

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 5, 1996

*all originals +
disk taken to
press o/c.*

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE MCCURRY

THROUGH: TODD STERN *TOS*
FROM: JIM DORSKIND *li*
SUBJECT: ROSH HASHANA, 1996

Attached is the President's message for ROSH HASHANA, 1996, which you may want to release to the media. Rosh Hashana begins at sundown on Friday, September 13, 1996.

Thank you.

Chron

1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ROSH HASHANA, 1996

Warm greetings to everyone celebrating Rosh Hashana in this season of redemption and renewal.

On this holy occasion, the resonant sound of the shofar summons Jews around the world to remember and reflect upon the triumphs and tragedies of the previous year. This call, celebrating the year 5757, asks all of us, Jews and non-Jews alike, to reassess and appraise our lives and to seek deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us. During this time of introspection, Jews pray for a sweet new year, symbolized by dipping bread and fruit in honey.

In this age of possibility and promise, let all who celebrate this holiday work to strengthen the bonds that tie person to person, neighbor to neighbor, and community to community. As we continue our efforts to broaden and strengthen the fragile Middle East peace, let us pray for a brighter world for our children.

Best wishes for a joyous Rosh Hashana and for a healthy and peaceful new year.

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

ROSH HASHANA, 1996

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On this holy occasion, the resonant sound of the shofar summons Jews around the world to remember and reflect upon the triumphs and tragedies of the previous year. This call, celebrating the year 5757, asks all of us, Jews and non-Jews alike, to reassess and appraise our lives and to seek deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us. During this time of introspection, Jews pray for a sweet new year, symbolized by dipping bread and fruit in honey.

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Best wishes for a joyous Rosh Hashana and for a healthy and peaceful new year.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

914196

Send to Dorskind
for Reply?

yes

NO

to coord. with Janet
Harris

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

I didn't do
can I sign letters
to all US Medical unions
(how many?) At least
gold (how many?) - B.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1996

RECEIVED

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL
FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

914196

96 AUG 22 All : 36

TO: LeAnn Shannon
Paralympic Gold Medalist, Track & Field / wheelchair division
Olympic Stadium: (404) 547-0226

DATE: Thursday, August 22, afternoon

RECOMMENDED BY: Mack McLarty / Janet Abrams

PURPOSE: To congratulate LeAnn for winning 2 gold medals and setting new world records in the 100 & 200 meters.

BACKGROUND: On Monday, LeAnn won the gold medal and broke her own world record in the 100m race. LeAnn's time was 16.62 seconds, 0.17 seconds faster than the record she set earlier this year. Yesterday, LeAnn won a gold medal in the 200m race and set another world record.

At age 13, LeAnn is the youngest member of the 1996 U.S. Paralympic Team and the youngest U.S. Paralympian ever. She finished first in the 100m, 200m, 400m, and 800m races in this year's Paralympic Trials.

LeAnn's hometown is Orange Park, Florida. In addition to her outstanding achievements in track, she holds national junior championships in swimming and table tennis. She is also a peer counselor at a rehabilitation hospital in nearby Jacksonville.

You mentioned LeAnn in your remarks at the launching of the Paralympic Torch Relay on the South Lawn. Unfortunately, she was not present at the Ceremony.

TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Congratulate her on setting 2 world records and winning the *gold* for the United States.
2. Commend her for volunteering in her community.
3. Wish her luck in her upcoming races, the 1500m & the 400m.

CONTACT
PERSON:

Janet Abrams, 6-2857

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 21, 1996

ACTION:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1996

96 AUG 21 P2:29

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL
FOR THE PRESIDENT

TO: LeAnn Shannon
Paralympic Gold Medalist in 100-meter race/wheelchair division
Main Olympic Village: (404) 547-6503

DATE: Wednesday, August 21st, in the afternoon

RECOMMENDED BY: Mack McLarty / Janet Abrams

PURPOSE: To congratulate LeAnn for winning 2 gold medals and setting new world records in the 100 & 200 meters.

BACKGROUND: On Monday, LeAnn won the gold medal and broke her own world record in the 100m race. LeAnn's time was 16.62 seconds, 0.17 seconds faster than the record she set earlier this year. Today, LeAnn won a gold medal in the 200m race and set another world record.

7 At age 13, LeAnn is the youngest member of the 1996 U.S. Paralympic Team and the youngest U.S. Paralympian ever. She finished first in the 100m, 200m, 400m, and 800m races in this year's Paralympic Trials.

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TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:

1. Congratulate her on setting 2 world records and winning the *gold* for the United States.
2. Commend her for volunteering in her community.
3. Wish her luck in her upcoming races, the 1500m & the 400m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 22, 1996

96 AUG 22 P 2 : 19

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

914196

TO:

Julia Haft

Paralympic Cyclist / visually impaired / tandem rider

Olympic Stadium: (404) 547-0226

DATE:

Thursday, August 22, afternoon

RECOMMENDED BY:

Mack McLarty / Janet Abrams

PURPOSE:

To congratulate Julia for winning a silver medal in the 50km roadrace and a bronze in the individual pursuit (4km track event)

BACKGROUND:

Julia is a 39-year-old mother of two who lives in Kensington, MD. She is a program coordinator for Disabled Sports USA in Rockville. She began losing her vision 10 years ago and is now legally blind.

- 7 These are Julia's first Paralympic Games. As a tandem cyclist, she rides on the back of a bicycle-built-for-two. She and her guide Tiffany Tretschok have won a silver and a bronze so far.

**TOPICS OF
DISCUSSION:**

1. Congratulate her on winning two medals for the United States.
2. Commend her for her work on behalf of disabled athletes across the country.

**CONTACT
PERSON:**

Janet Abrams, 6-2857

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 22, 1996

ACTION:

CONTACT
PERSON:

Janet Abrams, 6-2857

DATE OF SUBMISSION: August 22, 1996

ACTION:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE PRESIDENT 9-5-96



[Handwritten signature]

Clarion Hotel
Columbus

ROBERT T. MONICA, CHA
General Manager

614/436-0700

Fax 614/436-5318
7007 North High Street
Worthington (Columbus), Ohio 43085

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

*Thank you for
wight.*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 09/05/96

TO: JOYCE HARMON

FROM: Staff Secretary / Todd Stern

Please review the attached on
the Medal of Freedom. I need
your/NSC's comments by 7:00 PM
TONIGHT.

Thank you.

JAN NOWAK

In the long twilight struggle against totalitarianism, the dream of democracy was kept alive by the brave men and women who answered freedom's call in the face of danger and despair. Jan Nowak stands proud among such heroes -- freedom fighter, underground courier, trusted advisor. In the turbulence of World War II, he risked his life in the Polish underground, traveling between Nazi-occupied Warsaw and London to inform Allied leaders of Poland's resistance to tyranny. Later, directing Radio Free Europe's Polish Service, he fanned the flame of liberty for millions of Poles. Today, free people the world over owe a debt of gratitude to those like Jan Nowak who risked everything in the defense of freedom.

GINETTA SAGAN

Ginetta Sagan has devoted her life to fighting for the freedom of political prisoners around the world. As a young woman in her native Italy, she led hundreds of World War II refugees to the safety of Switzerland, only to be imprisoned and cruelly tortured by Mussolini's Black Brigade. After a daring rescue, she recovered and came to the United States, where she founded the first West Coast chapter of Amnesty International and helped build the organization into a major international force on behalf of prisoners of conscience. For her courage in speaking out against inhumanity and bringing freedom to those wrongly imprisoned, Ginetta Sagan has earned our profound gratitude.

Should do
Mike congrats letter
you / couldn't you

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply

original sent to
Dorskind

Todd - 9/5/96
after you have
reviewed -
we will send
original to Dorskind
C.

You're Invited !

Dear Neighbors,

It's that time of year again! The time has come to begin preparing for the **" THIRD ANNUAL OCTOBERFEST"**! As always, we will celebrate the second weekend of October. This year the dates will be Friday, October 11th and Saturday, October 12th. We hope that contacting people now will make it possible for everyone to make plans to attend.

We will again have a hamburger cookout on Friday night. On this night, each family will provide food for themselves. On Saturday, we will have games for the kids, a barbecue that afternoon, followed by the **"Tennessee vs. Georgia"** ballgame. We will wrap up the night with some good music and good fun. Also, on Saturday afternoon we will have a short educational spot for the kids. Last year, Glenn Travis provided us with a fire safety demonstration. This year Tommy White, Lauderdale County *D.A.R.E.* Officer, will come and speak to the children on drug awareness.

We are in the process of forming various committees for the activities and barbecue on Saturday. We welcome anyone who is willing to help on any of these committees. Also this year, we are asking that if you and/or your children plan to attend that you contribute \$10.00 per family toward the cost of the barbecue, games, and prizes. **We would like to get a general head count and the money in by September 15th.** If you have any questions or comments, please contact George (476-1484) or Tami (476-6899).

(901-475-5560)

We look forward to new and old faces at the fun and festivities.

Regards,

Your Neighbors

Please come and join us in our typical small town neighborhood. Come and meet a small sample of people that make what you do, possible. Thanks.
George Patton

MARKETPLACE

Law: ABA votes to issue first formal policy endorsing affirmative action

Page B

Advertising: Miller Brewing conducts review of Genuine Draft account

Page B1

Towns Find They Can Curb Tobacco Sales to Kids

By YUMIKO ONO

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
How do you stop kids from buying cigarettes?

President Clinton is expected to announce his answer to that question this morning. Meanwhile, a few dozen towns around the country already have laws regulating tobacco retailers, and their experiences provide some indication of what works. The main lesson: Sweeping rules

TOBACCO

don't have much effect unless they're backed by specific penalties and detailed enforcement plans.

Woodridge, Ill., a small suburb of Chicago, passed a law six years ago requiring all 18 of its cigarette retailers to obtain a license, now \$65. But that was just the start of the crackdown. Any Woodridge store that sells cigarettes to minors gets a fine as large as \$500. Repeat offenders have their licenses suspended. A clerk who sells to kids gets ticketed or arrested—and the kid gets ticketed, too. And twice a year the village sends out undercover kids on cigarette-buying missions to ferret out violators. In a sting operation last month, no cigarette stores in Woodridge sold to minors, compared with 7% of retailers before the law.

In fact, every state already prohibits cigarette sales to kids under 18, and 41 states even license cigarette retailers. But that hasn't put a serious dent in youth smoking. In a survey last month funded by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, nearly 75% of eighth-graders and 90% of 10th-graders reported that cigarettes are "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get.

One reason: Only eight of the states that require cigarette licenses also have Woodridge-style penalties that add up to the license's revocation. "It's what comes after a regulation that's important," says Richard Bonnie,



Kids' Attraction to Cigarettes

A look at measures U.S. communities have used to cut down on minors' access to cigarettes:

MEASURE	WHERE IT'S BEEN TRIED	LESSONS
License cigarette retailers	Woodridge, Ill.; Newton, Mass.; Bolingbrook, Ill.	Requires tough penalties and enforcement with teeth, such as regular spot-checks by undercover buyers.
Keep cigarettes behind the counter	Santa Rosa, Calif.	Works better than merely keeping cigarettes within a clerk's sight.
Ban cigarette vending machines	Hingham, Mass.; Brookline, Mass.	Easier to enforce than restricting vending machines to limited areas.
Ban cigarette ads in stores	Preston, Minn.	Look out for lawsuits by store owners.
Raise cigarette taxes	Massachusetts; California; Michigan; Arizona	Kids balk when cigarettes get too expensive, and the tax revenues help pay for enforcement.

professor of law at the University of Virginia and an author of a comprehensive 1994 National Academy of Sciences report on how to curb youth smoking. "Every state could adopt the mechanism, but it wouldn't do anything unless it's enforced."

Licensing requirements are the starting point for most communities' successful cigarette regulations. Newton, Mass., last year adopted a licensing system for its 140 cigarette vendors that included an unusual enforcement

twist: Offenders can avoid a fine if they go to a city-sponsored seminar on the health consequences of selling cigarettes to minors.

"I believe you get much more by feeding them honey than vinegar," says Ellen Parker, a tobacco control specialist at the Newton Department of Health. The honey seems to work just fine: Only 17% of Newton's cigarette stores sold to minors during a March sting operation, down from 29% a year ago.

Another element in many communities' programs: keeping cigarettes out of kids' easy reach. Last year the city of Santa Rosa, Calif., population 130,000, began requiring its 170 cigarette retailers to keep packs behind the counter or in locked cabinets, and to check IDs before selling to young customers.

Santa Rosa didn't license its cigarette retailers because it worried about the cost to stores. But it backed up its rule with unfair competition lawsuits against three of the worst offenders. Two defendants recently settled out of court for a total of about \$4,000, city health officials say.

The new rule appeared to have a swift effect: Only 15% of Santa Rosa retailers sold cigarettes to minors in a recent survey, compared with 72% before the law. The survey was conducted by Stop Tobacco Access for Minors Project, a private government-funded group in Petaluma, Calif.

