

02/890

TODD STERN
CHRON FILE

2 BOXES TODD
STERN CHRON FILES-
Filed on this DATE

BOX # 1 (DEC 96)
Filed in O.A. # 8788.

BOX # 2 (JAN 97)
Filed in O.A. # 8789.

021890

OPID TJ
DOCDATE 930607
RECTYP HBA
MEDIA X
ORG THE WHITE HOUSE
ADDR WASHINGTON DC 20500
SUBJECT JOHN PODESTA 'S / TODD STERN 'S CHRON FILES
SUBCODE FG006-01
INDCODE 1110
ACTION RM RSZ 930607 C 930607
COMMENTS -- TWO BOXES WERE FILED ON JUN 7 93:
BOX #1 (JAN 93 - FEB 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENTS #359; BOX #2 (MAR 93) FILED IN
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS #360
-- TWO BOXES WERE FILED ON AUG 2 93:
BOX #1 (APR 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#473; BOX #2 (MAY 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENTS #474.
-- TWO BOXES WERE FILED ON SEP 30 93:
BOX #1 (JUN 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#1038; BOX #2 (JUL 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #1039
-- TWO BOXES WERE FILED ON DEC 2 93: BOX #1
(AUG 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #1390;
BOX #2 (SEP 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#1391.
-- FOUR BOXES FILED ON MAY 3 94:
BOX #1 (OCT 93 - NOV 93) FILED IN OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #2242; BOX #2 (DEC 93) FILED IN
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #2243; BOX #3 (JAN 94)
FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #2244
BOX #4 (FEB 94) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#2245
-- SEVEN BOXES FILED ON APR 24 95:
BOX #1 (MAR 94) FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#4886; BOX #2 (APR 94) FILED IN OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #4887; BOX #3 (MAY 94) FILED
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #4888
BOX #4 (JUN 94 & JUL 94) FILED OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #4889; BOX #5 (AUG 94 & SEP 94)
FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #4890
BOX #6 (OCT 94 & NOV 94) FILED OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #4891; BOX #7 (DEC 94) FILED IN
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #4892
-- FIVE BOXES WERE FILED ON SEP 26 95:
BOX #1 (JAN 95 - FEB 95) FILED IN OVERSIZE
#5951; BOX #2 (MAR 95 - APR 95) FILED IN
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #5952; BOX #3 (MAY 95)
FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #5953; BOX #4
(JUN 95) -- JOHN PODESTA / TODD STERN CHRON
FILES - FILED IN OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #5954
-- TODD STERN CHRON FILES -- BOX #5 (JUL 95)
FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #5955
-- TEN (10) BOXES TODD STERN CHRON FILES:
BOXES #1 & #2 (AUG 95 & SEP 95) FILED
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS #7689 & #7690; BOX #3
(OCT 95) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #7691;
BOX #4 (DEC 95) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#7692; BOX #5 (JAN 96) FILED OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #7693; BOX #6 (FEB 96) FILED
OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #7694; BOX #7 (MAR 96)
FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #7695; BOX #8
(APR 96) FILED OVERSIZED ATTACHMENT #7696;
BOX #9 (MAY 96) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#7697; BOX #10 (JUN 96) FILED OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #7698
-- FOUR (4) BOXES TODD STERN CHRON FILES -
FILED ON JAN 22 97:
BOX #1 (JUL 96) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT
#8116; BOX #2 (AUG 96) FILED OVERSIZE
ATTACHMENT #8117; BOX #3 (SEP 96 & OCT 96)
FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #8118; BOX #4
(NOV 96) FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT #8119

12/31

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C. no copies made yet

Chon

By BIANKA

THE PRESIDENT HAS S...
12-31-90

Bill Clinton is the 42nd president of the U.S.A. and the first president to be born after world war II. Clinton was the youngest person to become president after Theodore Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy.

Clinton was born August 19, 1946 in Hope Arkansas. He never got to meet his father who died in a car accident months before he was born.

When Clinton was small, he lived with his mother and her parents. When Clinton was four his mother married Roger Clinton.

Clinton went to a Catholic school in Hot Springs, before he went to public school. He was the most popular student, with top grades.

Clinton graduated from high school in 1964 and went to Georgetown university. Clinton graduated from law school in 1973.

Clinton and Hillary were married on October 11, 1975. Their daughter Chelsea was born on February 27, 1980.

On October 3, 1991 Clinton said
that he would run for president
in 1992 election.

in 1992 he won the election.
he ran for the president again
in 1996 and he won again.

Clinton will be the next President
for the next four years.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-31-96

~~Do not~~
Do not
Let the President see

Miss Bianca Lion
3216 Travis Dr.
Plano, Tex.
75093

Patsy Picasso



FOOTBALL

The Giants need a new head coach (but maybe for not much longer).

PAGE B11



SOCCER

A coach blends players from 10 countries into a high school champion.

PAGE B11



BASKETBALL

Jordan likes what he sees, and doesn't hear, of Kittles.

PAGE B11

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

The Metro Section

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1996

DAVID GONZALEZ

About New York

A Sad Parade To Paradise In the Bronx

THE door to Chago's wooden shack, a tumbledown place where he sometimes slept, was slightly ajar. A candle flickered inside, illuminating the cramped space with slow-motion flares that glowed, then faded. Outside, the family garden plots lay in hibernation, awaiting next year with its promise of fragrant blossoms and fat tomatoes.

A sign tied to the chain-link gate declared this corner of East 182d Street in the Crotona section of the Bronx to be the "Garden of Paradise." For Chago, it might as well have been the portal to the hereafter; he was shot to death inside his shack this month. His neighbors aren't sure why, since the 52-year-old man was a gentle character, the kind who would help people carry their groceries or pass the time with his friends slapping down dominoes on a table set up around the corner.

His death, coming as it did during this sacred season, jarred the neighborhood. Yet, it also reminded the Rev. John Flynn and Lucy Laboy about the last year's relative tranquility.

It hasn't been like other times when Father Flynn was all too busy keeping track of the funeral Masses he had to say at St. Martin of Tours Roman Catholic Church for victims of violence, drugs or both. In the seven years he has been in the parish, he has seen death surround the church literally, with homicides being committed on the four streets that border it.

"This year, I can't remember when we had the last," he said. "In the last six

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

In a skit put on by her fourth-grade class, Chloe Callahan-Flintoft played a shopper at a Disney Store who tells a surprised salesman, "When I heard Disney was using unfair labor to make its products, I was sad because I buy a lot of their stuff."

Chloe's class at the Berkeley Carroll School in Brooklyn's Park Slope section performed the skit several days after publishing a newspaper that included a dozen stories and puzzles about the evils of child labor. In the crossword, the clue for 4 Across read, "This sport has children stitch its balls." (Answer: Soccer.)

As part of a year-long project on child labor, Barry Lipsitz, another student in the

class, sent a letter to Guess Inc. "I wear Guess? Jeans," he wrote. "I might have to stop buying them because I heard that your company might use child labor."

The children, with the full support of their teacher, Elizabeth Hollister, decided to focus on child labor after reading an article in a children's magazine about Pakistani children toiling 12 hours a day making soccer balls — and in that way they have joined thousands of other children in the New York area and around the nation who are campaigning against child labor.

In what has become a children's crusade, they are distributing fliers at shopping malls, writing letters to Congress and enlisting other students by sending E-mail and

setting up Web sites. They are washing cars, collecting bottles and holding bake sales and walkathons to raise money to build schools and rehabilitation centers for former child workers in Pakistan and India. A middle school in Quincy, Mass., has collected more than \$130,000.

While Disney and Guess deny that they use child labor, this crusade, teachers and parents say, is largely a grass-roots phenomenon, with children usually plunging in after receiving E-mail messages from other students or after reading magazine articles or seeing television programs showing the conditions of child labor: 10-year-olds in India working 12 hours a day weaving rugs, 13-year-olds in Central America stitching

sport wear. The children's campaign does not single out a particular company or a particular nation, though several of the companies they name are American and all of the labor abuses they cite are overseas.

Occasionally, children enlist in the crusade after a teacher invites a union official into class to inveigh against child labor and sweatshops. One union official said she only wished unions were shrewd enough to know how to tap this pool of youthful energy.

"There's a lot of talk nowadays about student apathy, about how children care only about S.A.T.'s and computer games," said Alison Lankenau, director of Berkeley

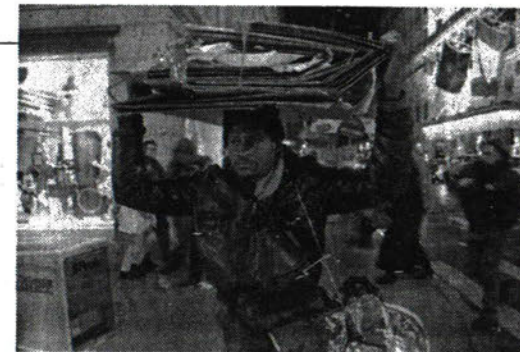
Continued on Page B4

"I come to work every day and go back to the box and live.
Then I get up in the morning and do it all over again."

