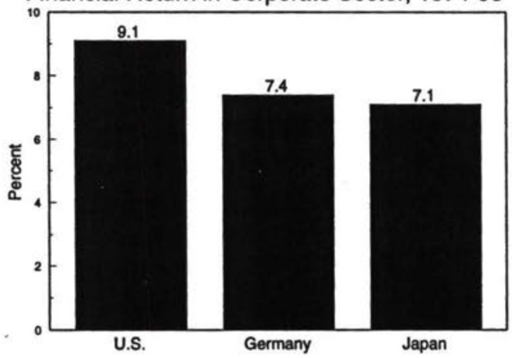
- In autos, German employees work fewer hours per year, and high union premiums discourage multiple shift operations. This forces companies to maintain a very large stock of capital relative to output.

- In electric power, pricing strategies that discourage usage during peak periods, together with efficient management of the power grid, allow U.S. companies to hold down capacity. Japan, by contrast, has over twice as much capital per kilowatt hour in the electric power sector as the United States.

- Germany also uses capital inefficiently by "goldplating" its capital equipment. The specifications for capital goods in Germany are often above those needed for efficient operation, adding roughly 5 to 15 percent to capital costs.

Implications for Saving. The consulting firm's analysis becomes a little more speculative when it moves from the specific to the general. The case studies suggest that higher TFP and better use of capital allow U.S. corporations to earn higher rates of return on their assets. The study extends the case results to a national number by calculating that the average annual rate of return on corporate stocks and bonds between 1974 and 1993 was about 2 percentage points higher in the United States (see chart). This rate of return, however, is driven heavily by the increase in stock market valuation and hence is sensitive to the period chosen.

Financial Return in Corporate Sector, 1974-93



Still, the study makes an important point: if savers can earn higher returns on their funds they will end up with substantially more wealth for a given level of saving or can save less to achieve a given stock of wealth. (An article in this issue of the Weekly Economic Briefing discusses the relationship between rates of return and saving.) Over the period 1974-93, for example, investing in U.S. corporations at the higher U.S. rate would have yielded a final wealth 37 percent higher than investing in Japanese corporations at their lower rate.

Conclusion. The implications for policy are not straightforward. The ability to earn higher rates of return in the United States may account in part for why U.S. saving rates are lower than those of the other countries and might imply less need to raise the U.S. saving rate. The opposing argument is that maybe we should be saving more to take advantage of the higher rate of return. The real bottom line of this study is that capital investment is not an automatic virtue. Using capital efficiently is at least as important as saving and investing more.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Testing the Farm Safety Net

This year farmers must contend with bad weather and concerns about how they will fare under the new farm bill. Drought in the Southern Plains has severely damaged the winter wheat crop, while heavy rains elsewhere in the Midwest threaten corn and other crops. Concern has been expressed that the fixed payments introduced in the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996 may not protect farmers as well as the farm price supports they have largely replaced. Recent research raises questions, however, about how effective price supports are at stabilizing income for many farmers.

Analysis. Farm revenues are subject to two types of risk: low yields and low prices. Previous legislation limited yield risk by requiring farm program participants to take out crop insurance. The insurance pays farmers for yield losses above 50 percent of their average yields at a rate of 60 percent of the crop price. Price risk was addressed by deficiency payments that paid farmers the difference between the market price and a pre-set target price for a portion of their production. In addition, price floors limited how far market prices could fall. The FAIR Act replaced deficiency payments with fixed annual payments based on historic production rather than current production or prices.

Preliminary USDA analysis suggests that a fixed payment system, combined with crop insurance, can actually provide more stable farm incomes than a price support system. This is because the price support system pays very little when yields are low and can result in very high payments when yields are high.

An example. Fixed payments can increase income stability relative to price supports for a significant number of producers. We have conducted simulations comparing how a hypothetical 500-acre Southern Plains wheat farm would fare under different market conditions, both under a deficiency payment system and under a fixed payment system. While the results would not apply to all producers, one would expect them to be representative of farms in major production areas.

Three cases were compared:

<u>Normal crop year</u>. Farm yields and market prices approximate USDA's baseline projection, which assumes normal weather conditions.

<u>Severe drought</u>. The farm suffers yield losses of 65 percent with a wheat price of $5.00 per bushel.

<u>Bumper crop</u>. Yields and prices approximate those of 1990, a year characterized by high production and low prices.

Returns to a hypothetical Southern Plains wheat farm

Market Scenario	Market Returns	Support Payments	Crop Insurance	Gross Income
Deficiency payments				
Normal year	$60,375	$7,331	$0	$67,706
Severe drought	$30,000	$0	$7,875	$37,875
Bumper crop	$49,400	$22,610	$0	$72,010
Average	$46,592	$9,980	$2,625	$59,197
Fixed payments				
Normal year	$60,375	$9,980	$0	$70,355
Severe drought	$30,000	$9,980	$7,875	$47,855
Bumper crop	$49,400	$9,980	$0	$59,380
Average	$46,592	$9,980	$2,625	$59,197

This example illustrates how:

- Farm income varies more under the deficiency payment system. The deficiency payment system does less well at maintaining farm income in the drought case where prices are high, but yields are low.

- With a bumper crop, prices are low, so deficiency payments can be large. Fixed payments do less well at maintaining income when prices are low.

- The FAIR Act no longer requires program participants to purchase crop insurance. Producers who forego this insurance could be exposing themselves to significant income risk.

- Neither deficiency nor fixed payments does a perfect job at stabilizing farm income. The Administration has already initiated a pilot program to provide producers with revenue insurance. This insurance would provide farmers with payments for revenue shortfalls below a guaranteed amount regardless of whether the cause was a low price or a low yield.

Conclusion. Price support programs aim to control price instability but do not directly target the income instability farmers really care about. As a result, price supports do not always stabilize farm incomes more effectively than fixed payments do.

ARTICLE

Supply Side Economics Scorecard, Part 1: Saving

Across-the-board cuts in income tax rates may become an issue as the campaign progresses. They will likely be justified by supply-side arguments asserting, first, that people's economic behavior is highly responsive to changes in the after-tax return to work, saving and investment and, second, that such tax cuts will "pay for" themselves through increased economic activity. This article on saving and a subsequent article on labor supply will examine whether the supply-siders' claims are grounded in economic analysis and evidence.

The theory. Theory suggests that a tax cut raising the after-tax rate of return on saving has two effects that work in opposite directions. On the one hand, it <u>increases the reward</u> to saving. On the other, it <u>reduces the need</u> to save. The first effect encourages saving because each dollar saved now generates more future income and hence permits more future consumption. The attractiveness of future consumption rises relative to current consumption. The second effect discourages saving because a higher after-tax return allows people to spend more on current consumption <u>and</u> more on future consumption with less current saving. Economic theory cannot say which effect will be larger.

