

October 10, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

A reply is being prepared
for Odile Jacob, who is
the French publisher of
your book.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-21-96

Todd Stern

I think
I should ask him
if he's and perhaps
do interview of him
for the book. I go to
through BK

10-21-96

Todd -

Should we send copies to
Scheduling and Mc Curry?

Scheduling - Yes ☒ No ☐

Mc Curry Yes ☒ No ☐

Return to me. Also check
with Don and on when reply 13?
L-



96 OCT 9 17:53

The Honorable William F. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington DC
United States of America

Paris, September 30, 1996

Dear Mr President,

First of all, I would like to tell you how happy and proud I am to be the French publisher of your book.

I really hope that you will be pleased with the french edition you will find enclosed.

I will be in the United States from November 11th to November the 14th. I would be very honored to meet you on this occasion. Could you please let me know if this is convenient for you ? I would be glad to have the opportunity to discuss with you the various projects I have for you.

In the meantime, it would be very useful if you could present your book to the French public. I would be most grateful if you would accept to grant an interview to some French journalists I might suggest.

With my best and warmest wishes and my highest regards,

Odile Jacob
Odile JACOB

To Bill,
Something to take with
you.

How about Scin Fenn?

NORA

To Bill,

Hello, Guy,

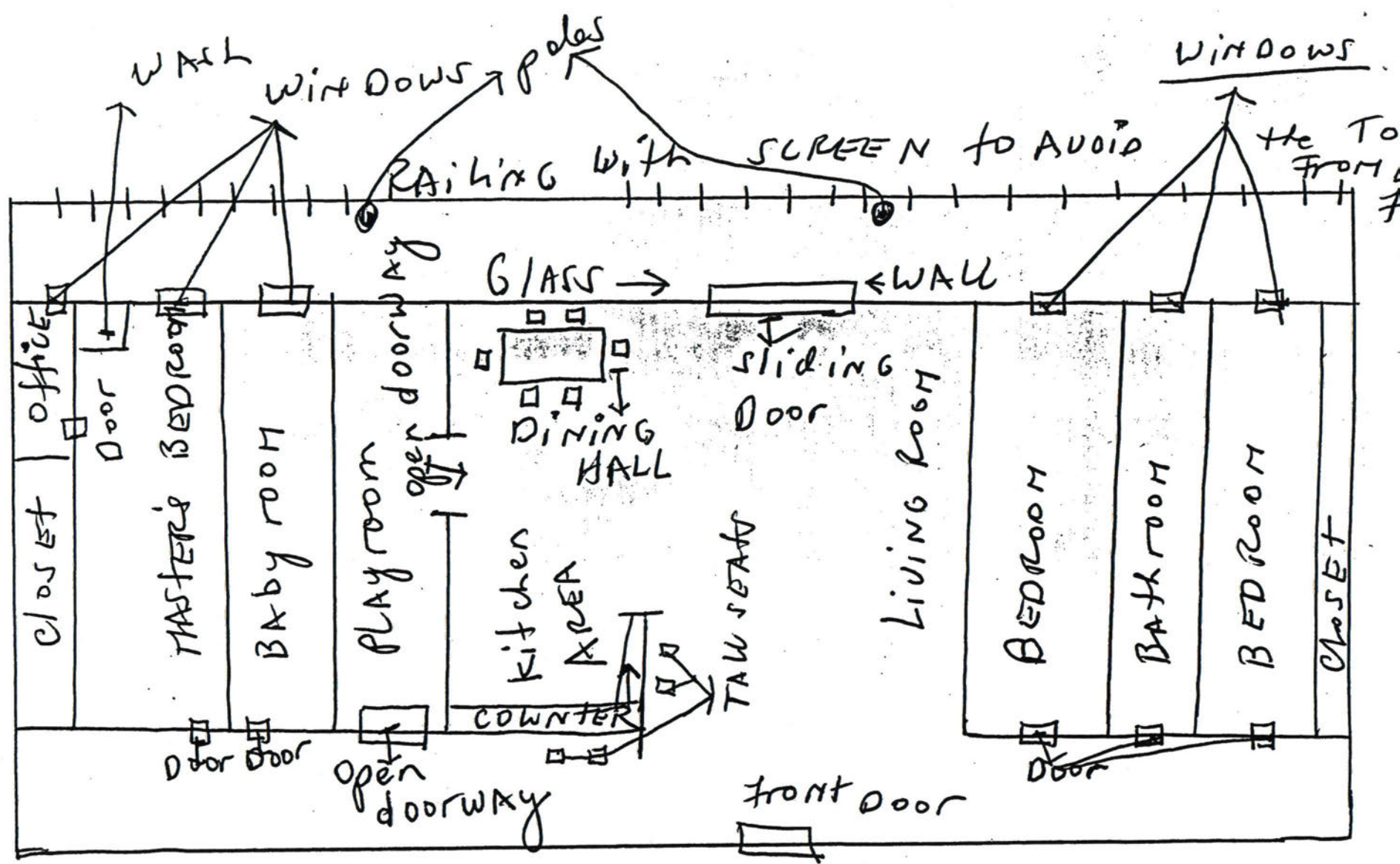
Herewith I'm writing you.
I hope I'm alright with you.
I hope you can put up
a Trust Fund for me and my
family. I'm old now and I wish
I could establish one for the future.
I sent you a lot of ideas, you
probably made a lot of money on
it already. I hope you share it
with me. I have such a big
family. (I hope you understand)
I can hardly afford to feed them.

Herewith is my address:

11 Charlotte St.
Toronto, Ont. (CANADA)

TEL no: 340-7929 (base only)

Sincerely
Yours
NORA BOON



1 A Family Dwelling Apartment

DATE: 10-21

TO: *George (Stephanopoulos)*

FROM: Staff Secretary

*Any view on
this?*

Wald

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 21, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the attached memo, Jack Quinn seeks your guidance as to whether Justice should announce its intention to file briefs in two important cases earlier than the briefs are due.

