

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Jack Quinn et al. to POTUS re: District Court Vacancies [partial] (3 pages)	01/24/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 8789

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Tuesday, January 28, 1997

2019-0774-S

rs3351

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ORIGINAL returned
to MATT millikin
Gift Unit, Rm 457

97 JAN 23 PM 3:18

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Room 457

Today's Date: January 23, 1997

Date of Request: 7/2/96

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Patrons

Requestor Name: Mr. Werner Gundersheimer

Title: Director

Organization: Folger Shakespeare Library
201 East Capitol Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Contact Tel. #: 202-675-0303

Event Date: 4/21/97

Event Description: 65th Anniversary Gala

Notes: This annual gala will raise money for the Library.
The British Ambassador and Lady Kerr have been asked
to serve as Honorary Chairmen but have not yet
accepted. British actor Derek Jacobi will receive the
second annual Sir John Gielgud award at the event.
The President and First Lady regretted this request in
1993 and accepted in 1995.

Mary Ann Peters, NSC, sees no foreign policy problem
with the President and First Lady accepting this
request. Ann Stock recommends that the President and
First Lady accept the request.

The President and First Lady should ACCEPT.

Recommendations:

MW _____ TS OK EL _____
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer
will automatically generate a message).

Comments:

1-24-97

draw

FOLGER

SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY

201 East Capitol Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003-1094
TEL: 202/675-0303
FAX: 202/544-4623

April 21, 1997

July 2, 1996

Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

honorary patrons
funder
pos. host reception
Washington DC
education

Dear Hillary:

The Folger Shakespeare Library would be deeply honored if you and the President would agree to serve as the Honorary Patrons of its 65th Anniversary Gala to be held during the week of April 21st, 1997. The benefit reception and dinner will be the culmination of a year of festivities commemorating this anniversary.

As you and I have discussed before--at both the White House and the Library--the Folger Gala is one of the most elegant and gracious evenings on Washington's social calendar. We depend on this event to raise a significant portion of our annual operating income, particularly in support of our educational outreach programs, including our renowned Student Shakespeare Festivals for high school and elementary children. Because of recent funding cutbacks, these programs are in serious jeopardy and urgently need the monies that are raised through this benefit.

At this year's Gala, the Folger combined forces with The Shakespeare Guild to present the first "Sir John Gielgud Award for Excellence in the Dramatic Arts" to the distinguished English actor, Sir Ian McKellen. Lynn Redgrave, Brian Bedford, Kelly McGillis and Robin MacNeil lent their talents to the evening and helped to make these festivities a memorable and historic occasion, as well as a splendid model for next year's celebration. For a second year, we offered tickets at both the \$500 and \$1000 level in order to appeal to a broader spectrum of Library friends and Shakespeare aficionados.

Even if you cannot attend the dinner, I hope you will consider hosting a White House reception for our 65th Anniversary Gala guests during the afternoon before the dinner. Both President and Mrs. Reagan and President and Mrs. Bush have hosted similar events for the Folger in previous years.

Wife to
make sure
scheduling
has
gotten

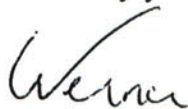
Mrs. Clinton

page two

July 2, 1996

I look forward to hearing from you and hope very much that it will be possible to include this special anniversary Gala on your 1997 calendar. With warmest good wishes and thanks for your consideration, I am

Sincerely yours,



Werner Gundersheimer
Director

WG/mp
enc.

cc: Molly Raiser

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

'97 JAN 23 PM3:18

Please return to Room 457

Today's Date: January 23, 1997

Date of Request: 10/3/97

Request for: POTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Co-Chair

Requestor Name: Mr. Corky Newcomb

Title: Vice President Marketing

Organization: C N Is Believing
36 Center Street
Wolfeboro Falls, New Hampshire 03896

Contact Tel. #: 603/569-1533

Event Date: 4/3/97

Event Description: Golf fundraiser in memory of the victims of the Ron Brown plane crash

Notes: The tournament will be held in memory of Barry Conrad, a friend of the requestor, and the other victims of the plane crash that killed Ron Brown. Nine of the eighteen holes will be played at night using glow-in-the-dark golf balls invented by the requestor.

The President should REGRET.

Recommendations:

TS NW EL _____
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer
will automatically generate a message).

Comments:

1-24-97



October 3, 1996

3188-31

The President of the United States
William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I know you are very busy so I'll keep this short.

Six months ago today my former boss, Barry Conrad, was killed in the crash in Croatia along with Secretary of Commerce, Ron Brown, and 33 others. I want to do something to keep all these people's memories alive.

I would like to hold a fundraising golf tournament on April 3 every year in the Washington, DC area. My friend, Jerry Elwell, the Director of Golf at "The Congressional", said he would help me run the tournament. The money raised will go to help the Croatians.

I would like to have you be the HONORARY CHAIRMAN as well as participate in the tournament. Nine holes will be played in the daytime and nine at night with my NITELITE[®] Golfball. We have had over 96,000 NITELITE Golf Tournaments in 59 countries. (In 1991, I won the "NH Exporter of the Year" Award because we exported so many NITELITE Golfballs.) Golfers love NITELITE Golf so much they say it is "The Second Most Fun You Can Have In The Dark".

The flagpins, cups, and 150 yard markers and tees, as well as the golfers are illuminated with lightsticks, bracelets, necklaces, hats, and circles. It is wild! Most every type of charity have used NITELITE Golf Tournaments to raise money for their cause. The NITELITE Golfballs look like shooting stars flying through the dark.

P. O. BOX 1200 • 36 CENTER STREET • WOLFEBORO FALLS, NH 03896 • TEL: 603-569-1533 • FAX: 603-569-5752

The President of the United States
William J. Clinton
October 3, 1996

Page Two

THIS TOURNAMENT WILL ENSURE THAT ALL THE PEOPLE'S LIVES THAT WERE LOST IN THE APRIL 3, 1996 CRASH WILL SHINE FOREVER. Patricia Conrad, Barry's wife, will be the HONORARY CHAIRWOMAN. I told her what I intend to do and she thinks it is a great idea.

As a reference for you, my Uncle, Tom Shoesmith, was appointed by President Jimmy Carter as the Ambassador to Malaysia. He was also the Acting Ambassador to Japan between Senator Mansfield and Mr. Ingersoll. He lived in Japan for 22 years.

I am 46 years old and have been inventing products for 20 years, with 19 patents. I enclosed, under separate cover, some of my golf products for you to try including the NITELITE Golfball and new TITLEIST WON PUTT Golfball. The WON PUTT is GUARANTEED to take strokes off your score. Now you can break 80 more often. The WON PUTT will also help President Ford keep his ball in the fairway, instead of in the crowd.

FLYING BIRDIE Golfballs GUARANTEE you more birdies. MONEYBALLS GUARANTEE all your shots will be "right on the money". Drive for show and putt WITH dough. Greg Norman hit the BIRDIE Golfball only 54 yards. You can drive it on the White House lawn.

Thank you very much, President Clinton, for your time and attention to this matter. I hope you will participate. I know you will have more fun than you have ever had on a golf course. With your support, we can be successful and raise thousands of dollars for the people of Croatia and make the memories of our good friends last forever.

Sincerely,



Corky Newcomb

no
enc-
sent under
separate
cover

'97 JAN 23 PM3:18

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Room 457

Today's Date: January 23, 1997

Date of Request: 12/18/96
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairs
Requestor Name: Ms. Tawana Jacobs
Title: Event Coordinator
Organization: Bread for the City and Zacchaeus Free Clinic
1525 7th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Contact Tel. #: 202/265-2400
Event Date: 4/12/97
Event Description: Art With a Heart fundraiser
Notes: The group is a nonprofit organization that provides assistance to low-income families in the District. The event will be held at the National Press Club. Mrs. Gore has received the same request. Her staff has expressed an interest in accepting the request, but they will wait for the President's and First Lady's decisions.

The President and First Lady should REGRET.

Recommendations:

MW _____ TS W EL _____
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer
will automatically generate a message).

Comments:

2

Matt
Muller

1-7-96

Art With a Heart

December 18, 1996

The White House
Office of Scheduling and Advance
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
OEOB
Room 185 1/2
Washington, DC 20500

1525 7TH ST. NW
WASHINGTON, DC
20001

TEL: 202/265-2400
FAX: 202/745-1081

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of Bread for the City and Zacchaeus Free Clinic (B&Z), I invite you to join us in a very special effort that will benefit some of Washington, DC's neediest residents. In recognition of your dedication to improving the quality of life in the city, I invite you to serve as Honorary Chairs of B&Z's annual fundraising event, *Art With a Heart*.

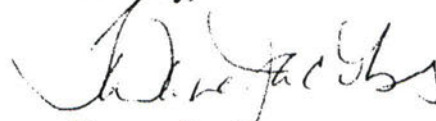
B&Z, a nonprofit organization located in Washington, DC, will use the proceeds from this event to continue in its mission to alleviate the effects of poverty in the city. B&Z provides food, clothing, medical care, legal services, and social service assistance to over 7,000 low-income District residents every month. Last year, *Art With a Heart* raised over \$40,000 to support B&Z's programs. With your help, we hope to have even greater success this year.

As Honorary Chairs, you would receive an invitation to the event, which will be held on April 12, 1997, at the National Press Club. Of course, if you choose to attend the event and would like to address the crowd, we will certainly provide the opportunity. As honorary chairs, we would like to include your names on any related promotional materials, demonstrating your valuable support of our worthy cause.

Attached is a packet that includes information about our organization. If you have any questions about *Art With a Heart* or B&Z, please give me a call at 202-265-2400.

Thank you for taking the time to review this letter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,


Tawana Jacobs
Event Coordinator



BREAD FOR THE CITY AND
ZACCHAEUS FREE CLINIC

A benefit for Bread for the City & Zacchaeus Free Clinic

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE:

1/28

TO:

John Hilley
Marna Foley

FROM: Staff Secretary

look ok

Phil Cullen



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

The President

The White House

Submitted for your consideration is a request to make available previously appropriated emergency funding totaling \$39,229,000 to the Department of the Interior. Your approval of this request would enable the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to repair Federal facilities and restore Federal forest resources that were damaged by floods in the Northwest, wildfires in the West and Rocky Mountain States, and hurricanes on the East Coast. Your approval would also provide funds for the U.S. Geological Survey to cover the costs of extraordinary data collection and documentation associated with Hurricanes Fran and Hortense and other storms.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1997, contained in P.L. 104-208, the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 1997, provided these contingent emergency funds for disaster assistance costs. The availability of these funds was made contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

I recommend that you designate this request as an emergency funding requirement in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. No further congressional action will be required.

I have carefully reviewed these proposals and am satisfied that they are necessary at this time. Therefore, I join the Secretary of the Interior in recommending that you make the requested funds available by signing the enclosed letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Franklin D. Raines", written over a horizontal line.

Franklin D. Raines
Director

Enclosure

**EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED MADE
AVAILABLE BY THE PRESIDENT**

Sec. 101(d), the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1997, contained in P.L. 104-208, the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY 1997, which was enacted on September 30, 1997, provided contingent emergency funding to address needs resulting from damage caused by recent natural disasters. These disasters include floods in the Northwest, wildfires in the West and Rocky Mountain States, and hurricanes on the East Coast during the past year. The availability of these funds was made contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

At this time, a total of \$39,229,000 is needed to address urgent needs and is being made available to the following programs in the amounts specified.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of Lands and Resources \$3,500,000

This \$3.5 million is urgently needed to return public lands in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to full pre-fire resource potential.

Oregon and California Grant Lands \$2,500,000

This \$2.5 million is urgently needed to return public lands in Oregon to full pre-fire resource potential.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Construction \$15,891,000

This \$15.9 million is urgently needed to repair damage caused by hurricanes, floods, and other acts of nature. Funds are required at numerous refuges and hatcheries to recover from hurricanes and floods on the East Coast as well as from floods and drought in the Midwest and Southwest. Included are funds needed to replace the pier at Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge in South Carolina which was damaged by Hurricane Fran, as well as a host of road repair, beach erosion, and cleanup projects at other refuges and hatcheries.

Resources Management.....\$600,000

This \$0.6 million is urgently needed to return Fish and Wildlife Service lands in New Mexico to full pre-fire resource potential.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Surveys, Investigations and Research \$1,138,000

This \$1.1 million is urgently needed, primarily to cover the cost of extraordinary data collection and documentation in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico resulting from Hurricanes Fran and Hortense, as well as in Idaho, Maine, and Minnesota from other storms.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction \$3,000,000

This \$3.0 million is urgently needed to repair damage caused by hurricanes: Hurricane Bertha in the Virgin Islands and Hurricanes Fran and Hortense in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The most significant damage occurred at the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Shenandoah National Park, the George Washington Parkway and Park Service facilities at Harpers Ferry, all in Virginia.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Operation of Indian Programs \$6,600,000

Of the \$6.6 million, \$5.6 million is urgently needed to restore Indian lands damaged by fire. These funds are also urgently needed to return other Indian lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington to full pre-fire resource potential.

The remaining \$1 million is urgently needed to assist the Mescalero Apache Tribe in New Mexico to recover from flood damage.