LAMONT McCLAM

Life on the Streets, Literally

A Cardboard Bed in a High-Rent Neighborhood



Lamont McClam carrying his found cardboard to the site on Fifth Avenue where he spends his nights. He discards his "bedding" every

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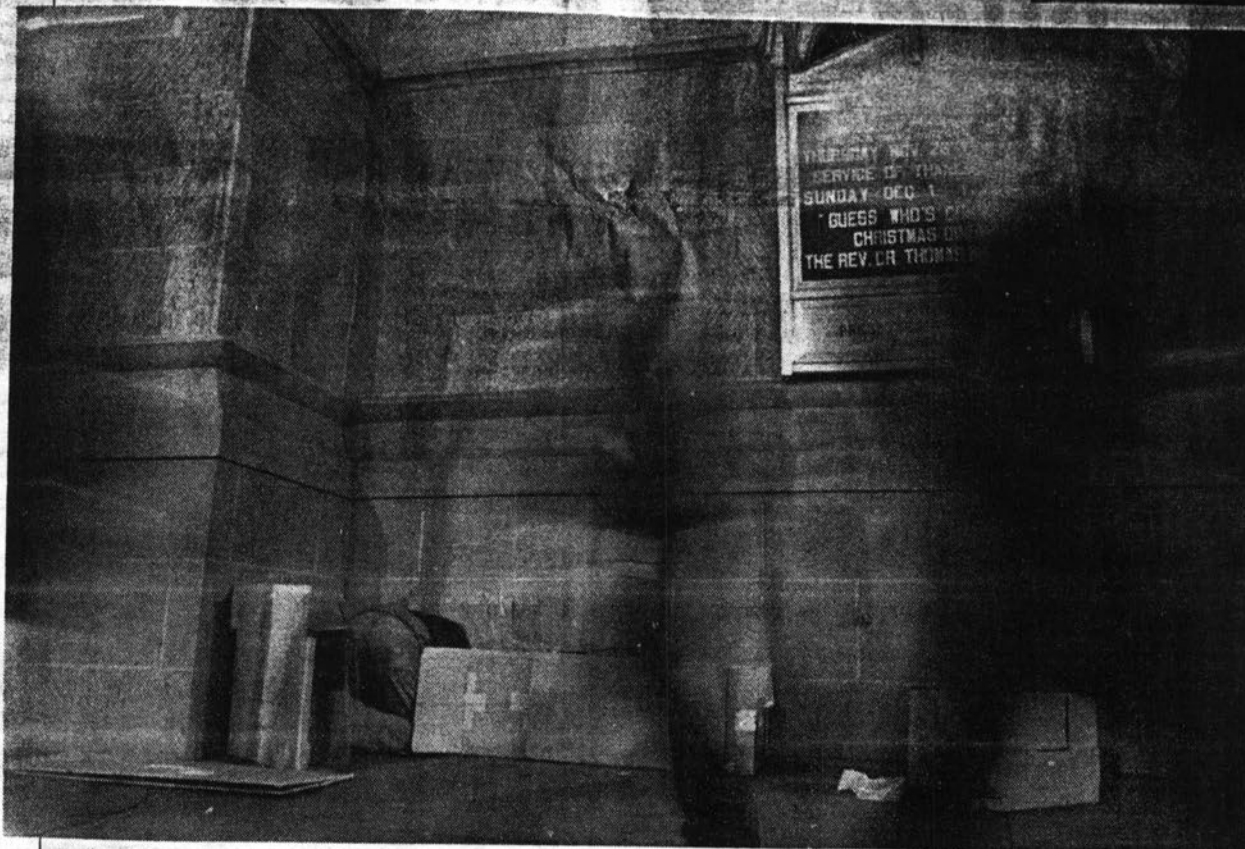
Continued on Page B4

*"I come to work every day and go back to the box and live.
Then I get up in the morning and do it all over again."*

LAMONT McCLAM

Life on the Streets, Literally

A Cardboard Bed in a High-Rent Neighborhood



Lamont McClam carrying his found cardboard to the site on Fifth Avenue where he spends his nights. He discards his "bedding" every morning.

Mr. McClam puts a lot of effort into constructing his "bed" every night in a corner of the entrance to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 55th Street.

THE COST OF LIVING
How Lamont McClam gets by on less than \$100 a week. Page B4.

Photographs by Edward Keating/The New York Times

Mr. McClam at his minimum-wage job in a warehouse in Long Island City, Queens. He has chosen not to pay for lodgings so he can save enough money to visit his wife and daughters in Florida.



By DOUGLAS MARTIN

Lamont McClam, a slight, 39-year-old man distinguished by a toothless, immensely winning grin, lives in a cardboard box at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 55th Street across from Trump Tower and the St. Regis Hotel.

You can almost set a clock by his comings and goings. They begin each morning at 5 A.M. when he is awakened by the rumble of a garbage truck servicing the St. Regis. He rolls up his sleeping bag, disassembles his cardboard home and stacks the flattened boxes next to a trash basket.

He commutes each weekday to a regular, albeit minimum-wage warehouse job in Long Island City. He doesn't absolutely have to live in the box. But he has a clear goal: to save \$50 a week so he can reunite with his estranged wife and two daughters, who moved to Florida.

He could save nothing if he paid for a room. His

mother refuses to take him in. He rejected homeless shelters because he does not feel safe there. So, he lives in a box of his own making.

It is a rigid routine: cold-pavement mornings, subway commutes, soup kitchen suppers, nightly harvests of cardboard, Sunday afternoons watching pro football outside the windows of WNYW. He spends \$10 a week on a phone card to talk to his wife, Marie, and daughters, Monique, 8, and Nicole, 6. Perhaps accordingly, it is his matter-of-factness, his practicality, that is most striking.

"I come to work every day and go back to the box and live," Mr. McClam said. "Then I get up in the morning and do it all over again."

The Rev. Calvin Butts, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, knows Mr. McClam, having ministered to several generations of his family. Mr.

Continued on Page B4

Child-Labor Abuses Spur Youthful Protest

Continued From Page B1

Carroll's elementary school. "That's why it's wonderful to see children get connected with an important cause."

The companies coming under criticism praise the schoolchildren for their idealism, but assert that the students often have only heard one side of the story and sometimes have been manipulated by union activists. Executives at Disney and Guess say they have monitors to insure that contractors making their products do not violate minimum wage laws or other labor regulations.

"We appreciate the fact that the kids are active, and we encourage that," said Glenn Weinman, Guess's general counsel. "Unfortunately, they are often sending letters based on misinformation. The allegations of child labor are completely false."

Just as the environment and anti-drug education have become staples in the curriculum of hundreds of schools, so too has child labor become part of the lesson plans in many classrooms.

In Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y., a group of children 5 to 9 years old collected \$137 in a bake sale for an antichild labor group, while Sara Weschler, a fourth-grader in Pelham, collected 70 signatures to urge soccer ball manufacturers not to use child labor.

In Los Angeles, students at Monroe High School persuaded that city's school board to pledge not to buy soccer balls made by child labor. Adam Carter, a ninth grader in Falls Church, Va., has testified before the House Subcommittee on Human Rights about his proposal to require all imports to carry labels saying they were not made by child labor.

And in Willimantic, Conn., 14-year-old Dianna English collected \$180 in a bake sale and gathered 400 signatures for a petition calling for a ban on importing products made by children. Not only that, she has given a sermon at her church on the subject.

"It's something that is affecting children my age, who, except for being from a different family and country, are no different from me," she said. "I could have easily been in their position. As a person who has a house and goes to school and is not working 16 hours a day, I have a responsibility to help them."

There are many other crises involving children worldwide — children have starved to death in Rwanda and been killed in Bosnia — but those issues have not struck a chord with American children the way

child labor has.

Many students campaigning against child labor have been inspired by two extraordinary young people.

One was Iqbal Masih, a Pakistani boy whose parents sold him into bondage for about \$12 when he was 4. He was chained to a carpet and worked more than 12 hours a day until he escaped at age 10.

He became famous touring his nation and the world campaigning against slave labor, but he was murdered last year at age 12 in what opponents of child labor say was an effort by carpet manufacturers to silence him.

The other is Craig Kielburger, a 13-year-old Canadian boy who is a household name in Canada, after creating a group called Free the Children. Dozens of Free the Children groups have sprung up around Canada, Craig has talked with Canada's Prime Minister about child labor, and his group has raised \$150,000 to buy children out of bondage and to build a school in India for the freed children.

Lisa Ratner, a 16-year-old at Harrison High School in Westchester, said she was so inspired when she saw Craig featured on CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" that she started a Free the Children chapter. In a holiday sale, it raised \$340 selling candy and dolls.

In a telephone interview from his home in Ontario, Craig said, "Young people who have the opportunity to get involved leap at it because they want to take action. They can no longer ignore us."

In December 1994, Iqbal Masih went to Boston to receive the Reebok Youth in Action Award, later speaking to Ron Adams's seventh-grade class at Broad Meadows Middle School in Quincy, Mass.

His talk jolted the class into action. "I was shocked," said Amy Papile, a student. "I thought slavery was abolished with Abraham Lincoln. We thought kids our age should be out in school playing soccer not working under horrible conditions."

Outraged by the conditions that Iqbal described, the class wrote letters to 60 local rug merchants asking whether they sold carpets made by children. The class also wrote to Pakistan's Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, asking her to crack down on child bondage.

When Iqbal was murdered four months after he visited Broad Meadows, the seventh-grade class dedicated itself to raising money to build a school in his hometown in Pakistan to educate freed child laborers. Us-

ing their one computer, the 35 children in the class sent electronic mail to middle schools in all 50 states, asking classes to contribute \$12 each. They picked that number because Iqbal's parents sold him for about \$12, he worked 12 hours a day and he died at age 12.