A milder version of the rule, backed by Philip Morris Cos. in a plan to battle youth smoking unveiled this year, calls for stores to keep cigarettes within clerks' sight, but not necessarily behind the counter. But in Novato, Calif., which recently passed just such an ordinance, the rate of retailers selling cigarettes to minors has remained steady at 89%, according to the Stop Tobacco Access project. The group's co-director, Rick Kropp, says that's because clerks are much more likely to check IDs if they have to hand cigarettes to customers personally.

A Philip Morris spokeswoman disputes Mr. Kropp's

Please Turn to Page B8, Column 1

Efforts to Reduce Teen Drinking May Provide Lessons

By BOR ORTEGA

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Laws prohibiting underage drinking are widely regarded as ineffective. But teenage drinking has declined since the minimum age was raised from 18 to 21 and has fallen most in areas where there has been aggressive enforcement of drinking and drunken-driving laws.

And at a time when President Clinton is considering stricter prohibitions against teenage smoking, public-health officials are advising legislators to consider the difference stricter drinking laws and tighter enforcement made.

"There is clearly a lot to be learned from the alcohol model," says Michael

Eriksen, director of the federal Centers for Disease Control's Office on Smoking and Health in Atlanta.

Underage drinking, however, remains a persistent problem. Recent surveys show that roughly a third of high-school seniors get drunk regularly and two-thirds drink often.

But it was far higher in the early '80s, when the legal age in many states was 18. Then, in 1984, the Reagan administration threatened to withhold highway funds from any state that didn't raise its minimum drinking age to 21 within three years. By 1988, every state had complied.

The results were marked: Both drinking by minors and their involve-

ment in drunk-driving accidents soon fell 10% to 15%, says Alexander C. Wagenaar, a professor of public health at the University of Minnesota.

Although many adults are also drinking less these days, much of the reduction in teenage drinking has been credited to the laws themselves. "Drinking simply goes down when the drinking age goes up," says Dr. Wagenaar. Surprisingly, "most people follow the law most of the time."

Few local governments have made teen drinking a priority. Those that have are finding that aggressive enforcement can cut violations, particularly where they target the merchants selling alcohol to minors rather than the

minors themselves.

"The most efficient and effective way we've found is to use stings," says Michael Patrick, a detective in Denver's police department. In sting operations, police get minors to try to buy alcoholic beverages without lying about their age or showing fake identification.

Makani Themba, associate director of the Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems, agrees. "The focus has to be not so much controlling teen drinking as controlling the merchants who profit off teen drinking," she says. "That's where the problem is."

A survey of 37 cities found a correlation

Please Turn to Page B8, Column 3

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

915196

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96


How
What's the deal
on the Win-Drive
fusion dispute? 

→

The principal issue in Milwaukee, other than school choice and welfare, is the dispute between organized labor (supported by the U.S. Dept. of Labor) and Pabst Brewing Co. Pabst announced last month that it was terminating supplemental insurance and death benefits for retired workers. Last week, a federal judge enjoined the company from terminating the benefits pending the outcome of the litigation. Cong. Kleczka has involved Secretary Reich and Asst. Secretary Glensberg in the dispute.

The Administration also has been criticized for a Department of the Interior decision that affects Indian gaming in northwest Wisconsin. One tribe, which was denied permission to expand its casino, has sued the United States, alleging among other things that the White House staff improperly influenced the Department of Interior's decision. (Bob Friebart, DFC Finance Council, represents the aggrieved tribe.)

Miscellaneous Significant presidential appointments from Wisconsin: Donna Shalala, Tom Loftus (ambassador to Norway/former assembly speaker), Hannah Rosenthal (regional director, Health and Human Services), Terence Evans (U.S. Court of Appeals/7th Cir.), and Charles Clevert (federal dist. ct./Milwaukee/African-American). Campaign personnel: Theresa Villmain, Clinton-Gore state director (Kennedy and Hart presidential campaigns/Barb Kohl U.S. Senate campaign); co-ordinated campaign director, Mike Lynch (worked for Sen. Kohl and ran his 1994 field campaign).

There remain deep fissures among Democrats in Milwaukee, largely because of the rivalry between Mayor Norquist and Wally Kunicki, the assembly minority leader. Kunicki has a primary campaign (Sept. 10) for his assembly seat against a candidate encouraged and assisted by the mayor. The intra-party split also involves the 1995 campaign for party chair, won by Mark Sostarich of Milwaukee against several candidates, including Rick Boxer, a physician and member of the Administration's health care task force.

To: ~~Baron~~ Lindsey
Andrew Friendly

From: Brady

Date: Sunday/September 1, 1996

Subject: Green Bay/Milwaukee
Labor Day

In addition to the standard briefing materials, I thought you might find these notes and background observations useful for the Green Bay-Milwaukee trip:

Politics. Wisconsin has 11 electoral votes. The President carried the state 41-37-21 in 1992. There are two Democratic U.S. Senators (Kohl and Feingold) and three Congressmen (Obey, Kleczka and Barrett). All of the state's constitutional officers are Republican except the Attorney General (Doyle) and secretary of state (LaFollette). The state assembly is 52-47 Republican, but the senate went Democratic 17-16 in June after a recall election (triggered by the legislature's vote to finance a new baseball stadium for Milwaukee) defeated a Republican incumbent in Racine County.

Economy. The state continues to have sustained economic growth: exports, manufacturing, high-tech. The unemployment rate in June was only 3.7 per cent state-wide--3.5 per cent in Green Bay and 4.7 per cent in Milwaukee County. Madison has the lowest unemployment rate in the country at just under two per cent.

Polling/1992 Data. In a statewide poll (sample: 910) six weeks ago, just before the Republican convention, the President led Dole and Perot 51.5-30-11.5. Without Perot, it was 56-34-10 undecided. Presidential performance was 51 excellent/good and 48 fair/poor. Feelings toward the President were 54 very/somewhat positive and 34 somewhat/very negative with 10 neutral.

Clinton-Gore carried 51 of the state's 72 counties in 1992 with many of the lost counties in a band running south from Brown County (Green Bay) to the Milwaukee suburbs. No Democratic candidate has carried Brown County since 1964, and the President lost it four years ago 41-36-22 (about 5,000 votes behind Pres. Bush). The county is the state's fourth largest, but the media market is the state's second or third largest (about the same as Madison). Green Bay itself has just under 100,000 people. It is in the 8th Congressional District, an open seat with the retirement of Republican Toby Roth.

Based on the 1992 results, the polling data, and common sense, the Green Bay stop is essential. Since the inaugural, the President has been to Milwaukee four times (most recently, in May, for the Clinton-Kohl Summit), but he has not been to any other Wisconsin city since the 1992 campaign. He was last in Brown County, just two weeks before the election, for a farm policy speech at Bill Clancy's farm. Clancy, who has nine children, sang "Danny Boy" while the President played the saxophone. Clancy will be at the event tomorrow.

Events. The principal event is a "family picnic" at Voyageur Park in DePere (Dee-pier), a city adjacent to Green Bay, on the Fox River that provides the backdrop for the stage. While this is not a labor event as such, there will be a large number of teachers (Wisconsin Education Association Council/NEA) and school children there.

The American Midwest, according to some historians, began in DePere. Joliet and Marquette, the first European explorers to reach the Mississippi, traveled through DePere in 1673 and established a mission there. It became an important fur-trading crossroads, hence the name of the park.

The Fox River is an environmental success story. As recently as 25 years ago, it was neither fishable nor swimmable because of pollution from the paper companies that line its shores. The enactment of the Clean Water Act (1971-Nixon) triggered a two decade-long effort to clean-up the river. That public-private partnership continues. The park itself sits on an abandoned landfill, and \$50 million has been spent over the last 20 years by the federal, state and local governments and private industry to clean up the river. The river is now a recreational focal point for three counties and half a million people.

There almost certainly will be protesters at the picnic: pro-life (Green Bay has a significant Catholic population), welfare (critical of new law), dairy farmers (critical of Dept. of Agriculture dairy policy), and environmental (controversy over an island landfill in Green Bay).

The OTR event is a drop-by at the Green Bay Packers' practice at Lambeau (Lam-boe) Stadium, across the street from the restaurant where the President will have lunch. There is nothing more popular in this entire state than the Packers. The team dominates the state's culture from September through January. It is the only NFL franchise owned by the community, and it can never be sold or moved. Last year, the team lost the NFC title to Dallas 38-27 after its most successful season in years. Green Bay defeated Tampa Bay 37 to 3 today.

The coach, Mike Kolmgren, was a high school history teacher and assistant coach 15 years ago. (One of his four daughters, Calla, got married last week.) The quarterback, Brett Favre (Farv), was the league's MVP last year, and he spent part of the off season in a voluntary and well-publicized recovery from addiction to pain killers. The other dominant personality on the team is Reggie White, an all-pro defensive tackle/end. He is also an ordained Baptist minister and associate pastor at the Inner City Church in Knoxville, Tennessee, where White went to college. Last January, a fire destroyed the church, and the people of Green Bay donated about \$250,000 to help rebuild it. Other names to note: Bob Barian, Packer president, and Ron Wolf, general manager.

Previous presidential visits. As president, Gerald Ford dedicated the Green Bay Packers' Hall of Fame. FDR was in Green Bay on August 9, 1934 to address a crowd reported at 25-50,000 on the 300th anniversary of the first "discovery" of what is now Wisconsin. From his text: "Sound economic improvement comes from the improved conditions of the whole population and not a small fraction of it.... who support this new deal do so because it is a square deal and because it is essential to the preservation of...a free society....."

Congressional outlook. Obey, Barrett, and Kleczka all should be safe with Kleczka having the toughest challenge. (He was arrested for drunk driving in Virginia early this year, publicly apologized, and stopped drinking.) There are contested primaries on September 10 in both parties for the open seats in the 3rd CD (Rep. Gunderson retiring/LaCrosse-Eau Claire) and the 8th CD (the President will meet the two Dem. candidates, Jay Johnson (former television anchor) and Stan Gruzynski (former state legislator). Madison Mayor Paul Soglin is running against Scott Klug in the 2nd CD. Rep. Mark Neumann has the 1st CD (Racine-Kenosha-Janesville) with a three-way primary next week to decide his opponent.

Dole campaign. Sen. Dole has been in the state four times this year--most recently, a Milwaukee stop to endorse religious school choice and develop educational themes. His state campaign is being run entirely by Gov. Thompson's former or current staff, an ironic decision by the Dole national staff. Thompson repeatedly has expressed irritation and frustration with Dole--first, for declining Thompson's invitation to come to Wisconsin for the signing of the Welfare Works (W-2) legislation in the spring and, second, for the slights Thompson perceived in the Dole vice-presidential selection process. Thompson coveted that nomination and expressed his disappointment when he didn't get it.

The Dole campaign's initial television buy apparently does not include this state. His deputy political director, Jill Hanson, is from Wisconsin and has worked on a number of statewide campaigns here.

Major issues. There remain two state issues with national impact: welfare reform and school choice. The President's decision to sign the welfare reform bill largely (but not completely) pre-empted the controversy over Wisconsin's massive waiver requests and undercut Thompson's political platform. The governor says the state still needs some waivers for its program and, especially among Democrats, there is concern about finding jobs for former welfare recipients (even in this low-unemployment state). In a letter written yesterday, the Governor asked the President to approve a waiver permitting the working poor to buy into the state's health care system.

Last year, the Wisconsin legislature adopted the governor's proposal to create the country's first school choice program that would provide vouchers for students to attend religious schools in Milwaukee. (The state already had a non-sectarian school choice program for Milwaukee that attracted about 1,500 students.) The ACLU and the teacher's union promptly challenged the program. The governor retained Ken Starr to defend the program--with his fees paid by the conservative Bradley Foundation, in Milwaukee, which also helps fund the "American Spectator" and similar causes.

To date, Starr and the governor have been unsuccessful in the courts. On a 3-3 vote, the state supreme court declined to hear the case as an original matter and remanded it to the Dane County (Madison) Circuit Court. The supreme court enjoined the choice program, however, and just two weeks ago, the trial court refused to lift the injunction. (Note: my firm represents the ACLU.) The case will be tried sometime next year. There is now a similar program in Ohio, by the way, and a state judge in Cleveland recently declined to enjoin that program.

Mayor John Norquist supports parochial school choice, placing him at odds with the teachers' union and creating an issue for the 1998 gubernatorial primary election. The likely candidates are Norquist, Attorney General Jim Doyle, and Dane County Executive Rick Phelps.

Other issues. The Administration has been criticized for recently declining two requests for disaster aid: flood damage in south-central Wisconsin and tornado damage in Fond du Lac County (north of Milwaukee). In his letter, Gov. Thompson also asked the President to reverse these two decisions.