Construction \$6,000,000

This \$6.0 million is needed to repair flood damage on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation in New Mexico. Costs include emergency stabilization of tow dams and emergency road repair.

PRESS RELEASE

PRESIDENT RELEASES EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR 1996 NATURAL DISASTERS

Helps Restore Public Facilities and Lands

The President today released \$39 million in previously appropriated funds to the Interior Department mainly to repair Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service facilities damaged by:

- o flooding in the Midwest and Southwest,
- o Hurricanes Bertha, Fran, and Hortense in the East and Southeast, and
- o other acts of nature.

These emergency funds will also support the Interior Department in restoring the full timber and public use potential of lands in Western and Mountain States that were afflicted by last year's unusually severe fire season.

The following amounts by State are being made available:

(In thousands)

Alabama	\$22	New Mexico	\$9,957
Arizona	\$142	North Carolina	\$4,014
California	\$270	North Dakota	\$848
Colorado	\$390	Oklahoma	\$250
District of Columbia	\$195	Oregon	\$4,703
Georgia	\$813	Puerto Rico	\$432
Idaho	\$520	South Carolina	\$4,004
Illinois	\$717	South Dakota	\$1,160
Indiana	\$55	Texas	\$2,297
Iowa	\$299	Utah	\$105
Maine	\$4	Virgin Islands	\$415
Maryland	\$108	Virginia	\$2,292
Michigan	\$200	Washington	\$1,228
Minnesota	\$646	West Virginia	\$175
Missouri	\$120	Wisconsin	\$95
Montana	\$653	Wyoming	\$1,962
Nevada	\$130		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

In accordance with provisions of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1997, I hereby make available appropriations totaling \$39.2 million in budget authority to the Department of the Interior. These funds will be used to address urgent needs arising from damage caused by natural disasters during the past year. These disasters include floods in the Northwest, wildfires in the West and Rocky Mountain States, and hurricanes on the East Coast.

I designate the following amounts made available to the Department of the Interior as emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended:

- o Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources: \$3,500,000; Oregon and California Grant Lands: \$2,500,000.
- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction: \$15,891,000; Resource Management: \$600,000.
- o U.S. Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations and Research: \$1,138,000.
- o National Park Service, Construction: \$3,000,000.
- o Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs: \$6,600,000; Construction: \$6,000,000.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: January 28, 1997

TO: RAHM EMANUEL
BRUCE REED
GENE SPERLING

FROM: Staff Secretary

Rahm, once you have reviewed, please
pass to Bruce Reed.

Bruce, once you have reviewed,
please pass to Gene Sperling.

Gene, please return to Staff
Secretary when you have reviewed.

THANK YOU.

*Rahm / Bruce / Sperling
I send them
it's worth reading*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1/27/97

Bo

*Original
magazine
sent to Rahm*

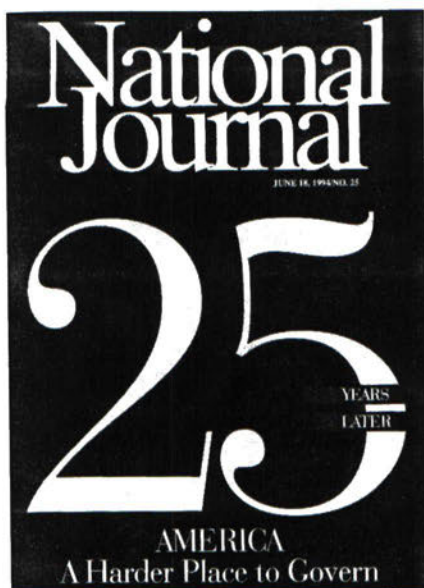
SPECIAL 25th ANNIVERSARY ISSUE, 1969-1994

National Journal

JUNE 18, 1994/NO. 25

25
YEARS
LATER

AMERICA
A Harder Place to Govern



Cover design: Karol A. Keane

National Journal

JUNE 18, 1994, VOL. 26, NO. 25, PAGES 1381-1484

25 Years Later: A Special Issue

WHITE HOUSE

Asking Too Much? Burt Solomon

1390

America has had a string of failed Presidents. But the problem probably hasn't been them so much as us.

LOBBYING

Going to Extremes W. John Moore

1394

Interest groups have learned that nothing rouses the faithful like a simple message denouncing your archenemy as evil incarnate.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Closing the Gap James Kitfield

1400

The relationship between elected officials and a generation of military officers determined to avoid the mistakes of Vietnam is still evolving.

ECONOMY

The Economy You Can't See Paul Starobin

1406

Nobody knows how much Americans earn, spend and save. That's because zillions of transactions, not all of them legal, are part of the underground economy.

POLITICS

Rush to Judgment James A. Barnes

1412

The way political parties pick their presidential nominees helps determine the kinds of Presidents we get and how they conduct their presidencies.

IMMIGRATION

Rising Rancor Dick Kirschten

1416

Immigration has surged to record levels, sparking a new debate over the financial, social and political impact of the recent arrivals.

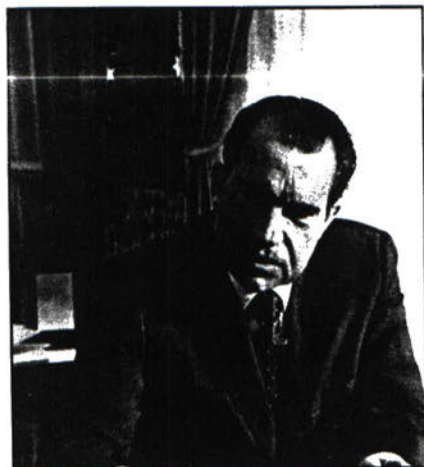
SCIENCE

Fall From Grace Graeme Browning

1422

The government's love affair with science has cooled. Some lawmakers say that it's time to reclaim the money once freely showered on science.

(continued)



1390



1400

National Journal (ISSN 0360-4217). Published weekly, except for the last week in August and the last week in December, by National Journal Inc., 1501 M St. NW, Washington, D.C., 20005. Telephone (202) 739-8400. Available only by subscription, which includes semiannual indexes and The Capital Source. The basic standing order rate is \$839 per year. For all other rates, please call Subscriber Services at (202) 739-8541 or (800) 424-2921. Binders are \$30 for a set of two, prepaid. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Pre-press services: Applied Graphics Technologies. Printed in the United States by McArdle Printing Co. Postmaster: Send address changes to Circulation Department, National Journal, P.O. 96400, Washington, D.C., 20077. © 1994 by National Journal Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or part without permission is strictly prohibited.



1412



1426



1452



1476

TRADE

Going Global

Bruce Stokes

1426

Pragmatism has replaced principle as the main force shaping U.S. trade policy in the era of the global marketplace.

POLITICS

'Northern Strategy'

William Schneider

1432

If Republicans create their own Solid South, Democrats, to succeed politically, will have to isolate Dixie from the rest of the country.

PUBLIC POLICY

The More Things Change . . .

Louis Jacobson

1437

Many issues that dominated the Washington scene 25 years ago are still on the front burner.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Place to Be

Jonathan Rauch

1438

Washington is becoming a literary capital to rival New York City. The reason: government's gravitational pull.

BUREAUCRACY

Still Reinventing Government

Eliza Newlin Carney

1442

President Clinton's effort to reinvent government is hobbled by the same problems that stymied reform efforts over the past 25 years and more.

LABOR

This Old House

Kirk Victor

1446

Many of today's leaders of organized labor seem unable or disinclined to rouse the passions of the rank and file.

INCOME SECURITY

Straining the Safety Net

Julie Kosterlitz

1452

America used to worry about rescuing the elderly from poverty. Now it worries about keeping its promises to tomorrow's elderly without bankrupting the young.

POLITICS

Souls of a New Machine

Jerry Hagstrom

1456

Only a quarter-century has passed since American machine politics died and a national political consulting industry was born.

AMERICAN SCENE

The New Faces of Hate

Rochelle L. Stanfield

1460

The animus toward blacks is subtler than in the past, but animosity toward newer targets of hate—gays and lesbians, in particular—is not nearly as subtle.

ENVIRONMENT

The Greening of Regulation

Margaret Kriz

1464

The environmental laws that rattled and roiled U.S. companies had some fundamental flaws that have often undermined government's best efforts to curb pollution.

URBAN AFFAIRS

An Urban Nightmare

Robert Guskind

1468

What if, after a quarter-century of decline and indignity, residents of one of America's most blighted urban areas revolted?

BUDGET

The Making-Do Decade

Jeff Shear

1472

The 1990s are shaping up as the Making-Do Decade for Washington, a time of diminishing expectations, when government investment must be "budget-neutral."

CONGRESS

Too Much of a Good Thing

Richard E. Cohen

1476

Have excesses in popular demands and legislative responsiveness produced new barriers to democracy?

copy for ce 2/13/97
Gov. Mike Lowrey expresses unqualified support for Bob Randolph for appointment to a senior trade position. No one knows trade issues better than Bob, nor is better qualified to promote and defend the trade interests of the U.S.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 40002 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0002 • (360) 753-6780 • TTY/TDD (360) 753-6466

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-28-97

January 10, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my unqualified support for Bob Randolph's candidacy for appointment to a senior trade position in your administration.

As you know, Washington State is the most trade dependent state in the country, and international trade is our lifeblood. For the past three years, Bob has served in my cabinet in the position of Special Trade Representative for Washington State, and has done a great job.

As Special Trade Representative, Bob has worked closely with United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department of Commerce on many important trade issues, such as intellectual property rights protection and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In 1994, he helped me organize a coalition of 41 governors who endorsed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) treaty. In June 1996, Bob worked tirelessly to help me put together a coalition of 40 governors who publicly expressed their support for Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for the People's Republic of China.

Last fall, Bob worked with Eli Segal and Mickey Kantor to create a committee of 90 Northwest Business CEOs and top executives who endorsed the administration's pro-trade, pro-business policies. I am sure that you are aware of the help that Bob has consistently given the administration on trade and business issues in the Northwest.

JIM DORSKIND:

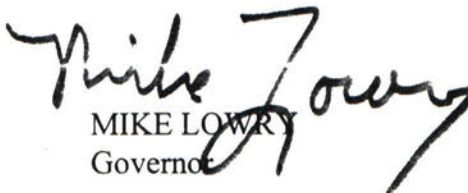
Please coordinate the reply.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
January 10, 1997
Page Two

Also, I want to emphasize that Bob lived in Asia (Singapore) for three years, managing a business with factories located in India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore. Thus, he has firsthand knowledge of trade issues from the business perspective and has had considerable experience negotiating agreements with individuals from the APEC countries.

No one knows trade issues better than Bob, and I can think of no one better qualified to promote and defend the trade interests of the United States.

Sincerely,


MIKE LOWRY
Governor

IF PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-28-97

Fax Cover Page

SUBJECT:

Dear Mr. President:

As I have written separately to the First Lady, the Inauguration was terrific. I am, as ever, SO proud to be an F.D.B.

Phil would truly kill me if he knew we were faxing this, but I can't resist. It's Joe Kennedy letter from my very modest "historic documents" collection, written from the American embassy in 1940.

If Whittaker or Mary Kathryn is to be our first woman president, it seems to me there might be a nice symmetry here.

Obviously, I am way out of my league with this. But when I was talking with Phil a couple of months ago, it just came to me: this is what he should do. I laughed and said Chris Dodd had said the same thing -- but then Phil went on a protracted modesty jag, about how he was unworthy, etc., etc.

Still, having helped to plant the idea in his head, I thought I'd put in my two cents: Joe Kennedy, this exuberant letter notwithstanding, didn't have a tenth the integrity and diplomacy Phil Lader does.

This begins and ends my one and only foray into foreign affairs.

With every good wish,

--Andy--

JIM DORSKIND:

please coordinate
the reply

TG:WAS
reco reply
B:

To: The President

From : Andrew Tobias

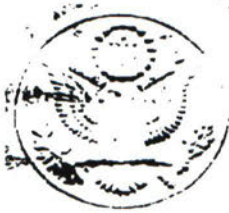
For Information Call: 305-751-7085

At:

Pages: 2

My Fax Number : 305-754-9432

20829

EMBASSY
UNITED STATES

RCA

London, September 16

Dear Arthur:

It is now Monday afternoon, half past five. An air raid warning has been on for three hours, and the third one today. It is a dark, cloudy day and we are expecting to get hell tonight. Boy, when they ask what anybody did in this war all they are going to say is, "I lived in London during the bombardment." and it will rank with anything that anybody else ever did in this or any other war. The trouble is that this affects women, children and the civilian population most, while the army catches the least hell. The men are on people rushing to air raid shelters on cold dark nights and remaining there the whole night through out much if any sleep is a problem that will have seriously reckoned with. As far as I am concerned as chipper as a college graduate who has landed a job. I wouldn't want to be out of here because it is too exciting. Of course I would love to be home with you all, but the next week is liable to be an even one in the life of us all. The British are expecting an invasion any minute and by the time you have the letter it may have happened. If it does there will be plenty of excitement.

Well, when I think of you, Boy, playing bridge what not, I marvel at myself for having taken this peaceful job. It is going to be awful hard to get to a quiet and ordered life again.

The clippings are arriving, and thanks a lot. Many thanks for your nice note to Jack.

