

Date March 12, 1997

To: REBECCA CAMERON
SCHEDULING

From: The Staff Secretary

Cameron

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: March 12, 1997

NOTE FOR: SECRETARY SHALALA

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

Information

Action

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Call the reporter from
Sturges with them
to radio address*

Jill Roos
1747 Park Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20010

Dear Jill:

I'm sorry that something in my Inaugural Address hurt your feelings. When I said nothing big ever came from being small, I was talking about small ideas and the petty bickering that sometimes keeps us from solving our problems together. I was not referring to short people.

In fact, some of my closest, most senior advisors are short. During my first term, I appointed Robert Reich (4'10") as the Secretary of Labor; Donna Shalala (5'9") as the Secretary of Health and Human Services; and Alice Rivlin (5'2") as the Director of Management and Budget. This term, my cabinet includes Secretary of State Madeleine Albright (5'2") and Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors Janet Yellen (5'), as well as Secretary Shalala. They are all outstanding public servants with big ideas and big dreams for our country. To make certain that they are seen and heard when they are on stage with me, my podium has a special stool for them to stand on.

If you learn all you can, dream big dreams, and set high goals for yourself, you can be whatever you want to be. Keep your chin up -- and always believe in yourself.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

*I hope you will come
and visit me someday.*

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Chen

ROUTING REMARKS AND TRANSMITTAL

Name of Originator: <i>Teresa Wildman</i>	Office:	Phone:	Date: <i>3/7/97</i>
Subject: <i>Response to Request for Signing Pens</i>			
Deadline Date: <i>Flexible</i>			

Codes: A=Action C=Concurrence S=Signature O=Other

To	Code	Date In	Date Out	Initials	Remarks
1. <i>Todd Stem</i> ^{or Phil} / <i>Caplan</i>	<i>C</i>				<i>OK</i>
2. <i>Jodie Torkelson</i>	<i>S</i>				
3. <i>Teresa Wildman</i>	<i>A</i>				
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					<i>Todd/Phil - We often send letters declining public requests for trinkets, but we wanted to get your approval before we send this letter re: signing pens. Thank you.</i>
9.					
10.					

*ⓧ Just one suggested edit. Thanks. Helen
-T
3-12-97*

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1997

Paul Savitz
116 Alburger Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19155

Dear Mr. Savitz:

Thank you for your request for one of the President's signing pens. We are sincerely flattered that you wish to have a memento from the current Administration.

Unfortunately, we are not able to honor requests for signing pens, because they are reserved for individuals who assist in the passage of the legislation being signed. Historically, the signing pen has been given to public and private citizens by the President to express appreciation for their efforts with regards to specific legislation.

Please be assured that your interest and support are truly appreciated.

Thank you for your understanding.

Sincerely,

Jodie R. Torkelson
Assistant to the President for
Management and Administration

T-

CAN'T WE SAY THAT THE SIGNING PENS ARE
USED ONLY FOR SIGNING CEREMONIES + GIVEN
TO THOSE WHO HAD SOME PART IN THE
PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATION. I
THINK THAT'S A TRUE STATEMENT, BUT IF
IT'S NOT IT OBVIOUSLY CAN'T BE USED.

JUDE

resident William Clinton
White House
Wash. D.C. Request for pens
9/11

Paul Sautz
116 Alburger Ave
Phila, PA 19115

Dear Mr President

I am a disabled veteran of W.W.II, a retired
Government (DOD) employee and a registered
Democrat.

I have observed that your bill signings
entail the use of numerous pens (one for ^{each}
letter) during the signing ceremony.

I would be pleased to receive one of these
pens as a memento. If this could be
arranged, I would be forever grateful.

Yours Truly,

Paul Sautz

Staff - C

THOMPSON AND LLEWELLYN, P.A.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
412 SOUTH 18TH STREET
P.O. BOX 818
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS 72902-0818

William P. Thompson
James M. Llewellyn, Jr.