While milk prices are relatively high, the decision to approve the Northeast Interstate Dairy Compact has been criticized as well. The six-state agreement apparently will permit an increase in the price of milk by about 25 percent in the northeast, arguably putting Wisconsin dairy farmers at a disadvantage.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 SEP 4 P2:38

September 3, 1996

Memorandum for the President

From : Mike ~~McCurry~~ *MM*
Press Secretary

Subject : Editorial Cartoonists

We have had requests from several editorial cartoonists to accompany you during your campaign trips. The cartoonists would be placed in the travelling press pool and would also receive some access to "observe" you on Air Force One.

The two editorial cartoonists that we would like to begin with are ~~Mike Luchovich~~ from the Atlanta Constitution Journal and ~~Doug Marlette~~ from Newsday. As you will recall, Luchovich graciously provided you with the original of the Ron Brown cartoon that you gave to Alma prior to Secretary Brown's memorial service. He was honored that you asked for it. Luchovich also sent you a tie for your 50th birthday.

Please let me know if you have any concerns about starting this project. I think the access we provide them will be beneficial.

Yes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 SEP 4 P3:01

September 4, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREET & ANNE HAWLEY

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: EVELYN LIEBERMAN

ACCEPT

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

9/7/96

Christening Ceremony For the Aircraft Carrier
Harry S. Truman, Newport News, VA

9/9/96

White House Medal of Freedom Award Ceremony

9/9/96

Announcement of Initial Aviation Safety
Recommendations

9/9/96

Meeting With Prime Minister Netanyahu (50 min)

9/9/96

Meeting With Prime Minister Bruton (30 min)

9/9/96

Meeting With the Fraternal Order of Police to
Discuss Endorsement

9/10/96

Speech to the Southern Governors' Association
Meeting, Kansas City, MO.

9/23/96

Ambassador Credentials

tbd

Interview With the *American Association of
Retired Persons Bulletin*

tbd

Interview With *TV Guide*

PENDING

<u>Date of Event:</u>	<u>Description of Event:</u>
9/18/96 - 9/26/96	Meeting With Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze
9/23/96 - 9/28/96	Satellite to the Laborers' International Union of North America Convention, Las Vegas, NV
9/23/96	Satellite to the Machinists and Aerospace Workers' Convention, Chicago, IL
9/24/96	Signing Ceremony For the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, New York City
10/1/96	Event to Launch the Domestic Violence Awareness Month

REGRET

<u>Date of Event:</u>	<u>Description of Event:</u>
9/9/96 - 9/13/96	Unveil a Special Girl Scout Patch to Award Smoking Prevention Activities Among the Scouts
9/9/96 - 9/15/96	You only have one day in the office during this week which is already full. We have given a copy of this request to the First Lady and the Vice President.
9/10/96	Address to the New York Board of Rabbis, New York City
	You are not scheduled to be in New York until September 24. We are currently checking to see if the VP can speak to this group when he is in NYC on September 10.
	Dinner For the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, New York City
	You will be travelling to Missouri and to Colorado on this day.

9/13/96 - 9/14/96

Speech to the Association of Korean Americans'
National Convention, Los Angeles, CA

You are scheduled to depart Los Angeles the evening
of 9/12/96 and will not be town for their convention.

Can I do this?

September 4, 1996

TO: Lori Weiner

FR: Phil Caplan

In going through some papers, I discovered this photo order form. I never got the photos, and I called the person who they were intended for and they never got them either.

Could you order them and have them sent to me? (GFL/WW) I think the 30 March 1995 photos (P025978, frames 26, 28) are the more important ones.

Please give me a call on 6-2702 if this is a problem.

Thanks.

Order Received by: _____

Comments: _____

WHCA FORM 16A 27 MARCH 87



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF AUDIOLOGY

Barry A. Freeman, Ph.D.
President



<http://www.audiology.com>

8201 Greensboro Drive, Suite 300
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 610-9022 • Fax: (703) 610-9005

Center for Audiology
1740 Memorial Drive
Clarksville, TN 37043-4570
(615) 645-3937 • Fax: (615) 645-1043
FreemanB@apsu01.apsu.edu



BARRY A. FREEMAN, PH.D.
AUDIOLOGY & HEARING AIDS

Barry A. Freeman, Ph.D.
Audiologist

1740 Memorial Drive
Clarksville, TN
37043
(615) 645-3937
Fax (615) 645-1043

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

Cosro / Chinteny ⁹⁻⁵⁻⁹⁶

Have we taken a portion
on their shoulder?

BC

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1057

To provide for hearing care services by audiologists to Federal civilian employees.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1995

Mr. GILMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

A BILL

To provide for hearing care services by audiologists to Federal civilian employees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Hearing
4 Care for Federal Employees Act".

5 SEC. 2. Section 8902(k)(1) of the title 5, United
6 States Code, is amended by inserting the word
7 "audiologist", after the word "optometrist" wherever it
8 appears in that section.



Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community

96 SEP 5 11:06

2330 SIOUX TRAIL NW • PRIOR LAKE, MINNESOTA 55372
TRIBAL OFFICE: 612•445-8900 • FAX: 612•445-8906

July 30, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

OFFICERS

Stanley R. Crooks
Chairman

Glynn A. Crooks
Vice Chairman

Susan Totenhagen
Secretary/Treasurer

Hand Delivered:

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

Dear Mr. President,

On June 24th 1976 I had the distinct personal honor of presenting to the United States of America a "Peace-Pipe" one of the highest honors the Sioux Indian People can bestow upon an individual or nation. Then Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller personally accepted this Peace-Pipe on behalf of the United States of America at the White House. This Peace-Pipe was presented by me in commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of America.

On June 24th 1996 this marked the 20th Anniversary of my presentation of a Peace-Pipe to the United States of America.

To commemorate this 20th Anniversary I would like to present another gift of a Peace-Pipe to you, President of the United States at the White House. As I mentioned above the Peace-Pipe is one of the highest honors the Sioux Indian People can bestow.

The Peace-Pipe represents Peace among all nations.

I will be in Washington, D. C. on November 11, 1996 to place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

If your schedule permits I would like to meet with you at the White House on November 11, 1996 to present to you a Peace-Pipe.

I do realize that you are busy most of the time but any consideration you are able to give in honoring my request to meet with you is greatly appreciated.

If your schedule does not permit such a meeting with you on November 11, 1996 I would leave it up to you to set a date that you would be able to meet.

Thank you for your consideration. Please extend my personal best wishes to your family.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Glynn A. Crooks
Vice-Chairman, S.M.S.C.

Wise - West - Miller
2276
2276

Tim Toher
Mike Riley 8/18/84
Edgar
When 3 → 4, 10, 15, 20
shows 20 ft development

THE WASHINGTON POST
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1996

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

Another School System Disgrace

THE DISTRICT'S public school system is in deeper trouble than even its most severe critics might have imagined. Any time a 26-year-old insurance broker with no building, no staff, no money, no experience in education, no college degree, but with a federal lien for \$87,000 in unpaid income taxes and a conviction and a year's probation under his belt for possessing an unregistered gun—any time such a person can waltz on the scene and snag an \$875,000 contract to start a school, the verdict is in: The system is managerially bankrupt.

Last Sunday's Post story about the D.C. school system's commissioning of Jeffrey M. Robinson to create and operate the Kedar Day School for emotionally disturbed teenagers provides a case study in incompetence and corruption. Mr. Robinson brought nothing to the special-education school except personal experience gained not as a special-education teacher, administrator or counselor but as a special-education *student*. On that background and his long social relationship with a D.C. school administrator, B. Garnett Pinkney, as well as a five-year acquaintance with Board of Education member Terry Hairston, Mr. Robinson was granted access to nearly 1 million of your tax dollars. The results were predictable: disaster.

Kedar school workers often went unpaid, stu-

dents went untaught and at times unfed. Permanent staff psychologists and speech therapists never materialized, but three ex-prisoners, including a halfway house inmate, were hired as teachers' assistants. Not everybody lost, though. Mr. Robinson tooled around town in a black Mercedes-Benz, lived in a luxury downtown apartment and knocked down a \$50,000 salary from the Kedar contract along with his insurance business. When word got out that Kedar was in big trouble, Terry Hairston rode to his pal's rescue. By the time school officials finally got around to pulling the plug last May, Mr. Robinson's little operation had cost the city \$407,900.

And the consequences? Mr. Hairston is now seeking a seat on the city council, Ms. Pinkney has been given her own school to run—Taft Junior High—and the FBI has been called in to find out whether federal funds were misused. That's all. Buildings crumble, real teachers are getting fired and the school board remains preoccupied with preening, perks and prerogatives. Said a hapless school superintendent Franklin Smith of this scandal, "People probably let their guard down and didn't do as much background checking as we should have." A ludicrous comment like that only compounds the outrage.

burn
can we do
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about this
PK

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN *Approaches to 'Gender Violence'*

9-5-96

DeLam
Fyl
PA

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE is a serious problem in this country, as it is elsewhere, too long ignored by law enforcement and played down by the courts. Over the past decade, though, welcome attention has been directed to the plight of women who are beaten, mistreated, even killed by husbands and boyfriends and who have had very little support from the community at large. There are two opposing theories about how to deal with this problem—both have been in the news in recent weeks—and we believe one is far superior to the other.

The first approach is embodied in a part of the omnibus crime legislation of 1994, which gives the victims of "gender related crime" the right to sue for damages in federal court. Legislators have created a new cause of action with a muddy definition—an act of violence "due, at least in part, to an animus based on the victim's gender"—and moved the forum for adjudicating such cases from state to federal court.

In order to provide a constitutional reason for this shift, the law states that such violence has a substantial impact on interstate commerce because it "deter(s) potential victims from traveling interstate, from engaging in employment in interstate business" thus "diminishing national productivity, increasing medical and other costs, and decreasing the supply of and the demand for interstate products." A federal judge in Virginia reasonably ruled on July 26 that this justification was so strained as to make the law unconstitutional.

All this elaborate fiddling with law and federal

jurisdiction is a signal that members of Congress are attempting once again to solve every law enforcement problem by federalizing crimes—and in this case, even civil wrongs—traditionally addressed by the states. An increasingly skeptical Supreme Court is not likely to sanction this distortion of constitutional power. And in the area of "gender-related crime," it's not even necessary.

Why should the gender of a victim, let alone a criminal's alleged gender bias, be a factor at all? Is the mugging of a 23-year-old female aerobics instructor any worse than the mugging of a 75-year-old man? And how is the law supposed to discern gender bias? Does a mugger choose a grandmother as a victim because she's female or because she is frail and vulnerable?

A far better approach, it seems to us, was highlighted on Thursday when New York's Gov. George Pataki signed legislation putting teeth into remedies already available in that state. The law expands the definition of protection-order violation and raises the offense to a one-year felony. These orders always have been available in state court to protect threatened women. But violations have been treated as minor infractions. They are not. Similarly, police, prosecutors and judges traditionally have been too easy on intra-family offenders, though this is changing. Tough enforcement of state laws already on the books and real penalties for a first offense will do more to protect at-risk women than any statute granting illusory rights to damages after the fact.


Eric R. Anderson
08/23/96 01:02 PM

To: Elizabeth J. Cotham/OVP
cc:
Subject: Wendell Ford

----- Forwarded by Eric R. Anderson/OVP on 08/23/96 01:02 PM -----


David M. Strauss
08/23/96 12:51 PM

To: Albert Gore/OVP
cc: Ron Klain/OVP, Eric R. Anderson/OVP
Subject: Wendell Ford

As Senator Ford explained to you in Kentucky, he has asked the President to direct the Defense Secretary to appoint an outside agency, not involved in any way with the incineration program, to conduct an assessment of alternative technologies for the destruction of chemical munitions. This morning, Katie instructed Ray Clark on her staff to follow up on the issue with DoD. I have also spoken with Ray Clark and asked him to report back to us as soon as he has made contact with DoD. We will keep Charles Smith of Ford's staff apprised of our progress.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-5-96

*we have to decide
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-96

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Northstar. "You can't totally stop a person from causing a heinous act. What you can do is have a lot of preventive measures to deter someone. Or if something does occur, you can minimize the injury."

In San Diego, 18 law-enforcement agencies have set up command posts throughout the city and county to coordinate security for the convention.

Walsh has brought in dozens of agents from Chicago, Washington and elsewhere to conduct background checks on individuals and groups who might cause problems. He also has enlisted a team of explosives experts.

The Secret Service's main duty is to secure the elected officials and to provide a safe route for motorcades. Police officers and the Harbor Patrol, meanwhile, are mainly responsible for the areas away from the convention center.

"We don't anticipate any problems," said Dave Cohen, spokesman for the San Diego Police Department. "We just want people to have a good time. Our goal is never to become the story."

Lebed appalled by troops condition, will work for cease-fire in Chechnya
By James P. Gallagher
Chicago Tribune(KRT)

MOSCOW Appalled at the condition of Russian troops fighting in breakaway Chechnya, the Kremlin's new security czar, Alexander Lebed, announced Monday that the two sides were trying to work out a cease-fire to halt a week of brutal combat.

