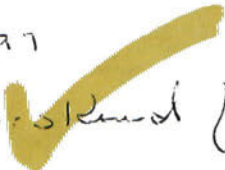


11/24/97

To  Consider for reply?

Yes

SunAmerica Inc.

1 SunAmerica Center
Century City
Los Angeles CA 90067-6022
310.772.6500
Fax: 310.772.6567

97 JAN 23 11 20
Ell Broad
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

January 15, 1997



The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

As we approach your second Inauguration and you move forward with your legislative agenda, I hope that you will continue to bear in mind the importance of encouraging Americans to take responsibility for their own retirement. As you know, a number of demographic and social trends point toward a looming retirement savings crisis. Increased longevity as the result of medical advances and declining birth rates mean that the U.S. population will continue to age. However, along with the privilege of a longer life comes the burden of paying for that longer life.

One retirement savings vehicle that continues to work well for many middle class Americans is the "non-qualified" annuity. This is an insurance contract purchased by individuals with "after-tax" income for the purpose of eventually supplementing their retirement income. Unlike other retirement savings vehicles, non-qualified annuities provide a guarantee from the date of purchase that the owner will be able to convert his or her accumulated savings in the annuity to a stream of income that will continue until the owner dies. As a result, non-qualified annuities provide a unique benefit to Americans attempting to accumulate sufficient savings to last throughout their retirement years.

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
January 15, 1997
Page 2

I appreciated your first Administration's efforts to encourage retirement savings and increase economic security for all Americans. As we move forward to the next century, I hope that you and your Administration will remember the importance of encouraging all Americans to save for their retirement.

Mrs. Broad and I look forward to seeing you this weekend at the Inaugural festivities, and send you and the First Lady our best wishes.

Sincerely,

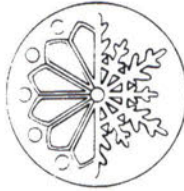
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

EB/amf

TO USE?

~~Don't know~~ for
Agency Liaison

1/24/97



Handwritten: Through Guy
SMB

January 16, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

87 JAN 22 - 97

Dear Mr. President:

I am posting this letter to you in the hope that an exceptionally worthy young man, Konstantin Kostin, may finally find an effectual advocate in this country. Subsequent to relating only bits of Konstantin's plight to Becky Hernreich, the suggestion was made that I sketch a brief outline of his situation for your consideration. I recognize your need for brevity and will accordingly only include the most salient aspects of his predicament.

I would preface this letter by identifying myself as an individual who has been deeply involved in international Olympic efforts for the past 20 years. I am also the director of a small ministry in Vail, Colorado, which focuses most of its attention on young people. In these two capacities I have found a life of significant involvement with youth. It is from this context that I would very honestly state, that out of the thousands of young people that I have been privileged to work with, I have never met a young person more deserving of help, than Konstantin Kostin.

During the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, I first became aware of both Konstantin's unrivaled athletic abilities and his severe personal history. In a capsule, Kostja was born in Riga, Latvia, on September 4, 1973. At the age of 6, this extremely talented boy was essentially taken from his parents by the Soviet sport's machine. He was subsequently "raised" by Moscow's Red Army Club. I will refrain from detailing the severity of his childhood, but it is miraculous that through it all, both Kostja's skating and his incredible character continued to dramatically develop. By the time he appeared in Albertville, he was consistently ranked in the top 15 of the world. However, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Kostja's athletic aspirations also began to break apart. Without citizenship in either Russia or Latvia, Kostja became very truly a young man without a country. Accompanying this void of national identity came the resultant loss of support. Accordingly, by the time he stepped onto the ice in Albertville, he was skating virtually autonomously. It was at this point, that I determined that this young man's future could only be secured through U.S. intervention. It is a complex story, but the sum of the next 3 month's activities brought Kostja to the U.S. where he has been training with Evy and Mary Scotvold in West Dennis, Massachusetts. The Scotvolds are two of the United States' most prominent coaches who are most notably recognized as the professionals behind the careers of Paul Wylie and Nancy Kerrigan.

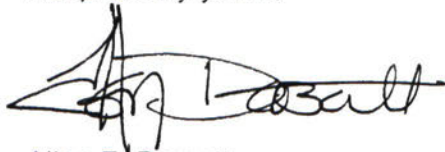
However, consistent with the turmoil of his earlier life, these past 3 years in the States have been marked by new obstacles. During his stay in this country his career has been complicated by 3 major surgical procedures on his right ankle. However, the most recent surgery has

finally corrected his ankle and he is currently skating at a higher level than ever before. I should interject at this point, that an entire collection of professionals have gathered behind this young man's athletic dreams. Our medical teams here in Vail have undertaken his physical needs without cost consideration and a most gracious patron of figure skating has recognized in Kostja an exemplary athlete and has accordingly committed to support the entirety of his amateur career.

It is at this point, that we have encountered what will hopefully be the last of Kostja's roadblocks. Initially, he was brought to this country on a renewable 6 month visa. However, during the protracted hospitalizations his immigration status lapsed and despite enormously expensive legal efforts, we have been unable to secure the green card that his career so desperately needs and deserves. I might also add, that the difficulties encountered with the U.S. Immigration Service were exacerbated by the fact that when Kostja first came to the States, he spoke absolutely no English. As evidence of his intellectual depth, he developed complete fluency much more quickly than one would expect. However, I would attribute a significant amount of his earlier immigration renewal misunderstandings to this language barrier. In any case, we are now at a point where he is physically ready to pursue his quest for Olympic gold, but the immigration authorities refuse to cooperate. Despite the efforts of Senator Ted Kennedy's staff, we are still at an impasse regarding this need. As a result of this present I.N.S. denial, Kostja has been forced to miss this month's European Championships and the prospects of his participation in the World Figure Skating Championships in March seem very much in jeopardy. Given the nature of this sport, if Kostja misses this upcoming World Championships, the likelihood of the international judges "forgiving" his third consecutive absence would seem remote.

Mr. President, I am sensitive to the multitude of demands on your time. But I would still dare to ask that you intervene on this beautiful young man's behalf. He has an extremely rare athletic gift, but even more importantly, he is a young man of exceptional character and faith.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allen E. Dorsett", with a stylized, sweeping flourish at the end.

Allen E. Dorsett
Director
The Sanctuary International
Post Office Box 1931
Vail, Colorado 81658
Telephone - (970) 476-8144
FAX - (970) 476-0686

10
Doriskind for
photo request
yes ✓
no —

'97 JAN 27 AM 9:11

3311 Nottingham Road

Winston-Salem, N.C.

13 January 1997

Forward to
staff secretary
for signed picture
request.

The Honorable Erskine Bowles
White House Chief of Staff
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

I surely do appreciate your taking the time to read my letter. It is most considerate. Having a North Carolinian as Chief of Staff to our president is very much an honor. I hope my request is appropriate and can be accomplished as I surely would like President Clinton to inscribe a portrait if he will. Graham Bennett (no relation) was not able to help me so I felt a letter to you might bring me some luck. I certainly hope so. It would be an honor to have President Clinton's signed picture framed and on my wall.

Again, thank you very much for affording me some of what I am sure is scarce time. I hope 1997 brings you many happy explanation marks! All good news.

Most sincerely,
Robert A. Bennett



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
Presidential Palace

Hyf Sec

Nicosia, 21st January, 1997.

Dear Mr President,

197 JAN 27 AM 8:30

On the occasion of your reconfirmation of the oath of office as President of the United States of America, please accept both my personal congratulations as well as those of the Government and People of the Republic of Cyprus.

Today, we find ourselves on the eve of a new millennium. In meeting the challenges and grasping the opportunities before us, your vision of a better tomorrow and of building a bridge to the twenty-first century is put into sharper focus. Your efforts deserve our full support and in this, Cyprus stands ready to play its part.

The excellent relations existing between our countries was again confirmed at our meeting last year and I look forward to a further opportunity to continue our discussions. I would like on this occasion, to express again my deep appreciation for your personal commitment to a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem and that its early settlement remains one of your highest priorities. Furthermore, we remain encouraged by your continued commitment and determination to undertake an initiative during this year that will lead to a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus. This too is our goal and objective and to which we remain steadfastly committed.

In ending, I would like to wish you every success as you embark on your second term in office and to express my best wishes for health, happiness and prosperity to you, to your family and to the people of your great Nation.

Yours Sincerely,
Glaucos Clerides

(Glaucos Clerides)
President of the Republic of Cyprus.

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

1-27-97
to NSC for
Reply ☒
yes ☒
no ☐

**EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
2211 R ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008-4082**

**Tel No. (202) 462-5772
Fax No. (202) 483-6710**

January 23, 1997

**Ms. Carolyn Huber
Special Assistant to the President and
Director of Personal Correspondence
The White House**

Dear Ms. Huber,

I have the honour to transmit herewith a message dated January 21, 1997, from His Excellency Mr. Glafcos Clerides, President of The Republic of Cyprus, addressed to the Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, and kindly request that you forward it to its high destination. The original which is being sent by diplomatic pouch will be forwarded immediately upon receipt.

Yours sincerely,



**Andreas Kakouris
Deputy Chief of Mission**

Jeffrey
A friend of Pres'
from the place this
to me over weekend
I don't know how
to handle or what
to put it for
valuation -

Maybe someone
should write
him & tell him
that Shelby Moss
forwarded the
proposal -

EDWARD J. FLYNN
1421 North University Avenue, N236
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
(501) 666-6920 • (501) 666-6846

97 JAN 24 PM 12:13

Jan 14th 1997

Dear Mr. ^{Shelby} Moore:

Enclosed gives some idea of what I was talking about.

With interest, I could detail the subjects for a complete series for they are all there. Or if you feel more is needed, we might discuss that further.

The educational aspect is most important and I currently have well known scholars who would assist. It is the educational aspects which will attract historians and other scholars.

We worked with Screen Gems/Columbia in preparing a School study guide for the Truman series and that is uppermost in our planning. With the advances in technology we are giving lots of consideration to other uses of this material.

Incidentally, the Army, Navy and Air Force had thousands of videos made up on Truman series and distributed them all over the world.

Finally, I would like to include you in this planning for we have seemed to have hit it off rather well.

All the best.

Ed. Flynn

1/24/97

TO Don ^{Kind} for reply?

Yes -
Do letter to
Ed Flynn from POTUS.
"Thanks for posy & long ideas"

THE VITAL DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

This is intended as a take-off on the GREAT DECISION TV SERIES OF President Harry Truman, for no President since Mr. Truman has ever told how he made the decisions he did which have so affected the world.

It is intended as an educational effort to provide backup, documentation and details for scholars, students, educators and historians, as well as the American public. This effort is aimed at showing the vital decisions made by Mr. Clinton during the first four years in office. A sampling follows.

- **Deficit cut in half.** The President's economic plan cut the deficit for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President. The largest reduction in history. Much pictorial material is available on this subject dating to the time of the Truman Presidency. It is in direct contrast with the soaring deficits that developed during the Reagan years with their attendant disasters.
- **The attempted assassination** of President Ronald Reagan resulted in the wounding of his presidential press secretary, Jim Brady. The graphic evidence of this episode is quite compelling and could be linked to the development of the Crime Bill theme that resulted in the passage in the 1993 Brady Bill restricting the ownership of certain types of firearms. Other examples are available of the impact on the entire crime structure and demonstrates how Mr. Clinton was able to pass this and other legislation affecting crime.
- **Strengthening America's Economy** The bread lines and Hoover shanties of the 1930's with long lines of poor are drastic evidence that the economy is the mainstay of a prosperous country. European pictures reflect the same. Mr. Clinton chose as a highest priority the righting of the flaccid US economy.

With him, looking right into the camera as did Harry Truman, he can explain in understandable terms, a balanced budget, first in 17 years. Continuing, in his own relaxed manner, he can point out, with graphics, charts and work pictures, the increased number of jobs during this period and which continues.

The technique gives him the opportunity, not available during campaign periods or budget sessions times, to produce some detail and background on the budget as it relates to the average voter, his or her family and their children.

Increased family income, new business incorporations, private sector jobs, etc., can all be explained in this format.

- **To leave the Environment safe and clean for the next generation.** Each aspect of the Environmental story has sufficient graphics and beautiful pictures to illustrate the changes which have been accomplished in this four years.
- **New Standards for clean air and water,** and the fights to keep Congress from rolling back the advances which have been made. Protecting the Natural Resources and reforming the Environmental programs in keeping with common sense attitudes of an Arkansas Governor.
- **Foreign Policy.** Can be portrayed starting with Bosnia and including Haiti, Israel, Somalia, China, Korea, Russia, and other areas, each in its own episode. Some may require two or more.

Writing and drafting of scripts for approval of Mr. Clinton will be done by writers, approved by him. Film production will be done by a major production company with a schedule approved by Mr. Clinton. The aim is to produce 26 episodes, some on two or more subjects along with a study guide for distribution to schools. Video tapes will be made available with proceeds to go to Bill Clinton Library.

THE SNOW GODDESS

Master Plan for a Joyful 21st

by

Suzy "Chapstick" Chaffee

97 JAN 22 PM 7:45



1/24/97

TO Docs kind for
Rider
replies

1/25

Olympian Chaffee honoring the Nature
of the Goddess!

through
guy



Suzy Chaffee

Jan 16, 97

Dear President Clinton,

Congratulations to you, Hillary and Al for saving the Utah Wilderness for our children! The Native Americans from Utah and Colorado at a Ute Pow Wow in Delta, were nearly in tears of ecstasy and hope, when I asked them how they felt about your gutsy act.

Thanks also for your thoughtful letter in '95, explaining your belief in the critical importance of getting more than one hour of physical education back in the schools. Your joyful running friends, my ski friends, Bob and Becky Hernreich, explained that knowing your mind and heart, it was more a matter of timing. It seems that your timing and wonderful lead is now putting you in the position to do some more right things!

Therefore, Bob & Becky thought that the enclosed research on the importance of sports in Ancient Civilizations, would appeal your scholarliness and help you strategize your next step in supporting your Health Care and Welfare Bills with critical cost-effective prevention and empowerment. If it's not in the budget to fund PE, your fine example, spirit and words could make all the difference in the world in getting local companies to pick up the ball and tab A.S.A.P!

Think you will also be intrigued how our original role models, the Lemurians, whose East Coast was our California, "mastered worldly problems"!

Should your family or staff be interested in our Tower of Empowerment ropes course, Outward Bound, or my enclosed "Joyful Inner Ski Lessons",* that we would like to contribute for the empowerment of America, please contact me. Or just come to Colorado and soak up wisdom in our magnificent mountains and warm community.

May your gifted team enjoy your Innauguration and realize the rest of the dreams you've had for America this time!

* or sweat lodge with
Bob & Becky!

Heartily,

Suzy Chaffee
Suzy Chaffee

P.S.

*Please share this
research part with
Hillary!*

'97 JAN 24 PM5:13

January 22, 1997

President William Jefferson Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Mr. President,

My name is Jo-An Affrica. This is my sixth and last letter I will be writing to you. I am really sorry you are not able to come into my shop for a haircut. For security reasons, I imagine it would be quite difficult; but I still wanted to try. My last day here will be Thursday, February 13, 1997. I am very happy to say, I will be working at Gannet for USA Today starting Monday, February 17, President's Day.

Twenty-five years ago, I started college and had to drop out due to hardships. After four or five attempts to get back in, I finally completed in 1996. I was so proud of myself for hanging in there, I wanted to reward myself, ending this career with cutting your hair. Some rewards are not always obtainable. I want to thank you for taking the time to answering my letters. I really enjoyed writing to you. If for any reason you are in Georgetown, please stop by to say Hello. I hope you have a successful next four years!

Sincerely,

Jo-An Affrica

Jo-An Affrica
Georgetown Hairstyling
1329 35th St. N.W.
Washington D.C.

1/24/97

To Do - kind for reply +
haircut?

destroy -- no haircut

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

Global Warming and Changes in Flood Potential

Tom Karl, NOAA, National Climatic Data Center

January 6, 1997

This is a potential
hazard — it clearly
is a factor in the extreme
flooding we've seen —
VP/Karl/Ginsby should come up
with realistic risk assessment
P

The radiative effects of increased atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases lead to increases of global mean temperatures. As the global climate warms this will affect the hydrological cycle. This occurs because a portion of the heating will go into evaporating larger quantities of water from the earth's surface. As global temperatures increase, the atmosphere is also capable of supporting greater amounts of water vapor. In general, an increase in the proportion of extreme and heavy precipitation events would occur where there is enough atmospheric instability to trigger precipitation events. This intensification of the hydrological cycle means more flooding with an increase in extreme precipitation events, but also more droughts. The latter arises where and when the thermodynamics of the atmosphere is not favorable to precipitation and the evaporated moisture is transported to other regions. The additional evaporation from the surface leads to a drying of the soil and more severe and widespread droughts.

