

Chun

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-12-96

July 12, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: GREG SIMON

SUBJECT: FCC-KIDS TV (FOR POTUS LUNCH)

Commissioner Quello has objected to the proposed three hour Kids TV rule as written. His objection gives us the chance to focus on this issue in the July 29th conference on kids television and to resolve it by the recess appointment of the fifth FCC commissioner in August.

The kids tv conference will involve all four principals and follow the open press format of the economic conferences. We will have a mix of television executives, programmers, producers, experts advocates and personalities. (Bill Nye the Science Guy, possibly Mr. Rogers, Sherry Lewis, Bill Cosby, Levar Burton, Shelly Duvall).

We are moving expeditiously on getting Regina Keeny ready for a recess appointment as the fifth FCC Commissioner. Keeny is a Republican, former staffer for Sen. Danforth and currently head of the Common Carrier bureau at the FCC. In 1993 she garnered recommendation letters from thirteen Republicans including Sen. Lott and Sen. Pressler and Rep. Gingrich. She strongly supports our position on Kids TV and telephone competition issues.

We are preparing the paperwork to nominate Bill Kennard, the current FCC General Counsel, as the replacement for Quello. We cannot recess appoint him unless Quello physically vacates his seat, but we should prepare for that possibility. We should not send his nomination up unless the Senate decides to confirm Keeny after her recess appointment. We should then insist on pairing Kennard with Keeny.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-12-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

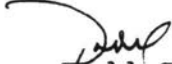
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

You indicated in a recent margin note to Leon that you wanted to send the letter explaining your position on the partial birth bill to Jack Joyce, head of the bricklayers union.

The letter to Joyce is attached for your signature.


Todd Stern

cc Ches / Sonnich

↳ Sonnich should call him & follow up—

BC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1996

Mr. John T. Joyce
President
International Union of Bricklayers
and Allied Craftsmen
815 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Jack:

I know that you are distressed about my veto of H.R. 1833, legislation banning a certain abortion procedure, commonly known as partial birth abortion. Inasmuch as my position on this bill has been widely misunderstood, I'd like to set it forth for you as clearly and directly as I can.

Let me say first that I am against late-term abortions and have long opposed them, except, as the Supreme Court requires, where necessary to protect the life or health of the mother. As Governor of Arkansas, I signed into law a bill that barred third trimester abortions, with an appropriate exception for life or health, and I would sign a bill to do the same thing at the federal level if it were presented to me.

The particular procedure aimed at in H.R. 1833 poses a difficult and disturbing issue, one which I studied and prayed about for many months. Indeed, when I first heard a description of this procedure, I anticipated that I would support the bill. But after I studied the matter and learned more about it, I came to believe that this rarely used procedure should be allowed as a last resort when doctors judge it necessary to save a woman's life or to avert serious consequences to her health.

In April, I was joined in the White House by five women who desperately wanted to have their babies and were devastated to learn that their babies had fatal conditions and would not live. These women wanted anything other than an abortion, but were advised by their doctors that this procedure was their best

chance to avert the risk of death or grave harm which, in some cases, would have included an inability to bear children. These women gave moving, powerful testimony. For them, this was not about choice. It was not about choosing against having a child. Their babies were certain to perish before, during or shortly after birth. The only question was how much grave damage they were going to suffer. One of them described the serious risks to her health that she faced, including the possibility of hemorrhaging, a ruptured cervix and loss of her ability to bear children in the future. She talked of her predicament:

"Our little boy had...hydrocephaly. All the doctors told us there was no hope. We asked about in utero surgery, about shunts to remove the fluid, but there was absolutely nothing we could do. I cannot express the pain we still feel. This was our precious little baby, and he was being taken from us before we even had him. This was not our choice, for not only was our son going to die, but the complications of the pregnancy put my health in danger, as well."

Some have raised the question whether this procedure is ever most appropriate as a matter of medical practice. The best answer comes from the medical community, which broadly supports the continued availability of this procedure in cases where a woman's serious health interests are at stake. In those rare cases, I believe a woman's doctors should have the option to determine, in the best exercise of their medical judgment, that the procedure is indeed necessary.

The problem with H.R. 1833 is that it provides an exception to the ban on this procedure only when a doctor is convinced that a woman's life is at risk, but not when the doctor is sure that she faces real, grave risks to her health.

Let me be clear. I do not contend that this procedure, today, is always used in circumstances that meet my standard. The procedure may well be used in situations where a woman's serious health interests are not at risk. But I do not support such uses, I do not defend them, and I would sign appropriate legislation banning them.

At the same time, I cannot accept a ban on this procedure in those cases where it represents the best hope for a woman to avoid serious risks to her health.

I also understand that many who support this bill believe that a health exception would create a loophole that could be stretched to cover most anything -- such as youth, emotional stress, financial hardship or inconvenience.

That is not the kind of exception I support. I support an exception that takes effect only where a woman faces real, serious adverse health consequences. Some have cited cases where fraudulent health reasons are relied upon as an excuse -- excuses I could never condone. But people of good faith must recognize that there are also cases where the health risks facing a woman are deadly serious and real. It is in those cases that I believe an exception to the general ban on the procedure should be allowed.

Further, I reject the view of those who suggest that it is impossible to draft a bill imposing real, stringent limits on the use of this procedure -- a bill making crystal clear that the procedure may be used only in cases where a woman risks death or serious damage to her health, and in no other case. I know that it is not beyond the ingenuity of Congress, working together in a bipartisan manner, to fashion such a bill.

That is why I implored Congress, by letter dated February 28 and in my veto message, to add a limited exemption for the small number of compelling cases where use of the procedure is necessary to avoid serious health consequences. Congress ignored my proposal, but I have continued to make it absolutely clear that if Congress will produce a bill that meets my concerns, I will sign it promptly.

In short, I do not support the use of this procedure on demand or on the strength of mild or fraudulent health complaints. But I do believe that it is wrong to abandon women, like the women I spoke with, whose doctors advise them that they need the procedure to avoid serious injury.

I continue to hope that a solution can be reached on this painful issue. And I hope that you now have a better understanding of my position.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton - Jack -

These are hard cases. Of the 5 women who stood with me when I vetoed the bill, two identified themselves as strong pro-life Republicans who had the procedure only because their babies were certain to die and it was the only way they could have more children. Another said she prayed that she would die and her baby would come, but it was not to be.

Bill Clinton

7/12/96

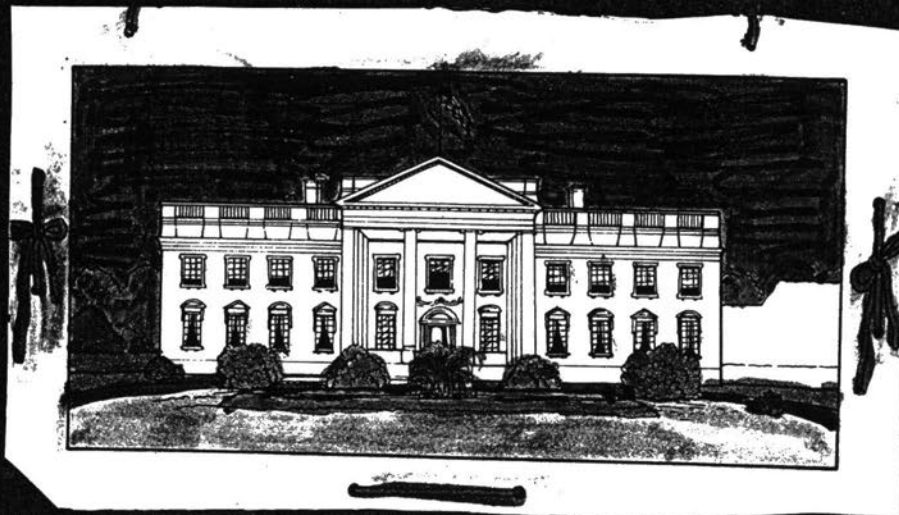
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TO Dorskind for
reply?