Returning from a lightning trip to the tiny Islamic enclave, a somber Lebed told reporters in Moscow that he was shocked at the sight of the bedraggled Russian army, implying that the army lacked the skilled manpower it would take to crush the Chechen rebellion.

"I suspcoted things were bad there," he said, "but I could never imagino they were that bad."

Lcbcd described the Russian soldiers as "poor creatures, hungry, frail, half-dressed," without proper training to fight effectively and protect themselves. He said many soldiers were no better than "cannon fodder."

"One sees these people there, indifferent and exhausted, lacking guidance, with low morale," Lobod complained. By contrast, he complimented the rebel fighters as "good warriors."

Lebed's blunt remarks were consistent with his longstanding criticisms of the Chechen war and President Boris Yeltsin's decision to wage it. But because the retired Russian army general now speaks as the head of the state Security Council and was tapped by Yeltsin over the weekend to oversee conduct of the war, the comments represented the first frank acknowledgement by a senior Russian military official of the sad state of the Russian fighters.

Lebed, who met with the top rebel commander Sunday, also made it clear he believes neither side is strong enough to win the 20-month-old standoff on the battlefield. He indicated Moscow must be ready to make major concessions to secure peace in Chechnya, where up to 40,000 people, mostly civilians, are estimated to have perished.

"We know that all wars, even those that last 100 years, end with talks and peace, so why wait?" Lobed said.

Although Lobed has a reputation for overstating the facts and outdoing events with alarmist rhetoric, speculation about a possible cease-fire agreement further was fueled by word that the ailing Yeltsin had postponed a lengthy vacation set to begin early this week.

Instead, the president was in the Kremlin to receive Lebed's report on his trip to Chechnya, where he discussed ways to end the fighting with the rebel chief of staff, Alan Maskhadov.

Predicting that a cease-fire could take effect in the Chechen capital, Grozny, early this week, Lobod said the next step should be a resumption of the withdrawal of Russian troops from the region, as promised by Yeltsin in the spring at a summit with rebel leaders.

He also said he supported convening a broad-based

assembly of the major political, social and religious factions in Chechnya to decide what the future of the oil-rich region should be.

Asked whether he still favored allowing Chechnya to withdraw completely from the Russian Federation, the general said many rebels say they will fight to the death to win. Lobod hedged and said a decision of that magnitude could be made only by Yeltsin.

But waving what he hinted was a special decree soon to be officially promulgated, Lebed also asserted that he expects the president to give him vastly expanded authority over both the waging of war in Chechnya and the long-frustrated effort to find a peaceful solution.

On Monday, however, there was no let-up in the fighting in the war-ravaged Chechen capital, where a surprise offensive by rebel gunmen raged on in its seventh day with neither side appearing to get the upper hand.

As they have almost every day for the past week, Russian and rebel officials painted starkly different pictures of what was taking place in downtown Grozny, in the rubble-strewn streets around the headquarters of Moscow's puppet regime in the enclave.

Russian Army Gen. Konstantin Pulikovskiy insisted anew that his troops slowly were wresting control from the rebels in Grozny. At the same time, the chief rebel spokesman countered that his side was firmly entrenched and holding off Russian attacks.

"The pattern of the fighting has not changed," Movladi Udugov maintained. "The Russians advance every morning, and withdraw to their initial positions every afternoon."

After nightfall Monday, there were reports that the rebels were attacking the large Russian army base at Khankala, a few miles east of Grozny.

Meanwhile, fears of a campaign of urban terrorism inside Russia were reawakened Monday after yet another bomb explosion killed at least one person.

The bomb, on a passenger train from Astrakhan to Volgograd in the southern Volga River region, was the second explosive device to go off on that train in less than three weeks.

Although police blamed Monday's blast on unidentified "terrorists," they also noted that the same service crew was on the train at the time of both explosions, which suggested the motivation could have been personal, not political.

Over the past two months, a bomb on a Moscow subway killed four passengers, while two explosions on city trolley buses injured 30 riders.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

In Chechnya, according to Russian commanders, more than 180 of Moscow's soldiers have been killed since the offensive began last Tuesday, when Chechen fighters staged early morning raids into Grozny and two smaller Chechen towns.

More than 600 Russian soldiers have been wounded, hundreds of civilians are dead or wounded and thousands are believed trapped and rapidly running out of food in the combat area.

The rebels went on the offensive after Russian forces abandoned a cease-fire that helped get Yeltsin re-elected president last month, launching a series of rocket attacks on Chechen villages allegedly harboring insurgent fighters.

A look at where Clinton stands on 160 campaign promises
By Robert A. Rankin and Angie Cannon Knight-Ridder Newspapers(KR1)

WASHINGTON Politicians make promises when campaigning that they often fail to keep once in power.

As a candidate for president in 1992, Bill Clinton made a lot of promises in speeches, in debates, and most of all, in his 232-page book, "Putting People First."

Did he keep them?

Not all, to be sure. He walked away early from some big ones, such as his vow to out middle-class taxes.

Overhauling the nation's health-care system, which he made the centerpiece of his first two years, failed in

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Congress. But he delivered on welfare reform, a potent campaign issue in 1992, with the help of the Republican Congress.

But to a degree that can only surprise his harshest critics, who delight in denouncing him as a man who broke his word, Clinton has delivered on most of his promises.

After his 1992 election, Knight-Ridder Newspapers compiled a list of 160 specific commitments made by Clinton. Now, near the end of his full four-year term, the record shows he has achieved 106 of them a success rate of 66 percent.

Clinton did not deliver on 50 of his promises a failure rate of 31 percent and action remains pending on the final four, or 3 percent.

Such statistics mask some subtleties, however.

For one thing, Clinton failed to deliver on at least 23 promises because Congress blocked his efforts. For example, he included eight specific campaign promises in his massive health-care reform plan, and six of them remain scored as unkept promises because Congress rejected his plan.

That's not quite the same as a broken promise. Add those 23 failed attempts to keep promises 14 percent of his 160 total campaign vows to the 104 promises kept, and Clinton fairly could be credited with trying hard to keep 79 percent of his 1992 campaign promises.

"We've just finished a study that shows the most important idea for voters is this idea of being trustworthy, keeping your promises," said Bruce Blakeman, vice president of Wirthlin Worldwide, a political consulting firm. Bob Dole scored five points higher than Clinton on "who is better at keeping his word," Blakeman said, but he added that "a five-point lead for Dole on this is not all that significant."

Of course, not all promises are equal, and some of Clinton's broken ones are big.

Perhaps the biggest was his failure to deliver on his pledge to reform campaign finance. That was a major concern in America's 1992 political culture, fueling much of the movement behind Ross Perot, and it has remained an ever since.

Clinton has talked a lot about campaign-finance reform climaxed by his June 1993 handshake agreement with House Speaker Newt Gingrich to set up a bipartisan reform commission, but he never put much effort into it. There never was a commission, for example, or a reform.

Meanwhile, Clinton has raised record amounts of money at an endless series of Democratic Party fund-raisers across the country.

Even more blatantly broken promises stand out from Clinton's foreign policy record. As a candidate, he accused the Bush administration of showing a callous disregard for human rights, both in trading with China and in sending boatloads of Haitian refugees back home; as president, Clinton reversed himself on both positions, adopting the very Bush policies he had condemned.

Yet if some broken promises loom large, fairness to Clinton demands that others be put into perspective. For example, his biggest domestic success cutting the budget deficit in half achieved one promise.

Meanwhile, his failure to achieve some other promises such as one to make his Department of Energy charge higher fees for disposal of nuclear waste is obviously of less significance, though it holds the same statistical weight as cutting the deficit in the "promises" balance sheet.

The standards used to rate the president were:

Yes: Clear steps have been taken to fulfill the promise.

No: Clinton has taken no action or his proposals have fallen short.

Pending: Action on a proposal that would fulfill a Clinton promise is still pending.

ABORTION

End the gag rule that restricts abortion counseling in federally funded clinics.

Yes: By executive order in January 1993.

Permit federal research using aborted fetal tissue.

Yes: Same executive order.

Name abortion-rights supporters to the Supreme Court.

Yes: Chose Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer.

Work to enact a Freedom of Choice Act codifying Roe v. Wade terms into statutory law.

No: Clinton did not push this even when Democrats controlled Congress.

Support testing of RU-486, the French birth-control pill.

Yes: By executive order in January 1993.

AGRICULTURE

Streamline Agriculture Department field offices.

Yes: Clinton signed legislation on Oct. 13, 1994, that will close about 1,200 field offices by 1999.

Appoint a secretary of agriculture respected by farmers.

Yes: Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman is respected by farmers more than his predecessor, Clinton's first choice for the job, Mike Espy, who resigned amid allegations of taking improper gifts from corporations.

Expand agricultural research and development.

Yes: Each of Clinton's budgets has included increases.

AIDS

Appoint a federal AIDS policy coordinator.

Yes: He named Kristine Gebbie in June 1993, who resigned amid criticism. In November 1994, he named Patricia Fleming director, who remains.

Lift the ban on travel and immigration to the United States for people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

No: Clinton tried to lift the ban, but Congress put the ban into a bill he signed because it included other priorities, such as money for the National Institutes of Health.

Increase funding for AIDS research, prevention and treatment.

Yes: Funding has increased by 39 percent since Clinton took office, and his fiscal 1997 budget request would boost it by 43 percent from the level when he took office.

Speed the approval process for AIDS-related drugs.

Yes: The Food and Drug Administration approved a new class of protease-inhibitor drugs in 1996 under an accelerated review process, clearing one drug after only 41 days, an FDA record.

Support local efforts to make condoms available in schools.

Yes: In 1994 federal public service announcements advocated condoms for the first time, and the administration also encourages local advisory groups that distribute federal funds to promote condoms.

Provide health coverage to all Americans with HIV infection.

No: His big health-care reform proposal would have provided this, but it died in Congress.

Fully fund the Ryan White Care Act to provide \$275 million to cities for AIDS treatment.

Yes: Funding under the act is now at \$738.5 million in fiscal 1996, up 117 percent over his first three years. Clinton's fiscal 1997 request would push funding up by 129 percent over four years.

Provide drug treatment on demand to stop the spread of HIV by intravenous drug users.

No: Congress has rejected Clinton's requests for such treatment; he seeks \$1.2 billion for fiscal 1997.

Improve access to experimental therapies.

Yes: Created office of alternative medicines at National Institutes of Health. Encouraged states to fund such treatments under Medicaid coverage.

Provide confidential or anonymous testing for AIDS or HIV, as well as AIDS counseling, for everyone who wants it.

Yes: The Centers for Disease Control budget expands these services at some 900 testing sites. The administration also encourages states to provide this through Medicaid.

Prohibit health plans from providing lower coverage for AIDS than other life-threatening illnesses.

Yes: The Kennedy-Kassebaum bill passed by Congress in August, which Clinton intends to sign, would ensure this.

ARMS CONTROL

But tapped my own members & supported Rumsfeld's ideas

But refused to use to assist

Ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and the follow-up agreement (START II) of June 1992.

Yes: START I has been ratified and took effect Dec. 5, 1994. The Senate ratified START II in January 1996, and it is now before the Russian parliament.

Try to achieve a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Pending: Negotiations opened in January 1994 in Geneva and are said to have a good chance of concluding successfully in 1996. Meanwhile, Clinton pushed and won indefinite extension of the global Non-Proliferation Treaty in May 1995.

Conclude a chemical-weapons convention banning such weapons production, stockpiling or use.

Pending: Completed under President George Bush, it was submitted by Clinton to the Senate in November 1993, where it still awaits ratification.

Support research on a limited missile-defense system to protect the United States.

Yes: Clinton's defense budget includes funds for research with an option to begin deployment after three years, but Republicans want more money for a larger program with faster and certain deployment.

Demand that other countries tighten their export laws regarding nuclear weapons.

Yes: The administration has strongly lobbied other nuclear powers to tighten controls.

ARTS

Oppose content restrictions on federally subsidized art projects.

Yes: Clinton opposed content restrictions, even vetoing a spending bill in December 1995 partly because of them. But he was forced to accept content restrictions on art projects when Congress included them in an April 1996 omnibus spending measure funding the National Endowment for the Arts, among many other programs.

Continue federal funding for the arts.

Yes: Clinton initially raised funding for the NEA, but Congress cut the endowment's fiscal 1996 budget 40 percent to \$99 million.

BUDGET DEFICIT

Reduce the budget deficit by more than half in four years.

Yes: It was \$290 billion, or 4.6 percent of gross domestic product, in fiscal 1992 when Clinton made his promise, according to the Congressional Budget Office. This year (fiscal 1996), the CBO projects it to fall to \$144 billion - a cut of 50.4 percent, leaving the deficit at 1.9 percent of GDP.

Enact a line-item veto.

Yes: Clinton signed the measure into law on April 9, 1996.

BUREAUCRACY

Cut 100,000 federal workers.