Comparisons of climatologies from climate models run with present day and doubled carbon dioxide concentrations reveal some dramatic changes in the hydrologic cycle as the global climate warms. When carbon dioxide concentrations are doubled the expected frequency and areal extent of extreme droughts and intense precipitation (more than 2 inches per day) in the USA and Canada increases, with some models showing a three to four-fold increase.

There is also a distinct increase in wintertime or cold season precipitation. By comparison, observations since the beginning of the Twentieth Century for the USA indicate that intense precipitation events have already increased in the USA by about 20%, and cold season precipitation has increased by nearly 10%. An increase in the intensity of precipitation has led to an increased flood potential. There has been no evidence however, for an increase in the frequency of droughts, as the droughts of the 1930s were so severe they tend to dominate Twentieth Century North American drought statistics.

The recent episode of flooding in the Western portions of the USA is an example of the type of weather patterns that would be expected to become more frequent and yield an increase in precipitation extremes as the climate continues to warm. Although it is impossible to link any particular weather or climate event to increases in greenhouse gases, and present-day climate models are not yet sophisticated enough to accurately pinpoint regions of the globe where changes will be the largest, recent events nonetheless offer examples of the kind of situations that would be expected to become more frequent. In general, across much of the USA the return periods of damaging flood potential will become shorter as the global climate warms.

Linking Business's Climate and Earth's

Some Companies Begin to Explore Whether Global Warming Could Hurt Their Bottom Lines

✓ By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Staff Writer

A few U.S. businesses are beginning to take practical steps to deal with what their managers regard as a real and potentially dangerous trend—global climate change.

These companies have concluded that the spread of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse" gases—through the burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil—could produce devastating worldwide changes in temperature and precipitation. They fear this "global warming" will be harmful to the environment—and also to the corporate bottom line.

Some of the corporate steps are tentative, and they come at a time when most U.S. companies are still spewing out carbon dioxide without thinking much about its potential costs. Indeed, representatives of the U.S. coal, oil and utility industries are vigorously opposing a Clinton administration plan to seek binding limits on releases of greenhouse gases. But there are signs, too, of changing business attitudes toward global warming.

At Mobil Corp., for instance, there have been staff-level discussions about whether the company should track its emissions of carbon dioxide. Mobil hasn't yet reached any decision on the matter, a spokesman said.

But some are more concrete. Mon-

santo Co., the chemical and biotechnology company, has begun measuring its own CO₂ emissions. "If you look at the kind of businesses Monsanto is in, the economic consequences of even a slightly warmer world are pretty devastating," said Kate Fish, director of

public policy for the St. Louis-based company.

"We depend on farmers to a large part, and farmers depend on things like stable weather patterns and soil moisture content," she said. "Extreme weather patterns are daunting."

Because of that, the issue of global warming is taken seriously by senior management at the company, she said. "The first step is where are you with CO₂ emissions," she noted. Although environmental laws require companies to keep track of other emissions—such as sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide—carbon dioxide emissions have been "free," she noted.

Other companies have studied ways to offset or reduce emissions of carbon dioxide. AES Corp., a company that builds independent power generating plants, has in several cases in the past planted trees or bought endangered forests—because the trees will help absorb carbon dioxide produced by the power plants.

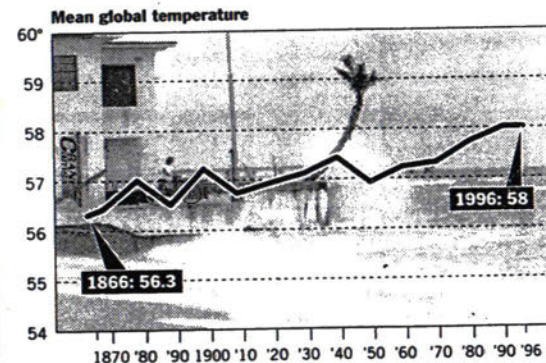
Northeast Utilities, the largest electric utility in New England, joined in a voluntary federal program to reduce emissions. The company reported last month that it had limited CO₂ emissions to 11.1 million tons systemwide in 1995—even lower than the target it had set, of 14.7 million tons.

Dow Chemical Co. has established a goal of improving energy efficiency at a rate of 2 percent per year, per product manufactured, according to Paul Cicio, the company's manager of government relations, hydrocarbons and energy policy. This is one of a series of

See CLIMATE, B8, Col. 1

TOO HOT TO HANDLE?

The earth is almost two degrees Fahrenheit warmer than it was 130 years ago; that, coupled with coastal erosion caused by particularly bad hurricane seasons, has businesses looking at ways to limit the environmental harm they cause.



SOURCE: NASA

THE WASHINGTON POST

mailed
to KAG
11/13/97

Signs Increase That Business Attitudes Are Changing Toward Global Warming

CLIMATE, From H1

global environmental goals the chemical company has established, he said.

"The most important way companies improve energy efficiency is when they build new facilities," Cicio said. For instance, a new plant in Alberta, Canada, which produces ethylene—the basic raw material for the production of plastics—is 30 percent more efficient than a similar plant built just 17 years ago.

"The key is looking for projects that accomplish the best of both worlds—the ones that allow us to make a return for our shareholders and also to

improve the environment," he said. "That doesn't happen by accident."

And other companies have achieved greenhouse-gas-reducing energy efficiency in the course of pursuing other goals. Carrier Corp., for instance, was looking for a new type of chiller to replace an old technology that relied on ozone-depleting chlorine. The company chose to skip over an interim generation of chillers that would still have used the ozone-depleting chemical.

Instead, it went directly to an alternative that used no chlorine at all, according to Matt Chadderdon, vice president for government relations for the United Technologies Corp. subsidiary.

One industry that is mindful of the potential effects of global climate change is the insurance industry—which would have to pay for floods, droughts and other natural disasters that might result from changes in global temperature and weather.

A warning to the industry came last April from Franklin W. Nutter, director of the Reinsurance Association of America. In a speech to the Casualty Actuarial Society, he urged the industry to encourage energy efficiency. Reinsurance is the process of sharing risks among insurance companies.

Nutter noted that the International Panel on Climate Change "predicts that over the next 100 years the earth

will warm from 1.5 degrees to 6.3 degrees Fahrenheit, and that sea level will rise from 6 inches to 38 inches—roughly the same amount of change in the next 100 years as has occurred over the Earth since the last Ice Age nearly 10,000 years ago."

The result of these climate changes, according to the panel, "would be greater frequency and intensity of droughts, geographic spreading of disease more common in warmer climates, the retreat of mountain glaciers, storms of greater malevolence and more intense wet and stormy conditions."

The insurance industry "should not postpone reasonable and appropriate

measures" while waiting for additional scientific assessment, Nutter said.

"There's no certainty as to what the impact of climate change will be on weather patterns," said Karen M. Clark, president of Applied Insurance Research of Boston, a company that provides computer modeling for the insurance industry. The computer models can only assess what the industry's losses would be if predictions about the impact of global warming on weather patterns are true, she said.

Clark and others said that, so far, there has been more corporate interest in the possible business impact of global climate change in Western Europe than in the United States.

Monsanto's Fish said she worries that "it will put U.S. business at a competitive disadvantage worldwide, if we see companies in other countries driving toward more efficient production."

International negotiators are hammering out details of how to address the issue of global climate change, including whether to set legally binding targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases after the year 2000.

Said Eileen Claussen, the State Department's assistant secretary for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs: "I think it is a competitiveness issue, and I would like us to be out there in the lead."



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

JAN 7 '97

PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
1/27/97

'97 JAN 14 PM 5:31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I thought the title alone was worth the
article.

Sincerely,

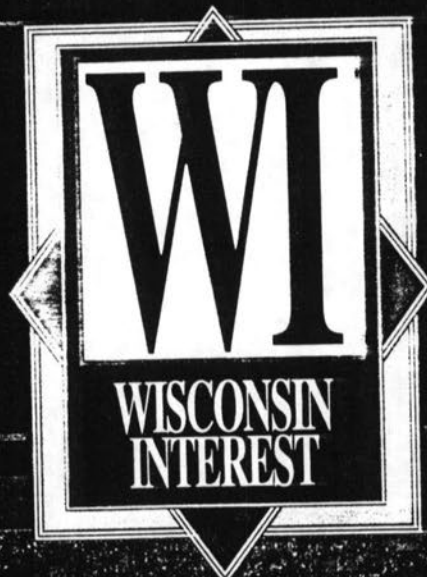
Donna E. Shalala

TO: Reuter / Bred
Fgt Advertising
Re

SDC, Apartheid Agency
By Steven J. Korris

Is Welfare Reform
Conservative?
By David Dodenhoff

Liberal Churches'
Empty Pews
By Thomas C. Reeves



THE CRIMINAL
(JUSTICE?) SYSTEM

Nixing Judges
By Michael E. Hartmann

Copping Pleas
By Ralph Adam Fine

Volume 5, Number 2

Fall/Winter 1996

MORE THAN MEETS THE EAR

Talk Radio and the Market at Work
in Local Milwaukee Media

By Mark Belling and
Charles J. Sykes

squawk!

squawk!

squawk!



\$5.00

WI: WISCONSIN INTEREST

Volume 5, Number 2

Fall/Winter 1996

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IS WELFARE REFORM REALLY CONSERVATIVE?

DAVID DODENHOFF

Welfare is the classic wedge issue. When the ideological consensus uniting the Democratic Party began to fray in the 1960s, astute Republican politicians grabbed hold of a few threads and started to pull. Among those threads were urban riots, the blossoming drug culture, social engineering by the federal government, the erosion of sexual mores, the pace of civil-rights initiatives, popular fears about crime, and, of course, the escalating federal commitment to welfare. Republicans believed, correctly, that a conservative popular majority was coalescing around these issues, particularly welfare.

By the 1960s, "welfare" to most people meant the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, or AFDC. AFDC was authorized in 1935 as part of the Social Security Act and was designed primarily to assist the children of poor, widowed mothers (it was known as "Aid to Dependent Children" in its early years; a separate grant for mothers was added in 1950). Women were not expected to work outside the home in the 1930s, and work was scarce during the Depression in any case. Thus, a family without a male breadwinner



Rockelle Weiner

could find itself in dire economic straits. Following the design of a number of state programs created in the 1910s and 1920s, therefore, the federal government created its own dependent-children program in 1935.

For the next 20 years, AFDC created little controversy. By the late 1950s, however, politicians and the public began to notice several gradual changes in the program that ultimately

would reorient thinking about it. First, three back-to-back recessions in the 1950s and early 1960s helped to push welfare rolls and the associated costs sharply upward. Second, the massive migration of poor blacks from the rural south to northern cities with less-restrictive relief policies meant that blacks constituted a larger and more-visible part of the welfare population than ever before. Third, increasing numbers of welfare mothers were not widows but divorcees or, worse, women who never had been married at all. Finally, a change in the broader population also called attention to welfare families — more and more middle-

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class women were taking on regular employment outside the home, while the vast majority of welfare mothers were not (at least not on the books).

The confluence of these four factors began to produce a climate of resentment toward welfare programs and their recipients in the 1960s. In that resentment, Republican politicians found an issue. They would use it — in combination with crime, “big government,” the radicalization of the civil-rights movement, the breakdown of “traditional values,” and later, the tax issue — to force a division between lower-middle-class and working-class voters and the Democratic Party, which had been home to such voters since 1932. The strategy worked well — between 1968 and 1992, Republicans won five of seven presidential elections. Even the two losing efforts reflected the shift in the nation’s political center of gravity; the Democratic victors were conservative in much of their rhetoric, and promised major, work-oriented reforms to AFDC.

“Welfare reform” was more than just talk to Republicans and conservative Democrats, however. Conservatives in Congress, the White House, and statehouses nationwide actually produced a great deal of meaningful reform legislation. Republicans and conservative congressional Democrats applied much of the political pressure behind the Work Incentive Program in 1968 — the first significant, work-related welfare reform. A Republican president, Ronald Reagan, backed by a Republican Senate and a conservative coalition in the House, authorized several important welfare-to-work initiatives in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the signature document of the “Reagan Revolution.” Then in 1986, Reagan used his State of the Union address to call for yet another welfare overhaul, resulting in the Family Support Act of 1988. That act replaced the Work Incentive Program with the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program, which imposed somewhat more stringent work and training requirements on welfare mothers.

After the passage of JOBS, the locus of innovation shifted to the states, which had sig-

nificant leeway in implementing the new legislation. Republican governors like William Weld of Massachusetts, Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, Pete Wilson of California, John Engler of Michigan, and, of course, Wisconsin’s Tommy Thompson, were among the most aggressive and innovative in putting JOBS into effect and in securing federal approval for welfare experiments. Finally, it was a conservative Republican Congress and a newly conservative president that authorized additional federal welfare reforms this year, ending the entitlement to support and phasing in time limits and increasingly tough work requirements.

Work Can Hurt

This is the political history of welfare reform, a history that has earned most reform efforts — including the Wisconsin Works, or W-2, program and the recent federal legislation — the label “conservative.” But has welfare reform been conservative in practice, and will it continue to be as W-2 and similar plans in other states are implemented? There is reason for doubt.

The idea at the heart of most major welfare initiatives during the past 30 years has been work. Conservatives and liberals alike believe in work for work’s sake, but conservatives in particular value work as a means to self-sufficiency, to breaking one’s reliance on government assistance. Thus, welfare reform has a claim to being conservative not because it “makes people work,” but because in so doing it attempts to remove government from its central role in the lives of poor single mothers and their children.

Looking at just that side of the ledger, one indeed might think that W-2 and the federal legislation constitute conservative reforms. But work means a great deal more than self-sufficiency (though it may not even mean that, more on which below). By definition, work also means that children will be separated from their mothers for anywhere from four to 12 hours a day, as mothers meet employment requirements. That is a problem in any home because day-care workers and babysit-

ters, no matter how competent and well-trained, no matter how much they "love children," simply cannot provide the same kind of attention, affection, and discipline that parents can. It is especially problematic in female-headed households, however, where children already face a deficit of parental attention due to the absence of fathers in their lives. Granted, day-care and babysitters are the norm in a world in which most mothers work outside the home, but this is a trend that good conservatives are supposed to lament — *not* because they begrudge women a role in the work world, but because they value the vitally important work that they traditionally have done at home.

Work and self-sufficiency will have another perverse, and hardly "conservative," consequence for welfare mothers and their children as well. That will be to push fathers even further from the center of family life. Under the new, work-based reforms, the message to mothers will be as follows: "You can't rely on the state forever, and you obviously can't rely on your children's father. You're going to have to make it on your own."

Naturally, the message to fathers then becomes: "This woman and these children don't need you." That message, coupled with tougher child-support recovery efforts, very well may destroy the already-tenuous connections between children on welfare and their biological fathers, and welfare mothers and their mates. Again, for a conservative movement for which "family values" is a political mantra, this seems an odd consequence to invite.

When Less Government Means More

The transition to work also will not reduce governmental spending on welfare by any amount close to what reform advocates expect. It is true that the federal welfare bill

cuts spending significantly from the pre-reform spending baseline. But every welfare mother who lands an entry-level or other low-paying job immediately becomes eligible for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The EITC is a wage subsidy for poor and near-poor working families. Families that owe taxes use the EITC as a credit against their tax liability. Families with no tax liability can receive the credit in cash — up to \$3600 per year (Wisconsin has its own earned-income credit that supplements this amount). The vast majority of welfare mothers are not eligible for the EITC now because they are not on a payroll. But welfare reform will change all that. As AFDC mothers' welfare payments fall,

their taxpayer-financed wage subsidies will rise. In other words, federal welfare reform will, if effective, result in the transfer of millions of women from one welfare program to another.

The states face a similar sort of dilemma, one that ought to make conservatives squirm. In the short run, at least, many states will have to commit more governmental resources to the reformed welfare system than to the current one.

Take Wisconsin, for example. Governor Thompson has acknowledged that welfare reform will require an increase in state spending — primarily for community-service jobs and expanded child and health care. If you are going to require women to work who have a spotty work history, few skills, and minimal education (a combination that probably describes 40% of welfare mothers), you are going to have to provide community-service jobs to familiarize them with daily work and make them more attractive to private-sector employers. If you are going to ask women with very little money to leave home to take a job, you are going to have to provide funds for child care. And if you are going to subsidize child and health care for welfare mothers, fairness

Under welfare reform, the message to fathers becomes: "This woman and these children don't need you."

dictates that you do the same for the working poor who do not rely on welfare. Under W-2, Wisconsin is going to do all of that. All of that costs money. More money, in fact, than the current system.