Best to everybody, and as ever

Arthur J. Goldsmith, Esq.,
44 Wall Street,
New York City.

T6 EB/ Rahm/ B Reed/ Ben-kars

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97

winning idea

Be

January 27, 1997

Memorandum to the President

From: Al From

Subject: Building on the Inaugural

This memorandum will outline some thoughts about how you can build on what I thought was a superb Inaugural Address -- a speech that articulated an intellectual foundation for a new governing paradigm for the information age.

1. While the cynical pundits may have been unimpressed, 25 years from now your Inaugural Address could very well be viewed as an historic speech. The key is what you accomplish in your second term. If, in fact, with a series of bold, important reforms you reshape government for the 21st century in the way you articulated, historians will look back at your Inaugural as a defining speech, a critical turning point in American political history. So, in a sense, the significance of that speech will be determined not by its words as much as by the actions that follow it.

2. You have the beginnings of a stunning legacy: strong economic growth; leading America into the global economy and restoring American leadership in it; reversing decades of increasing deficits; reversing the explosion of crime and violence that has become a dominant social issue in the past three decades; ending the destructive welfare system; reversing the growth of government and reshaping it for a new era; bringing an increasingly diverse country together; and, redefining and rebuilding the free world's oldest political party.

Together these achievements and others still to come would leave a stunning legacy -- an historic legacy for a President not governing in a crisis like a war or economic depression. **The key to achieving that legacy is to make these accomplishments enduring, not transitory.** And, in my view, the key to doing that was in your Inaugural Address: to modernize our public systems and government structures so they are capable of carrying those achievements forward in the information age. That systemic reform is critical because your successor (whoever he or she may be) is not likely to possess your enormous personal political skill that has enabled you to get away with (good) things mere mortal politicians could not.

3. What you do in the next few months will, I believe, determine whether you will be able to put in place reforms that will make your accomplishments enduring. Beginning with your State of the Union Address, you need to lay the foundation for major reforms by adding flesh to the definition of a new government for a new century you outlined in your Inaugural and proposing specific ideas for making that new government a reality. That foundation must be both intellectually sound and programmatically bold.

4. To lay that foundation properly, I believe you should assume the role of Educator President over the next several months. That means that in addition to offering a series of specific proposals, you need to take time to explain to the American people in simple and understandable terms why those proposals are necessary in light of the changes that are going on in our country. That is particularly important where necessary reforms may appear to cause short term pain to achieve necessary long term gain -- like systemic social security or medicare reform. Your role needs to be national teacher -- national persuader -- a role you play superbly, not just national governor. I believe that by assuming the role of educator or explainer in 1997 you can avoid some of the problems you had in 1993 and 1994 - when, too often, you acted without explaining.

5. With that in mind, I recommend that you deliver a series of speeches in which you first explain your new vision of government in more detail philosophically and one by one show how would apply that new vision to the major systems of government that you're going to want to reform. In other words, just as you did to launch your 1992 campaign with your Georgetown speeches, you need to tell the American people where and how you want to lead them and why. I believe doing that will enormously enhance the prospect of enacting reforms significant enough to make your legacy enduring.

6. Here are some quick thoughts of what such a series of speeches might include:

- * an explanation of how information age institutions -- whether public or private -- are different than industrial age institutions; how the key to information age institutions is to have clearly defined missions, goals, and purposes and to prepare the individuals with the skills and tools they need to achieve them; in other words, how to create opportunity, not try to guarantee outcomes.

- * an explanation of how and why we need to dramatically overhaul and restructure the public schools for the information age, including such basics as redefining what constitutes a public school. For example, in keeping with the direction of charter schools, in the information age, it will likely make more sense to define a public school by its public purposes, public goals, and public funds, not just by the fact that a public school board runs it.

- * similar speeches to lay the groundwork for structural reforms in entitlements, the work system to replace welfare; our workforce preparation system, urban policy initiatives, criminal justice, and America's role in the world both economically and in terms of security. Rather than try to outline each here, if you have any interest in pursuing these speeches, I'd be delighted to go into further detail.

7. You should follow up the speeches with educational campaigns around the country all aimed at explaining the reasons for the reforms you are seeking. That would include many of the things you are now contemplating to make use of the bully pulpit like going to state legislatures to push for education and welfare reforms. The bottom line is this: you need to be the Educator President. In the information age, change will come because citizens armed with information will bring it about -- and, as President and leader of the country, you need to provide them with the information they need to accept tough, but necessary reforms.

8 One final point: **be bold, not timid in what you talk about and in what you propose.** Legacies are built on tough, hard achievements that are often thought to be unachievable, not on timid proposals. The tendency in good times like this is to think about what is achievable. My strategy is intended to lay the foundation for making what now may seem unachievable achievable. That's the key to transforming leadership -- and building an historic legacy. As a great President said recently: "America deserves and demands great things from us, and nothing big ever came from being small." And, historic change can only come from thinking big and bold.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-27-97



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
Washington, D.C. 20230

VP → We need to discuss
this item —

cc: ~~GB~~ / ~~GB~~ S

Need to consider
whether this is the
good ~~idea~~ man —

B

January 21, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President

FROM:

Paul A. London
Deputy Under Secretary

SUBJECT:

Reinventing Economic Statistics

Per your request on December 14, this memo outlines how the Boskin Report might be developed into an attractive "reinventing" initiative that would improve economic data, and save money for both the government and private sector.

The Boskin Commission believes that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has overstated inflation by about 1.1 percent annually for some time. The implications of these conclusions for social security, tax indexing, and the budget deficit are generally understood, but those for economic policy are less so. Greenspan, who agrees with the Commission, also understands, however, that if inflation is understated, productivity, economic and income growth are also understated, and policy and business decisions are distorted. For example, the sudden and unexplained disappearance of productivity gains and apparent wage stagnation after about 1974 could be largely or entirely a function of mismeasurement.

The Administration's position is that it wants to examine the Commission's conclusions carefully and develop a broader consensus before reaching for the potential savings. A successful review process, however, should involve more than just economists. It should draw business and other groups into the consensus, a process that would lend itself to Presidential and Vice Presidential leadership.

The data with which to verify Boskin and dramatically improve economic statistics, for example, lies for the most part in the computers (read "data warehouses") of American businesses. Getting at it electronically, which Boskin recommends, will require high level cooperation between business and government, and has an attractive "high tech" component. The benefits of "reinventing" economic statistics would include more informed governmental and private decisions, reduced volatility in markets, enhanced international competitiveness, reduced reporting burden, and streamlined government. Privatizing electronic data collection and software-writing over time also might free government resources to concentrate on providing economic data that is not available privately, and broad analysis.



I am trying to talk to people in the Vice President's office about this, and hope that you will pass this memo on if it strikes you as potentially useful. You have built a great base. I am looking forward to the next four years very much.

1. CC: Staff Sec. ✓
2. President

TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

DATE: 1-21-97

TO: Nancy Hernreich

Asst. to the President

FAX NO. 456-6703

TRANSMITTING 3 PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

FROM: **OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
14TH & CONSTITUTION AVE., N.W., ROOM 4848
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230
TELEPHONE NO. (202) 482-3727
FAX NO. (202) 482-0432**

RE/COMMENTS: The President asked for a memo on this subject on
December 14. I would appreciate your passing it
to him.
Thanks!

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-28-97

TO UP
EYE
FUTURE
PRE

CXXIX NO. 8 EE/WO ***

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1997

INTERNET ADDRESS: <http://wsj.com>

.... 75 CENTS

What's News—

Business and Finance

TYCO INTERNATIONAL proposed acquiring American Standard for \$50 a share in stock and cash, or about \$1 billion, plus assumed debt. The proposal was made in a letter dated Dec. 5 that was obtained by this newspaper. American has since disclosed a pact with Kelso, its biggest shareholder, that could be viewed as making American less susceptible to a takeover.

(Article on Page A3)

Raytheon appears to be leading Northrop in the battle to acquire the defense assets of GM's Hughes Electronics for about \$9.5 billion, people familiar with the matter say.

(Article on Page A3)

World-Wide

PARTISAN SNIPING CONTINUED on a schedule for presenting the Gingrich case.

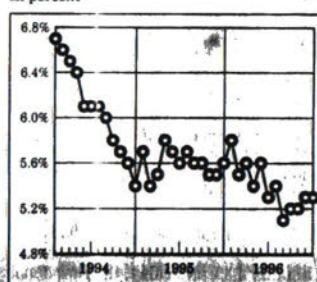
Top Ethics panel Republicans, in a violation of House procedures, canceled meetings yesterday and today. The growing rancor could interfere with the release Thursday of an outside counsel's report. Public hearings could begin Friday, but promise to be messy. Meanwhile, a flap developed over the publishing of a secretly taped phone call in which the speaker discussed his defense with GOP leaders. (Articles on Page A20)

While Democratic partisanship has been much in evidence, Gingrich backers have the most to lose if voters believe the GOP has been suppressing information.

The Supreme Court is to hear arguments today on whether a sexual-harassment suit against Clinton should go to trial while he is president or be postponed until he leaves

Unemployment Rate

In percent



UNEMPLOYMENT in December was unchanged at a seasonally adjusted 5.3% of the civilian labor force, the Labor Department reports. (Article on page A2.)

Making Telescopes Takes a Lot of Grit But Little Money

The Outlook

Sometimes, Stocks Go Nowhere for Years

WASHINGTON

Here's a scary thought. The stock market doesn't crash. It just languishes for the next five or 10 years, moving up and moving down, but in the end barely matching inflation.

This is far from impossible. Based on historical data, Robert Shiller of Yale University and John Campbell of Harvard University predict the reward for investing in the U.S. stock market over the next decade, after adjusting for inflation, will be roughly zero. And they aren't kooks. Both were among a handful of economists summoned to the Federal Reserve Board just a week before Chairman Alan Greenspan's admonition about "irrational exuberance."

The stock market has had disappointing decades before. An investment in the 500-share Standard & Poor's index in 1965 lost 4.25% annually over the subsequent decade, after adjusting for inflation. A 1972

Charging Ahead

To Keep GE's Profits Rising, Welch Pushes Quality-Control Plan

'Black Belts' Are Roaming Its Plants to Weed Out Snafus and Slash Costs Some Gripes at High Levels

By WILLIAM M. CARLEY

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
John F. Welch, chairman of General Electric Co., is describing how he is driving a new quality program into GE's far-flung plants. "You can't behave in a calm, rational manner," he says. "You've got to be out there on the lunatic fringe."

Slicing his hands down to his desk, he says: "You have to tell your people that

been much in evidence; Congress has the most to lose if voters believe the GOP has been suppressing information.

The Supreme Court is to hear arguments today on whether a sexual-harassment suit against Clinton should go to trial while he is president or be postponed until he leaves office. Because of the allegations involved, the suit by the former Arkansas state employee has the potential to greatly embarrass the president. (Article on Page B8)

Air-crash investigators said switches to shut off an engine and activate fire extinguishers were found in the "on" position after a commuter plane crashed near Detroit last week, killing 29. But the impact may have thrown switches, they added. On Saturday, an official said early analysis showed an "event" halted normal operations.

Jordan's King Hussein intervened to break a deadlock in Israeli-Palestinian talks on a timetable for withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank, stirring renewed hope that a Hebron accord can be signed soon. A U.S. envoy delayed plans to return home last night. (Article on Page A14)

Republicans and Democrats raised \$881 million in campaign funds in 1995-96, a 73% increase from same period in 1991-92, the Federal Election Commission says. The survey doesn't include 1996's last five weeks. The surge reflects the breakdown in post-Watergate reforms. (Article on Page A4)

Bulgaria's ex-Communists agreed, after violent weekend protests over their continued rule, to hold talks with opposition leaders demanding early elections. Demonstrations began when the ruling party tried to name a new premier despite the recent election of a president from the opposition.

South Korean workers protested in Seoul with the country braced for tomorrow's promised big strike as labor continued its campaign to overturn a recent law making it easier for companies to order layoffs. But cracks are appearing in the armor of the powerful unions. (Article on Page A14)

Two female Citadel cadets won't return to the South Carolina military school after the holiday break, saying they feared for their safety. They were among four women admitted after a Supreme Court ruling on admissions policies at all-male academies.

Peru hostage talks were called off because Tupac Amaru rebels holding 74 at the Japanese envoy's residence insisted on seeing a plan for the release of jailed comrades, Lima's chief negotiator said. There was no word on whether the talks would resume.

Burundi's Tutsi-led army admitted Saturday its soldiers massacred 126 Hutu refugees who recently were forced home from Tanzania. Separately, an aide said Zaire's Mobutu, who has cancer, underwent an unspecified operation in Monaco Friday.

Georgia's President Shevardnadze said Friday he would waive diplomatic immunity in the case of a Georgian diplomat under investigation for allegedly causing a recent fatal car crash in Washington. No charges have yet been filed against the envoy.

An Italian express train derailed as it approached Piacenza on a Milan-Rome run, killing at least eight people and injuring 25. Seven of the eight cars on the train, Italy's fastest, left the tracks after a curve and plowed into a series of electricity pylons.

An oil spill off Japan reached a barrier around a nuclear power plant's cooling-water intakes, but officials believe they can keep the plant running. Some 962,000 gallons spilled when a Russian tanker ran aground off the northwest coast of Honshu Jan. 2.