A review of the statistical evidence. Since World War II, many economists have tried to estimate the responsiveness of overall saving to changes in interest rates. The results have been inconclusive: some studies have found that saving is completely unresponsive to changes in interest rates, while others have found moderate or even large saving responses (the larger estimates claim that saving increases by 4-6 percent when after-tax interest rates increase by 10 percent). Data limitations and reasonable differences over appropriate methodology preclude a definitive sorting out of this evidence. Statistically, it is difficult to disentangle the effects of economic shocks like recessions and oil shocks that can affect both saving and interest rates simultaneously. Also, different studies make different adjustments for inflation, taxes, business cycle effects, and income growth.

The CEA, after reviewing the evidence, concludes that the expected response of saving to changes in after-tax interest rates is quite small, though not zero. A plausible estimate is that a 10 percent increase in the after-tax interest rate (say, from 5 percent to 5.5 percent) would yield about a 1 percent increase in saving (from about $240 billion to $242 billion).

The historical record. The chart shows movements in the U.S. saving rate and real after-tax interest rates for the period

1960-95. It is noteworthy that when the real after-tax rate of return fell and became negative during the late 1970s, the personal saving rate stayed relatively high; and when the after-tax rate of return climbed substantially during the early 1980s, the saving rate fell. To be sure, there were other changes occurring in the economy that might have accounted for these movements, but this simple evidence makes it hard to discern a strong relationship between after-tax returns and aggregate saving.

Tax cuts, deficits, and growth. The essential supply-side justification for tax cuts is that they will raise the economy's long-term growth rate. With respect to saving, these incentives must increase the share of GDP devoted to national saving (private saving plus public saving) and ultimately, investment. The box presents illustrative calculations indicating that such an outcome is unlikely. For reasonable estimates of saving responsiveness, the revenue loss from the tax cut produces a decline in public saving (an increase in the federal budget deficit) that will be larger than the increase in private saving. The net effect is to lower national saving and investment, not raise them.

The responses of aggregate saving to tax incentives are even less likely to be large enough to spawn enough extra economic activity to "pay for" themselves. And the evidence of the United States during the supply-side experiment of the 1980s should stand as warning against these claims.

Will a Tax Cut Pay for Itself?

Consider a tax cut proposal (e.g., a tax credit) intended to raise after tax rates of return on all savings (both new and existing) by 10 percent. Given that about $400 billion of capital income was reported by individuals on 1994 tax returns, this tax credit would lose around $30 billion a year of revenue, based on an average tax rate on capital income of 25 percent (the tax credit in this example would offset about 30 percent of the income tax due on capital income for the average taxpayer). For savings to increase from $240 to $270 billion in response to the tax cut, the saving response would have to be more than 10 times bigger than what the CEA considers reasonable. It would have to be more than twice the upper bound of plausible empirical estimates. And a response this large would just keep total national saving from falling. A much larger response would be needed to generate enough additional saving, investment, and income to offset the revenue loss and keep the Federal budget deficit from growing.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Teen Birth Rates Down but Teenage Motherhood Costly. New data from the Department of Health and Human Services show the teen birth rate declining for the third year in a row (see Chart of the Week). This good news is tempered, however, by evidence that teenage childbearing continues to carry a heavy economic cost. A new study released by the Robin Hood Foundation indicates that, after controlling for other factors correlated with early child-bearing, children of teenage mothers carry additional disadvantages. Children of teenage mothers are more likely to repeat a grade in school, drop out, be unemployed as young adults, and become teenage parents themselves. The study estimates these problems associated with teenage childbearing will cost taxpayers about $7 billion this year, one-third from higher welfare payments and the rest from higher outlays for foster care, medical treatment and criminal justice, plus lost tax revenues.

To VP
any national possibilities we should push? — BC

Higher Education Goes Online. This week the governors of ten Western states approved plans for a new "virtual university" that will allow students to take courses and earn a degree via computer. They anticipate that the first students will be working in electronic classrooms next year. Many students already learn at a remote distance from teachers through correspondence courses. And the Western Governors' University will likely expand these nontraditional options and help meet an expected enrollment boom without the huge expense of expanding traditional colleges and universities. The full start-up costs are estimated to be between $6 and $10 million. The governors do not see this virtual university as a replacement for the existing system of higher education, but as a supplement that will spread opportunities across the region's vast space and expand opportunities for non-traditional students, such as those whose jobs, family obligations, or physical disabilities make it difficult to be on campus.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

Get Rice report to me—

World Bank Finds Successes and Challenges in Fight Against Poverty. Living standards in the developing world have improved substantially over the past 25 years, according to a recent World Bank report. Per capita income has doubled, the infant mortality rate has been cut in half, and average life expectancy has been raised by nearly ten years. At the same time, more than 1.3 billion people must make ends meet on less than one dollar a day, and this number is growing. Childhood morbidity and mortality from malnutrition, contaminated water, and air pollution remain high. About 130 million children, 80 percent of them girls–lack educational opportunities. The World Bank emphasizes the importance of investing in the health and education of the poor in order to increase their chances of participating fully in the growth of the global economy. Expansion of education for girls, which has been found to lower fertility rates and raise productivity, is considered particularly important.

Chile Signs Association Agreement with Mercosur. This week Chile and the countries of the Mercosur Free-Trade Area (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) agreed to eliminate tariffs on most goods traded between them by 2004. Tariffs on most goods will be cut 40 percent when the agreement goes into effect on October 1, lowering average Mercosur tariffs on Chilean products to an estimated 6 percent. For a few sensitive agricultural products, Chilean import tariffs will not be fully dismantled until 2014. Chile's ports are of special interest to the Mercosur countries as they look to strengthen their trade with the Pacific Rim. According to embassy reports, the issue of most-favored-nation status was settled in a way that should reduce complications for any future Chilean NAFTA accession negotiations. The Mercosur deal follows on the heels of a new framework cooperation agreement between Chile and the European Union, signed last week in Florence, that provides for gradual trade liberalization and expanded cooperation in several areas including investment, services, intellectual property, and science and technology.

Business Coalition Sees Foreign Aid as Good Investment for United States. The Business Alliance for International Economic Development, a coalition representing over one thousand U.S. businesses, published a study this week urging a 50 percent increase in U.S. foreign aid to match the levels of the 1960s. The Alliance points out the important role played by assistance programs in helping developing countries build the physical, human, and institutional infrastructure necessary to bolster economic growth, foster trade, and attract private investment. It advances a view of foreign assistance as an investment in future markets for U.S. goods and services, observing that U.S. exports to developing countries increased by nearly $100 billion between 1990 and 1995, with future growth prospects favorable as well. The Alliance notes the extent of Americans' misinformation about foreign aid, citing a poll showing that nearly six out of ten believe the United States spends more on foreign aid than on Medicare. Many Americans also do not realize that 80 percent of the total U.S. foreign assistance budget is spent on American goods and services.

Get Rice — need to circulate to Congress.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

Gross Domestic Product

****Embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, June 28, 1996****

According to revised estimates, real gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of 2.2 percent in the first quarter.