Skepticism About Self-Sufficiency

Such reforms might seem "unconservative" on their face, were it not for one thing — the added spending is supposed to be necessary only in the short run. Ultimately, women will secure their own jobs in the private sector and have no need for community-service employment. As their incomes increase, they will be able to afford their own child care, and as they work their way to better and better positions, they will receive health care as part of their compensation package. What's more, welfare recipients are entitled to work in community-service jobs for no more than a total of two years. After that, their benefits will be cut off. Inevitably, then, the state's financial commitment to welfare will have to fall over time.

Or will it? The idea of a smooth, steady ascendancy from welfare dependence to employment and self-sufficiency belies much of what we have learned about welfare recipients' success at entering the economic mainstream. Most existing welfare-to-work programs have had only a small impact on welfare recipient employment and earnings. For the few welfare mothers fortunate and competent enough to find and keep steady work, that work very rarely pays a wage that allows an escape from poverty. The typical outcome is a shift in the mother's income sources — relatively less from the state in the form of a cash welfare grant, and relatively more from a private employer. Of course, in order to get women working in the first place, the state usually has to "invest" funds in child care, counseling, and minimal training that may offset or even exceed the amount saved on the grant. And again, the result of that investment usually is *not* self-sufficiency and financial independence.

Why is this? Huge numbers of welfare mothers are not equipped — in terms of skills, education, or work experience — to

hold down anything other than low-paying, entry-level jobs. There was a time when social workers and welfare reformers proposed a "human-capital" approach to this problem — extensive training and education designed to equip trainees for good jobs. That idea has become *passe*, however — supplanted by the concept of "work first." Unfortunately, the kind of work for which most welfare mothers are prepared simply will not deliver them from poverty and dependence, nor will it significantly lessen the state's role in supporting them.

True, Wisconsin has been an exception to this rule, and has enjoyed some noteworthy success in reducing welfare rolls during the past 10 years. Ironically, however, that may portend trouble in the future. Why? Recall what happened in the years after the War on Poverty legislation was enacted. In 1964, poverty rates stood at 19%. By 1973, that number had fallen to 11%. Flush with success, many federal officials announced that poverty would be eradicated within the next generation. Poverty rates, however, never would be as low as 11% again (the current poverty rate is about 14%). Why not? In part because generally slower economic growth, declining federal payments to the poor, and the rise in female-headed households expanded the ranks of the poor. But also because the further poverty rates fall, the more the remaining poverty population is composed of "hard core," long-term cases that are the most difficult to close.

The same is true of welfare caseloads in Wisconsin. The decline in cases over the last decade in the state means that the remaining AFDC population will be more difficult to move out of dependency. Consider the following anecdote, relayed to me by a representative of a local staffing agency involved in the placement of welfare recipients with private-sector employers. A Milwaukee company recently was offering a high number of good-paying (\$8.00/hour), entry-level jobs that, after a probationary period of one month, would result in permanent employment, frequent and significant raises, participation in a 401(k) plan, health care, and other benefits. For welfare mothers at the bottom of the employment

ladder, opportunities don't get much better than this. The staffing agency enthusiastically sent about 75 workers to the job site. Not one lasted through the month's probation. Not one. In fact, only a handful lasted more than a week.

Why? The long and the short of it is that the hard-core welfare population does not know how to work. This does not mean that they do not want to work or that they are happy on welfare (though that certainly is true of a small percentage of welfare mothers). It means, instead, that they lack the self-esteem necessary to succeed at work, that they have alcohol- and drug-dependency problems, that they do not know how to act or dress in a professional manner, that they cannot manage the discipline of work, that they do not have the basic organizational skills to get their kids out of the house in the morning and make the bus on time, that they are not accustomed to deferring to authority and following instructions, and that their first instinct is not to tackle the problems that make work difficult, but simply to quit or not to show up for work in the first place.

Coddling or Conservatism?

Not all long-term welfare mothers face these problems, nor do all face them to an equal extent. But individually or in combination, such problems effectively have prevented large numbers of welfare recipients from working. A natural, and defensible, response to this problem is: "Life's tough in the working world. Get used to it." That response, however, reflects the very influences many of these women lack: a two-parent family, working role models, schools that impose real discipline and demand responsibility, and a life-long acculturation to work. Thus, "getting used to it" is as foreign to many welfare mothers as mouthing off to a supervisor, smoking

in the bathroom, or taking a break on company time would be to most middle-class people.

Recognizing that point makes one even more pessimistic about the prospects for a genuinely conservative welfare reform. To the extent that the long-term welfare population will be able to make the transition to work at all, it will require a tremendous amount of hand-holding by financial support staffers and social workers — identifying and knocking down the many obstacles that keep recipients from working, treating even the smallest success (showing up on time for a job interview, for example) as an earth-shaking accomplishment, intervening with employers, monitoring transportation needs, and so on.

*"Getting used to" work
is as foreign to many
welfare mothers as
mouthing off to a super-
visor or smoking in the
bathroom is to most
middle-class people*

State workers simply cannot manage this level of involvement at present; it is not uncommon for them to handle several hundred cases at once. The only remedy to that problem is to hire more financial-support staff and more social workers — hundreds in this state alone, thousands nationwide. But that, once again, throws water on the idea of welfare reform as a fundamentally "conservative" enterprise.

Finally, even with such hand-holding, there is no guarantee that most of the hard-core recipients will make the transition to work. It is difficult, if not impossible, to undo in two years a life's worth of dysfunctional learning. When the two-year clock runs out in Milwaukee County in September 1999, therefore, the state is likely to face a few unhappy options — attempting to waive the two-year limit and increase the budget sharply for community-service jobs, cutting off welfare mothers and separating them from their children, or returning to the *status quo ante* of a check, food stamps, and medical assistance with few reciprocal obligations on the part of welfare mothers. Ironically, the last of these options may be the most conservative of the lot.



Andrew H. Shetterly
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SE
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Do Ty -

tell him my
exercise program
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care of the back
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Boz

to Marlene Lewis
for reply

Paul

Merry Christmas President Clinton, Mrs Clinton &
Chelsea,

Here is a poem to celebrate the
New Year, that I thought you might enjoy.
I have asked my sister Jancy and her
husband Neal Tonken to deliver this and
hope that is not too much of an inconvenience.

President Clinton, I read once that
you might occasionally have a sore lower
back. For that reason, I have enclosed
a brief description about Neuro Muscular
Therapy, based on the work of Dr Janet
Travell, MD, one of President Kennedy's
Physicians.

I would be happy to give yourself
or one on your medical staff a demonstration

of this work. I will attempt to reach
Captain Greta Krapohl of your medical
team in January to see if there is any
interest.

This is truly an amazing therapy and
will help keep that golf game strong!

Peace
on
Earth

Happy Holidays,

Andy Shetterly
CDR(sel) USNR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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Inseparable twins: Jobs and child care

A program in Kentucky could help kill two birds with one stone in the struggle to help people get off welfare: Training women on welfare to become child-care providers

By Richard Wolf
USA TODAY

LOUISVILLE — Catherine Dawson began her transition from welfare to work last week as part of a program that could help remove two of the main roadblocks to welfare reform: finding jobs for clients and child care for their kids.

Dawson's solution: She will become a child-care provider.

In theory, it's simple. The job of Dawson and 19 other women in the state-funded training program will be to care for children in their low-income neighborhoods, most of whose parents are leaving welfare for work. In many cases, the women will be able to watch their own children at the same time.

"It's going to be wonderful," says Dawson, 46, who left her job as a nurse's assistant two years ago when she could not find child care for her 7-year-old son, the youngest of four.

The women volunteered for the program, Kentucky's first welfare-to-work initiative, and were selected by the state based on their chances of being successful. They receive 30 hours of training in subjects ranging from child development to discipline before beginning internships. The goal is to have them working in their own homes or at child-care centers by spring.

Welfare and child-care experts across Kentucky and around the USA are closely watching the social experiment and others like it to see whether they can be copied.

If they can, they will help solve a huge problem. For every adult on welfare — 4.3 million last year — there are more than two children to support, about 9.3 million. The welfare reform law that took effect Oct. 1 requires most adults to find work within two

Many centers not regulated

Kentucky's crazy-quilt system of child care is typical of those across the country.

Up to three children can be cared for in unregulated homes; caring for four to six requires certification, which can be satisfied with six hours of training annually; more than six children requires a license.

Only eight states and the District of Columbia regulate all child-care centers; 42 states allow anywhere from one to 12 children to be served by unlicensed, home-based centers. In those cases, some health and safety standards usually are required, such as smoke alarms, fire extinguishers and child immunization records. Providers must be 18, but training can be minimal or nonexistent.

By Richard Wolf

years and limits benefits to five years. But for many of those adults to stay in the workplace, their children will need care.

Problems involving cost, availability and quality plague the child-care system, even though families, governments and businesses spend about \$40 billion a year to serve nearly 13 million children from birth to school age. That's because federal and state subsidy programs for low-income families fall short of meeting the growing demand.

► On average, poor families pay 18% of their income for child care; 36 states lack sufficient funds to provide govern-

ment subsidies to all the families who qualify.

► Low-income areas often have a shortage of child care.

► States often don't regulate the smallest, home-based child-care settings chosen by a majority of low-income parents.

Right now, about \$18 billion of the \$40 billion spent each year comes from federal, state and local governments. About 75% of that amount — \$13.5 billion — is aimed at lower-income families in the form of vouchers or reimbursements, contracts with providers or direct services. The remaining 25%, which is not directed to the poor, is used for tax credits, deductions for employers and arrangements that allow workers to use pretax dollars to pay for child care.

The welfare reform law offers even more money. President Clinton and Congress added \$4 billion for child-care subsidies over six years while consolidating separate programs into one block grant, for a total of nearly \$20 billion. That's enough to serve about 230,000 more children a year but is an estimated \$1.4 billion short of the amount needed to meet growth in demand as more welfare recipients join the work force. And unlike the old system, funding will not increase annually.

By next summer, when all states must submit child-care plans to the federal government, difficult decisions must be made: How poor must families be to qualify for aid? How much of the cost should they contribute? How much should states pay providers? And can standards be eased to hold down costs without jeopardizing the children?

Wisconsin already is strug-

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Poverty status and child care

Child care for employed women with children under age 5 differs by poverty status:

Provider	In poverty	Not in poverty
Care by relative	36%	24%
Organized child care	21%	32%
Care by non-relative	19%	22%
Care by father	16%	16%
Care by mother at work ¹	8%	6%

¹ — Includes mothers who work at home

Cost of child care as portion of income

Average weekly preschooler child-care costs, and portion of family income spent on that care, by poverty status:

	In poverty	Not in poverty
Average weekly cost	\$49.56	\$76.03
Percentage of income	18%	7%

Note: Poverty threshold is \$14,350 annual income for family of four.

Source: U.S. House Ways and Means Committee

17,000 families; ultimately, the state plans to serve 60,000.

Other states combating child-care concerns:

► Virginia is reviewing a plan to eliminate minimum educational requirements for caregivers and raise the child-staff ratio in centers from 10 or 12 children per staff member to 15-1.

► Iowa is giving priority for subsidies to the poorest welfare families in which an adult works at least 30 hours a week.

► Many states, notably Massachusetts and Minnesota, are experimenting with programs such as Kentucky's to train welfare recipients as caregivers.

"It's a perfect solution" to the twin problems of finding work and child care for welfare recipients, says Mary Bond of Louisville, who went on welfare briefly six years ago when her two daughters were toddlers and her marriage was breaking up.

First she cared for three children, the maximum allowed without regulation. Then she became certified and doubled her caseload.

Now Bond is a welfare-to-work success story. She estimates her earnings at \$34,000 a year before expenses.

"You're not going to make enough money at this unless you work hard," she says.

Kentucky officials hope the

women now being trained will have similar success. Faced with 13,000 families on child-care waiting lists, officials are training 10 women to work from their homes and 10 to work in child-care centers. If the two experiments work out, the program will be expanded to other parts of the state.

For that reason, Dawson and her colleagues are being watched as they move from two weeks of classroom studies to three-month internships in child-care providers' homes, then to their own businesses.

Stephanie Smith, 38, has been on and off welfare for 22 years. Nearly every time she tried to combine work and college, she says, the problem was the same: finding child care, particularly at odd hours.

Now, with her eldest of three children approaching the 18-year-old cutoff for aid, child care no longer is a problem. But she hopes to work nights and weekends to help others with young children move off welfare while pursuing a college degree.

Tanita Bush, 30, plans to add a group of preschool kids to her own brood, ages 8, 5 and 3. She hopes to get certified as a small family-care provider, then meet tougher state regulations to get a license to care for more children: "I've got it all planned out."

gling with those questions. Lawmakers there plan to triple spending on child care over two years, from \$60 million to \$180 million. They also will scale back eligibility, require poor families for the first time to pay up to 16% of their income for child care and ease standards for smaller, home-based child care.

Those changes are needed, state officials say, to meet the growing needs of low-income working families as well as those leaving welfare. Today, Wisconsin provides subsidies to

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House Rule May Rein In Liberal Advocacy Groups

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — Last week, while all eyes on Capitol Hill were on the re-election of Newt Gingrich as Speaker, the House passed a little-noticed rule, long sought by conservatives, that could be the first step toward stripping liberal advocacy groups of Federal financing.

This was not the declared intention of the measure, which was buried in a package of rules that the House quickly approved by a vote along party lines on Jan. 7, shortly after the tense re-election of Mr. Gingrich.

Called "Truth in Testimony," the rule requires that anyone from a non-governmental group testifying before the House disclose how much money in grants and contracts the group has received from the Federal Government in the previous three years.

The rule, designed in part as a check on Federal spending, would affect an estimated 3,000 grant recipients and contractors whose officials testify before the House each year, said the conservative Heritage Foundation, which strongly backed the measure. It would cover military contractors and other major corporations involved in Government work, as well as hundreds of nonprofit — often liberal — organizations that receive taxpayer money.

The political subtext is that the rule will disproportionately affect some of the liberal advocacy groups simply because there are more of them. Liberals tend to believe in using Federal money for what they call public interest purposes, unlike conservative groups, which tend philosophically to oppose using taxpayer money, relying instead on private donations.

Supporters say the rule will force some grant recipients to disclose that they depend on the very programs for which they are seeking financing but are offering supposedly objective testimony. Beyond that, they say, it will put on the record how much taxpayer money these groups receive as they further their own partisan ends — working against the Republican majority as some did in the health-care and budget-cutting debates in the last Congress and opposing Republican candidates.

It is illegal for nonprofit groups to use Federal money to lobby or engage in political activity. But the groups contend that they are not using Federal money for these purposes.

Opponents say the measure could intimidate some organizations from sending representatives to testify and cause them to scale back their activities.

House Republicans said eight groups, including the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the United Automobile Workers, the National Council of Senior Citizens, the Sierra Club and the American Association of Retired Persons, received a total of \$99.9 million in Federal grants in 1994, and then spent \$5.5 million "attacking Republican members and lobbying against G.O.P. legislative proposals."

Representative Ernest J. Istook Jr., the Oklahoma Republican who in 1995 proposed an even broader measure, supports the new rule as a step in the right direction. He said the financial disclosures would generate a lot of hard-hitting questions on how nonprofit organizations "use our tax dollars and should demonstrate the big difference between true charities and groups which



A new rule on advocacy.

sponge off the public treasury."

In turn, he said, these disclosures "should help us take the next steps necessary to put a permanent end to taxpayer-subsidized lobbying."

Bradley Keena, a spokesman for the Free Congress Foundation, a conservative research group headed by Paul Weyrich, described the new rule as "a first step toward leveling the playing field" and "part of a much larger plan to defund the left." It has been a long-dormant conservative goal to eliminate the liberal advocacy establishment that sprouted on Capitol Hill under 40 years of nurturing by a sympathetic Democratic Congress.

Marshall Whitmann, director of Congressional affairs for the Heritage Foundation, home of a project dubbed P.T.L., for "privatize the left," said: "For 40 years, we saw the growth of a spending complex that involved nonprofit organizations and governmental organizations that worked in tandem to grow Government. This rule is an opportunity to shed some light on this phenomenon and educate the taxpayer."

But Representative David E. Skaggs, a Colorado Democrat who opposes the new rule, described it as "a tool that can be used to selectively embarrass and intimidate certain organizations and witnesses, and trivialize their participation in Government as being merely self-serving."

Mr. Skaggs said the ramifications of the new rule were not yet clear. "It was essentially encrypted in the rules," he said, "and people are just breaking the code now."

One step toward a long-dormant conservative goal.