Assisted suicide. The Supreme Court will hear appeals from the states of Washington and New York, whose laws against assisted suicide were struck down by the Ninth and Second Circuits. Briefs from the states are due November 12. Justice is planning to file an *amicus* brief arguing that the Constitution does not constrain the power of the states to ban assisted suicide (though Justice might not take a position as to whether assisted suicide should be permitted). *Jack asks whether you want DOJ's intention to file this brief to be announced before Nov. 12.*

Yes _____

No _____

Discuss _____

Remedial services in parochial schools. The 1985 Aguilar v. Felton case barred NYC from providing federally funded remedial instruction to eligible parochial school children on the premises of parochial schools. Providing these services off-site is expensive. The City, supported by the Catholic Church, is now trying to reopen this issue. Justice will file a brief urging that the Court reconsider (not clear yet whether Justice will urge reversal). Brief is due October 29 (not November 8 as the memo indicates). *Question, again, is whether you prefer an announcement of Justice's intention to be made before that.*

Yes _____

No _____

Discuss _____


Todd Stern

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 11, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK QUINN
CC: LEON PANETTA
SUBJECT: NOVEMBER SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

96 OCT 11 6 11 PM '96

The Justice Department is due to file two important briefs in the Supreme Court during the week after the election -- (1) a brief seeking reversal of the assisted suicide decisions and (2) a brief urging the Court to reconsider its decision in Aguilar v. Felton, concerning the provision of Title I remedial services to parochial school children. This memo provides background on the two briefs and seeks guidance as to whether we should announce our position(s) in the case(s) earlier than next month.

1. Assisted Suicide Cases

As you know, the Supreme Court last week granted certiorari in two assisted suicide cases. In March, the Ninth Circuit struck down a Washington state law that prohibited assisted suicide. The majority, acknowledging that the state had some legitimate, countervailing interests that were reflected in its assisted suicide law, concluded that, on balance, the law impermissibly interfered with the constitutionally protected liberty interest of individuals to the extent that it prohibited physicians from prescribing life-ending medication for use by terminally ill, competent adults who wish to hasten their own deaths.

In April, the Second Circuit struck down a series of New York laws that prohibited assisted suicide. The majority said that New York did not treat similarly situated persons alike in that persons in final stages of terminal illness who are on life-support systems are permitted to direct the removal of such systems while those who are in final stages of terminal illness but who are not on life-support systems are not allowed to hasten death by self-administering prescribed drugs.

Briefs from New York and Washington states, which seek to overturn the decisions, are due November 12. The Justice Department is planning to file an amicus brief in support of the two states. Though still being developed, we understand that Justice currently plans to argue that the Constitution does not constrain the power of states to pass such laws but will not necessarily take a position on the merits of assisted suicide. We will update you as we learn more about Justice's plans.

However, since the brief is not due until November 12, you may want to decide that we should announce the government's intention to file such a brief earlier than November 12. Please let me know if you do.

2. Aguilar v. Felton

In Aguilar v. Felton, decided in 1985, the Supreme Court interpreted the Establishment Clause to prohibit New York City from providing federally funded remedial instruction on the premises of parochial schools. As a result of the decision, school boards in New York City and across the country have struggled to find alternative methods of delivering such services to eligible children attending parochial schools. As Secretary Riley has stated, the available alternatives -- such as using public school classrooms, mobile instructional units, or leased sites -- are more expensive and less effective than on-premises instruction.

Last year, the New York City Board of Education, with the strong support of the Catholic Church, filed a motion in the Aguilar case itself for relief from the injunction entered against the City pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision. The Justice Department opposed the motion on the ground that only the Supreme Court -- and not any lower court -- could reconsider the Aguilar decision and modify the judgment against the City. The District Court and Second Circuit agreed, denying the City's motion for relief.

A petition for certiorari now has been filed in the Supreme Court, urging the Court to revisit the Aguilar case and to reverse the decision issued in it. The petition presents some tricky procedural questions, concerning whether a motion for relief from judgment is an appropriate vehicle to bring this issue before the Court. The Justice Department, however, is currently planning to file a brief urging the Supreme Court to grant the cert petition and, at a minimum, to reconsider the Aguilar decision. The Justice Department is not yet certain as to whether the brief will urge reversal, in addition to simple reconsideration, of Aguilar; Justice conceivably may want to defer urging reversal until the Court grants the cert petition.

The Justice Department brief is due on November 8. Again, we could request that the Department file the brief earlier or announce earlier what the brief will say. If you think we should do so, please let me know.

John D.

10/18/96

PHIL,

We need to send this letter (or a copy of it) to the gift unit along with the book for them to handle.

Should any response be done for McCaffrey re the third para. of his letter?????

27

S

Send thank you letter to Callahan and short acknowledgment to McCaffrey

and for its effective youth and community-or Council recognizes the nexus between drugs, increasingly incorporate anti-drug messages i supporting our efforts to defeat the drug lega and California. The Council is disseminating affiliated crime prevention groups in both sta

You should know that *The National L* released in Miami in April is gaining increasin law enforcement officials, educators, health c media. Believe that its priority goal of motiv substance abuse and its balance of interdiction, treatment, education, and prevention offer a long-term framework for reducing drug use and its consequences in America. Your continued leadership is important to our efforts.

Very respectfully,


Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

The Honorable William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

To Donskind for reply?

Yes ✓ Per Phil
Captain

No _____

10/21/96

McGruff's Nephew

SCRUFF

in a Summer Camp Adventure





Personal

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

88 OCT 18 4:27

October 17, 1996

Dear Mr. President:

Met yesterday with Jack Calhoun, Executive Director, National Crime Prevention Council. They asked me to forward this gift to you.

The Council is probably best known by its symbol McGruff the Crime Dog and for its effective youth and community-oriented crime prevention efforts. The Council recognizes the nexus between drugs, crime, and violence, and will increasingly incorporate anti-drug messages in its programs. Mr. Calhoun is supporting our efforts to defeat the drug legalization ballot initiatives in Arizona and California. The Council is disseminating anti-legalization information to its affiliated crime prevention groups in both states.

You should know that *The National Drug Control Strategy: 1996* which you released in Miami in April is gaining increasing support from community groups, law enforcement officials, educators, health care professionals, and the mass media. Believe that its priority goal of motivating youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse and its balance of interdiction, treatment, education, and prevention offer a long-term framework for reducing drug use and its consequences in America. Your continued leadership is important to our efforts.

Very respectfully,

Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

The Honorable William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500

10/3/96

Dear Mr. T.Y. to
Dear Mr. T.Y.
to Dear Mr. T.Y.
we need to send
T.Y.s to Chicago
for who helped
get them
the picture

BS
Mr. President,

Jeffrey Langston, the author of this
book is a lifelong Chautauquan.
The book has received outstanding
reviews.

He wishes you happy reading.

David Brader

maureen I have
Dan Bratton Mr.
who is the head
of Chontaugua
Institution for
wandering
hospitality there
Debate P.D.