A strong earthquake hit western and central Mexico Saturday, and the mayor of a town in Michoacan said it wrecked a hospital and 90% of the town's 2,000 houses. Officials said they knew of no fatalities in the quake, which measured 7.3 on the Richter scale.

Making Telescopes Takes a Lot of Grind But Little Money

An Ex-Monk Can Show You How to Build a Good One; Elbow Grease and Scraps

By JOAN INDIANA RIGDON
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
SAN FRANCISCO — John Dobson is known as a stickler for detail.

At the moment, he is focused on the fine points of grinding a telescope mirror by hand. "The curve has to be perfect to within one one-thousandth of the thickness of Saran Wrap," he instructs a roomful of students here at the Randall Museum.

"What if we're way off?" a voice pipes up.

"What!" the wiry, 81-year-old Mr. Dobson shrieks, his white ponytail flipping behind him as he searches the class for the upstart. "We don't give you instructions to get you way off. We've made a few thousand of these," he yells. "We think we know what we're doing."

And he does. Mr. Dobson, a former monk and atomic-bomb builder, is the Johnny Appleseed of telescopes. For the past half century, he has traveled the world instructing thousands of novices in the fine points of producing superpowerful optical instruments on the cheap. Many of the 6,500 Americans who grind their own telescope mirrors each year use Mr. Dobson's methods.

"It really is kind of a cult," says John R. Sanford, president of the Orange County Astronomers, whose 600 members include dozens of Mr. Dobson's disciples.

Mr. Dobson's telescopes, called "Dobsonians" by those who love them, currently cost only about \$250 to build. His students, who pay \$50 for 10 class sessions, turn out 10-inch to 24-inch mirrors on 6-foot-long mounts that resemble medieval cannons. Mr. Dobson likens store-bought, motor-driven telescopes to drunk drivers—often meandering off target and weaving across the sky when viewers try to focus on a fixed object. "Our telescopes neither drink nor drive," he boasts. Nor do they consume electricity. "They run on yogurt and eggs," he says. "We eat the yogurt and eggs, and then we push them around."

Expert Opinion

Dobsonians, says San Luis Obispo, Calif., optical engineer Gerard Pardeilhan "are fantastic." The best match professional telescopes costing thousands of dollars, says Mr. Pardeilhan, himself a Dobson student as well as the creator of optical cameras for the world's largest telescopes, including the 400-inch Keck telescope atop Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Mr. Dobson's secret is simplicity. Rule No. 1: Ignore books on how to build a telescope. "They are written to encourage a few dozen and discourage a few thousand," he says. Instead, he draws on his own experience.

Dobsonians are usually put together from scraps. Mr. Dobson's first several hundred students made theirs from old portholes and the bottoms of glass jugs. (Most now use factory-made glass.) Mounts are plywood and cardboard tubes used for forming concrete columns. Eye-pieces come from old binoculars. Photograph turntables help the giant telescopes to swivel on their bases. Mr. Dobson suggests using old shower caps to keep dust off mirrors.

Mr. Dobson urges elbow grease for the Please Turn to Page A13, Column 2



John Dobson

before Chairman's mention about "irrational exuberance." The stock market has had decades before: An invest 500-share Standard & Poor's lost 4.25% annually over the decade, after adjusting for investment lost an annual next 10 years.

But if the next decade is a poor one for stocks, particularly painful. Des warnings, millions of Americans shifted billions of dollars of retirement savings into equity mutual funds. The investors seem to have learned 1987-stock-market crash is down goes up again.

The expectation that stock form other investments about putting Social Security market. All three factions advisory panel that reported on experts' assurances that, run, stocks will grow about 7% than inflation while government climb only 2.3% faster. Over run, history is reassuring—consideration for 40-year-olds money for retirement. Colly's Stephen Zeldes, in a noted approvingly by the panel, says that since 1926 it been a 22-year period in which failed to outperform Treasury.

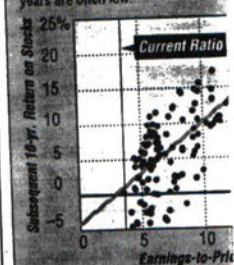
The essence of the Shiller argument is captured in the When the ratio of corporate stock prices is low—another that stock prices are high—th to be a poor investment over years. Each dot represents the in one year; the farther left higher the market. The low worse the market performed decade. "I have this feelin repeats itself," Mr. Shiller says.

Using the past decade of lings to gauge stocks' value, tional approach that Mr. Shiller avoids distortions from using stocks today are higher than since 1929. Analyses based yields and book values of c tell a disturbingly similar tale.

It is worth remembering t have a spotty record when i stock market. One of the cen economic thinkers, Irving F. Yallie, assured investors sho

History Lesson

When the ratio of earnings to stock is today, the returns to stocks over 1 years are often low.

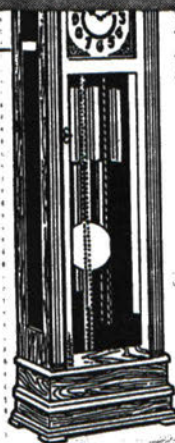


Each dot shows the earnings-to-price between 1981 and 1987 and the annual return over the subsequent decade. Earnings the previous 10 years. All data are at Source: Robert Shiller, Yale University.

1929 crash that stock prices permanently high plateau. b own advice and lost a sube Yale had to buy his house from evicting him.

Mr. Campbell believes tions. He has bought futu his entire stock exposure tive path to safety, sellin would trigger capital-gain

Mr. Shiller isn't quite s danger. "I've pulled most of the stock market," he completely out. I don't have dence in this." The U.S. threshold of an era of productivity and profits, he many people may be willin into the stock market th



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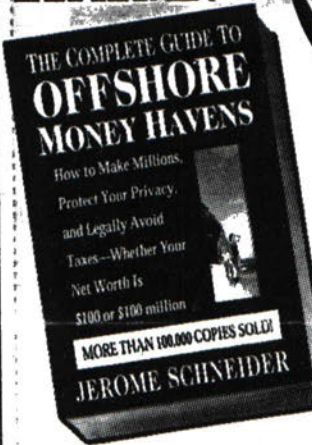
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Ex-Monk Is Devoted to Telescopes

Continued From First Page

most daunting part of telescope making—grinding the mirror. Most professionals use expensive machines that shape mirror curves. Mr. Dobson's students sprinkle on grit and water and use another piece of glass to grind by hand. After a few up-and-down strokes on each side, they turn mirror and glass and grind away some more.

The constant grinding and turning produces a near-perfect curve in about four hours for a 10-inch mirror, followed by several more hours of fine grinding and polishing, and a coat of aluminum to make the mirror reflect. Mr. Dobson rallies his charges with aphorisms like "Rough grinding is a cave man's job. Eat well, sleep well and work like hell."

Career Path

Mr. Dobson has been making telescopes since 1944, a year after he graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a bachelor's degree in chemistry and math. He quit his job on the Manhattan Project, where he helped develop the atom bomb by testing the chemical effects of shooting superfast electrons at targets, and joined the Vedanta Society, a group founded on religion and philosophy from India.

Behind the walls of Vedanta monasteries in San Francisco and Sacramento, Mr. Dobson began ruminating on telescopes, wondering whether a glimpse of the glories of the solar system might spur people to question the origins of the universe? A fellow monk borrowed a book on grinding telescope mirrors from the public library and Mr. Dobson was hooked.

Mr. Dobson's first telescope was a 2-inch, with a lens he found in a thrift shop. He spent the next 13 years building bigger, more elegant contraptions, culminating in his first 12-inch, which he built in several weeks in 1957.

Night Work

Mr. Dobson's heavenly preoccupation alarmed the monastery's head swami, who felt it could disrupt discipline. So Mr. Dobson went underground, smuggling in his telescope glass in boxes of fertilizer, which fit with his job as monastery gardener. At night, he would sneak out, sometimes scaling the fence, to work on his telescopes in a neighbor's backyard. He lent his telescopes to neighborhood children.

The monks found him out and, after he disregarded their warnings, kicked Mr. Dobson out in 1967. He moved into a friend's apartment in San Francisco, sleeping on the floor and teaching his skill to others. Soon he was producing 16- and 20-inch telescopes—giants at the time—and carting them to Grand Canyon and other national parks across the West, offering tourists a glimpse of the heavens.

Spartan Circumstances

To make ends meet, Mr. Dobson tapped an unusual trove: four tons of portholes he bought at auction for \$1,000 in 1969. He sold them to students over the next 20 years.

Telescopes have remained the focus of Mr. Dobson's life. Although he has a world-wide reputation as a telescope maker and is asked to speak at science and telescope conferences, he still lives simply, sharing a ground-floor apartment with three roommates near downtown San Francisco. He teaches cosmology at a local yoga center.

On clear nights he works the sidewalks here, showing off the heavens to passersby. One Sunday, two students line up on a downtown sidewalk while Mr. Dobson checks the curves on their newly made telescope mirrors. Both pass, but when one

student, electrical contractor Larry Maas, asks to polish his mirror one more time, Mr. Dobson snaps: "There's a limit to how long the human life span goes. You can spend 40 years polishing, and I'm not in favor of that."

Mr. Dobson estimates he has helped students build thousands of telescopes. He has made several dozen himself, stashing many with friends throughout California. But his first 12-inch has disappeared. Former students say Vedanta monks threw it into San Francisco Bay.

Mr. Dobson says he has heard as much but prefers not to discuss it, since he has so many others. "How would I miss it?" he says. "I've got more telescopes now than I've got places to put them."

DIGEST OF EAR

Figures in parentheses are losses.

(N) New York Stock Exchange	(A) American Exchange (N)	(H) Nasdaq Stock Market (P) Pacific	(C) Chicago (P) Philadelphia	(B) Boston (T) Toronto	(M) Montreal (F) Foreign
AMBI INC. (N)	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Sales.....	\$2,863,000	\$3,042,000			
Net income.....	\$1,677,000	(748,000)			
Avg shares.....	19,530,400	18,276,000			
Shr earnings.....	1.14	(.05)			
6 months:					
Sales.....	\$2,008,000	\$2,243,000			
Net income.....	\$1,342,000	(1,844,000)			
Avg shares.....	19,416,500	18,229,000			
Shr earnings.....	1.11	(.11)			
a-includes a gain of \$55,000 from the sale of a business.					
ATC GROUP SERVICES INC. (N)	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$32,848,840	\$11,222,139			
Net income.....	1,306,270	1,104,425			
Avg shares.....	8,544,151	7,522,538			
Shr earnings.....	.15	.15			
9 months:					
Revenues.....	\$3,416,631	\$2,487,570			
Net income.....	\$318,590	\$318,590			
Avg shares.....	8,570,170	6,735,948			
Shr earnings.....	.37	.47			
BASSETT FURNITURE INDUS. (N)	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Sales.....	\$118,486,000	\$129,064,000			
Net income.....	\$3,976,000	7,248,000			
Avg shares.....	13,109,000	14,003,000			
Shr earnings.....	.31	.52			
Year:					
Sales.....	\$50,717,000	\$90,817,000			
Net income.....	\$18,501,000	\$22,903,000			
Avg shares.....	13,353,000	14,653,000			
Shr earnings.....	1.39	1.63			
a-includes a nonrecurring pretax charge of \$2,670,000.					
CREDITO PETROLEUM CORP. (N)	Year Oct 31: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$2,287,000	\$2,129,000			
Net income.....	250,000	251,000			
Avg shares.....	3,104,000	3,203,000			
Shr earnings.....	.08	.08			
DNI FURNITURE INC. (N)	13 wk Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Sales.....	\$15,789,000	\$17,729,000			
Net income.....	\$61,000	(184,000)			
Avg shares.....	15	(.06)			
Shr earnings.....	.00	(.01)			
a-includes pre-tax gain of \$118,000 in 1995 and charge of \$995,000 in 1995 related to plant closing.					
EQUITABLE FED SAVINGS (N)	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Net income.....	\$321,000	\$391,000			
Avg shares.....	635,000	631,000			
Shr earnings.....	.51	.62			
1st UNITED BANCORP (N)	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Net income.....	\$1,613,000	\$1,463,000			
Avg shares.....	\$48,000	7,716,000			
Shr earnings.....	.19	.19			
Year:					
Net income.....	7,435,000	5,025,000			
Avg shares.....	5,877,000	7,576,000			
Shr earnings.....	.66	.66			
a-includes the results of The American Bancorporation of the South, acquired on January 5, 1994.					
FRISCH'S RESTAURANTS (A)	12 wk Dec 15: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$39,607,277	\$39,205,346			
Net income.....	936,668	788,336			
Avg shares.....	13	.11			
Shr earnings.....	.13	.11			
28 weeks:					
Revenues.....	91,337,655	91,871,345			
Net income.....	2,363,467	1,670,833			
Shr earnings.....	.13	.13			
INTL DAIRY QUE	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$1	\$1			
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Revenues.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
MAXSERV INC. (C)	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$	\$			
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
6 months:					
Revenues.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
MEGO FINANCIAL	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....	\$	\$			
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
MEGO MORTGAGE	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
MOTOROLA INC	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Sales.....	\$7,648	\$7,648			
Net income.....	23	23			
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Sales.....	\$27,97	\$27,97			
Net income.....	1.15	1.15			
Shr earnings.....					
OAK HILL FINA	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Net income.....					
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Net income.....					
Shr earnings.....					
PARLEX CORP	Quar Dec 29: 1995	1995			
Sales.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
PEOPLES FINA	Year Sept 30: 1995	1995			
Net income.....					
a-Reflects a					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
ROCK-TECH C	Quar Dec 31: 1995	1995			
Sales.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
a-Adjusted					
Net income.....					
ROCKY MOUN	Quar Nov 30: 1995	1995			
Revenues.....					
Net income.....					
Shr earnings.....					
Year:					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					
9 months:					
Revenues.....					
Net income.....					
Avg shares.....					
Shr earnings.....					