Nan Aron, president of the Alliance for Justice, a coalition of public interest law groups, described the new rule as "an effort to brand witnesses who receive Federal funds with a scarlet A for advocacy."

"What they really want is to establish a link between the Federal dollars and lobbying," Ms. Aron said, "but they have never come up with one abuse of a Federal grantee lobbying with Federal funds."

The Republicans contend that money is interchangeable, so that even if a group keeps its Federal money in one pocket, having it can free other money for lobbying.

"Yes, the money theoretically is fungible," Ms. Aron acknowledged. "But in this climate, what dwindling Federal funds there are for these groups really are going into direct services that the Government specifically needs."

Mr. Istook first proposed legislation that would have a wider effect. But after that was withdrawn last year in a rift with Senate Republicans, he proposed the rule that requires no further approval and will apply only to witnesses testifying before House committees.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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The New York Times

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1997

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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IN WASHINGTON, THE MORE THINGS CHANGE . . .

In Washington, issues are neither created nor destroyed; they simply reemerge in different guises. If there's any doubt about that, here's a sampling of issues and controversies that were in the news in 1969 and, 25 years later, still are:

AUTO POLLUTION

The White House launched a federal program to accelerate the development of a low-pollution car that would be ready by the 1990s. Federal funds would be shared by automakers and other companies trying to develop alternative engines.

BIRTH CONTROL

President Nixon urged Congress to combat world population growth by expanding government birth control programs. Domestic and international population growth, he said, "will produce serious challenges for our society" that could be met only with "a great deal of advance planning."

CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISE

Congress opened its session by voting for a 41 per cent pay raise for itself and top federal officials, despite some Members' criticism. "How can we, in good conscience, ask industry and organized labor to hold their price and wage increases down" if Congress raises its own wages? Sen. John J. Williams, R-Del., asked.

CRIME IN WASHINGTON

On Jan. 21, his first full day as President, Nixon said that crime was "a major problem in the District of Columbia." He said that he had "on an urgent basis instructed the Attorney General to present to me a program to deal with crime" in the nation's capital and that the issue should be "a major concern in the country."

DISNEY LAND DEVELOPMENT

A federal judge granted a temporary injunction to halt development of a \$35 million Walt Disney Productions resort area in the Sequoia National Forest after the Sierra Club complained that the project would violate federal land conservation laws.

DRUG ABUSE

Nixon kicked off an antidrug campaign, describing narcotics as a "growing menace." He unveiled proposals for



Many issues that President Nixon focused on in 1969 worry policy makers today.

new police powers and stiffer penalties and backed "new avenues of cooperation with foreign governments" in interdiction efforts.

FEDERAL REORGANIZATION

Nixon urged a reorganization and streamlining of government operations that would improve the ability of federal departments and agencies to carry out their responsibilities. He called for promoting "decentralized decision making" by giving "more day-to-day authority to those who are at lower levels of the administrative hierarchy."

GUN CONTROL

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence urged the federal government to restrict ownership of guns to those who can demonstrate a reasonable need for them. Decrying "our culture's casual attitude toward firearms and its heritage of the armed, self-reliant citizen," the panel argued that "the availability of guns contributes substantially to violence in American society."

HEALTH CARE

The President warned that the nation faced a "massive crisis" in health care.

The Health, Education and Welfare Department, calling for "revolutionary change in medical care systems," outlined steps to curb costs and ensure better and more-efficient delivery and services.

NEWS MEDIA

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew attacked the national news media, accusing it of being in the hands of "a small and unelected elite" that "reflected the geographical and intellectual confines of Washington, D.C., or New York City." In his Nov. 13 speech, the Vice President said that "the views of the majority of this fraternity do not—and I repeat not—represent the views of America."

SMOKING

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) reported that the nicotine content in 78 varieties of cigarettes had risen from a year earlier. Sen. Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, called the results "discouraging" and "sinister." The FTC said that if the rise could not be accounted for by natural variations in tobacco crops or faulty measurements, then "it would be hard to escape the conclusion that the companies . . . are deliberately stepping up the nicotine yield." The Tobacco Institute called the allegations "absurd."

TELEVISION VIOLENCE

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence attacked violence on television, which the panel said "encourages violent forms of behavior and fosters moral and social values about violence in daily life which are unacceptable in a civilized society." The commission urged the TV networks to reduce their levels of violence.

WELFARE REFORM

Nixon proposed an overhaul of the nation's welfare system, saying that the existing system was a "quagmire" and "has to be judged a colossal failure." He added that "the tragedy is not only that it is bringing states and cities to the brink of financial disaster, but also that it is failing to meet the elementary human, social and financial needs of the poor. It breaks up homes. It often penalizes work. It robs recipients of dignity. And it grows."

—Louis Jacobson

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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SPECIAL ELECTION SUPPLEMENT: WHY PRESIDENT CLINTON IS RIGHT AND SENATOR DOLE IS WRONG

There's an old saying that if you see a turtle perched on a fence-post, it's fair to conclude that someone put it up there. I know that *We're Right, They're Wrong* didn't climb up to the top of the best-seller lists on its own. I truly appreciate the support I got from all of you spirited 5/65 Democrats out there. You gave this turtle a big old boost.

Now, six months after we first went to press, it seemed like the right time for a little update. People have been writing me, saying they wanted "good zingers" for the campaign. And I'm happy to oblige with this Special Election Supplement.

When *We're Right, They're Wrong* was born, the newsmagazines were still calling Newt Gingrich a visionary genius. The arrogant Republican Congress hadn't yet forced a shutdown of the government. (Come to think of it, Ken Griffey, Jr., hadn't even decided to run for President.) And our most pressing job then was to break the Republican "Contract with America" and expose these so-called revolutionaries as—in the words of that good ol' 5/65 Democrat Garrison Keillor—"the same old fraternity boys geezers in golf pants, cheese merchants, cat stranglers, corporat shills, Bible beaters, swamp developers, amateur cops, and old gas bags that we have known since time immemorial."

Review

Send for good
arguments

Boz

164 JAMES CARVILLE

Well, we did it. We stuck together. We showed them we were more than a bunch of weenies. We stopped the "Republican Revolution" before too many people got hurt.

Now the goal is to see that President Clinton and Vice President Gore are returned to office and that the Neanderthal right-wingers in Congress are sent packing.

When I wrote the first edition of *We're Right, They're Wrong*, I had no idea who our Republican presidential opponent was going to be. For all I knew, the GOP was going to select a candidate brimming with ideas, full of vision, ready and able to tackle whatever problems we Democrats could throw at him.

Well, they did the opposite. The Republicans picked Bob Dole.

But make no mistake: We've got a major battle here. Senator Robert J. Dole is a tenacious competitor. Remember, this is a man who stopped a bullet in a war. He is not to be taken lightly.

Forget the early polls. They don't mean a damn thing. By the time you read these words, this race is going to have tightened up big-time. And there's far too much at stake for anyone to take anything for granted or get lazy. Just how important is this election? Think of it this way: If Bob Dole had been our President these past four years, almost 200,000 preschoolers would be getting cut off Head Start, the smartest, most cost-effective early-education program ever. Almost 400,000 deserving students would already have lost their college loans. Millions of seniors would be facing a doubling in their Medicare premiums. Big business would have the green light to raid workers' pensions. Handguns and assault weapons would be even more numerous on our streets, and cops would be scarcer. Eight million hardworking families struggling to get by on less than \$30,000 a year would have seen a tax hike— while the wealthiest 1 percent would be enjoying a tax cut. Americans would be breathing dirtier air and drinking fouler water, while our wetlands and forests would have been handed over to greedy multinational corporations.²

WE'RE RIGHT, THEY'RE WRONG 165

Not scary enough for you? Imagine Newt Gingrich plopping himself down on the striped couch in the Oval Office every day. Imagine Rush Limbaugh chowing down at state dinners. Imagine Jesse Helms dictating foreign policy to our Secretary of State. Imagine Alfonse D'Amato as Attorney General. Imagine Pat Robertson and his boy wonder, Ralph Reed, pushing an open door to pass bills outlawing abortion and mandating prayer in schools. I don't know about you, but this sort of imagining sends a chill down my spine. It's enough to scare the bejesus out of you!

Don't forget, though: Campaign '96 is not only about what President Clinton *prevented*. It is very much about what he has *achieved*. Because when voters size up a sitting President, there's just one big question they ask themselves: Am I—and my nation—better off now than four years ago?

Well, what about you? I don't want to start speculating about everyone's personal circumstances, but there's one thing I can say with authority: With the possible exception of this summer's crop of movies, it is almost impossible to point to a facet of American life that hasn't improved since 1992.

Let's take a look at the record:

- Thanks in large part to President Clinton's steady economic leadership, the country has added almost 10 million new jobs—far exceeding the President's campaign promises.³

- Under President Clinton, the unemployment rate has averaged 6 percent, lower than the averages under George Bush and Ronald Reagan.⁴

- The mortgage rate average is only 7.8 percent—the lowest since LBJ. (The Ronald Reagan rate averaged 12.8 percent.)⁵

- Home ownership has risen to its highest level in a decade and a half.⁶

- Real wages have finally started to rise again after falling under Reagan and Bush.⁷

- Exports of American products have increased by a third.⁸

GO FORTH WITH RELISH

If I have one wish, it's that you'll never be so unlucky as to wind up at a barbecue with both right-wingers and bad food. Truth is, though, it could happen to anyone. And here's a warning: You can't prepare for ideological battles if your only gastronomic fortifications are bland burgers, conservative chicken, and foul fish.

So if you even suspect that you may be forced to attend one of these nightmare get-togethers, do yourself a favor and prepare this salsa in advance; bring it with you and throw it onto whatever they're serving. It'll even make GOP food compelling and provocative; I say this with confidence because I got this recipe from two of the best chefs I know, Annie and David Gingrass, who regularly knock diners' socks off at their restaurant, Hawthorne Lane, in San Francisco (or maybe I should say "our" restaurant; Mary and I are proud to be limited partners).

Annie & David's Salsa Verde

1/2 cup Italian parsley, chopped very fine
one clove fresh garlic, peeled and minced
two fresh shallots, minced
two anchovy fillets, chopped fine
one tablespoon capers, drained and minced
1/2 cup extra virgin olive oil
one tablespoon sherry wine vinegar
salt and black pepper to taste

1. Combine parsley, garlic, shallots, anchovy, and capers in a mixing bowl.
2. Add a pinch each of salt and pepper.
3. Using a wire whisk, whisk in olive oil followed by the vinegar.
4. Adjust the salt and pepper to taste, and add an additional drop of vinegar if desired.

Note: This sauce can be made up to one day in advance; it should be stored in the fridge, covered tightly.

chron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

January 24, 1997

LOT of notes
check this carefully

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS *Kitty*
SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
January 17 - 24, 1997

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **Asian Development:** On January 17, Asian Development Fund replenishment negotiations concluded. At the meeting, the U.S. agreed to provide ADF with \$400 million over four years, a 41 percent cut from the prior replenishment. Other donors, particularly the Japanese, were satisfied with the U.S. contribution. Also, most U.S. policy positions were accommodated, including continued non-access to the fund for China and India, a stronger governance policy and labor rights language.
- **Internet Report:** On January 13, Treasury published the *Financial Report to the Citizens on the Internet* which outlines the financial condition of the economy and provides basic budget information. This report was a NPR objective which is designed to serve as an annual report to the citizens of the U.S. The report can be located through Internet address: www.fms.treas.gov.
- **New Data on the Unbanked:** The January 1996 *Federal Reserve Bulletin* published findings from the Fed's recently completed survey of consumer finances and provided new information on the unbanked. The survey indicates that the percentage of the population with bank checking accounts has increased since 1989, rising to 85 percent of families in 1995 from 83.5 percent in 1992, and 81.1 percent in 1989. Nearly 23 percent of those who did not have accounts said the primary reason for not having one was because they disliked banks. Another 20 percent said they lacked enough money to open an account. Treasury will continue to analyze the results from the Fed's survey in preparation of a plan to address the legislative requirement that all federal payments be made electronically by 1999.

Guns

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Education Investment: On January 21, the Senate Republican leadership introduced the Safe and Affordable Schools Act, which includes "education investment accounts" (backloaded IRAs for up to \$1000 of annual contributions per child), a \$2,500 per-year above-the-line deduction for student loan interest, permanent extension of section 127 employer-provided education assistance, tax exemption of work-study awards to children and tax-free withdrawals from state prepaid tuition programs. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that the cost would be \$7.1 billion through 2002. No revenue offsets are provided in the bill.

- **Senate Republican Leadership Tax Cut Package:** On January 21, the Senate Republican leadership introduced the Family Tax Relief Act, which includes the \$500 child tax credit, a 50 percent capital gains exclusion, estate and gift tax relief and IRA expansion. The Joint Committee on Taxation estimate of the cost is \$193.4 billion through 2002. No revenue offsets are provided in the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Japanese Auto:** On January 27-31, a DOC/USTR delegation will visit Tokyo to discuss automotive issues with Japanese Government officials.
- **China WTO Accession:** On January 30-February 1, the U.S. Government and China will resume negotiations concerning China's membership in the WTO.
- **The following economic indicators will be released during the next two weeks:**

State Personal Income (3rd Q)	January 28
Advance Report on Durable Goods, Manufacturers' Shipments and Orders (December)	January 29
GDP (4th Q advance)	January 31
New One-Family Homes Sold and For Sale (December)	January 31
- **Cuba:** BXA will soon publish a regulation for the Administration's "Support of the Cuban People" initiative in the *Federal Register*. The regulation, based on your October, 1995 initiative, will modify licensing policy to allow certain exports of low level computers and business equipment to non-government Cuban organizations that support the democratic processes in Cuba.

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- **Los Angeles Airport Revenue:** On January 15, Los Angeles transmitted the final Deloitte & Touche Consulting Group report, which generally supported the City's claims for unreimbursed contributions for the period 1928-71, finding weaknesses in the justifications of only about \$1.5 million of the \$31.1 million transfer. DOT is reviewing this report. The City's response to the notice of investigation is due January 22.
- **Denver Rail Project Award:** On January 15, FTA announced a \$1.3 million grant to the Denver Regional Transportation District toward the purchase of railroad right-of-way for the Denver Southwest Corridor Light Rail project. This \$1.3 million funding increment brings the total federal funding to \$2.8 million.
- **Coast Guard Hazing:** The Coast Guard has initiated an investigation into allegations of hazing at the Coast Guard Honor Guard Detachment in Alexandria, VA. On January 17, the Coast Guard directed an investigation into the allegations and it is expected to take approximately 30 days to complete. This has received press coverage.
- **SabreTech:** On January 18, SabreTech, Inc., in Orlando, FL, voluntarily surrendered its repair station certification after it was notified that the FAA was prepared to issue an emergency order of revocation. The order followed a two-month investigation of SabreTech completed on January 17. On January 15, SabreTech's Miami repair station -- which provided service to ValuJet airlines prior to the May accident -- surrendered its FAA certificate. The FAA will commence more in-depth examinations of SabreTech operations in TX and AZ in the coming two weeks.
- **Trace Detection Equipment:** Following the Gore Commission's direction, the FAA has installed trace detection equipment at checkpoints in three airports in Chicago, IL, Atlanta, GA, and JFK in NY. Equipment will be installed at BWI, Dulles and National airports within two weeks. All these systems are being deployed so that screeners can evaluate them.
- **Aviation Security:** On January 28-30, the FAA will host a meeting with representatives of the 19 largest airports, the Air Force, and other agencies at San Antonio, TX. The meeting objectives are to review the expansion of the K-9 program, and to clear the way for completion of new agreements between the FAA and the airports on conduct of the program. Key issues include federal reimbursement for start-up costs, sources of funding for K-9 team operations in the out years, and airport and police department autonomy in the operation of FAA K-9 teams in the future.

1-27-97
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- **Delta II Launch:** On January 17, a failure occurred of a Delta II launch vehicle at Cape Canaveral Air Station supporting a government launch of the next generation Global Positioning System satellite. This failure has caused an indefinite delay of the upcoming licensed launches which also use the Delta II vehicle pending the completion of an Air Force investigation. Those launches most likely to be delayed are in support of satellites for Iridium, a low earth orbit communication constellation, and Thor IIA, a Norwegian communication satellite.

2/6/97
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Singapore Aviation Negotiations: On January 21-22, civil aviation negotiations between the U.S. and Singapore were held in Washington, DC. The talks focused on concluding an open-skies agreement. This negotiation was the first of several that are planned to be held with U.S. trading partners in East Asia and the Pacific.