Advance Durable Orders

According to advance data, manufacturers' new orders for durable goods increased 3.3 percent in May, following a decrease of 1.8 percent in April.

Consumer Confidence

Consumer confidence, as measured by the Conference Board, declined 5.9 index points in June, to 97.6 (1985=100).

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

National Association of Purchasing Managers' Report (Monday)
Leading Indicators (Tuesday)
Employment (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	**2.2**
GDP chain-type price index	5.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4
Nonfarm business (NFB) sector:					
Productivity (chain-type)	1.5	0.3	1.7	–0.8	2.1
Real compensation per hour:					
Using CPI	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.1
Using NFB deflator	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)					
Business fixed investment	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4
Residential investment	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
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	3.4
Federal surplus	–2.7	–2.2	–2.2	–2.1	–2.1

	1970–1993	1995	March 1996	April 1996	May 1996
Unemployment Rate	6.7**	5.6**	5.6	5.4	5.6
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			158	163	348
increase since Jan. 1993					9724
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	2.3	0.5	0.4	–0.1

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

New or revised data in **boldface**.
First quarter 1996 GDP data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, June 28, 1996.**

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1994	1995	April 1996	May 1996	June 27, 1996
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	3794	4494	5580	5617	5678
Interest Rates					
3-month T-bill	4.25	5.49	4.95	5.02	5.06
10-year T-bond	7.09	6.57	6.51	6.74	6.83
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	8.35	7.95	7.93	8.07	8.29
Prime rate	7.15	8.83	8.25	8.25	8.25

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	**Current level June 27, 1996**	**Percent Change from Week ago**	**Percent Change from Year ago**
Deutschemark-Dollar	1.522	0.0	+10.0
Yen-Dollar	109.5	+1.2	+30.2
Multilateral $ (Mar. 1973=100)	87.90	0.0	+7.6

International Comparisons	**Real GDP growth (last 4 quarters)**	**Unemployment rate**	**CPI inflation (last 12 months)**
United States	**1.7** (Q1)	5.6 (May)	2.9 (May)
Canada	0.6 (Q1)	9.4 (Apr)	1.5 (Apr)
Japan	5.5 (Q1)	3.5 (Apr)	0.1 (Mar)
France	1.0 (Q1)	12.6 (Mar)	2.4 (Apr)
Germany	0.8 (Q4)	7.1 (Mar)	1.5 (Apr)
Italy	1.1 (Q1)	12.0 (Jan)	4.5 (Apr)
United Kingdom	1.9 (Q1)	8.5 (Apr)	2.4 (Apr)

U.S. GDP data **embargoed until 8:30 a.m., Friday, June 28, 1996.**

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Teen Birth Rates Down but Teenage Motherhood Costly. New data from the Department of Health and Human Services show the teen birth rate declining for the third year in a row (see Chart of the Week). This good news is tempered, however, by evidence that teenage childbearing continues to carry a heavy economic cost. A new study released by the Robin Hood Foundation indicates that, after controlling for other factors correlated with early child-bearing, children of teenage mothers carry additional disadvantages. Children of teenage mothers are more likely to repeat a grade in school, drop out, be unemployed as young adults, and become teenage parents themselves. The study estimates these problems associated with teenage childbearing will cost taxpayers about $7 billion this year, one-third from higher welfare payments and the rest from higher outlays for foster care, medical treatment and criminal justice, plus lost tax revenues.

Higher Education Goes Online. This week the governors of ten Western states approved plans for a new "virtual university" that will allow students to take courses and earn a degree via computer. They anticipate that the first students will be working in electronic classrooms next year. Many students already learn at a remote distance from teachers through correspondence courses. And the Western Governors' University will likely expand these nontraditional options and help meet an expected enrollment boom without the huge expense of expanding traditional colleges and universities. The full start-up costs are estimated to be between $6 and $10 million. The governors do not see this virtual university as a replacement for the existing system of higher education, but as a supplement that will spread opportunities across the region's vast space and expand opportunities for non-traditional students, such as those whose jobs, family obligations, or physical disabilities make it difficult to be on campus.

To VP
any national
possibilities we should
push? —
BC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

Sunday, June 30, 1996

[illegible]?

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW FRIENDLY

FROM: LUCIE NAPHIN

CC: ANNE HAWLEY

SUBJECT: CHICAGO AND JULY 4TH

Per your request, attached are copies of the President's schedules for July 2, 3, and 4th. The following are the outstanding issues regarding these days.

[illegible]

CHICAGO

The Chicago schedule is self-explanatory with the exception of the down time. Steve Bachar and the USSS have figured out a way for the President to do an OTR stop-by to the Taste of Chicago Festival at Grant Park. Mayor Daley would love it if the President would go and insists it would be a huge hit with the people of Chicago. The President however, **does not** have to go if he does not want to. Of the few people who know about this, they have all been instructed to keep quiet and understand that there is a chance the President will not go at all.

JULY 4TH

The Site

The advance team is going to look at two sites tomorrow where the President can release the bald eagle into the wild. They are the Patuxent Naval Air Station near St. Mary's City, Maryland and the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Woodbridge, VA. Site unseen, we are leaning in the direction of going to Maryland for several reason both politically (it is in Steny Hoyer's district) and visually (it is supposedly more dramatic). Patuxent is a 2 1/2 hour drive and a 30 minute helo ride and Mason Neck is a 45 minute drive and a 15 minutes helo ride. We should have an answer on this by tomorrow afternoon.

The Time
If you look at the schedule (based on Patuxent) this event scheduled for 9:30 am with the President departing the south lawn at 8:35 am. This time has been chosen for several reasons. First and foremost according to our bald eagle expert, this is the best time of the day for the eagle. This is very important because if the eagle is not in the "right mood" it may not chose to fly. Secondly, the thought was that the President may want to do the event earlier in the day so that if he would like to do something else that day (ie: golf) he will be done early enough to do so. And third, for the staff, press, park service etc. if the event is done early they will still have a chance to enjoy their 4th too. As you can see from the schedule, he does not have anything the evening before so starting early should not be an issue.

The Eagle
There are a couple of things you need to know about the eagle. First, is the President comfortable actually setting the eagle free himself? This eagle is apprx 3 feet high and weighs a lot. We have been told by the Interior Department that there is a 3/500 chance that when the President sets the Eagle free it will not fly and that there is a 1/500 chance that after the President sets the eagle free it could turn around and attack him. Our Eagle expert however says there is a 1/1000 chance the eagle won't fly and a 1/1 million chance that it would attack him. Secretary Babbit and others have set eagles free all over the US and on a few occasions they have not flown and very very rarely has anyone been attacked. The simple solution to this is to let the expert put the eagle on the President's arm (he would wear a large protective glove)and let the President look at it. After that, the President would give it back to the expert and let him set it free. The picture however of the President setting the eagle free, if all goes right, would be a compelling one. There is video and still pictures of others doing this which we can get tomorrow to show anyone who would like to see them.