Telephone (501)785-2867
Facsimile (501)782-8046

DATE: 3/7/97

TIME: _____

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

TO: PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

FAX NUMBER: ATTN: NANCY HERNREICH 202-456-6703

FROM: MITCH LLEWELLYN

SUBJECT: TORNADOES

NUMBER OF PAGES 6 (INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE)

MESSAGE: _____

PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE IF NOT RECEIVED PROPERLY

3-12-97

THIS IS
AND I
ADDRESS
THE
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ADDRESS

Send to Dorskind?

Yes

No _____

COMMUNICATION
USE OF THE
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R LETTERHEAD

THOMPSON AND LLEWELLYN, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

412 SOUTH 18TH STREET

P. O. BOX 818

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS 72902-0818

(501) 785-2067

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON
JAMES M. LLEWELLYN, JR.

TELECOPIER (501) 782-8046

March 7, 1997

**VIA FACSIMILE 202-456-6703
ORIGINAL BY FIRST CLASS MAIL**

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Attention: Nancy Herreich

Dear Bill:

In the aftermath of the terrible tornadoes striking Central Arkansas and with the memories still clear of the April 21, 1996 tornado that struck Fort Smith, I feel certain you can appreciate the terrible anxiety the citizens of Western Arkansas and Southeastern Oklahoma feel with the anticipated decommissioning of the Fort Smith Weather Service Office. The installation of the new NexRad Radar south of Fort Smith only partly dispels that anxiety. The human factors that are involved with the termination of services by the local weather service office have proven to be as large if not a greater issue than the NexRad itself. We have had a year to measure the effectiveness of the weather service coverage from the Tulsa Weather Service Office and it has been found sorely lacking. What Justice Holmes wrote in 1921 is as true today as it was then "a page of history is worth volumes of logic". Continually the National Weather Service sends delegates to Fort Smith to give us volumes of logic (chin music?). But, look at a page of history:

April 21, 1996, the tornado strikes Fort Smith without warning despite spotters reporting the tornado march across Eastern Oklahoma and into Southern Fort Smith. Two fatalities result. The National Weather Service fails to warn and upon analysis tells us that it was not the failure of the NexRad, but a "human error". They assure us that those problems have been fixed and it will not happen again.

Throughout the Summer officials assure us that the NexRad Radar can, in fact, capture everything including tornadoes as low as F-0s and F-1s on the measurement scale.

September 26, 1996, a tornado of F-0 to F-1 magnitude hits the school yard at Lavaca with students outside. Nearly 100 students were huddled under an aluminum walkway when the tornado ripped the aluminum walkway away wrapping it around power lines. It is only a miracle no one was injured. Again, no warning was received from the Tulsa Weather Service Office.

President Bill Clinton
March 7, 1997
Page Two

Then, in the Fall of 1996, a broadcast from the National Weather Service Office in Tulsa broadcast several hours over the Western Arkansas Weather Service warning radio with ridiculous data of high temperatures and high winds "High in the mid-fifties. Winds becoming south, 70 to 80 miles an hour. Wednesday night mostly cloudy with a chance of rain. Then decreasing cloudiness after midnight. Low around 90, chance of rain 30 percent. **You don't think they actually listen to this stuff do you**"...voice then dissolves to laughter". With this cavalier attitude how can we have any faith they will be there for us.

Recently tornadoes danced across south of Pocola and on into Arkansas causing one fatality in Booneville, a fatality that might have been avoided with adequate warning. The ham spotters in the Fort Smith area were on duty at the National Weather Service Office in Fort Smith attempting to contact the Tulsa Office and forward spotter reports of exactly what was happening. The Tulsa Weather Service Office had sent the Tulsa area hams out to eat because "it looked like it was dying down and they wouldn't be needed". Another "human failure" in a continuing long list.

Only nights later the Fort Smith Weather Service Office called out the ham spotters who promptly learned that the Tulsa Weather Office had not requested the ham spotters in the Tulsa area to come in. Another total breakdown in a vital element of the warning system.