Also call Lisa. Amati
for ^{some of} body and get
pictures for the book

10/16/96

Send to Maurine Lewis?

Yes ☒

ho _____

cc. Maudlyn Tacanin V

c.



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

10 October, 1996

96 OCT 12 A 9:28

President Bill Clinton
The White House
via fax

Dear Bill:

I am writing to commend to your attention and consideration for appointment to an appropriate Presidential human rights delegation, Mr. Fred Deni of Santa Monica.

I have known Fred for ten years. During that time, I have repeatedly witnessed his passion for sharing both his time and fortune to help the less fortunate of America and the world. By way of example, each year at Thanksgiving Fred organizes and finances the feeding of more than 1000 elderly persons at one of the two restaurants he operates in Santa Monica. (He is also our caterer and you and Hillary ate his food that ancient time you stayed with us.)

Following the January 17, 1994 Northridge earthquake Fred organized his restaurants to deliver 500 meals a day to the Red Cross shelter at Santa Monica College. Over the years Fred has been recognized by scores of local humanitarian organizations including, The Salvation Army, The Veteran's "Stepping out of Homeless" program, The City of Los Angeles, "Mayor's Certificate of Appreciation" for his homeless feeding program, The Sertoma Club, "Service to Mankind Award", The City of Santa Monica for volunteerism and community service, Santa Monica College, The Special Olympics, American Red Cross, and AIDS Project Los Angeles.

Recently, Fred has taken a strong interest in helping the people of Bosnia to recover from their tragic conflicts. Earlier this year he traveled privately to the region to give aid, ad hoc, to the people who needed help. On this fact-finding trip Fred made unannounced visits to orphanages throughout the region, in the mountains of Nova Travnik Fred visited a Catholic priest who had taken in multiple orphans and was severely lacking supplies, Fred used his own money to provide food and supplies for those children. Upon his return to Los Angeles Fred organized and supplied food for a fundraiser for the orphanage. Most recently, Fred independently organized "Operation Teddy Bear," intended to provide teddy bears to hundreds of patients in Bosnian institutions for the mentally and physically handicapped.

Fred Deni is a living symbol of what is best about America—its enormous heart. I hope that when next you and your advisors are assembling a humanitarian mission or delegation to the Former Yugoslavia, you will seriously consider adding Fred's name to the roster.

Respectfully,

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc

Mr. Fred Deni
2024 Broadway
Santa Monica, CA 90404
310-453-8919
310-829-7211 fax

e-mail: SKS345@aol.com

345 North Rockingham Avenue Los Angeles California 90049-2635 Telephone (310) 472-9541 FAX (310) 476-9853

** TOTAL PAGE.02 **

10/21/96

Send to Maurice Lewis

Yes ☒

No ☐

C



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 10 October 1996

TO: Nancy Hernreich

FIRM: The White House

FROM: Stanley

COMMENTS: For the President

OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 2

DESTINATION FAX #

*If you experience any problems with this transmittal
please call us at 310-472-9541
Fax: # 310-476-9853*

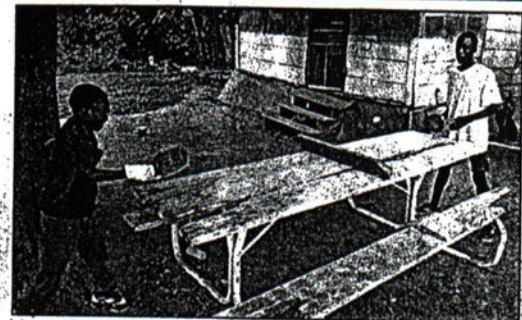
THE NATION

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-19-96

Collected

Sorrow for the
DRC Moud su
Whether we can do
something for them

BS



Learning to make do: Robert Spearman, 10, and his brother, John, 15, play ping-pong on a makeshift table outside their home.

East Carroll Parish Has ranked among the nation's very poorest counties since the government started measuring poverty 30 years ago.

Community in need cries out to be noticed

East Carroll Parish, La., hasn't been a spot on the campaign trail. It's a place where 55% of the residents live in poverty. It's a place easily forgotten. Now the residents have something to say.

By Katy Kelly
USA TODAY

THE LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., is not the kind of place where focus groups are convened or consultants come to seek opinions.

Nor is it the kind of place where presidential candidates campaign.

This is a place where issues like television's V-Chip, or middle-class tax cuts or Medicare policy have little bearing, where Bob Dole's fond view of the past wasn't true for most people and Bill Clinton's bridge to the future will never be built.

Photo by
TIM DILLON
USA TODAY

East Carroll Parish has ranked among the nation's very poorest counties since the government started measuring poverty 30 years ago. Today, 55% of residents live in poverty, and in Lake Providence, one of the parish's poorest towns, the number is higher.

The problems of East Carroll, like poor rural counties nationwide, are complex and intertwined, defying solutions proposed by either political party. Unemployment is high, and the parish is a poor area. The parish spends more than \$1 million annually on health care.



A struggle: Sara Lopez with sons Daryl Hale, 7, and Charles Robert Mitchell, 2. She'd ask the next president for better housing and better education for her children.



...their running mates do go to poor places, they have visited cities — not the rural areas where nearly a quarter of all poor people live.

Mostly, the candidates have reached out to the middle class, to the so-called soccer moms and alienated white men who have become the focus of political campaigns. Little attention has been paid to the \$6.4 million people in poverty.

Even when passing welfare reform — a measure that will affect more than 13 million — the emphasis from both candidates has been directed at voters who are weary of paying into a system that many see as corrupted and corrupting.

So USA TODAY went to East Carroll Parish to ask residents what the next president can do for them.

Investment needed

It's been said that even the dogs are poor in Lake Providence.

"That's not an expression," says tenant farmer James Price. "It's the truth. All we got (here) is time."

"The feeling now is that nobody cares," says the Rev. Emanuel Jones, of Progressive Chapel Baptist Church.

The parish votes Democratic. But no matter who gets elected, what Lake Providence needs from the next president, Jones says, is a factory. "If they would invest in our community, then we would know what to train the young people for." Now, the future "is frightening because we don't have an answer."

On Main Street, most businesses, including the Hong Kong Palace, The Fashion Shop and the Teen Club, are closed. Several others are burned out. In the television store, a console model sits in the window, where it was apparently left when the owners walked away decades ago.