Miss Papile said the class raised money from more than 100 schools around the nation. The 4-H club in Urbana, Ill., she said, raised \$280 from a pizza sale; Wellington High School in Columbus, Ohio, sent \$150 from a popcorn sale, while the Little League in Blanchard, Okla., contributed \$120. In Pittsburgh, St. Edmund's Academy raised \$394 from a sandwich sale.

In addition to building schools, the children's crusade has borne fruit in another way. Thanks to children's pressure, FIFA, the governing body of world soccer, announced that it would put its important endorsement on soccer balls only when factories are certified as not using child labor.

The companies that are the students' target are far more reluctant to criticize children than the companies' union antagonists. At Guess, executives say the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees has stirred up children against them, especially on college campuses, as part of an effort to unionize California garment workers.

Union officials accuse Guess not of using child labor but of violating minimum wage and overtime laws for adult workers — charges that Guess denies.

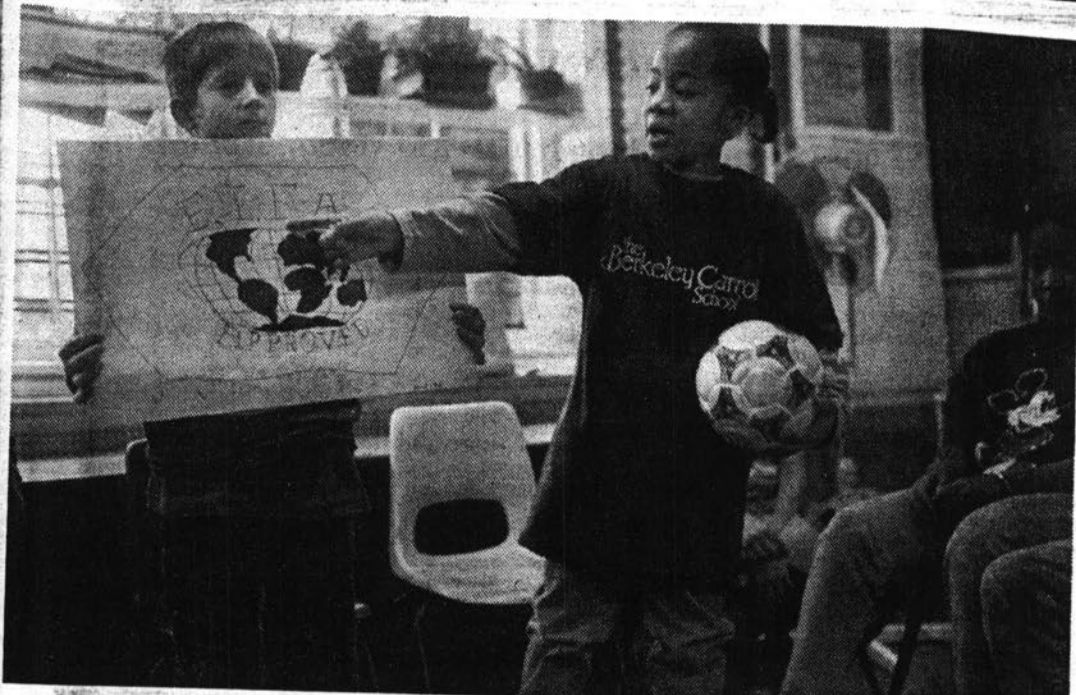
Charles Kernaghan, a labor advocate who exposed sweatshop conditions for clothes made for Kathie Lee Gifford and the Gap, said, "Companies are fairly adept at dealing with unions. They can just say, 'It's just those big labor bosses again.' But when it comes to children asking questions, they have a harder time. Children are hard to discredit."

Many children have written to Disney after contacting Mr. Kernaghan to ask about his allegations that Disney contractors pay Haitian workers 6 cents for each Pocahontas or Hunchback garment, which the company sells for \$19.99.

Ken Green, a Disney spokesman, said his company pays its Haitian workers about 50 cents an hour when the minimum wage is 28 cents. He said the company seeks to insure its contractors abide by minimum wage laws and other rules in whatever countries they operate.

"We are very concerned about what the public thinks and of course

T Y



Students from Brooklyn's Berkeley Carroll School, taking their campaign against child labor on the road, shared information they had gathered with students at the Village Community School in Manhattan. Edward Keating/The New York Times



Painting a mural about child labor in Paula Rogovan's first-grade class at Manhattan New School on East 82d Street are, from left, Nat Magee, 6, Andrew Chevalier, 7, Jessica Cannizzano, 6, and Laura Cather Profeta, 6. Librado Romero/The New York Times

about what children think," he said. Tracy Mullin, president of the National Retail Federation, said the children's protests have hardly hurt

sales of the targeted companies. "I think the kids are probably very idealistic and believe that there are quicker and easier solutions to come

by and that their involvement will help resolve the issue. These are some of the most complicated issues we've dealt with as an industry."

Making Do With Less While Working Oneself Off the Welfare Rolls

By STACEY HIRSH

Five nights a week, from midnight to 4 A.M., Diana Boyde earns \$8 an hour loading boxes onto United Parcel Service trucks. Some of those boxes, she reckons, contain other people's Christmas presents.

If not for the Children's Aid Society, her own four young daughters would not have presents to unwrap this morning. Paper and ribbon are unaffordable luxuries on her part-time wages, and the

four inexpensive gifts the children picked out themselves sit unwrapped beside the tree.

Christmas is difficult for Ms. Boyde and thousands of others who, as New York City's working poor, are chilled by hardship instead of warmed by holiday cheer. Like Ms. Boyde, they are struggling to free themselves from welfare, often making do with less than they had when they relied on it.

Ms. Boyde, for example, no longer receives the monthly assistance she counted on before she began working part time at U.P.S. Her welfare checks were cut to \$32, from \$189, and her food stamps were cut to \$204, from \$324.

Still, she is working hard to get off welfare and, with help from The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, is trying to make the most of the holiday.

At the Boyde home, a matchbox apartment on the second floor of a walk-up in Harlem, glittery paper ornaments — bells, stars and candy canes cut out by the children — decorate the artificial tree the family has used for several years.

Though her paycheck barely covers the rent, Ms. Boyde, 39, managed to put aside \$60, and the girls each selected a gift costing less than \$15: a Barbie camera, a play kitchen.

"I never had a Christmas like this in my life," Ms. Boyde said. "I don't even feel like it's Christmas."

The family lacks more than presents. Most of the furniture was given to them, or found on the street. The children need clothing — coats, boots, socks and underwear. Hand-me-downs are all they wear, even their shoes. And early last year, doctors diagnosed amblyopia, a vision problem, in 9-year-old Eva.

Her "lazy eye" is gradually turning toward her nose, causing functional blindness in her left eye.

Surgery may prevent her condition from worsening, but Ms. Boyde said she cannot afford the procedure.

Last week, the children gathered up their Christmas wishes and mailed them to the North Pole in a letter addressed to Santa Claus. Eva asked for a new doll and a bicycle. She also asked for the operation.

"I wrote that I hope I get my eye fixed," Eva said. "I want to get my eye fixed so I won't go cross-eyed."

Ms. Boyde fears she cannot afford that option right now; her medical benefits at U.P.S. have not yet begun. "If I want to pay for it now, I'd have to kick out \$1,500," she said. "How am I going to pay for that?"

Ms. Boyde had not envisioned an impoverished life. In high school, she was a promising student, skipping the 12th grade to complete the first year of college.

But she tumbled into drug addiction, homelessness and prostitution,

The Neediest Cases

HOW TO HELP

Checks payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund should be sent to P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10087, or any of these organizations:

BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
285 Schermerhorn Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK
1011 First Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS
191 Joralemon Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
105 East 22d Street,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT WELFARE AGENCIES
281 Park Avenue South,
New York, N.Y. 10010.

UJA-FEDERATION OF NEW YORK
130 East 59th Street, Room 427,
New York, N.Y. 10022.

No agents or solicitors are authorized to seek contributions for The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund.

The Times pays the fund's expenses, so all contributions go directly to the charities, which use them to provide services and cash assistance to the poor.

Contributions to the fund are deductible on Federal, state and city income taxes to the extent permitted by law.

To delay may mean to forget.



Diane Boyde, at right, who is going

Previously recorded	\$2,087,837.87
Recorded yesterday	\$46,574.00
Total	\$2,134,411.87

she said. And in 1994, she lost her brother, Eric, to AIDS.

Through troubled times, the love of her children has helped to keep her afloat. And her 20-year-old son, Arnold Tyrone Mathias, has been an anchor.

"When I was on drugs, he went through it all," she said. "He was always there for me."

Mr. Mathias is studying criminal justice at Alabama State University in the hope of becoming a lawyer, while his mother is pursuing similar studies at John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

"I want to be a lawyer," she said with determination. "I'm going to be a lawyer."

But achieving her dream will take time, and a lot of work. In September, before she started working at U.P.S., Ms. Boyde reached out to the Children's Aid Society, one of the seven charities supported by The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund. The fund was started in 1912



Photographs by Michelle V. Agins/The New York Times

to school to become a lawyer, with her four daughters, Shinita, 14, at left rear; Diana, 8; Eva, 9, and Antaya, 4.