Then we learned that the Little Rock Weather Service Office with the use of their NexRad observed a possible tornado north of Clarksville in Johnson County. Since Johnson County is in the Tulsa warning area, they forwarded that report to Tulsa. A span of twenty minutes passed before Tulsa issued a warning to Johnson County!

This Monday in a meeting with officials from Tulsa, we learned that the warning system requires the Tulsa Weather Service Office to notify the Office of Emergency Services in Conway of potential severe weather then that office notifies local law enforcement officials. This line failed April 21st. Formerly the Fort Smith Weather Service Office picked up the phone and called the authorities to warn them of approaching severe weather. Clearly the removal of warning authority from the Fort Smith Office has worked to the severe detriment of local citizens. Tulsa officials advised they would call Fort Smith, but given the track record of human and equipment failures that does not appear to be a reliable representation, only more logic.

That page of history clearly refutes the ability of the Tulsa Weather Service Office to properly serve Western Arkansas. Reports from spotters in the Fayetteville area who used to work directly with the Fort Smith Office tell us they are experiencing the same problems Fort Smith is experiencing.

President Bill Clinton
March 7, 1997
Page Three

It is clear to those of us in Western Arkansas that the missing ingredient is a vested interest that the Weather Service personnel have in the locale. Clearly, Tulsa does not have enough motivation to have the proper level of interest in the Fort Smith area to prevent these failures. This page of history is enough. There is no rationalization that will satisfy this community. The vested interest that meteorologists in Fort Smith have in the community has long served us well. These meteorologists go to church with us, their kids go to school with our children, they eat at the cafeteria with us and they protect us to the best of their ability. These meteorologists and these ham operators do not go out to eat and leave us unprotected. The events listed are those we know about. How many are there that we do not know about?

With the NexRad location in Fort Smith a whole new geographic area previously unserved is now opened. With the Weather Service in Tulsa serving in a radius that extends through Fort Smith and the Little Rock Office serving a radius that extends just west of Russellville, all of that area in between and south to near Hugo, Oklahoma and north to Eurcka Springs will be served by the Fort Smith NexRad. If the Tulsa operators didn't know where Pocola was how can they know where Caulksville is? What will they say when spotters report tornadoes at Caddo Gap? About a report of tornadoes at Osage? You can be sure that Fort Smith Weather Service meteorologists have long served these communities and know what reports from those areas mean. It won't take 20 minutes for Fort Smith to warn Clarksville that there is a tornado in Johnson County.

I am enclosing a map with the coverage of the three radars marked. This is the maximum range with a floor of about 10,000 feet. They cannot detect activity below 10,000 feet at these ranges, so they may miss tornadoes below that level.

It will take very little to solve this problem. When the Weather Service Office in Fort Smith was fully functioning there were five meteorologists and one officer in charge. With the NexRad terminal located in the Fort Smith Weather Service Office with five meteorologists it can effectively operate given the proper warning authority as a sub-unit of either Tulsa or Little Rock. It does not require a fully functioning office with 50 meteorologists such as Tulsa has to properly operate in Fort Smith. Tulsa and Little Rock can both continue to have terminals reporting data from the Fort Smith NexRad, but the warning authority and the interpretation should first come from a properly manned office in Fort Smith. Probably Tulsa has asked for ten new operators just to operate the Fort Smith NexRad. That is not necessary and it can be done with a sub-unit fully functioning in Fort Smith.

Bill, I understand that the National Research Council will make a decision on whether or not the Fort Smith Office should be closed. It appears to me that decision will be made on technical issues and not on human issues. It is the human issue that has totally failed this community. Ignoring history and relying on rationalization (logic) is a slippery slope. We need a

President Bill Clinton
March 7, 1997
Page Four

political solution and we ask you as our leader to do what is right and mandate the Department of Commerce to establish a fully functioning sub-unit in Fort Smith with complete access to the NexRad Radar being constructed. This is essential and it needs to be done promptly for this Spring's tornado season. It is already fully upon us, but with the elimination of warning authority in the Fort Smith Office, we are at the mercy of the Tulsa Office. Our page of history shows that is not sufficient.