Still operating is an eye-care center, a bakery, The Amazing 80¢ store, GulfCo Complete Financial Service and The Sunshine Christian Center, which offers a tract titled *How to get to Heaven from Louisiana*.

There's little work in Lake Providence. "People have to go to Eudora (Ark.) to work at the catfish plant" 30 miles away, says Jones. Or they have to drive 45 miles to work on the riverboat casinos in Vicksburg, Miss.

As a result, says Jones, many families are on welfare. "It's not that they want to, it's that there's nothing to do. Simply nothing."

Many motivated young people leave. Often they join the armed services, which gives them a way out and college tuition.

Some who remain have given up. Men with jaundiced eyes sit on plastic chairs around a makeshift table, teetering on a cement slab, once the foundation of a carwash.

Other people have resorted to



Leaving is the only option: Francesca Lewis, with son Monderio Allen, 2, says she'd tell the president: "We need jobs here. The children that come out of school have to leave here."

fraud. Last year, it was widely reported that some parents here and elsewhere coached their children to fail and misbehave so they could collect Social Security benefits designed for the disabled. The scam was called "crazy checks."

Still others seek salvation from no earthly organization.

On a recent Sunday, the tidy 20-pew Progressive Chapel Baptist Church is decked out in silk flowers. Salt streams through the contact paper colored to look like stained glass. There are 24 people at services. The reverend, two deacons and the videographer are the only men.

One by one they testify. "Pray for me," weeps Caroline Jones, the reverend's wife. "Pray for this church. Pray for Lake Providence."

Church member Cora Holmes knows she is a child of God. And she is doing a lot of praying, trusting God will lead Lake Providence toward prosperity. But, she says, after 31 years as an adult education teacher here, she has come to a decision.

"I have two more years to work and then I'm leaving here myself."

Better housing sought

Sara Lopez is the 12th of 14 children. She lives with Chuck Mitchell, her son Daryl Hale, 7, and Charles Robert, 2, her son with Chuck.

If she were to meet the president,

she'd ask for "better housing." And better education for her boys.

Lopez, 33, is a survivor and a worker. But the programs that are supposed to help instead confuse. Her family earns too much and too little to escape poverty.

Mitchell, 28, is a tenant farmer and they live in a house that comes with the job. Lopez's kitchen cabinet is a mix, part Mediterranean, part contemporary. "My dad made it out of old TV cabinets," she smiles.

Mitchell "brings home weekly \$140.13 straight time. During the crop season he makes \$200 (a week). For two and half months, he'll make close to \$300 a week."

The longer hours don't always equal better living.

When Mitchell is on straight time, they get \$209 in food stamps each month. When hours go up, their monthly allotment drops to \$117.

"The more you make the more they take," Lopez says.

So they juggle. The light bill has to be paid before the phone, she says. And they are obligated to the Easy Way store. "We pay \$38 (a month) on the recliner. He's got five more payments. My dryer (financed for 24 months) is \$32. I've got about eight more to go. If I had the cash money I would have saved me a lot."

They also owe a credit company. "I borrowed \$700 to buy clothes for all of us and I have to pay back



Speaking from experience: James Price would ask the president to make sure poor people have a place to go to a doctor.

\$1,400" counting the finance charges and insurance on the loan.

Lopez is a great admirer of Lake Providence's newly-built public housing but can't move there. "They told us we have too much income." In 1993, they made \$8,911.

She's trying to help increase it by picking pecans. "Last year she picked close to a hundred pounds."

But the nuts had a soft fuzz on the inside and the local buyer wouldn't pay even a nickel a pound. "My brother sold them for me in Mississippi," Lopez says. "He got 60 cents a pound. Dadgum, it took a lot of pecans to make a pound."

Children always leave

Francesca Lewis, 19, would tell the president: "We need jobs here. The children that come out of school have to leave here."

In January, Lewis will leave here for college at Grambling State University to become a nurse.

Lewis' mother is dead. She was raised here by her father. While Lewis is in college, he will raise Lewis' son, Monderio Allen, 2.

She believes leaving is her only option. "It hurts but I have to do what I have to do to make a better life for myself and my son," she says. "He's my No. 1 concern."

She wasn't always so focused. At 16, Lewis dropped out of high school,

"I've always wanted something better. By not being on (welfare) I gained self-respect."

"I want to do well in life," she says. "If not the American dream, then half of it. Thirty years down the road, I don't want (my son) to say, 'My mother sat at home on welfare.' I want him to say, 'My mother was a registered nurse.'"

Health concerns

James Price knows what he'd ask of a president. "I'd want them to try to help all the poor people. See that they have a place to go to a doctor and help with their medical bills."

His wife, Wanda, agrees. They are asking from experience.

Three weeks ago, I had open heart surgery," says Price, who looks considerably older than his 58 years. The operation was free. "It's a charity hospital," he explains. "But I had to pay \$378 just for medicine." When it runs out, he'll need more.

Price is a tenant farmer. He makes \$80 a week and lives in a home provided by the farm owners. He gets \$174 a month in food stamps.

He can't afford to be sick but health insurance is too dear. "They want \$800 a month. Ain't no way we could afford it," he says.

Wanda Price, 59, needs medicine too. "Blood pressure, hormone pills, depression pills and arthritis pills,"

went to California

and had her baby. Then, she came back, graduated and became a nurse's aide.

Lewis is proud of herself. She looks at her son, squirming on her lap, anxious to get back to playing.

"Most everything he needs, I provide it," she says.

She gets no government assistance. When Monderio was younger, she was on welfare.

"I didn't really feel bad, but I didn't want it to last forever," she says.

She puts in 20 hours a week as a home health aide. "I was blessed to get a job."

Her husband works at a sawmill 20 miles away. "When they cut the logs I stack it up on a pallet," he says. "It's a good career. I get \$6.47 an hour and seven paid holidays. I got one sick day a year."

They need both incomes. "If my wife didn't work, we'd be in bad shape. My car would probably have to go back."

The Marshalls receive no aid. They pay rent, utilities and \$23 a week for day care. Then, they might have \$40 or \$50 left.

Oliver Marshall says: "They have no phone service. But, Oliver says, 'Me and my wife have fun. Sometimes we go eat shrimp or we walk up to the lake. We go to church together. I tell her that I loved her before I met her. She was something I had in my head.'"

Church is part of what keeps them unified. "Lake Providence is strong in the Lord," Alice Marshall says. "People who don't go (to church) have nothing to give them hope."

