

cc/BZ
this is
a good man
a very good
man? - BB

cos

Chiron

—

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 24, 1997

Michael M. Conway
Suite 400
Three First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Mike:

Hillary and I are so pleased you, Mary and Cara could be here for the historic Inaugural events and share in the festivities. Thanks for sending some of your photos.

I hope we'll have a chance to see you again soon.
All the best to you and the family.

Sincerely,

Bill

Michael M. Conway
Three First National Plaza
Suite 4000
Chicago, Illinois 60602
January 27, 1997

1. cc JPC
2. Lyle

Hon. William J. Clinton
Ms. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1700 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Bill and Hillary:

Mary, Cara and I had a fantastic time at the Inauguration, highlighted by our White House visit with you. The photos came back (from Dominicks Finer Foods photo center) and two are enclosed. One shows your march down Pennsylvania Avenue from the vantage point of the Conways on the Lafayette Park side of the bleachers. The other depicts what Cara and Mary proudly called the "riot" when Inaugural ticket holders scaled a wall (following Mary, I understand) to get to their assigned areas when the crowd control frustrated their efforts to get there.

You see, bucking all paternal instincts, I took the good ticket and gave the girls the standing room tickets. Four years ago I stood a half-mile away and gave Cara the closer seat. This time I really wanted to see. The experience was thrilling really, as I watched you from just below the podium. The ceremony was inspiring (except for the Chief Justice's flip "good luck", as he turned after administering the solemn oath) and the speech set a perfect tone in calling for the end of political bickering. Afterward, I met Cara and Mary in the assigned place, feeling a little guilty that I had taken the good ticket. But they were both upbeat and elated, having led a group over the wall into the "blue ticket" area. I was really glad that I had not been there to see this breach of etiquette.

While you were attending the Gala (we went to the rehearsal, which was fun because the director changed plans and allowed the Class of 2000 to move into the aisles during Stevie Wonder's solo), Cara, Mary and I went to see Ghosts of Mississippi at the movie theater in Union Station. The movie

was quite good, but more importantly it let my daughters know something of Medgar Evers, about whom they knew almost nothing.

At the Midwestern Ball, I was talking to Jim and Marcia Lyons when an associate from our small D.C. office wandered by – distressed – because she was supposed to be helping escort some out-of-town clients to various social events. And she had lost the client. She came and went periodically, but never located the client. Jim Lyons expressed amazement at the concept that she was “billing time” at the Inaugural Ball. I said these Washington lawyers lead a different life from the rest of us.

Your press office asked me to talk to some reporters who were doing stories about your private zip code. When asked to tell what I wrote in these letters, I demurred. Of course, private correspondence should not be discussed. Equally importantly, as this letter fully attests, my letters are so “light” in content as to not be worth repeating. When the N.Y. Times reporter asked about the fax number, I assured him that I had never written anything to you that was important enough to fax. (This is no doubt a throwback to my upbringing. When a “long distance” call came to our home, we talked fast and did not waste valuable time in frivolous comments).

By the way, Hillary, the Times reporter expressed amazement at how funny you were in the “off-the-record” dinner in the Virgin Islands. I told him that your sense of humor was keen, but refrained from giving any examples (you’ll be glad to know).

Jack Fuller had cataract surgery and is doing fine and back at work with improved vision. You can imagine how hard it was (and perverse) for Jack to have difficulty reading. But the operation was a success.

I have written to Bruce about being considered for a DOJ post.

Thanks again for including us in the Inaugural festivities. It was a wonderful experience.

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mike".

THE WHITE HOUSE

2/25

Rahm -

McLunny had suggested

POTUS call this guy

but POTUS/Nancy preferred
a letter.

Is the attached ok?

Let me know.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1997
W

Michael P. Riccards, Ph.D.
President
Fitchburg State College
160 Pearl Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420

Dear Michael:

I was interested to read about your participation in the recent USA Today roundtable discussion on the presidency -- it sounds like it was a lively session.

I very much enjoyed reading The Ferocious Engine of Democracy, and I'm grateful to know of your perspective on the presidency.

I appreciate the things you said about my Administration during the roundtable, and I wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1997

Michael P. Riccards, Ph.D.
President
Fitchburg State College
160 Pearl Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts 01420

Dear Michael:

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I was ~~pleased to see that you were able to~~
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~~had the chance to work with Richard Benedetto~~
~~in what turned out to be an interesting~~
discussion.

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of Democracy, and I'm grateful to know of your
perspective on the presidency.

I appreciate the things you said about my
Administration during the roundtable, and
I wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

Call to
Michael Riccards
re recent favorable
articles
Call to be made
in next week

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2-7-97
JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

January 24, 1997

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

97 JAN 24 16:38

TO: /

Michael Riccards
Author of The Ferocious Engine of Democracy: A History of the
American Presidency and president of Fitchburg State College in
Massachusetts.

DATE:

Within the next week, if possible.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Mike McCurry *mmc*

PURPOSE:

Both Michael Riccards and USA Today's Richard Benedetto,
have recently talked or written favorably about your Presidency.

BACKGROUND:

While in St. Thomas, you had a brief conversation with Richard
Benedetto and mentioned that you were reading Michael Riccards'
book. As a result of your discussion, Mr. Benedetto included Mr.
Riccards in a roundtable panel organized by USA Today to
explore the changing nature of the Presidency in the eyes of the
American people.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Mr. Riccards' book.

2. Mr. Riccards' comments from the USA Today roundtable
(highlighted interview attached).

CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER:

Michael Riccards or Liz Rodenhiser
(508) 665-3112

ATTACHMENTS:

USA Today story resulting from the roundtable panel and
published January 17, 1997.

ACTION:

Kyle
P/S. draft
response to Rewhe
TKS
JK 2-7
for BC 1/27

Around the table on the Oval Office

As the nation prepared for President Clinton's second inaugural, USA TODAY assembled a panel of presidential historians and scholars to discuss changing American perceptions of the highest office in the land.

Richard Benedetto: The American people have long expressed ambiguous feelings about the presidency. On one hand they revere the office and exalt its occupants, while on the other hand they have often been its severest critics. How do we talk about that?

Michael Riccardi: It's the bivalent feelings of a democratic people toward authority in general and that's become accentuated. Doris Kearns Goodwin in her study of Franklin Roosevelt mentioned how people in the midst of the Great Depression could put on their Sunday best, and on their faces wasn't much, but the president of the United States was riding down the center of town. We've lost even that notion of deference. In part it's a consequence of Vietnam and Watergate, the general condemnation of actions of presidents. I think we've also become a more critical people.

Michael Beschloss: The ambivalence problem really comes from the office itself. Because the founders conducted this sort of bizarre office which is two things that are sort of contradictory. On one hand you have the role of the chief of state, which is a president as a unifying figure whom parents bring up their children to be like, who conducts diplomacy around the world as sort of an emblem of American society. And then there's the same human being — you find this in very few systems around the world — you have also a political leader who is necessarily partisan, has to divide people, has to run for office and choose enemies.

For someone to carry off both roles harmoniously is a very tough job.

Stephen Hess: Presidents complain from time to time about being president, but it's something of an affection. There really is no shortage of people who want to be president. Most of them enjoy very much most of their time in the presidency. It certainly gives them an opportunity that comes to few human beings to make a difference in the lives of the people of the country and the world.

Shirley Anne Warshaw: The president is the leader of our policy-making structure. It's the leader of the free world in addition to that. Americans look for leadership. The president is the only national leader we have today.

Benedetto: Presidents have often found themselves torn between sticking to their principles and ideals and the world of realpolitik. How have presidents bridged this gap?

James MacGregor Burns: Well, usually what they have done is to forget their ideals and to go about the practical job of governing and getting re-elected. I haven't seen many examples of presidents who have been willing to face defeat as they have pursued their ideals.

A great example of courage in the presidency is Harry Truman sticking to his policies in 1948 when he was running for election, and he was broke and everybody said he was going to lose, and he stuck to his positions and won.

And I would make the same point about Ronald Reagan. The impressive thing about Reagan was his willingness to pursue his conservative ideals even when he was defeated.



Warshaw: Americans want leadership and clear goals



Beschloss: The great ones combine vision with an exquisite sense of timing

Typically in America, presidential candidates and presidents when they are defeated, shift and retreat. Clinton is an example.

Beschloss: Oftentimes presidents feel that the only reward for displaying political courage is that historians say nice things about them 30 or 40 years later. And when you're in the presidency and particularly when you're running for re-election, that might seem like pretty small reward.

There really is another payoff, and that is when a president like Truman in '48 or Reagan after his (GOP nomination) defeat in '76 takes a position that seems risky or bold and then convinces the American people to change their view and support him. It



Hess: Great presidents have vision... some grand schemes that sticks together and defines where they want the country to go.

increases their authority. So if you're a president who wants to expand your reputation and your authority, one way of doing that is by taking a risky position on a major issue and enlisting the power of the presidency and your own talents to convince Americans to support you. If it works, you will be a much more powerful and prestigious president.

Hess: The great presidents also have vision. It's George Bush's "vision thing." You can have vision and not be a great president, but you can't be a great president without vision. My view of vision is some grand scheme that usually sticks together and defines where they want the country to go. It's not a separate item here and there.

Clinton lacks vision. Bush and Carter lacked vision. Reagan had vision; Nixon did at least in foreign policy. Johnson had it in domestic policy. The ones with vision weren't all successful because you've got to take that vision and get from here to there. Some stumbled along the way.

Riccardi: Presidents are basically politicians, and the important skill for politicians is to be able to somehow put the vision part and an exquisite sense of timing together. You have to be able to mobilize people, but also know when the time is right to be able to choose an appeal that's efficacious but not contrived. That's really what great presidents are able to do.

Warshaw: But it's very important we say two things. One is that many of the Republican presidents that we say "had a vision" were attempting to dismantle something rather than to create something. Creating is always much more difficult



The roundtable: The five scholars Tuesday discuss the powers and pressures of the presidency and how Americans view the person in the Oval Office.

THE ROUND-TABLE PANEL

Five distinguished scholars discussed the presidency in a 90-minute roundtable conversation with USA TODAY national political correspondent **Richard Benedetto**. This page presents highlights of the discussion. The panel:

Michael Beschloss, presidential historian and author of several books on the presidency, including *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-63*. His specialty has been to examine how presidents call upon their political skills and personal character, and their willingness to take risks, to lead in

times of crisis.

James MacGregor Burns, Leadership Academy, University of Maryland, and Pulitzer Prize-winning historian and presidential biographer (FDR, Kennedy). His many textbooks have been primers on American history and political science, and his two biographies of Roosevelt demonstrate the importance of bold leadership as the key to presidential success.

Stephen Hess, Brookings Institution presidential scholar, author of nine books and White House staffer in four

administrations (Eisenhower, Nixon, Ford and Carter). He has studied the changing effects of the media on the presidency and Congress, and the changing style, complexity and cacophony of presidential races. His latest book: *Political Dynasties from Adams to Kennedy*.

Michael Riccardi, president of Fitchburg (Mass.) State College and author of *The Ferocious Engine of Democracy: A History of the American Presidency*. His two-volume work shows how American concepts of the presidency, and expectations

of the president, have changed over time, and how each president has put his own stamp on the office. (President Clinton said recently that he is reading the book).

Shirley Anne Warshaw, Gettysburg College political scientist and author of *The Domestic Presidency: Policy Making in the White House*. Her work focuses on the way presidents organize their staffs and give individuals power and authority, and how that affects the ability of their administrations to succeed.

rary atmosphere is that if you fight for ideals that may not be initially popular, you're jeopardizing your political position. And one result of what has happened in 1996 could be that political leaders all the way down to the school board level looking at Clinton as the most successful politician in America may very well say the key to his huge comeback was that he didn't take risks. He followed the polls. ... It could have a very damaging effect throughout the political system because you're going to have many fewer people willing to take risks.

Riccardi: One can be critical in that area, but it seems to me that (Clinton) has taken risks where people said that he had the least experience: foreign policy. He has consistently done the unpopular thing or made the decision that most people had qualms about in areas like Bosnia, Northern Ireland, the Middle East. The president has really recognized the importance of the peacekeeping role of the United States as the great and lasting superpower.

Beschloss: But the one place that Bill Clinton has been almost silent in is talking about foreign policy to the American people. Haiti is a very good example. He didn't give a major statement on why he thought it was possibly necessary to go to war in Haiti to change the government until the Thursday before the Sunday on which the invasion was to begin. I would say that is not in the tradition of presidents going to the American people and going to Congress and educating them about a foreign issue that may involve some sacrifice.

Russia is another example. We all had very good luck last summer that Boris Yeltsin was able to defeat the Communists. Had that not happened, it would have had an almost hysterical reaction among the American people, largely because their president for the previous 3½ years did not expend very much political capital in explaining to them what was at stake in Russia.

Warshaw: Americans want decisive leadership. To have that, which the American public wants, there is a need for this clear set of goals and objectives, short and sweet, and how we accomplish them. Part of the problem with this administration is the president had during the '92 campaign a fairly short set of goals and objectives that included health reform, welfare reform, education reform, environmental reform. But none of those agree-

da items were achieved in the first term, so where does he go? That decisive leadership is somewhat at risk now.