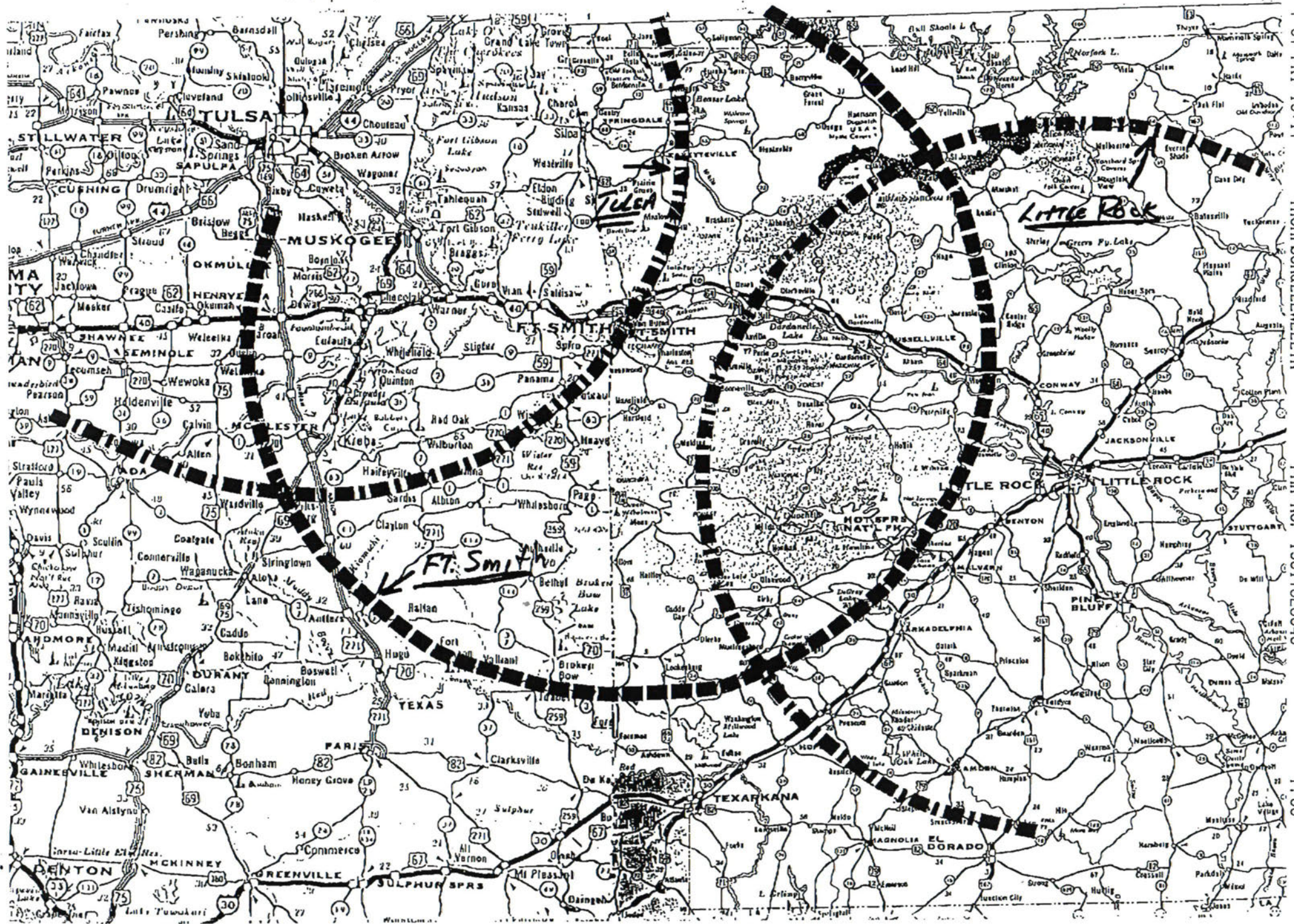
Sincerely,

THOMPSON AND LLEWELLYN, P.A.



James M. Llewellyn, Jr.