✓ yes

- no

S



TO: Bill Clinton
FROM: Jaime Shaughnessy

the
Best!!
221

Patriotic
Rational
Enduring
Sharing & caring
Intelligent
Dependable
Excellent
Neighborly
Talented

XOXO

Jenna
Shaughnessy 

Mr. Clinton

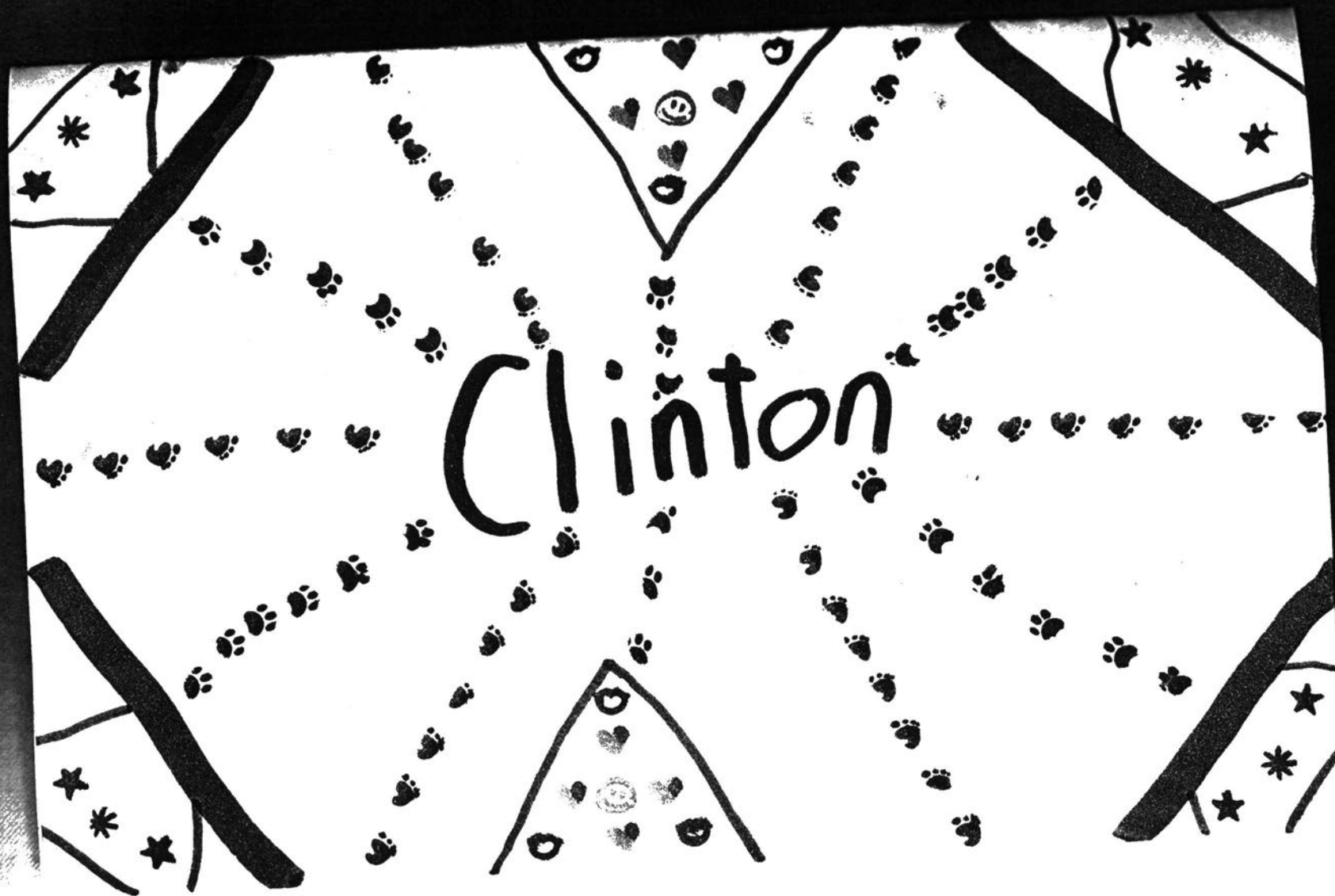
A lot of People would love to walk in your footsteps!

Love,
♡

Jenna Shaughnessy

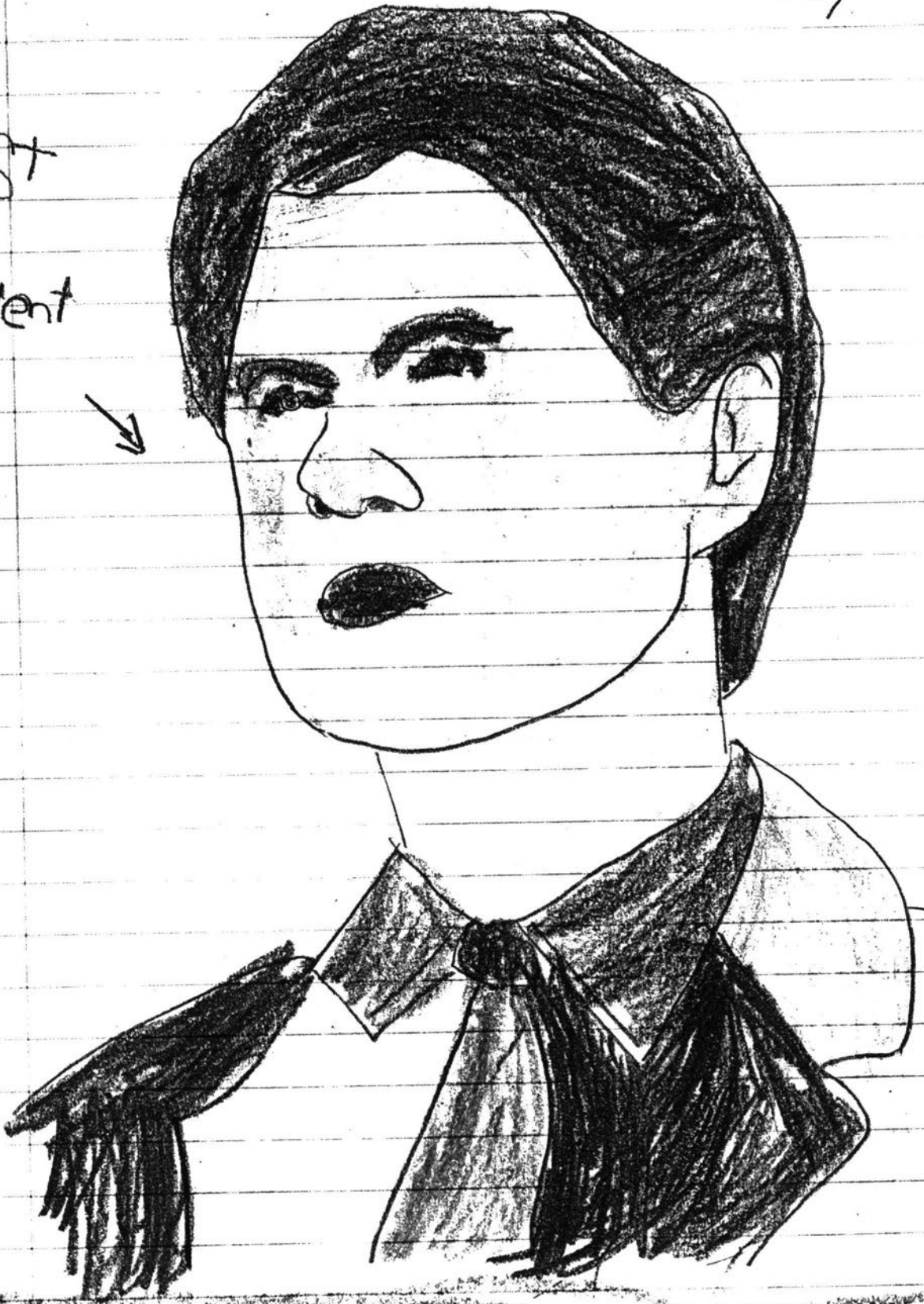
P.S.

hope you are the
my picture. Best President.



John Shaughnessy

Best
President



Bill Clinton

To: Mr. Clinton

From: Jaime
Shaughnessy





#1 President



ROBERT MENENDEZ
13TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
AVIATION
WATER RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE:
WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC WHIP AT LARGE



Congress 104th United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3013

*Knowles Sub
Encl*

[] 1730 LONGWOOD HOUSE O.B.
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3013

- DISTRICT OFFICES:
- ☐ 911 BERGEN AVENUE
JERSEY CITY, NJ 07306
(201) 222-2828
 - ☐ 664 AVENUE C
BAYONNE, NJ 07002
(201) 823-2900
 - ☐ 276 HOWART STREET
PLUMBO, NJ 08861
(908) 324-6212

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date: July 12, 1996

To: The President

From: Congressman Robert Menendez

Pages to follow: 4

Re:

7/12/96

TOPO,

Message:

Send to NSC?

Yes — no

✓ copy to Sandy Berger
directly & to Shiley
& to me. ✓

Phone: (202) 225-7919. Fax: (202) 226-0792

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 12, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to express our support for the implementation of Title III, "Protection of Property Rights of United States Nationals" of the "Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996."

The date to make a decision about the enactment of Title III is July 16, and, as you know, the suspension authority provided by the bill may be used **only** if it is certified to be in the national interest and will expedite a transition to democracy in Cuba.

In the past year, we have witnessed an escalation in the oppression of Cubans on the island and in violence toward the United States by the Castro dictatorship. The February 24 shootdown and murder of four unarmed Americans was Castro's most desperate attempt to influence U.S. policy. The repressive crackdown, which began before the passage of the Libertad Act, is an effort to smother the faintest hopes for internal reform.

We believe that Title III is an appropriate vehicle by which to compensate U.S. citizens for their property which was illegally confiscated by the Castro regime, in violation of Cuban and international law, and to discourage foreign investment in Cuba.

Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that Title III will generate a flood of litigation, as argued by opponents of the law. Rather, we expect a small number of high profile cases to be litigated. These cases will serve to send a message to foreign investors who would knowingly and willfully invest in the confiscated property of American citizens.

Already, the threat of Title III has caused foreign companies to reconsider investment in Cuba and has compelled at least one company to withdraw its operations from Cuba.

Our greatest concern, is that the suspension of Title III will not expedite a transition to freedom and democracy in Cuba.