The presidential candidates "need to come and get an eye for themselves," Alice says. "I want to know what my children are going to do, five or 10 years from now. We'd like to see something in town... they can come home to."

"Yes," Oliver agrees. "If we go any further backward here, we're going to be an endangered species."

USA: 13.5%

Income: \$10,000

USA: 5.2%

Black: 64.8%

White: 34.7%

10-19-96

(K) Letter from Richard Blum. Via Sosnik. Blum forwards a survey from The Economist about American economists' opinions of your policies and their outlook for a second term. "By a margin of almost 3-1 margin, academics reckon that a second Clinton term would be better for America's economy."

(L) Congressional letters. Rep. Tim Johnson thanks you for your help with his Senate campaign. Rep. Blanche Lambert Lincoln thanks you for your leadership over the past four years. Sen. Kennedy congratulates you on the October 6 debate and thanks you for defending him. He also thanks you for the copy of your book and sends his best. Sen. Dodd extends thanks you for giving him the honor of placing your name in nomination at the Convention. Rep. Donald Payne thanks you for speaking at the CBC dinner, and for giving him a copy of your book.

(M) McLarty letter to Norman Lear. Mack notes that he had a wonderful visit with Lear on his California trip and forwards a copy of his follow-up letter.

(N) Peter Lynch article on the economy. Wall Street Journal piece via Mack, "In case you missed it, Lynch's commentary is worth reading -- both positive and insightful."

We also received the following items:

Letters from Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon, Ambassador to Chile. He wrote twice to congratulate you after each debate. "You were great; you kept your cool; you were most Presidential."

Panetta note on Sallie Mae. Language providing for the privatization of Sallie Mae was included in the omnibus appropriations bill you signed. Bob Nash has called Diane Suitt Gilleland to let her know.

Sharon Mueh Sam
 Sosnik, Craig Smith
 let to only keep it in
 Rep. Penman.
 Rep. Peterson can
 [initials]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 SEP 30 P2:44

September 30, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LEON E. PANETTA
CHIEF OF STAFF



SUBJECT: Sallie Mae Privatization

Per your attached note to me, language providing for the privatization of Sallie Mae was included in the omnibus appropriations bill the House passed Saturday evening. Bob Nash is calling Diane Suitt Gilleland this morning to let her know.

Attachment

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-27-96

Diane Suitt Gilleland
503 Fairfax Terrace
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

September 24, 1996

President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am sending you directly this highly irregular and urgent request because I believe it is in your best interest. As you will remember, I offered to be "your eyes and ears" as a presidential appointee on the Sallie Mae board, and it is from this perspective (and from having known and worked for you for years) that I offer this advice and make this request.

Brief Background: Sallie Mae--a Fortune 100 company--needs to be privatized. Treasury and Education negotiated for three years and had agreed with Sallie Mae representatives to attach the privatization legislation to this week's Continuing Resolution. Last Thursday, a Sallie Mae employee responded to a northern Virginia Republican Congressman's request for data and provided in a very partisan, official-looking "document." I called Bruce a couple of times last week to make sure we could keep your reference to privatizing Sallie Mae in your speech last Friday and continue on track the White House/Administration support for privatization language inclusion in the Continuing Resolution. Over the weekend I learned from Sallie Mae officials that Ken Apfel in OMB had told the Labor and Education Committee staff that the White House was withdrawing or not going to sign off on the inclusion of Sallie Mae's privatization language in the Continuing Resolution this week. I also called Bruce on Saturday about the reported reversal, and he said Elaine Kamart would know more about it. I don't know her.

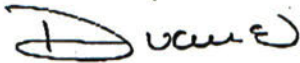
Request: Please reverse this decision and give your support to this language. The issue of the Sallie Mae employee or employees is being addressed. My judgment is that by withdrawing White House support for including this privatization language now will produce a Wall Street reaction which will be swift and disastrous, and you need to take yet another Republican position/value from them. Republicans--and everyone at Sallie Mae--knows now that without your specific support Sallie Mae is in a perilous position.

-2-

✓ Rationale: I know you. You have always expected me to make my best call and persevere. This company needs the opportunity to succeed or fail in the open market. You don't need a last minute decision by your administration to send this stock price spiraling down. The line of attack will be that "reinventing government" is not real because you've reversed on a major privatization issue. I've worked with and for you too long: you would be advising me and encouraging me to rise above the petty politics and do what was right for the people.

Please ask someone in the White House to reverse this decision so you can claim the credit you deserve for establishing the direct loan program and cutting loose the first GSE to survive or fail based on its ability to compete in the market place. No one at Sallie Mae or at the White House knows I am appealing to you directly, and I wouldn't if I didn't think it was in the best interest of your administration, the public, and Sallie Mae employees and investors.

Your friend,



Diane Suitt Gilleland

URGENTArkansas Department
of Higher EducationFax 

Fax Transmittal:

To aid in prompt delivery, this sheet will precede your FAX message.
If transmission is not completed properly, please call (501) 371-2000.

Date: 24 Sept. 96 Time: 10:35 Number of Pages to Follow: 3

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name Nancy HenneichAddress White HouseFax Number 202-456-6703 Telephone Number 202-456-6610

FROM:

Name Dwaine C. ClineAddress Arkansas Department of Higher Education
114 East Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-3818Telephone Number (501) 371-2000 FAX Number (501) 371-2002

Subject/Additional Comments:

Please Deliver to Nancy ASAP

**Arkansas Department of Higher Education**

114 East Capitol • Little Rock, Arkansas • 72201-3818 • (501) 324-9300 • Fax (501) 324-9308

Office of Director

Nancy -

This is urgent. I would appreciate your giving this to the President so he can ensure inclusion of Sallie Mae privatization language in the Continuing Resolution. It has bipartisan support, but both sides acknowledge that the White House - the President - is the key. I had to be far too brief. I hope the years of knowing and trusting (both the issues and each other) will carry the day. Republicans will blame him for the failure. The White House + Democrats have every right to be furious about the document I saw, but let us not give away a major victory by sinking to the level of 2 or 3 Sallie Mae employees who will be dealt with after a further investigation.

I hope you will help by ensuring that he sees this as soon as possible as the clock is ticking fast to include this in the Continuing Resolution -

Thanks -

Draic

24 September 1996

10-19-96

for crack and powder cocaine offenses be brought into parity. The current disparity is viewed by CBC members as an intentional race-based differential in sentencing. 3) McCaffrey notes also that CBC is looking for more aggressive leadership from the Administration on drugs and urban policy issues.