Federal Lands Flood Damage: Damage has occurred in CA, NV, OR, WA and ID. The damage to federal lands from this storm is now estimated to exceed \$55 million. The combined damage from this storm and the earlier November-December storm in southwest OR is expected to exceed \$75 million. The Central and Western Federal Lands Highway Divisions expect the damage costs to increase as the snow melts and they obtain access to blocked roads.

- **Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Success:**

- On January 14, a Coast Guard Law Enforcement Detachment embarked on a Dutch warship seized northeast of Curacao, VE. The vessel was found to be stateless and seized for transporting approximately 1,230 pounds of cocaine. Dutch authorities have accepted custody of the vessel and elected to prosecute the 5 crew members.
- On January 18, the Cutter POINT HOBART seized a small stateless boat with approximately 1,000 lbs of marijuana off the coast of southern CA. The boat's two Mexican operators were detained by the Coast Guard and turned over with the drugs and boat to U.S. Customs in San Diego.
- On January 19, Operation EAGLE EYE, a Pacific interagency effort, yielded a significant seizure when U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, and Mexican Navy forces teamed up to interdict the Mexican fishing vessel VIVA SANELY and its cargo of approximately 1,690 lbs. of cocaine off the Western Coast of Mexico. This is the second major U.S.-Mexican maritime seizure since November 1996.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- **1996 Housing Starts:** Despite a plunge in December, housing starts in 1996 jumped 8.8 percent to the highest level in eight years. All regions posted healthy yearly gains, with the most growth, 11.2 percent, found in the Northeast. December's 12.2 percent drop in housing starts from a strong November stemmed mostly from heavy storms in the western U.S.
- **Lower-Income Homebuyers Report:** Researchers from the Federal Reserve recently issued a study stating that the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) single-family insurance program still bears most of the credit risk of serving low-income and minority homebuyers. The report noted that about two-thirds of the risk dollars extended to these borrowers and neighborhoods came from the FHA. Assistant Secretary for Housing Retsinas noted that: "FHA's mission is to serve borrowers who are less well-served by the conventional market. . . as a government agency with lower costs of capital and a mandate to be self-sustaining, not profitable, we have the ability to adopt more flexible underwriting standards that meet the needs of these borrowers."
- **HUD's Government Performance Rating:** For the second straight year, HUD achieved more than 80 percent of its program performance goals under the Government Performance and Results Act monitoring and measurement system, making HUD a leader in the implementation of GPRA since it was enacted in 1993. HUD achieved 81 percent of its goals in FY96 and 84 percent in FY95.
- **Secretary-Designate Cuomo Hearing:** The January 22 hearing with the Senate Banking Committee was relatively congenial and positive for HUD's nominee for Secretary. The Committee hopes to vote on his nomination on January 28. The full Senate could confirm his nomination next week.
- **MA Poverty Study:** A study by University of Massachusetts-Boston researchers details major cuts in aid to homeless shelter and prevention programs, welfare, and food stamps. Authors call the cuts an "unprecedented assault" on the poor, driven by the "systemic destruction" of society's safety net. Examples include a 62 percent reduction in state rent subsidies since 1990, and a 64 percent cut in emergency homeless assistance for families. Though the study concentrates on MA, it notes that federal policies, like continued disinvestment in subsidized housing and homeless programs, affect people nationwide. Governor Weld responded that his cost controls and aggressive welfare policies help families move from dependency to self-sufficiency.

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Yosemite Closure: The January flooding in Yosemite National Park completely destroyed about 700 campsites in Yosemite Valley; these amenities will not be ready for the 1997 camping season. Such a significant drop in campsite stock will affect the contractor's ability to retain its recent hires and remain profitable. The National Park Service will be watching closely so as to mitigate serious reversals which might occur in our future interagency reservation system.

- **Public Lands Law Enforcement Regulations:** This week, BLM announced a second 30-day extension, until March 7, for the public to comment on proposed law enforcement regulations that were first published in the *Federal Register* on November 7. The proposed rule does not add any new law enforcement authority for the BLM, but seeks to clarify what activities are prohibited on the nation's public lands under existing laws. Several prohibited acts would be added to existing BLM regulations. These proposed additions are based on existing Federal statutes or local BLM supplementary rules or closure orders.
- **WY Land Exchange:** On October 18, 1996, the Platte River Resource Area in WY acquired 3,515 acres of land in Natrona County adjacent to the BLM's Red Wall-South Big Horn Back-Country Byway, near Casper, WY, through the assembled exchange process. This action adds 250 acres of wetlands and four miles of riparian habitat to the public land base and adds three fourths of a mile to an existing Back-Country Byway, which allows new access to public lands for recreational opportunities. The land was acquired through a process whereby isolated and scattered parcels of BLM land were conveyed into private ownership with the proceeds used to acquire other lands with high public resource values. This is a key acquisition for the BLM in the South Big Horns.
- **Cook Inlet:** This sale, originally scheduled for late June 1996, has been tentatively scheduled for May 1997. The sale was delayed to address concerns raised by the State of AK. On January 3, a decision to proceed with a revised Sale 149 proposal was announced. MMS has completed the Environmental Assessment (EA) on the revised proposal and published the Notice of Availability for the EA in the *Federal Register* on January 10. The EA concluded that a supplemental EIS is not required for the proposed revisions. During the month of January, MMS is scheduling meetings with the communities of Homer, Kenai and Port Graham, AK.

1-27-97

Cotton	\$.7029/lb	.0021	-.00999
Steers	\$65.62/cwt	0.32	1.12
Hogs	\$53.56/cwt	0.56	10.21
Broilers	\$.6738/lb	-.00372	.00308
Cheese	\$1.275/lb	0	-0.1025
Butter	\$0.75/lb	0	-0.05

Grains and oilseeds prices gained the week ending January 17 as bitterly cold weather in the Midwest hampered deliveries and boosted cash prices. Although major cattle feeding areas are outside the hardest hit areas, the weather has also adversely affected livestock, killing cattle and curtailing movement of hogs in the northern Plains and Midwest. Butter and cheese prices were unchanged, despite reports of delivery problems resulting from poor weather.

Welfare Reform Update: On January 2, USDA approved a request from HI to waive the work requirement provisions of the welfare reform bill, limiting the receipt of food stamps for childless able-bodied adults to three months in any three-year period unless the individual is working at least 20 hours per week, due to the lack of job availability. Waiver requests have also been approved in full or in part for AL, IL, KY, LA, NJ, OH, PA, RI, SC, TX, VA, WA and WV.

Secretary Glickman: Secretary Glickman will participate in the following events:

January 31 - Address National Cattlemen's Beef Association annual meeting and possibly participate in food rescue/gleaning event in Kansas City, MO.

February 13-18 - Participate in Gore/Mbecki South Africa meeting in Cape Town.

- **Media Inquiries:** The *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *New York Post* continue to inquire about welfare reform and food stamp fraud. *ABC Nightline* inquired about civil rights at USDA. *ABC PrimeTime Live* may attend the civil rights listening session in Belzoni, MS.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Tritium:** DOE scientists have identified unexpectedly high levels of tritium in the groundwater taken from recently installed wells in the vicinity of the High Flux Beam Reactor at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Tritium levels are approximately two-and-a-half times the NY drinking water standard. Located approximately 35 miles from New York, NY, the tritium producing reactor was shut down in December 1996 for regular maintenance and remains shut down. It is

Clinton Accomplishments Pamphlet: A pamphlet entitled *Bill Clinton, 42nd President of the United States of America: A Second Term* is the latest best-seller among USIA's pamphlet offerings. The 24-page, four-color publication includes a profile of you excerpted from the White House home page; a list of accomplishments from the first Clinton administration; a brief biography of Vice President Gore; and two substantial excerpts from your book "Between Hope and History" on the educational challenges facing America today and U.S. efforts to ensure freedom and peace in the global community. The packed printed and distributed in English, French and Spanish will soon appear in Albanian, Arabic, Indonesia, Korean, Russian, Slovak and Ukrainian. Initial print runs will top 50,000.

Japanese Reinventing Government: Two members of Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto's newly formed "Council on Government Reorganization" asked USIS Tokyo to help them gather information on the U.S. Government's recent reorganization plans, including Vice President Gore's reports on NPR, Congressional documents and even records on USIA's experience with the creation of its I Bureau. The Japanese officials say they will include the U.S. experience with government reform in their final report.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Presidential Inauguration: GSA's support of the 1997 Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) was extremely successful. GSA came in under budget at \$900,000, which is a savings of \$600,000 over 1993 and \$2 million less than 1989. GSA was able to save PIC thousands of dollars by allowing pre-negotiated government contracts. GSA provided property, logistical, operational, and many other types of support to PIC operations.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Disaster Declarations:

- On January 16, MN received a major disaster declaration as a result of a severe winter storm which impacted the state January 3.
- On January 17, WA received a major disaster declaration as a result of winter storms, land and mud slides, and flooding which impacted the state December 26 and continuing.
- On January 23, the Governor of OR requested a major disaster declaration as a result of severe storms, land and mudslides, and flooding which occurred December 25 - January 6.
- On December 23, the Governor of NY requested a major disaster declaration as a result of the TWA Flight 800 crash on July 17.

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January 25, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

MEMORANDUM TO	THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM	RAHM EMANUEL
SUBJECT	WEEKLY REPORT

CRIME/DRUGS: I have attached an outline of the Juvenile Crime Bill. The legislation represents the work of Justice, Treasury, ONDCP, and Domestic Policy staff. It is modeled after the juvenile crime programs in Boston, Massachusetts, Jacksonville, Florida, and Salinas, California. The legislation is already paid for in the President's budget. (Although key Democrats have been receptive during the development of the legislation, we will face a difficult time with the CBC.)

We have tentatively scheduled the roll-out of the legislation in Boston the week of February 10th. In addition to the Juvenile legislation, the Drug office would like to unveil the President's annual drug policy (as is required by law) the week of the 10th. It is my feeling the two announcements should be scheduled back to back since they are complimentary.

Also, there are several gun control updates ready for the President to announce. There is a new Brady Check number. (This is something the President has been asking for since the San Diego debate.) There is also a report ready on the progress we have made in computerizing criminal records.

I met this week with Dr. Kleinman from UCLA. He is the leading Drug Policy specialist in the country and the originator of the prison Drug Testing initiative we passed last year. He held a dinner the other night with the leading criminal and drug policy experts here in D.C. Jeremy Travis and Dennis Burke attended the dinner and informed me that members of the group want to help us implement the drug testing initiative. They continue to claim that this initiative is the most significant drug policy development in the last ten years.

HEALTH CARE: On Friday the Los Angeles Times ran a poll on public perception of the Health Care system. The poll will be released on Monday. It draws a very pessimistic view of public satisfaction with the system today. (I sent the President a copy of the poll.)

Although we generally shy away from Health Care because of the 1994 experience, we should return to the issue with a new forward leaning agenda. To prepare for that, Bruce and I met this

Is strongly agreed

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

week with HHS staff and Chris Jennings to develop a plan on Administration Health Care initiatives. We could announce this month the HMO Gag Rule for Medicaid providers, the Home Health Care Directive, and the Health Care Commission (with the purpose to develop a patients Bill of Rights). In addition to these announcements the State of the Union offers an opportunity to signal the President's goals to continue to reform health care step by step, protect beneficiaries, and improve quality. → *you need to improve access even if cost guarantee coverage → new agenda direction*

The elite look to health care as a budget issue. The President's profile should be a focus on step by step reform. We must remember there is a big appetite for reform; forward action by the Administration could also help re-write the history of the 1994 experience.

yes
HISTORIANS: I have scheduled a meeting with Sheldon Hackney for Thursday of this week. I mentioned to him the purpose of the meeting is to discuss his memo to the President. I also scheduled a meeting with Ann Stock to discuss the Blue Room series. I believe it is realistic to schedule the first Presidential lecture for March.

FAMILY LEAVE: Next week is the anniversary of the signing of the Family Medical Leave Act. We have scheduled the radio address for our Family Leave legislation. The Republicans are moving a comp-time bill to counter our Family Leave bill. They see this as essential to courting the women's vote and softening their party image.

The Department Of Transportation has reached an agreement with the auto industry, consumer groups, and child safety groups on a standard for a child's car seat. The different models on the market have led to confusion, deaths, and other problems. This would be a significant announcement for Children's Car Safety week and we have suggested a Presidential event.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE: I am meeting with Ann McBride on Monday to discuss a public strategy. This will be the first of many joyful meetings. The real goal should be to establish trust, cooperation, and validation. I will use all my new found charm. I need some staffing help if I am to push along health care, education, and crime/drugs. Campaign Finance reform is a full time job.

** |*
WELFARE: We have a unique opportunity to push our welfare fixes. The GOP governors have asked for waivers from the food stamp cut-off, they are now asking for legal immigrant adjustments. In addition to these changes they are seeking a liberal interpretation to the Maintenance of Effort clause. How we proceed in our interpretation of the MOE should be linked to their involvement on the immigrant and food stamp changes we are seeking during the budgetary process. In short we should leverage our interpretation of the MOE to maximum advantage.

yes

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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S. 3: The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1997

Transfer of Alien Prisoners: Requires renegotiation of treaties so consent of alien to be transferred back to country of origin is not necessary. Requires withholding of foreign aid and visas for countries that refuse to accept their nationals or sufficiently incarcerate them.

Exclusionary Rule Reform: Evidence obtained by "objectively reasonable" search or seizure shall not be excluded under the fourth amendment in federal court cases.

Violent Crime, Drugs and Terrorism

- Criminal Penalties and Procedures: Provides special protection for Olympic Games. Mandatory minimum penalties for crimes committed with explosives. Criminal forfeiture for chemical weapons violations.
- International Terrorism: Revision to State Department Rewards Program for informants on international terrorism and drug trafficking cases.
- Commission and Studies: Establishment of National Commission on Terrorism.

Community Protections

- Law Enforcement Assistance: Exemption for current and former police from state laws prohibiting carrying concealed firearms.
- Citizens' Assistance: Authorizes states to enter into compacts to enable individuals to carry concealed weapons. Permits federal grant \$ to be used for firearms training and education to the public.

Criminal Procedure Improvements

- Equal Protection for Victims: Amends federal rules of criminal procedure and evidence on trial procedures to assist prosecutors and victims.
- Firearms: Mandatory minimum sentences for criminals possessing firearms. Mandatory death penalty for repeat violators of international drug trafficking laws.
- Federal Death Penalty: Adds aggravating factors in determination of death penalty sentence. Establishes death penalty in District of Columbia.

Increased Penalties for Trafficking and Manufacture of Methamphetamine and Precursors

Violence Against Women and Children: Makes religious organizations eligible for VAWA grants. Establishes death penalty for fatal interstate domestic violence cases. Provides for HIV testing of defendants in sexual assault cases.

Violent Crime and Terrorism: Expands coverage of antiterrorism statutes and increases penalties.

Prison Reform:

- Prison Litigation Reform: Makes more difficult to remedy prison conditions.

*(Want to
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P. 1000 if true
some more
information
about?)*

- Federal Prisons: Prohibits certain prisoner amenities. Requires prisoners to work.

Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offenders

- Juvenile Justice Reform: Treatment of juveniles age 14 and older as adults for violent crimes and drug crimes (prosecutor discretion) in federal court. Expands availability of juvenile records, fingerprints and photographs.
- Juvenile Gangs: Provides \$100 million for hiring of U.S. Attorneys and attorneys in Justice Department to prosecute juvenile gangs. Creates federal penalty with mandatory minimums for solicitation or recruitment of criminal gang activity. Increases sentencing guidelines for participation in crime as gang member.
- Juvenile Crime Control and Accountability: Revokes OJJDP and creates Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Accountability. Establishes state incentive block grants (\$3.25 billion/5 years) to encourage: use of graduated sanctions, hiring of prosecutors and police to control juvenile crime, curfews, and prosecution of juveniles as adults.

Miscellaneous:

- Schedule I Drugs: Requires Attorney General to promulgate rules to revoke DEA license of physicians prescribing a Schedule I drugs.
- Anti-drug Use Public Service Requirement: FCC to encourage priority use of public service resources to promote youth drug abuse prevention and education.
- Child Porn: Secretary of State required to review all extradition treaties to ensure offenses involving child pornography is are extraditable offenses.
- 2,000 Boys and Girls Clubs Before 2000: Authorizes resources for 1,000 new clubs.
- Cellular Telephone Interceptions: Adds penalty of imprisonment of up to 1 year.



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

Chron
PRESIDENT WAS
1-27-97

January 24, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHLEEN A. MCGINTY

CC: ERSKINE BOWLES

RE: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

Handwritten notes:
*
Los Angeles
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on Headwaters
BK

HEADWATERS

This Tuesday we must provide Charles Hurwitz with our list of \$250 million in cash and/or assets for Headwaters. Because of the extraordinary difficulties in finding assets (we have identified \$50 million thus far), we are relying heavily on exchanging federal oil and gas leases.