Those who claim that foreign investment will facilitate a transition in Cuba ignore the fact that it is the Cuban regime, not the Cuban people, which benefits from their investment. Foreign companies pay the wages of their Cuban workers to the Cuban

Page Two - President Clinton

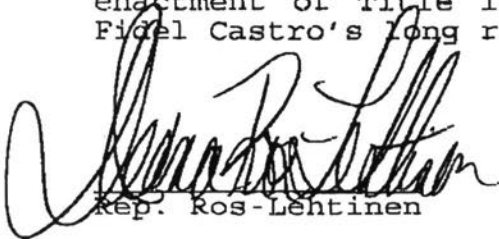
regime in hard currency - subsequently, workers are paid a fraction of those wages in worthless Cuban pesos. Foreign investment, in fact exploits the labor of the Cuban people and supports a dictatorship that is the main obstacle to economic and political change.

Time and time again, we have seen that Fidel Castro only makes changes in response to need. The changes he has made, legalizing the use of the American dollar in Cuba, which was once strictly forbidden, welcoming foreign investment and the scaling back of the Cuban military were all measures forced by necessity, not by any desire for true change.

The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act is not the first time we have experienced opposition from our allies for U.S. policy toward Cuba. Similar concern was expressed about the impact of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992. Shortly after its passage, the United States entered into the largest trade agreement ever with Canada and Mexico, the North American Free Trade Agreement.

We feel strongly that the implementation of Title III can be defended among our allies and in international forums. Title III is an integral part of the Libertad's plan to bring freedom and democracy to the people of Cuba. We urge you to permit the enactment of Title III, which will strike another blow against Fidel Castro's long reign of terror and in support of Libertad.

Sincerely,


Rep. Ros-Lehtinen


Rep. Menendez


Rep. Diaz-Balart


Rep. Burton


Rep. Torricelli


Rep. Deutsch


Rep. Kennedy (RI)


Rep. Pallone


Rep. Poshard

Page Three - President Clinton

Samuel Levin
Rep. Levin

P. K. Dornan
Rep. Dornan

Mark Souder
Rep. Souder

Dick Lipinski
Rep. Lipinski

Pete Blute
Rep. Blute

Randy "Duke" Cunningham
Rep. Cunningham

Mike Skelton
Rep. Skelton

Ralph M. Hall
Rep. Hall (TX)

Shirrod Brown
Rep. Brown (OH)

Phil E. Andrews
Rep. Andrews

Rep. Porter

Rep. Zimmer

Eric Engel
Rep. Engel

Thomas Manton
Rep. Manton

Rep. Solomon

Rep. Stearns

Rep. Smith (NE)

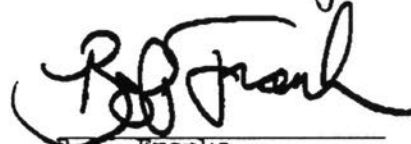

Rep. Dingell


Rep. Baccus


Rep. Ackerman


Rep. Tejeda


Rep. Green

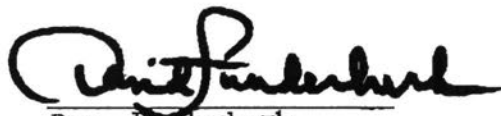

Rep. Franks

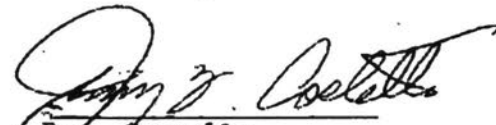

Rep. Geren

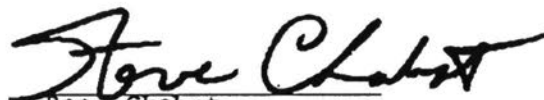

Rep. Meek


Rep. Rose


Rep. Montgomery


Rep. Funderburk


Rep. Costello


Rep. Chabot


Rep. Gilman


Rep. Lantos


Rep. Gutierrez


Rep. Brown

?

7/12/96

Copy sent to Panetta

Should we send
to anyone else?

~~Phil Lader~~

~~Alexis Herman~~

~~Gene S.~~

~~Rahm E.~~

Carol

ing on similar of-
WebTV. Start-up
-iding software for
net-cruising TVs
1, due in August.
f Cupertino, Calif.,
ith BellSouth to in-
et access in TV set-
or a trial in Atlanta.
rs are joining the
q Computer is hud-
onson Electron-

the Web via TV.

While the companies ap-
proach the market in different
ways, they face the same ques-
tion: Will consumers want to
look at the Web on a TV
screen, which doesn't offer the
same quality as a PC screen.
Forrester Research analyst
Josh Barnett says "no." The
reason: Web sites are designed
for PC screens. When viewed

PCs. WebTV has eliminated
the flicker problem and made
screens easier to read by in-
creasing text sizes. Users can
quickly jump from one site to
the next and back to regular
TV. With a \$50 keyboard, elec-
tronic mail is a breeze.

Perhaps most important is
that WebTV goes into pause
mode when a phone call needs
the line.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-12-96

Wage bill eases saving for retirement

By Anne Willette
USA TODAY

The minimum wage bill
passed by the Senate Tuesday
reaches far beyond workers
earning \$4.25 an hour.

Besides raising the wage to
\$5.15, the bill would make it
easier for millions of Ameri-
cans to save for retirement.

Many of the bill's retirement
provisions also are in the
House version passed last
spring. So they're likely to sur-
vive the House-Senate commit-
tee that now must resolve dif-
ferences between the two bills.
President Clinton is expected
to sign the final version.

It's been a long road for the
retirement provisions. Though
not controversial, they've been
vetoed three times — twice by
President Bush and once by
Clinton — because they were
part of budget bills. The provi-
sions would:

► Let workers earn \$80,000
a year, up from \$66,000 now,
before the IRS considers them
"highly compensated" and lim-
its their 401(k) savings plan
contributions. The IRS wants to
make sure that higher income
workers don't get more tax
benefits from 401(k) plans
than their lower paid co-work-
ers. So contributions by highly
compensated employees are
based on the average amount
contributed by the company's
employees who earn less.

► Eliminate the above test,

and lots of administrative costs,
if companies make generous
contributions to employees'
401(k) accounts. Companies
would have two choices: Con-
tribute 3% of pay for all em-
ployees whether or not they
participate in the 401(k), or
match employees' contribu-
tions dollar for dollar on the
first 3% of pay and then 50
cents per \$1 on the next 2%.

► Extend 401(k) plans to
nonprofit groups.

► Let spouses who don't
have earned income make
contributions of up to \$2,000 a
year to individual retirement
accounts. Now, they and their
spouse combined can contrib-
ute no more than \$2,250.

► Establish simplified
401(k)-type plans for busines-
ses with 100 or fewer workers.
Employees could contribute up
to \$6,000 a year; employers
would match up to 3% of pay.

Other provisions the House
and Senate generally agree on:

► Reinstate a tax deduction
for workers whose continuing
education is paid for by their
employer. Those payments are
considered income by the IRS.
Workers would be able to sub-
tract up to \$5,250 of such assis-
tance from taxable income.

► Increase the tax write-off
small businesses get for new
equipment to \$25,000 a year by
2003 from \$17,500 now.

► Minimum wage hike, 1A

► Spousal IRA, Street Talk, 3B



aim, Cincinnati Enquirer
tin Hotel em-
lock, Kent Hein-
et a break.

re
m

Leon et al

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

If we get a min wage bill,
promote also simplifying the retirement/
savings options which we supported
I have Phil [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] get
lists of groups who who supported
(also A. Patney of [unclear] Conf. on
Small Business)

Be

CC:

Gene Sperling

Rahn Emanuel

neir habit," and
r, she says. "We
ppose."

neral C. Everett
danger, which
ors. But the hu-

age, had expected 20 cents.

Revenue dipped to \$6.83 bil-
lion from \$6.88 billion.

The news creamed Motorola
stock in after-hours trading.
The shares, which closed down

Wall Street's [unclear] for
bad earnings was obvious in
other tech stocks Tuesday:

► Dialogic plunged 18 to
\$28 3/4 after the maker of tele-
communications gear said its

STREET TALK

Wage bill expands homemaker IRAs

NEW YORK — Buried in the minimum wage bill that looks increasingly likely to get to President Clinton this summer is a provision that, at long last, recognizes the value of work performed in the home.

The homemaker IRA is "neither complicated nor controversial but makes a helluva lot of sense," says Missi Tessier, press secretary for Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas, who along with just about every other woman in the Senate co-sponsored the legislation. The provision will allow roughly 10 million spouses who work at home to increase their tax-deductible individual retirement account (IRA) contributions from \$250 to \$2,000 a year. It also throws an unintentional bone to the wealthy. More on that later.

First, a brief look at how IRA rules have discriminated against homemakers from the start. When IRAs came into being in 1974, the idea was to promote savings by allowing a tax deduction for long-term investments up to \$2,000 a year. Originally, it was envisioned that nearly all adults would be eligible. But lawmakers backtracked, fearful that the government would lose too much tax revenue. So they allowed the \$2,000 IRA contribution for wage earners only.