✓
Thank
(1) **Stiglitz follow-up on study of health outcomes of ill elderly poor adults treated by HMOs v. fee-for-service plans.** In response to the summary of this study in the October 4 Weekly Economic Briefing you asked whether these findings may have resulted from pre-existing differences in incomes or health status. Joe says the authors of the study did attempt to take these factors into account by focusing on changes in health status, rather than its level. However, he also suggests that the study should be viewed with caution because: 1) the sample design eliminated all persons who were healthy at the time of the baseline survey, and the analysis was limited to persons with just five types of illnesses; 2) they may not have been able to control for poverty and health status; and 3) some individuals switched plan types during the course of the study.

✓
(1) **Gibbons memo on science and technology relationship with China.** Jack will be hosting Dr. Song Jiam, State Councilor for Science and Technology, and his delegation later this month. At their meeting, they will announce the renewal of the bilateral science and technology agreement for another five years, and sign agreements to foster cooperation in industrial technologies, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. They will also discuss how science and technology can support the principles of sustainable development laid out by the VP in his initiative with China.

✓
(1) **Gibbons letter on CTBT.** Thanks you for your vision, leadership and courage that resulted in 158-3 UN vote. He is honored to have been a part of the effort.

✓
(1) **Minority Business Entrepreneur Magazine.** Via Ickes. Harold forwards the latest issue which has Weldon Latham's article based on his recent interview with you.

✓
(1) **Sec. Cisneros memo on quotations.** He forwards two quotes you might find useful. Oliver Wendell Holmes -- "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving... We must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, -- but we must sail, and not drift, nor lie at anchor." John Dewey, -- "Democracy has to be born anew every generation."

✓
(1) **SBA response to Wall Street Journal article.** Via Harold. Piece in the Journal titled "SBA Loan-Guarantee Programs Again Face Big Losses" was misleading and doesn't paint a complete picture. The losses in 1997 are projected to be higher, but this is due to conservative estimates by SBA and OMB of repurchased loans due to late payments by borrowers. The majority of this money is recovered by SBA through continued payments and liquidations. Most of the at-risk loans were made in the late 1980s and SBA is attempting to avoid a "S&L-type" crisis.



THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

10-19-96

96 OCT 15 PM 12:33

October 15, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ 
SUBJECT: WEB Article

The Business, Consumer, and Regional Roundup section of the October 4, 1996 *Weekly Economic Briefing of the President* summarized the results of a study reporting that chronically ill elderly and poor adults had worse physical health outcomes if treated in HMOs than if in fee-for-service plans. You raised the question of whether these findings may have resulted from pre-existing differences in incomes or health status. The authors of the study did attempt to take these factors into account. In particular, they focused on changes in health status, rather than its level, and included an explanatory variable indicating whether incomes were above or below 200 percent of the poverty line.

This study--limited to three cities and with a substantial number of eligible patients choosing not to participate--suggests that there may be differences in outcomes between fee-for-service and HMO providers. However, the results should be viewed as tentative and preliminary for several reasons.

1. The sample design eliminated all persons who were healthy at the time of the baseline survey. It is possible that healthy individuals do better in HMOs while the sick receive superior treatment in fee-for-service plans. Moreover, the analysis was restricted to persons with just five types of illnesses (although persons with one of these conditions could also have had other health problems) and there is some evidence of differences across types of ailments. For instance, elderly persons with mental health problems may have had slightly better outcomes when treated in HMOs than in fee-for-service plans. (Younger persons also appear to have had better health outcomes when enrolled in HMOs.)
2. As mentioned, an attempt was made to account for poverty and initial health status but the variables included may have been inadequate to fully control for these factors. For example, there is considerable variation within the group of individuals whose incomes are under (or over) 200 percent of the poverty line.

3. Some individuals switched plan types during the course of the study and these changes were not accounted for in the analysis. In particular, more individuals exited than entered HMO plans during the 4-year period, possibly as a consequence of their initial ill health.

These qualifications imply that the findings of this study should be interpreted with caution. At a future date, our office is planning to carefully examine the current state of knowledge regarding the effects of health plan types on medical outcomes.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-19-96

October 18, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *PC*
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

✓ **Lake/Tarullo memo on Korean Accession to the OECD.** The OECD Council voted to admit the Republic of Korea to the OECD last Friday. As part of the process, South Korea committed to various economic, environmental and other reforms. The U.S. and the AFL-CIO had raised concerns about South Korea's substandard labor practices, and ROK noted its intention to submit labor reform legislation by year's end. Although this is not as much as the AFL-CIO wanted, Harold called John Sweeney, who accepted our decision.

*Leon/CC memo
① major
work done
before election*
Harris Wofford memo on new national service initiatives. Via Bruce. Outlines three new initiatives that he will flesh out in more detail after the election, but offers them for your consideration now in case you would like to announce them earlier. Proposals: 1) urge colleges and universities to use 35% increase in work-study approved by Congress to boost service among young people; 2) challenge religious institutions to dramatically increase their programs for community service and offer educational scholarships a la AmeriCorps; 3) expand role of seniors in solving community problems. *We have sent copies of his memo to Leon and George.*

✓ **Moynihan letter.** Via McCurry. Moynihan writes, "Dole has remarked that when he declared the '93 tax increase the largest in American history, I [Moynihan] retorted that it was the largest in world history." Moynihan's point was that the Democrats had "done something extraordinary in 1993 and had a no less extraordinary economy to show for it." He notes that David Broder has wrote that your "first budget...in retrospect is [your] greatest achievement."

✓ **(D) McCaffrey memo on his meeting with the CBC.** 1) He assured Caucus members that the Administration will investigate allegations that the CIA was involved in cocaine smuggling to raise funds for the Contra effort in Nicaragua in the 1980's. DOJ, the IG of the CIA, and the DEA are conducting inquiries. 2) He reports that much anger still exists over the Administration's decision to reject the U.S. Sentencing Commission's recommendation to Congress that the sentencing structure

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN THE WHITE HOUSE

10-19-96

10/8

Nancy —

The President will want to see this.

Thanks!

Bruce

96 OCT 9 ALL: 36

10-19-96

To: President Clinton
From: Harris Wofford
Re: New National Service Initiatives
Date: October 8, 1996

96 OCT 9 11:37

AmeriCorps is now funded through the class of 1998 -- thanks to the growing strength of our non-partisan grassroots support, the breakthroughs with Congressional Republicans and, above all, your standing firm. Now one of our priorities is to get the word out that AmeriCorps is thriving so we can assure a high-quality pool for the next 25,000 recruits.