Please page me if you have any other questions.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1996

CLINTON/GORE '96 TRAVEL DAY

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	ANNE HAWLEY	
	HOME:	703-553-8940
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4039
TRIP COORDINATOR:	LUCIE NAPHIN	
	HOME:	202-328-8141
	OFFICE:	202-456-5328
	WHCA PAGER:	4076
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	301-565-3101
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1996

CLINTON/GORE '96 TRAVEL DAY

tba		**MORNING RUN**
9:30 am- 11:30 am		**PHONE/OFFICE TIME** OVAL OFFICE
11:30 am- 11:45 am		**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Leon Panetta
11:50 am		**THE PRESIDENT** proceeds to the South Lawn Note: This departure is closed to staff and guests.
11:55 am		**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via Marine One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 10 minutes]
12:05 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
12:20 pm	(EDT)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Air Force One en route Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois [flight time: 1 hour, 40 minutes] [time change: - 1 hour]
1:00 pm	(CDT)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois Greeters: Col. McCormick Lt. Col. Bailey
1:15 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago-O'Hare International Airport via Marine One en route Landing Zone tba [flight time: 15 minutes]
1:30 pm		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Meigs Field Landing Zone Greeters:

1:45 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Meigs Field Landing Zone via motorcade en route the Hyatt Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
1:55 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Hyatt Hotel Greeters:
2:00 pm- 2:45 pm	**ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS (NCSC)** REGENCY BALLROOM The Hyatt Hotel Remarks: Terry Edmonds Staff Contact: Alexis Herman Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **OPEN PRESS**
2:50 pm- 2:55 pm	**HOLD**
3:00 pm- 3:15 pm	**PHOTO WITH THE NCSC OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** ROOM TBA The Hyatt Hotel Staff Contact: Alexis Herman Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **CLOSED PRESS**
3:20 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Hyatt Hotel via motorcade en route the Sheraton Hotel [drive time: 10 minutes]
3:30 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Sheraton Hotel Greeters:
3:35 pm- 5:10 pm	**DOWN TIME** PRESIDENTIAL SUITE The Hyatt Hotel

5:20 pm- 5:55 pm	**VIP RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE DICK DURBIN** BALLROOM 5 The Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **CLOSED PRESS**

-- **The President** does a photo receiving line.

6:00 pm- 6:50 pm	**RECEPTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE DICK DURBIN** BALLROOMS 1,2,3 The Sheraton Hotel Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **EXPANDED POOL PRESS**

Note: **There is a pre-program.**

-- Anne Roosevelt, Event Co-Chair makes opening remarks and introduces Bill Singer.

-- Bill Singer, Event Co-Chair, makes remarks and introduces Representative Dick Durbin.

-- Representative Dick Durbin makes remarks and introduces **the President**.

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

6:55 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Sheraton Hotel via motorcade en route Navy Pier [drive time: 10 minutes]
7:05 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Navy Pier

Greeters: Mayor Daley
Bill Daley

7:10 pm-
8:05 pm

FUND RAISING RECEPTION FOR CHICAGO '96
ROOM 349
Navy Peir
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik
Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin
CLOSED PRESS

-- **The President** does a photo receiving line.

8:10 pm-
9:45 pm

FUND RAISING DINNER FOR CHICAGO '96
THE BALLROOM
Navy Pier
Remarks:
Staff Contact: Doug Sosnik
Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin
EXPANDED POOL PRESS

-- Dick Notebeart, Chairman and CEO, Ameritech and Co-Chair, Chicago '96, makes opening remarks and introduces Mayor Daley.

-- Mayor Daley makes remarks and introduces **the President.**

-- **The President** makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.

9:50 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Navy Pier via motorcade en route Meigs Field Landing Zone
[drive time: 5 minutes]

9:55 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Meigs Field Landing Zone

10:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Meigs Field Landing Zone via Marine One en route Chicago-O'Hare International Airport
[flight time: 15 minutes]

10:20 pm **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Chicago-O'Hare International Airport

Greeters: Col. McCormick
Lt. Col. Bailey

10:35 pm	(CDT)	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Chicago-O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois via Air Force One en route Andrews Air Force Base [flight time: 1 hour, 30 minutes] [time change: + 1 hour]
1:05 am	(EDT)	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Andrews Air Force Base
1:20 am		**THE PRESIDENT** departs Andrews Air Force Base via Marine One en route the White House [flight time: 10 minutes]
1:30 am		**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House
BC RON		**THE WHITE HOUSE**
HRC RON		**THE MARRIOTT HOTEL WARSAW, POLAND**

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1996

APPOINTMENT SCHEDULER:	STEPHANIE STREETT	
	HOME:	202-332-5651
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4033
	CELL PHONE:	202-494-9855

PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	301-565-3101
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1996

tba	**MORNING RUN**
9:00 am- 11:00 am	**DOWN TIME** RESIDENCE
11:00 am- 11:20 am	**INTERN PHOTO** SOUTH PORTICO Staff Contact: Madge Henning Event Coordinator: Sarah Farnsworth **WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY**
11:30 am- 11:45 am	**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Leon Panetta
11:45 am- 12:45 pm	**LUNCH WITH VICE PRESIDENT GORE** OVAL OFFICE
12:50 pm- 12:55 pm	**MEETING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett, Anne Hawley
12:55 pm- 1:15 pm	**BRIEFING** OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins
1:20 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the White House via motorcade en route the Washington Convention Center [drive time: 5 minutes]
1:25 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the Washington Convention Center

1:30 pm- 2:30 pm	**REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION** **SITE TBA** The Washington Convention Center Remarks: Staff Contact: Harold Ickes, Jennifer O'Connor Event Coordinator: Nicole Elkon **OPEN PRESS**
	-- Off-stage announcement of **the President**, accompanied by Keith Geiger, President, National Education Association.
	-- Keith Geiger makes remarks, introduces **the President** and presents him with the Friend of Education Award.
	-- **The President** makes remarks.
	-- Upon conclusion of remarks, **the President** works a ropeline and departs.
2:35 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Washington Convention Center via motorcade en route the White House [drive time: 5 minutes]
2:40 pm	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House
2:45 pm- 3:00 pm	**BRIEFING** **OVAL OFFICE** Staff Contact: Tony Lake
3:00 pm- 4:00 pm	~~**PHONE/OFFICE TIME**~~ **OVAL OFFICE**
4:00 pm- 7:00 pm	**OFFICE TIME** **OVAL OFFICE** Briefing / [illegible]
	HOLD EVENING
BC RON	**THE WHITE HOUSE**
HRC RON	**THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE** **PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1996

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	ANNE HAWLEY	
	HOME:	703-553-8940
	OFFICE:	202-456-2823
	WHCA PAGER:	4039
TRIP COORDINATOR:	LUCIE NAPHIN	
	HOME:	202-328-8141
	OFFICE:	202-456-5328
	WHCA PAGER:	4076
PRESS DESK:	ANNE EDWARDS	
	HOME:	301-565-3101
	OFFICE:	202-456-2921
	WHCA PAGER:	4208