That was fine for two-earner families, which could contribute \$4,000 a year, tax-deductible, to their IRAs. But it penalized families with only one earner. In a feeble nod to that inequity, lawmakers allowed a \$250 contribution for spouses at home, bringing the total one-earner household to \$2,250 a year in eligible tax-deductible IRA contributions. The difference never sat well with those mostly women spouses, whose work in the home was belittled. There have been IRA changes over the years, including major limitations on deductions. But the premise that homemakers aren't as valuable as wage earners has endured.

That will change if the current minimum wage bill is signed into law (stories, 1A, 1B). It provides that married couples with at least one wage earner are eligible for an annual \$4,000 IRA contribution, effectively granting the at-home spouse equal IRA status. "It's very significant," says Bruce Thompson, political analyst at Merrill Lynch. "We're having a savings crisis generally, and for women it's even worse." On average, women earn less, have fewer pension benefits, and live longer than men, Thompson says. So it's critical that those at home be allowed to deduct savings for retirement in at least equal numbers to wage earners.

Currently, only households with annual incomes under \$40,000 can be considered for full tax deductions on IRA contributions. That threshold wouldn't change, and it poses an interesting question: Can the 10 million households that would be newly eligible to beef up deductible IRA savings afford to do so? An extra \$1,750 a year can be tough to find, especially way below that \$40,000 mark. "In reality," says financial planner Stephen Mintz in Monroe, La., "a lot of people won't have the money. They're just fighting to live."

And that brings me back to the bone for the wealthy. You can bet well-to-do professionals with at-home spouses will find the money. Such couples have been limited to the same \$2,250 annual IRA contributions all along — albeit non-deductible because of income limits. But even after-tax IRAs have the advantage of compounding tax-free until retirement. After stuffing money in tax-favored things like municipal bonds, 401(k) plans and Keoghs, the wealthy can now put another \$1,750 a year in tax-deferred IRAs. "About half my clients will take advantage of this — the doctors and their wives," Mintz says.

Speaking for Sen. Hutchison, Tessier says that's fine with her. "We're in favor of everyone saving more," she says. "Our goal is to level the playing field for spouses at home." Households that take full advantage of the homemaker IRA by contributing \$4,000 a year and earning, say 6% a year, will have a nest egg of \$335,000 after 30 years. That compares with \$188,000 by investing only \$2,250 a year.

EXCLUSIVE ON LINE: See Daniel Kadlec's Market Talk column at <http://www.usatoday.com>. Ask questions via on line or e-mail him at kadlec@usatoday.com. Include name, address and day phone. Street Talk runs Tues.-Fri.



By Daniel Kadlec



H. Derr Baker, USA TODAY
Hutchison: Backed the provision.

Nike

By Jeff Mangum
USA TODAY

Wall Street heard a s... Tuesday.

Shares of athletic-shoe Nike surged 4 1/2 to \$108.25 after the company said earnings jumped 38% in its fiscal first quarter. Revenue from athletic shoes and clothing in the USA alone topped \$1 billion the first time in any quarter.

"This is a quarter that knocked everyone's socks off," says Smith Barney analyst Faye Landes.

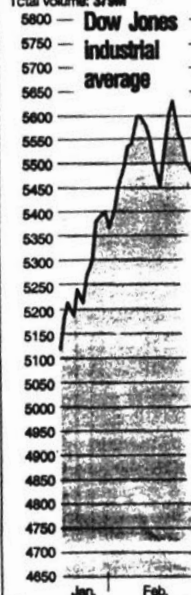
The company earned \$113.4 million, or \$1.06 per share, the three months ended 31 vs. \$113.4 million, 7 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue climbed to \$1.1 billion, up 36% from \$1.41 billion in the year-ago quarter.

Marketing experts attributed the revenue jump to big sales of women's athletic shoes, the company's growth

Dow Jones

STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCH. 1378
Advances 774
New highs: 51
New lows: 56
Bk. trades: 5,911
Up vol: 198M
Down vol: 134M
Total volume: 379M



KEY INDICATORS

Indicator	Tu
STOCKS	
S&P 500	857
S&P MidCap	231
Dow Industrials	588
Dow Transports	212
Dow Utilities	271
NYSE composite	35
Amex mid. cap	68
Nasdaq comp.	115
H&Q growth tech	328
Russell 2000	32
Wilshire 2000	546
BONDS	
Long T-bonds	812
Inter. T-bonds	458
Muni. 2-yr. yld.	4.3
Muni. 10-yr. yld.	5.3
1 - Lehman Bros. total return	

Perhaps most important is that WebTV goes into pause mode when a phone call needs the line.

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► **Spousal IRA, Street Talk, 3B**

Be

\$28 3/4 after the maker of telecommunications gear said its second-quarter earnings will

STREET TALK

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Currently, only households with annual incomes under \$40,000 can be considered for full tax deductions on IRA contributions. That threshold wouldn't change, and it poses an interesting question: Can the 10 million households that would be newly eligible to beef up deductible IRA savings afford to do so? An extra \$1,750 a year can be tough to find, especially way below that \$40,000 mark. "In reality," says financial planner Stephen Mintz in Monroe, La., "a lot of people won't have the money. They're just fighting to live."

And that brings me back to the bone for the wealthy. You can bet well-to-do professionals with at-home spouses will find the money. Such couples have been limited to the same \$2,250 annual IRA contributions all along — albeit non-deductible because of income limits. But even after-tax IRAs have the advantage of compounding tax-free until retirement. After stuffing money in tax-favored things like municipal bonds, 401(k) plans and Keoghs, the wealthy can now put another \$1,750 a year in tax-deferred IRAs. "About half my clients will take advantage of this — the doctors and their wives," Mintz says.

Speaking for Sen. Hutchison, Tessier says that's fine with her. "We're in favor of everyone saving more," she says. "Our goal is to level the playing field for spouses at home." Households that take full advantage of the homemaker IRA by contributing \$4,000 a year and earning, say 6% a year, will have a nest egg of \$335,000 after 30 years. That compares with \$188,000 by investing only \$2,250 a year.

EXCLUSIVE ON LINE: See Daniel Kadlec's Market Talk column at <http://www.usatoday.com>. Ask questions via on line or e-mail him at kadlec@usatoday.com. Include name, address and day phone. Street Talk runs Tues.-Fri.



By Daniel Kadlec



H. Gary Baker, USA TODAY
Hutchison: Backed the provision.

Nike

By Jeff Mangum
USA TODAY

Wall Street heard a s Tuesday.

Shares of athletic-shoe Nike surged 4 1/2% to \$108 after the company said earnings jumped 38% in its fiscal first quarter. Revenue from athletic shoes and clothing in USA alone topped \$1 billion the first time in any quarter.

"This is a quarter that knocked everyone's socks off," says Smith I analyst Faye Landes.

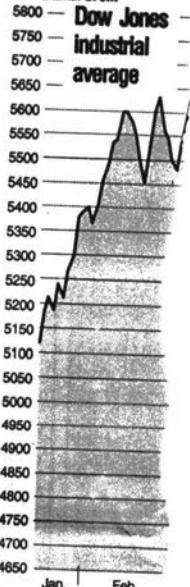
The company earned \$1 million, or \$1.06 per share, the three months ended 31 vs. \$113.4 million, 6 cents a share, a year ago. Revenue climbed to \$1.1 billion, up 36% from \$1.41 billion in the year-ago quarter.

Marketing experts attributed the revenue jump to big sales of women's athletic shoes, the company's growth

Dow Jones

STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCH.
New highs: 51
New lows: 56
Bk. trades: 8,911
Up vol: 198M
Down vol: 134M
Total volume: 379M



KEY INDICATORS

Indicator	Tu
STOCKS	
S&P 500	654
S&P MidCap	231
Dow Industrials	558
Dow Transports	212
Dow Utilities	21
NYSE composite	35
Nasdaq mkt. value	59
Nasdaq comp.	115
NASDAQ growth (tech)	238
Russell 2000	32
Wash. 5000	648
BONDS	
Long T-bonds ¹	812
Inter. T-bonds ¹	458
Muni., 2-yr. yld. ²	4.2
Muni., 10-yr. yld. ²	5.3
¹ - Lehman Bros. total return	

NASD finds broker exam scam

From staff and wire reports

Peddling stock people are paying for new Martin Kuper the National As working with la ple who have h Kuperberg s some individua very low score person admitted paying exam. So far, there is no evidence the cheaters used a ring of imposters, Kuperberg says. None work among the biggest firms on Wall Street, he says.