I am pleased that you decided to make AmeriCorps a central part of the America Reads initiative. It should help with our recruitment and strengthens the message that service is not an end in itself but a tool to directly help families and communities. As you may know, about two thirds of AmeriCorps programs already deal with the problems of children and youth -- and we have set the education of the next generation as our primary focus.

The opponents tried to shoot down the rocket you launched in your first year. They failed. But we do not yet have the thrust we need for the second stage that you and Congress intended. After the next election, there will be a brief, perhaps fleeting, opportunity for national service to take a quantum leap -- becoming not merely a worthy, sensible program like the Peace Corps but a major force in American society. In November, I will give you a full plan for how to expand opportunities for service. But there are three key components -- and a general theme -- that you might want to announce before the election.

Here is the theme:

The era big government is over; the era of big, active-duty citizens solving problems through service has to begin. AmeriCorps has shown that national service can get things done, provide educational opportunity, instill a sense of patriotism and citizenship, and unite Americans. Now we should lift our sights even higher. Every young American who wants to perform substantial service in exchange for educational aid should have the opportunity to do so. This should occur not just through AmeriCorps but a range of efforts -- public and private, secular and religious, in schools and outside of schools. Indeed, whether it's our approach to health care or housing or reading, we have to start viewing service as a key to solving this country's problems.

The three proposals:

1) Urge colleges and universities to use the major increase in Work-Study just approved by Congress to dramatically boost the numbers of young people doing service.

By proposing significant increases in the work-study budget, you have created an important one-time opportunity to expand educational opportunity and service activity. The 35 percent increase in funding recently approved at your urging could mean roughly 250,000 additional young men and women earning college aid by doing service.

In your Penn State commencement address you challenged schools to put this new money into service: "If it's good for students to earn money by putting books back in library shelves or working in the Dean's Office, surely it makes sense for them to earn money helping teen mothers handle their responsibilities, helping older people get around, helping young people to look to a brighter future."

Now you can make that challenge to colleges even sharper: *I worked with Congress to get you 250,000 more work-study jobs. Now give back to your communities; focus those assignments on helping disadvantaged children in your area.*

Indeed, you could ask them to target a significant number of the slots toward the America Reads initiative. The educational enrichment programs envisioned under America Reads tend to work better if the tutor is reliable and able to form a steady, long-term relationship with the child. They then become not only tutors, but mentors. Work-study students, who can be depended on throughout a school year, would be ideal for such an assignment.

In conversations with university presidents, I have discovered that their past resistance to requiring that work-study go into community service instead of campus work dissipates *if* we are talking about new money. They are even more interested if the service is to be focused on helping children in the schools or in the community. Work-study then becomes a way for colleges and universities to improve community relations as well as an exciting call to action for students.

2) Challenge religious institutions to dramatically increase their programs for community service – and offer their participants engaging in full-time service the educational scholarships now provided to AmeriCorps members.

There are already a few thousand full-time opportunities through outstanding programs like the Jesuit Volunteer Corps, the Lutheran Volunteer Corps or the Mennonite service programs. These full-time service participants do not proselytize but do demonstrate that being a good Christian, Jew or Muslim means serving one's neighbor.

Make these religious groups an offer: if you multiply the number of such community service participants, we will give all of them \$4,725 scholarships. The organizations would design the service projects and ways of providing week-to-week support for the members. Some might arrange for members of a local church to provide room and board; others might raise private money to subsidize stipends. Our role would be to provide a powerful inducement to service in the form of educational aid.

If religious institutions expanded the pool of full-time service opportunities to 10,000, that would require a government expenditure of roughly \$50 million.

This would be a powerful way to promote service – and strengthen the connection between young people and religious institutions. Indeed, religious organizations could use full-time service programs as a way of bringing young people through their doors in record numbers. You could discuss the connection between religion and service by referring to your exposure to the Catholic social tradition while attending Georgetown.

This would fit into your overall message that government should empower American communities – and America's citizens – to solve their own problems. It would also enable you to undercut criticism of AmeriCorps by saying: *I love AmeriCorps and am so proud of what the members have done. But what's important to me is not the expansion of AmeriCorps but the expansion of service. So to the great religious institutions – and faith-based organizations like YMCAs and Habitat for Humanity -- I make this challenge: if you take the lead in creating service opportunities, we will help you.*

Incidentally, the idea of offering the AmeriCorps education awards (without program support money) was championed by Sen. Grassley in his agreement with us earlier this year. They provide a relatively inexpensive way of priming the pump, and the Corporation is exploring a number of different possible uses for them. For instance, we expect that that these educational scholarships can be particularly useful in helping parochial schools in low income areas. A program called the Alliance for Catholic Education run by Notre Dame University provides \$4,725 AmeriCorps educational awards to college graduates willing to serve for a few years as teachers in disadvantaged private and public schools.

3) Viewing seniors as resources not burdens, we should dramatically increase the role of experienced citizens in solving our nation's problems.

It is estimated that a typical American will now spend a third of his or her life in retirement. This creates enormous problems and opportunities. If we start viewing these experienced citizens not just as financial burdens but as resources, we will have “discovered” an awesome tool for social rejuvenation.

Right now, 500,000 seniors volunteer through the RSVP, Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions programs that are administered by the Corporation for National

Service. These are good programs that have shown the value of service to the seniors themselves and to the communities they serve. The White House Conference on Aging proposed doubling their size. But to do this well, we need a new approach that taps the talents of the growing pool of “young old” – men and women who have considerable skills and energy. For these Americans, many of whom had tried to change the world as young men and women, “retirement” is a second chance to give something back to their countries and communities.

Last year, the Corporation launched a pilot program in five cities called the Experience Corps that points the way. (The Texas Experience Corps was singled out for praise by Laura Bush in her address during the Republican convention.) By deploying large teams of 15-30 volunteers in targeted schools – and asking each senior to commit at least 15 hours a week -- the program seeks to ensure that the volunteers help not only individual students but actually transform the atmosphere of the school.

Under an expanded version of this program, these “AmeriCorps Seniors” might earn small stipends – or earn educational awards that they could pass on to their grandchildren. That would be an especially poignant way for retirees to help their communities and families.

The AmeriCorps Seniors would have two missions: 1) working with children as tutors and mentors and 2) helping other seniors live independently and stay out of nursing homes.