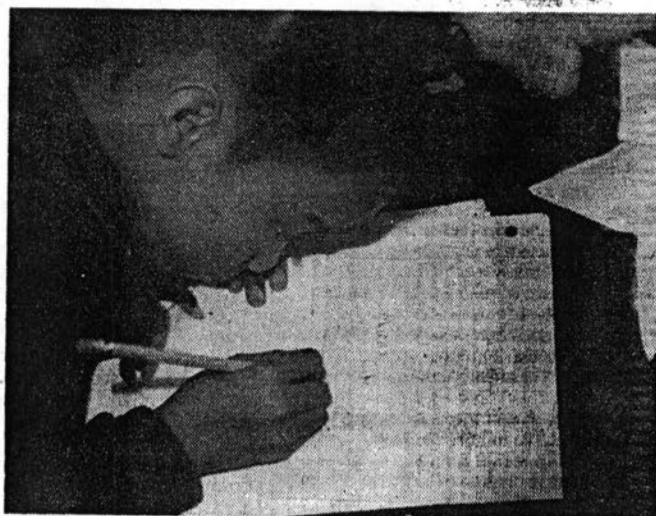
by Adolph S. Ochs, the former publisher of The Times, who believed that educating readers about some of the city's poorest citizens would inspire them to help.

This year marks the fund's 85th annual appeal on behalf of New Yorkers who need help. Since The Times pays all administrative costs, donations go directly to help those who need it most.

The Children's Aid Society has paid for Eva to go back to the eye doctor, and she and her sister Diana Bright, 8, now attend the afterschool and Saturday program at the society's Dunlevy Milbank Center.

The agency is hoping to make Christmas a little brighter for the Boyde family. Stacey Cohen, the Milbank Center's program director, is seeking money from the Neediest Cases fund to help buy coats, boots and gloves for the children.

And the future is brightening, too. Dianna Russo, a benefits administrator at U.P.S., said that Eva will be covered under her mother's medical plan when it becomes effective after 26 full weeks of employment. That may mean the end of March for Ms. Boyde, but the benefits should cover some, if not all, of the cost of Eva's surgery. Ms. Cohen has requested



Eva Boyde, 9, wrote a letter to Santa Claus asking for a new doll, a bicycle and a needed eye operation, "so I won't go cross-eyed."

money from the Neediest Cases fund to supplement what is not paid for under her medical plan.

Although the family often struggles to put food on the table, tonight

they will have two turkeys: one that was given to them by U.P.S., and another from the Milbank Center.

"I'm proud of myself," Ms. Boyde said. "I've come a long way."

Business Gains With Democrats

As Industries' Donations Grow, Labor Finds Weaker Alliances

By JEFF GERTH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — Last year George Kourpias, leader of the machinists union, used the opportunity of a Labor Day celebration to talk to President Clinton about one of his union's major concerns.

Mr. Kourpias told the President that he thought United States jobs and technology were threatened by the growing tendency of American companies wanting to do business abroad to make concessions to foreign governments or customers, especially in Asia.

Mr. Kourpias says the President told him that he, too, was concerned about this problem. As a result, White House and union officials say, the Clinton Administration promptly began reviewing the issue, focusing on concessions made by the aerospace industry, the crown jewel of American exporters and a major employer of machinists.

But by this year, unknown to union officials, the review was folded into an Administration report that, at the urging of aerospace industry lobbyists, adopted industry positions on the matter. The report also dropped recommendations the union had favored, like a requirement that companies make public disclosures about the concessions they gave.

The story of this report is one example of how business interests have gained influence with Democrats, at the expense of the Democrats' traditional allies like organized labor. At the same time, business donations to Democrats have vastly increased.

The Clinton Administration cultivated the defense and aerospace industry, and in turn they fertilized the Democratic Party with campaign contributions," said Thomas Ferguson, a campaign finance expert and a political science professor at the University of Massachusetts, at Boston.

The aerospace industry sees it differently.

"The Clinton Administration has decided to let the market be the market," said Joel Johnson, vice president of the Aerospace Industries Association, an organization that represents manufacturers of civilian and military aircraft.

Although large corporations continue to contribute large sums to the Republicans, corporate donations to the Democratic National Committee have more than doubled in four years, while union donations have stayed the same. For every dollar labor gave to the Democrats in 1991-1992, when Mr. Clinton was first elected, business gave four, but by 1995-1996, business donations exceeded labor by a ratio of more than 9 to 1, according to an analysis of election records by Common Cause, a non-partisan group that favors public financing of elections.

In 1992, the Democratic Business Council of large donors had only 200 members. By 1994, it had 800; today it has 1,900.

And aerospace and defense com-

panies, like the Boeing Company and United Technologies Corporation, have donated hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Democratic committee in the most recent election cycle, much more than they gave before Mr. Clinton's first election.

"Unfortunately, what has happened is that money has taken over what's going on in America," said Mr. Kourpias, whose union contributes to the Democratic committee, but far less than the industry. He said he was upset that his plea to Mr. Clinton about concessions in the aerospace industry fizzled while the Administration responds to companies, "who've given even more money."

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, chairwoman of the President's National Economic Council, said the Administration disagreed with union arguments that concessions to foreign governments or customers had adversely affected United States jobs

Disagreement over whether export concessions save or cost jobs.

over all. But she said that "the situation merits close watching."

The Administration stepped into the middle of this policy thicket last summer when 19 agencies, led by the Commerce Department, prepared an annual export policy report for Congress. One section of that report dealt with offsets, which is a broad term covering a variety of trade practices in which companies make concessions in order to win sales or gain access to foreign markets. Last May, in a Congressionally mandated survey, 83 percent of businesses, mostly subcontractors, told the Commerce Department they had been adversely affected by offsets. Often offsets involve shifting some production or technology overseas.

Industry officials were critical of the survey's focus on job losses from offsets instead of on jobs created by export sales. And they were concerned about what the report would say about offsets.

When aerospace lobbyists obtained early drafts of the report, they were not pleased. One draft recommended efforts to limit commercial offsets but with little industry input, while another draft recommended new reporting standards for commercial offsets, industry and Administration officials said.

The reporting standards, one industry official said, were "the worst of all worlds for us, because the better it looks to your customer, the worse it looks to your unions."

The industry weighed in quickly and successfully. The final report

released two months ago, in its section on offsets, focused only on military sales. Commercial offsets were mentioned in a brief footnote, which said the issue would be fully analyzed in next year's report.

On military offsets, the report took a cautious approach. It called for talks with industry, labor and trading partners leading to possible bilateral negotiations or changes in government policy, if warranted.

"We don't have enough data about commercial offsets," said William A. Reinsch, the under secretary of commerce for export administration. He added that "the Administration is trying to do a better job" by having a White House task force study the issue, referring to the task force prompted by Mr. Kourpias's chat with Mr. Clinton.

But that task force folded into the Commerce Department-led export policy report.

"We didn't do a report per se, we produced some draft reports, our own internal analysis and then all of this was superseded by the fact that there was going to be a chapter" on offsets in the export policy report, Ms. Tyson said.

And when the Administration, as part of the annual export policy report, debated whether to do something about commercial offsets, the White House came down on the side of industry in opposition to the measures, according to industry and government officials.

The measures were dropped, Ms. Tyson said, because officials "were not compelled by the evidence they had at their disposal."

All of this was unknown to union officials.

"We weren't aware of what was going on in the export report," Mr. Kourpias said. "That's not the way to play the game."

Ms. Tyson acknowledged that the White House only recently informed the union about the status of its study, long after the report was released. But the union may not have been following the issue as closely as when Mr. Kourpias first raised it with Mr. Clinton, White House officials said. Since then, the machinists had completed contract negotiations with companies like Boeing, the largest aerospace manufacturer.

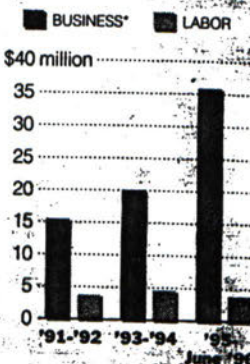
"In the name of increased sales, companies do things they might not do otherwise" such as "shipping technology overseas, some of it taxpayer-funded technology, to companies who couldn't capture the market but who will wind up taking our own work away from us," said Lee Pearson, aerospace coordinator and vice president of the machinist union.

Companies say they are reluctant to give away too much expertise for fear of creating a competitor and point out that aircraft, America's biggest export, are still mostly made in America. But companies also say that to win new business and maintain their work force, they must make concessions. And so the per-

DOLLARS AND CENTS

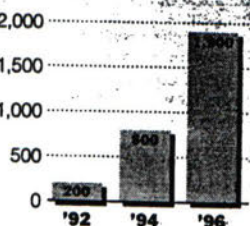
The Money Factor

Total "soft money" donations by business and labor of \$10,000 or more per election to the Democratic National Committee. "Soft money" is money given to the political parties' national committees, rather than to specific candidates, with no limits on the amounts. The parties can spend it as they see fit.



*Business donors include companies, executives and trade associations.

Membership in the Democratic Business Council, which requires a minimum donation of \$10,000 per individual or \$15,000 per corporation or political action committee.



Sources: Common Cause analysis of election records; Democratic National Committee

The New York Times

percentage of foreign-made components in United States jetliners is steadily increasing, as is the percentage of foreign sales.

"You have to meet the customer's demand, you have to do what it takes to compete or you're not in business at all and you haven't done your worker any good," said Mr. Johnson of the aerospace association.

Mr. Reinsch said that industry officials privately acknowledged that offsets distorted a market economy, but that they also feared that unilateral United States action, like the 1977 Federal law banning foreign bribes, would leave them unable to compete.