One section of the test concerns ethics. The test is designed to make sure brokers know rules and regulations governing securities transactions. It was taken by 130,000 people last year at 55 NASD test centers around the country. The NASD has been moving to tighten test-taking procedures in the wake of the investigation. Earlier this year, it started collecting fingerprints of all

e that some ke an exam

dry office of), says he is zens" of peo

7 exam. noticing that falling it with ers pass. One the day-long

MOST ACTIVE SH

Top stocks by number of shares

New York Stock Exchange	Vol	Last	Chg
LSI Log	6,382,000	21 1/2	-2
HowlPK	4,440,300	87 1/2	-4
LeasCorp	4,361,600	33 1/2	-1/2
Motorola	3,528,600	66 1/2	-1 1/2
FordM	3,480,000	30 1/2	-1/2
LoralSp n	3,328,900	12 1/2	unch.
Unilever	3,182,000	45 1/2	-2 1/2
Microm	3,044,500	23 1/2	-1/2
PepsiCo s	3,029,800	33 1/2	-1/2
K mart	2,964,000	11 1/2	-1/2

LEADING GAINERS

New York Stock Exchange	Last	Chg	Pct
NordR	4 1/2	+1/2	+14.7
Wainoc	3 1/2	+1/2	+11.1
FAI In	2 1/2	+1/2	+11.1
Coastco	22 1/2	+2 1/2	+11.1
OSulind	8 1/2	+1/2	+10.2
Chyron	6 1/2	+1/2	+8.9
MSC In n	31 1/2	+2 1/2	+8.6

(11) Copy REA dot
to Donk, and for
ASAP reply for BC
Sig. - coordinated
with George.

~~(12) ID H-1~~

NEIL SIMON
10745 Chalon Road
Los Angeles, CA 90077

96 JUL 12 (310) 471-5897 Phone (310) 471-5897 Fax

Through Stop Sur

John E well

Call -

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

*Suggest a
Statement to
Clarify our
position*

TO: President Clinton
Attention: Nancy Herrsch

PHONE: 202-456-6640
FAX NO: 202-456-6703

FROM: Neil Simon

DATE: July 12, 1996

Number of pages sent including transmittal sheet 3

Please advise immediately by calling (310) 472-8402 if you do not receive all of the pages.
Thank you.

*John Simon
Reply asap -
Sur ✓*

MESSAGE:

Dear Nancy

*I do not mean to impose but this
is a pressing and important letter to President
Clinton which I need you to deliver.
Please feel free to read it, first. But
I do hope you will see that he gets it
at his earliest possible convenience. I
don't expect a direct response. I'd just
like to know if and when he gets it.*

*Many thanks
Dear Linda Simon*

Diane Lander-Simon

July 11, 1997

Dear Mr. President;

With utmost respect, sir, I am writing to ask you to revisit your decision not to come out against the California Civil Rights Initiative. I am well aware of your support on a moral level. That could never be called into question. My faith in your integrity as well as your commitment to justice and fairness is unshakable. And no matter what position you choose to take on this issue, I am behind you 1,000%. Nevertheless, I would like to make a case for your taking up the torch in this fight. Here is why...

> This issue is on the ballot in California, a most highly visible and eagerly watched state which you have to win to be re-elected.

> All of your core groups of supporters are united and on the march on this issue- women, students, African Americans, men of character, teachers, and minorities in their many forms. There is a slow but strong and steady ground-swell forming on this. Look at our numbers. We started out as a 100 to 1 shot and now we're in a dead heat. It connects to the voters and their values. I haven't seen people this stirred up in ages.

> CCRI is a typical deceitful, divisive, Republican sneak attack, well-financed by the Christian right and big business. You have the ability to call them on it and show the people their continuing pattern of deception. It's "Willie Horton wants your job... Willie Horton wants your place is school." Just look at who is financing this debacle and what they've spent on it. If you can even find "them".

> CCRI is a call to arms for the angry white male voters of California which the Republicans are so facile at manipulating. It is totally calculated to get out their vote on election day, the way Dole never could.

> There is a potent fear that many of your loyal supporters (who are candidate, not issue driven) will not turn out to vote in November believing that you have the election all sewn up. That's how CCRI plans to deliver California to Dole.

> Because this is a bipartisan issue, Colin Powell and Betty Ford are on the band wagon. They're talking about getting Elizabeth Dole to sign on! To have Republicans leading the fight on a core Democratic cause is madness. Look at how you've hurt the Republicans by being tough on crime and good for business. I'd hate to see you yield the field now on this initiative and let them beat you at your own game.

> The Republicans have been succeeding for years now in creating a dangerous and volatile atmosphere of intolerance throughout the United States. They have legitimized if not institutionalized racism, sexism, gay bashing, xenophobia, nationalism and isolationism. They have perverted religion by channeling tax free dollars through it and wielding it like a holy sword to cut down their enemies. They have spread the manure that's grown the militias and radical movements that threaten us. They have instilled a deep distrust of government while they've profited from its power. And their character assassination of you and the First Lady borders on treason, I believe.

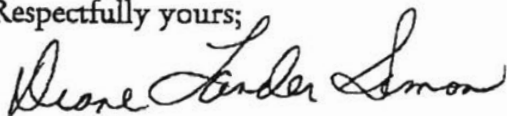
> CCRI is putting economic imperatives above human rights and justice. It is saying, "might is right." It is a bankrupt and pathetic message on the brink of the 21st Century that must be exposed to the light of day, doused with the elixir of truth, and healed by the loving hands of the voters in November when they vote No on CCRI. I believe you should be the leader in this battle, lest we lose the war.

> Finally, I believe Hillary's voice in this debate needs to be heard as well as your own. As the First Lady, the mother of a daughter and an American who believes that you have to have a pair of boots before you can pull yourself up by the straps, her clarity and passion would be a powerful force against the proponents of this law.

I actually believe we probably can defeat this initiative without you, Mr. President. But I really don't think we should defeat this initiative without you. I hope for all the reasons I've mentioned, you will reconsider your stand and join this fight. Not just because it's a women's issue or an African American issue or even a Democratic issue, but because it's an important issue that merits your leadership.

I appreciate you taking the time to hear me out. Please let us know when and how we can help in your campaign. Sorry we will miss you on July 22nd but Neil and I will be in New York then. See you again soon though I hope. And do give our fond regards to Hillary and Chelsea, won't you please.

Respectfully yours;



Diane Lander-Simon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: White House Operators

Fax Number: 61644

Phone Number:

FROM: Carol Cleveland

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of Helen Howell

DATE: 7-12-96

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 1

MESSAGE: Helen Howell will be in New York this weekend. She can be reached at (212) 517-4743 through Sunday evening. Please pass on to the Signal Operators. Thank you.

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

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Phil



YOU WERE CALLED BY-



YOU WERE VISITED BY-

Tony Radham

OF (Organization)

FAX

(305)

448-4993



PLEASE PHONE ►



FTS



AUTOVON



WILL CALL AGAIN



IS WAITING TO SEE YOU



RETURNED YOUR CALL



WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Inaugural Address

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

50363-111 NSN 7540-00-634-4018
*U.S. G.P.O.:1994-300-891/00003

OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 1-94)
Prescribed by GSA

fax to Tony Radham

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: Tony Rodham

Fax Number: 305-448-4993

Phone Number:

FROM: Phil Caplan

SUBJECT: INAUGURAL Address

DATE: 7-12-96

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

MESSAGE:

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

The document accompanying this facsimile transmittal sheet is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed. This message contains information which may be privileged, confidential or exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, dissemination, copying or distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this communication is strictly prohibited.

Inaugural Address

January 20, 1993

My fellow citizens, today we celebrate the mystery of American renewal. This ceremony is held in the depth of winter, but by the words we speak and the faces we show the world, we force the spring, a spring reborn in the world's oldest democracy that brings forth the vision and courage to reinvent America. When our Founders boldly declared America's independence to the world and our purposes to the Almighty, they knew that America, to endure, would have to change; not change for change's sake but change to preserve America's ideals: life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. Though we marched to the music of our time, our mission is timeless. Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American.

On behalf of our Nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America. And I thank the millions of men and women whose steadfastness and sacrifice triumphed over depression, fascism, and communism.

Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the cold war assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues. Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world's strongest but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our own people.

When George Washington first took the oath I have just sworn to uphold, news traveled slowly across the land by horseback and across the ocean by boat. Now, the sights and sounds of this ceremony are broadcast instantaneously to billions around the world. Communications and commerce are global. Investment is mobile. Technology is almost magical. And ambition for a better life is now universal.

We earn our livelihood in America today in peaceful competition with people all across the Earth. Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world. And the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change

our friend and not our enemy. This new world has already enriched the lives of millions of Americans who are able to compete and win in it. But when most people are working harder for less; when others cannot work at all; when the cost of health care devastates families and threatens to bankrupt our enterprises, great and small; when the fear of crime robs law-abiding citizens of their freedom; and when millions of poor children cannot even imagine the lives we are calling them to lead, we have not made change our friend.

We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps, but we have not done so; instead, we have drifted. And that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence. Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths. Americans have ever been a restless, questing, hopeful people. And we must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us. From our Revolution to the Civil War, to the Great Depression, to the civil rights movement, our people have always mustered the determination to construct from these crises the pillars of our history. Thomas Jefferson believed that to preserve the very foundations of our Nation, we would need dramatic change from time to time. Well, my fellow Americans, this is our time. Let us embrace it.

Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America. And so today we pledge an end to the era of deadlock and drift, and a new season of American renewal has begun.

To renew America, we must be bold. We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs, and in their future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity. It will not be easy. It will require sacrifice, but it can be done and

done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake but for our own sake. We must provide for our Nation the way a family provides for its children.