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1996

tba	**MORNING RUN**
8:35 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs White House via Marine One en route the Patuxent Naval Air Station Landing Zone [flight time: 30 minutes]
9:05 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Patuxent Naval Air Station Landing Zone Greeters:
9:15 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Patuxent Naval Air Station Landing via motorcade en route Cedar Point [drive time: 5 minutes]
9:20 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Cedar Point Greeters:
9:30 am- 9:40 am	**RELEASE BALD EAGLE** **CEDAR POINT** Staff Contact: Katie McGinty Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **POOL PRESS**
9:45 am- 10:30 am	**REMARKS TO CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMUNITY** **SITE TBA** Remarks: Staff Contact: Katie McGinty Event Coordinator: Lucie Naphin **OPEN PRESS**
10:40 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs Cedar Point via motorcade en route Patuxent Naval Air Station Landing Zone [drive time: 5 minutes]

10:45 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives Patuxent Naval Air Station Landing Zone
10:55 am	**THE PRESIDENT** departs the Patuxent Naval Air Station via Marine One en route the White House [flight time: 30 minutes]
11:25 am	**THE PRESIDENT** arrives the White House
	DOWN FOR THE DAY
BC RON	**THE WHITE HOUSE**
HRC RON	**THE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE** **PRAGUE, CZECH REPUBLIC**

Pony / Sandy — Fyi —
the line was a try to him for this
BC

7-2-96
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

First Person

So Long, Mike

A Man Who Wrote About Mike Boorda Bids a Last Goodbye

IN OCTOBER 1994, I ASKED ADMIRAL Mike Boorda, chief of naval operations, if he regretted never having been in combat.

I was writing a profile of Boorda for *The Washingtonian*, trying to get at why sailors liked him so much, why he worked so hard to get them home on time, to improve their pay, to care for their families. I tried to explain why he not only loved his sailors but sought their love and admiration in return.

Boorda didn't note that as weapons officer aboard the destroyer *USS John Craig* in 1965, he had directed gunfire against enemy targets ashore in Vietnam. Nor did he point to a "V" device on his chest and claim he had seen combat. He never referred to his medals. The only medals he talked about were the ones he pulled from his pocket to give to surprised but deserving sailors.

Instead, Mike Boorda answered my question by saying simply that, no, as a ship's captain, he was glad not to have seen combat. "I hope nobody is ever in that position again, although I know they will be. . . . Somebody who says, 'Let me go find somebody to shoot,' is not somebody I want to go to sea with."

Then he recalled how, while he was leading allied forces in southern Europe a year earlier, Air Force pilots had shot down Serb aircraft that violated the UN no-fly zone over Bosnia.

"There was no elation," Boorda recalled. "Exactly the opposite." He and his staff were sorry men had to die.

When one of the pilots returned to debrief him, Boorda stepped from behind his desk. "I said, 'I'll get out. How about using my telephone—call your wife and tell her you're okay.' And that's really what he wanted to do."

Tom Philpott, former editor of *Navy Times*, writes a weekly military-news column.

The author looks back. Below is the opening of his 1995 *Washingtonian* article that asked: "Can Mike Boorda Salvage the Navy?"

MIKE BOORDA UNDERSTOOD MILITARY people. He knew that for all the training and bravado, they are human beings, striving with any courage and talent they can muster to serve their country and provide for their families. But they are burdened like all of us by self-doubt, unreasonable pride, and, sometimes, deep and secret depressions.

Another time I asked him if he blamed the press for exaggerating the Navy's problems. "That's a loser," he said. "They get to keep writing, and you get to keep quiet and read it." But in this era of television sound bites and snarling snippets in news magazines, Mike Boorda knew how his own "V" controversy would play out.

That same week, a naval officer, recently relieved of command, had hidden behind anonymity to launch a personal attack on Boorda. In a letter published above "Name Withheld" in the *Navy Times*, this officer claimed no one respected Boorda any longer, that behind his back fellow admirals called him "Little Mikey Boorda." It was a lie, Boorda must have known. But would his sailors?

Many have said they can't imagine such minor events driving a man of Boorda's stature to take his own life. I can. Boorda had an ego as big as a battleship. But some part of it was glass, not steel. And journalism, in this graceless age, found the mark.

IF EVER A MAN DESERVED A long and rewarding retirement, it was Mike Boorda. He hid the wounds of a hard childhood to make something extraordinary of his life. Yes, he had flaws. But what a military leader! The irony of the "V" device controversy is that Boorda would have been a brave commander in combat. Anyone who ever served with him knew that.

His youngest son, Lieutenant Commander Robert "Bobby" Boorda, told me once that he worried about how his father might cope after leaving the Navy.

"He'll say all the right things at his retirement ceremony," Bobby said. "You'll think, 'This guy is on top of the world.' But deep down it's going to be a very sad day. Because he'll know he could have done one more thing to help Seaman Jones and his wife and his kids."

For a terrible instant, Mike Boorda forgot what he meant to his family and to his sailors. Yet, I think, ten thousand of those sailors would tear the "V" off their own ribbons to have him back.

I don't claim a journalist's cold objectivity on the issue. Not now. But they loved you, Mike. I saw that.

By TOM PHILPOTT


CAN MIKE BOORDA SALVAGE THE NAVY?

TOP PHOTOGRAPH BY SAM KITTNE

Maggie Williams
Fyi
Bc

7-2-96
THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1996

OPINION/LETTERS

There's Nothing Wrong With a Spiritual Quest

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Since it is among the functions of journalism to squeeze the strange into conventional molds, and to portray anything odd as outright daffy, the reaction to Bob Woodward's latest revelations is unsurprising.

It is a spectacular outbreak of journalistic narcissism. "Washington is buzzing," said Stone Phillips of NBC News, leading into an interview with Mr. Woodward over the latter's disclosure in his new book, "The Choice," that Hillary Rodham Clinton has engaged in imaginary conversations with Eleanor Roosevelt and Mohandas Gandhi, under the aegis of one of her consultants, Jean Houston. What he meant is that the talking heads on television are buzzing, for the story is, by Washington standards, distinctly uncool.