Hess: Clinton has one top priority domestically. He wants a balanced budget. ... Given that that's it, it's very hard for him to do anything else domestically. So that may be the reason he moves to foreign policy, because he's got no money to do the things he might otherwise like to do domestically.

Benedetto: The presidential nominating system that we have now was supposed to be a reform. It was supposed to be more democratic. It was supposed to be more open. What's gone wrong?

Burns: Well, that's where the progressive movement which gave us the nominating system made a terrible mistake. Their idea was that somehow if we could bypass the political parties, which they looked on as simply corrupt and archaic, and give the choice back to the electorate, that we would do better.

Parties played a tremendously important role in producing great leadership in this country, and not just at the national level. You take a state like New York, which did have stronger parties and had a

there was a progression where this thing would go on serialism through June, very often at one-month intervals. A candidate could get started without a great deal of money, without being the front-runner, and do quite well in small states like Iowa and New Hampshire. Money came to him as he succeeded and he had enough time to move on to the next state.

Beschloss: This all really began in 1968 when many worried that within the Democratic Party a huge number of delegates were chosen even before the calendar year 1968. There was a feeling that you should change the system. ... The intention was simply to make this more of a hybrid system: some presidential primaries to allow voters to get into this directly; some state conventions so that you've got statewide activists and officials; and some caucuses so you've got activists on the precinct and the district level. ... The problem is it's no longer a hybrid system; it's a system that is hugely dominated by presidential primaries.

Benedetto: To what degree are presidents a captive of their staffs? To what degree do the staffs make decisions or drive decisions?



Beschloss: President is both a unifying figure and a politician. For someone to carry off both roles harmoniously is a very tough job.

strong convention system. This was a party system that recruited both among Democrats and Republicans some of the great leaders of the 20th century. We're not getting that from New York and the other great states today. Again, because of this tremendous change in the nominating system.

Hess: What went very wrong (in the primaries) last year was when suddenly every state wanted to be first and the whole thing was immediately over (in March). Before that

Warshaw: It depends on whether the president has laid out a clear vision. During the campaign, they need to establish the goals and objectives for the administration. It's the task of the White House staff to move those goals and objectives to the Cabinet offices with very specific policy initiatives.

Riccardi: As the office has grown enormously since '33 the presidents are very dependent upon their staff and more so than on their Cabinet. That obviously has been a historic

shift we've all seen. What also becomes important is that the presidents themselves have to decide how they're going to organize their office.

Republicans seem to have followed Dwight Eisenhower in choosing a strong-chief-of-staff model. It's served them well. And Democratic presidents have had a difficult time in part because they have not really put that strong chief of staff model in place right away. That's been one of the major differences in the modern presidency.

Beschloss: It does make the president rather dependent on the people who happen to be on his staff. Ronald Reagan's chief of staff during the first term was James Baker, who had a history in Washington in dealing with Congress, and who had a lot to do with the legislative successes of the Reagan first term. And then Reagan made Donald Regan his chief of staff in 1985. That had a lot to do with the disasters of '85 and '86. So when you have a president who is somewhat disengaged, the downside is your taste in people better be awful good.



Burns: A president's pragmatism often outweighs idealism.

Hess: Generally we have to be careful about thinking that the president is putty or being manipulated by his staff. The staff is there to serve the president, and by and large, they do it. Sometimes less well than in other cases.

Burns: Could I bring in another aspect: the staff as a source of ideas to a president. When I think back not only to Roosevelt, where he was surrounded by people who were tremendously imaginative in the whole policy area, but the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where the presidents had in the White House people with ideas. These people were feeding the president ideas. I would say that a crucial aspect of presidential greatness is the ability to listen to people with ideas and advance those ideas to the people.

Beschloss: That's a terrific point. One measure of a president is how comfortable he is with people who will stand up to him and in some cases be independent and say things that he might not like to hear. Another test is to what degree the people whom a president promotes and brings to national prominence turn out to be national leaders in the future.

Burns: Great leadership is a matter of people with ideas they believe in strongly pushing relentlessly for them so they come to stand in history as representing those ideas. And that applies whether they're presidents or Cabinet members or staff members.

THE WHITE HOUSE

2/25

Stephanie -

Betty Currie is getting
bombaraded by this
woman.

Can you have someone
call them + decline.

Mark

PhM

Carrie Lefevre

(908) 996-0475

201.644.4294

That lady who
calls all the
time ---- an
earlier fax.

B

2/25/97

Send to Donslund?

Yes

No

✓
Scheduling

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM, OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW.

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GPU Energy
2800 Pottsville Pike
P.O. Box 16001
Reading, PA 19640-0001
(610) 929-3601

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
COVER SHEET

TO: Betty Currie

DATE: 2/14/97

'97 FEB 25 AM 9:22

COMPANY: _____

TELEPHONE NO.: _____

FACSIMILE NO.: _____

FROM: C. LaFevre for D. Buldassari

TELEPHONE NO.: (610) _____

FACSIMILE NO.: (610) _____

NO. OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): (2)

MESSAGE: Per our conversation - hard copy to follow.

Thank you in advance -

C

IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT: _____ IMMEDIATELY AT (610) _____ FOR ASSISTANCE.

THE FACSIMILE RESPONSE NO. IS (610) _____ . THANK YOU!



2800 Pottsville Pike
Post Office Box 16001
Reading, PA 19640-0001
Tel 610-929-3601

February 14, 1997

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

During your recent State of the Union address, you pledged unwavering commitment to providing the best education for today's students who will ultimately become tomorrow's leaders. At GPU Energy, we applaud your efforts, and share that commitment.

GPU Energy is proud to announce the implementation of the electric utility industry's first interactive hands-on website, GPUKIDS, targeted to educators, students, and community and non-profit organizations. GPUKIDS provides teachers with an interactive, energy-related on-line website, including classroom materials on topics such as electrical safety and energy efficiency. Teachers can download modules, apply for grants and share information in the Teachers' Chat Room.

I am extending an invitation to you to help GPU Energy launch GPUKIDS by joining myself, Senator Robert Torricelli, and teachers and students across New Jersey and Pennsylvania on-line from the White House in the Teachers' Chat Room. I also extended an invitation to New Jersey Governor Christine Todd Whitman and Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge. The launch will take place the last week in February.

This letter includes a copy of the agenda for the launch and information regarding GPUKIDS. If possible, I would appreciate your response to this request as soon as possible.

I look forward to communicating with you on-line, and working together in support of the continuing pursuit of educational excellence.

7

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Baldassari".

DENNIS P. BALDASSARI
President,
GPU Energy

AGENDA
GPUKIDS Interactive Website Launch

- Welcome Dennis P. Baldassari
President - GPU Energy
- Vision of GPU's Leadership in Education
- Comments from Invited Guests
- Launch of GPUKIDS Website
- Questions
- Student Essay Winners: "Computers in the New Millennium"
- Announcement of In-Kind Computer Donations
- Close

Betty Curran

one of mine

White House Correspondence

Overview: This World-Wide Web form provides a graphical user interface for sending email to the White House. Please take a moment to answer the following questions. We require certain information in order to process your message; other fields are optional, as indicated, but will expedite handling and provide useful information about the customers of this service.

Note: This is an HTML form. You must have a browser that supports forms in order to use it. If you do not see text editing areas below, your browser does not support forms. In that case, send mail directly to president@whitehouse.gov instead.

Electronic Mail to the President

Personal Name: What is your name?

Barbara A. Gordon

Email Address: What is your electronic mail address?

bdpp34a@prodigy.com

'97 FEB 25 AM8:57

Organization: If you are writing on behalf of an organization, union, association, group, or country, what is your organization's full name and what is your relationship to it (e.g., position, member, citizen)? (optional)

Organization:

Lake County Community Action Project-Head Start

Relationship:

Executive Director

Please provide your mail address (required if you desire a response from the White House)

Street Address

106 S. Sheridan Road

City

Waukegan

State/Province

IL

Zip or Postal Code

60085

~~Country~~ Tele: 847 872 2616 - Home

847 249 4330 - Office

Barbara after 11:00 am

Carol- 2-24-97
Childhood
friend of
mine.

2/25/97

Send to Dorskind?

Yes ☒
No ☐

Feb 26
is deadline in
letter 2/25

February 24, 1997

Lake County Community Action Project
106 S. Sheridan Road
Waukegan, IL 60085

From: Barbara A. Gordon, Executive Director
Tele: Office 847.249.4330 (O) 847.872.2616 (Home) until 11:00 a.m.
Subject: Time-sensitive petition

URGENT, URGENT, URGENT, URGENT, URGENT URGENT, URGENT, URGENT

Mr. President and Mrs. Hillary Clinton;

Yes indeed, it does take a village to raise a child. The Lake County Community Action since June 1995 has attempted to gain the cooperation of the Region V HHS office staff to provide assistance to help us acquire renovation/improvement funds for a local property to house Head Start children.

We requested, through standard procedure, assistance to help us acquire the property in July 1995, when it was announced at a public meeting that almost eight million dollars in Region V were available for acquisition and improvement for Head Start facilities. Since our initial request, it seems that forces in the Regional office have worked against us.

Political Support

We live in a very conservative county, though some areas are moderate in terms of its politics, that one would think support would be hard to come by. Not so. We have had tremendous support from our local, state and federal congressional delegations, both sides of the aisle. All applaud and support this Head Start project.

Church Support

The property, currently a church with an adjacent work training facilities' possibility, for which we seek HHS support, is ideal for Head Start children and a companion Family Training/Support Center. The church had an opportunity to sell interested others, but preferred selling to us for use as a child care center. The church leadership has been unfairly criticized for his choice of buyers because of the long delay.

Bank Support

Four local banks very readily supported the project and approved a loan amount for 1.2 million of the 1.550 million asking price.

State Support

The Illinois Facilities Fund, a state supported loan program, approved a second loan for \$345,000.00 to cover the shortfall.

Community Support

A Steering Committee has been formed, comprising community members and interested friends, to help raise funds to liquidate the mortgage over the next five years. We have firm financial commitments from community groups who want to help secure the future for our children. The Governing Board of LCCAP and the Policy Council of parents and community representatives have worked diligently toward this event of a permanent place for Head Start.

Federal Government Support is in Question

Our initial request to HHS Regional office was for a million dollars toward the acquisition of the property. The Government's response was, we don't have that amount, but redo your business plan to a request for \$750,000.00 and we will consider it.

Our second request was for the \$750,000.00. After a very long interval, their reply was, we don't have this amount any longer, all we have left is \$298,000.00 (rounded). Please revise your business plan and request this amount for improvement of the property.

During this period there were several meetings and telephone calls between HHS Regional staff and the Agency to discuss various aspects and concerns regarding this venture. The last of these meetings took place on Friday, February 7, 1997 with the Region V HHS assistant general counsel and a staff representative, the attorneys for IFF, the banks and the chief loan officer from the lead bank and our attorney. At this meeting, all apparent concerns were resolved. The HHS general counsel insisted on a shared first position with the bank or a second position, to which IFF later agreed to take the third position. Assuming this was the last remaining question, a date of February 26, 1997 at 10:00 a. m. was scheduled for closing.

Mr. President, we are a very small not for profit agency with an excellent record of fiscal accountability and service to the poor and most vulnerable among us, the children; we have spent money for environmental studies, architects, attorneys, and specialists' fees with the expectation that it is an investment in the children. With this facility, "a monument to children, at least there would be something to show for our expenditures and effort."

For the past five years we have worked to gather the necessary "village support" to position this Agency to receive and care for children whose parents, mostly minority, single, females are very much affected by welfare reform. These parents need us to make this reform work for them as they seek self-sufficiency and independence.

The Only Problem

The only problem Mr. President and First Lady Hillary, in this instance, our Federal government seems only able to thwart our community efforts. At this juncture, it seems only your office can make real this village concept. The people in this county are awaiting your reply. Congressman John Porter's office has been advised of this entire situation. Mr. Don Sykes of the OCS/HHS has been apprised as well. The 26th is only two days away. Please help us.

Mrs. Pamela T. McCausland, Educator
Bennett Elementary School
8800 Old Dominion Drive
Manassas, Virginia 20110

February 19, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. President;

I am a first grade teacher in Manassas, Virginia. My students have been studying the democratic process. We followed the campaign and held a mock election. They were excited that you were reelected. Enclosed and in "their words" are personal letters and good wishes." I hope you will enjoy these letters. I must confess, I only edited the ones I didn't think you could read with their inventive spelling.

Several years ago, I designed a program I call, "C.A.R.E.," (Citizens Actively Reading for Education). We have invited people from all kinds of employment to come and share a book with us. This year to date, we have had 22 guest readers; and in the past four years over 100 guest readers. The class would like to invite you, Mrs. Clinton or Chelsea to come read. We would be thrilled to add you to our "Special C.A.R.E. Readers," list.

You have an open invitation anytime or day. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,



Pamela T. McCausland

2/25/97

Phil -

This letter is from a friend of mine -
I was just going to send to Student
Correspondence but thought possibly
we should send a copy to Scheduling.
Your thoughts please -

TO Doriskind

end

Student
Corr w/ CC
to PHPS
Scheduling

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton,
I am Arthur. I am happy you
got Relected. ^I am 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old I go to

Benett. I am in frist grade. I like Socks a lot!!!!
Q. Can socks do tricks? A. —

Q. Were you in the olympics ones? A. —

Love, Arthur

Dear President Clinton,

My name is Kara.