Our Founders saw themselves in the light of posterity. We can do no less. Anyone who has ever watched a child's eyes wander into sleep knows what posterity is. Posterity is the world to come: the world for whom we hold our ideals, from whom we have borrowed our planet, and to whom we bear sacred responsibility. We must do what America does best: offer more opportunity to all and demand more responsibility from all. It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing from our Government or from each other. Let us all take more responsibility not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country.

To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy. This beautiful Capital, like every capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position and worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way. Americans deserve better. And in this city today there are people who want to do better. And so I say to all of you here: Let us resolve to reform our politics so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people. Let us put aside personal advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America. Let us resolve to make our Government a place for what Franklin Roosevelt called bold, persistent experimentation, a Government for our tomorrows, not our yesterdays. Let us give this Capital back to the people to whom it belongs.

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home. There is no longer a clear division between what is foreign and what is domestic. The world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race: they affect us all. Today, as an older order passes, the new world is more free but less stable. Communism's collapse has called forth old animosities and new dangers. Clearly, America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make.

While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges nor fail to seize the opportunities of this new world. Together with

our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us. When our vital interests are challenged or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act, with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary. The brave Americans serving our Nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve. But our greatest strength is the power of our ideas, which are still new in many lands. Across the world we see them embraced, and we rejoice. Our hopes, our hearts, our hands are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. Their cause is America's cause.

The American people have summoned the change we celebrate today. You have raised your voices in an unmistakable chorus. You have cast your votes in historic numbers. And you have changed the face of Congress, the Presidency, and the political process itself. Yes, you, my fellow Americans, have forced the spring. Now we must do the work the season demands. To that work I now turn with all the authority of my office. I ask the Congress to join with me. But no President, no Congress, no Government can undertake this mission alone.

My fellow Americans, you, too, must play your part in our renewal. I challenge a new generation of young Americans to a season of service: to act on your idealism by helping troubled children, keeping company with those in need, reconnecting our torn communities. There is so much to be done; enough, indeed, for millions of others who are still young in spirit to give of themselves in service, too. In serving, we recognize a simple but powerful truth: We need each other, and we must care for one another.

Today we do more than celebrate America. We rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America, an idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of challenge; an idea tempered by the knowledge that, but for fate, we, the fortunate, and the unfortunate might have been each other; an idea ennobled by the faith that our Nation can summon from its myriad diversity the deepest measure of unity; an idea infused with the conviction that America's long, heroic journey must go forever upward.

And so, my fellow Americans, as we stand at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin anew with energy and hope, with faith and discipline. And let us work until our work is done.

The Scripture says, "And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." From this joyful mountaintop of celebration we hear a call to service in the valley. We have heard the trumpets. We have changed the guard. And now, each in our own way and with God's help, we must answer the

call.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:01 p.m. at the West Front of the Capitol. Prior to the address, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist administered the oath of office.

Remarks at the Inaugural Luncheon January 20, 1993

Thank you very much, Senator Ford, Mr. Speaker, Majority Leader Gephardt, Senator Mitchell, Senator Dole, Representative Michel. I'd like to begin by saying I didn't get much sleep last night, and if I get through this it will be tour de force. Al Gore and I stayed up a long time talking last night about this day and this country and what we hoped that we could do.

I want to say first how very grateful I am to the Congress for the exertions here to make this Inaugural Day such a meaningful and wonderful one. I would like to especially thank Senator Ford who worked so hard to make sure everything went off without a hitch. And he did.

I also thank you for the wonderful gift of crystal, the letter opener, which I will treasure always, that proved that we did get enough electoral votes to be here today.

And Mr. Speaker, I'm delighted to have that key. However, with all respect, I can't believe you were fully briefed about my proclivities in lobbying legislators to let me come up here without an invitation. I may be here all the time. [Laughter] Why, just when you said you

wished me well in untangling my relationships with Congress, my head, almost as if by magic, tilted in Senator Dole's direction. [Laughter]

I make two serious points. Once in a generation we really are called upon to redefine the public interests and the common ground. I honestly do believe much of what we have to do today is work that knows no necessary partisan label and does not fall easily within the conventional divisions of liberal and conservative or Republican and Democrat.

The second point I wish to make is that I cannot succeed as President unless Congress itself succeeds and the American people like the Congress again, too. For I seek to do, and to do we have to work together and move forward together.

So I would like, in gratitude and respect, to propose a toast to a new partnership in America's Government.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. in Statuary Hall at the Capitol. Prior to his remarks, Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, presented the President with a key to the Capitol.

Message to the Congress on Adjustment of the National Deficit January 21, 1993

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 254(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended ("Act") (2 U.S.C. 904(c)), notification is hereby provided of my decision that the adjustment of the maximum deficit amount,

as allowed under section 253(g)(1)(B) of the Act (2 U.S.C. 903(g)(1)(B)), shall be made.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,
January 21, 1993.

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

JUL-12-96 15:12

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 913054484993

PAGE : 04

ELAPSED TIME : 02'28"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

July 10, 1996

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

98 JUL 10 P 6:19

Former Secretary of State Max Cleland
 Cleland's cell: 404-275-4976
 Campaign Office: 770-452-9696
 Fundraising Office: 770-458-2662
Home: 404-262-7780
 Spouse: single

DATE:

Call to be placed between 9-10pm, July 10, at Cleland's home or tomorrow morning at his campaign office.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Doug Sosnik and David Wofford

PURPOSE:

To congratulate former Secretary of State Max Cleland on his nomination for United States Senate. He ran unopposed in the July 9 Democratic Primary.

BACKGROUND:

Former Secretary of State Max Cleland, a war hero and paraplegic, was unopposed in the Democratic primary. Initial results suggest that he received more votes unopposed than the Republican candidates received combined.

Since Cleland was the only Democratic candidate running for the U.S. Senate seat, he has spent a good majority of the primary period raising money for the November election. He is expected to show that he has raised approximately \$1.2 million on his next FEC report. Cleland has hired very reputable firms to handle polling (*Gearen, Hart Research Firm*) and media (*Strubbel, Oppel & Donovan*). He has also hired Tim Phillips as his campaign manager.

Cleland will face the winner of the Republican run-off on August 6 between businessman Guy Millner and state Senator Johnny Isakson. Millner, who was the Republican gubernatorial nominee in 1994, is considered the frontrunner. Polls have Max Cleveland running 12 to 14 points ahead of Guy Millner.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Congratulate him on his nomination

2. Tell him Georgia is very important for the Democratic Party to win, at all levels. You know that he will be an important part of the team that will make this a victorious fall.

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, written diagonally:
 on Ford talk of
 to Max Cleland
 to help him raise
 money for his
 campaign
 TO: Max Cleland
 BY: [Signature]

CONTACT PERSON David Wofford
AND NUMBERS: 6-5227 or through signal

DATE OF SUBMISSION: JULY 10, 1996

ACTION: _____

cc: Stephanopoulos
Sosniak
Chom

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7/12/96

for
S. J.
S. J.
S. J.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-12-96

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

LAWTON CHILES

May 24, 1996

Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The Whitehouse
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I read your speech to the cadets at the Coast Guard Academy. Your remarks on Haiti--and what would have happened to the U.S. with a flood of refugees if you had not sent in troops--was very strong.

I would recommend that you consider a very strong, major speech in Florida emphasizing your immigration and foreign policy initiatives that have protected Florida.

The two strongest points would be your rapid and forceful decision preventing the second Muriel Boat Lift; the blockade, including the change in asylum policy and the Guantanamo internment; and your courageous Haitian policy. This would be well received all over Florida with all potential Clinton voters. We could expect some flack from Cuban Americans, but we have no chance for widespread support there anyway.

I think you should also consider campaign spots on these points. I ran spots on the Muriel Boat Lift in my campaign and they were very helpful. Perhaps the timing of a speech should be closer to the election.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lawton Chiles".

LAWTON CHILES

LC/bw

7-11-96

Bill Clinton

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7/12/96

C. Raso

A few days ago I
sent you some information
on a new Russian Intergroup
called Voyager that seemed
to me most promising their
most private - public school
business endeavors. The Pres. wants
to meet w/ Sec. Rice & I'd
haley like it if he and others
would see him -

Also, A woman who works for
us labored for us from N.H. on
Pls try to set up. Advise

BC

President of the United States

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7-12-96

July 10, 1996

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO:

✓ Congressman Sanford Bishop
Congressional Office: 202-225-3631
Campaign Office: 912-883-9298
Home: 912-435-4124
Spouse: single

DATE:

Call to be placed between 9-10pm, July 10, or tomorrow morning at Bishop's congressional office.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Doug Sosnik and David Wofford

PURPOSE:

To congratulate Congressman Bishop on his nomination for United States Congress, in the 2nd Congressional District. He defeated Walter Lewis and Wilber T. Gamble, III in the July 9 Democratic Primary.

BACKGROUND:

Congressman Sanford Bishop won the Democratic nomination with 59% against two white opponents, Wilber T. Gamble III and Walter Lewis, who received 33% and 8%, respectively. Bishop was put in a district with a lower non-minority-majority population after redistricting; however, he retained a majority of his district and has worked hard to build support outside the black community. He has been a strong supporter of farm subsidies and military bases.