Yes: The government has been reduced by 237,000 positions.

Cut White House staff by 25 percent and challenge Congress to do the same.

Yes: Clinton cut staff in the first days of his presidency, although critics say he cheated by narrowly defining the White House staff. He failed to get Congress to cut its staff.

Create an Economic Security Council to coordinate international economic policy.

Yes: The National Economic Council coordinates both domestic and international economic policy.

Require federal managers to achieve a 3 percent administrative savings.

Yes: His initial budget imposed such cuts.

CHILDREN

Establish a children's tax credit.

Pending: He has proposed a \$300 tax credit for children under age 13, but it has not passed Congress. However, child-welfare activists say Clinton's expansion of the earned-income tax credit in 1993 helped millions of low-income families with children.

Fully fund Head Start and other preschool programs.

No: Clinton has increased Head Start funding sharply, but it is not fully funded, and is primarily to

congressional opposition.

Provide more health care for low-income women and children.

Yes: The administration expanded Medicaid coverage for poor women and children and cut child vaccination costs. Major expansion of services failed with his health-care reform in 1994, however.

Fully fund the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program.

Yes: In fiscal 1996 Clinton won 97 percent of what child-care advocates consider "full funding," i.e., coverage of 7.5 million participants. His fiscal 1997 budget would achieve the goal, but the House seeks to freeze spending where it is, covering 7.3 million participants.

Establish more rigorous standards for licensing child-care facilities.

No: The administration made no significant changes of what is essentially a matter for state and local governments.

Crack down on deadbeat parents by using the Internal Revenue Service to collect child support and starting a national deadbeat data bank.

Yes: The administration used existing IRS authority aggressively and pushed successfully to include strong deadbeat-parent enforcement terms in the new welfare-reform legislation, including creation of both federal and state data banks.

CITIES

Set up a network of community development banks to provide small loans to low-income entrepreneurs and homeowners in inner cities.

No: Congress passed a much more limited plan to provide development aid to existing institutions.

Create enterprise zones in inner cities that would give tax and regulatory breaks to companies locating there and hiring local workers.

Yes: The administration has designated nine empowerment zones and 95 enterprise communities, has won funding and tax breaks for them, and is pushing to expand the network.

Prevent redlining and require financial institutions to invest in their communities.

Yes: The administration issued new regulations and endorsed legislation to punish redlining and encourage community investment, but Congress resists his initiatives.

Allow cities to redirect 15 percent of their federal aid to meet their own community needs.

No: The administration often encourages flexibility in seeking compliance with its programs, but has not removed all red tape from 15 percent of its aid to cities.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND DIVERSITY

End the ban on gays and lesbians in the military.

No: Gays may legally serve under Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" compromise, but they may not declare their sexual orientation.

Support federal civil rights legislation for gays and lesbians.

Yes: The administration supports a bill prohibiting job discrimination against gays and lesbians.

Lift damage caps in workplace-discrimination legal cases for women, people with disabilities and religious minorities.

No: The Clinton administration has endorsed the idea of such legislation, but has not pushed such a bill before Congress.

Increase the number of women and minorities in top levels of government.

Yes: Clinton has appointed record numbers of women and minorities.

CRIME

Put 100,000 more police officers on the streets, partly through the national service plan.

Yes: In 1994, Clinton signed a major anti-crime bill giving cities and states matching grants to begin hiring 100,000 police officers and creating a program offering scholarships for students who become officers.

Establish community boot camps to discipline first-time nonviolent offenders.

Yes: The anti-crime bill provided for boot camps.
Enact the Brady Bill, requiring a five-day waiting period to buy handguns.

Yes: Clinton signed it in November 1993.

Make schools eligible for federal assistance for metal detectors and security personnel.

Yes: Clinton's GOALS 2000 school legislation provided \$900,000 for metal detectors and security personnel.

Make high-crime communities eligible for federal aid for proven anti-crime measures.

Yes: The 1994 crime bill authorized spending on such programs.

Ban assault rifles and limit access to multiple-round clips.

Yes: The crime bill banned the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 types of semiautomatic weapons.

Stiffen criminal penalties for white-collar crimes, including environmental crimes.

Yes: The anti-crime bill established federal penalties for insurance fraud and computer crimes. The Environmental Protection Agency says it, too, has cracked down on criminal enforcement.

Require criminals to serve jail sentences in "real prisons," not cushy ones.

Yes: The anti-crime bill authorized building prisons, with half the grants awarded to states with the toughest sentencing laws.

DEFENSE

Cut Pentagon spending by \$100 billion by the end of 1997.

No: Defense spending cost \$298 billion in fiscal 1992 and Clinton budgeted \$259 billion for it in fiscal 1997, a cut of \$39 billion.

Cut U.S. troop levels in Europe to between 75,000 and 100,000 troops.

No: There were 116,078 troops in Europe, including Bosnia, in mid-1996.

Cut the number of Navy aircraft carriers to 10.

No: The Navy has 11 carriers on duty and one in reserve, down from 14.

Prohibit deployment of any massive space-based defense program.

Yes: The administration cut back space-based missile defense plans dramatically, by at least \$20 billion, but research continues.

DEFENSE CONVERSION

Offer early retirement and a pro-rated pension system for military personnel with 15 to 20 years' experience.

Yes: The administration has begun an extensive program.

Expand the GI Bill to allow military personnel to take a one-year educational leave of absence with pay before retirement.

No: Clinton proposed this, but Congress did not approve it.

Create a national inventory to match military personnel skills with civilian jobs.

Yes: The administration developed such an inventory, and as of the summer of 1996, private businesses had tapped it with 2.4 million requests for military resumes.

Increase investment in civilian high-tech research and development with every dollar out from defense research and development.

Yes: Spending on non-military research has grown proportionate to the decline in defense spending.

Make special Small Business Administration loans and grants available to small defense contractors to help them adjust to military downsizing.

Yes: The SBA developed a loan-guarantee program called Delta for this.

Create a civilian advanced-technology agency.

Yes: Clinton redirected the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency to promote civilian as well as military projects. He dramatically expanded the mission of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to serve manufacturers as a research extension service.

Provide grants for defense professionals to master civilian technologies.

Yes: The Pentagon established troops-to-cops and

troops-to-teachers programs that defense officials consider quite successful.

DISABILITIES

Expand long-term care choices for people with disabilities.

No: Clinton's health-care reform proposal included money for home-based care, but it died in Congress.

Increase special education, professional training and job training for people with disabilities.

Yes: His initial budgets increased funds for these programs, but since Republicans captured Congress, the administration has fought to defend those programs, not expand them.

EDUCATION

Give every American the opportunity to borrow money for college.

Yes: Clinton's new direct student loan program began operating at 1,495 colleges in the 1995-96 school year, serving 2 million students.

Create a National Service Trust Fund as an alternative to the student loan program. Students could repay loans through community service or a portion of their income.

Yes: The AmeriCorps National Service program started in September 1994, but enrolled only 25,000 students out of 8.3 million nationwide in fiscal 1996.

Help states give parents the right to choose the public schools their children attend.

Yes: The administration has promoted public school choice with states and local school districts and has provided money for charter schools, which would be free of normal regulations and under the control of parents, teachers and administrators. Such schools could be alternatives to regular schools, but it is up to state or local authorities to establish them.

Establish national standards and a national examination system in core subjects.

Yes: In March 1994, Clinton signed Goals 2000, which set up a council to develop voluntary national standards and tests.

Increase the high school graduation rate from 71 percent to 90 percent by the year 2000.

Pending: This is a target in GOALS 2000.

Increase Chapter One funding for schools with low-income students.

Yes: In 1994 Congress approved a new formula to send more funds to school districts with large concentrations of poor children, although the formula was less than what the administration wanted.

ELECTION REFORM

Sign a bill requiring states to register people to vote when they apply for a driver's license.

Yes: Clinton signed the motor-voter law in May 1993.

Place voluntary spending caps on House and Senate campaigns and provide public financing to candidates who abide by the caps.

No: Campaign-finance reform legislation went nowhere in Congress, and Clinton never made it a priority.

Cut the maximum political action committee contributions to a candidate from \$5,000 to \$1,000.

No: Clinton actually proposed increasing limits for congressional candidates.

End unlimited "soft money" contributions to presidential campaigns funneled through national, state and local parties.

No: Campaign-finance reform went nowhere in Congress and Clinton never made it a priority.

ENERGY

Work to increase corporate average fuel economy standards from current 27.5 miles per gallon to 40 m.p.g. by year 2000 and 45 m.p.g. by 2015.

No: Clinton took no such action. Instead, he and the Big Three auto makers are undertaking a joint project to produce a new-generation auto that would be three times as fuel-efficient as today's vehicles. The administration also is promoting use of alternative fuels.

Oppose increases in the federal gasoline tax.

No: Clinton's 1993 economic program imposed a 4.3-cent-per-gallon tax increase on transportation fuels.

Create a comprehensive federal agency

Yes

House it
Count
Bosnia
Agree
but should get
2/3 credit

energy-conservation program.

Yes: Clinton signed an executive order in 1993 setting aggressive energy-conservation goals for each federal agency.

Charge higher fees for nuclear waste disposal.

No: Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, a former utility executive, opposes such higher fees.

Encourage car-pooling and mass transit with federal aid.

Yes: Highway fund legislation included money for both.

Expand markets for natural gas in homes, business, industry, electrical generation and transportation.

Yes: Promoting natural gas is a major priority for the administration, both at the Energy Department and the EPA. Some federal facilities and vehicles have been converted to use natural gas.

Convert the federal vehicle fleet to natural gas.

Yes: In April 1993, Clinton issued an executive order increasing such vehicles by 30 percent.

ENVIRONMENT

Resolve the spotted owl controversy in the Pacific Northwest, and preserve ancient forests there.

No: A 1993 Clinton plan bought a brief peace, but in 1995, over environmentalists' protests, the president signed a budget-cutting bill that opened many old-growth stands to logging and waived environmental laws.

Prohibit drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Yes: Clinton twice vetoed bills that would have opened the refuge to drilling. Alaska Republicans plan to try again in the 1997 budget.

Reduce solid and toxic waste, and air and water pollution.

Yes: The EPA has pushed hard for such results, and Clinton issued executive orders cutting waste by the federal government. However, Clinton failed in early attempts to update major laws like Superfund and the Clean Water Act. Congressional Republicans want to loosen those laws' requirements, and the administration is resisting.

Reduce U.S. and worldwide use of substances that destroy the ozone layer of the atmosphere.

Yes: Clinton ordered a government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals, and put forth a plan promoting voluntary curbs on global warming. The White House now concedes the anti-warming plan will fall short of its goals, but scientists say the ozone protection effort seems to be working.

Pass a new Clean Water Act with standards for runoff pollution.

No: Clinton proposed such terms, but his bill didn't pass. A Republican bill now stalled in Congress does not address runoff pollution.

Permit no net loss of wetlands acreage.

Yes: In August 1993, the administration announced restrictions on wetlands development.

Acquire new federal parklands and recreation sites.

Yes: Clinton fended off GOP efforts to gut the 1994 California Desert Protection Act and won small increases in spending on national parks.

Allow citizens to sue federal agencies that ignore environmental laws.

No: The administration included such terms in four major environmental acts up for renewal, but Congress approved none of them.

Increase public reporting of toxic chemicals released into air and water.

Yes: Clinton signed an executive order requiring federal facilities to report toxic emissions, and the EPA greatly expanded the list of toxic chemicals that companies must report.

Restore U.S. funding for United Nations population-control efforts.

Yes: Clinton restored U.S. contributions and has fought consistently to increase them.

ETHICS

Make all top appointees pledge not to lobby their government agencies for five years after leaving office.

Yes: Signed an executive order.

Prohibit senior officials in the administration from

serving as lobbyists for foreign governments.

Yes: Signed an executive order.

Prohibit government trade negotiators from subsequently acting as lobbyists for foreign interests.

Yes: Signed an executive order.

Require all special-interest groups to register with the Office of Government Ethics within 30 days of contacting a federal official.

Yes: Congress passed its first lobbyist-registration reform in 30 years in 1995, and public-interest activists credit Clinton with strong help.

Require lobbyists who appear before congressional committees to disclose their campaign contributions.

No: This provision wasn't in the lobby-registration reform law, or in an earlier Clinton-backed version that died in Congress in 1994.

FOREIGN AID

Provide more aid to Israel to help resettled Jews from the former Soviet Union.

Yes: Clinton continued a five-year \$10 billion loan program.

Expand food aid overseas to assist emerging democracies and developing nations.

Yes: Clinton expanded food aid in 1993 and 1994, especially for Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Mozambique, according to the Agency for International Development.

FOREIGN POLICY

Tighten the economic embargo on Haiti.

Yes: In October 1993 Clinton sent ships to enforce a tighter U.N. embargo and froze financial assets of military leaders. He lifted the embargo in October 1994 after Haiti's military leaders left under threat of U.S. invasion.