Handwritten: Study in copies of my talk

Senate Chaplain Lloyd John Ogilvie - Clergy breakfast was outstanding. Your talk was excellent. It was a privilege to be seated next to Mrs. Clinton and have opportunity to know her better. You two are in his prayers first thing every morning.

Staff Sec
pls. send

Speech
per NH



LLOYD JOHN OGILVIE
UNITED STATES SENATE CHAPLAIN

'97 JAN 27 AM 11:27

Dear Bill:

JANUARY 10, 1997

The clergy breakfast at the White House was outstanding. Your talk was excellent!

It was a privilege to be seated next to Mrs. Clinton and I enjoyed the opportunity to know her better.

You two are in my prayers first thing every morning.

JLO

To Don Kind?
yes ☒
no ☐

70 ~~100~~ 100
Felt — Bc
RNAL MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1997 A7B

in

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN Education Agency Loses Bid to Levy Fee On Sallie Mae Loans

Dow Jones News Services

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court panel rebuffed the Department of Education's bid to subject to a special fee student loans packaged into securities by the Student Loan Marketing Association.

In a unanimous opinion, a three-judge panel of the federal appeals court here agreed with a lower court's view that the department used the wrong legal theory in seeking to impose a so-called federal offset fee on student loans securitized by Sallie Mae. The panel sent the matter back to the lower court with instructions to return it to the Department of Education, leaving open the possibility of another try by the department.

At the same time, the appeals panel rejected Sallie Mae's argument that the offset fee amounted to an unconstitutional "taking." The benefits the government has granted Sallie Mae approximate the burden of the offset fee, it said. At issue is a 30 basis-point offset fee on student loans Sallie Mae acquired after Aug. 10, 1993. The fee, imposed by Congress as a revenue-raising measure, is called an offset fee because it supposedly helps offset the advantages that accrue to Sallie Mae because of its status as a government-sponsored enterprise. These advantages include exemption from state and local taxes, standby access to Treasury credit, and preferential borrowing rates.

Sallie Mae, a stockholder-owned, government-chartered corporation charged with supporting higher education loans, paid the fee on student loans acquired after the new law took effect. But Sallie Mae filed suit in April 1995 when the Education Department proposed to levy the offset fee on loans the corporation was proposing to securitize.

Milwaukee Land Plans Purchase

CHICAGO—Milwaukee Land Co. said it tentatively agreed to acquire closely held PG Design Electronics Inc.

Milwaukee Land, a closed-end investment company, didn't disclose terms of its letter of intent with PG Design of Chester,

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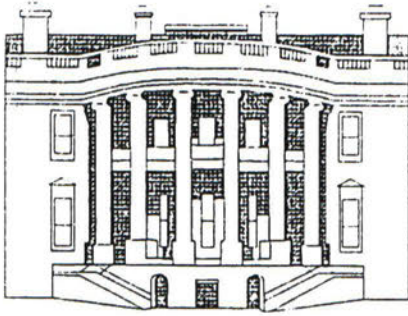
People on Wall
'Yeah, but the
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Aircraft

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disclose the name of



"Cheshire's Inaugural March"

Cheshire High School Marching Ram Band

P.O. Box 777

Cheshire, Connecticut 06410

203-250-2534

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1/27/97

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept this band
jacket as a memento from us of
our great honor and pleasure to
march for you in your Inaugural Parade.

Sincerely,

The Cheshire High School
Marching Ram Band

Dorcy

1-27-97

to Doriskind
for Reply?

yes ☒

no ☐

JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN

CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEES:

ARMED SERVICES

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

SMALL BUSINESS

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
1/27/97

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0703

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
(202) 224-4041

STATE OFFICE:

ONE STATE STREET

14TH FLOOR

HARTFORD, CT 06103

203-240-3566

TOLL FREE: 1-800-225-5605

INTERNET ADDRESS:

SENATOR_LIEBERMAN@LIEBERMAN.SENATE.GOV

January 24, 1997

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton and Family
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

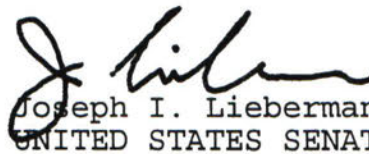
Please accept the enclosed gifts from the Cheshire High School Marching Band of Cheshire, Connecticut. The band marched in the Inaugural Parade and as a token of their appreciation have asked that we pass these gifts along to you and your family.

The enclosed gifts are from parents and supporters of Cheshire High school and are appropriately labeled. For your convenience, the address of the high school as well is written below.

Cheshire High School
Attn: Bob Brenker
525 South Main St.
Cheshire, CT 06410

Congratulations, Mr. President, and good luck over the next four years!

With best wishes,


Joseph I. Lieberman
UNITED STATES SENATOR

JIL:glt

Copies per
Phil's
Instructions

RESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-28-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 24, 1997

Good! Send more
AZHAR BC

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: *JR* JACK QUINN, BRUCE LINDSEY, JONATHAN YAROWSKY,
PETER ERICHSEN, PAUL CAREY, MELANNE VERVEER,
KUMIKI GIBSON AND ELDIE ACHESON *LR*

SUBJECT: DISTRICT COURT VACANCIES -- DECISION MEMORANDUM

This memorandum seeks decisions concerning the nomination of five candidates to pending district court vacancies.

Two candidates -- Anthony Ishii, for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California; and Lynne Lasry, for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California -- have completed the review process at the White House, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the ABA. Decisions on their nominations were deferred in 1996 primarily because of concerns about the potential political misuse of their candidacies during the election year.

One district court candidate -- Annabelle Rodriguez, for the U.S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico -- was nominated last term, but her renomination presents sufficiently important political considerations to warrant another full and updated exposition of the relevant facts for your renewed consideration.

Finally, two other district court candidates -- Alan S. Gold, for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida; and Ivan L. R. Lemelle, for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana -- have just recently completed the review process at the White House, the U.S. Department of Justice, the FBI and the ABA, and are ripe for your consideration.

I. **ANTHONY ISHII -- Eastern District of California**

A. **BACKGROUND**

Ishii, 50, is a municipal court judge in Selma, California. A graduate of the University of the Pacific and the Boalt Hall School of Law, Ishii began his legal career as a City Attorney in Sacramento before joining the staff of the Public Defender's Office. He spent four years in private practice and was then appointed to the municipal bench, where he has served for the

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Jack Quinn et al. to POTUS re: District Court Vacancies [partial] (3 pages)	01/24/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 8789

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Tuesday, January 28, 1997

2019-0774-S

rs3351

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

last eight years. Ishii has remained active in community and professional associations and serves as an adjunct professor at Central California College of Law. He was recommended by Senator Boxer and received a majority rating of "well-qualified" from the ABA.

B. DISCUSSION

(b)(6)

In addition, Senator Boxer's recommendation of Ishii last year received favorable reports in the local press. You should also know that we discussed Ishii's situation with Senator Boxer last year and, given your prior approval, we offered her assurance that the nomination would likely go forward in the second term. For all these reasons, we recommend that you nominate Anthony Ishii.

☒ **APPROVE** ☐ **DISAPPROVE** ☐ **SCHEDULE DISCUSSION**

II. LYNNE LASRY -- Southern District of California

A. BACKGROUND

Lasry, 40, has practiced at the San Diego law firm of Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch for the past eight years, specializing in employment litigation. Before joining the Procopio firm, Lasry served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in San Diego for five years, first as a civil assistant and then as a criminal prosecutor, under Republican U.S. Attorneys. She received her undergraduate degree from the University of California at Davis and her J.D. from the University of San Diego. Lasry has been extremely active in professional and volunteer organizations and has served as Director of the San Diego Inn of Court; an adjunct professor of law; a lecturer at continuing legal education seminars, including the National Institute of Trial Advocacy; and as a lawyer representative to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference. The ABA has advised that it will give her a majority rating of "well qualified" if nominated.

B. DISCUSSION

Our recommendation to defer Lasry's nomination back in March 1996 was based not on our evaluation of her as a lawyer or as a person, but rather on our concern that her nomination had the potential to spark another round of controversy about Clinton judges' attitude towards crime and the law enforcement community.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

C. RECOMMENDATION: NOMINATE LYNNE LASRY

Lasry is a respected litigator in San Diego with a long record of public service. The ABA gave her a majority recommendation of "well-qualified", and the other district judges, most of whom are Republican appointees, all speak highly of her abilities. Although her nomination last term might have presented Senator Hatch and others with an opportunity to portray your judicial nominees as "soft on crime" at a crucial time in the election cycle, we believe the motivation to engage in these types of attacks has diminished since the election.

Nevertheless, on balance, we believe that Lasry is qualified for the post and is capable of overcoming any opposition that may arise. We reviewed all of the FBI information with Senator Boxer's office last spring; and while she remained fully supportive of Lasry's nomination, she agreed that deferring the nomination until this term represented the more prudent approach. Failing to nominate Lasry now could create significant problems for Senator Boxer. You may recall that we elected not to renominate two of her other candidates -- Judith McConnell and Samuel Paz -- when their nominations were returned at the end of

the 103d Congress. Based on all these factors, we recommend that you nominate Lasry.



 APPROVE

 DISAPPROVE

 SCHEDULE DISCUSSION

III. ANNABELLE RODRIGUEZ -- District of Puerto Rico

A. Background

Rodriguez, 46, received her B.A. and J.D. from the University of Puerto Rico. She is a well respected private practitioner in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. She also served in the office of the Solicitor General of Puerto Rico from 1986 to 1992, assuming the position of Solicitor General from 1991 to 1992. Rodriguez received a "qualified" rating from the ABA and was nominated to the federal court in Puerto Rico on January 26, 1996.

B. Discussion

Rodriguez's problems are political and arise from the fact that she is a member of the Commonwealth Party in Puerto Rico and that her candidacy is adamantly opposed by members of the Statehood Party for no reason other than her party affiliation.

In order to cut through this opposition, the Administration made a deal with the various political factions that an able Assistant United States Attorney, who happened to be of the Statehood Party, would be named United States Attorney and Rodriguez would be appointed to the bench. No sooner was the Assistant United States Attorney appointed Acting United States Attorney¹ than the Statehooders reneged in their support of Rodriguez for the bench and engaged on their behalf an unlikely but effective ally in Senator Simon who for a different reason -- that the Resident Commissioner should, like a Representative in the absence of a U.S. Senator from a jurisdiction, be the source of district court recommendations to the President -- opposed Rodriguez's nomination.

¹ The individual did not want to be Presidentially appointed for reasons not relevant here.

Recent developments include, on the one hand, that Senator Simon has retired from the Senate and, with him, his opposition to Rodriguez and, on the other hand, that the political power of the Statehood Party has much increased in the recent elections.

Set against these political considerations are the very real concerns that Rodriguez is a qualified candidate (who was selected after a most difficult search in that jurisdiction) and that closing federal appointments affecting Puerto Rico to all but members of the Statehood Party may be an ill-advised precedent, especially after Statehooders broke the deal involving the U.S. Attorney slot.

C. RECOMMENDATION: NOMINATE ANNABELLE RODRIGUEZ

We recommend that you nominate Annabelle Rodriguez, but wait to send up the nomination until we secure a firm understanding with the relevant Statehood political forces that they will honor the very same political deal that was offered last year: namely, nominating an able U.S. Attorney with Statehood affiliation if they agree to support Rodriguez's nomination to the district court.

☒ **RENOMINATE**
☐ **DO NOT RENOMINATE**
☐ **SCHEDULE DISCUSSION**

IV. ALAN S. GOLD -- Southern District of Florida

A. BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

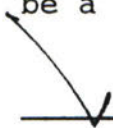
Alan Gold has just completed the review process at the Department of Justice, FBI, and the ABA. Gold was recommended by Senator Bob Graham after we elected to withdraw the nomination of Bruce Greer in early 1996, when it became clear he would not make any additional progress in his fight to win Senate confirmation.

Gold, 52, received a Master of Laws in Taxation from the University of Miami School of Law, a J.D. from Duke University

School of Law, and his B.A. degree from the University of Florida. Since 1992, he has served as a state trial court judge on the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court for Dade County, Florida. Prior to taking the bench, he was a partner for seventeen years with Greenberg, Traurig in Miami. He began his career as an Assistant Dade County Attorney. Gold received high marks during the Justice Department vet and has been given a rating of "well qualified" from the ABA.