I am six.

Congratulations to you.

I think things to make American Better
I think we need more school
Love Kara

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton,

^(won) Congratulations ^(that's) at you

one. My name is Larissa.

I go to Bennett Elementart.

I am in first grade. you are

are the President of us and

I am happy. I think we

need to get guns off the

streets. I am ~~SIX~~ ^(going) ~~seven~~ ^{seven} I am

going to turn seven in march

what is the white hose.

Love Larissa

Dear President

Congraduation, I voted for you.

I think you need to give the people

at work more money. I think you
need to make more Americans.

My name is Ellen I am 6 years

I like your cat socks.

do your rely live

in the white Hous

Jan. 21

Box 6

Dear Presid Clinton,

my name is Beckx

I am so happy

you our relected

for 4 more years

~~and~~ I am 6 and I

go to first gra

grade in Bennett

Element School.

pay people' mor

of in. I think

we shod →

go to School

more. have old

is socks? do you
have a doling aleye
? do you have
a libare?

Dear President Clinton,
Hi My Name is Kyle I am in
first grade. I go to Bennet
Elementary.
I am 6.
My Bratys Name is Shaun.
Love Kyle

The End

ple spurt Bad people in jail

Dear President Clinton,

My name is Julie I am

seven I go to school at

Bennett Elementary. We can

vote at our school and

congratulation for being

the President for four more

years. I think we should

stop drugs and ^(give) give schools

more money I hope I can

have a picture of the

White House and do you

like the White House.

Love Your friend Julie

Panetta

Jan 21

- Dear President Clinton,
1. ~~I wish no one would kill,~~
 2. My Name is Katelyn.
 3. You are nice.
 4. ~~ING, I wish ~~every~~ ~~thing~~ ~~to~~ ~~go~~~~
 5. ^(more) FOSCNDOL mari. I like cats do you?
What is it like in the Whitehouse

Love
Katelyn

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton,

Congraduation My name is Tyler I

am six years old I go to School at

Bennett Elementary School

Please make more ^(more) ^(building) ^(work) to work in.

Do you like ^(as) ^(do) ^(live) ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ the white House?

Love Tyler

Jan 21 1997

Dear President Clinton,
Congratulations.....

I voted for you at my school.

My name is Art Williamson.

I was worried I didn't, that you were going to be President.

How is your friend?
(who)

Love Art

Love Leah

Dear President Clinton,
Congraduation.

My name is Leah.

I voted for you.

Want is it like at The White House
I am 6.

I go to SCHOOL at Benhe:

I ^(think) ^(we) ^(should) ~~we~~ ^{hould} go to ~~SCHOOL~~ ^{longer}
Love Leah

January 21

Dear President Clinton

I hope you can be the
President every year!

This is Michael Scott Collins

Muhase vergenye. Can you do
this ^(anybody) ^(what) ^(money) ^(poor) ^(chosen) ^(white)
the ^(anybody) ^(what) ^(money) ^(poor) ^(chosen) ^(white)
them and give more ^(money) ^(poor) ^(chosen) ^(white)
to the ^(poor) ^(chosen) ^(white)
you've been ^(chosen) ^(white)
socks? do you like the ^(white)
love Michael

Jan 21

Lindsay

Dear President Clinton,
my name is Lindsay I go to Ben
F. Congradation I wine ^(wish)
you will be ^(be) President a ^(again) ye
President I hepp you are
happy at the Whitehouse
Love Lindsay

Jan 21

1. Dear President Clinton,

2. My Name is Sammie.

3. I voted for you, at Bennett.

4. I am 6.

5. What is the white House like?

I think we ^(should) go to School

later.
(longer)

Love Sammie

Joi 14 Jan 121

Dear president Clinton,

my name is Joi

congraduations ^(on being) relected.

I go to Bennet Elementary

^(You will) serve ^(four) for more years

We should helped ^(to)

~~talk~~ ^(the) ^(poor) poi find a house.

do you have a swing ^{Swimming}

POW ^{pool.}

I like you ^{very}

^(much) Love Joi

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton

I am happy ^(with) you as are President.

I am Alex I am in Bennett Elementary School

I think the tax ^(should) pay ^(money) more ^(money)

I wonder ^(why) why the ^(fight) are men fat?

Love Alex

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton
I am happy you are
elected my name is
Stuart. I think
there should be more
schools. No more
guns on the streets.
How glad are you?
Your friend Stuart

Jim

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton, My name is
Jim. I think you ~~should~~^(clear) take guns off
the streets^(streets) congratulations I voted for
you at My school. I think you should
put people in jail if they have
hidin wepins. Is it fun liveing in
the White House? Is it fun being
President? love Jim

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton
My name is Cherrelle
On graduations,
I am in first grade
What is the White
House like?
I think you should
make more ^(more) rules ^(rules).
Your friend
Cherrelle

Adam 18

Jan. 21

Dear President Clinton my name is Adam
Congratulations

I think we ^(should) should make schools better and
I think we ^(should) should make ^{work} work better and
I think ~~Adam~~ should make American better
and how old are you? and dose your cat
jump on things? and how many bath rooms
are there? I am six years old my
School is Bennett Elementary.
Your friend Adam

Jan 21

Dear President Clinton,
Congraduation ^(that) that you have
gotin relected. my name is
Josh. I think we have to give
not munny to pepole that
^(work) work ^(hard) hrde. I think you
have to lock up pepole that
sell ^(sell) ^(drugs) drugs.
I am six bow ^(do) you ^(have) alot of
papers to ^(sign) sine.
Love Josh

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COS

New and Improved? Not Quite

By Paul Offner

WASHINGTON — When President Clinton announced recently that welfare caseloads are down by 2.1 million from four years ago, he called it "the biggest drop in welfare rolls in history." The President pointed to the waivers he has granted to 43 states, making it easier for them to place welfare recipients in jobs and training programs. Republican leaders gave the credit to Governors like John Engler of Michigan and Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin.

But the impressive caseload reduction occurred under the old, discredited welfare law that Mr. Clinton and the Republicans have repealed. Neither party seemed interested in explaining why, if it was working so well, we had to scrap that system for an approach that will put millions of children at risk of becoming destitute.

The President's waivers may well have helped states move welfare recipients off the rolls. But the business cycle, historically, has been the primary influence on the number of welfare recipients. From 1989 to 1993, a period of rising unemployment, the welfare caseload grew from 10.8 mil-

Paul Offner is the District of Columbia's Commissioner of Health Care Finance.

lion to 14 million. After that, unemployment declined, and by October 1996, the number of welfare recipients was down to 11.8 million. The system worked.

So why the need for such a drastic fix? The public seems to think that welfare dependence has been on the rise. It has not. Actually, a smaller proportion of the population is on the dole today compared with 25 years ago. From 1972 to 1989, about 4.8 percent received Aid to Families with Dependent Children. By 1993, about 5.4 percent did. Today, it's down to 4.6 percent.



Timing is everything in politics, and in this area, the conservatives have had all the luck. In 1988, a Democratic Congress passed, and President Ronald Reagan signed, the Family Support Act, which encouraged modest state and Federal investments in job training, day care and other services welfare mothers need to become self-sufficient. Then the economy soured, caseloads started growing, and governors found their states short of money to invest in reform efforts. The Family Support Act did finance a number of

The welfare law is being overrated.

experimental programs that increased employment, earnings and school attendance. But because of the economic downturn, welfare caseloads increased by 30 percent in the first four years. Obviously, the new law wasn't working, critics said.

Now the economy is strong, the number of welfare recipients is declining and already the new law looks like a success. But eventually the economy will weaken and more people will seek welfare. States will run out of money — the law freezes Federal financing at earlier levels — and will be unable to meet the law's ambitious work requirements.

The President, though, foresees only clear sailing. "Together, we can make the permanent underclass a thing of the past," he said. Yet there's little in the new law to help reverse the high levels of unemployment and out-of-wedlock births in poor urban neighborhoods. In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson articulated a similar vision, saying the nation must make "a commitment to eradicate poverty." Unfortunately, Mr. Clinton is not likely to do any better than his predecessor. □

The New York Times

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

To Rahim / B. R. R.

Fyi - make sure
good pt -
R

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-25-97

2-25-97

*Rally
agencies should
not make a
statement - BC*

Gay Rally Decries Atlanta Bombing

Mayor Says Terror Attacks Are Undermining Confidence in City

By Stephen Barr
Washington Post Staff Writer

ATLANTA, Feb. 23—Under bright sunshine today, law enforcement agents using metal detectors swept the streets in a six-block area north of downtown for shrapnel and clues in the nighttime bombing of a club popular with gay men and lesbians.

Across the city, gay groups rallied at the Georgia Capitol to denounce the bombing, which injured five and raised fears that a serial killer was at work in the city.

"The people injured at the club that night were not out making a statement of some type or protesting anything. They were simply enjoying an evening's entertainment . . . but the price they paid was in their bodies," said Cindy L. Abel, executive director of the Georgia Equality Project.

"It's scary," said Sally Ringo, a member of Gays and Lesbians Against Defamation, or GLAD.

More than 100 members of a federal response team were on hand today, most of them from the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. As they worked in the sealed-off neighborhood, Atlantans tried to make some sense out of the attack.

"Why Atlanta? Why now? What does it mean for the future?" asked Mayor Bill Campbell. "Somehow we've got to weave a thread through it and find out what's going on here, because it erodes the confidence of people when there are random acts of terror committed."

The bomb that exploded here late Friday was similar to one that damaged a suburban abortion clinic in mid-January. The attack also has some of the same characteristics as the Centennial Park bombing during last July's Olympics, federal officials said.

In the nightclub and clinic attacks, high explosives—most likely dynamite—were used, federal officials said. In both attacks, two bombs were deployed. One bomb was placed near intended victims, while the second was

placed outside the building, apparently aimed at killing or maiming police officers and rescue workers.

Investigators found pieces of the bomb today, what ATF spokesman Bobby Browning tonight called "very significant evidence that will help the case quite a bit."

The bomb fragments were found several hundred feet away from the nightclub, on rooftops and in adjacent parking lots, Browning said.

Campbell ordered extra police protection for gay clubs today, calling the bombing a "hate crime." The mayor said the nightclub bomber used "very sophisticated technology" and had placed the second bomb against a stone wall, an indication, he said, that the bomber wanted to "magnify the explosion."

Local police officers found the bomb and used a robot to detonate it. It had been put in a backpack, as was the bomb in the Centennial Park bombing.

Asked if the clinic bombing and the club attack were linked, Campbell said, "I don't know. That is what is so troubling. It is hard to find any thread that links the two, except someone who is out to make some perverse political statement."

"We don't know whether there is a serial bomber," he said, but "we do know that you cannot ignore the similarities."

Of the five people hurt in the explosion, one was seriously injured. A Grady Memorial Hospital spokesman said Memrie Wells-Crestwell of Snellville, Ga., underwent surgery to remove shrapnel from her right shoulder. Witnesses on Friday told reporters that Wells-Crestwell was hit in the arm by a three- to four-inch nail.

Gay groups praised the police response today and urged witnesses to call authorities. Harry Knox, a cochairman of the Georgia Equality Project, said Campbell had promised to protect the identities of people who come forward and "he recognizes that there are fears connected with that."

Under Georgia law, homosexuals can

be dismissed from their jobs or lose their leases on apartments because of their sexual orientation, Knox and Abel said at the state Capitol rally.

The rally drew about two dozen representatives of local gay and civil rights organizations and featured Candace Gingrich, spokeswoman for the Human Rights Campaign and half-sister of House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.).

Rally speakers condemned the bombing as a "hate crime" and said it was no different from the burning of black churches or the abortion clinic bombing. The gay groups called on Congress to change federal law so that hate crimes can be prosecuted on the basis of the victim's gender or sexual orientation.

Candace Gingrich also decried "the voices absent this weekend." After last month's abortion clinic bombing here, she said, the Christian Coalition, President Clinton and her brother "were denouncing what happened, regardless of their positions on a woman's right to choose." This weekend, she said, "I have yet to hear a word. . . . I would like to hear those voices in the next couple of days."

Some gay groups estimate that between 250,000 and 300,000 gays live in the Atlanta metropolitan area, which has a population of more than 3 million.

A substantial percentage of Atlanta gays live in "midtown," where the attack on the nightclub, The Otherside, took place. The club is on Piedmont Road, a busy thoroughfare in northeast Atlanta. Much of the road is a commercial strip, with bars, coffeehouses, small malls and gasoline stations.

At the Outwrite Bookstore, a combination store and coffeehouse on Piedmont Road favored by gays, Alva Teets described The Otherside as a "nice, upscale" club that featured a disco room and a piano bar.

"I think this community is scared, period," said Teets, who works in health care marketing. "Whether you're gay, black, Jewish or Hispanic, it is still a fairly conservative area. So anybody of diversity is at risk."

The Washington Post

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

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for*

COS

Second of two articles

A1 By Victoria Benning
Washington Post Staff Writer

Each January, as a break from the winter doldrums, the first-graders in Donna Pozda's class at Leesburg's Catoctin Elementary School have embarked on a lighthearted study of penguins. They always seem to enjoy learning about Macaroni and Chinstrap penguins and other varieties of the creatures.