"They recognize they have to play by the existing rules or lack of rules until somebody changes them," he said, but "they don't want to call for an end to offsets because it is seen as offending the Chinese."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12 30 96

We have also received the following items:

✓
Goss ✓
Lake/Tyson follow-up to December 16 U.S./EU Summit. Pursuant to your instruction to conclude negotiations on EU accession to KEDO by December 20, the U.S., EU, South Korea and Japan initialed an agreement on December 20. Had the agreement not been concluded by that date, KEDO would have forfeited a \$13 million contribution from the EU for this year. The agreement also provides for annual EU contributions of \$20 million to KEDO, in return for a limited say in KEDO management and access to contracts. On another front, there has been some progress on agricultural trade issues, with the EU approving bio-engineered corn, averting a possible disruption of over \$1 billion in U.S. corn exports. However, we still face some potential problems on the veterinary equivalence and other issues.

✓
C. VP / Balin
Gibbons memo on breaking the "teraflop barrier". This week, DOE and Intel announced a supercomputer able to handle a trillion mathematical operations per second -- breaking the "teraflop barrier." In 15 seconds, this computer can do a calculation which would take 250,000 years on a hand-held calculator. Real-world applications could include: computer simulations to ensure the safety and reliability of our nuclear stockpile; modeling of large molecules important to medical advances, such as the protease inhibitor which is effective in treating AIDS symptoms; more accurate weather forecasting and hurricane tracking; and better crash-worthiness simulations for new car designs.

✓
DoD
cc: Balin
Statement by Ron Drach of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) about you. Via Kitty Higgins and Jim King. In response to a question at a recent workshop, Ron stated that you are the best President veterans have had from the Nixon administration to now (the time period he's been active in DAV). He said that you have done more to help veterans than any other President during that time period.

JIM DORSKIND:

please coordinate
the reply.

✓

12/30/96

'96 DEC 23 AM 9:51

December 23, 1996

NOTE TO: **THE PRESIDENT**

FROM: **KITTY HIGGINS** KH

Jim King asked me to share the attached "good news."

From: Armando Rodriguez
To: DIR.JRLACHAN, MLLINDHO
Date: 12/13/96 4:54pm
Subject: F.Y.I.

*Jim
F.Y.I. Janice*

F.Y.I.

For the past couple of days, Thursday and Friday, December 12 and 13 respectively, I have been serving on a panel at the annual Perspectives on Employment of Persons with Disabilities conference. I was joined on the panel by Blake Ortner, Paralyzed Veterans of America; Ray Higgins, Veterans Employment and Training Service, U.S. Department of Labor; and Ron Drach, Disabled American Veterans. During Friday's workshop, a participant asked about our respective roles in advising the President on the employment of veterans in light of the recent criticism about the Presidents employment of veterans.

Ron Drach prefaced his response with an explanation that DAV is a nonpartisan, non profit organization. He has been in Washington since the Nixon Administration and that President Clinton is the best President veterans have had during that time and that President Clinton has done more to help veterans than any other President. Also, that the criticism is coming from a disgruntled person who did not get a position with the Administration.)

I thought you both should know and share this with the Director. You may want to call Ron to get his exact quote.

THE WHITE HOUSE
December 28, 1996
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12/30/96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Don Ernst memo on D.C. schools initiative.** Ernst urges a presidential effort to coordinate the improvement and renewal of the D.C. public schools and he offers his help, for example, in bringing together representatives of major educational organizations to explore the human and other resources they might contribute to help address D.C.'s problems.

Handwritten: To Sec/Elaine K. ...
(B) **"More Benefits, Fewer Burdens" -- OMB's report to the President on reforming our regulatory system.** From Sally Katzen and Frank Raines. This sixty-page, glossy report documents efforts made by the Administration to carry out the Executive Order (no. 12866) that you signed in September 1993 entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review." The Report has chapters on "Developing Better Regulations," "Reinventing Existing Regulations," and "Changing the Culture of the Regulatory System." We've included the introductory letter from Frank and Sally to you. Let us know if you want to see the whole report.

Handwritten: To Sec/Breed ...
(C) **Letter from Dr. Henry Foster.** Raises three issues. First, he urges that universal access to perinatal services be our next incremental health care goal. He says U.S. is only industrialized country that fails to provide universal care to pregnant women and unborn, and roughly estimates that we could do this for about \$2.8 billion/year. Second, he urges that "superlative day-care services" are an integral part of welfare reform, especially important for purposes of stimulating infants and enhancing their speech development. Third, he advocates revisiting the idea of special schools exclusively structured for teenagers for whom parenthood is imminent -- though he sees this not as an Administration initiative, but as something that should be a local option. Finally, he reminds you that you have an unfinished golf date.

Handwritten: To Sec/Sonia ...
(D) **"Latinos in California: the Next Italians," The Economist, December 14.** Via Sec. Cisneros. The article concerns the movement of Latinos into the middle-class in California and, as Henry says, "the burgeoning political force Latinos represent." He believes this development "has great significance for your work."

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12 30 96

We have also received the following items:

✓
Gibbons
✓
Lake/Tyson follow-up to December 16 U.S./EU Summit. Pursuant to your instruction to conclude negotiations on EU accession to KEDO by December 20, the U.S., EU, South Korea and Japan initialed an agreement on December 20. Had the agreement not been concluded by that date, KEDO would have forfeited a \$13 million contribution from the EU for this year. The agreement also provides for annual EU contributions of \$20 million to KEDO, in return for a limited say in KEDO management and access to contracts. On another front, there has been some progress on agricultural trade issues, with the EU approving bio-engineered corn, averting a possible disruption of over \$1 billion in U.S. corn exports. However, we still face some potential problems on the veterinary equivalence and other issues.

✓
C. V. P. / R. A. M.
✓
Gibbons memo on breaking the "teraflop barrier". This week, DOE and Intel announced a supercomputer able to handle a trillion mathematical operations per second -- breaking the "teraflop barrier." In 15 seconds, this computer can do a calculation which would take 250,000 years on a hand-held calculator. Real-world applications could include: computer simulations to ensure the safety and reliability of our nuclear stockpile; modeling of large molecules important to medical advances, such as the protease inhibitor which is effective in treating AIDS symptoms; more accurate weather forecasting and hurricane tracking; and better crash-worthiness simulations for new car designs.

✓
D. J. H.
cc: R. A. M.
✓
Statement by Ron Drach of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) about you. Via Kitty Higgins and Jim King. In response to a question at a recent workshop, Ron stated that you are the best President veterans have had from the Nixon administration to now (the time period he's been active in DAV). He said that you have done more to help veterans than any other President during that time period.

12/30/96

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MAZEH / CE ¹²³⁰⁹⁰ VP / EOB

He deserves
senior consideration
a good, able man

BZ

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-30-96

Arthur L. Schechter

December 16, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

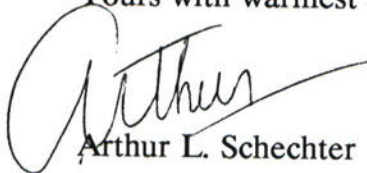
I have been advised by friends to make known to you that I have applied for appointment to an Ambassadorship, and have met with both Bob Nash and Charles Duncan. I made the decision to proceed after much careful thought about my personal situation, my desire to do public service, and my goal of playing some role in your second term. Serving in your administration would be of special significance to me.

I regard the opportunity for public service as a way of repaying a small portion of my debt for all that has been given to me. I have tried to reflect that mission in a small way in my civic and political involvement.

If you see fit to consider me for appointment, I promise you that no one will outwork me. It would be the greatest honor of my life to me to serve in your administration.

I remain,

Yours with warmest and respectful regards,



Arthur L. Schechter

cc: ~~Wu Wufu to~~
Bob Hawk

TAM
Harp ?? MF
rec 12/1

Larry E. Crane
8001 Evergreen Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72227
(501) 682-5764 or (501) 227-9331

October 11, 1996

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

Bill
Dear Mr. President,

Periodically, I find myself with some thought I feel might strike a chord with whatever the nightly news indicates is going on in your life. You'll be amazed, I'm sure, to know that most of the notes and letters never get sent! The following is part of such a letter, written back in October of 1995 and revised in April and October of 1996, but not sent. On reflection, it may be more appropriate now than it would have been then... so... for what it's worth:

...The more complicated answer is that I think I'm going through a time of introspection and reordering of the priorities of my life. I think most members of our generation are passing through this phase, having finally realized that few of us will actually change the world in ways history will notice. Most of us will quietly live out our lives doing the best we can. This is, for me, a time of reflection on who I am and whom I intend to become in the next phase of life. I am confident I am not alone in this search, and I believe you have tried to generally tap into this generational feeling of malaise or discontentment in some of your recent speeches (i.e., National Funk). I thought my attempts to explain where I am might help you define where we all are...for use... somehow...

Through this period of reflection, one theme seems to reappear in my thoughts more than others: I seem to have lost intimate contact with that part of myself that automatically gravitates toward goodness and rightness. That part of me which, without thought or hesitation, would say "We can't do that, it's not right" and be confident that it was so. It may be that I have been bombarded so long by the specter of the rich and powerful getting their way without retribution, or even public outcry, that I have become numb to the lesser atrocities and crimes of the world and no longer become outraged by them... or it may be that I no longer feel I have the power from within myself to stand up for rightness and what ought to be, rather than what is... Whatever the reason, I no longer seem to be willing to hold the line or stand up and speak out and damn the consequences! I find myself more conciliatory, more mellow, more accepting. If this is maturity, I don't like it! Not one damned bit!