B. RECOMMENDATION: NOMINATE ALAN S. GOLD

We recommend that you nominate Alan S. Gold, who appears to be a very strong candidate from all evaluations.

 **APPROVE**

 DISAPPROVE

 SCHEDULE DISCUSSION

V. IVAN L.R. LEMELLE -- Eastern District of Louisiana

A. BACKGROUND

Ivan Lemelle, a 46 year-old U.S. Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Louisiana, was recommended by Senator Breaux for one of the vacancies there in mid-1996. Lemelle graduated cum laude from Xavier University of Louisiana in 1971 and received his Juris Doctor degree from Loyola University of the South in 1974. From 1972 to 1974, Lemelle served as a law clerk to Magistrate Judge Robert Collins in the Orleans Parish Criminal District Court, and then as an Assistant District Attorney in the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office from 1974 to 1977. For almost four years thereafter, he continued at the District Attorney's office part-time and also worked in private practice. In 1980, Lemelle joined the Louisiana Department of Justice as an Assistant Attorney General, where he served for four years. In 1984, he was appointed a U.S. Magistrate Judge and has served in that capacity for over 12 years. Lemelle is African-American.

Judge Lemelle recieved strong reviews in the Justice Department vetting process as was rated, unanimously, "qualified" by the ABA.

B. DISCUSSION

There is one issue that is not completely resolved regarding a suit against Judge Lemelle. A former employee at the federal court filed suit against Lemelle, both in federal and state court, alleging that her dismissal was due to racial discrimination. The federal complaint was dismissed by the chief justice. Judge Lemelle has never been served relating to the state suit and only learned about it as a result of the FBI background investigation. The state suit, however, remains unresolved.

At the time, Judge Lemelle and another person were recommended by Senator Breaux to the President for two vacancies in this district, Morey Sear, the chief judge of the district court, went public with his view that neither of those seats needed to be filled because of the district's extremely low caseload per judge. Because of Judge Sear's position on caseload (which dovetailed with Senator Grassley's concerns about the appropriate allocation of judicial resources) and problems with the other candidate, we did not nominate Judge Lemelle last year. There are now three judicial vacancies in this district; and while Senator Breaux may hold up on a recommendation for one or both of the other two, he continues to support Judge Lemelle and wants to go forward with his nomination.

C. RECOMMENDATION: NOMINATE IVAN L.R. LEMELLE

We believe that Ivan L.R. Lemelle should be nominated to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The lawsuit brought against Lemelle was summarily dismissed at the federal court level, and Lemelle was never served following the filing of the state suit. We will have to work with Senator Grassley to resolve his general concerns about filling vacancies where caseloads are relatively low; but with Senator Breaux's assistance in supporting his candidate, we have reason to believe that Grassley's generic concerns will not in the end block this nomination.

✓

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

SCHEDULE DISCUSSION

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1-28-97

January 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAHM EMANUEL

Attached is the outline for the Juvenile Crime Bill. This copy is the correct attachment which should have accompanied my weekly report. I am sorry for the confusion.

Carly

Key Provisions in the Clinton Administration's "Anti-Gang Youth & Violence Bill of 1997"

\$200 million Gang Prosecutor Grant Program. Provide grants to localities to fund scores of new prosecutors and anti-gang initiatives to pursue, convict and sentence gang members for their crimes.

\$60 million After School Programs. Funding for 1,000 new after school programs to keep kids off the streets and give them something to say "yes" to.

1996 Youth Crime Bill Initiatives. Among other measures, Federal authority to prosecute more juveniles as adults for drug and firearms offenses and new rights for victims of juvenile crimes.

Require Safety Devices for Handguns. Require Federal Firearms license dealers to sell a gun lock or similar device with every handgun sold, reducing accidents and gun theft.

Gang Witness Intimidation. New tools for prosecutors to protect witnesses willing to testify against gangs and punish gang members who intimidate witnesses.

\$75 million Ant-Truancy, School Violence, and Crime Intervention Program. To support local juvenile crime intervention programs, such as anti-truancy, school violence, and curfew initiatives.

Brady for Juveniles. Subject individuals with violent juvenile records to a Brady Background check.

\$50 Million Youth Violence Courts Program. For the development of initiatives by courts and probation officers to enhance and expedite the handling of matters involving violent juveniles, including the development of juvenile drug and/or gun courts.

Drug Testing Teens for Drivers Licenses. State demonstration program requiring minors be drug tested before receiving a driver's license.

• Reform the Justice Department's Juvenile Justice Office. Improve and streamline the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to ensure that it is responsive to the needs of state juvenile justice systems.

Shut down the
push alternative
schools

1-28-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

BRUCE REED

SUBJECT

Add On To The Micro Credit Awards Event

On Thursday, January 30, 1997 you are scheduled to take part in the micro credit ceremony in the East Room. The First Lady and Secretary Rubin, with you, will present the first annual Presidential Awards in Excellence for **domestic** micro credit programs. You will be honoring seven successful micro-entrepreneurs. A reception will follow.

In addition, you will be able to make two related announcements -- a new public-private partnership to pursue highly aggressive welfare to work efforts, and a commitment to increase CDFI funding. The announcements will emphasize new private sector involvement and funding for welfare to work efforts, including microenterprise. The public-private partnership will give you the opportunity to highlight another corporation -- Chase Bank -- stepping up to meet your welfare to work challenge to corporate America.

1. **Announce the Chase Manhattan Bank/Rockefeller Foundation/HUD Welfare-to-Work \$9.0 Million Dollar Partnership.**

✓ Chase Manhattan Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation have teamed with HUD in a three-way partnership to plan and fund long-term private sector welfare-to-work demonstrations designed to raise employment rates by as much as 20-30 percent in small urban neighborhoods. Chase and Rockefeller have committed a total of \$7.5 million to the project along with an initial \$1.5 million commitment from HUD. The Rockefeller Foundation expects to raise an additional \$7.5 million from corporations, foundations, and government agencies.

Organizations in 15 **urban** communities throughout the country will be selected to participate in these demonstrations. **Systematic research** will monitor activities and community outcomes to determine whether dramatic increases in employment can be achieved.

✓ Funding will go in part to community organizations committed to undertaking intensive training and private sector job placement efforts with four common elements: work incentives; state-of-the-art job placement and retention services; expanded access to capital for neighborhood residents and business owners; and a creation of a community culture that supports work. Funding will also go to Public Housing Authorities in 5-6 cities to train and place public housing residents in jobs while simultaneously modifying welfare and housing policies to encourage work.

Peter Goldmark, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Vice Chair of Chase Bank, and a high level representative from HUD will be present.

2. Reiterate commitment to increase the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund budget.

Your new budget includes a \$1 billion increase over five years for the CDFI Fund, which coordinates the Administration's numerous microenterprise programs. The exact dollar amount for our FY '98 budget has not yet become public.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 27, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-28-97

MR. PRESIDENT:

This is a Geoff Garin/Peter Hart
poll on attitudes on education
that Rahm thought you would like
to see.

Todd Stern

To Blair / Clinton
Cc Blair / Rahm
gonf (a) gony

Bravo! BC

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY

This report presents the key findings of an in-depth national survey of the public's attitudes on the issue of education. The interviews for this survey were conducted between January 21 and January 24, with a representative sample of 1,002 Americans who voted in last November's presidential election.

The results of this survey clearly suggest that ***education is the right issue for President Clinton to take as a defining priority for his second term.*** Improving education is at the very top of the voters' agenda for presidential leadership (Q. 3, Q. 5). Moreover, President Clinton comes to this issue with a solid measure of credibility and trust (Q. 8a).

What is especially striking about the response to education is the breadth of the audience for presidential leadership on this issue. Fifty-six percent of Democrats rate it as an extremely important goal for the President to work on, but so do 44% of Independents and 42% of Republicans. While voters under the age of 30 and mothers with school-aged children are the most likely to rank education as an extremely important priority, the emphasis on improving education and the schools cuts across occupational and income lines in a way that few other issues do.

THE PRESIDENT
1-28-97

Americans believe that the country's educational needs can best be met by doing what is necessary to improve the public schools, rather than by promoting greater access to private alternatives (Q. 10). But Americans also believe that public schools have to change to make sure children are better prepared to meet the challenges they face in today's world. (Q. 6).

The policy initiatives that resonate most strongly with the public are the ones that respond most directly to the desire to have "strong schools with clear standards of achievement and discipline, to help instill the knowledge, values, and citizenship that are so important to our children and our society." The test for schools today is the degree to which they provide children with a solid foundation in basic skills, in a safe and disciplined environment.

For this survey, we tested voters' reactions to fourteen possible policy goals—asking voters to rate each one on a four-part scale ranging from "extremely important" to "less important" (Q. 13).

Six goals clearly rank above the other eight as top priorities—with 47% or more rating each one of these as being extremely important. These six initiatives are:

- ✓ • ***Making sure that all students have mastered the basics of reading, writing, and math by the time they complete elementary school (69% extremely important)***
- ✓ • ***Having an all-out commitment to literacy programs to ensure that all children are able to read by the third grade (59% extremely important)***

- ✓ *Tray* • **Increasing the level of discipline and safety in the schools, with tough measures to keep guns and drugs out, and to remove disruptive students to alternative schools (57% extremely important)**
- ✓ *Guy* • **Making sure that all students have up-to-date textbooks and school buildings that are safe and in reasonable repair (52% extremely important)**
- ✓ *Character* • **Establishing meaningful standards for student achievement and performance, and making sure that students reach them before being awarded a high school diploma (49% extremely important)**
- ✓ *72* • **Getting schools more involved in emphasizing basic values, such as personal responsibility, respect, and good citizenship (47% extremely important).**

Items that deal with the education of children at the elementary and secondary level score far higher in this survey than items dealing with post-secondary education and lifetime learning. Moreover, items involving "getting the basics right" resonate far more strongly than those dealing with high technology and innovation.¹

There is a broad consensus that the federal government is doing too little when it comes to dealing with the issue of education (61%)—a view shared by Independents and Republicans, as well as Democrats (Q. 11a). However, there is an even division of opinion about whether the bigger danger for the long term

¹ The lowest rated items on this scale were: "instilling a spirit of reform and innovation in the public schools, with programs like charter schools to provide new alternatives and greater choice" (17% extremely important); "passing a new GI Bill for the 21st century that gives people lifetime access to training and skill development throughout their working careers" (19% extremely important); and, "making sure that every school has computers and is wired for the Internet by the year 2000, so students can benefit from the new information superhighway" (30% extremely important).

is too much federal interference in education or insufficient federal leadership in doing what is necessary to improve our schools (Q. 11b). This division follows party lines—with Democrats saying by 60% to 28% that the federal government will not be involved enough, Republicans saying by 66% to 28% that the federal government will interfere too much, and Independents evenly divided.

The one topic on which there is a broad consensus about the value of a federal role is the establishment of meaningful national standards for what students should be expected to learn and achieve in basic skill areas such as reading and math.

Indeed, the most important finding of this research is that there is a major opportunity for President Clinton to put his personal stamp on the issue of education by becoming the leading voice for meaningful national standards, and by encouraging states and local governments to participate in a national test to measure reading and math skills.

The public is far more receptive to the idea of national standards than the current political debate would suggest—even when the issue of federal involvement is raised. For example:

- Eighty-four percent express a favorable reaction to the idea of establishing meaningful national standards for what students should be expected to learn and achieve in basic skill areas such as reading and math, including fully 66% who are very favorable (Q. 14a).
- Despite the broad public interest in having national standards, Americans say by 59% to 26% that such standards do not now exist (Q. 14b).
- By a lopsided margin of 67% to 22%, voters say it is a good idea for the *federal government* to be involved in promoting national standards for students in basic skill areas such as reading and math (Q. 15a).
- Even when given the counter-argument that “federal involvement would mean too much interference with state and local control of public schools,” voters say by 58% to 35% that the federal government should be involved in promoting national standards (Q. 15b).

We asked respondents what their reaction would be if President Clinton proposed new efforts by the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading skills for all 4th grade students and math skills for all 8th grade students. Overall, 77% say they would be favorable (including 48% who say they would be *very* favorable), 8% say they would be neutral, and just 14% say they would be unfavorable (Q. 16a). The response is positive across the range of demographic, partisan, and ideological groups—even among voters who earlier had expressed mixed feelings about federal interference with local prerogatives in education.

The best reason for moving toward a system of national testing is that “in a country where many people often move from state to state, we need a common standard of what students should be achieving in basic skills such as reading and math” (Q. 16c). The public believes most valuable uses for national

reading and math tests would be “identifying low-performing schools that need to be improved” and “making sure that students have mastered the basics before being promoting to the next level” (Q. 17b). Indeed, national standards take on greater prominence as a priority in the public’s mind when they are harnessed to “making sure students master the skills they need.”

Eight of out nine voters say that they would have confidence in the ability of reading and math teachers to develop and approve a national test—including 56% who say they would have a great deal of confidence in reading and math teachers. This is a far higher degree of confidence than voters would be willing to invest in governors, business leaders, testing experts, state and local school boards, or the U.S. Department of Education (Q. 17a).