JMLjr/sa
Enclosure



Mac...
John



February 18, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
West Wing
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Please accept my gratitude for the incredible opportunity that you provided for me when you asked me to share in the National Prayer Service on the day of the Inauguration. It was one of the highlights of my life. It was a privilege to share the Gospel not only with you, but with millions of Americans who participated in that special service via television.

I also wanted to strongly commend you for calling the Summit On Voluntarism. Needless to say, you not only have my support but the support of Americans all across the nation. The response everywhere I go is a response of enthusiasm. The outpouring of commitments to heed your call for public service is truly amazing. I am convinced that the initiative for calling this conference came from a power that is even higher than the White House.

I met with Harris Wofford this past Sunday evening to discuss ways in which the religious and educational sectors of America could optimize this opportunity to challenge their people to serve the poor and the needy. Harris was especially enthusiastic about a new coalition of organizations which I have helped to call together with the expressed purpose of getting college students to serve poor urban neighborhoods through church-based programs. This coalition includes the following organizations:

1. Interservice Christian Fellowship
2. The National Association of Evangelicals
3. The Coalition for Christian Colleges and Universities
3. The African-American Ten Point Coalition
4. The Hispanic Clergy
5. The Youth Ministries of Mainline Denominations
6. Compassion International

We will be asking college-aged men and women to take off school for a year in order to serve in church-based ministries in urban neighborhoods. We expect to recruit as many as ten thousand young people who would be willing to take off a year either between their sophomore and junior years of education or following graduation. We have already secured sufficient financial resources to make this program a success. The response to the invitation to serve gives us certainty that the human resources to make this program a success will be available.

Our plan is to put together teams of five collegians and place them in urban churches where they will do door to door visitation. They will speak to and listen to community people, initiate after-school programs for tutoring and for cultural enrichment and work in neighborhood public schools as volunteers. One of their primary commitments will be to get parents involved in the education of their children. The name of this movement is called Mission Year.

EASTERN COLLEGE • 10 Fairview Drive • Saint Davids, Pennsylvania 19087-3696 • Telephone 610-341-5800

This came this week
I think you received
the fax of it earlier

3-12-97

send to Dorskind?

Yes

No

Phil probably will want to
review the response.

There is one great need that must be met to facilitate this huge outpouring of volunteers. There must be some means devised whereby paybacks on student loans can be deferred for a year. We know we can get thousands of young people to commit themselves, but they will find themselves unable to live out that commitment unless such deferments are arranged. Immediately upon stopping their education in order to volunteer, they would be expected to start payment on student loans given our present system. Most of them would not be in a position to do so if they are serving without pay - which will be the case. Is there something that you can do? Can legislation be initiated that could make the needed deferments a possibility?

On a more spiritual note, I came across a couple of prayers written by George Eliot. As I read them, I thought that these would be prayers that would be meaningful to you.

AT HIS FEET

As soon as we lay ourselves entirely at His feet, we have enough light given us to guide our own steps; as the foot-soldier, who hears nothing of the councils that determine the course of the great battle he is in, hears plainly enough the word of command which he must himself obey.

A RIVER

You are seeking some good other than the law you are bound to obey. But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice; it is a river that flows from the foot of the Invisible Throne, and flows by the path of obedience. I say again, man cannot choose his duties. You may choose to forsake your duties, and choose not to have the sorrow they bring. But you will go forth, and what will you find? Sorrow without duty - bitter herbs, and no bread with them.

One last thing! You must know that people all across America are praying for you, especially in these difficult days. But I want to remind you of the most important responsibility that you have as the President, and that is to pray for all of us. People in leadership must not only lead, they must pray for those that they lead. God expects those to whom He gives authority to pray for those over whom that authority is exercised. Pray for us Mr. President even as we pray for you.