But this year, Pozda's lesson plan was much more substantive. Her students studied the different places that penguins live: Antarctica, Australia, New Zealand and South America. They examined maps of those lands, then used miniature penguins to mark the spots on a globe they made.

Pozda made the changes because of new state education standards that took effect in the fall. First-graders now are supposed to be able to locate not only their own communities but also Richmond, the state of Virginia, the United States, seven continents and four oceans on a map and a globe.

Teachers, students and parents throughout Northern Virginia are scrambling to adjust to the state's Standards of Learning, a 101-page document that sets subject-by-subject expectations for students in each grade. It is the centerpiece of Republican Gov. George Allen's education program, and state officials this week will propose how teachers and school districts are to be held accountable for their students' performance.

The standards are ambitious. Kindergartners are supposed to be introduced to the concepts of algebra, probability and statistics. Second- and third-graders are to learn principles of economics. In science, students at various grade levels will spend more time in laboratories.

Maryland, meanwhile, has had standards in place for third-, fifth- and eighth-graders for several years to help measure how well schools are doing. State officials are developing high school requirements that will form the basis of tests students will have to pass to graduate. They are scheduled to decide this week what form the testing will take. District school officials are developing an academic plan that would include standards.

Virginia's initiative has drawn praise from many educators and business leaders outside the state who describe it as a national model that meets President Clinton's call for tougher academic standards and testing in public schools. The American Federation of Teachers rated the guidelines "exemplary," and sev-

See STANDARDS, A11, Col. 1

h STANDARDS, From A1

eral states are borrowing from Virginia for their own standards.

But although local school officials, teachers and parent groups are applauding the goal of raising academic standards, they say they have problems with the way the Allen administration is pursuing it.

Many complain that the pace of the changes is too rapid. Students in the third, fifth, eighth and 11th grades will undergo a practice round of testing in the spring, and when the tests are given again next year, the results will count as the measure of whether students are meeting the standards. But be-

cause many teachers lack the training or textbooks to teach the new lessons, some students will be tested on material they haven't covered, school administrators say.

Teachers and school officials also maintain that some of the standards for younger students aren't appropriate. Second-graders, for example, are required to learn about ancient Egypt and China at an age when they still are trying to grasp the concept of their own communities and how they fit into the United States, critics say.

In addition, local educators say, the sheer volume of new requirements—coupled with the state's testing schedule—may force teachers to be less innovative in the classroom.

"There is a lot of information to cover," said Kathleen Grove, assistant superintendent for instruction in Arlington. "That means less discretionary time for teachers to introduce pet projects. Instruction will have to be quite focused and paced."

"I think we're all worried about the number of tests and that they will take away time from connecting with kids," said Cathy McMurtrey, a fourth-grade teacher in Prince William County who is trying to teach her students to do historical analysis from diaries, letters and artifacts, another skill specified in the state's regulations. "It could get to the point where all we have time for is tests."

Allen administration officials, who have warned repeatedly that the local "education establishment" is determined to resist the governor's program, reject the criticism that the state is moving too quickly and say school districts have had plenty of time to prepare. Curriculum guides list hundreds of appropriate textbooks and materials, said Michelle Easton, president of the state Board of Education, which issued the new standards.

"Every time you change something, you're going to get the criticism that you're doing things too fast," said Richard T. LaPointe, state superintendent of public instruction.

The old state standards, adopted in 1983 and revised slightly in 1992, were "difficult to implement, unclear, mushy and, most importantly, not rigorous," LaPointe said.

For example, they required high school students to take three years of math to graduate but didn't specify which courses, so students could graduate after taking only basic math, he said. The new standards say that students must master algebra, and algebra will be on the 11th-grade test they'll eventually be required to pass to graduate.

Northern Virginia officials note that many of their districts' standards, in math and other subjects, exceeded the state's. But implementing the state's new rules, they say, still will be a long and arduous process, one that requires rewriting much of the curriculum and training many teachers, especially in the early grades, in subjects they have never taught.

Fairfax County, the Washington area's largest school system, is revising its math, science and social studies courses because of skills that will need to be taught to students at a younger age. "Between the changes in science, the different social studies requirements and the expanded math, there is going to be tremendous stress on our primary-grade teachers who have to prepare kids for the third grade, where they will be tested," said Nancy Sprague, assistant superintendent for instructional services in Fairfax. "It's going to require major staff development."

In Prince William, substitute teachers will work 2,800 more days this school year than the previous year so that regular teachers can be trained in the new standards. The district also must add labs and equipment at many schools because of changes to its math and science curriculums.

In some cases, the main problem is finding the teaching materials to meet the state's objectives, instructors say. Second-grade teachers, for example, say it's hard to find information on economics or ancient Egypt that is aimed at 7-year-olds. In Loudoun County, teachers have had to cull resources from libraries, parents and the World Wide Web.

Third-graders now are supposed to know about ancient Greece and Rome. But Arlington officials have warned parents that their children won't have a clue when they are tested on those subjects in the spring, because there hasn't been time to design the lessons.

Tom Vischi, parent of a third-grader at Arlington's Jamestown Elementary School, worries that it will be a blow to his daughter's confidence to sit down to a test full of unfamiliar things, even though this year's scores won't count. "You know that nightmare we've all had when you go in to take your final exam . . . and you wake up screaming?" Vischi said. "I want to avoid that."

For older students, the program may mean fewer electives as middle and high schools add courses to meet the new requirements.

Arlington officials, for example, have proposed adding geography and a second year of world history in the 10th grade to prepare students for the state's 11th-grade test. That would reduce the number of electives that 10th-graders could take—courses such as music or a second foreign language—from three to two. School officials say their hands are tied and have told parents who don't like the proposal to contact the state Board of Education.

For all the doubts about the new rules and the timetable for implementing them, several local school board members say the rules are a step in the right direction.

"The old standards and our old curriculum were not stringent enough for the students, and they've paid a price for that," said Prince William School Board Chairman Lucy S. Beauchamp (At Large). "We owe it to the kids in this county to have these standards and to make sure that they're followed."

Staff writer Dan Beyers contributed to this report.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read the full text of Virginia's Standards of Learning for English, history, math and science, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

The Washington Post

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-25-97

Boiled
Metsy impression
BC

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Immigrants Pursued by Their Past

Even Minor Offenses Now Mean Deportation

By Pamela Constable
Washington Post Staff Writer

In many ways, he is the ideal immigrant: a 26-year-old refugee from Vietnam who is studying computer science in college while working two part-time jobs as a computer technician and a grocery clerk.

But there is one blemish. Eight years ago, when he was in high school in suburban Virginia, he got into a fight and broke the nose of a classmate who he says was bullying him. He was arrested, found guilty of "unlawful wounding" and given a two-year suspended sentence.

Now that incident has come back to haunt him. As a result of tough new immigration and anti-terrorism laws that Congress passed last year, the Fairfax man and thousands of other immigrants face deportation because they were convicted, often years ago, of relatively minor crimes.

"I'm not saying I'm a perfect person, but I'm not like a drug dealer or a murderer," said the young man, who asked that his name not be used. "I have worked very hard, and there are many people counting on me. I want to move on with my life, but now this could destroy it."

The United States has long deported "criminal aliens," noncitizens who are convicted of violent or serious crimes. In recent years, the government has expanded the list of deportable crimes—called "aggravated felonies"—to include some nonviolent offenses, such as drug trafficking and money laundering.

Last year, at a time of public outcry over illegal immigration, Congress went further. It declared that noncitizens should be deported for a variety of relatively lesser offenses, including fraud, theft and assault, if the convictions resulted in a sentence of at least a year in prison.

It doesn't matter if the sentence was suspended or how long ago the crime was committed. And the new laws make it much more difficult for such immigrants to stave off deportation, unless they can prove that it would cause extreme hardship on their families, such as a seriously ill child or parent.

"There is no reason to go easy on immigrants who commit crimes when there are millions of people brimming with potential who want to come here," said Allen Kay, a spokesman for Rep. Lamar S. Smith (R-Tex.), who sponsored the new immigration legislation. "Some may say these are minor crimes, but what if it was your purse snatched or your credit card used? Would you

DEPORT, From B1

want to reward the person who did it?"

But immigration rights advocates say the new laws are unfair to immigrants who have broken minor laws and paid their dues. The measures, they contend, harm longtime legal residents who suddenly are being threatened with deportation long after they paid their debt to society and forged successful lives here.

"This is outrageous, and it's devastating to families," said Clare Cherkasky, a lawyer with a nonprofit legal service in Arlington. "I obviously don't think people should come to this country and commit crimes, but there has to be some forgiveness in the system, especially when something happened so long ago."

Cherkasky is representing a 54-year-old Annandale woman who came to this country from Spain 34 years ago and was convicted in 1987 of stealing perfume to sell at a flea market. She was sentenced to four years in prison but was paroled after eight months. Now, a decade later, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has taken her to court to deport her.

At an immigration court hearing in Arlington last week, Judge John Milo Bryant reminded Cherkasky of the new, tougher laws and urged her to thoroughly prepare a defense brief.

"If the court finds she is an aggravated felon," Bryant warned, "she is virtually bereft of any form of relief."

Like the Annandale woman, who also did not want her name published, thousands of immigrant ex-offenders across the country have received letters in recent months ordering them to appear in court and "show cause" why they should not be deported. Some have had immigration agents appear at their door and take them into custody while awaiting deportation proceedings.

The new laws also make it harder for "criminal aliens" to remain in the United States on humanitarian grounds. The anti-terrorism law passed in April eliminated the right to such an exception for almost anyone convicted of a crime. The immigration reform law passed in September restored that right but not for immigrants who commit aggravated felonies. It also required any ex-offender to prove that deportation would cause extreme hardship to an immediate relative who is a legal resident.

"Congress is saying that those granted the privilege of coming here should be held to a higher standard than in the past," said Russ Bergeron, a spokesman for the INS. "Now the standard has been raised to a point where it could be considered 'one strike and you're out.'"

Immigrant rights advocates express little sympathy for those who commit crimes that are violent or drug-related, but they worry about those who may face deportation for

past offenses so minor that in many instances they still are considered misdemeanors in criminal law.

Alan Rivas, 22, a Bolivian immigrant who lives in Arlington, was convicted when he was a teenager of two such crimes: using a phony credit card to buy some clothes and trying to steal the tires off a car. Now that he has settled down, raising a small son and working as an electrician, the government wants to deport him.

"Maybe I deserved this a few years back, but I've matured now. I've turned my head in the right direction, and I've got my son's future to think about," Rivas said. "I thought all this was in the past."

Many such ex-offenders don't even come to the attention of immigration authorities until they decide to seek U.S. citizenship and their criminal records pop up on government computers. In the last year, hundreds of thousands of immigrants have sought to become citizens to protect themselves from restrictive immigration legislation. But their attempts to put down permanent legal roots are backfiring if they have criminal records.

That's what happened to the Vietnamese man in Fairfax, who arrived here 11 years ago, at age 15, from a refugee camp in Thailand. He recently decided to apply for citizenship. Filling out the application form, he truthfully answered yes to the question about any past arrests, never imagining that it would hurt his case.

But instead of sending him a notice to appear for his citizenship test, the immigration service sent two armed agents to his house to arrest him. He is now out on bond.

"This man was welcomed into our country as a refugee fleeing persecution, and now, for a high school fight, he can be deported," said his attorney, Thomas Elliot. "I'm sure the judge who sentenced him back then never dreamed that, all these years later, this would be happening."

FOR MORE INFORMATION

To read the full text of the tougher immigration laws, click on the above symbol on the front page of The Post's site on the World Wide Web at <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-25-97

The Washington Post

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

See DEPORT, B5, Col. 3

UP
Can't we do
anything about
this?
Can we get a pardon
maybe judge would
want to see him &
give him a chance
that some in Ark
Be

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More Spent Building Prisons Than Colleges, Study Finds

Institute Urges Change in Funding Priorities

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Staff Writer

More money is being spent in this country building prisons than building universities, according to an analysis of state and federal budget priorities released yesterday.

From 1987 to 1995 state government expenditures on prisons increased by 30 percent while spending on higher education fell by 18 percent, said the study, which was conducted by the Justice Policy Institute, a research and advocacy organization based in Washington.

Many states are rapidly expanding prison facilities while the size of their college-age population has remained static for several years. The study found that in 1995, spending by states on prison construction increased by \$926 million nationwide while building funds for higher education decreased by an almost equal amount.

"These findings prove that, in the funding battle between prisons and universities, prisons are consistently coming out on top," said Vincent Schiraldi, director of the institute.

The report, by Schiraldi and Tara-Jen Ambrosio, argues that "prisons are not only costly and ineffective for most nonviolent offenders, they also siphon funding from vital programs such as higher education." The report recommends a moratorium on new prison construction and a 50 percent reduction in the nonviolent prisoner population over the next five years.

From 1980 to 1994 the number of adults in prison nationwide tripled from 320,000 to 992,000, ac-

cording to the Justice Department. This increase in the corrections population and the accompanying growth in prison construction occurred in an era marked by historically high crime rates. During this period lawmakers across the country enacted longer sentences for many crimes, including nonviolent drug offenses, and police agencies increased the number of people they arrested for selling drugs, particularly during the crack epidemic of the late 1980s.