At the end of this survey, we gave respondents the following argument *against* federal involvement in national testing: “Some people say that the federal government should *not* be involved in establishing a national test in reading and math, because this will give the federal government too much power to create a national curriculum and a one-size-fits all approach to education, when education should be under state and local control.” *Even with this as the last word on the subject, voters support by 55% to 33% the involvement of the federal government in encouraging states and local district to participate in a national reading and math test* (Q. 17c). In this final reading on the issue, voters who we have classified as being in the political center favor national testing by 61% to 27%. Support is also stronger than average among voters under the age of 40

(64% favor), upper-income voters (61%), mothers of school-aged children (62% favor), and public school parents with lower confidence in their schools (64% favor). Senior citizens oppose the national test by 49% to 39%. While white evangelicals are evenly divided on this question, Catholic voters favor national testing by 58% to 31%.

PETER D. HART RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.
 1724 Connecticut Avenue, NW
 Washington, DC 20009
 (202) 234-5570

Interviews: 1002 interviews
 Dates: January 21-24, 1997

FINAL

Study #4838
 National Education
 January 1997

49 Male
 51 Female
 [5]

AREA		TYPE	SAMPLE POINT			FORM	DATE	
							January	
[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]		[13] [14] 1997

1a. Are you currently registered to vote at this address?

Registered	100	CONTINUE	[15]
Not registered	-	TERMINATE AND DO NOT	
Not sure	-	COUNT TOWARD QUOTA	

1b. Did you vote in the election for president this past November, when the candidates were Bill Clinton, Bob Dole, and Ross Perot? (IF "YES" ASK:) For whom did you vote - Bill Clinton, Bob Dole, or Ross Perot?

Yes, voted		[16]
Bill Clinton.....	42	
Bob Dole.....	33	CONTINUE
Ross Perot.....	5	
Refused/Other (VOL)	20	
No, did not vote	-	TERMINATE AND DO NOT
Not sure	-	COUNT TOWARD QUOTA

1c. And in the election for U.S. House of Representatives this past November, did you vote for the Democratic candidate or the Republican candidate in your district?

Voted for Democratic candidate	43	[17]
Voted for Republican candidate	43	
Other (VOL)	3	
Did not vote (VOL)	2	
Not sure/can't recall	9	

2. Thinking about the way things are going in the country these days, would you say that you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the direction of the country these days?

Very satisfied.....	5	[18]
Somewhat satisfied.....	41	
Somewhat dissatisfied	33	
Very dissatisfied	19	
Not sure.....	2	

3. What do you feel are the most important issues, problems, or goals that you personally would like to see the President and Congress do something about? What issues do you think should be the top priorities for the President and Congress to work on?

(PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES:) Are there any other issues, problems, or goals that you would like to see the President and Congress do something about? [19-22]

Education	21%
Crime, violence	14
Welfare reform	12
Balancing the budget	12
Health care	11
Social Security issues	10
Don't know; no response	3%

4. Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the job Bill Clinton is doing as president? (IF "APPROVE" OR "DISAPPROVE," ASK:) Do you strongly (approve/disapprove) of the job Bill Clinton is doing as president, or just somewhat (approve/disapprove) of the job he is doing?

Strongly approve	18	[23]
Somewhat approve	46	
Somewhat disapprove	17	
Strongly disapprove	15	
Not sure	4	

5. I'm going to read you some goals that President Clinton might work on in his second term. For each one I mention, please rate how important you personally consider that goal to be--(a) an extremely important goal that's one of the top few priorities you want the President to work on; (b) a very important goal that's *near* the top of your priorities; (c) a somewhat important goal that you would put in the middle of your priorities, or (d) a less important goal you would put lower down in your priorities for the President to work on.

How would you personally rate the importance of (READ ITEM)--do you consider it to be: (a) an extremely important goal that's one of the top few priorities you want the President to work on; (b) a very important goal that's *near* the top of your priorities; (c) a somewhat important goal that you would put in the middle of your priorities, or (d) a less important goal you would put lower down in your priorities for the President to work on?

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Sure	
Improving education and the schools	48	40	6	5	1	[25]
Reducing crime and violence**	48	37	11	3	1	[27]
Moving people from welfare to work *	44	39	14	1	2	[28]
Protecting Social Security and Medicare **	43	33	18	5	1	[31]
Balancing the federal budget	40	37	17	5	1	[26]
Improving health care coverage for children *	38	41	15	3	3	[30]
Reducing the federal tax burden on average families	36	37	21	5	1	[32]
Helping families afford college and vocational training **	26	40	23	10	1	[29]
Reforming the campaign finance laws * ..	15	29	35	18	3	[24]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

6. Now, I'd like to get your opinion about how well different programs and aspects of our society are working. For each item I mention, please tell me whether you think: (a) it works pretty well as it exists now, (b) some changes are needed, but basically should be kept the same, (c) major changes are needed, or (d) a complete overhaul is needed.

When you think about **(READ ITEM)**, do you think: a) it works pretty well as it exists now, b) some changes are needed, but basically should be kept the same, c) major changes are needed, or d) a complete overhaul is needed.

	Works Pretty <u>Well</u>	Some Changes <u>Needed</u>	Major Changes <u>Needed</u>	Complete Overhaul <u>Needed</u>	Not Sure	
Social Security.....	18	36	20	23	3	[33]
The federal income tax system.....	13	32	22	30	3	[34]
Medicare.....	18	37	23	15	7	[35]
The public education system.....	9	35	33	21	2	[36]

7. Turning specifically now to the issue of education, what are the most important things you'd like to see the President and Congress do when it comes to the issue of education? What do you feel the most important goals should be for the President and Congress in dealing with the issue of education?

(PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES:) Are there any other things you'd particularly like to see the President and Congress do when it comes to the issue of education? * [37-40]

Education funding	16%
Raise the standards	11
Get back to the basics	9
Equal education for all students	8
More qualified teachers	8
Don't know; no response	8%

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

- 8a. How much do you trust President Clinton to have the right kinds of policies for dealing with the issue of education -- do you trust President Clinton a lot, a fair amount, just some, or very little when it comes to dealing with the issue of education?

Trust a lot.....	22	[41]
Trust a fair amount	36	
Trust just some.....	17	
Trust very little	22	
Not sure	3	

- 8b. How much do you trust the Republicans in Congress to have the right kinds of policies for dealing with the issue of education -- do you trust the Republicans in Congress a lot, a fair amount, just some, or very little when it comes to dealing with the issue of education?

Trust a lot.....	9	[42]
Trust a fair amount	32	
Trust just some.....	29	
Trust very little	27	
Not sure	3	

- 9a. Generally speaking, how would you rate the quality of the public schools in the nation today--excellent, good, just fair, not so good, or poor? *

Excellent	1	[43]
Good	22	
Just fair	45	
Not so good	14	
Poor	14	
Not sure	4	

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

- 9b. And how would you rate the quality of the public schools in your local community--excellent, good, just fair, not so good, or poor? *

Excellent	13	[44]
Good	39	
Just fair	27	
Not so good	8	
Poor	11	
Not sure	2	

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

- 9c. Thinking about the country overall, how would you rate the quality of the education students receive in the public schools today--excellent, good, not so good, or poor? **

Excellent	2	[45]
Good	36	
Just fair	17	
Not so good	27	
Poor	16	
Not sure	2	

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 9d. And thinking about your own local community now, how would you rate the quality of the education students receive in your local public schools--excellent, good, not so good, or poor? **

Excellent	13	[46]
Good	40	
Just fair	13	
Not so good	18	
Poor	12	
Not sure	4	

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

10. When it comes to meeting the educational needs of the country, which one of the following approaches would you be more likely to favor: (a) doing what is necessary to improve the quality of education in the public schools, or (b) using tax-funded vouchers or tax deductions to help parents pay the cost of sending their children to private or religious schools, instead of public schools? *

Improve quality of education in public schools	69	[47]
Vouchers for private or religious schools	25	
Depends (VOL)	3	
Not sure	3	

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

10. When it comes to meeting the educational needs of the country, which one of the following approaches would you be more likely to favor: (a) doing what is necessary to improve the quality of education in the public schools, or (b) using some of the tax money we now spend on public schools to help parents pay the cost of sending their children to private or religious schools? **

Improve quality of education in public schools	69	[48]
Vouchers for private or religious schools	26	
Depends (VOL)	2	
Not sure	3	

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 11a. From what you know, do you feel that the federal government is doing too much, doing too little, or doing the right amount when it comes to dealing with the issue of education?

Doing too much.....	15	[49]
Doing too little	61	
Doing the right amount	15	
Not sure	9	

- 11b. Looking ahead, which concerns you more--a) that the federal government will get too involved in the issue of education and interfere with things that are better left to the states and local communities; or b) that the federal government will not be involved enough in doing what's necessary to improve our schools and meet the country's educational needs?

Federal government will get too involved	47	[50]
Federal government will not be involved enough.....	44	
Both/neither (VOL)	5	
Not sure.....	4	

12. I'm going to read you some statements about the importance of having national leaders, such as the President, make public education a top priority in the next few years. For each one, please tell me whether you think that statement gives a very convincing reason for making public education a top national priority, a fairly convincing reason, a somewhat convincing reason, or not that convincing a reason for making public education a top priority.

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY CONVINCING REASON

	Very Convincing Reason	Fairly Convincing Reason	Somewhat Convincing Reason	Not That Convincing A Reason	Not Sure	
We need strong schools with clear standards of achievement and discipline to help instill the knowledge, values, and citizenship that are so important to our society *	65	19	10	5	1	[55]
Now more than ever, it takes a good education to get a good job, and we need to make sure that Americans can get the kind of education and training they need to get ahead **	62	20	10	7	1	[53]
Quality education is the key to America's success in the new global economy, and we need to make sure that our schools and universities are providing the world-class education and training we'll need to keep America's economy in the forefront *	60	21	13	5	1	[51]
Education is our country's way of providing real hope and opportunity for all Americans to improve themselves and live up to their potential, regardless of their economic circumstances *	58	24	11	5	2	[52]
We live in a time of rapid change, including new technology, and we need a clear national commitment to make sure that our schools are able to keep up with the changes and new demands for excellence as we head into the 21 st century **	57	22	12	8	1	[56]
The public schools have always been the place where new generations of Americans have learned about our nation's democratic values and traditions, and continuing that tradition is especially important now, as our society becomes increasingly diverse **	38	24	18	19	1	[54]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

13. Now I'm going to mention some major goals that national leaders, such as the President, might have in the area of education and training. For each one I mention, please tell me how important you personally consider that goal to be-- (a) an extremely important goal that's one of the top few priorities you want the President to work on; (b) a very important goal that's *near* the top of your priorities; (c) a somewhat important goal that you would put in the middle of your priorities, or (d) a less important goal you would put lower down in your priorities for the President to work on.

How would you personally rate the importance of (READ ITEM)--do you consider it to be: (a) an extremely important goal that's one of the top few priorities you want the President to work on; (b) a very important goal that's *near* the top of your priorities; (c) a somewhat important goal that you would put in the middle of your priorities, or (d) a less important goal you would put lower down in your priorities for the President to work on?

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Sure	
Making sure that all students have mastered the basics of reading, writing, and math by the time they complete elementary school *	69	26	2	2	1	[57]
Having an all-out commitment to literacy programs to ensure that all children are able to read by the third grade **	59	33	4	3	1	[58]
Increasing the level of discipline and safety in the schools, with tough measures to keep guns and drugs out and to remove disruptive students to alternative schools **	57	30	8	3	2	[68]
Making sure that all schools have up-to-date textbooks and that school buildings are safe and in reasonable repair *	52	37	8	2	1	[69]
Establishing meaningful standards for student achievement and performance, and making sure that students reach them before being awarded a high school diploma *	49	39	8	4	-	[60]
Getting schools more involved in emphasizing basic values, such as personal responsibility, respect, and good citizenship **	47	34	10	7	2	[66]
Providing tax credits and deductions to help ensure that all qualified students are able to afford a college education *	41	38	16	4	1	[67]
Establishing meaningful standards for student achievement and performance, and holding the education system accountable for achieving those standards **	39	41	14	4	2	[61]
Increasing opportunities for non-college-bound students, by expanding apprenticeships and school-to-work programs*	36	42	17	4	1	[65]
Providing "Hope Scholarships" that makes two years of community college available to every student who works hard and achieves good grades **	35	36	18	9	2	[64]
Making a greater commitment to early childhood education, by expanding the availability of pre-kindergarten and Head Start programs *	32	35	20	12	1	[63]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
1-28-97

Q.13 (cont'd)

	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Less Important	Not Sure	
Making sure that every school has computers and is wired for the Internet by the year 2000, so that students can benefit from the new information superhighway **.....	30	34	21	12	3	[70]
Passing a new "G.I. Bill" for the 21 st century that gives people lifetime access to training and skill development throughout their working careers *.....	19	31	30	17	3	[59]
Instilling a spirit of reform and innovation in the public schools, with programs like charter schools to provide new alternatives and greater choice **.....	17	27	33	17	6	[62]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 14a. What is your reaction to the idea of establishing meaningful national standards for what students should be expected to learn and achieve in basic skill areas such as reading and math--very favorable, somewhat favorable, neutral, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Very favorable	66	[71]
Somewhat favorable	18	
Neutral	8	
Somewhat unfavorable	3	
Very unfavorable	4	
Not sure	1	

- 14b. Would you say that we already have meaningful national standards for what students should be expected to learn and achieve in basic skill areas such as reading and math, or that we do not currently have these kinds of national standards?