The difficulty with this approach is that, because we currently share royalties with the State of California, we would then need to find \$100 million to make the State whole. To that end, we have proposed to the State that we would be willing to give the State ownership of the Headwaters upon conclusion of the deal with Mr. Hurwitz.

Senator Dianne Feinstein and Congressman Frank Riggs are amenable to such a deal. However, the State has indicated it will only take income-producing property, rather than Headwaters, to be made whole. Moreover, the State is making noise about transferring Ward Valley from the federal government to the State as part of the deal. (As you will recall, this is the State's very controversial proposal to site a nuclear waste dump in the desert). Nevertheless, the State is willing to allow us to put the full value of the oil and gas leases on our list that we must submit to Mr. Hurwitz on Tuesday, so long as it includes a proviso that we will reach a separate agreement with the State. This at least buys us some time to work out the issues. Mr. Hurwitz is very receptive to accepting oil and gas leases, although he would like them auctioned off to a third party so he can be certain of market value. The Solicitor's Office at the Department of the Interior is looking into the legalities of this kind of approach.

The advantage of exchanging oil and gas leases in this manner is that it avoids the pay-go problem presented by our other options, which include seeking a supplemental appropriation or authorizing legislation to direct the federal share of the oil and gas income to Mr. Hurwitz. Senator Feinstein retains her intensive interest in Headwaters, and has called a Monday meeting of the Headwaters parties to discuss our options with Mr. Hurwitz (I should add that while Senator Feinstein had engaged Leon Panetta on this issue, Leon indicated to us yesterday that he did not feel he was the best person to contact the Senator now). I do not

Date: 01/24/97 Time: 11:51

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

BClinton asked to stop Yellowstone Park bison slaughter

1-27-97

HELENA, Mont. (AP) With more than 700 of Yellowstone National Park's bison already dead, the governor of Montana has asked President Clinton to stop the slaughter.

"These are America's bison, Mr. President. Get involved," Gov. Marc Racicot said Thursday. "This is a federal problem."

Under a state-federal agreement, the bison are either shot or captured and tested for brucellosis, which causes cows to abort their young. Animals testing positive for the disease are shipped to slaughterhouses.

The program was implemented to keep the park bison, half of which are believed infected with brucellosis, from spreading the disease to Montana cattle herds.

But with unusually deep, ice-crusting snow blanketing the park, large numbers of bison have been migrating from Yellowstone in search of forage, prompting a record death toll of 703. The deaths surpass the previous record of 569 set in the winter of 1988-89.

Only Clinton has the authority to order two federal agencies involved in managing the bison to find an alternative to killing the animals, said Racicot, a Republican.

Brian Johnson, a spokesman for the White House environmental office, said the administration has asked the federal agencies to work with the state to find a way to slow the slaughter.

"We started this process Jan. 17 by calling on the state to refrain from killing or at least curtail the killing of bison," he said.

Racicot said Montana is caught between the National Park Service, which has a policy of not managing wildlife within parks, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. That agency has threatened to withdraw the state's brucellosis-free status if infected bison are allowed into the state.

Racicot said Clinton should order the two agencies to develop a program for shipping captured bison testing negative for brucellosis to a quarantine facility, rather than to slaughter.

The president also should order the park service to manage bison before they leave the park and launch a program to eradicate brucellosis from the Yellowstone herd, Racicot said.

"Why in the name of God can't we get this problem solved?" he said. "Why do we have to wait until there is virtually no other option than to harvest those bison? That is just unacceptable."

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge Charles Lovell put off a decision on a request by environmental groups to immediately halt the slaughter.

APNP-01-24-97 1156EST

Katie

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1-27-97

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believe Mr. Hurwitz will back out of the deal at this time, but he will likely want assurances that if the oil and gas leases prove to be worth less than \$200 million, we will seek an appropriation.

Upstart: We are still struggling and I do not see any easy solutions. The good news is that I believe the Tuesday deadline will pass without Mr. Hurwitz condemning our failure to deliver fully to date.

FLOOD DAMAGE

gms

CEQ is coordinating with OMB and other appropriate agencies to maximize the benefit of the Administration's flood response in California. We are hoping to achieve not only the resolution of private property but to tailor a response that also helps private property owners with current environmental problems -- particularly with the Endangered Species Act. We think this approach will provide significant long term benefits measured by every standard.

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Yellowstone National Park remains closed as a result of significant flood damage. My staff has met with the Park Superintendent to discuss strategies for reopening this popular park in a way that will meet any environmental requirements in the most efficient way possible. Under the best scenario, it will likely be several months before the park is fully opened (transportation and water supply systems have been badly damaged).

Overall, we are hoping to frame a flood response that is as smart as possible so that future floods will require little or any significant expenditures and suffering.

BISON

My staff has been meeting all week with federal agencies to try to forge a solution to the destruction of bison in Yellowstone. I have reached out to Governor Marc Racicot (R-MT) to develop a cooperative solution and he responded by talking to the press claiming that the bison problem in Montana is a federal problem (see attached). This is, of course, not true. There is no solution to the bison destruction without the cooperation and support of the State of Montana. The Secretary of the Interior has initiated a meeting of federal agencies in the region on Sunday and Monday to come up with a set of options that we can use to consult with Montana next week. The core of his strategy is to use some of the other federal lands in the region, such as Forest Service lands to contain the bison. U

The bison slaughter that is at issue here is dictated by a federal/state bison management plan that settled an earlier lawsuit. In December, the Greater Yellowstone Coalition challenged the plan in District Court, where it was upheld. Now, the Greater Yellowstone Coalition is asking the District Court to reconsider this decision because of the severe winter conditions and the large number of bison killed. The Department of Justice is scheduled to respond to this motion on Tuesday.

While I am hopeful that the Sunday and Monday meetings will bring about a unified federal position on how to respond to this crisis, I must tell you that there are significant technical

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hurdles to finding a solution and there will, consequently, be significant political hurdles in shifting the burden of this more squarely on the State's shoulders.

TONGASS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

The Forest Service is nearing completion of the new management plan for the Tongass National Forest. However, the Forest Service, with the assistance of other federal agencies, is planning an additional review of the proposed plan before it is published to ensure that the plan reflects your commitment to sound science and to meeting all legal requirements. This will be a difficult issue for us in the months ahead. The Alaska congressional delegation will be critical of any reductions in the level of timber harvest, while the environmental community expects to see a more significant reduction in harvest than we likely will deliver.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Nature continues to show signs that global warming is underway. 1996 was the fifth warmest year on record, making the 1990s the warmest decade so far, followed by the 1980s as the second warmest decade. A recent study by a NOAA researcher points to an increase of 20% in the number of extreme precipitation events in the United States. This finding is consistent with climate model predictions of a warming world.

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A Dear Colleague letter signed by five prominent U.S. economists (Noble Prize winners Arrow and Solow, along with Krugman, Nordhaus and Jorgenson) is being circulated for signature in the economics community. The letter calls for the U.S. to exercise leadership in the climate treaty negotiations. It also states that there are policy options such as marketable carbon dioxide permit schemes that would slow climate change without affecting American living standards and that may in fact improve U.S. productivity in the longer run. In addition, this week 340 prominent physicians and health professionals sent a letter to you regarding the serious adverse impact of global climate change on human health.

Moreover, a recent Newsweek poll shows that 54% of the public believe that global warming will turn out to be a serious problem over the next decade.

In addition, a recent Washington Post business section story highlighted examples of companies, including Dow, Monsanto and several utilities, who are modifying their corporate planning to take global warming into consideration, and the New York Times reported on the significant losses the airline industry is experiencing as severe weather events have led to increasing numbers of groundings.

However, support on Capitol Hill for strong action in this regard remains sparse, at best.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

The announcement of the Administration's policy on environmental issues associated with transfer and development of Homestead Air Force Base received a very positive reaction. Press coverage was good, and we have gotten support from both the environmental groups

Dooley
and from Metropolitan Dade County Mayor Alex Penelas. The Mayor has requested that a group of senior Administration representatives meet with him and other involved officials in Florida soon, and I will be working to organize that follow-through effort.

I consider it a very good sign that the Mayor wants to use the intergovernmental coordinating mechanism we established to restore the Everglades as the means to sort out the range of environmental issues associated with development of the Homestead site. It was set up as part of your Everglades initiative and passed as part of the recent Water Resources and Development Act legislation.

MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS IN ALASKA

CEQ last week helped the Air Force and Federal Aviation (FAA) resolve a long-standing legal conflict that had stalled establishment of a new military flight training area in Alaska. The arrangement relies on use of National Environmental Policy Act as an omnibus environmental compliance mechanism in lieu of potentially conflicting environmental compliance standards and procedures in FAA's organic legislation, the Transportation Act. It will be welcome news to the military and the Alaska delegation.

LAKE ISABELLA, CALIFORNIA

CEQ last week brokered an agreement between the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to end a serious Endangered Species Act conflict involving a major reservoir in California's Central Valley (Lake Isabella, on the Kern River) and the endangered Western Willow Flycatcher, a small songbird. The agreement will allow Lake Isabella to operate at full storage capacity (critically important to downstream irrigators) in exchange for an array of actions by the Corps of Engineers to protect and restore habitat for the Willow Flycatcher in areas upstream from the reservoir pool. The agreement prevented another "Rats vs. Farmer" kind of dust-up and constituted a major service to Representative Cal Dooley (D-CA), in whose district the reservoir lies. He is very appreciative of our efforts in this regard.

1-27-97

Su note

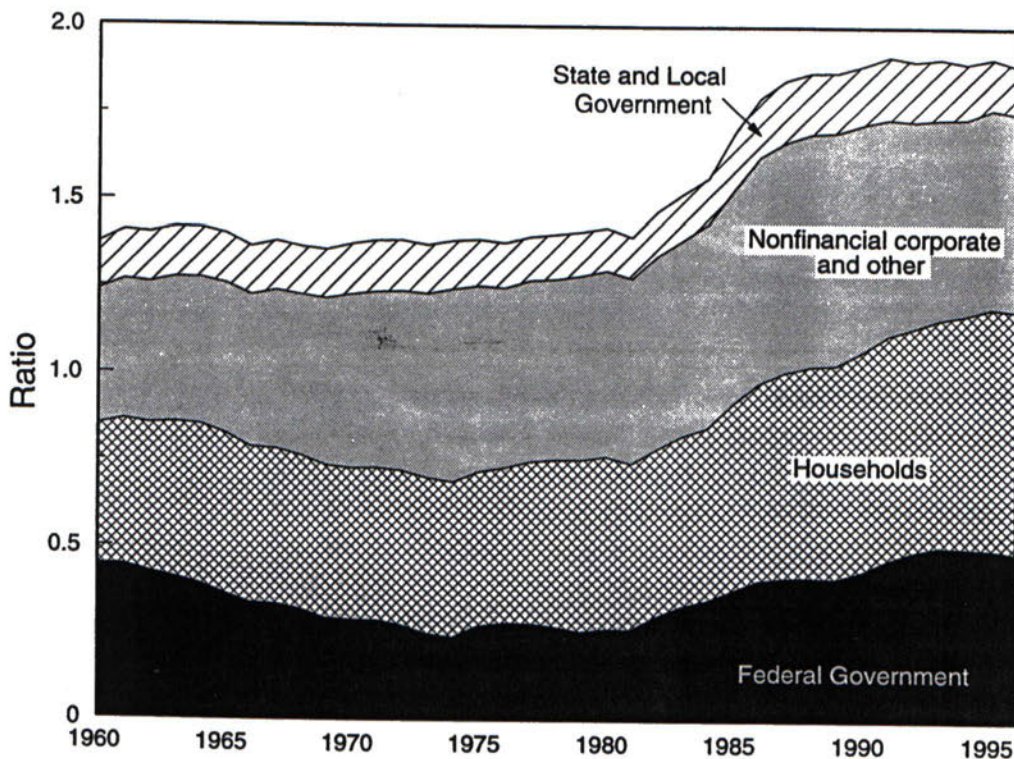
WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

January 24, 1997

CHART OF THE WEEK

Domestic Debt-to-GDP Ratio



Taken together, borrowing by the Federal government, households, nonfinancial businesses, and state and local governments has remained constant as a share of GDP during this expansion. Thus, little evidence exists of a borrowing binge or financial imbalances that might threaten the expansion. Nevertheless, the sharp increase in the domestic debt-to-GDP ratio that occurred in the 1980s has not been reversed.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-27-97

CC
G. B. R. S.
Guidance

The Impact of Medicaid Expansions

Until 1984, the close historical tie between Medicaid eligibility and participation in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) limited Medicaid to single-parent households with very low incomes. Since 1984, eligibility has been expanded substantially. The increased coverage associated with these expansions has improved the health of infants and children. But the net increase in coverage was far less than the increase in eligibility.

Medicaid expansions and health outcomes. The period from 1984 to 1987 saw incremental increases in Medicaid eligibility to populations with circumstances similar to AFDC families. For example, coverage was extended to children of two-parent families meeting the AFDC income criteria and pregnant women who would become eligible for the program once their children were born. After 1987, Medicaid and AFDC eligibility were virtually decoupled. By 1992, states were required to provide Medicaid coverage to all children under the age of 6 living in households with incomes no more than 133 percent of the poverty line and to all pregnant women in such households.

These expansions produced important health improvements. For instance, making expectant mothers eligible for Medicaid greatly increased their chances of receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Increased eligibility between 1984 and 1992 was associated with roughly a 1.6 percent decline in low-birthweight babies, a 7.3 percent decline in infant mortality and an 8.8 percent decline in child mortality.

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Effects on Medicaid eligibility and coverage. Although eligibility expanded greatly, take-up rates in means-tested programs like Medicaid are relatively low and many of the newly eligible already had private health insurance. Hence, the net increase in Medicaid coverage was much smaller than the increase in eligibility. Between 1984 and 1992, the fraction of children eligible for Medicaid rose from 16 to 31 percent while the proportion actually covered by Medicaid increased from 13 to 21 percent. Among women, an increase in eligibility of more than 25 percentage points led to an increase in coverage of only about 2 percentage points for some types of expenses.

The net increase in health insurance coverage is even smaller, because the Medicaid expansions also decreased private health insurance coverage. Some families may have replaced costly private insurance with free Medicaid coverage, even though some family members who were not eligible for Medicaid may have lost coverage altogether as a result. Some employers may have reduced their coverage because they thought more of their employees would be eligible for Medicaid coverage.

Effect of Medicaid Expansions On Insurance Coverage, 1987-92		
<u>Group</u>	Change in Millions of Persons Covered	
	<u>Medicaid</u>	<u>Private Insurance</u>
Children	1.5	-0.6
Women, aged 15-44	0.7	-0.8
Other Adults	--	-0.3
Total	2.2	-1.7

A recent study examining the extent of such "crowding-out" estimated that the Medicaid expansions occurring over the 1987-1992 period added 2.2 million individuals to the program but reduced private health insurance coverage by 1.7 million people (see table). These figures probably overstate the extent of crowding out, because some persons who have not signed up for Medicaid may end up receiving coverage anyway. For example, hospitals frequently enroll eligible pregnant women and children who show up without coverage.

Impact of targeting. Medicaid expansions between 1984 and 1987 were narrowly targeted, expanding coverage among very low-income households. Expansions between 1987 and 1992 included households with higher incomes that were more likely already to have private insurance. Not surprisingly, improvements in health outcomes were larger and less costly for the very low-income population targeted by the earlier expansions. The higher cost for those covered by the later expansions raises the hard question of how to extend coverage to categories of people where some have health insurance and others do not without causing large reductions in private insurance coverage.

1-27-97

cc Dan Glickman
Walter Readdy

ARTICLE**Preserving Genetic Crop Diversity**

Food production in the first two decades of the next century will be as large as total production since the beginning of agriculture. To sustain this trend in the face of increasing scarcity of arable land, advances in genetics that produce new, higher-yielding crop varieties will be crucial. So too will be the conservation of the tropical "centers of genetic diversity" that make these advances possible.

Genetic diversity versus monoculture production. Virtually all of the raw material for developing new crop varieties comes from centers of genetic diversity that are typically located far from centers of actual crop production. Generally, centers of diversity are mountainous areas, usually near the tropics, where small, isolated populations have established and maintained agriculture with relatively sporadic outside contact.

Most crop production worldwide occurs as monoculture in relatively gene-poor ecosystems. For example, most corn production occurs in the United States and China, far from its center of diversity in Latin America. Yields are often higher when a plant is grown in the absence of its close genetic relatives, which tend to be its natural competitors. Removal of a crop to a gene-poor environment frequently is an effective, economical, non-chemical means of achieving high yields.