Over the same period, enrollment in institutions of higher education increased from 12 million to 14.7 million people, marking a 22 percent increase overall and a small but steady increase in the proportion of the college-age population that was enrolled, according to the Department of Education.

Taking construction spending as a measure of governmental priorities, the Justice Policy Institute study noted that California has built 21 prisons since 1984 and only one new university.

Looking at overall budgets, the study found that both California and Florida state governments now spend more on their prison systems than on their public universities, while a decade ago higher education budgets were considerably larger than those for correctional institutions. In both those states and many others public universities have increased tuition to make up for losses in state funding, so students now pay a larger share of the cost of their education.

The Washington Post

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

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THE PRESIDENT
2-25-97

Christian Right Falls Out of Unison on School Prayer

By EDWARD FELSENTHAL

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The National Association of Evangelicals is one of the country's most conservative religious groups, toeing the fundamentalist line on every issue from abortion to gay marriage. But at its annual convention next month in Orlando, Fla., the association will face a rare protest from the right.

A coalition of conservative Christians is claiming that the association has abandoned the movement by aligning with liberals to fight a school-prayer amendment. It isn't "reflecting the sense of what evangelicals believe in America," says William Dannemeyer, a former Republican congressman from California who now runs a group called Americans for Voluntary School Prayer.

The dispute, while focused on the symbolically powerful issue of school prayer, is part of a broader battle within the Christian Right over the role of government in promoting religion. Many conservative Christians continue to endorse the movement's longstanding view that government should acknowledge and nurture the country's religious heritage. But an increasingly vocal number now reject that approach, saying religion is better off when it is left to the home and church.

"It's been a foregone conclusion among Christians the last few decades that anything you can get [government] to do in the way of a nod to religion is positive," says Steve McFarland of the Christian Legal Society. "Now that's being questioned."

The debate simmered beneath the surface until last summer, when Congress, under Republican control for the first time since the 1962 Supreme Court ruling that banned organized prayer in the public schools, appeared closer than ever to approving an amendment that would have strengthened the religious rights of students. But the effort quickly unraveled as it became clear that religious groups couldn't agree on what they wanted.

Spate of Amendments

The battle will soon be joined again in the current session of Congress, where several different religion amendments have already been introduced and more are on the way. On one side are traditionalists who back an amendment that would explicitly clear the way for student-led prayer and for government acknowledgments of religion, such as the posting of the Ten Commandments. Rep. Ernest Istook, a Republican from Oklahoma who has become the champion of this approach, is expected to introduce a new version of his proposal soon.

But others within the religious right, including the association of evangelicals, the Southern Baptist Convention and the Christian Legal Society, oppose the Istook language. They argue that it would allow religious practices that might offend members of minority faiths. These groups also want a constitutional amendment, but they

want one that simply forbids the government from discriminating against religion and not one that actively promotes school prayer. GOP Rep. Henry Hyde of Illinois introduced such an amendment last year.

One concern is undercutting the First Amendment clause that restricts government efforts to promote religion. The Istook approach "rips the Establishment Clause to shreds," says Richard Land, executive director of the Southern Baptist Convention's Christian Life Commission, its social-policy arm. Adds Forest Montgomery, counsel for the National Association of Evangelicals: "If majority religions don't speak out, what happens when they come for us?"

It is a sign of remarkable ferment within the religious right that some of its most influential national leaders are sounding like civil libertarians when they talk about the First Amendment. But the reluctance to entrust religious values to bureaucrats is in some ways consistent with the movement's conservative-bred disenchantment with government.

"There's a recognition that giving the government power over religion is bad for religion," says Charles Haynes, a specialist on religious liberty at the Freedom Forum at Vanderbilt University.

Demographic Realities

Mr. Haynes says the debate also grows out of demographic realities, noting that in a country that now has more Muslims than Episcopalians, some Christians rightly worry that government-sponsored religion doesn't necessarily mean their religion anymore. "Nobody is in the majority everywhere," he says.

The internal opposition to the prayer amendment has drawn the ire of traditionalists, who, led in part by former Rep. Dannemeyer, have begun a grass-roots effort to change the policies of the dissenting groups. Mr. Dannemeyer himself recently joined the National Association of Evangelicals and has teamed up with one of its board members, Robert Simonds, to introduce a resolution on the subject at the group's coming Orlando convention.

Mr. Dannemeyer and others are planning to raise similar concerns at coming meetings of the Christian Legal Society and the Southern Baptist Convention. Some evangelists believe the position of the Southern Baptists' Christian Life Commission on the amendment is particularly vulnerable, because the convention passed a resolution in 1995 that endorsed a constitutional amendment on voluntary school prayer.

The Christian Life Commission "isn't speaking for Southern Baptists," says Ed McAteer, founder of the Religious Roundtable, a Memphis, Tenn., evangelist group. The evangelist William Murray made a similar claim in a recent newsletter of his political action committee, urging Southern Baptists "to talk to their pastors about the situation."

Alternative Proposal

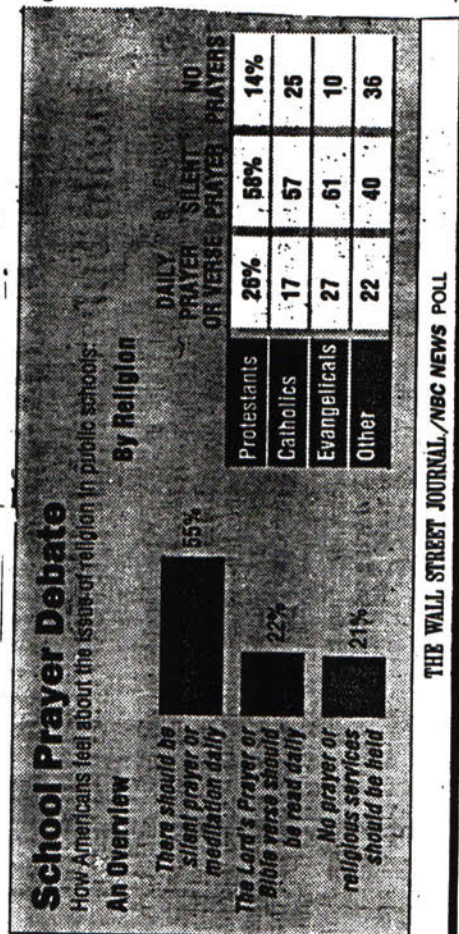
But the commission's Dr. Land insists he won't budge. He contends his position is consistent with the 1995 resolution because he supports an alternative amendment

proposal that would protect private religious expression and thus implicitly help students who want to pray on their own during the school day.

Religious conservatives might be inclined to dismiss all of this as healthy dialogue except for one thing: Both sides want some kind of constitutional amendment, and the split over the alternatives practically ensures that none will get through Congress. Mr. McFarland has already pronounced Rep. Istook's anticipated revised proposal "dead on arrival," and Rep. Hyde isn't even expected to reintroduce his amendment proposal, although others may step in to fill the gap.

Opponents of the Istook amendment aren't ready to declare victory. The proposal "has a chance [and] has to be taken seriously," says Barry Lynn, executive director of Americans United for Separation of Church and State in Washington. "What seems to have happened is that the hardest line has prevailed."

But supporters of an amendment fear that internal dissension has doomed the effort. "It's too bad that there has to be a disagreement," says Nancy Schaefer, president of Family Concerns, a conservative activist group in Atlanta. "While we can't agree, we've got children suffering."



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-23-97

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1997

To: Douglas (C) Smith

Fyl-

BC

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Cos

Fight of needy kids is Powell's battlefield

Former general leads drive for volunteerism

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

The notion of launching a star-studded nationwide effort to promote volunteerism was so appealing, prominent Americans clamored to get on board. Presidents pledged their support. Business and community leaders lined up for a role.

Nobody, it seemed, could resist the idea.

But in Colin Powell's mind, a "good idea" wasn't enough.

Powell, who built a military career on classic battlefield strategy, wouldn't sign on as chairman of The Presidents' Summit for America's Future until the plan passed muster.

"Since this was going to be a major investment of time... I had to make sure that it was going to have a concrete result and a deliverable result," the retired Army general says.

He says his decision to get involved isn't the prelude to a presidential run in 2000: "I am very happy in private life. I don't need my name in lights."

Organizers say it took some doing to persuade Powell to head up the privately funded summit. His demand: that it focus on needy kids.

"If you look at some of the inner-

city minority youngsters who are starting to lose hope, you're talking about the American Dream there," Powell says.

The effort begins April 27-29, at a kickoff summit in Philadelphia. President Clinton and former president George Bush will attend. Former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, Nancy Reagan and Lady Bird Johnson have pledged support. Also invited: all 50 governors and activists from at least 100 towns and cities.

Organizers have raised \$1.5 million. They say the effort is not a publicity blitz for do-gooders but rather the start of a long-term effort to persuade companies, nonprofit groups and individuals to spend more money and time in their communities.

"We're trying to crack the atom of civil power," says former Democratic senator Harris Wofford, who runs

the Corporation for National Service, a co-sponsor of the summit. "If the era of big government is over, the era of big citizens better begin."

Former Michigan Republican governor George Romney came up with the idea for the bipartisan summit shortly before he died in 1995.

Clinton and Bush signed on at the start. But Bush insisted that an announcement of the summit wait until after the 1996 election.

"We have taken great pains to keep this from being political," says Robert Goodwin of the Points of Light Foundation, also a co-sponsor.

Organizers say they turned to Powell as their choice for chairman because he has the credibility to persuade corporate America to give and the skills to get something done.

Before he agreed, organizers drafted a mission statement saying they'll work to:

- ▶ Encourage relationships with adult mentors.

- ▶ Create more safe places to help keep children off the street.

- ▶ Provide better health-care for poor children.

- ▶ Get teenagers the education and training to develop job skills.

- ▶ Encourage children to do volunteer work on their own.

Some volunteers already are in place, from football players who have promised to be mentors to Native American teen-agers to health-care workers who have offered to immunize a million needy children.

Inner-city kids are "are feeling more and more left out and isolated," Powell says. "If we don't break into that cycle and help these youngsters, we're going to have even more serious problems in the future."

And with less federal money flowing from Washington, he says, private citizens must do more.

For Clinton, the summit is another chance to reach across party lines, something he'll have to do a lot during upcoming budget negotiations with Republicans in Congress.

But politicians from both parties are lending star power to the summit because "it's so right," Powell says. "There are no political agendas."

Powell, 59, won't say whether he's made a decision about a future in politics. For now, he's spending time with family and on the speaking circuit, where he's reportedly paid up to \$60,000 a speech.

He's also still selling his book, *My American Journey*, for which he got a \$6 million advance. He sometimes uses it to show young people how a black child of modest means rose to become one of the most powerful men in the country.

The nation saw him display that power in 1990, when he announced that the United States would "kill" the Iraqi army.

He's not quite that confident about his latest endeavor.

"I hope we don't fall into a body-count mentality where everyone's saying, 'People are making their commitments, but what if they don't (follow through)?' he says. "If they don't make it, we're still better off than where we are now."

THE PRESIDENT HAS
2-25-97

Powell/Clinton
Good program
will support
BS

(copied)
for COS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-25-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

You have indicated that were interested in convening a foreign policy "retreat" similar to the Cabinet retreat at Blair House in January.

The attached memo from Sandy Berger and John Hilley recommends an evening of discussion and dinner in the first two weeks of March with key Hill leaders at the Blair House and the WH Conference Center

If you want to proceed with a "retreat," Erskine, Podesta, Rahm and Stephanie support this format.

copied 225
John Hilley
Berger
VP
Chief of Staff
Podesta/Sheff

Phil Caplan Phil

was over VP meeting
I'd like to see
RC

2-25-97

1109

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONREC'D
2-22-97
1:30pm

February 22, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER ✓
JOHN HILLEY *John Hilley* ✓
SUBJECT: Congressional Foreign Policy Summit

WHAT

We recommend you host an evening of discussion and dinner with key Hill foreign policy decision makers to review our national security legislative agenda, as well an overview of our foreign policy priorities. Attached lists (Tabs A and B) include our suggestions for member and Administration participation.

WHERE AND WHEN

We suggest holding this at the White House Conference Center/ Blair House in the first two weeks of March, prior to your Helsinki summit with President Yeltsin. The entire program would last from 5:00 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. Your role would be to lead off with a strategic overview of your second term foreign policy agenda and to preside over the dinner and discussion sessions.

PURPOSE

We believe you should achieve two things with this meeting: to put forward your national security legislative agenda and to personally involve the Hill in a discussion of your overall foreign policy goals. Laying out a clear roadmap for the second term foreign policy agenda will help build Congressional support for our near-term legislative priorities. It will also increase overall bipartisan support for our longer-term strategic objectives.