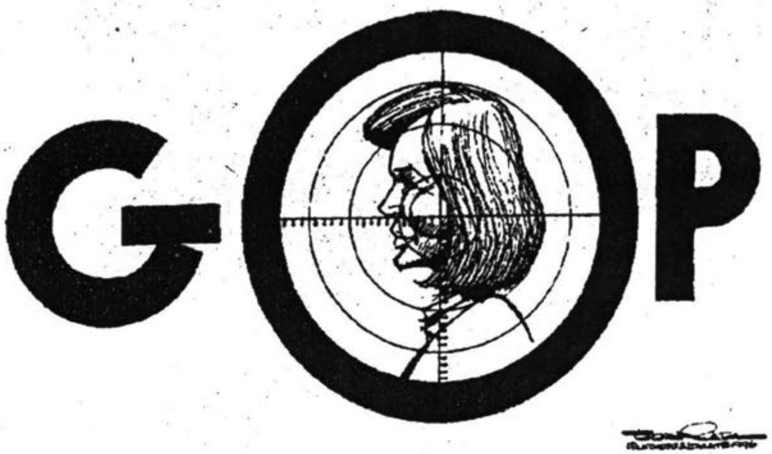
Anyone who has studied the American presidency knows, however, that the families that performed well in it — notably the Abraham Lincolns and the Franklin D. Roosevelts — owed much to the spiritual serenity they achieved. Without it they could not have transcended the crushing pressures and crises that came with the job.

Abraham Lincoln's uncanniness, his vivid and prophetic dream-life and his melancholia, long have been the stuff of legend. As for FDR, the late Joe Alsop, a columnist who knew the Roosevelts as friends and cousins, writes with authority that at the center of their lives was an old-fashioned Christian faith.

It is well known today, of course, that God is dead, as Nietzsche proclaimed a century ago. But that hardly means that the thirst for spiritual centeredness vanished when God absconded, or at least lowered the divine visibility. A glance at The New York Times best-seller list shows that the quest to fill the void by various forms of spiritual self-help goes on in surrogate forms, every day, everywhere, even in the White House.

From Jan. 20, 1993, to this day, the problems faced by the Clintons have paradoxically been more wearing at the personal than at the public level. They have suffered a relentless bashing with a virulent personal edge to it that would leave dents in the stoutest egos. That has been especially true of the first lady, whose public spiritedness and determination to serve alongside her husband have been greeted with unchivalrous and churlish detraction.

Since it is not Bob Woodward's custom to favor his readers with footnotes, only with encouraging words about the scrupulousness of his journalistic method, we can't be sure what in his book is true, what is doubtful and what is in between. Mr. Woodward writes that Mrs. Clinton has suffered from being the first first lady who was, before she came to the White House, an accomplished professional woman; and that seems axiomatic. Such jealousies as she arouses are, in truth, less her own problem than a problem for those who like their myths about the presidency and about family constellations conventional and comforting.



The Reagans in their White House years cultivated the appearance of conventionality with the sure hand of theatrical troupers, though both had been scarred by divorce and by painful relations with their children. It was only when Nancy Reagan's consultations with an astrologer were revealed that any personal oddity was noted.

Journalistic sniggering over the unconventional is not confined to Washington. The present Prince of Wales, with his interest in Jungian psychology and (since he is English) in gardening and farming, is depicted by satirists as conversing with flowers. The caricature probably tells us more about the hollowness of the satirists than it does about the implied oddity of the prince. But it stings. God alone knows what the effect would have been if Abraham Lincoln's dream-life had been the stuff of front-page "buzzing" in 1863.

The challenge for journalism is not just to sort fact from hearsay but to fit the facts within a rounded and nonderisory context when they seem odd or unconventional. And that is especially the case when the facts, real or alleged, have to do with the spiritual quests of eminent public persons.

When all is said, however, the contentedly hollow people are far more freakish and alarming than those searching for a personal center. When we of the "secular" press insinuate that there is something daffy in the first lady's quest for spiritual serenity, we collaborate in a modern superstition that is far less true to our nature than any White House eccentricity.

Washington Post Writers Group

FOR POTUS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-2-96

Dan —

Report that Chretein wants to talk to POTUS re: Haiti

Message for POTUS —

Agreement achieved at UN on extension of UN Mission. 600 troops, 300 Civpol, 5 months. Expected to pass today. China has agreed.

An additional number of troops (total between 1300-1900 including those authorized by UN) will be paid for voluntarily — (not UN assessment). We will work w/ Canadians on this.

Sandy

I had this conversation per your note —

BC

Bruce
Thanks
Debi

7/2/96
To Dorskind for
Reply ✓
yes ___
no ___

BETH E. DOZORETZ

June 25, 1996

Ms. Debi Schiff
Oval Office Operations
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Debi,

Please give this to President Clinton. It is a letter of support from someone he recently met! Thanks. Hope you are well.

Beth

Beth

BED/vk

enclosure

Phils out box

ROBERT A. BELFER
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Phone: (212) 644-2259
Fax: (212) 644-2230

June 21, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

It was gratifying to visit with you in Washington this past week. Frankly, I admit that, like you, I am a "policy wonk". While my career has been in business, I have been significantly involved with the Kennedy School of Government where my interests range from endowing a Center for Public Management to a soon to be re-established Center for Science and International Affairs. We both recognize that government has a vital role to play in enabling our society to achieve its goals of opportunity and security for each and every one of us.

Towards this end, I had the privilege of presenting to you a brief outline of a proposal to deregulate electricity at the distribution level, thereby enabling consumers to save an estimated $60-80 billion a year, an amount which would exceed the largest tax cut in United States history. To efficiently achieve this goal requires federal legislation which I understand is about to be introduced by Rep. Dan Schaeffer, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power. This legislation empowers the consumer with choice of provider, while lifting the heavy hand of excessive government regulation at the state level. New Hampshire has already passed legislation permitting retail competition on a trial basis. New York, California and Massachusetts are each contemplating changes to permit competition at the consumer level. However, this change, which is already in progress, will move much faster and more efficiently with federal pre-emption. I believe you rightly view yourself as an agent of change and this is an opportunity to clearly make a change for the better.

Last Tuesday morning, I also had the opportunity to meet with Karen Skelton, Director of Political Affairs for Vice President Gore. She expressed great interest in this project and has proposed a follow up meeting with the Vice President. One of the benefits of an open market in electric power is to give consumers the choice of buying power that is generated in the most environmentally benign manner, a concern that you both share.

Respond?
Received in Lyon.
Betty

TÉLÉPHONE : 42.01.66.66

The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington
District of Columbia 2050
USA

Dossier suivi par :

To Dorskind 7-2-96
for Reply
yes ______
No ______

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the City of Cassis, may I welcome you to France.

On June 27, 28, 29, 30 our city will receive offshore an American ship, the USS CONOLLY, a member of the Unites States Sixth Fleet in the Mediterreanean during which time a whole series of events are scheduled in order to give the military personnel the warmest greeting possible.

This ship will help us welcome a large group of sick children from local hospitals in Marseilles and Cassis for a "Day of Hope". On this day Cassis will be galvanized by the activity that this joy and effort bring to us all.

Knowing that you will be in Lyon, a three hour distance from us, we graciously invite you to Cassis, to honor by your presence, our great American Days!

Respectfully yours,

Jean-Pierre Teisseire

Mayor

cc: Madame Pamela Harriman
Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis
Ambassade des Etats-Unis
2, avenue Gabriel
75008 Paris France

Respond? 7/2
Received in Lyon
per Betty -

Paris, June 17, 1996

To Nicole
Medeiros
letter tod
WH respo
we handle.