I ask myself what I can do about it. No easy answers come to mind. However, I consistently return to thoughts of becoming better balanced in my life, of making time to think of others, of ... harmony? No, not really... more of making myself open to the opportunities

which may come along where I can contribute to making this world a little better. It's akin to putting myself in a "receptive" frame of mind, similar to those referred to in the olden days of bible stories when people were leading balanced lives in harmony with what was good and right, and God would call out, "Larry, where are you?" Without hesitation or thought, they would respond, "Here I am." As simple as that... "Here I am, standing ready to do whatever is asked of me, to go where I am needed,... to respond from that instinctive side of my character that knows what's right and sets to it without pause (and not be hiding out in the bushes or behind questions such as 'Am I my brother's keeper?')"

I hunger for a sense of connection with both my past... all those like Aunt Dan, Mama and Virginia... and my future... not just The Future, but the part I can touch and feel and nudge a little toward rightness. I hunger to be a part of the present flow of life, not just standing by the side of the river watching it roll on to somewhere... anywhere.

I believe that, for all of us searchers, the answer to reestablishing connections with life lies in accepting responsibility for our own choices. If I am here in this position, it is probably the result of many, many decisions I have made along the way... clearly a mixed bag! Where I may find myself next week, or next year, will be the result of all those previous decisions, plus the ones I make from here on out. That's the part I... we all... have to make peace with, because we cannot change the past.

One of the aspects I most admire about the Jewish religion is that they remember the past and continually bring it's lessons with them to bear on analysis of present decisions. (Midrash?) As a nation, we do not do that very well. We forget from whom we have come. How did we get here? (Well, I drove down the Wilber Mills Freeway and turned off at Center...) As a nation, we repress what doesn't feel good to us, what makes us think less of ourselves, and we are poorer in heart for it.

As a nation, we do not look back and acknowledge the mistakes of our forefathers, much less ourselves, carrying them with us to recognize the errors and try not to find ourselves replicating them over and over... We do not look at how other nations have seen our actions and thought less of us. We refuse to acknowledge, much less accept, the bad parts of ourselves and try to do better... we try to ignore it... and we are very good at ignoring so very many things!

As an example, only this morning (April 3), I watched Newt Gingrich condemn a museum for displaying two works of art which dishonored the american flag. "I don't have to see it to know it's wrong to display the flag draped into a toilet"... I believe was his comment. Well, the display was part of a retroactive look at treatment of the flag over the last fifty or sixty years, and one of the "offensive" works of art was specifically created as a protest against our policies in 1970, during the Vietnam War. (No. I'm not advocating that you revisit the dialogues of the early 1970's.) It's hard to look at a flag in a toilet and get past our repulsion to view the statement made. It's hard to admit we have tried to deal with welfare issues this long and still do not have good answers! (and the Welfare Reform Bill will certainly need revisiting in the next session...) It's hard to look at our nation from the viewpoints of citizens of Mexico, or Haiti, or Bosnia!

I watched, several times, your goodbye to Prime Minister Rabin. It obviously affected you deeply. My question of you is: how will you take those feelings, that fundamental

recognition of where we are and where we need to be, and use it for the benefit of mankind? Are we near the moment of decision where you choose to accept yourself, flaws and all, and step forward to say "Here I am!" and do what you can? Have you finally succeeded to the point you can put aside self-interest and getting reelected and simply do what you can? Some of us who have known and loved you have waited, sometimes impatiently, for you to accept our belief in your basic goodness as your own. Is this the time? Are you ready? Strangely enough, on the eve of your last election night, I believe you are finally there... I looked away for a time, and when I saw you again... you were there... and I'm glad for you.

Perhaps, letters like this are not sent for good reasons... Perhaps this one should not, also, be sent. It is too soon... reelection must be had... The press of duty is far more important than these idle musings... But, I need to let you know I really like the man you've become in the last few years. Not the President, just the man. I'd be proud to have you as a friend even if you were just a guy I grew up with... and worked with... and took different paths through life... and wound up doing ordinary things in an ordinary life somewhere... like I have.

Love and faith,


Larry E. Crane

12/6/96

Bill -

When I spoke with you at the "Reunion" on election night you said "Keep writing!" This much revised letter may or may not be worth reading... but, for what it's worth, here it is!

I've noted the departure of many of your trusted aides & friends lately. If you run short & need someone you can trust to help in some way, somewhere... Here I am!

Love & faith

P.S. Have a great Christmas!



WASH

This is good opportunity
for an IG Gov →

eg Capriani
Haber

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 23, 1996

The Honorable Booth Gardner
Deputy United States
Trade Representative
Office of the United States
Trade Representative
1-3 Avenue de La Paix
1202 Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I want to thank you for your service as the Permanent United States Representative to the World Trade Organization, and, as requested, I hereby accept your resignation, effective January 20, 1997.

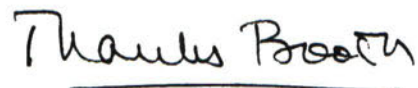
Throughout your public career you have served your state and your country with distinction. You've brought strength and expertise to the Office of the USTR, representing our nation with great skill and leadership. During your tenure, you've helped make important headway in promoting international trade and have overseen the negotiation of meaningful trade agreements that will help American businesses grow and prosper. Thanks to your efforts, American workers can be confident that their pursuit of excellence will be amply rewarded.

Your vision has helped us to build on our successes and lay the foundation for continued prosperity. On behalf of all who have worked with you as well as those who have benefited from your work, I am pleased to commend you for your invaluable service. The results of your many contributions will be enjoyed far into the twenty-first century.

Hillary and I wish you every future success and happiness.

Sincerely,





EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
1-3 AVENUE DE LA PAIX
1202 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

November 25, 1996

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

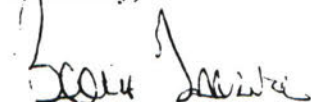
As I have now completed my third year as the Permanent U. S. Representative to the World Trade Organization, I offer my resignation and ask that it be made effective as of January 20, 1997.

I want to thank you for having given me the opportunity to serve our country.

The Geneva office of the United States Trade Representative has worked in pursuit of fair and equal trading agreements with other countries of the world, and with it, the spread of democratic values. The commitment of your administration in the arena of multilateral trade has brought meaning to the concept of American leadership.

I feel proud and honored to have served in the Clinton Administration. I wish you every success in your second term.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Booth Gardner", written over a horizontal line.

BOOTH GARDNER
Deputy U. S. Trade Representative
U. S. Ambassador to WTO

cc: Ambassador Charlene Barshefsky



Ambassador Booth Gardner

Deputy United States Trade Representative and Chief of Mission (Geneva)

In 1994, he was appointed by President William Clinton to serve as Deputy United States Trade Representative and Ambassador and Permanent U.S. Representative to the GATT/WTO headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Booth Gardner was the 19th Governor of the State of Washington serving 8 years, 1985 to 1993. Born in Tacoma, Washington in 1936, he grew up in the Puget Sound area and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in business from the University of Washington, Seattle, WA, in 1958. In 1963, he earned a Master of Business Administration degree from Harvard University, Boston, MA, and subsequently served as Assistant to the Dean at the Harvard Business School from 1966 to 1967.

From 1967 to 1972, Gardner served as Director of the School of Business and Economics at the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, WA. In 1970, he was elected to represent the 26th District in the Washington State Senate and went on to chair the Education Committee in addition to serving on the Manufacturing/Development and Commerce/Regulatory Committees.

While in the State Senate, Gardner developed a strong interest in trade issues and with Asian markets and cultures in particular. (Washington State has the highest dependence on trade per capita of any state in the country, with emphasis on aerospace, timber resources, agriculture, fisheries and more recently, biogenetics and computer software.)

From 1972 to 1980, Gardner was president of the Laird Norton Company, a national building supply firm. In addition, he served as a member of Weyerhaeuser Company's Board of Directors. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors for Puget Sound National Bank (now Key Bank of Washington) and Washington Mutual Savings Bank.

In 1980, he was elected as the first Pierce County Executive with offices in Tacoma, WA, and is credited with turning a county deficit into a surplus by the time he was elected Governor of Washington State in 1984.

After he was elected Governor, Gardner made education and economic development the top priorities of his administration. He was recognized nationally for his welfare reform proposal, the Family Independence Program. He served as Chairman of the Western Governors' Association, the Education Commission of the States and the National Governors' Association. He also chaired the National Governors' Association Committee on International Trade.

During his tenure as Governor, Gardner moved quickly to strengthen the State's relationship with its Sister State, Hyogo Prefecture, in Japan. He visited Japan on several occasions to build trade relations, initiated the acclaimed Washington Village project in Sanda City, and was speaker at such events as the Japan Western Association Conference.

In addition to his elected and private-sector positions, Gardner cofounded the Central Area Youth Association of Seattle, which provides athletic, social and educational activities for minority and disadvantaged youths. He has been a board member and trustee of the Central City Learning Center, the Washington Commission for the Humanities, the Seattle Mental Health Institute, the Private Industries Council and the University of Puget Sound Board of Trustees. The Governor was also involved in youth sports activities and from 1984 to 1986, coached a women's soccer team--the Cozars--to the national championship game for its age group.