End the Bush administration's interdiction of Haitian boat people.

No: Clinton continued the policy.

Take stronger action to end ethnic strife in Bosnia.

Yes: After 2 1/2 years of delay forced by reluctant European allies, in 1995 Clinton led NATO to bomb in Bosnia, then brokered a peace agreement and sent U.S. troops to help install it.

Oppose creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Yes: He honored this promise side-by-side with Israel, while helping to broker the Israel-PLO peace accord that moves toward creating such a state.

Link continuation of trade breaks for China with improvements in political and human rights.

No: The administration unlinked human rights and trade.

Establish a voluntary U.N. rapid-reaction force to deter aggression and provide humanitarian relief.

No: The United Nations never seriously discussed creating such a standing force, although Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali once called for one.

Support Israeli military advantage over Arab neighbors.

Yes: The United States remains committed to this principle.

Insist on full accounting of all POWs and MIAs before normalizing relations with Vietnam.

No: Clinton normalized relations in July 1995 even as he acknowledged that at least 55 cases remained unresolved where the government had reason to believe soldiers were alive after having been reported missing.

HEALTH CARE

Require employers to provide health insurance for employees.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform plan.

Cap national spending to control health-care costs.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform plan.

Guarantee to all a basic health-benefits package that includes ambulatory physician care, inpatient hospital care, prescription drugs, and basic mental health services.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform plan.

Expand government spending on long-term care for the elderly and disabled.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform

plan.

Prohibit insurance companies from denying coverage to individuals with pre-existing conditions.

Yes: Included in the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill passed in early August, which Clinton has pushed hard.

Require insurance companies to spread risks among small businesses in a community.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform plan.

Establish one claim form to be used by all insurance companies.

No: Proposed as part of his defeated health-care reform plan.

Require businesses with more than 50 workers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid family leave.

Yes: Signed into law in 1993.

Eliminate tax breaks for drug companies that raise their prices faster than Americans' incomes.

No: Tax breaks were not eliminated.

HOUSING

Permanently extend the tax credit for developers who build low-income housing.

Yes: Signed into law in August 1993.

Transfer 10 percent of government-controlled housing to community groups to house the homeless.

Yes: The administration offers homes seized for non-payment of FHA loans to community groups to shelter the homeless. Although the total thus used falls short of 10 percent of FHA inventory, that is only because community groups cannot use that much, not because the administration failed to offer it.

Use housing at closed military bases to house the homeless.

Yes: Closed bases are being used for homeless people where feasible.

IMMIGRATION

Permit 50,000 refugees from the former Soviet Union to be resettled in the United States each year.

Yes: The Clinton administration is continuing that practice, but the fiscal 1996 target on refugees the former Soviet Union is 45,000.

Reduce backlog for visa approvals for family members.

No: Clinton has proposed nothing to change this specifically, though efforts to expedite general processing could cut this backlog.

Strengthen border patrols.

Yes: Border patrol agents increased from 4,282 nationwide in 1994 to 5,697 in fiscal 1996, with 5,088 of them stationed along the Southwest border. Clinton asked for an additional 700 agents in his fiscal 1997 budget.

LABOR

Increase the minimum wage to keep pace with inflation.

Yes: Clinton did not propose this until 1995, after Republicans took control of Congress, and the GOP long resisted. But under political pressure, Congress agreed in August to raise the minimum wage by 90 cents, to \$5.15 per hour, by September 1997.

Enact legislation forbidding companies from permanently replacing striking workers.

No: Such legislation was blocked in Congress.

Provide extended unemployment benefits to workers during recession.

Yes: Clinton signed such legislation in the fall of 1993.

MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Require recipients with incomes above \$125,000 to pay more for Medicare Part B premiums.

No: Was included in health-care reform plan, which died in Congress in 1994. Then Republicans proposed it in 1995 as part of their Medicare reforms, but Clinton refused to go along.

Lift the Social Security earnings test limitation.

Yes: Clinton signed into law on March 30, 1996, terms that over seven years will raise the earnings limit to \$30,000. Previously seniors would lose \$1 from Social Security benefits for every \$3 they earned over \$11,520.

SPACE

De-emphasize defense-oriented space initiatives.

Yes: Clinton has cut spending on space-based ballistic

missile systems by at least \$20 billion. Research continues at a sharply reduced level.

Support completion of space station Freedom.

Yes: Now called the international space station to reflect its multi-country parentage, the first part is to be launched in November 1997 from Russia.

TAX CUTS

Give middle-class taxpayers a choice between a children's tax credit or significant reduction of their income tax rate.

No: While he has proposed tax credits for families with children under 12 since 1995, his budget stalemate with Congress left them unpassed.

Expand the earned income tax credit so no full-time worker with a family is below the poverty level.

Yes: Clinton won a major expansion of this credit in 1993, lifting the income of more than 15 million families.

Provide a targeted investment tax credit for business to encourage investment in new plants and equipment.

No: Clinton proposed one in 1993 as part of his defeated "stimulus" plan.

Provide a 50 percent capital-gains exclusion for long-term investments in new small businesses.

Yes: This was included in Clinton's 1993 economic program, which passed.

Create greater tax incentives for renewable energy use.

No: No action on this.

TAX INCREASES

Create a 36 percent tax bracket for families with incomes above \$200,000.

Yes: Passed as part of 1993 budget for families filing jointly with taxable incomes above \$140,000.

Increase the alternative minimum tax for individuals.

Yes: Passed as part of 1993 budget.

Impose a 10 percent surtax on taxable income in excess of \$1 million.

Yes: The 1993 budget applied surtax on taxable income above \$250,000, for a combined top tax rate of 39.6 percent.

Cap corporate deduction for salaries of chief executive officers at \$1 million.

Yes: Included in the 1993 budget.

End incentives for opening plants overseas.

Yes: The budget tightens tax loopholes for overseas investments/earnings.

Increase fines and taxes for corporate polluters by \$10.1 billion over four years.

No: Clinton has taken no action yet.

End the corporate tax deduction for lobbying expenses.

Yes: The 1993 budget eliminated the deduction.

Restrict tax deductions for bonuses to top executives, unless bonuses are also given to other employees.

No: Clinton has taken no action.

Restrict corporate deductions for "golden parachute" payments to top executives.

No: Clinton has taken no action.

TRADE

Support North American Free Trade Agreement, but work to improve its terms for protecting workers and the environment.

Yes: After a slow start, Clinton pushed NAFTA through Congress in November 1993, with deals on workers and the environment.

Move to open markets closed to U.S. goods.

Yes: Clinton has been pushing other nations to open markets, most notably in Japan and China.

TRAINING

Require businesses to spend 1.5 percent of their payroll for continuing education and training.

No: Clinton abandoned this.

Develop a national apprentice-type program for teenagers who do not want to go to college, to give them skills for high-wage jobs.

Yes: Clinton's School-to-Work Opportunities program, passed in May 1994, included such terms.

Require any corporation receiving a multimillion-dollar federal contract to create a mentorship program or employment program for disadvantaged youth.

No: Clinton has taken no action.

Establish national parenting programs to help disadvantaged parents work with their children.
Yes: In August 1993 Clinton signed into law the Family Preservation Services program, providing such family counseling and other services.

TRANSPORTATION

Create a "Rebuild America" fund to spend \$20 billion a year on transportation, a national information network, environmental technology, and defense conversion.

Yes: While he did not succeed in creating such a specific fund for those purposes, each item has gotten increased spending and priority treatment under the Clinton administration.

Spend more money on "intelligent-vehicle" and roadway technology to reduce traffic.

Yes: The administration expanded this program and boosted funding for it from \$153 million in fiscal 1993 to \$238 million in fiscal 1995. The GOP Congress cut it to \$204 million in fiscal 1996, but Clinton continues to request major increases.

Allow a greater share of transportation funds to go to mass-transit and light-rail systems.

Yes: The administration boosted funds for these programs by 21 percent in its first two years and is seeking to restrain cuts by Congress now.

Emphasize repairs of highways over the building of new ones.

No: The Federal Highway Administration gives block grants to states under funding formulas set by Congress, but there is no preferential priority for repairs vs. new roads. States make those decisions.

VETERANS

Oppose serving non-veterans in Veterans Administration hospitals.

Yes: Veterans Affairs Secretary Jesse Brown has reiterated this position.

Fund mental health programs for post-traumatic stress disorder and similar illnesses.

Yes: Funding was increased by \$12 million in Clinton's first two years.

WELFARE

End welfare as we know it.

Yes: By embracing the Republican Congress' welfare-reform bill, Clinton ends a 61-year-old federal guarantee to give cash aid to poor children. The bill requires that all welfare recipients work after two years on the rolls.

Offer increased education and training for welfare recipients.

No: Clinton's original reform proposal would have provided this, but Congress rejected it. The bill Congress passed sends block-grant federal aid to states, but does not require it to be spent on education and training.

Enable low-income Americans to set up Individual Development Accounts to save money for education, home ownership and retirement.

No: Was part of Clinton's 1994 welfare-reform plan, which Congress rejected.

Will odd couple be able to work together? Stay tuned By Jodi Enda Knight-Ridder Newspapers(KRT)

SAN DIEGO Three days into their partnership, it's difficult to tell whether the odd-couple alliance between Bob Dole and Jack Kemp will flourish or falter.

As they make the rounds here both separately and together Dole and Kemp have been trying to demonstrate that they can make their very different styles mesh. It's a struggle they will have from now until November, if not beyond.

Jack Kemp is the kind of campaigner Americans love. Animated, gregarious and philosophical, he has the ability to wake people up, make them laugh and make them think. They might not agree with him, but they'll remember what he said.

In other words, he's no Bob Dole.

And that could be a good thing, if Kemp can use his abundant charm on the stump to sell his new running mate

in a way that Dole has been unable to sell himself. Or it can do him in and the Republican presidential campaign with it.

If Kemp, the quintessential quarterback, can't find a way to tamp down his natural inclination to call the plays and control the action, he runs the risk of overshadowing the man at the top of the ticket.

Rather than bolster Dole's strengths as a respected leader, Kemp could reinforce the former senator's image as a behind-the-scenes operator, a political technician better suited to the back office than the oval one.

Dole "opted for somebody who would appear presidential and give him a bounce in the polls," said Joel K.

Goldstein, a St. Louis University assistant law professor and an expert on the vice presidency. "The risk is whether or not they can fashion a compatible relationship. It's a risk down the road whether or not Kemp is willing to play No. 2 and be a salesman for Dole rather than advance Kemp's own ideas and his own ambitions."

Dole and Kemp have touted their initial attempts at bonding, the personal touches, such as a guided tour Dole gave Kemp of the harem apartment his family lived in during the Depression. It was an experience Kemp called "one of the most moving moments of my life."

Still, there is no question that Dole and Kemp are worlds apart in personality, style and substance.

Where Dole is abbreviated, Kemp is verbose. Where Dole is dull, Kemp is kinetic. Where Dole mumbles an obtuse, sometimes incomprehensible message, Kemp bellows a clear, well-defined and grandiose vision.

Their lifestyles are as different as their personalities. Dole lives in an apartment near downtown Washington. He relishes quiet time, a walk on the treadmill, an uneventful dinner with his wife, a visit from his daughter. His dreams of becoming a star varsity basketball player were cut short by a debilitating war injury that has made it difficult for him to turn the pages of a book or button his shirt.

Kemp lives in a house in the suburbs and thrives on activity, barbecues with his four children and 11 grandchildren, sharing sporting events and long discussions among his wide circle of friends. His football career long over, Kemp remains the picture of health and vigor. He tosses out football analogies just as he used to toss the pigskin.

Bob Dole is so difficult to read that even his closest aides have to resort to guessing games to figure out where he stands or what he wants them to do. Kemp Dole calls him "the quarterback" is direct, loud, in charge and, in some ways, the more presidential of the two.

What remains unanswered is whether Kemp, in the traditionally subservient vice-presidential role, can set aside his own goals and, to a lesser degree, his very way of attacking life, so that both he and Dole can come out on top.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

It's no secret that Dole, the cautious former Senate majority leader, and Kemp, the sometimes caustic former housing secretary, have long sparred over policy and politics. It's no mystery, either, why Dole would choose someone known for making waves for the number two spot in his otherwise motionless campaign.

It's also clear that Dole had some concerns about his rival-turned-running-mate's ability to rein himself in. At least twice now, once to Kemp and once on a radio show, Dole has told a story about his own foibles as a vice-presidential candidate who overstepped his bounds in Gerald Ford's 1976 campaign. And Ford and Dole had never been at odds.

Now, just days after he chose the raspy-voiced former star of the Buffalo Bills, Dole is looking good.

"He's created an image of himself as a strong leader who's not afraid to take a strong running mate, and he's reached out to the Reagan part of the party," Goldstein said. "Whether or not he'll gain in the long term is a different question and ultimately will turn on whether or not they can run a harmonious campaign."