This is a very Democratic district. Given his strong victory in the primary, he should be able to hold onto his seat. Bishop has put together a strong campaign team and hired *The Clinton Group* to handle his phone operations. He faces Republican nominee Darrell Ealum, a real estate manager, who beat Chris Hatcher, a health care executive, 62% to 38%.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Congratulate him on his nomination

2. Tell him Georgia is very important for the Democratic Party to win, at all levels. You know that he will be an important part of the team that will make this a victorious fall.

CONTACT PERSON
AND NUMBERS:

David Wofford
6-5227 or through signal

Sosnik

- Good call. His points:

96 JUL 10 P6:19

- key being visible w/ need for military and veterans

BC

- Moving Religion leaders vs Christian

Coalition - Confront their view to Scripture -

BC

as his own scriptural basis for his work in Scripture

made request to Gov in going to Scripture in

Dec - should follow up

BC

cc: Sosnik
Chron

DATE OF SUBMISSION: JULY 10, 1996

ACTION:

cc: Lake
Tyson
Chen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-12-96

4748

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1996

96 JUL 10 09:10

*5000 support
this - Mexico
in the future
Mexico*

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

SUBJECT: Mexican Tomato Imports

Purpose

To provide an update on the status of legislation and administrative actions on Mexican tomato imports.

Background

Florida tomato growers claim they have suffered significant damage during their last two winter harvests from increased Mexican imports. They are anxious to secure some form of relief quickly, in time for the late summer planting season. California growers are much less concerned because their summer harvest tomatoes are more competitive against Mexican imports.

Although many Florida growers blame NAFTA for their woes, the NAFTA tariff reductions of less than one cent per pound on already-low tariffs have had no appreciable effect. The more likely culprits are last year's steep depreciation of the Mexican peso and recent weather problems in Florida. Moreover, even without these recent developments, many observers believe that Mexican tomatoes pose a long-term competitive challenge because of significant improvements in shelf-life and quality.

Administrative Actions

Last year, the Florida tomato growers filed a safeguards petition requesting relief from injury caused by a surge of Mexican tomato imports, under expedited procedures for perishable goods. They lost the case, in part because the International Trade Commission declined to limit the investigation to the winter growing season.

The growers filed a second safeguards petition in March 1996, claiming injury from a 40 percent surge in imports. On July 2, the Commission again found that American tomato growers have not suffered serious injury.

cc: The Vice President
The Chief of Staff

Separately, American tomato growers filed an antidumping petition against Mexican tomato imports in April 1996. Following a preliminary Commission determination of injury (the injury standard under antidumping laws is less stringent than under safeguards laws), the Department of Commerce initiated an antidumping investigation. A preliminary determination is expected on September 9. Some American agricultural producers fear that an antidumping action might provoke retaliation against their exports.

Legislative Initiatives

Most members of the Florida delegation are strongly committed to helping the tomato growers. Following the negative safeguards determination last year, tomato growers worked with the Florida Congressional delegation to introduce legislation that would redefine the market for perishable goods along seasonal lines for the purposes of safeguards investigations.

In the House, the legislation has been held up in Ways and Means. On the Senate side, Senator Graham has tried unsuccessfully to attach the legislation to a variety of vehicles. Senator Dole has expressed strong support for the legislation.

A variety of members are concerned about potential retaliation, particularly against poultry and pork exports. They are also wary about opening the door for similar provisions in foreign markets that could disadvantage U.S. agricultural exports.

Mexico's Position

Last week, Mexican President Zedillo wrote you a letter conveying his "deep concern" over measures that might restrict Mexican tomato imports. In particular, Mexican officials are concerned over possible bias in the antidumping investigation. They have requested consultations in the World Trade Organization under "urgency" provisions, which could lead to a request for the establishment of a dispute settlement panel as early as August. President Zedillo's letter also raises concerns over the safeguards legislation.

Administration Position

The Administration has been publicly supportive of the Florida tomato growers. During the NAFTA debate, you sent a letter to the Florida delegation indicating a commitment to ensure "...prompt and effective action to protect the U.S. vegetable industry against price-based import surges from Mexico." Some Florida growers allege that we have reneged on that commitment.

To the contrary, USTR has worked actively with Senator Graham to move the safeguards legislation, and USDA has undertaken a number of initiatives to improve competitive opportunities for Florida tomato growers. Most recently, Secretary Mickey Kantor and Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky issued a joint statement expressing disappointment with the Commission's safeguards finding.

Going to bat for elementary kids

Baseball project puts learning first

By Mike Madden
USA TODAY

William Motley could not read a year ago.

But at the end of this school year, the 8-year-old at Washington, D.C.'s Garrison Elementary School outscored 99% of kids his age on the Core Test of Basic Skills (CTBS), administered to third-graders every year to test reading, language and math abilities.

William's 99th percentile score would not have been possible without a program called Elementary Baseball, says his teacher, Mark Lewis.

Founded two years ago by former minor league pitcher John McCarthy, Elementary Baseball brings tutoring, mentoring and baseball to 90 students at Garrison every spring and fall.

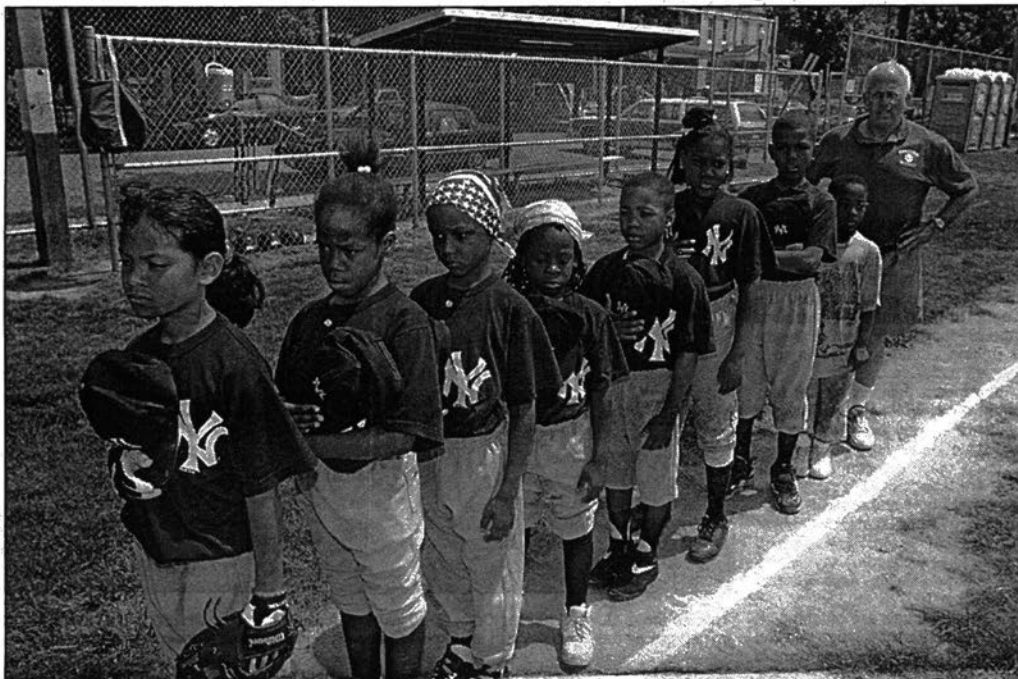
The school serves a poor neighborhood, and 95% of the kids in the program come from fatherless homes, McCarthy says. The school's scores on the CTBS and other tests ranked almost last in the city.

McCarthy visited Garrison in September 1992 to give a motivational speech on his experiences as a professional ballplayer. Only a few students had ever played the game, but their excitement to learn it made an impression on McCarthy. With Garrison staff members, he organized a team of third-graders and taught them the basics.

Since then, the program has grown into four teams of kids from 8 to 10 years old. The oldest ones compete in Washington-area Little League games, while the younger teams play each other.

McCarthy says his players learn more than bunts and steals. "Baseball is the carrot that gets kids involved. The meat is trying to help them improve their reading skills and putting another caring adult into their lives."

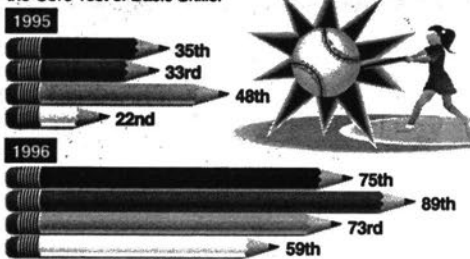
He has recruited judges from the D.C. Superior Court as mentors, and students from lo-



Batter up: Estesant Luna, front, Latarsha Lee, Andre Thompson, Jasmen Marshall, Ross Carter, Tanisha Dickerson, Gerald Thornton and Tony Johnson and coach Mark Lewis prepare for a game as part of the Elementary Baseball program, founded by John McCarthy.

Program is a hit

Students' test scores improved after participating in the Elementary Baseball tutoring program at Garrison Elementary in Washington, D.C. Third-graders' scores on the Core Test of Basic Skills:



Source: Mark Lewis, Garrison Elementary School

By Genevieve Lynn, USA TODAY

cal high schools and colleges tutor the kids in reading once a week during the season. The mentors take their charges with them to work and on

weekend trips. Both mentors and tutors are meeting with some of the kids during the summer.