Gardner and his wife, Jean, have two children; Doug, (married to Jill Johnson) and Gail, (married to John Nettleton), and four grandchildren--Jack, Henry and Peter Nettleton and Emily Gardner.

② Rahen / ~~_____~~ / ⑦ Devin

Anything we can, should
do here? It may be
resolved already - but
this restriction code must
enigst must some legal as
well as political problems

BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-30-96

F9I, Pam
outrageous!

Date: 12/23/96 Time: 13:21

Teen-ager is ordered out of retirement community

YOUNGTOWN, Ariz. (AP) It may take a village to raise a child, but the folks in this retirement community say they finished rearing their kids long ago, thank you.

That's why they enforced a rarely used ban on children and evicted a teen-ager who had moved in with his grandparents a year ago, allegedly to escape abuse at home.

Sixteen-year-old Chaz Cope has until Jan. 19 to get out.

"If you let one child in, then you have to let all of them in," said Gary Locke, owner of the 111th Avenue Barber Shop. "We are a retirement community. That's what we're here for."

Youngtown was founded in 1958 as a retirement community by one Ben Schleifer, whose reason for naming the place Youngtown has been lost to time. An ordinance in the Phoenix suburb of 2,500 requires each household to have at least one resident 55 or older, and people 18 or younger can stay no longer than three months.

Chaz said he moved in with his grandparents to escape physical and mental abuse from his stepfather in Mesa, 35 miles away. His grandparents, Jerry and Lynn Rae Naab, refused to divulge the stepfather's name.

The Naabs voluntarily told city officials about Chaz and asked for an exemption to let him stay until he turns 18. The couple were granted a series of 90-day permits, but each time officials urged them to find a home for the boy outside Youngtown.

On Thursday, the town council voted 6-0 to order the boy out.

"I think we should have gotten Brownie points for being honest about me being in Youngtown," Chaz said. "What is the council teaching me? That it's better to lie and cheat."

Many Youngtown residents sympathize with Chaz and believe he should be allowed to stay. But others say at this stage in their lives they simply don't want children around.

"Your neighbors must come first," neighbor Kenneth Cason, who has complained about Chaz' early-morning basketball practice, told Mrs. Naab at a packed council meeting. "They're trying to tell you, 'I need my rest.'"

Youngtown, which boasts the nation's first American Association of Retired Persons chapter, has paid a price for its position.

Callers to Phoenix radio shows have vilified Youngtown residents as grumpy old fogeys. An editorial cartoon in The Arizona Republic with the caption "O little minds of Youngtown" depicted a manger scene and three humpbacked senior citizens, one shaking a cane and shouting: "Get that bratty kid outta here!"

"I can imagine what people back East are saying: 'I don't want to live out there. They're too grumpy,'" said Clifford Velzy, who left Niagara Falls, N.Y., six years ago and now zips past the orange and grapefruit trees of Youngtown in a Harley-Davidson golf cart. "I think it's a wonderful town. People are nice."

Most everyone concedes Chaz has not been any trouble. He works part time at a Pizza Hut and rides his skateboard with friends outside of Youngtown. He's been so upset about the prospect of leaving his grandparents that he recently dropped out of school, his grandmother said.

"He's a likeable kid," said neighbor Billy Davis. "We've taken him along with our family on picnics. He's a real nice boy. I think this is a bum deal."

The Naabs face a \$100-a-day fine and 10 days in jail for each day Chaz stays past the deadline.

'``If we have to rent an apartment somewhere, we'll do it,' the boy's grandfather said. ``If we have to move, we'll move. We're a family and we'll stick together. We're just trying to figure out a way to go.'

APNP-12-23-96 1325EST

Phil - we have no
objection to this ;
any reason we shouldn't
approve?

Thanks

(I also sent to OSTP for ^{Trey} review)

Trey -

Seems fine to me. The only
thing I would check is to verify from
NSF directly whether this is legitimate...
the brochure, the contract, etc. I can't imagine
it isn't, but would check.

Phil
1/2/97

WESTAT

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December 19, 1996

Mr. Trey Schroeder
Assistant Counsel to the President
The White House
Room 128 OEOB
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Schroeder:

Westat has been contracted by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to produce a brochure for NSF's Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR). The brochure is for a general audience of people interested in mathematics and science education at all levels, kindergarten through postgraduate. As a part of the brochure, EHR would like to include two quotes from the President. The first quote states, "Science and mathematics education must provide our children with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for the high-technology jobs of the future and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship in the twenty-first century." The second quote says, "This is really about laying a foundation for the future." The original sources are attached with the quoted sections highlighted for your convenience. I am writing to ask permission to use these quotations.

EHR wants to indicate the source of the quotation. How does the President prefer to be named? On the draft we are using, "William Jefferson Clinton, The President of the United States."

In addition, EHR wants to include a picture of the President. Westat has already received both a color and a black-and-white official portrait from David Hicks of the White House Photo Office.

Westat would be happy to provide you with a draft copy of the brochure if you need to see it. Please let me know if you need any further information. I can be reached at 301-294-2014.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,



Joan S. Michie, Ph.D.
Senior Research Associate

Enclosure

[Taken from *Science in the National Interest*]

A Message from President Clinton and Vice
President Gore

Through scientific discovery and technological innovation, we enlist the forces of the natural world to solve many of the uniquely human problems we face -- feeding and providing energy to a growing population, improving human health, taking responsibility for protecting the environment and the global ecosystem, and ensuring our own nation's security. Scientific discoveries inspire and enrich us, teaching us about the mysteries of life and the nature of the world.

Technology -- the engine of economic growth -- creates jobs, builds new industries, and improves our standard of living. Science fuels technology's engine. It is essential to our children's future that we continue to invest in fundamental research. Equally important, science and mathematics education must provide our children with the knowledge and skills they need to prepare for the high-technology jobs of the future, to become leaders in scientific research, and to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship in the twenty-first century.

To reach the goals for the fundamental science and education outlined in this report, we must strengthen partnerships with industry, with state and local governments, and with schools, colleges, and universities across the country. This Administration is committed to making today's investment in science a top priority for the building the America of tomorrow.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 23, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR THE
1995-1996 NATIONAL TEACHER OF THE YEAR

The Rose Garden

1:45 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, Secretary Riley. To all of our Teachers of the Year and their friends and family members; to Senator Wellstone, Senator Graham, Congressman Minge and to the educators and their supporters who are here. Let me say that this is a day I look forward to every year, and every year God has blessed us

with good weather in the Rose Garden. And that ought to tell you something about where teachers will stand in the ultimate measure of things. (Laughter and applause.)

As I think you know, I have been away now for some day son a trip which literally took me around the world, from Korea to Japan to Russia. And before I make the remarks I'd like to make in honor of our Teacher of the Year and her counterparts here, I think it's important to comment on a couple of events that are unfolding now here in Washington.

Let me begin with a compliment to the Congress for working in a bipartisan way for the American people. Last week Congress passed strong legislation to crack down on terrorism which I expect to sign right here tomorrow. I thank them for that. I also am pleased that Congress is moving forward on the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill, which would improve access to health care for 43 million Americans, and, if an amendment adopted by the United States Senate is carried through, would include mental health coverage for American families who need that. (Applause.)

I'm also pleased to report that we're continuing to make significant progress on bipartisan agreement for the remaining spending bills this year. There is, of course, more to do. I am very hopeful that Congress will now, as a result of movements in the House and comments in the Senate by Republican members, go ahead and raise the minimum wage for working people. No one can raise a family on \$4.25 an hour, and if we're going to have family values coming out of Washington, we ought to start by valuing families that are working hard, trying to stay off welfare and doing their best to raise their kids. We ought to do it with no gimmicks, a bill that I can sign into law. (Applause.)

And, finally, let me say that I hope that Congress can now bring this bipartisan momentum to bear on the challenge of finally passing a seven-year balanced budget plan. Last year and early this year, we had over 50 hours of negotiation between the congressional leaders, the Vice President and me. We made real progress toward agreeing on a balanced budget. Our plans have in common more than enough savings to balance the budget, provide tax relief to working families, and reflect our values by protecting the fundamental structures of Medicare and Medicaid, and our commitments to education and a clean environment.

Last week, the Congressional Budget Office certified that the budget plan I presented to Congress would balance the budget in seven years. This is the first time in 17 years that the Congressional Budget Office has determined that a President's proposed budget is balanced. Moreover, the CBO has issued new and now more optimistic budget projections, which will make the task of agreeing on a balanced budget significantly easier for both sides.

It's been over three months now since the negotiations over how to balance the budget were suspended. I think we all understood there were intervening events that required this work to be suspended. But the time for waiting is now over. Now is the moment to finish the job and work toward a balanced budget.

We should resume negotiations over how best to do this in seven years. My door is open and it's time to get the job done. We should begin again to seriously talk about this budget process. We should include congressional leaders, obviously the leadership, but also a broad enough range of representatives from both parties and both Houses who represent a broad diversity of views so that we can actually agree on something that can pass. We should put together a mainstream coalition to get the job done.

Now, if we do that, that will help all the educators. Why? Because if we have a balanced budget amendment, interest rates will come down, investments will go up, the economy will be stronger, and people will pay more funds in local school taxes so that they can support your educational institutions.

We can make this a season of bipartisan achievement. We're off to a good start. There will be time enough for us to honestly debate our disagreements in the fall. We don't need a year-long campaign. Most countries just have campaigns of five or six or seven weeks. In the coming weeks, we should take the time to sit down and work together on an area where we are very, very close to real agreement. If we stop fighting about yesterday and balance the budget, we can face the challenges and have the debates of tomorrow.