Winning could create a whole different set of problems, according to a number of political observers and

Substance
Program
Sympathy
The area
pursue
argue

How a U.S. Marine Became Leader of Somalia

By JAMES C. MCKINLEY Jr.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Aug. 11 — One of the many oddities in this battered capital is that a son of Gen. Mohammed Farah Aidid, the Somali faction leader who humiliated the United States in 1993, was a naturalized American citizen, not to mention a United States marine.

But that bizarre footnote took on a new dimension last weekend after the general died of gunshot wounds he had received in battle. His clan elders, meeting behind closed doors, selected the same 33-year-old son, Hussein Mohammed Farah, to become the new president of Mr. Aidid's self-proclaimed republic.

It was a strange choice, politicians here say. Until a year ago, Mr. Farah was living an obscure and mundane life in a Los Angeles suburb, going to school part time and working as a clerk in the West Covina engineering department for \$9 an hour. The closest he had come to his father's way of life was when he served as a corporal in the Marine reserves.

Now Somalia throughout this war-torn country are waiting uneasily to see how the young warlord with the American accent will change the balance of power among the clan leaders who have carved Somalia up into what amounts to feudal kingdoms.

On the ruined streets of Mogadishu, the same questions were heard on many lips last week: Is the son a copy of his father — the ambitious and ruthless general who wanted to subdue the entire country by force? Or will he be a peacemaker, a man capable of ending the civil war that has scourged this harsh desert land since 1990?

Any hope that Mr. Farah's appointment would soon lead to a cease-fire here evaporated this weekend as his forces clashed outside the city in heavy fighting with militia members loyal to Mohammed Ali Mahdi, whose Abgal clan controls the north end of the capital. A counteroffensive by Mr. Farah's followers was meant to push back Mr. Ali Mahdi's troops, who had cut off Mr. Farah's section of town from a major airport.

With his white shirt and tie and his clean-cut hair style, Mr. Farah certainly looks and sounds more like an American college student than a hardened Somali faction leader. Speaking at a memorial service in Mogadishu stadium for his father on Friday, he seemed wooden and ill at ease in front of the microphones, like a man caught unwillingly in the spotlight. He spoke only five minutes, avoiding politics.

"I did not come here to address you or give a political speech," he told more than 20,000 people gathered into the stadium. "I came here, as we all did, to bless my father."

Most Somali leaders said they were stunned when Mr. Farah was named to lead the powerful Habr Gedir clan, which dominates a political faction that controls much of the capital and the south-central part of the country.

"It surprised even us," said Mr. Ali Mahdi, who controls north Mogadishu and who was General Aidid's major rival for the Somali presidency. "It's impossible — 34 or 33 years old and inexperienced. We don't know how he can lead the country." Having spent most of his adult life in the United States, Mr. Farah is a newcomer to Somalia's tortured political stage, political analysts here say. He is also young and politically inexperienced. In a culture that reveres its elders and takes pride in the cleverness of its politicians.

His naivete was evident last week. In his first speech, he promised to crush his enemies at home and abroad. In another speech the next day, he professed to want peace.

He also embarrassed some of his father's closest political allies when he told reporters that he would per-

sonally intervene in the case of an Australian pilot who has been jailed since June for landing illegally in Somalia. In recent days, his advisers have kept him away from journalists. He declined to be interviewed for this article.

Perhaps more important for many Somalis, however, are questions about his split loyalties. When asked by reporters about his life in the United States, he insists he is still an American citizen and a proud member of the Marine reserves.

But in public appearances last week, the young leader took pains to sound like his father, saying he would continue to "pacify" Somalia through warfare and adopting his father's position that most of Somalia's problems stem from foreign interference.

In an interview last week with The Associated Press, Mr. Farah summed himself up this way: "Professionally, I think as an American. But I feel like a Somali."

Mr. Farah was born Aug. 18, 1962, in the Somali town of Belet Uen. He was the second son of Asli Dhubad, the first of General Aidid's four wives. At age 14, he immigrated to Southern California with five siblings and his mother, who had separated from his father.

Mr. Farah remained in the United States for 15 years. He attended Covina High School, near Los Angeles, graduating in 1981. Six years later, in April 1987, he joined the Marines, and was trained as an artilleryman.

"I always wanted to be a marine," he told The Associated Press. "You know how it is watching Marine soldiers. I'm proud of my background and military discipline. Once a marine, always a marine."

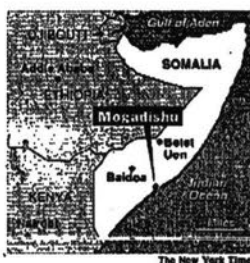
After basic training in the summer of 1987, he skipped active service and went straight into the reserves. He was assigned as a corporal to Battery B, 14th Marines in Pico Rivera, Calif.

Around the same time, he began taking courses at Citrus College in Glendora, Calif. Three years later, he also started studying civil engineering at University of California at Long Beach. He has not earned a degree from either school.

On Dec. 12, 1992, Mr. Farah was sitting in an engineering class when two Marine officers knocked on the door, interrupting the lecture, and said he was urgently needed in Somalia. The United States had just sent 28,000 troops to safeguard United Nations shipments of food to the starving country. The Marines needed translators.

For three weeks, Mr. Farah served as an interpreter and a liaison between the American forces and his father. But the relationship between the United Nations and General Aidid soured, and the Marines sent Mr. Farah home on Jan. 5.

By mid-1993, General Aidid had become evil personified in the United States and at the United Nations. In addition to diverting food aid and relief supplies, his fighters had ambushed 24 Pakistani peacekeepers. The United Nations placed a \$25,000



People in Mogadishu wonder if a warlord's son is like his father.

price on his head. Eighteen American troops were killed trying to capture him. Americans were shocked by the image of the body of one American soldier being dragged through the streets of Mogadishu.

Back in California, Mr. Farah resumed his life as a weekend warrior and a struggling engineering student. He also went back to work in the West Covina engineering department, updating water maps, counting cars in traffic, working on computers.

Last July, shortly after doing his two-week summer stint as a marine at Fort Sill, Okla., he suddenly returned to Somalia with his wife and small son. He notified his commanders that he would miss drills for three months because he would be traveling outside the United States.

His life was about to change dramatically. He did not return to school in the fall. Instead, his father took him under his wing and began grooming him for a top spot in the clan's military organization, diplomats and United Nations officials said.

When General Aidid's forces captured Baidoa in south-central Somalia in September, Mr. Farah was given a large role commanding the forces and got his first taste of combat, diplomats said. Since then, he has been in command of all military operations around Baidoa, a dirty job of hunting down guerrillas who re-

sisted the invasion.

Then, an unusual confluence of events propelled Mr. Farah into his father's shoes. On Aug. 2, it was announced that General Aidid had died after being hit by three bullets during a battle for a neighborhood in southern Mogadishu.

Two days later, the clan elders and other politicians in Mr. Aidid's coalition government were meeting frantically to find a successor. Though 16 factions make up the Aidid coalition, the Habr Gedir contribute most of the fighters and consider the presidency their property. Only a Habr Gedir could assume power without risking a revolt from the 4,000 militia members loyal to General Aidid. The problem was that the families in the Habr Gedir clan were badly split and could not agree on a candidate.

Mr. Farah's appointment was a compromise, political analysts said. Though he was new to Somalia, Mr. Farah was popular among the militia members and had proven he could find resources for the war effort. As an outsider riding his father's popularity, he was palatable to all the families among the Habr Gedir as well as to Mr. Aidid's allies from other clans.

"I think in order to keep the militia in line they broke with tradition and chose a young man and put him in the seat," said Wayne Long, a United Nations official in charge of security for the organization's remaining workers in Somalia.

Many Somalis in the capital said they were elated that Mr. Farah had come to power. General Aidid was proud of having driven the United Nations out of Somalia, but despite his boasts about expelling colonialists, most high-paying jobs disappeared when the last United Nations troops pulled out last year. Some Somalis hope that Mr. Farah's background will help him mend fences with the West.

"There were some people who hated Aidid but are now hopeful," said Osman Hassan Wehbiye, a freelance journalist here. "Some think that because he is educated in America, he will be more open to the international community."

THE NEW YORK TIMES
MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1996

Donny / Sorely
Can we see anything
w/ this guy? worth
an outreach?
Be

Bored / Clark

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-5-90

THE NEW YORK TIMES 0

Teachers vs. Ed

By Chester E. Finn Jr.

WASHINGTON
Publicly financed charter schools, praised by both the Republican platform and President Clinton as a promising reform, are becoming one of the fiercest battlegrounds in education.

But the front line has shifted. The fight is no longer about whether to permit the schools to exist.

To date, 25 states, including Connecticut and New Jersey, have authorized charter schools, and the new school year will see about 350 in operation. (New York State has no charter law yet, but the Legislature may consider one next year.)

The battle now is about whether they will be allowed to operate independently, as they were set up to be, free of pressure from unions; local school boards and district bureaucrats.

Two new reports illuminate the debate. After visiting 43 of these remarkable schools in seven states, two colleagues and I concluded that they may be the most vibrant force in American education.

The best of these mostly small schools have near total independence to decide what to teach and how to teach it, whom to hire and how to use their resources, what hours to operate and how best to meet students' needs.

But with their power threatened, the teachers' unions are balking. The National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers pay lip service to the charter concept but hedge their support with so many conditions and restrictions that any new schools created would be the clones of conventional public schools.

At its recent convention, the A.F.T. issued a report demanding that charter schools adhere to local collective-bargaining contracts, hire only certified teachers and be approved by local school boards.

Such requirements would cripple the four-year-old movement. States that toe the union line have either no charter schools or pale imitations of the vibrant ones we saw in Arizona, Michigan and Massachusetts. Union contracts, with their cumbersome

rules for who does what and how school decisions are made, are precisely what many teachers in charter schools have escaped.

Most charter schools prefer to hire certified instructors when they can, but the freedom to widen their search is crucial to their mission. In our sample, 10 percent of teachers came from private and home schools and 12 percent from outside conventional teaching ranks (including people with doctorates and university experience).

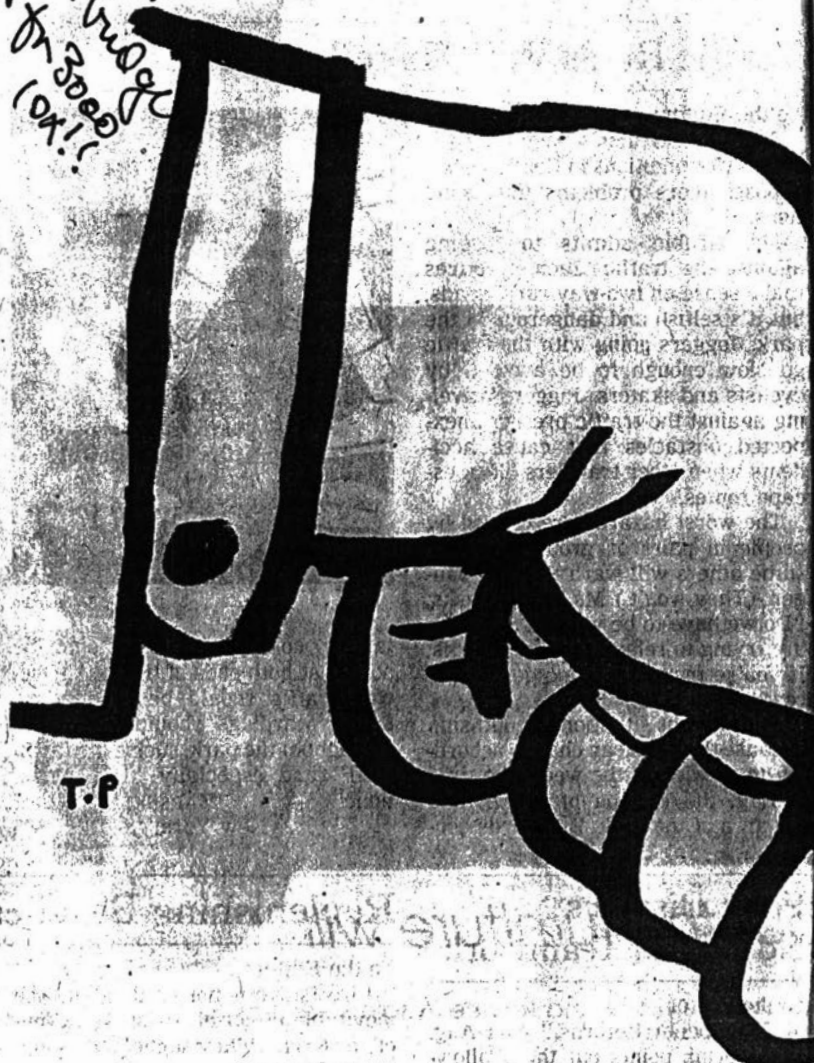
Most charter school founders want to be liberated from local districts. Some districts have allowed some

schools to "secede" and join the charter system; others have been founded by teachers, parents or community groups.