Private versus social incentives. From a private producer's perspective, growing a single variety makes economic sense. Farmers have an incentive to select the crop variety with the greatest yields and lowest cost of production on an individual field. Marketers and consumers prefer a uniform raw product, and legal restrictions often reinforce these desires. In the United States, for example, marketing orders frequently stipulate size and color limitations based on old varieties, and a number of States have "one variety laws" severely restricting the types of plants that can be commercially produced.

From a social perspective, crop genetic uniformity can be dangerous. The Irish potato famine demonstrates the magnitude of human suffering that can result from a lack of genetic diversity (see box on next page). In 1970 the Southern corn leaf blight epidemic caused a 15 percent drop in U.S. corn output. A study by the National Academy of Sciences around this time found that major U.S. crops were "impressively uniform and impressively vulnerable."

In situ conservation. Biologists agree that the best method for preserving genetic resources is in situ preservation, as occurs, for example, in farmers' gardens and their weedy margins. This method preserves the whole complex of life forms, known and unknown, and allows them to continue to evolve together.

Continued in situ preservation of most major crops requires continued active human participation in traditional farming methods, especially in genetically diverse environments. Unfortunately, maintaining crops in such areas is not generally consistent with traditional forms of economic development. Thus, it is unlikely that farmers in centers of diversity will provide an optimal degree of crop genetic diversity. Economists have suggested subsidizing traditional farming methods as a way to conserve the agricultural gene pool. A more controversial proposal is to compensate indigenous people for flows of genetic material out of high-diversity areas.

Gene banking. Gene banks can complement in situ preservation. In the past two decades, the number of gene banks worldwide has increased from 53 to 133. The largest holdings are in the United States, China, and Russia.

Good gene banking requires more than simple collection and preservation of genetic material; indeed, many biologists warn about the danger of gene banks becoming "seed morgues." Varieties must be economically available to breeding enterprises on a timely basis. If breeders' needs change rapidly and unpredictably, as is often the case with respect to genes for disease resistance, good communication and ready availability of seed stocks become critical.

Conclusion. Government has more incentive to preserve crop genetic diversity than do individual farmers and plant breeders. Preserving diversity, as opposed to simply growing the highest-yielding variety, increases society's ability to deal with unanticipated disease or pest problems in the future. In situ conservation is the best option, but may conflict with continuing economic development. External gene banks are a valuable complement to in situ preservation, and are effective when they provide timely access to needed genetic material in a crisis.

The Irish Potato Famine

The Irish potato famine of 1845-49 dramatically illustrates the damage that can result from relying on a genetically uniform food plant introduced from outside. Many varieties of potato occur in their natural region of origin in the Andes. Ireland had become very dependent on one particular variety for its food supply by the middle of the 19th century. The infestation that struck then might have caused little problem if resistant varieties were available. As it was, however, it devastated the Irish potato crop, leading to widespread hunger and heavy outmigration.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Beige Book Reports Moderate Growth Across Regions. Economic growth in December and early January was moderate in most parts of the country according to the latest Federal Reserve regional survey. Holiday sales were in line with retailers' expectations and manufacturing activity continued to grow, with significant strength coming from capital equipment and materials manufacturers. Bank loan activity continued at high levels, with mixed growth across Districts. Residential real estate markets remained stable or improved in most areas; commercial real estate markets were almost uniformly tight. District reports provided scattered evidence of increasing wage pressures, particularly for skilled workers, but in general did not indicate significant price pressures other than for energy items.

Recent Survey Shows Net Worth Rises. The Federal Reserve has just released its Survey of Consumer Finances, which provides information on the income, net worth, assets, and liabilities of U.S. families in 1995. Both median family income and net worth rose in constant dollars since 1992, the last time the survey was conducted (in 1995, median family wealth was \$56,400). Stock ownership and its importance in families' wealth rose over this period. In 1995, more than 41 percent of families owned stock, compared with about 37 percent in 1992. These assets accounted for about 40 percent of their total financial assets, compared with 34 percent in 1992. The survey provided little evidence of a serious rise in debt payment problems between 1992 and 1995, even though both the share of families with debt and the median amount of their debt rose. Looking at the longer-term trend, net worth returned to its 1989 level in 1995, while median family income remained lower in 1995 than it was in 1989. (This is similar to the trend in Census median family income).

What Children Need to Know about Economics. How are prices of candy bars and compact disks determined? A recently released report indicates that students should be taught that these and other prices are determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The report by the National Council on Economic Education responds to Goals 2000: The Educate America Act of 1994, which listed economics as one of nine core subject areas in which teaching standards should be developed. The Council's report identified 20 concepts that students should understand along with benchmarks for expected achievement in grades 4, 8, and 12. Aside from price determination, these concepts include: (1) scarcity of productive resources requires people to choose some things and give up others; (2) effective decision-making requires weighing the costs and benefits of particular actions; (3) federal government budgetary and monetary policy influence the overall levels of employment, output, and prices.

1-27-97

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

Korean Unrest Nearing Resolution? In an effort to resolve a 3-week-old labor strike that could impose substantial costs on the South Korean economy, President Kim Young Sam agreed this week to enter discussions on a controversial new labor law and suspend arrest warrants for strike leaders. The controversial labor law, which was passed last month in a dawn meeting of the National Assembly to which opposition leaders were not invited, introduces a flexible work hour system, allows managers to dismiss workers in order to facilitate company restructuring, and restricts union activity. Previously, President Kim had refused to change the new labor law, which management argues is necessary to increase labor market flexibility and international competitiveness in an economy stifled by companies providing lifetime employment. In a review of the legislation, the OECD Committee for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs complained that the law does not meet commitments on freedom of association and collective bargaining made by Korea when it joined the OECD last month.

Priorities Set for Bosnian Reconstruction. Meeting for 2 days in Brussels, officials from over 50 countries and 30 international institutions stressed infrastructure development, fiscal reforms, employment creation, and return of refugees as top priorities for Bosnian reconstruction in 1997. Over this past year, strong donor support has already facilitated significant economic progress. Unemployment fell, wages rose almost threefold while prices remained fairly stable, and GDP grew an estimated 35 percent. Yet reconstruction remains far from complete, with industrial production at only 10 to 15 percent of its pre-war level, unemployment hovering between 50 and 60 percent, and the only social safety net provided by international donors. The situation is worse in neighboring Serbia where growth is stagnant and inflation high as the country emerges from internationally imposed economic sanctions. Donors estimate financing needs at \$2.5 billion for 1997-98, to be allocated both to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to Serbia.

Belgian Ministers Remain Optimistic While Struggling to Meet Maastricht Criteria. Belgium's 1996 budget deficit came in at 3.4 percent of GDP, which was higher than predicted and higher than the 3 percent criterion under Maastricht. With slow economic growth (1.4 percent) contributing to lower-than-expected revenues and higher-than-expected unemployment benefits and health care expenditures, the desired 3 percent deficit was unattainable. Belgium also continues to run a cumulative debt of over 130 percent of its GDP, well above the 60 percent requirement. Yet, Belgian ministers remain optimistic, pointing out that although the budget deficit was higher than initially forecasted, expenditures had fallen during a time of slow economic growth. They predict that the deficit will continue downward to meet the 3 percent criterion in 1997, the crucial year for EMU admission. It is widely believed that Belgium will be exempted from the virtually impossible criterion of reducing its debt to 60 percent of GDP.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 1/27/97

NOTE FOR: THE HONORABLE DAN GLICKMAN

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

The Honorable Daniel Glickman
Secretary of Agriculture
14th Street & Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington D.C. 20250

VIA SPECIAL MESSENGER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 JAN 25 AM 11:52

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

January 25, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DON BAER, RAHM EMANUEL AND ANN LEWIS

CC: ERSKINE BOWLES

SUBJECT: PRE- AND POST-STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE SCHEDULE

What follows is a message schedule for the remaining week and a half going into the State of the Union, and a proposed message schedule for the two weeks coming out. Our goal is to show strong action on the ideas highlighted in his State of the Union address, in particular emphasizing what we expect will be the critical importance of education.

Pre-State of the Union -- January 25-February 2

This period would build on the sense of moving forward and working together created by the Inaugural, highlighting strong Presidential leadership and setting up a budget roll-out to signal important priorities (especially education) as we move toward the State of the Union.

Saturday, Jan. 25	Radio Address on new food safety measures (fourth anniversary of e-coli outbreak)
Sunday, Jan. 26	Superbowl; give <u>New York Times</u> Medicaid/HMO gag rule for Monday (or if you prefer we could do an event around this on <u>Wednesday</u>)
Tuesday, Jan. 28	Presidential press conference, led with announcement of higher education budget numbers
Wednesday, Jan. 29	Meeting with CINCS
Thursday, Jan. 30	Micro-Credit Awards event (plus release of Community Development Financial Institutions Fund budget numbers)
Friday, Jan. 31	President down; release fourth quarter GDP, Vice President and economic team will hold press conference on first term economic record

See good
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Saturday, Feb 1 Radio Address on fourth anniversary of Family Leave

Sunday, Feb. 2 NGA Meeting -- stress bipartisanship and partnership, especially on education → unveil Mountain! - Mountain

Tuesday, Feb. 4 State of the Union Address

Post-State of the Union -- February 5-14

This period would have two primary purposes: 1) to signal education as a critical priority, and 2) while showing national leadership by unveiling key legislation, to emphasize the responsibility that all sectors share (communities, state/local governments, families, businesses, individuals, volunteer groups). For example, we could unveil the Juvenile Justice bill in Boston (where violence against youth is way down) at a large gathering of teenagers and parents, to talk about their responsibility to reduce crime.

Wednesday, Feb. 5 **Education.** In keeping with tradition of spending day after State of the Union in front of an enthusiastic crowd, unveil HOPE Scholarships legislation at large rally with college students, perhaps in Georgia where HOPE Scholarships originated

Thursday, Feb. 6 **Race/stronger community.** Speak at National Prayer Breakfast on race issues-- to show follow-through from Inaugural and signal reconciliation as major bully pulpit focus; also date of budget presentation

Friday, Feb. 7 **World Leadership.** Meet with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin; then a possible launch of new push for Chemical Weapons Convention (this is under discussion with the NSC)

Saturday, Feb. 8 **Education/Technology.** Radio Address on new Department of Education survey on availability of computers and technology in schools (first anniversary of Telecommunications Bill)

Possible Events for Week of Feb. 10-14 (following same themes)

- Unveil anti-drug strategy
- Unveil Juvenile Justice Bill in Boston (see above) -- Boston is model of successful juvenile justice legislation; our bill is modeled on Boston's
- Executive Order on home health care (protecting beneficiaries)
- New regulations on child safety seats for automobiles (during Child Passenger Safety

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on young people
to do

Week) -- industry, safety and consumer groups all support

- Campaign Finance Reform -- unveil new supporters of legislation at White House event
- D.C. event
- Announce commission on how to protect "critical infrastructure" (computer networks, telecommunications, stock market and power plants) from terrorism, foreign governments, criminals, hackers

Only the Boston event must be done on the road -- all others may be done at the White House. We need to discuss if there is an order you prefer.

Possible Events for Week of February 17 (Education Follow-Up)

- Monday, Feb. 17 Speech to National P.T.A. Convention (100th anniversary of P.T.A.)
- Tuesday, Feb. 18 Secretary Riley delivers State of Education speech; possibly have other Cabinet secretaries deliver education speeches as well

Moving Agenda Forward Outside Washington -- Late February-March

We are working to develop a strategy to use the bully pulpit to mobilize sectors outside the federal government to build partnerships and solve problems, especially on education. For example:

- **Education:** Speak before state legislatures to advocate adoption of school standards, meet with business groups, town hall meetings with parents/teachers/students.
- **Welfare:** Urge states to take the money that had gone into welfare checks and subsidize paychecks, urge businesses and non-profits to hire welfare recipients.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 1/27/96

TO: John ✓ Podesta

FROM: Staff Secretary

I called to follow-up
for Todd.

Thanks. Helen

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1/11/97 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 1/14/97

SUBJECT: Favorable Darden Recommendations

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☒	☐	McCURRY	☐	☒
PANETTA	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LIEBERMAN	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
RAINES	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BAER	☐	☐	SOSNIK	☐	☐
CURRY	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☒	☐	STIGLITZ	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	HAWLEY	☐	☐
HIGGINS	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
HILLEY	☐	☐	<u>Bowles</u>	☐	☒
KLAIN	☐	☐	<u>Podest</u>	☒	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☒	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Please advise

RESPONSE: Todd
I'm O.K. on these
but give me a call
Todd

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 20, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

97 JAN 24 11:29

THROUGH:

LEON PANETTA
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM

JACK QUINN *Jack*
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

DAWN CHIRWA *DMC*
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT

Favorable Pardon Recommendations

We have received the Justice Department's recommendations in favor of pardons after completion of sentence for the 18 individuals identified below. After reviewing the Deputy Attorney General's supporting memoranda for these applicants, we agree that each of the petitioners is an appropriate candidate for a pardon.

Our recommendations reflect our consideration of the following factors for each petitioner: (1) the nature of the crime; (2) the length of time since conviction; (3) the acceptance of responsibility by the petitioner for his or her actions; (4) favorable character references; (5) the petitioner's conduct in the years since his or her release from prison; and (6) other pertinent factors.

We have listed each petitioner by name and the district where conviction and sentencing occurred and have made brief notations regarding the nature of the offense and the specific rationale for granting clemency. For your information, three of the petitioners are from Arkansas: Billy K. Berry, Bill Wayne West and Larry Edward Winfield. Should you desire the full memorandum in any particular case, please let us know.

We recommend pardons for the following individuals:

NAME/DISTRICT	OFFENSE	RATIONALE
Irving Frank Avery D. CO (1984)	Possession of counterfeit currency plates (oversaw the printing of \$4,000 in counterfeit bills which were never passed).	Suffers extreme remorse; offense was an isolated and aberrant event committed under great stress brought on by personal problems;

Billy K. Berry
E.D. AR (1986)

Medicaid and mail fraud (substituted generic drugs for brand name drugs in Medicaid prescriptions -- cost of crime to government was \$700).

honorable service in Army, including a tour in Korea; excellent post-conviction conduct; strong support from sentencing judge.

Clio Louise Carson
D. WY (1979)

Transmitting wagering information (ran an illegal gambling business from her needlecraft shop).

World War II veteran; awarded US Army Air Corps medal six times; numerous charitable contributions and activities; a number of good character references; support from U.S. Attorney and probation officer.

Stable and law-abiding in the 17 years since offense; well-respected and active in community; involved in many charitable organizations; relatively advanced age (67) and failing health; support for pardon from U.S. Attorney and probation officer.

Ralph Wallace
Crawford
C.D. CA (1985)

Mail fraud (illegally diverted several homeowners' mortgage payments -- of approx. \$43,000 -- to his own account).

Suffered from extreme depression and possible post-traumatic stress syndrome at the time of the offense; earned a Bronze Star and Combat Medical Badge in Vietnam; sincerely remorseful; made full restitution; stable, productive and law-abiding for past 10 years; support from U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge and probation officer.

Aaron Golden
W.D. TX (1986)

Failure to file currency transaction report with the IRS (as owner of currency exchange, exchanged more than \$10,000 without filing required currency transaction reports).

Has cooperated in government investigations of illegal currency transactions; productive and law-abiding since offense; support from former FBI Director William Sessions,

Monroe Lee King
S. D. TX (1973)

Making counterfeit
Federal Reserve note
plates (found with four
\$20 counterfeit plates
and paraphernalia used in
manufacturing such
plates).

Congressman Lamar Smith,
U.S. Attorney.

Relative youth (23) at
time of the offense; age
of offense; deep remorse;
has shown successful
rehabilitation by
becoming a self-taught
engineer who has received
numerous awards and holds
7 U.S. patents for
significant engineering
inventions; support from
U.S. Attorney.

Ralph Lee Limbaugh
N.D. AL (1974)

Theft from interstate
shipment (stole \$130 of
spark plugs from a motor
freight company).

Relative age and minor
nature of offense; Korean
War veteran; stable,
productive and law-
abiding citizen for past
20 years; support from
probation officer and
U.S. Attorney.

George Edward
Maynes, Jr.
D. Canal Zone (1975)

Distribution of cocaine
(purchased \$140 of
cocaine at the request of
a female U.S. Air Force
Sergeant in whom he was
romantically interested
and who was working in an
undercover capacity at
the time).

Relative age and minor
nature of offense;
relative youth (19) at
time of offense; isolated
incident in his life for
which he expresses
sincere remorse; stable,
productive and law-
abiding for past 20
years; support from
probation officer.