We already have national standards	26	[72]
We do not currently have national standards.....	59	
Some of both (VOL)	6	
Not sure.....	9	

- 15a. And do you think it is a good idea or a bad idea for the *federal government* to be involved in promoting national standards for students in basic skill areas such as reading and math?

Good idea	67	[73]
Bad idea.....	22	
Some of both (VOL).....	6	
Not sure	5	

1-26-97

- 15b. Let me read you two statements about having the federal government be involved in promoting **national** standards for students in basic skill areas such as reading and math. After you hear them both, please tell me one of these statements you agree with more.

Statement A: The federal government *should* be involved in promoting national standards, because we have a national interest as a country to encourage excellence in education for students wherever they live, and to hold schools more accountable for giving students the education they need.

Statement B: The federal government should *not* be involved in promoting national standards, because federal involvement would mean too much interference with state and local control of public schools.

Statement A/pro-involvement.....	58	[74]
Statement B/anti-involvement	35	
Some of both (VOL).....	6	
Not sure	1	

- 16a. There is some talk that President Clinton might propose new efforts by the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading skills for all 4th grade students and math skills for all 8th grade students.

What would your reaction be if President Clinton proposed new efforts by the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading skills for all 4th grade students and math skills for all 8th grade students—very favorable, somewhat favorable, neutral, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

Very favorable	48	[75]
Somewhat favorable	29	
Neutral	8	
Somewhat unfavorable	7	
Very unfavorable	7	
Not sure	1	

- 16b. Why would you feel that way if President Clinton proposed new efforts by the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading skills for all 4th grade students and math skills for all 8th grade students? To your way of thinking, what are the advantages or disadvantages of this kind of a national testing proposal?

(PROBE:) Are there any other reasons why you think it might be a good idea or a bad idea for the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading and math skills? ** [76-83]

Net Advantages	65%	Net Disadvantages	29%
Have all states, country on the same level	21	Federal government should not be involved	12
Need to know where we need to improve	17	It may not work for everyone	6
Focus people on where our children should be	7	The cost of the testing	4
It is a good idea	6	It is not needed	3
Will make teaching establishment more accountable	4	It is a waste of federal funding	2
		Don't know; no response	7%

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 16c. I'm going to read you some reasons that people might give for supporting a new effort by the federal government to encourage states and local school districts to participate in a national test to measure reading and math skills. For each one, please tell me whether you think it is a very convincing reason, a fairly convincing reason, just somewhat of a convincing reason, or not that convincing of a reason.

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY CONVINCING REASON

	Very Convincing <u>Reason</u>	Fairly Convincing <u>Reason</u>	Somewhat Convincing <u>Reason</u>	Not That Convincing <u>A Reason</u>	Not Sure	
In a country where many people often move from state to state, we need a common national standard of what students should be achieving in basic skills such as reading and math *.....	58	20	13	8	1	[85]
American students consistently score less well than students in Europe and Japan on measures of educational achievement, and we need a national effort to assure world-class standards of excellence in America's schools **	50	16	18	14	2	[87]
Our schools today are promoting too many students who do not have basic skills they need; a national test could help reverse this trend, and target extra help to the students who need it.....	49	20	16	14	1	[86]
Parents and taxpayers deserve to have a way of knowing how well their schools are performing, and a national test will help make schools more accountable for their performance **	48	16	17	18	1	[88]
A national test would give local communities a tool for knowing how well their schools are performing compared to schools all over the country *	44	28	16	11	1	[84]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 17a. I'm going to mention some different kinds of people and groups that could be involved in developing and approving the kind of national reading and math test we have been talking about. For each one I mention, please tell me how much confidence you would have in that group being involved in developing and approving a national test—a great deal of confidence, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?

How much confidence would you have in (READ ITEM) when it comes to developing and approving a national test—a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little? *

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY A GREAT DEAL OR FAIR AMOUNT

	A Great Deal	A Fair Amount	Just Some	Very Little	Not Sure	
Reading and math teachers.....	56	32	7	3	2	[90]
The U.S. Department of Education....	26	35	19	16	4	[89]
State and local school boards.....	22	38	20	18	2	[91]
Testing experts.....	25	33	19	18	5	[92]
Business leaders.....	19	29	24	24	4	[93]
Governors.....	12	29	23	33	3	[94]

* Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM A).

- 17b. I'm going to mention some ways in which a national reading and math test might be used. For each one, please tell me whether you think this would be a very valuable use for a national test, a fairly valuable use, just somewhat of a valuable use, or not really a valuable use for a national test. **

THIS TABLE HAS BEEN RANKED BY THE PERCENTAGE WHO SAY VERY VALUABLE

	<u>Very Valuable</u>	<u>Fairly Valuable</u>	<u>Just Somewhat</u>	<u>Not Really Valuable</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>	
✓ A national test could help identify low-performing schools that need to be improved.....	59	14	16	11	-	[97]
✓ A national test could be used to make sure that students have mastered the basics before being promoted to the next level	56	17	14	12	1	[98]
✓ A national test could help identify low-performing students who need extra help and attention.....	48	19	17	14	2	[95]
✓ A national test could help raise the standards of excellence that students are expected to achieve.....	46	20	21	13	-	[96]

** Asked of one-half the respondents (FORM B).

- 17c. Finally, some people say that the federal government should **not** be involved in establishing a national test in reading and math, because this will give the federal government too much power to create a national curriculum and a one-size-fits-all approach to education, when education should be under state and local control.

Thinking back on everything we have discussed, who do you tend to agree with more—those who say that the federal government **should** be involved in encouraging states and local school districts to participate in a national reading and math test, or those who say that the federal government should **not** get involved in national student testing?

Federal government should be involved.....	55	[99]
Federal government should not get involved.....	33	
Some of both (VOL).....	9	
Not sure	3	

FACTUALS: These last few questions are for statistical purposes only.

- F1. How old are you? (IF REFUSED, ASK:) Well, can you tell me which age group you belong to? Are you in the age group 18 to 24, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44, 45 to 49, 50 to 54, 55 to 59, 60 to 64, or 65 and over?

18-24.....	5	[100]
25-29.....	9	
30-34.....	9	
35-39.....	11	
40-44.....	13	
45-49.....	11	
50-54.....	9	
55-59.....	8	
60-64.....	7	
65 and over.....	18	
Refused.....	-	

F2. What type of work do you do?

Professional/manager	21	[101]
White collar worker	21	
Blue collar worker	22	
Farmer	1	
Student	2	
Homemaker	7	
Retired	22	
Unemployed	3	
Never worked/not sure	1	

F3. What is the last grade you completed in school?

Grade school	2	[102]
Some high school	6	
High school graduate	25	
Some college, no degree	19	
Vocational training, 2-year college	9	
4-year college/bachelor's degree	20	
Some postgraduate work, no degree	4	
2-3 years' postgraduate work, master's degree	12	
Doctoral degree/law degree	3	
Not sure	-	

F4a. What is your current marital status?

Married	66	[103]
Single/never married	16	
Divorced	9	
Widowed	9	
Not sure/refused	-	

F4b. Do you have any children under age 18 living in your household at this time?

Yes, have children	38	CONTINUE	[104]
No, do not have children	62	SKIP TO Q.F5a	
Not sure	-		

(ASK ONLY OF RESPONDENTS WHO SAY THEY HAVE CHILDREN 18 OR UNDER IN HOUSEHOLD IN Q.F4b.)

F4c. Do the children in this household attend public school or private school, or are they not yet of school age?

Yes, Have Children In School		
Have children in public school	73	[105]
Have children in private/parochial school	10	
Have children in both public and private school	3	
Not sure what kind of school/refused	1	
No, Do Not Have Children In School	13	
Not Sure If Have Children In School	-	

(ASK EVERYONE.)

- F5a. How would you describe your overall point of view in terms of the political parties? Would you say you are mostly Democratic, leaning Democratic, completely independent, leaning Republican, or mostly Republican?

Mostly Democratic	30	[107]
Leaning Democratic.....	12	
Completely independent.....	18	
Leaning Republican	15	
Mostly Republican	22	
Not sure.....	3	

- F5b. Thinking about your general approach to issues, do you consider yourself to be liberal, moderate, or conservative?

Liberal	20	[108]
Moderate.....	41	
Conservative.....	35	
Not sure.....	4	

- F6. How would you describe the area in which you live--a large city, a medium to small city, a suburb near a city, a small town that is not near a city, or a rural or country area?

Large city.....	21	[109]
Medium to small city	26	
Suburb near a city.....	21	
Small town that is not near a city.....	18	
Rural or country area.....	14	
Not sure.....	-	

- F7. If you added together the yearly income of all the members of your family who were living at home last year, would the total be less than \$10,000, between \$10,000 and \$20,000, between \$20,000 and \$30,000, between \$30,000 and \$40,000, between \$40,000 and \$50,000, between \$50,000 and \$75,000, between \$75,000 and \$100,000, or would the total be more than that?

Less than \$10,000.....	6	[110]
Between \$10,000 and \$20,000.....	10	
Between \$20,000 and \$30,000.....	14	
Between \$30,000 and \$40,000.....	16	
Between \$40,000 and \$50,000.....	13	
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000.....	18	
Between \$75,000 and \$100,000.....	8	
More than \$100,000	6	
Not sure/refused.....	9	

- F8. Finally, are you from a Hispanic or Spanish-speaking background? (IF "NO," ASK:) What is your race--white, black, Asian, or something else?

Hispanic.....	4	[111]
White.....	80	
Black.....	10	
Asian.....	1	
Other.....	4	
Refused	1	

F9a. In what religion were you brought up?

Protestant.....	55	CONTINUE	[131]
Catholic	28		
Jewish	2	SKIP TO	
Other	11		
None.....	2	VALIDATION	
Not sure/refused	2		

(ASK ONLY OF PROTESTANTS IN Q.F9a)

F9b. Would you describe yourself as either a fundamentalist or an evangelical Christian, or would you not describe yourself that way?

Yes, fundamentalist/evangelical/both	17	[132]
No, neither fundamentalist or evangelical.....	32	
Not sure	6	
Non-Protestants (Q.F9a)	45	



STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 40002 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0002 • (360) 753-6780 • TTY/TDD (360) 753-6466

1. Hello
2. Note for
reply

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-28-97

January 10, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

What does he
want? He's a good
man - need reply

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my unqualified support for Bob Randolph's candidacy for appointment to a senior trade position in your administration.

As you know, Washington State is the most trade dependent state in the country, and international trade is our lifeblood. For the past three years, Bob has served in my cabinet in the position of Special Trade Representative for Washington State, and has done a great job.

As Special Trade Representative, Bob has worked closely with United States Trade Representative (USTR) and the Department of Commerce on many important trade issues, such as intellectual property rights protection and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In 1994, he helped me organize a coalition of 41 governors who endorsed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) treaty. In June 1996, Bob worked tirelessly to help me put together a coalition of 40 governors who publicly expressed their support for Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for the People's Republic of China.

Last fall, Bob worked with Eli Segal and Mickey Kantor to create a committee of 90 Northwest Business CEOs and top executives who endorsed the administration's pro-trade, pro-business policies. I am sure that you are aware of the help that Bob has consistently given the administration on trade and business issues in the Northwest.

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

coord with
Bob Nash - BC Sig

Let me
see
the
letter

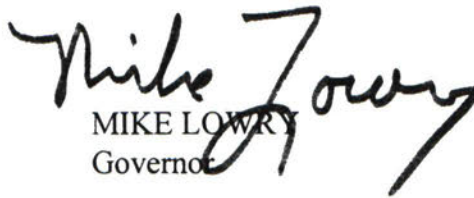
Gov. Mike Lowrey expresses unqualified support for Bob Randolph for appointment to a senior trade position. No one knows trade issues better than Bob, nor is better qualified to promote and defend the trade interests of the U.S.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
January 10, 1997
Page Two

Also, I want to emphasize that Bob lived in Asia (Singapore) for three years, managing a business with factories located in India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Singapore. Thus, he has firsthand knowledge of trade issues from the business perspective and has had considerable experience negotiating agreements with individuals from the APEC countries.

No one knows trade issues better than Bob, and I can think of no one better qualified to promote and defend the trade interests of the United States.

Sincerely,


MIKE LOWRY
Governor

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-28-97

HOLLY STONE

P.O. Box 5728

Bethesda, Maryland 20824

telephone/facsimile: 301/657-3122

January 18, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

(Original to Jim D.)

Dear President Clinton:

Since you starting your second administration, I thought you might be interested in some fresh speech-writing talent. I have recently published my book, *Upon the River, Poems Inspired by Rowing*, and, until it starts to sell, I have been trying to obtain some assignments as a speech writer. I see in today's *Washington Post* that you have recently been reading poetry to gain inspiration and ideas for your speeches . . . and I have been busy recently circulating a writing sample which explains why a poet is the best speech writer! So, here . . . read the enclosed. I'm an excellent writer, and I can help you!

Sincerely,


Holly Stone

② EA/Don/true
(Baer)
(Lewis)
we should
talk to her
furthering idea!
PJS