Let me say, too, that this is really about laying a foundation for the future -- the same kind of work that you do. There is nothing more important than building the right kind of future for America, whether it is in balancing the budget or teaching our children. This fact was brought home to me again very forcefully in my recent visits to Korea and Japan and Russia. At each stop, I had discussions with leaders of those countries which focused on a fairly simple but very big question: How can we all work together to preserve world peace, to enhance human freedom and define ways to enable all of our people to seize the opportunities of this new information, technology-driven age?

The dimensions of economic change we are now experiencing because of these sweeping changes and because of the end of the Cold War and the growth of a global market are the most profound changes affecting our economy and, therefore, how our people work and live that this country has experienced in 100 years, since people move fundamentally from the farm to the factory.

And I might say that Bill Gates, the American computer wizard, gave a speech not very long ago that I had the privilege to hear, and he wrote in his book, "The Road From Here," that the changes we are now experiencing in communications are the most profound the world has experienced in 500 years since Guttenberg printed the first Bible in Europe with a printing press.

We have to build a bridge to the 21st century that all Americans who are willing to work for it have a chance to cross. Education is the way we do it, the way we can give every child a future, to live the American Dream, to make the most of his or her own life, to build solid families and strong communities and a strong America. If our children succeed, America will do very well, indeed.

So we have to renew our schools and throw open the doors of college to all who want to go who are qualified for it. That's why, even as we cut the deficit in half in four years, we have maintained our commitment to invest in education, all the way from Head Start through the Goals 2000 program, that Secretary Riley mentioned, through access to college. (Applause.) But we also have to acknowledge that the demands of the 21st century require an honest assessment of what is right and wrong with our educational system, what money will fix, and what cannot be fixed by money alone.

The education agenda Secretary Riley and I are pursuing is consistent with what parents and states have called for -- tougher standards and accountability and higher expectations and greater opportunities. I believe that in a fundamental way, education is a matter of high expectations, high standards, good teachers, concerned parents and a supportive community.

High technology will play a bigger and bigger role, and that's why the Vice President and I are trying to make sure that every school and every library in this country, every classroom and every library in the country, from the smallest rural school to the largest urban one, all of them are connected to the Information Superhighway by the year 2000. (Applause.)

But we all know that we have to have those other things: the good teachers, the concerned parents, high expectations, the high standards. We know that these things will make a difference. At last month's National Governors Association Education Summit, I challenged the states and the governors there to create a system that rewards and inspires and demands higher standards for teachers, removing barriers that attract the most talented people, rewarding teachers who meet these high standards, making it easier to remove people who should leave the classroom.

But in the end, we know that what we have to do, all the rest of us who give these speeches, is to support the good teachers. The magic that occurs between the teacher and the student is still the ultimate -- the ultimate key to successful education. It is partly a science, but largely an art. It is sometimes a mystery and always a wonder.

CC:

Bruce

Reid

NZ for interlock

F·R·A·C

FOOD RESEARCH
& ACTION CENTER

MEMORANDUM

*To the President -
great idea! a
possible program for
State of the Union*

DATE: December 17, 1996
TO: Leon E. Panetta, White House Chief of Staff
FROM: Rob Ferish *Rob*
RE: After School Care Initiative

Regards & Best wishes for the holidays!

'96 DEC 31 PM4:14

I appreciated the call the other night and wish you all the best. Here are a few thoughts, per your request, on after school care.

Carla Sanger is a former teacher who runs a year-round, after school hours program for 4500 inner city Los Angeles elementary school children. This past May, at our national conference, she described after school care as an idea whose time has come. She compared it to the movement that swept the country over a century ago to implement kindergarten programs.

For a whole variety of reasons, it makes sense to elevate after school care, or the somewhat broader concept of "school aged child care." I sense this issue could take off with some strategic small investments, rather than some large new federal program. With an appropriate "bully pulpit", sharing of model programs, and enrollment of key public and private partners, there could be tremendous movement on this issue.

Here's why it makes sense and fits with the President's priorities:

1. There is increased need for extended day care for children, especially given welfare reform and strict work requirements.
2. Providing this care also should be integral to the President's efforts on "welfare to work" initiatives. It is not only a matter of having the private sector find jobs. These programs can prepare youngsters for the world of work. Many of them are not job ready.
3. After school care would dovetail wonderfully with the President's initiative on literacy. It is an ideal time for mentors and volunteers to work with children.
4. After school programming works. Carla Sanger's program, LA's BEST, has been evaluated over and over again with findings ranging from reduced crime to enhanced school performance. Research on other programs had similar findings.
5. After school programming can be key to reducing teen-age pregnancy, in addition to providing a safe haven for children and deterring crime and gang involvement.
6. There are a variety of public and private partners and models that can be encouraged. The Urban League, the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Y's, 4-H Clubs--as well as school systems, recreation departments, housing authorities, and a variety of community based organizations view this as a priority.

The bottom line is that this makes sense--whether its for safety, mentoring, literacy, work preparation, child care, or compensating for what some families cannot provide on their own. The likely result is much deeper community involvement with these children, at the same time that

parents can be given some help or even included in parenting programs as well. I can see a wide variety of people endorsing this--ranging from police, to education, to community development, to child care, to business, to literacy, to mentoring, to nutrition, to pro-private charity groups.

I cannot tell you all the public policy elements/proposals that should be included. We have gotten involved because there is widespread agreement that feeding children is critical to the success of these programs. Food not only draws them in, but it contributes to better performance and attentiveness.

In the food area, there are some relatively low-cost proposals worth doing. The primary program utilized to feed children outside school hours is the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Here are some needed changes:

- The Reagan cuts of 1981 limited CACFP to children 12 and under. The age limit should be raised, preferably to 18.
- For schools that want to operate after school or summer programming, they must apply separately and keep different books from those kept for School Lunch and Breakfast. We should allow them to coordinate the paperwork.
- There are some unnecessarily strict licensing requirements that programs must meet to qualify as "a child care center" in order to get food reimbursements.

In addition to these changes, I would suggest an federal inter-agency task force be created to coordinate the work of all federal agencies with an interest--presumably USDA, HHS, Education, Labor, HUD, Justice, and perhaps others. A review should be made of existing education, child care, community development and other funding streams to see if promotion of after school programs can occur through them. Additional earmarked (possibly pilot project or model program) money should be considered.

In addition, all the public and private players on this issue should be convened so that successful models can be identified and effective grassroots strategies can be promoted. This clearly is an initiative that each community should tailor to its own needs. Often, though, people who should be talking with each other do not know of their mutual interests. Heightened Presidential interest, and at least a sprinkling of money, has a way of galvanizing communities.

I hope you find this of interest. I think an initial, small gathering of some key backers of this concept--such as Hugh Price, Marian Edelman, the CEO of Boys and Girls Clubs, one or more education leaders, myself and a few others (including a grassroots operator) could really move this initiative forward quickly. Also included might be a corporation that already supports this concept philanthropically -- perhaps IBM, a leader in education, or Monsanto, already deeply involved in the President's welfare to work initiative and a primary funder of the Urban League after school initiative.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 1-3-97

TO:

Perry

FROM: Staff Secretary

*you have a big
fun. nice letter.
(But let's not do
press interviews!)*

Bill

11811 Wayland St.
Oakton, VA. 22124
30 December, 1996

'97 JAN 2 PM 3:54

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary to the President
The White House

Dear Mr. Stern:

Recently I had the opportunity to meet Mr. Terry Good, Director of White House Records Management. Let me just say that I have worked fifty years in government and in all that time few have impressed me like Terry Good has.

Of course his qualifications for the job are impeccable including his work in the Department of Archives and over fifteen years managing White House records. But the great thing about Terry Good is the man himself. He rings true like a silver dollar. The curse of self aggrandizement is not to be found in him. It is evident that he is a people oriented person and that his personal style of management is based on people concerns. As a result I perceive a strong sense of teamwork in his shop.

In this day and age, unfortunately, there exists an intense hatred of government and the persons who make it work successfully. To dispel such attitudes we should strive to present to the public the essential fineness of our government. This could be done by calling in the media and making them more aware of the fundamental excellency of government and its managers.

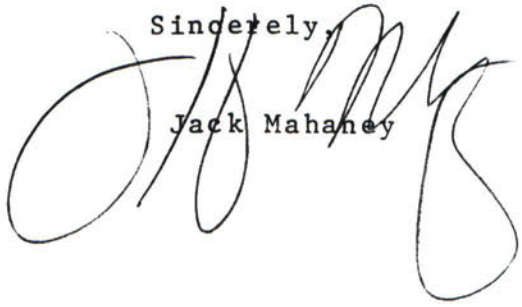
For instance, reporters could interview Mr. Good for a newspaper or magazine article about White House records keeping. Both Mr. Good and his job would be most interesting to the general public.

Such articles should help people understand that our government is not faceless, aloof and separate from the general public. Rather it is made up of the people. Mr. Good is such a down to earth person that he could easily personify the best of excellent government.

The bottom line is that we must work harder to sell the fact that our government really is outstanding and works very well in behalf of the people of our nation.

Sincerely,

Jack Mahaney



JACK MAHANEY
11811 WAYLAND ST
OAKTON VA 22124-2229



12/31/96 NO VA GMF 22:07 DCR #1

Mr. Todd Stern
Staff Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

20300/0003