Linzie Murle Morse
W.D. LA (1973)

Interstate transportation
and sale of a stolen
motor vehicle (as owner
of an auto body shop,
purchased several stolen
vehicles).

Age of offense; made
voluntary restitution;
extremely active in
community; donates to
city funds to feed the
poor and supports other
local charities; support
from U.S. Attorney,
sentencing judge, mayor
of Sulphur, LA and
Attorney General of LA.

Charles Patrick
Murrin
C. D. CA (1988)

Bank robbery (while
homeless and destitute,
robbed a California bank

Severe alcoholic at the
time of the offense;
alcohol and drug-free

of \$1,160 - received
three years probation).

member of AA for 8 years;
complete and successful
rehabilitation; currently
attending law school;
excellent references from
community associates and
employers; support from
U.S. Attorney, probation
officer and sentencing
judge.

Moises Jauregui
Ramos
D. NM (1983)

Misprision of a felony
(aided siblings in
smuggling undocumented
aliens from Mexico).

Relative youth (23) at
time of offense; sincere
remorse; complete
rehabilitation - worked
his way through college
and currently employed as
a nurse; productive and
law-abiding for past 13
years; needs pardon to
assist in acquiring a
nursing license and
obtain better employment
as a nurse; enjoys
excellent reputation in
community; support from
U.S. Attorney and
probation officer.

William Ray
Richardson
W.D. MO (1983)

Interstate transportation
of stolen property
(served as an
intermediary in the sale
of a piece of heavy
construction equipment).

Fully cooperated in
government investigation
of vehicle theft ring;
sincerely remorseful;
law-abiding and well-
respected in community
for past 12 years;
support for pardon from
Governor Carnahan of MO,
MO Sec. of State, U.S.
Attorney, probation
officer and sentencing
judge.

Guiseppe Casadei
Severi
D. Puerto Rico
(1987)

Obstruction of justice
(after unwittingly
receiving stolen goods,
petitioner asked a
witness against him to
lie to the grand jury
about his involvement).

Isolated incident in an
otherwise law-abiding
life; petitioner was not
involved in underlying
offense; excellent post-
conviction reputation,
support from former
district director of INS
in San Juan; strong
support from U.S.

Bill Wayne West
E.D. MO (1984)

Dealing in firearms without a license (gun collector who sold firearms to an undercover ATF agent without a license).

Attorney, probation officer and sentencing judge.

Isolated incident in otherwise law-abiding life; sincerely remorseful; excellent post-conviction conduct; active in community affairs; highly regarded by his community; support from the U.S. Attorney.

Anita Glen Whitlock
D. D.C. (1978)

Bank embezzlement (while employed at Riggs Bank, she secreted \$85,000 from the bank's vault).

Diagnosed manic depressive at time of offense; immediately confessed her crime when confronted; extremely remorseful; fully cooperating in ongoing psychiatric treatment; support from her psychiatrist, U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge.

Larry Edward
Winfield
W.D. AR (1987)

Mail fraud (submitted false claims for unemployment benefits, amounting to \$2,000 in illegal payments).

Shows sincere remorse, productive, law-abiding citizen for the 8 years since offense; involved in many charitable and civic organizations in his community; support from probation officer as model probationer, U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge.

Edward Kenneth
Williams, Jr.
S.D. IA (1979)

Receiving and selling stolen motor vehicles (participated in a stolen car ring operated by his father).

Participated in the car theft ring principally due to his fear of his father; law-abiding for the past 17 years; highly regarded in his community and participates in numerous charitable and civic organizations; sincerely remorseful; strong support for pardon from his local sheriff, the U.S. Attorney and the sentencing judge.

Louis Anthony
Winters, Sr.

1. S. SD (1969)
2. U.S. Navy (1957)

1. Two counts of assault with a dangerous weapon (while drunk, petitioner and one brother severely beat three men to avenge the beating of petitioner's other brother).

2. Military court-martial for unauthorized absence from duty (was drunk and failed to return from a furlough).

Petitioner has had other arrests for disorderly conduct, but no adverse contact with the law since 1974; all adverse contact traceable to severe alcoholism; sober since 1982 and completely rehabilitated; active involvement in Oglala Sioux tribal affairs, including running a shelter for abused children on his reservation; commended for his community work by Governor of SD; highly respected leader in his community; needs a pardon to pursue elective office on Oglala Sioux Council; support from Sen. Daschle and U.S. Attorney.

DECISION:

GRANT

(Signature)

DENY

(Signature)

MORE INFORMATION

(Signature)

to Ed
A friend of Pres'
from the glue this
to me over weekend
I don't know how
to handle or what
to send it for
valuation -

EDWARD J. FLYNN
1421 North University Avenue, N236
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
(501) 666-6920 • (501) 666-6846

'97 JAN 24 PM 12:13

Jan 14th 1997

Dear Mr. ^{Shelby} Moore:

Enclosed gives some idea of what I was talking about.

With interest, I could detail the subjects for a complete series for they are all there. Or if you feel more is needed, we might discuss that further.

The educational aspect is most important and I currently have well known scholars who would assist. It is the educational aspects which will attract historians and other scholars.

We worked with Screen Gems/Columbia in preparing a School study guide for the Truman series and that is uppermost in our planning. With the advances in technology we are giving lots of consideration to other uses of this material.

Incidentally, the Army, Navy and Air Force had thousands of videos made up on Truman series and distributed them all over the world.

Finally, I would like to include you in this planning for we have seemed to have hit it off rather well.

All the best.

Ed Flynn

1/24/97

TO Doris Kind for reply?

Maybe someone
should write
him & tell him
that Shelby Moore
forwarded the
proposal -

Yes -
Do letter to
Ed Flynn from POTUS.
"Thanks for posy clay ideas"

THE VITAL DECISIONS OF PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

This is intended as a take-off on the GREAT DECISION TV SERIES OF President Harry Truman, for no President since Mr. Truman has ever told how he made the decisions he did which have so affected the world.

It is intended as an educational effort to provide backup, documentation and details for scholars, students, educators and historians, as well as the American public. This effort is aimed at showing the vital decisions made by Mr. Clinton during the first four years in office. A sampling follows.

- **Deficit cut in half.** The President's economic plan cut the deficit for three years in a row for the first time since Harry Truman was President. The largest reduction in history. Much pictorial material is available on this subject dating to the time of the Truman Presidency. It is in direct contrast with the soaring deficits that developed during the Reagan years with their attendant disasters.
- **The attempted assassination** of President Ronald Reagan resulted in the wounding of his presidential press secretary, Jim Brady. The graphic evidence of this episode is quite compelling and could be linked to the development of the Crime Bill theme that resulted in the passage in the 1993 Brady Bill restricting the ownership of certain types of firearms. Other examples are available of the impact on the entire crime structure and demonstrates how Mr. Clinton was able to pass this and other legislation affecting crime.
- **Strengthening America's Economy** The bread lines and Hoover shanties of the 1930's with long lines of poor are drastic evidence that the economy is the mainstay of a prosperous country. European pictures reflect the same. Mr. Clinton chose as a highest priority the righting of the flaccid US economy.

With him, looking right into the camera as did Harry Truman, he can explain in understandable terms, a balanced budget, first in 17 years. Continuing, in his own relaxed manner, he can point out, with graphics, charts and work pictures, the increased number of jobs during this period and which continues.

The technique gives him the opportunity, not available during campaign periods or budget sessions times, to produce some detail and background on the budget as it relates to the average voter, his or her family and their children.

Increased family income, new business incorporations, private sector jobs, etc., can all be explained in this format.

- **To leave the Environment safe and clean for the next generation.** Each aspect of the Environmental story has sufficient graphics and beautiful pictures to illustrate the changes which have been accomplished in this four years.
- **New Standards for clean air and water,** and the fights to keep Congress from rolling back the advances which have been made. Protecting the Natural Resources and reforming the Environmental programs in keeping with common sense attitudes of an Arkansas Governor.
- **Foreign Policy.** Can be portrayed starting with Bosnia and including Haiti, Israel, Somalia, China, Korea, Russia, and other areas, each in its own episode. Some may require two or more.

Writing and drafting of scripts for approval of Mr. Clinton will be done by writers, approved by him. Film production will be done by a major production company with a schedule approved by Mr. Clinton. The aim is to produce 26 episodes, some on two or more subjects along with a study guide for distribution to schools. Video tapes will be made available with proceeds to go to Bill Clinton Library.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1 27 97

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON

SELECTED MATERIALS:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

✓
Back
All who
Contributed
Suggested
Signed
Copy of
Speech for

✓
JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'96 DEC 24 PM 3:14

December 24, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL WALDMAN *MW*

SUBJECT: MATERIALS ON INAUGURAL ADDRESS

We have begun work on the Inaugural and State-of-the-Union Addresses. We propose that the speeches reflect the same themes and approach, with the Inaugural broadly thematic and the State-of-the-Union setting forth the policy specifics. Don Baer and I will send on to you a proposed set of themes after the New Year.

Attached are some materials for you to look at as you think about this speech. We are including transcripts and videotapes of selected Inaugural Addresses; thoughts from Presidential historians; and the first submissions by outside thinkers, writers and advisers whom we have asked for their ideas. More of these suggestions will be pouring in over the next few weeks, and we will pass them on to you as appropriate. In addition, we have included some speeches from your presidency.

Finally, attached is a poem, found by speechwriter Jordan Tamagni, which might be of interest to you.

OUTSIDE SUBMISSIONS

Attached are memoranda and suggested language from some writers, thinkers and advisers.

We are also requesting submissions from:

Jeremy Rosner
Garry Wills
Eric Liu
Robert Reich
Henry Cisneros
Seamus Heany
William Julius Wilson
Tommy Caplan
Strobe Talbott
Bill Nothdurff

Bauer
many suggest

If submissions come in from these individuals, we will forward them to you as appropriate.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-27-97

'97 JAN 27 PM 4:34

Todd,

The enclosed is referred for
your information.

E. Thomas for
G. Timothy Saunders
Executive Clerk

We've given copy to Dorstkind's
Office for reply.
E

1/27

Todd - Do you want
this to go to POTUS?
or just have Dorstkind do
reply?

Dorstkind do reply
Also - copy for clerk



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20551-0001

'97 JAN 27 PM 4:34

LAWRENCE B. LINDSEY
MEMBER OF THE BOARD

January 9, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I hereby submit my resignation as a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System effective February 5, 1997. Consequently, I will not be attending the Federal Open Market Committee meeting on February 4th and 5th.

It has been my honor and privilege to have served on the Board of Governors for more than five years. During that time, under the outstanding leadership of Chairman Greenspan, the Federal Reserve has played an integral role in the recapitalization and strengthening of the banking system and has administered monetary policy in a manner which has made our economic performance the envy of the world.

My tenure at the Board has also allowed me, both as Chairman of the Board's Community and Consumer Affairs Committee and as Chairman of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, to become actively involved in the areas of community development and affordable housing. Frankly, this involvement has been one of the most personally and intellectually enriching experiences of my life, and the area has become one in which I expect I will retain an abiding interest.

I have been most impressed with the talent, dedication, and integrity of my colleagues at the Board. The ten men and women with whom I have served during my tenure have each brought exceptional insights, energy and skills to the tasks at hand. The country has been fortunate to have had the services of each of them. I therefore respectfully suggest that in your search for a successor to my seat on the Board, that you consider my colleagues, past and present, as ideal models for the type of individual who will be an asset to the Board.

Sincerely,

Lawrence B. Lindsey

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1/27/97

ARCHDIOCESE OF CHICAGO

Diocesan Administrator



Post Office Box 1979
Chicago, Illinois 60690-1979

(312) 751-8271
Fax (312) 337-6379

Do ty - new
Signed copy of
quacy - also to Mag. Laro

January 22, 1997

Dear Mr. President: BC

On behalf of the Archdiocese of Chicago I want to convey to you our deep appreciation for your mention of Cardinal Bernardin in your inaugural address on Monday.

Today, we are releasing the Cardinal's last book, *The Gift of Peace*, reflections on the last three years of his life. I thought that you and Mrs. Clinton would like to have the enclosed copy.

May God bless you and your service to our nation.

With cordial good wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

+ Raymond Goedert

Most Reverend Raymond E. Goedert
Archdiocesan Administrator

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

Enclosure

1/27
Phil once you've
seen will
send to Tim D.

* Don't forget
Center?

Inaug
Speech
being edited

Last campaign day begins with old friends

By JO BECKER
Monitor staff

MANCHESTER — It's not every day that Connie Farr cooks breakfast for the president of the United States.

But with a Secret Service agent looking over her shoulder and the famed red emergency phone sitting on a desk in her office, the owner of the Merrimack Restaurant whipped up scrambled eggs and bacon yesterday for President Clinton and about 50 of his closest supporters from

1992.

"We didn't feel pressured," she said. "Once the pressure starts you keep going. Then all of sudden you look up and there's 20 SWAT Team members in your kitchen looking hungry, so it was like Egg McMuffins galore!"

While Farr may have felt a bit harried, the president clearly felt moved as he was reunited with many of the men and women who stood with him when he was just a man who hoped to be president.

Shortly after 8 a.m., Clinton entered the restaurant through the back door and

worked his way through two rooms, hugging and kissing the many people who posed for pictures with him.

"It's the last time he'll be campaigning," Tony Karam of Manchester said later. "It was sentimental — we all felt kind of bad too."

Clinton's eyes welled with tears as he arrived at his table and greeted Michael Morrison, 20, of Tilton and his mother Valerie.

The two exchanged some quiet words.

■ See **FRIENDS** — Page A-6

■ FRIENDS Continued from Page A-1

"I love you," Clinton told Morrison.

Morrison, who uses a wheelchair, first met Clinton when the candidate came to Winnisquam Regional High School. On a rainy election day in 1992, Morrison worked the Tilton polls for Clinton, riding his electric wheelchair the two miles from his home to hold a Clinton-Gore sign.

"This election day you won't have to take your wheelchair all the way down the road," Clinton said.

"It was like seeing an old friend," Morrison said after breakfast.

Mary Hill, a clerk at Mamos Market in Concord who regularly corresponds with the president, handed him the results of a poll she took at her store. It showed 64 percent for Clinton with "no margin of error," Hill said.

"I like those numbers," he answered.

Evelyn and Fred Keating of Weare, early supporters of the president, were seated at his table and gave him a tie when he arrived. Clinton quickly shrugged off his jacket, whipped off his old tie and replaced it with the gift.

The president personally organized his last campaign day and the stop at the Merrimack Restaurant. The restaurant is just down the street from his 1992 campaign office, and he often ate there that winter.

"Where else would I be today?" Clinton said to J. Wilcox Brown, a veteran Democratic activist who lives in Concord.

As the president nibbled and talked, he looked at campaign memorabilia the group had hung

on the restaurant walls. There were news clippings, a photo of the Clinton Street exit sign on Interstate 89, and a copy of his "When the Last Dog Dies" speech, given in Dover.

"He was very nostalgic," said Terry Shumaker, Clinton's state campaign co-chairman.

Tired from a non-stop Northeast campaign swirl and running on a few hours of sleep, the president stopped to talk to each of his supporters, remembering them, by name.

"We're one day away from victory," Elaine Krasker told him.

"It's hard to believe, isn't it?" Clinton replied.

After the breakfast, he gave a speech to the crowd gathered outside, then took off for Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and South Dakota before ending his day in Arkansas.

Anita Hill, Clinton's other state co-chairman, said the president's visit with old friends would help him through the long day ahead.

"He was gathering energy," she said. "He knows we all love him."

As he prepared to climb into his limousine after his speech, armed with a breakfast to go prepared by Farr and a cup of specially blended tea with honey, Clinton seemed reluctant to leave the state that made him the Comeback Kid.

For a moment, the president stood alone in a cleared area, looking at the crowd from which he had just emerged. Then he blew them a kiss, gave the thumbs up sign and slowly walked to his car.

(John DiStaso of the Union Leader, a pool reporter inside the restaurant, contributed to this report.)

pen fin
cc David Matthews
Is Leopoldo
J Church
G Stymonowich

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

#5

Community News

CONCORD MONITOR

Tuesday, November 19, 1996

B4

Concord

forefathers TAVERNE



CANDICE C. CUSIC / For the Monitor

Foremothers

Members of the Concord delegation to the State House stand outside Forefathers Taverne on Main Street. From left to right, Mary Stuart Gile, Jean Wallin, Betty Hoadley, Glória Seldin, Miriam Dunn, Katherine Rogers, Marilyn Fraser, Sylvia Larsen, Liz Hager, Carol Moore and Tara Reardon made it for lunch. Toni Crosby, Mary Jane Wallner and Carol Burney are not shown.