AGENDA

We recommend that the evening be broken up into four parts:

- 5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. reception. (Truman Room of WH Conference Center)

A

Hill Participants

Lott
Daschle
Nickles
Ford
Gingrich
Gephardt
Armey
DeLay
Bonior

Stevens
Byrd
Inouye
McConnell
Leahy
Gregg
Hollings
Domenici
Lautenberg
Helms
Biden
Thurmond
Levin
Shelby
Kerrey
Lieberman
McCain
Lugar
Dodd
Kerry
Sarbanes

Livingston
Obey
Young
Murtha
Callahan
Pelosi
Rogers
Mollohan
Kasich
Spratt
Gilman
Hamilton
Spence
Dellums
Goss
Dicks

Administration Participants

The President
The Vice President
Madeleine Albright
Robert Rubin
William Cohen
Charlene Barshefsky
Erskine Bowles
Mack McLarty
Samuel Berger
John Hilley
Michael McCurry
Daniel Tarullo
Strobe Talbott
Lawrence Summers
John White
John Podesta
John Shalikashvili
Donald L. Kerrick
James Steinberg
Susan Brophy
Al Maldon
Leon Fuerth
Michael Feldman

Today -
Should we send
a copy of this note
to Cabinet Affairs for
them to handle?

Yes _____
No _____
Chris Walker ✓

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1997

2-24-97

THE PRESIDENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HELEN HOWELL *Helen*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Hilley/Brophy update on bipartisan working groups.** You and the Congressional Leadership identified 5 issue areas for early bipartisan cooperation: taxes; juvenile justice; welfare-to-work; education; and the District of Columbia. On Thursday, John and Susan met with chiefs of staff of the House and Senate Leadership to discuss composition of the task forces, possible agendas, and timing. The working groups will identify areas of bipartisan agreement, and acknowledge and lay aside areas where such agreement is unlikely. Each group will include 25 principals (6 each from the Ds and Rs in the House, 4 to 5 each from the Ds and the Rs in the Senate, and 3 to 5 from the Administration). The Congressional principals likely will be the chairs and ranking members from the authorizing committees and some appropriators, and the Administration positions will be filled by Cabinet officials and WH policy staff.

(B) **Sec. Glickman follow-up on seasonal base plans in Federal milk marketing orders.** Rep. Charlie Norwood gave you a letter on your trip to Augusta about the negative impact of the expiration these plans on dairy farmers in the Southeast. The authority to operate these plans, which reward producers for shifting production from the spring to the fall, when milk is often in short supply, expired on December 31, 1996. We fought to extend the authority in the 1996 Farm Bill and in our FY 97 appropriations legislation but were unsuccessful. We will seek legislative authority again this year. Usually, USDA must conduct rulemaking before it implements changes in Federal milk orders. However, our current legislative proposal is drafted to simply reinstate the previous seasonal base plans without going through a new rulemaking. The proposal is in the clearance process now and will be sent to Congress as soon as possible. In addition, Senators Cochran, Coverdell and Helms recently introduced legislation to accomplish the same outcome. USDA would support the bill if some technical changes are made. Rep. Norwood also wants to introduce a bill, and USDA will provide him technical assistance.

(C) **Higgins memo on a drug war success, the Coast Guard's Operation Frontier Shield.** The Coast Guard's initiative to interrupt drug trafficking in the Eastern Caribbean -- Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and the lesser Antilles -- is conducted with support from Customs, INS, DOD and DOJ. Kitty was briefed on the program on her visit to the Coast Guard in San Juan over Christmas. Launched October 1, 1996, Operation Frontier Shield

OK-Memo
Sue
Norwood
Glickman
followed
up
Glickman

THE PRESIDENT HAS

2-27-97



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

20250-0100

February 12, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Secretary Dan Glickman

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dan Glickman", written over the "From:" line.

Subject: Seasonal Base Plans for Southeast Dairy

I read Congressman Norwood's letter to you on seasonal base plans in Federal milk marketing orders and want to let you know the background and status of this issue.

The authority to operate these plans, which reward producers for shifting production from the spring to the fall, when milk is often in short supply, expired on December 31, 1996. We fought to extend the authority in the 1996 Farm Bill as well as in our appropriations legislation but were unsuccessful. Efforts to extend this authority in the FY 1997 omnibus appropriations measure also failed.

We will seek legislative authority again this year. Usually, the Department must conduct rulemaking before it implements changes in Federal milk orders. However, we have drafted our current legislative proposal so we can simply reinstate the previous seasonal base plans without going through a new rulemaking and thus avoid any delays. The proposal is in the clearance process and will be sent to Congress as soon as possible.

Senators Cochran, Coverdell, and Helms recently introduced legislation, S. 277, to accomplish the same outcome as the Department's proposal. While the Department has not taken a position on this legislation, we would be able to support it if some technical changes are made so that it achieves effectively the desired result. We will be providing Senator Cochran with these changes. Congressman Norwood has indicated that he wants to introduce a similar bill, and we will provide him technical assistance.

The Administration supports seasonal base legislation because it encourages stable milk production and results in higher dairy prices for dairy producers in marketing orders with seasonal base plans. Five marketing orders in the following 16 States had seasonal base plans at the end of 1996: Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Dairy producers in the following 9 States market milk to handlers who are regulated under these orders: Missouri, Vermont, Ohio, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. There is strong interest in reinstating seasonal base plans because many dairy producers in these States were expecting the higher returns received under a seasonal base plan. The lapse of these plans is creating financial hardship on these producers.

Administration support of this legislation would be well-received by the States that have had seasonal base plans in their milk marketing orders. However, Congressman Stenholm, ranking Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee, has not supported legislation to extend the seasonal base plan authority in the past. While seasonal base plans do not have any adverse effect on dairy producers in other regions of the country, these regions, particularly the Midwest, have not supported such legislation, and are likely to object to the Administration's legislative proposal.

I will keep you posted on our efforts.

~~TO~~ Sylvia
Newman
checked
out

RESIDENT HAS BEEN
2-6-97

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

CHARLIE NORWOOD
10TH DISTRICT
GEORGIA

February 5, 1997

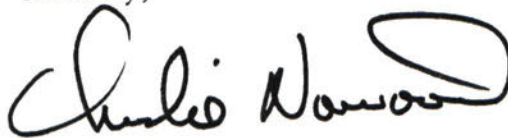
The Honorable William J. Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President,

Last fall the milk excess base plan expired. This will have a significant negative impact on dairy farmers throughout the southeast. I would appreciate any help that you might be able to provide. Secretary Glickman can certainly provide you further information on the subject.

I look forward to working with you in the future. If there is anything I can do for you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



Charlie

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Okey did this
on the last vote of the 104th. It was uncalled
for and premature, to say the least!



T J. Glauthier
02/13/97 07:41:11 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sylvia M. Mathews/WHO/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, John L. Hilley/WHO/EOP
cc: Franklin D. Raines/OMB/EOP, Jacob J. Lew/OMB/EOP, Rebecca R. Culberson/OMB/EOP
Subject: Request for Information on Dairy Prices

Sylvia, the attached email responds to the question you raised earlier this week about dairy prices. This was a response to a comment from Rep. Norwood to the President. If you need additional information, please give me a call.

----- Forwarded by T J. Glauthier/OMB/EOP on 02/13/97 07:35 AM -----



Daniel D. Heath
02/12/97 06:17:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To: T J. Glauthier/OMB/EOP
cc: Ronald M. Cogswell/OMB/EOP, Mark A. Weatherly/OMB/EOP, Alecia Ward/OMB/EOP
Subject: Sylvia Mathews' Request on Dairy

The President has requested background on Rep. Norwood's comment to him that a "milk excess base plan" would have a positive impact on dairy farmers in the Southeast U.S. Mr. Norwood is urging legislation to reinstate a provision that expired last year. (I'm sending you a copy of his letter to the President.)

The comment reflects a broad and perennial dairy industry theme, dissatisfaction with the Federal pricing of dairy products. It is provoked by the 25 percent decline in prices from September to December 1996. (The 1996 annual average price was a record high, and even after the drop prices remain above levels of most years and recently have risen.) The price swings resulted from market forces (high feed prices, and farmers' responses), but the Federal milk pricing regime is seen by the dairy industry either as the underlying problem or the solution to disenchantment with prices.

More narrowly, the "milk excess base plan" refers to a former scheme in the Federal marketing order system for the Southeastern U.S. to smooth seasonal swings in milk production and corresponding price and income effects of the milk price cycle. This "seasonal base plan" paid farmers higher-than-normal prices throughout the year for a "base" level of production established in the months of short supply, but paid below-normal prices for "overbase" production in the flush months. The effect was to generate more milk in the Southeast from local supplies in the short supply periods, and to boost incomes for Southeast dairy producers. The scheme was authorized in past farm bills, was officially supported by the Administration in the 1996 Farm Bill deliberations,

Many dairy producers are concerned about the recent decline in milk prices, and Secretary Glickman has suggested that the issue may be raised during the National Governors Association meeting. Despite reaching record highs during 1996, milk prices declined sharply in the fourth quarter. The price of 40-pound blocks of cheddar cheese on the National Cheese Exchange, for example, fell by 30 percent between early October and mid-December. Over the past few weeks, milk prices have strengthened -- but dairy state Governors, Senators, and Members of the House are still pressing for Administration action. The Department of Agriculture has taken several steps to strengthen milk prices, as described below, but has resisted establishing a price floor as some dairy interests are advocating. A price floor would be incongruous with the Congressional mandate embodied in the Farm Bill, and would pit regions against each other since some are disadvantaged by price floors.

Q: What are you going to do about milk prices? Are you willing to establish a Floor price for milk?

A: I am aware that milk prices declined sharply at the end of last year, and that the Department of Agriculture has already taken several steps to strengthen milk prices, including:

- Purchasing \$5 million worth of cheese for use in domestic food assistance programs, in addition to the accelerated school lunch purchases already underway;
- Stimulating exports by reactivating the Dairy Export Incentive Program for butterfat, which has been idle since mid-1995; and
- Working with private voluntary groups to boost the flow of dairy products into international food assistance programs

In addition, Secretary Glickman announced on January 29 that he is taking steps to address concerns raised by dairy producers about how milk prices are calculated.

I also understand that prices have strengthened in recent weeks. So I hope we can continue to work together to address the concerns that have been raised.

[If pressed on a price support: As instructed by Congress in the Farm Bill, we are moving away from price supports and toward a consolidation and reform of the federal marketing order system. Milk pricing is complicated and has been subject to extensive government intervention over a long period of time. The Farm Bill instructs us to reform this entire pricing system, and it's best to consider any proposals for a price floor within the context of reforming the federal marketing order system. I am confident that Secretary Glickman will continue to work with the industry to address your concerns in ways that are consistent with the thrust of these reform policies.]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1997

TO: Chris Walker ✓
FROM: The Staff Secretary

copy given to NSC by
Phil Caplan ✓



FAX from . . .

Senator Dianne Feinstein

of California

331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-3841

DATE: Feb. 25, 1997

TIME: 11:10 AM

TO: Erskine Bowles
White House Chief of Staff

FROM: Sen. Dianne Feinstein

COMMENTS:

Please bring this letter to the President's attention as soon as possible as I plan to make it public shortly. Thanks.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 6

NOTE: The information contained in this facsimile is confidential. If you receive this transmission in error, please notify the sender immediately.

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

(202) 224-3841

February 25, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to urge you to deny certification that Mexico has taken sufficient actions to combat international narcotics trafficking when you report to Congress on the anti-narcotics efforts of major drug producing and drug-transit countries. I believe a reasonable examination of the facts leads to no other decision.

Last year at this time, Senator D'Amato and I compiled a list of actions we considered it necessary for the Mexican government to take to beef up their anti-narcotics effort. This list is attached. Regrettably, I have concluded that there has been insufficient progress, or no progress, on nearly all of the items on this list. Some of these failures are due to inability; others are due to a lack of political will. But all have set back the urgent effort to end the plague of drugs on our streets.

I want to bring to your attention a number of the most significant examples of Mexico's inability and unwillingness to deal with the drug trafficking problem effectively:

- **Cartels:** There has been little or no effective action taken against the major drug cartels. The two most powerful -- the Juarez Cartel run by Amado Carillo Fuentes, and the Tijuana Cartel, run by the Arellano Felix brothers - have hardly been touched by Mexican law enforcement. Those who have been arrested, such as Hector Palma, are given light sentences and allowed to continue to conduct business from jail. As DEA Administrator Thomas Constantine says, "The Mexicans are now the single most powerful trafficking groups" -- worse than the Colombian cartels.
- **Money Laundering:** Last year, the Mexican parliament passed criminal money laundering laws for the first time, but the new laws are incomplete and have not yet been properly implemented. These laws do not require

The President of the United States
Page Two

banks to report large and suspicious currency transactions, or threaten the banks with sanctions if they fail to comply. Promises to enact such regulations -- which prosecutors need to identify money-launderers -- have so far gone unfulfilled. Mexican officials said that such regulations would be developed by January, but they were not produced. To my knowledge, not a single Mexican bank or exchange house has been forced to change its operations.