Charter schools are accountable for results rather than for obeying rules. A charter — issued by a state, a local school board or, in Michigan and Minnesota, a university — typically lasts five years, after which it is renewed if the school has reached its performance goal.

Public authorities retain final say over the schools, which are financed by state and local taxes, are tuition-free and open to all who wish to enroll. But the schools are spared day-to-day bureaucratic supervision and are encouraged to be different. Some emphasize book-centered

Our budget
is for 2000-01
10/1/90



T.F

Chester E. Finn Jr., a fellow at the Hudson Institute, was Assistant Secretary of Education from 1985 to 1988.

ication

"core knowledge" while others stress "learning by doing."

Charter schools are accountable to their customers. If a school can't attract or keep enough students, it

Unions may cripple the charter school movement.

must close; so far, none have shut down for that reason.

Indeed, nearly all charter schools have waiting lists. They are being sought out not by parents of privileged children but by families least

well served by conventional schools.

Among the 8,400 youngsters in our sample, 63 percent were members of minority groups, 55 percent were poor, 19 percent had limited English proficiency and 19 percent had disabilities that affected their education. Four percent were former drop-outs, and 10 percent came from private or home schools.

We don't know for certain that charter students are learning more: The schools are too new to have produced hard data on achievement. But we do know that these schools fulfill parents' demands for safety, order, basic skills and dedicated teachers.

Yet in every state we visited, the unions have sought to keep the charter schools as few in number and weak as possible.

By eroding the monopoly of the unions, charter schools threaten their control. By offering a popular alternative to regular schools, they call attention to how poorly the status quo serves many students. By attracting needy kids, grateful parents and fine teachers, they signal that one size does not fit all. And by redefining what public education means, they offer a model of accountability that traditional schools will find hard to avoid. □



Observer

RUSSELL BAKER

The Way We Live Now

The car is obsolete. The vehicle is king now. I intend to buy one. I go to a vehicle dealer.

"Get in there behind the wheel," he says. "We'll take her out for a little spin."

He doesn't understand. If it's a vehicle that can be taken out for a little spin, I don't want it. I have a vehicle for little spins. It is a car. It is obsolete.

I want something that can be taken out for a brutal trip through the Everglades.

"Off-road stuff?" he asks.

The Amazon rain forest must be as the Sheep Meadow of Central Park to the vehicle I have in mind. It must be capable of retracing Stanley's African trek in search of Livingstone. It must have the stuff — the right stuff! — to race through Sahara sand from Casablanca to Cairo in 60 seconds.

"Here's what you're looking for," says the vehicle man. "Slide in behind the wheel and we'll take her into action."

This vehicle cannot be slid into unless the slider has a ladder. I ask if it comes with a ladder.

"It comes with some beans," says the salesman. "Plant them alongside the vehicle before you go to bed at night. By morning there will be a vine you can climb high enough to slide in behind the wheel."

If, however — if I am one of society's princes to whom money is a mere bagatelle —

In short, the deluxe model with its deluxe package of options includes a ladder. I am soon mounted high in

The car is obsolete. The vehicle is king. I intend to buy one.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Copy of 9/20 letter is attached
cc: with incoming: Bob Nash
cc: ~~White House~~
Sweeney/Bugs

September 4, 1996

Enzo de Chiara
Suite 1107
1505 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Dear Enzo:

Thank you for your letter of August 15 and for your reminder about Senator DeConcini. You're right -- he has lived a life of exceptional service and is a good supporter, as well as a true friend.

I'm so glad your case was dismissed. My best to Kitty.

Sincerely,

B. Clinton

Enzo de Chiara
Suite 1107
1505 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202

Enzo de Chiara

*Counsellor
International Relations*

*Maurice
de Chiara*

August 15, 1996

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you today in regards to the letter I sent to you on September 13, 1995 recommending two great Americans for appointments by your administration, the Honorable Dennis DeConcini and Mr. Arthur Gajarsa, and to your gracious response of October 4, 1995.

I thank you for the nomination of Arthur Gajarsa to the U.S. District of Columbia Court of Appeals and I deeply regret that although his nomination was approved by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, it is being held by the Senate leadership. This is a most unfortunate situation as Mr. Gajarsa gave up his practice to accept this nomination and now he has no certainty for the near future.

While I thank you for your consideration of my recommendations of the past, it is now time to project ahead for your next four years. Once again, I take the liberty to bring to your attention a great American, a great Democrat and a true supporter of the Clinton Administration, the Honorable Dennis DeConcini, former Chairman of the United States Senate Intelligence Committee. The nomination of Dennis to be United States Ambassador to Rome would be the culmination of an outstanding career and it would mean so much to him. I cannot think of any person more qualified or capable to represent our country in Italy than Dennis DeConcini.

Mr. President, I also take this opportunity to reference my informative letter to you dated May 20, 1996 on the subject of the worst ordeal of my life in the country of my birth. I have given Sandy Berger a personal briefing on the subject as well. I am proud and glad to tell you today that the Italian Tribunal of Liberty has ruled to dismiss my case entirely on August 21, 1996 due to unsubstantiated and false charges.

I know you will welcome this information and the recommendations and I look forward to hearing your comments on these subjects.

It is a pleasure to close this letter with best wishes for your birthday on August 19th from Kitty and me. We also send our best regards to Hillary and Chelsea.

Sincerely,

Enzo de Chiara
Enzo de Chiara

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

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3760

June 24, 1996

96 JUN 24 P7:15

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN

FROM:

ANDREW D. SENS *ADS*

SUBJECT:

Letter to the President from Enzo de Chiara

The NSC and Embassy Rome believe it is better not to reply to Mr. de Chiara.

Attachment

Tab A Incoming correspondence

6/24

Helen

OK to send to RM

— yes

✓ not yet
OK
[Signature]

6/27/96

S.

COPY
from ORM

5/28

Todd

TO nsc for reply?

✓ yes - no

S

Enzo de Chiara

Counsellor
International Relations

May 20, 1996

*Through
Bob
Please
check on
reply*

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I thought it necessary to apprise you of an on-going situation in Italy that involves my relationship with you. You know that since we have known each other I have always tried to present you, and Sandy Berger in copy, with a true political picture of Italy according to my personal evaluation and I thank you for having accorded me the time and courtesy of replying many times.

Since the recent election has produced a new government ruled predominately by the old and new Left wing, I find myself in the middle of a press war whereby I am being libeled by the Italian press. There are claims that I am a collaborator of the Central Intelligence Agency and/or a secret organization. Along with these stories they are making nefarious claims about my relationship with you. I am proud to say that I have the honor and the privilege of knowing you personally, however, there is no wrongdoing in that fact.

While I am sure that the United States Ambassador to Rome is taking the appropriate steps to clarify this matter, I wanted to let you know personally of the situation and that the claims made against me are outrageous and patently untrue. This situation has been uncomfortable for me and has been damaging to my professional life.

I take this opportunity to thank you for your time and to apologize for any unpleasantness this may have caused you. I remain an ardent supporter of yours and your administration and I wish you the best in the upcoming election.

Sincerely,

Enzo de Chiara

Enzo de Chiara

cc: Mr. Samuel Berger

96 MAY 28 All: 29

Enzo de Chiara

Counsellor
International Relations

Mouzy Jeff
3760

May 20, 1996

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President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

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Sincerely,

Enzo de Chiara

Enzo de Chiara

cc: Mr. Samuel Berger

Enzo de Chiara

Counsellor
International Relations

91 -
Per Enzo's instructions
I'm resubmitting the
attached letter.
Thanks

June 17, 1996

Ms. Lynda Dixon
Presidential and White House Liaison
111 Center Street, Suite 1500
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Lynda,

You have been my most reliable channel to the President and I greatly appreciate that fact, which is why I am sending a copy of the letter I sent to the President on May 20, 1996 to you to ask if you would be so kind as to submit it to the President again. As of today, I have not received a reply from either the President or Sandy Berger which is highly unusual.

The political attack against me in Italy, which is referenced in the letter, is about to end as the case will be found without merit. Once this happens my innocence, integrity and honesty will be proven and I will get on with my life.

I take this opportunity to thank you very much for your assistance and friendship.

Sincerely,

Thank you, very much!

Enzo de Chiara

Edc/bjz

Enclosure



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE STAFF SECRETARY

Fax Transmittal Sheet

TO: JORDAN TAMAGNI

Fax Number: 65709

Phone Number:

FROM: Staff Secretary office

SUBJECT: Press Release

DATE: 9-5-96

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 3

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

President Clinton has announced that he will award the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, to eleven distinguished Americans. All have made important contributions to their communities and the nation. The President will bestow the medals at a White House ceremony on September 9, 1996. The honorees are:

JOSEPH CARDINAL BERNARDIN. One of the most popular priests in the country, Cardinal Bernardin has had a distinguished career in the Church. At age 38, he became the youngest bishop in the nation, consecrated in the Atlanta archdiocese. He was assigned to Chicago in 1982, was named cardinal within a year, and set about to strengthen the Chicago archdiocese. Cardinal Bernardin has championed such causes as racial equality and arms control, and has been a persistent voice for moderation.

JAMES BRADY. In just three months on the job, Brady had already become an effective and popular press secretary for President Reagan when he was shot by President Reagan's would-be assassin, John Hinckley, and left paralyzed. Mr. Brady and his wife, Sarah, went on to become courageous, outspoken leaders in the fight for responsible gun control, including the "Brady Bill," which bears his name.

MILLARD FULLER. Founder and president of Habitat for Humanity, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary, Fuller has devoted himself to providing decent and affordable housing for low-income families. Habitat has already built over 50,000 homes in the United States and around the world and has become one of the nation's largest home builders. The organization is designed to provide a hand up, not a hand-out, and those who buy Habitat homes must invest not only their dollars but their own labor alongside Habitat volunteers.

DAVID HAMBURG. A psychiatrist who has devoted his life to fighting for the needs and rights of American children, Hamburg is retiring this year from the Presidency of the Carnegie Foundation. He has been a major influence on generations of policy makers and has lobbied strongly for measures such as the Family and Medical Leave Act. He has written about building parental competence, strengthening social support networks by bringing generations together, and child development.

JOHN H. JOHNSON. Johnson is the Chief Executive Officer of Johnson Publishing Company, which produces leading African-American magazines, including Ebony and Jet. He has committed himself to breaking negative stereotypes and building self-respect in the Black community by turning the spotlight on successful African-Americans.

EUGENE LANG. In 1981, Lang "adopted" the sixth grade class of his alma mater in East Harlem, promising to cover the costs of college for any child who graduated from high school. A remarkable 90% of the class took him up on his offer and got their degrees or equivalency certificates. Inspired by that experience, Lang created the "I Have a Dream" Foundation in 1986, to give underprivileged children a chance at college by providing financial assistance, mentoring, and tutoring. Today, there are over 15,000 students in 59 cities involved in "I Have a Dream."

IAN NOWAK-JEZIORANSKI. National Director of the Polish-American Congress, Nowak has devoted his life to the cause of freedom and democracy. During World War II, he risked his life as a member of the Polish underground, making numerous trips from Nazi-occupied Warsaw to London in order to inform Allied leaders. For 25 years, he directed Radio Free Europe's Polish Service, serving as the voice of democracy for a generation of Poles.

ANTONIA PANTOJA. The founder of many organizations dedicated to serving the Puerto Rican community, Pantoja has devoted her energies to promoting community development. In 1961, she helped found ASPIRA, an organization that promotes education, leadership training, and community service for Latino youth. Spreading her "dare to dream" message, she has helped many Latino youth to achieve their higher educational goals. She is also a leading advocate of community restoration and development.

ROSA PARKS. On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a city bus in Montgomery, Alabama and helped launch the modern civil rights movement. Since that historic act of civil disobedience, Parks has remained devoted to human rights issues. She is the director of the Parks Institute for Self Development in Detroit, which offers career training for teenagers. She makes frequent personal appearances and was a vocal opponent of apartheid in South Africa.

GINETTA SAGAN. Fifty years ago, Sagan was tortured and nearly killed by Mussolini's Black Brigade because of her involvement with the Italian resistance. With courage and determination, she has fought human rights abuses around the world. She founded the first West Coast chapter of Amnesty International USA and has organized some 75 other chapters around the United States. Amnesty International has honored her by creating the Ginetta Sagan Fund, which is dedicated to stopping torture and persecution of women and children and promotes human rights education.

MORRIS UDALL. A World War II veteran and former professional basketball player, Udall represented Arizona during a distinguished thirty-year career in the House of Representatives. Afflicted with Parkinson's disease, he resigned his seat in 1991. Widely respected for his humor and quiet dignity, he served as the Chairman of the Interior Committee for more than twenty years, leading the way on landmark environmental legislation, including the Alaska Lands Act, the 1984 Wilderness Act, and the 1982 Nuclear Waste Management Act.

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

SEP-05-96 12:24

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 65709

PAGE : 03

ELAPSED TIME : 01'46"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K