The mentors fulfill a valu-

"Baseball is the carrot that gets kids involved. The meat is trying to help them improve their reading skills and putting another caring adult into their lives."

— John McCarthy

able role, McCarthy says. Judge Shellie F. Bowers says, "We're getting them acquainted with the court from a perspective of not standing in front of the court."

McCarthy says even the baseball aspects of the program are educational. The game imparts discipline and teamwork to the players, and the coaches serve as role models. "We hug a kid at practice,

but we also discipline them" with extra drills when they make mistakes, he says.

All the attention seems to have paid off. This year, Lewis' third-graders scored in the 75th percentile nationwide on the CTBS, up 40 points from last year's class score. Most of his 24 students this year were in the program; Lewis himself coaches a team of second- and third-graders. "The kids really did well," he says. "John has done a miracle with this thing."

The program has been a hit with the kids, too. "He's the nicest coach and a good man," William says of McCarthy. "I like the games, the practice and the tutoring."

McCarthy plans to expand the program to other schools in Washington, but for now he's restricted by a lack of funds. The U.S. Justice Department and Major League Baseball have supported the program's initial efforts, and McCarthy continues to look for more sponsors.

AUTOMOBILES

Driver gets a charge driving electric car

Honda turns out a sparky little runabout

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — No contest. Honda's four-passenger electric car blew the doors off the big Chevrolet V-8 when the spotlight changed to green, then the tidy-size Honda ducked smartly into a small hole in traffic half the size of the Chevy and kept rolling.



Test Drive

By James R. Healey

The Honda EV, available in California early next year, is a dandy urban runner. It's the kind of car folks will want because it's a neat little runabout, never mind what fuels it.

Honda provided a nearly perfected EV for a 35-mile test drive through the bureaucratic heart of Washington, D.C., into traffic-clogged suburb Alexandria on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and up the hilly George Washington Parkway, where the EV hit its 84 mph top speed and held it fairly well despite the inclines.

EV was designed from scratch as a battery-powered car. The General Motors EV1, on sale at California and Arizona Saturn dealers this fall, is the only other battery buggy designed that way. Most electrics are conventional vehicles converted to use batteries as fuel and electric motors instead of gasoline engines.

Though GM will be able to claim bragging rights for getting its car on sale first, the GM EV1 is a two-seater and therefore likely to lack some of the Honda's mainstream appeal.

"We wanted it to be the vehicle of choice. The one the family will fight over to jump in and do weekend errands," says Ben Knight, a research vice president at Honda's U.S. operations who oversaw development of the EV.

California, desperate to meet federal clean-air rules, decreed that the biggest automakers had to offer some no-pollution cars for sale in the state by 1998. Electrics were seen as the only way to meet the rule.

In March, after years of trying,



HONDA EV: A dandy urban runner.

THE HONDA EV

What is it? A small, front-wheel-drive electric car with room for four passengers.

How much? Honda hasn't decided.

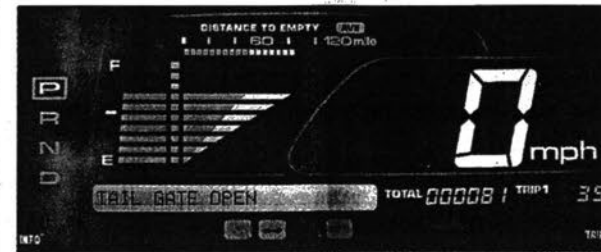
How soon? Available in California early next year.

How big? Smaller than a Honda Civic.

How powerful? The electric motor puts out the equivalent of 65 horsepower and 203 pounds-feet of torque. That's plenty of torque to zip around at low speed, but too little horsepower for comfort if you drive on a lot of freeways or need to pass at high speeds on two-lane roads. Consider it an urban/suburban runabout suited for occasional highway use.

How good? Probably the pick of the litter among electric cars.

automakers convinced California that battery technology isn't good enough yet, and got the requirement lifted. In return, automakers will make a few thousand electrics available there the next few years in what's considered a demonstration fleet. That is supposed to get people used to battery-powered cars; push



Instrument panel: Eye-popping color and graphics come to life when vehicle is running. Honda has mixed technology with taste: The display is not garish.

employers to install plug-in parking spaces for workers; light a fire under battery developers to come up with cheaper, longer-lasting batteries; and, of course, relieve car companies from rolling out fairly high volumes of electrics that automakers think won't sell because of high prices and range limited to about 60 miles on a charge.

Honda's EV seems a pretty strong good-faith effort to make an electric car appealing. EV's strong points:

► **Cute.** Stubby but nicely proportioned, EV appears to hit the target set by potential electric-vehicle buyers in consumer clinics: Distinctive but no Buck Rogers designs, please.

► **Roomy.** There's generous room for four inside. And the back seats fold down, turning EV into a microvan.

► **Comfortable.** The floor is high to make room for the batteries underneath. That raises the seating position to make it like that in a minivan. It's a comfortable way to sit and it gives reassuring visibility. The

seats are well-designed, better than those in most other Hondas, in fact. Though EV is a two-door, getting into the back is easy. The front passenger seat easily moves forward out of the way for almost walk-in access to the back.

► **Quick.** Most electrics are. Unlike gasoline engines, electric motors make all their torque instantly, so you can squirt from a stop faster than a watermelon seed pinched between two slippery fingers. That makes electrics, including EV, nifty stop-and-go scooters. EV, like most electrics, gets sluggish at about 30 mph, making highway driving less satisfying.

► **Well-furnished.** Standard equipment on EV includes air conditioning and the array of power accessories on most conventional cars: locks, mirrors, windows, steering.

► **Familiar.** You barely have to adjust your driving habits to handle EV. It has been deliberately designed so the fact it is an electric is nearly invisible to the driver.

► **Quiet.** Only a faint whine intruded. Otherwise the car was eerily quiet. And you had to listen pretty hard for the whine. Because electric motors are inherently quiet, Honda designed an eye-popping instrument panel that explodes with colorful numerals and graphics when you turn the key to start the motor. That's the wake-up call that lets you know the car is running. Despite its brilliance, the dashboard display is not garish, nor video-game silly.

There were some refinements yet to do in the test vehicle. The most obvious was the squirrely handling. Electrics use skinny, hard tires to cut rolling resistance. Those on the EV made it feel darty and skittish, as if driving on ice. Knight promises that nervousness will be tuned out of the production model.

And like electrics generally, there are price and practicality issues that Honda is addressing imperfectly. Recharging using standard 115-volt household current is easy, because Honda includes a convenient charging cord. (The charger is in the car.) But it takes something like 30 hours. If you have a 230-volt circuit, like you'd use for an electric dryer, the recharge time drops to a more reasonable 8 hours.

The 35-mile test drive was done trying to drain the batteries. Headlights were on, air conditioning was running, the throttle was usually floored. Yet the meter showed another 40 miles remained on the charge continuing to drive that hard. A 75-mile real-world range is terrific by the standards of electric vehicles. Knight says the car would go 55 miles flat out.

Batteries weigh 1,000 pounds, one-third the car's total weight, are nickel metal hydride and last about four years. Like all electric-vehicle batteries, they would be prohibitively expensive to replace — tens of thousands of dollars. So Honda will lease EV to customers three years and swallow the battery cost as part of the subsidy needed to bring down the price of what is still an experimental, low-volume vehicle. Honda hasn't set lease payments yet, but promises they will be realistic and designed to make the EV a reasonable choice.

Honda has done a commendable job creating a battery car that's a good car first and foremost, and an electric car by the way. Most other electrics provoke gratitude they'll only be on sale in California. But Honda's EV makes it regrettable the car won't be available everywhere.

Vehicle rankings

J.D. Power and Associates' customer satisfaction index measures how satisfied new-car buyers are with their cars and dealers after a year. The top score is 200. Power does not disclose below-average scores. Those came from industry insiders.

CARS		
'96 rank	Score	'95 rank
1. Infiniti	168	2
2. Lexus	166	1
3. Acura	159	4
4. (tie) Saturn	158	3
Mercedes-Benz	158	8
6. Honda	154	8
7. Cadillac	151	7
8. Lincoln	150	12
9. Audi	149	6
10. Volvo	148	4
11. (tie) BMW	144	15
Buick	144	11
13. Jaguar	143	17
14. Oldsmobile	142	18
15. Subaru	141	13
16. Toyota	140	10
17. (tie) Nissan	138	15
Porsche	138	NA
Industry average	137	—
19. Mercury	135	14
20. Pontiac	132	28
21. Chrysler	130	19
22. Chevrolet	128	29
23. (tie) Geo	127	21
Volkswagen	127	26
Ford	127	19
26. Mazda	124	31
27. (tie) Plymouth	121	27
Mitsubishi	121	23
29. Dodge	118	29
30. Saab	114	23
31. Eagle	112	21
32. Suzuki	106	32
33. Kia	105	25
34. Hyundai	103	33

TRUCKS

1996 rankings for trucks that scored higher than the industry average:

1. Honda	7. Plymouth
2. Toyota	8. Oldsmobile
3. Geo	9. Land Rover
4. (tie) Chrysler	10. Mitsubishi
Pontiac	11. Jeep
6. Mercury	12. Dodge

Sources: J.D. Power and Associates, USA TODAY research