- **Law Enforcement:** While there have been increases in the amounts of heroin and marijuana seized by Mexican authorities, cocaine seizures remain low. Although slightly higher than last year's figures, the 23.6 metric tons seized in 1996 is barely half of what was seized in 1993. A modest increase in drug-related arrests brought the total to 11, 245 in 1996 - less than half of the 1992 figure.
- **Cooperation with U.S. Law Enforcement:** Our own drug enforcement agents report that the situation on the border has never been worse. Last month, the Mexican government forbade U.S. agents to carry weapons on the Mexican side of the border, putting their lives in grave danger. Recent news reports indicate that death threats against U.S. narcotics agents on the border have quadrupled in the past three months. Some U.S. agents believe that all their cooperative efforts are undone almost instantly by the corrupt Mexican agents with whom they work.
- **Extraditions:** Despite the fact that the United States has 52 outstanding extradition request on drug-related charges, not a single Mexican national has ever been extradited to the United States on such charges.
- **Corruption:** Mexico's counternarcotics effort is plagued by corruption in the government and the national police. Among the evidence are the eight Mexican prosecutors and law enforcement officials who have been murdered in Tijuana in recent months. There has been considerable hope that the Mexican armed forces would be able to take a more active role in the counternarcotics effort without the taint of corruption. But the revelation that Gen. Jesus Gutierrez Rebollo, Mexico's top counternarcotics official and a 42-year veteran of the armed forces, had accepted bribes from the Carillo Fuentes cartel, casts grave doubts upon that hope.

Recent news reports indicate that U.S. law enforcement officials suspect judges, prosecutors, Transportation Ministry officials, and Naval officers of corruption, and there is persuasive evidence that two Mexican Governors -- Manlio Fabio Beltrones Rivera of Sonora and Jorge Carillo Olea -- are

The President of the United States
Page Three

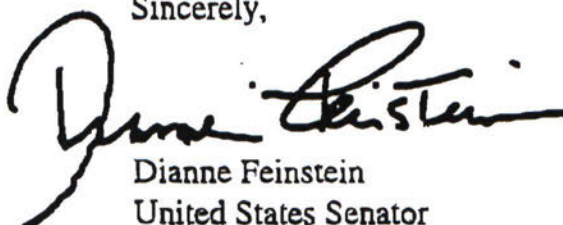
actively facilitating the work of drug traffickers in their respective states. The National Autonomous University of Mexico estimates that the drug lords spend \$500 million each year to bribe Mexican officials at all levels, and many consider that figure to be a gross under-estimation.

Mr. President, I believe the evidence is overwhelming and can lead to no decision other than the decertification of Mexico. It would send a strong signal to Mexico and the world that the United States will not tolerate lack of cooperation in the fight against narcotics, even from our close friends and allies. Accordingly, I urge you to establish a clear set of benchmarks by which you will judge if and when to recertify Mexico for counternarcotics cooperation. These benchmarks must include, but not be limited to:

- effective action to dismantle the major drug cartels and arrest their leaders;
- full and ongoing implementation of effective money-laundering legislation;
- compliance with all outstanding extradition requests by the United States;
- increased interdiction of narcotics and other controlled substances flowing across the border by land and sea routes;
- improved cooperation with U.S. law enforcement officials, including allowing U.S. agents to resume carrying weapons on the Mexican side of the border; and
- a comprehensive program to identify, weed out, and prosecute corrupt officials at all levels of the Mexican government, police, and military.

You may feel that U.S. interests in Mexico, economic and otherwise, are too extensive to risk the fall-out that would result from decertification. That is why Congress included a vital national interest waiver provision in Section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act. But other vital interests are not a valid reason to certify when certification has not been earned. If you feel that our interests warrant it, I urge you to use this waiver. But an honest assessment of Mexico's cooperation on counternarcotics must fall on the side of decertification.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dianne Feinstein", is written over a horizontal line.

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

NECESSARY ACTIONS BY MEXICO ON ANTI-NARCOTICS

February 1996

- 1) Take immediate action to comply with all outstanding requests for extradition by the United States.
- 2) Enact and maintain effective "money laundering" laws similar to U.S. statutes, including laws to monitor and require the reporting of large cash transactions with all banks, financial institutions and money exchange houses, and provide for the thorough and consistent enforcement of the provisions.
- 3) Take adequate steps to ensure that action to "privatize" formerly public assets are not conducted or administered in a manner which assists in strengthening, financially or otherwise, those involved in the illegal production, transport or sale of narcotics and other illegal substances, allowing them to assume a larger or more prominent role in Mexican government or commerce.
- 4) Enact and maintain effective laws and regulations to inspect and license trucks, automobiles, aircraft or other transportation vehicles, their owners and operators to assist in the detection, seizure and prosecution of individuals engaging, assisting or acquiescing in the illegal production, transport or sale of narcotics or illegal substances.
- 5) Establish, implement and maintain effective laws and regulations to control the import and export of major pre-cursor chemicals for methamphetamine and other narcotics or other psychotropic drugs, including but not limited to ephedrine and pseudoephedrine.
- 6) Take specific action to effect the arrests of Mexican drug cartel leaders or other individuals involved in organized crime.

- 7) Establish and maintain a complete and thorough program for the interdiction of narcotics and other controlled substances flowing across the border and assist United States law enforcement officials to take effective action as well, such as permitting or facilitating the interception of electronic and radio communications across the border.
- 8) Implement a plan and takes specific action dedicated to detecting and halting the large scale air transportation of narcotics.
- 9) Take specific action to identify, prosecute and weed out all civilian and military officials, at the local, state or federal level, that engage, assist or acquiesce in the illegal trafficking or production of narcotics, money laundering, bribery or other illegal conduct linked with the transportation or production of narcotics or other illegal substances or which discourage the investigation and prosecution of such acts.
- 10) Allow for the seizure through asset forfeiture of monies, property, conveyances and any other property derived through fraud in connection with the loans or any illegal activity, i.e. drug trafficking.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

97 FEB 24 PM 12:41

February 22, 1997

Copied
Emanuel
COS

MEMORANDUM TO: THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM: RAHM EMANUEL *R.E.*
RE: WEEKLY REPORT

CRIME/DRUGS:

The Juvenile legislation received extensive coverage in the papers. We did lose a great opportunity on ABC news due to the death of the Chinese leader. However, the crime reporter for the New York Times, Fox Butterfield, is doing a follow up story on the legislation. He is very favorably disposed to the bill.

As a follow-up to the Boston event, I have asked the Justice department to organize an endorsement event for the legislation. Currently, Hand Gun Control, FOP, NAPO, National Association of District Attorney's, and the national Victims Groups have all endorsed our approach.

We are drafting a letter from the President to all 50 Governors on the drug testing and prison funds proposal. We have sent up legislation to allow the states to use prison funds to finance their drug testing and drug treatment programs. Recall that Mark Kleinman called this drug testing policy the most far reaching initiative in the last ten years. The letter should generate good press.

gsk
1/23
✓ If the President agrees, we would like to schedule the following events: First, we should announce the new Brady numbers. The numbers tell the success of the Brady Bill legislation. Second, we should announce the beginning of the new national Sex Offenders Registry and the inclusion of the E.O. on Federal Prisoners in the Registry.

✓ I am working with Kitty Higgins on the Drug Policy roll-out. The certification process is under way which should add interest to the national drug policy. I think we should utilize this opportunity for the President to make an emotional plea to protect our children. In his statement he should go beyond our Juvenile Legislation and the National Drug policy and address the recent murders by gangs in Chicago and Florida. Our message should umbrella all of these issues.

We should go ahead with the drug certification program in all countries except Mexico. At this time it flies in the face of reality to certify Mexico just one week after the blow up with the Mexican drug czar. We should put off Mexico's certification indeterminably.

FAMILY:

I have attached a copy of a Presidential letter to the FCC on liquor advertising. The release of this statement would be timely since some members of Congress are thinking of holding hearings on the new Hard liquor Ads. The letter could also praise TV station owners around the country since 85% have rejected the ads.

In addition to the Tobacco event at the White House, I have asked Ann Lewis to organize a full Administration media effort on the morning shows, op-eds, etc.

EDUCATION:

Earlier in the week Gene, Bruce, and I met to discuss strategy on the Council's endorsement. Under the direction of Secretary Riley we made a number of calls to key Council Board members to receive their endorsement.

This week the Department Of Education will be releasing the math scores from 8th graders across America. Given the series the Washington Post is running on education standards, I believe this announcement will receive extensive coverage. We need to examine the scores and decide whether we want Presidential involvement in the announcement of the scores

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM:

I am following up on our meeting with President on Friday. I have asked Michael Waldman to prepare the FEC petition; you are going to Fritz Mondale, and Wendy is preparing talking points for the call; John Hilley is coordinating with the Hill on the funding for the FEC and the timing of such a proposal; and I have a good replacement for McGarry at the FEC.

Jim Wall was the Clinton-Gore 1992 and 1996 chair of the Illinois delegates selection committee. He was also Senator Paul Simon's campaign manager in 1984. Jim is 68 and is President of the Christian Century a mainline Protestant publication.

The Honorable Reed E. Hundt
Chairman, Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Suite 814
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Chairman Hundt:

I write to ask your assistance in addressing a new and emerging challenge to parents struggling to raise safe, healthy children: the decision by manufacturers of hard liquor to advertise on television.

For half a century, these companies voluntarily refrained from such advertising. They understood that advertising over the uniquely powerful and pervasive medium of broadcasting could reach children inappropriately, encouraging them to drink before it is even legal for them to do so. Until now, these companies have shown appropriate restraint. For as long as there has been television, they have known that a voluntary ban was right and they lived by it.

Now, some companies have broken ranks and started placing hard liquor ads on TV. I was greatly disappointed by their decision. I have previously expressed my dismay at this action and called on the industry to urge all its members to return to their long-standing policy and stand by the ban. I am gratified to learn that, according to one survey, the vast majority of television stations are declining to air these advertisements. I applaud that stand.

I firmly believe that we have a national obligation to act strongly to protect our children from threats to their health and safety. That's why I have fought so strongly to impose appropriate regulations on the sale and distribution of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco and tobacco advertising that appeals to adolescents, to ensure that our schools and children are safe and drug-free, and to combat gangs and violence afflicting our youth.

I applaud your public remarks calling on the industry and broadcasters to reactivate the voluntary ban. I also commend your comments that the Federal Communications Commission has an obligation to consider any and all actions that would protect the public interest in the use of the public airwaves.

I urge the Commission to take all appropriate actions to explore what effects might ensue in light of the decision by manufacturers of hard liquor to abandon their long-standing voluntary ban on television advertising, specifically the impact on underage drinking. In particular, I believe the Commission should examine whether restrictions on such advertising during certain time periods might be appropriate if a link between the advertising and underage drinking is established.

We have made tremendous progress in recent years reducing the incidence of deaths due to drunk driving among our youth. We have taken important steps including the increase

in the 1980s in the drinking age to 21 and the passage of zero tolerance legislation for underage drinking and driving. But there is more to be done. Too many of our young people are dying in car crashes, and too many young people are starting to drink at an early age, leading to alcohol and other substance abuse problems.

I would appreciate your help and the help of the Commission in exploring the possible actions you could take to support our parents and children in response to the manufacturers' decision to break with the long and honorable tradition of not advertising on the broadcast medium.

Sincerely,

Al Jossie
Boules

WASH

this very sharp
should be let-let
dixen

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Enclose SoU.

February 25, 1997

Kathy Adams Baczko
144 Alexander Palm Road
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

Dear Kathy:

Thank you for your letter and your words affirming my State of the Union address. Also, I appreciate your sharing reactions from others around the country. We have enormous challenges ahead, but countless genuinely concerned individuals are eager to tackle the issues and get on with the business of finding viable solutions.

I'm grateful for your interest and your offer to be of service in my new Administration.

Hillary joins in sending best personal regards. We are pleased you and so many of our friends were able to join us in the historic Inaugural events.

Sincerely,

Bill Thanks for coming by.

144 Alexander Palm Road
Boca Raton, Florida 33432

Handwritten:
Nash
Reply
de [unclear]

February 11, 1997

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

Dear Bill,

You have done it again! Your State of the Union address was outstanding and will rally many to the urgent tasks at hand. Your call to action and to service will surely be answered by many. I particularly appreciated your focus on education, race reconciliation, and community responsibility to respond to those trying to leave welfare. The general reaction from our friends and associates to the entire address was highly favorable. Your leadership and vision continue to inspire and motivate citizens and community leaders across the country.

You have motivated me to investigate what opportunities there might be for me to participate in the second Clinton administration. My work in the campaign as Deputy Director of Women's Outreach was an extremely positive experience, and I believe my management, administrative, and organizational skills could be applied in a number of areas.

I enclose my resume for your reference. Although I have also sent my credentials to Bob Nash and Melanne Verveer, I thought you might keep me in mind as your second administration is being organized. I am rather unfamiliar with the political network of Washington and would appreciate any referral you think appropriate. My sole purpose, as was with the campaign work, is to serve you as a loyal friend and supporter. That can be accomplished in any number of ways!

We continue to enjoy special memories of your Inauguration. Denise, Juliette and I are working on a great photo album for you to commemorate the weekend celebrations of the Class '68 on your behalf. You will be pleased to see all your friends who reunited with pride for your success and victory. You and Hillary have made such a difference in our lives, and I look forward to continued involvement with your efforts.

With sincere admiration,

Kathy Adams Baczko
Kathy Adams Baczko

KATHLEEN ADAMS BACZKO

144 Alexander Palm Road

Boca Raton, Florida 33432

(561) 367-7291

OBJECTIVE

To serve in the Clinton/Gore administration in the area of domestic policy, education, protocol or other appropriate department, agency, commission or board.

EDUCATION

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES & LINGUISTICS

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (CUM LAUDE), FRENCH/ECONOMICS

MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

- ***Deputy Director***

Women's Outreach, Clinton/Gore '96, Washington, D.C.