Putting 250,000 AmeriCorps Seniors in service with the young would further insure that the army of volunteer tutors would truly help the eight-year-olds. These seniors could potentially do much more than just tutor; they could be mentors, Big Brothers, and role models to troubled kids.

The need for the second function, the “independent living” program, is demographically obvious: baby boomers are retiring earlier; people are living longer; the over-80 segment of the population is growing fast; the cost to Medicaid will skyrocket; and all of this will increase the financial and emotional stress on American families.

On a smaller scale, the existing Senior Companion program has shown that service can allow countless older Americans to remain in their own homes instead of having to enter nursing homes prematurely. They provide respite to family members struggling to help their parents live at home; they assist professional caregivers; and, according to several studies, they improve the quality of care.

This approach saves the government and taxpaying families money. For example, our estimates are that each Senior Companion in our Decatur, Alabama program saved the government about \$76,000 in Medicaid costs. In fact, careful studies may demonstrate that the independent living part of the Senior Service Corps could “pay for” the entire corps through Medicaid savings. A corps of 500,000, at \$4,000 per participant, would

cost roughly \$2 billion, but you could propose making the program effectively self-financing, with its growth tied directly to the amount these AmeriCorps Seniors save Medicaid.

I would suggest that if you announce any of these new proposals you would want to renew your commitment to making national service non-partisan. We have quietly worked hard to make well-meaning Republicans comfortable with national service and I believe that, after the political dust settles, we can get more of them constructively engaged.

One idea in this vein would be to ask Norman Schwarzkopf to lead the effort to engage seniors in service. He supports the idea of national service and would be a symbol for Americans who are retired but still have much to offer their country.

These proposals embody the key themes you articulated in your convention speech and during the debate. By emphasizing volunteer-oriented solutions, this plan would reinforce your proposition that the era of big government is over – but it would show that your solutions are, indeed, part of a grander strategy.

By highlighting the role of faith-based institutions like the Jesuit Volunteer Corps, you show that you look to solutions not just in the public sector but the non-profit and religious sectors.

By making service a major way of paying for college, you would increase access to higher education and implant firmly the notion of reciprocity, that with rights come responsibilities.

By focusing these service efforts on a few areas you can show that service is not an end in itself but an effective way of solving real problems faced by American families.

By focusing on service in the closing days of your campaign – and the four years of your second term – you will be reaching above partisan politics and evoking a larger message of the common good.

President Kennedy had wanted the Peace Corps to come home to America on a large scale but his death and the Vietnam War made that impossible. The potential of domestic service was illustrated in the 1970s and 1980s through small experiments such as the California Conservation Corps and City Year. But in 1992, with your candidacy, the idea of national service ignited.

As is, AmeriCorps is on the road to becoming like the Peace Corps – a smart, worthwhile expenditure of taxpayer money. With bold leadership, however, national service can become far bigger -- an idea that, like the GI bill, transforms the country.

cc:
Stephanopoulos
Pamella

THE WHITE HOUSE

10/8

Nancy —

The President will want to see this.

Thanks!

Bruce

96 OCT 9 AM: 36

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From: Harris Wofford
Re: New National Service Initiatives
Date: October 8, 1996

96 OCT 9 11:31

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DATE: 10/21

TO: ~~Kelly Williams~~ **K. WALLMAN**

FROM: Staff Secretary

I need to get this out
by 9:00-9:30 tomorrow morning.

Can you have someone sign-off?

DoJ, MSC + OMB have signed off.

Thanks: Phil 6-2702

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have signed into law H.R. 1281, the "War Crimes Disclosure Act." This Act, sponsored by Representative Maloney of New York, urges United States Government agencies to make public any records concerning individuals alleged to have committed Nazi war crimes.

My Administration is committed to ensuring the widest possible disclosure of government documents. On April 17, 1995, I signed Executive Order 12958, which will make available certain previously classified national security documents while safeguarding information critical to our Nation's security. Additionally, my Administration worked closely with the Congress on the recent passage of the Electronic Freedom of Information Act. I believe that our democratic principles require that the American people be informed of the activities of their government.

Over half a century has passed since the conclusion of World War II and the end of the Holocaust, one of the most horrifying periods of genocide in world history. I strongly believe in the central finding of this Act, that it is important to learn all we can about this terrible era so that we can prevent such a catastrophe from ever happening again. To that end, the Act calls for more comprehensive disclosure of documents specific to Nazi war crimes. It is clearly in our public interest to learn any remaining secrets about the Holocaust.

I'm pleased that the Act recognizes the need not to disclose material that is still important to U.S. national security and law enforcement interests. I am hopeful that the Congress and the executive branch will continue to work together to balance the public interests of disclosing government records with the national interests of keeping certain documents protected within the context of future initiatives in this area.

Ensuring a full accounting of United States records on Nazi war criminals is an important step in preserving the memory of those who died and honoring the sacrifices of those who survived. I was pleased to sign this Act into law.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

1 copy
sent to
Elaine
through
Wendy
per
Phil

DATE: 10/21

TO: Elaine Kamarck / Wendy New

FROM: Staff Secretary

We need to get this out
the door later this morning or
early afternoon. Look OK to
you?

Phil Caplan
6-2702

NATIONAL CONSUMERS WEEK, 1996

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

This year's theme for National Consumers Week is "service signals success." Service is ^{an}the indispensable element of success over the long term in both business and government: service that is responsive, convenient, and courteous -- service that meets the expectations of consumers and taxpayers. Clever promotions and deceptive pricing may generate short-term profits in business; promises alone may gain support for government agencies and ~~elected officials~~ ^{programs}. But American consumers and taxpayers aren't easily deceived; they expect quality service, and those who cannot or do not provide it will ultimately fail.

That is why I added the right to service to the Consumer Bill of Rights; it is why we have made the re-invention of government -- requiring more responsiveness and efficiency -- a keystone of my Administration; and it is why our policies continue to emphasize the paramount importance of service excellence to the success of our Nation, our economy, and our efforts to compete in the global marketplace.

The goal of service excellence is not easy to attain. Consumers must demand it, and everyone in an organization, be it a business or a government agency, must be committed to it, both in everyday interactions and in longer-term goals. Their ultimate success depends on it.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim October 20 through October 26, 1996, as

National Consumers Week. I call upon government officials, industry leaders, and the people of the United States to recognize the vital relationship between our economy and our citizenry and to support the right of all Americans to excellence in products and services.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of
the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.