To Dorskind for
reply? yes ✓
No ___

Madame G. Gailleton
9, rue A. Cabanel
75015 Paris

Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I learned that the American delegation is staying at the Sofitel Hotel, quai Gailleton, during the G-7 Meetings in Lyon. Because I am the great-grand daughter of Professor Antoine Gailleton, I take the liberty to write to you.

My ancestor, the son of a poor French farmer succeeded professionally according to the American way, by his intelligence, his work and his courage. Deported by Napoleon III because of his democratic ideas, he became a successful surgeon and practised at the Hopital de l'Antiquaille of Lyon. He was Mayor of Lyon for 20 years. He was a friend of the Lumiere brothers, Marechal Gambetta, Corot the painter and was adored by the people of Lyon to whom he totally dedicated himself.

He would have loved the United States as I do! And I would like to say on his behalf as well as mine, "Welcome to Lyon, Mr. President"!

Sincerely yours,

Madame G. Gailleton

P.S. Would you please forgive my audacity, but as the proverb says " the heart has its own reasons that the reason itself does not know".

THOMAS A. RUPPANNER
President

THE UNITED WAY

50 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94111-4696
(415) 772-4310
(415) 439-4239 (Fax)

Hi Bettie!

Keep in touch!
Have a great Summer!
—HOANG

Marketing Assistant

THE UNITED WAY

50 California St., Suite 20
San Francisco, CA 94111-
(415) 439-4250
(415) 772-7331 (Fax)
74774.2602@compuserve.
Hoang-Taing@convene.c

President C

It would be wonderfu
you and Mrs. Clinton could
send greetings to Kathleen
Brown on this historic
occasion.
—Thanks.
Ruppanner

Tom
President
The United WAY

The Women's Foundation

and

The United Way

in support of Bay Area programs
promoting economic independence for women and girls.

Keynote Speaker
Kathleen Brown
Senior Vice President
Bank of America

7/2/96
To Dorskind
for Reply
yes ✓
NO

Tuesday, July 9, 1996
8:00 - 9:30 a.m.
Continental Breakfast

The Gold Ballroom
The Palace Hotel
2 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco

THE WOMEN'S FOUNDATION

Sponsored by Bank of America
Reservations are limited.

Please respond by July 3, 1996
Acceptances only.
415/439-4242

THE UNITED WAY

For more information about this partnership, please call 415/439-4241.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 7/2

TO: Sandy Berger

FROM: Staff Secretary

Thought you might like to see copy of letter that was done to Dr Rankin in light of POTUS' note to you.

Phil Caplan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1996

Dr. Jerry Rankin
President
Foreign Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
Post Office Box 6767
Richmond, Virginia 23230-0767

Dear Jerry:

Rex Horne has forwarded to me a copy of your letter to Secretary Warren Christopher. I appreciate your sharing with me your concern for the religious freedom of evangelicals in Israel and am sure that you will be hearing from Secretary Christopher soon.

Best wishes and gratitude for the important ministry of the Foreign Mission Board.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

A

960524

96

COPY
from ORM

Rex M. Horne, Jr. sends letter from **Jerry Rankin**, Pres., Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, written to Warren Christopher, about the issue of religious liberty for evangelicals in Israel.

Let me see this

(Staff Secretary is handling response.)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-18-96

Sandy

Pls read & discuss w/me — This is potentially important

BC

Mullen
Through Staff Secy for Reply

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

May 6, 1996

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President,

I am enclosing a letter and information from Dr. Jerry Rankin, president of our Foreign Mission Board - a good man.

You have a strong record in religious freedom and liberty at home and abroad. I thought you might want to give this a personal look and perhaps send a brief note to Dr. Rankin.

Call on me!

Your pastor and friend,

Rex

Dr. Rex M. Horne, Jr.

RMH/mlw
Enclosures

Copy sent to Berger

DR. REX M. HORNE, JR., SENIOR PASTOR
1000 BISHOP STREET • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202 • 501-376-3071 FAX 501-396-3314

Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention
Jerry A. Rankin, President • P.O. Box 6767 • 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230-0767 • (804) 353-0151

2 May 1996

Dr. Rex Horne
Immanuel Baptist Church
1000 Bishop Street
Little Rock, AR 72202

Dear Rex:

The attached copy of a letter deals with a matter of grave concern regarding the status of Baptists and other evangelicals in Israel. If you deem it appropriate and are comfortable in doing so, would you mind bringing this to the attention of President Clinton should you have an opportunity? You may have many requests to share matters with the President and do not feel it appropriate to discuss such concerns in the context of a pastoral relationship with him. We would understand fully if you thought it inappropriate to mention this to the President.

I pray God's blessings upon your ministry at Immanual Baptist Church and your service as president of the Arkansas Baptist Convention. We appreciate the world vision of Arkansas Baptists and rejoice in our partnership with you in bringing the lost peoples of the world to saving faith in Jesus Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry Rankin

Jerry Rankin, President
Foreign Mission Board, S.B.C.

Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention
Jerry A. Rankin, President • P.O. Box 6767 • 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230-0767 • (804) 353-0151

May 2, 1996

The Honorable Warren Christopher
Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D.C. 20520-6243

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Our organization, Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, is a member of the United Christian Council in Israel, an organization of evangelical churches and ministries in Israel. UCCI is the only organization of evangelicals in Israel. There is a matter which is of great concern to us and to the UCCI--the issue of religious liberty for evangelicals in Israel.

Although the Declaration of the State of Israel (a document which is not legally binding) refers to religious freedom, there is no legal definition of that term and there is no constitutionally enforceable right of religious liberty in Israel. The Government of Israel has undertaken to respect the religious "Status Quo" which existed at the time of the establishment of the state in 1948 and some longer established churches are classified under pre-existing law as millets; that is, recognized religious communities with ecclesiastical courts and so forth. But, since the meaning, extent, and applicability of the "Status Quo" has never been clarified in law, even churches which are part of the "millet" system are not guaranteed the full range of rights which modern ideas of religious liberty require, and churches which are not part of that system are in an even less favorable position and have to depend on the variable "good will" of whatever government happens to be in power when a problem arises. It was against that background the the Vatican found it necessary to sign a treaty with the State of Israel in order to lay the basis for establishing what religious freedom actually means in practical terms. Negotiations between those two parties are currently in progress to implement the treaty.

The Vatican has stated that it is not negotiating on behalf of any other church but the Government of Israel has made it clear that it intends in some way to confer on other churches whatever "benefit" derives from the negotiations with the Vatican. The UCCI finds this situation untenable. On the one hand, not everything sought by the Vatican is relevant to the evangelical churches; while on the other hand, not everything required by those churches is being sought by the Vatican.