1996

Participated as a full-time volunteer in leadership role for seven months in the national outreach effort to organize and mobilize women in the democratic political process. Assisted in developing and directing network and communication with 50 state women directors, establishing national and state steering committees, developing and targeting mailings to women constituencies, organizing women's caucus events at the National Convention, managing of interns, volunteers and state liaisons, coordinating with national women's organizations, and implementing women's GOTV outreach events.

- ***Board of Directors***

Florence Fuller Child Development Center, Boca Raton, Florida

1992-Present

The Center offers subsidized child care to 600 children from low-income families in Palm Beach county. As a Board member, chaired special events, created the first auxiliary of volunteers to the Center, and, as chair, developed the first corporate giving campaign establishing permanent underwriting from over 100 local corporations. Nominated in 1994 for Volunteer Woman of the Year in Boca Raton.

- ***Board of Advisors***

School of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University

1993-Present

SLL is the preeminent language school in the country. As a Board member, advise and oversee curriculum and faculty development, fund raising, alumni relations, and coordination of Language School with other University departments. Chair of SLL Alumni Council.

- ***Board of Governors***

Alumni Association, Georgetown University

1994-1997

One of 60 elected Board members. Responsible for general policy development, alumni/university relations, regional club development, fund raising and premium merchandising.

- ***Strategic Planning Committee for Capital Campaign, Georgetown University*** ***1995-1997***

As a member of the select development committee reporting to the University President, responsible for formulating policies and strategies for the current \$450 million capital campaign.

KATHLEEN ADAMS BACZKO

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

- *American Red Cross, Montclair, New Jersey*
Designed and implemented the first high school *AIDS Awareness and Peer Education* program in the nation. Responsible for curriculum development, program implementation in public and private school systems, and volunteer recruitment and training.
- *Saint Andrews School, Boca Raton, Florida*
Founding member of the *Multicultural Committee* to initiate and implement educational programs for students, parents and faculty to address critical social and cultural issues in the community. Developed and directed the first *Student/Parent Drug Awareness Program* series which is now a permanent program at the school.
- *Georgetown University*
Alumni Admissions Committee
For 22 years, interviewed and evaluated applicants to undergraduate programs at Georgetown University.

FUND RAISING/SPECIAL EVENTS

- *25th Reunion, Class 1968, Georgetown University*
As a member of the steering committee, helped raise record \$1.2 million contribution from Class of 1968. Directed a successful corporate solicitation effort to underwrite entertainment, hospitality and documentary for White House Reunion Gala, June 1993.
- Clinton/Gore campaign personal solicitation activities from 1992 to present have raised \$150,000.
- Leadership positions over past 15 years in numerous fund-raising events which have raised from \$10,000 - \$150,000 for nonprofit and charitable organizations.
- Founded and organized Georgetown Club of Boca Raton. Directed major membership recruitment program, development of special events, community service projects and speakers' bureau.

KATHLEEN ADAMS BACZKO

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- *Ivory Bird Antiques, Montclair, New Jersey* *1983-87*
Part owner of a successful English antiques importing business.
- *Resource Planning Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts* *1972-74*
Assistant Treasurer for environmental consulting firm.
- *Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, D.C.* *1968-69*
Assistant to Director of Conferences for Corporate Executives

CURRENT BOARD MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Board of Directors, Florence Fuller Child Development Center, Boca Raton, Florida

Board of Advisors, School of Languages & Linguistics, Georgetown University

Board of Governors, Georgetown University Alumni Association

Executive Member, Women's Leadership Forum of DNC

Sustainer, Junior League of Boca Raton

PERSONAL

Married, three children ages 27, 22, 19

Extensive international background

Fluent in French

References available upon request



STATE OF THE UNION

Address to the 105th Congress

— *First Session* —

President William J. Clinton

February 4, 1997

Washington, D.C.

RESTRUCTURING ASSOCIATES INC.

SUITE 350

1050 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 775-8213

FAX: (202) 223-0346

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

2/25/97

Send to Dorskind?

Yes ✓

ho —

February 14, 1997

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

Jim:
Very important
to get BPP response
very close brief
& 80TH, PM

Dear President Clinton:

Late last year I was asked to be a member of the National Advisory Board of the proposed National Underground Railroad and Freedom Center to be built on the water front in Cincinnati, Ohio. Vernon Jordan is a fellow Board member. John Pepper, the CEO of Proctor & Gamble has embraced the venture and has actively recruited many private sector national leaders to support the effort. A list of Board members is attached.

The focus of the center is similar to the Holocaust Museum, but specifically rests on two pillars, the human struggle for freedom, and the broad scale, interracial cooperation demonstrated by the underground railroad effort. The center will document the history of the railroad and commemorate individuals who risked everything in the name of freedom and racial justice. It will include both traditional and highly interactive exhibits. It will also be designed to be a national resource by means of the internet. Genealogical information of slaves and escapees will be collected and organized so African-Americans can trace their ancestry. Finally, it will act as a forum to bring together national leaders, scholars and ordinary people (including children) to discuss race relations and freedom.

Although the project will be entirely privately funded endowed, and organized, we would like the Center to fall within the National Park system. Legislation to do this is being proposed by Congressman Rob Portman. The proposed legislation is attached. It has bipartisan support.

We, however, need the endorsement of the Administration, the Department of Interior, and the National Park Service. I would like to ask for your support and help on this matter. I believe that this Center is a physical manifestation of your beliefs on which you have spoken so eloquently over the years.

President Bill Clinton
February 14, 1997
Page 2

I can easily supply you with more information, talk to you about the venture and arrange meetings with whomever you would like. Please give me direction.

I am extremely strongly committed to this effort. I grew up in a town in Michigan that was a way station on the underground railroad. I remember in third or fourth grade visiting a safe house and learning about the railroad. My house in Sandy Spring was Quaker built, and is located in an important Quaker community that was actively engaged in the underground railroad. We have been told that our property may have been one of the initial way stations out of the South.

Racial harmony and cooperation (also ethnic, religious, and gender) should be a fundamental life truth, and the United States should be the beacon for the world on this issue. The struggle for freedom is the same. I am passionate on these issues.

I hope you share my enthusiasm and interest, and I can enlist your support. I look forward to your response.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'T. Schneider', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Thomas J. Schneider

Attachments

National Advisory Board

National Underground Railroad Freedom Center

Paul A. Allaire - Chairman & CEO, Xerox Corporation
 Norman R. Augustine - CEO, Lockheed Martin Corporation
 John F. Barrett - President and CEO, The Western & Southern Life Insurance Company
 The Honorable Robert Bedinghaus - President, Hamilton County Commissioners
 Karl Berolzheimer - Chair, National Executive Board, The National Conference; Attorney, Ross & Hardies
 John H. Bryan - Chairman and CEO, Sara Lee Corp.
 Dick Cheney - Chairman of the Board, President and CEO, Halliburton Company
 Sanford Cloud, Jr. - President & CEO, The National Conference
 Hon. William T. Coleman, Jr.
 David Brion Davis - Sterling Professor of History, Yale University
 Myrlie Evers-Williams - Chairman, Board of Directors, NAACP
 George M. C. Fisher - Chairman & CEO, Eastman Kodak Company
 Christopher B. Galvin - CEO, Motorola, Inc.
 Professor Henry Louis Gates, Jr. - Professor Afro-American Studies and the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute, Harvard University
 Dr. Nikki Giovanni - Poet; Professor of English, Virginia Tech
 Joseph T. Gorman - Chairman of the Board and CEO, TRW Inc.
 Rabbi Alfred Gottschalk - Chancellor, Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion
 Earl G. Graves, Sr. - Publisher & CEO, Black Enterprise Magazine
 Bryant C. Gumbel
 Hon. A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. - Public Service Professor of Jurisprudence, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
 L. Thomas Hiltz, Esq.
 Hon. Nathaniel R. Jones - Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit; Co-Chair, National Underground Railroad Freedom Center
 Quincy Jones - CEO, QDE, Quest Records, QJMP
 Vernon E. Jordan, Jr. - Senior Partner, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld
 Dr. Walter E. Massey - President, Morehouse College
 Hon. Donald F. McHenry - University Research Professor of Diplomacy and International Affairs, Georgetown University; President, IRC Group
 Reverend Dr. Otis Moss, Jr. - Pastor, Olivet Institutional Baptist Church
 Richard D. Parsons - President, Time Warner Inc.
 John E. Pepper - Chairman of the Board and CEO, The Procter & Gamble Company
 Susan Pichler - Cincinnati Community Volunteer
 Barbara Scott Preiskel - Former Chairman of NY Community Trust, Corporate Director, Attorney
 Renee Poussaint - President, Poussaint Communications Inc.; Broadcast Journalist
 Honorable Roxanne Qualls - Mayor of Cincinnati
 James E. Rogers - President & CEO, Cinergy Corp
 Dr. Thomas J. Schneider - President & CEO, Restructuring Associates
 Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth - Pastor, Greater New Light Baptist Church
 George Stevens, Jr. - Filmmaker, Founder, Co-Chairman-The American Film Institute
 H. Patrick Swygert - President, Howard University
 Rt. Rev. Herbert Thompson, Jr. - Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio
 Harry M. Whipple - President and Publisher, The Cincinnati Enquirer; Co-Chair, National Underground Railroad Freedom Center
 James M. Zimmerman - President and COO, Federated Department Stores, Inc.

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. PORTMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize the National Park Service to coordinate programs with, provide technical assistance to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, and for other purposes.

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

3 SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

4 The Congress finds that—

5 (1) the story of the Underground Railroad,
6 which links historical themes related to slavery, the
7 desire for freedom, inter-racial cooperation, and the

1 African-American experience, is unique and nation-
2 ally significant;

3 (2) elements of the story of the Underground
4 Railroad are not adequately represented and pro-
5 tected;

6 (3) an entity to interpret and preserve the story
7 of the Underground Railroad is appropriate and nec-
8 essary; and

9 (4) the National Underground Railroad Free-
10 dom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been established
11 to commemorate historic themes related to slavery,
12 the desire for freedom, inter-racial cooperation, and
13 the African-American experience and to relate these
14 themes to the ongoing struggle for freedom among
15 men, women, and children around the world.

16 SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

17 The purposes of this Act are—

18 (1) to recognize the importance of the Under-
19 ground Railroad, the sacrifices made by those in
20 search of freedom from tyranny and oppression, and
21 the sacrifices made by those who helped those indi-
22 viduals in search of freedom;

23 (2) to encourage and assist the National Under-
24 ground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati,
25 Ohio, in becoming a principal interpretive center of

1 the Underground Railroad experience in the United
2 States; and

3 (3) to provide a role for the Federal Govern-
4 ment in enhancing public understanding and appre-
5 ciation of the Underground Railroad and in preserv-
6 ing the many resources of the Underground Rail-
7 road.

8 SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS; TECHNICAL ASSIST-
9 ANCE; AFFILIATED STATUS.

10 (a) COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS.—The Secretary
11 of the Interior may coordinate the Underground Railroad
12 interpretive programs of the National Park Service with
13 the interpretive activities of the National Underground
14 Railroad Freedom Center (in this Act referred to as the
15 “Center”), which is to be built in Cincinnati, Ohio, and
16 is to be devoted to the story of the Underground Railroad.

17 (b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may
18 provide technical assistance to the Center in developing
19 the interpretative programs of the Center.

20 (c) RELATIONSHIP TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—
21 The Secretary shall treat the Center as an affiliated area
22 of the National Park System.

23 SEC. 4. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS; PARTNERSHIP.

24 (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of
25 the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with

1 the State of Ohio, the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other
2 public or private entities to provide technical assistance
3 to the Center.

4 (b) PARTNERSHIP.—The National Park Service may
5 work in partnership with the Center in the efforts of the
6 Center to disseminate information on the Underground
7 Railroad.

Dear Fellow Member:

'97 FEB 24 PM 7:15

Welcome to another exciting year at the National Press Club. Enclosed you'll find your 1997 membership card -- a passport to our many professional programs, entertainment events and other services.

One of the many attractions the Club has to offer is a new state-of-the-art library and research center. It has become an important training center for journalists who need to keep up with rapidly changing technology. We also have reciprocal privileges with more than 40 clubs around the world. And, you can keep in touch with the Club on the Internet at <http://npc.press.org>.

The Club is as strong as its membership. Please take stock in our future by helping our efforts grow. Any opportunity you have to talk up the NPC to potential members will benefit both you and the Club. Watch for periodic promotions that reward members for helping to recruit their colleagues.

On behalf of the Board of Governors and the staff of the National Press Club, thanks for your continued support and participation.

Sincerely,

Tammy Lytle
Tammy Lytle
Membership Secretary

With generous help from the Freedom Forum, the National Press Foundation, Knight-Ridder, Hearst Newspapers, Scripps Howard Newspapers, the McGraw-Hill Companies and Bloomberg Business News, the Eric Friedheim Library at the National Press Club will be Washington's center for news research and computer-assisted journalism classes.

For those of you who are non-resident members, our library staff is just a phone call away from helping you with your research project. No question is too great or small. They can be reached at (202) 662-7523 or via E-mail at infocenter@npcpress.org.



National Press Club
of Washington

MEMBERSHIP NO.:
9600

1997

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Richard S. Cannon

President

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

Send to Dorskind?
Yes
No

2125197

C