The UCCI has therefore been attempting for more than a year to get the Government of Israel, via the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to begin negotiations with the evangelical and other churches in order to define what is meant by religious freedom and to determine how that right can be realized in practical terms concerning such things as visas, ownership of property, taxes, and so on. Unfortunately, we have not so far received from the Government of Israel any positive response to our request for negotiations, and as time passes the danger increases that we will end up being presented within an adequate and unacceptable "fait accompli."

On behalf of the Foreign Mission Board, I would therefore urge you to help us by raising the issue of legally guaranteed religious freedom for evangelical churches in Israel through the appropriate diplomatic means at your disposal. The key question you might ask is: Does the government of Israel intend to acknowledge the needs and rights of evangelical churches in the country and to guarantee in law respect for those rights by all government departments and agencies and at all governmental levels?

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any further questions, please contact me or Rev. Tom Hocutt, Chairman, UCCI, 50/9 Ahuza St, Ra'anana, ISRAEL, Tel: 972-9-432832 or FAX: 972-9-432081.

Sincerely,

Jerry Rankin

Jerry Rankin, President
Foreign Mission Board, S.B.C.

JR/cm

cc: Mr. Strobe Talbott, Deputy Secretary
Mr. Donald Bandler, Director, Israel & Arab-Israeli Affairs
Dr. Rex Horne, Pastor of Immanual Baptist Church, Little Rock, AR and President of the Arkansas Baptist Convention

Heng's
cc: Scheduling

SCHOOL TO WORK
OPPORTUNITIES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#173593

96 JUN 27 P5:36

June 18, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT B. REICH
SECRETARY OF LABOR

Robert B. Reich

RICHARD W. RILEY
SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

Dick Riley

SUBJECT: UPDATE ON SCHOOL-TO-WORK EVENTS

You may be interested in doing some additional appearances and activities in connection with the School-to-Work initiative. This memo will present some already scheduled events in which your participation would guarantee an increase in our reach. We have also proposed some options which, again, with your involvement, could propel the STW initiative into national attention in the fall.

Since the passage of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act in May 1994, the states report that over 500,000 students are involved across the country and over 150,000 employers are providing leadership or work experience opportunities. Our greatest assets are the student achievement stories and parent testimony about how STW opportunities are affecting the lives of students and their families.

Already Scheduled Events

▸ **June 18** ---The graduation ceremony of 10 students from the health care youth apprenticeship program at Franklin High School, Rochester, NY will be the first in the country to graduate under the federal initiative. These students have completed their academic work in school and work rotations at the Rochester General Hospital and Strong Memorial Hospital. This could be a STW "First in the Nation" event.

▸ **July 1** ---The National Leadership Forum on School-to-Career Transition (Long Beach, California) is sponsored by Jobs for the Future, Inc., the National School-to-Work Office, Ciba-Geigy Corporation's Educational Foundation and the Center for Research in Vocational Education. This is the largest planned School-to-Work event this year and is expected to draw 3,000 participants. Jobs for the Future's Co-chairs, Frank Doyle and Arthur White have sent an invitation asking you to be the keynote speaker.

‣ **July 7** ---The Miss America Organization will be awarding its annual $25;000 Woman of Achievement Award to J.D. Hoye, the national School-to-Work director. The First Lady was last year's recipient. J.D. will use this opportunity to announce the initiation of the STW American Dream Awards. Using her award money and, with an additional match from the Ciba-Geigy Education Foundation, a total of $100,000 will be available for scholarships for STW students and teachers. The award ceremony will be taped for a telecast during the 1996 Miss America Pageant on September 14. The viewership of the pageant is rivaled only by the Super Bowl. We have requested the First Lady or the Vice President for the taping of this presentation.

‣ **September 20** ---On the evening of September 20, a PBS television show on School-to-Work entitled "Jobs: The Class of 2000" will be aired, produced under a grant from the two departments to WQED Pittsburgh. Events are being planned across the country to promote viewership and local PBS stations will highlight local STW initiatives. You could have a "premiere screening" during the week before the national broadcast and also watch the show with a family or STW students in a chosen location.

Additional Proposals

‣ The School-to-Work First Report to Congress will be ready for release sometime this summer. A major announcement event could be planned to include students. This could be a Rose Garden event.

‣ **September 14-21** --- Since we are planning a number of "America Goes Back to School" related events, and we have two major media events planned on either end of this week (the Miss America award to J.D. Hoye on September 14 and the PBS TV Special on September 20), we suggest that you declare this week an official "School-to-Work Week." We could fill the week with a variety of events, including an official presidential proclamation of the "School-to-Work Week" at a White House "summit" of hundreds of students, parents, teachers, and employers; your Saturday radio address of that week focused on STW; a visit to a STW school or employer (similar to your New Hampshire visit last February); and culminating in one of the suggested PBS Special activities. This will further focus attention on education in the month that many students are returning to school.

‣ You and the First Lady could "adopt" a STW school(s) somewhere in America that is developing its STW initiative, much like the "Adopt-a-School" programs which many communities use as a way to get private sector involvement in their local schools. Ongoing participation could be accomplished through your personal representatives, with your personal involvement occurring in several ways. As suggestions: you could attend a kick off event at the school(s); you could participate on the school's STW committee through your representative; you could be a "mentor" for one or more students and make occasional calls to the students and their class to check on their progress; you could invite the teachers, students, and their parents to the White House. This could provide a framework for a variety of ongoing activities throughout the year and could be a unique way to highlight the benefits of STW and the importance of community involvement.

▸ **October 12, 13, or 14** ---A STW Homecoming Weekend could draw thousands of students, parents, employers, and educators across the country to rally for STW over Columbus Day Weekend, a traditional homecoming/alumnae weekend for secondary and postsecondary schools. If held in Washington, a day of events might include a concert on the South Lawn, a harvest picnic with dignitaries and celebrities, and a special program to recognize the American Dream Award recipients, which will have been selected in September.

Our National School-to-Work Office also can identify, on very short notice, many site visit possibilities across America which offer great opportunities to see tangible results of student success, what students can do in the workplace, and what business can do for schools.

Sylvia & Maury Guberman
582 Nichols Ave
Stratford, CT 06497-3925

DDR #1 06/26/96 19:57

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Penn'a Av.
Washington, D.C.
20006

Attn: Helen Curr

7-2-96

From Oval -
please run ~~through~~ USSS
X-ray + return to
Staff Secretary -
Debbie Bird 62702

POST.

7-2-96 -
To Maureen Lewis
for reply

Original sent to Maureen

Dear Billy:

We found this card and it seemed so appropriate for you.

We are so sorry we didn't get to Stamford CT to see you but I understand it was a great affair. Harry & I haven't stopped politicing for you since the last election.

Stay well and stay the way you are you are a winner. It's so hard for me to refer to you as President you will always be Billy to us.

As water falling on a stone,

slowly but surely

you will wear away

the problems that now seem

too hard to bear...

your gentle spirit

is more powerful than you know.

Love & Best Regards

Syl & Harry Gabelman