Your friend,



TONY CAMPOLO

TC:dmor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: March 12, 1997

NOTE FOR: The Honorable Donna Shalala

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

Information

Action

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 6, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*
PHIL CAPLAN *PC*
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Tuskegee Syphilis Experiments

Attached is a memo from Secretary Shalala concerning the Tuskegee syphilis experiments. There are two issues for your decision: 1) whether to issue an apology; and 2) if so, whether to do it by written statement or in a small White House event. Secretary Shalala raises a third issue -- the announcement of additional steps to protect human research subjects -- but your White House advisors believe it is premature to address this issue at this point.

Background. The study, sponsored by the Public Health Service, began in 1932 on 600 African-American males (400 who had syphilis and a control group of 200 who did not). Although it had its roots in a public health initiative, the study has since been discredited as a classic case of medical research gone wrong. Most objectionable, the men in the study went untreated well after penicillin had been discovered as a cure for syphilis. In 1972, the study was suspended after a New York Times exposé. Soon thereafter, HEW began to provide comprehensive medical care to the remaining study participants and certain members of their families. In 1973, HEW settled a class action lawsuit for \$9 million.

Several matters have brought renewed interest to this issue. The Human Radiation Experiments investigation that led to your October 3, 1995, apology to victims of those experiments has given rise to a call for "equal treatment" in the Tuskegee experiments. Two members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Reps. Louis Stokes and Maxine Waters, wrote asking you to make this apology in conjunction with Black History Month (WH staff did not think that would have been appropriate timing). And, last month, HBO aired a movie about the experiments that provoked renewed media attention. You may recall that it surfaced during the nomination battle over Dr. Foster for Surgeon General.

Apology. The African-American community strongly supports an apology. Secretary Shalala, John Podesta, Ann Lewis, Maria Echaveste, Ben Johnson, Jack Gibbons, Bob Nash, Tracey Thornton, Kitty Higgins, among others, feel that it is appropriate and timely to apologize to participants in the experiments. There are eight survivors, 23 wives or widows of survivors, 15 children and two grandchildren.

Approve apology Disapprove Discuss

Form of apology. If you approve offering an apology, two options are presented: 1) a written statement released under your name from the White House; or 2) a small, public event at the White House where you would make a statement and several survivors of the experiments would be present along with others as appropriate. There is a general inclination among WH staff that it would be better if you were personally involved in the apology. Ann Lewis, Maria Echaveste, Bob Nash, Tracey Thornton, Ben Johnson, among others, support this option. John Podesta defers to Ann Lewis and Rahm has no opinion.

Option 1 (written) Option 2 (event) Discuss

you call



FEB 13 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ISSUE:

Whether to issue a Presidential message on the Government's responsibility for the Tuskegee Syphilis Study to the surviving participants, their families, and the African American community.

BACKGROUND:

In 1932, Federal, State, and local officials, working with the Tuskegee Institute, began a long-term study of untreated syphilis in African-American males in Macon County, Alabama. The Study was established after surveys revealed a high prevalence of syphilis, particularly in rural areas of the South, and a high rate of untreated syphilis in African-American men. The Study was intended to justify a syphilis treatment program for African-Americans. Instead, it has become known as a classic case of medical research gone wrong.

That is because researchers enrolled about 400 African-American men with non-infectious syphilis and about 200 men without syphilis (the latter group for control purposes) in the Study and told them they were being treated for "bad blood" -- a local term used to describe a number of conditions, including syphilis. Men with infectious, early stage syphilis were treated and excluded from the Study; however, those with late term, non-infectious syphilis received no treatment and none was available at the time the Study was begun. Researchers actually were observing the natural progression of untreated syphilis in their bodies.

The project was scheduled to last for only six months, but it continued for 40 years -- even after penicillin became recognized as the standard of care for treating syphilis by the late 1940s. The Study was not ended until 1972, when a front-page story in the New York Times led to a public outcry and the government convened an advisory panel that declared the Study to be "ethically unjustified."

The Federal Government has tried to mitigate the damage since the study was ended. In 1973, HEW Secretary Weinberger directed the Public Health Service to provide Study participants and certain members of their families with comprehensive medical care for the

rest of their lives. Also, in 1973, a class-action lawsuit was settled for \$9 million. And, beginning in 1974, regulations for review and approval of experiments on human subjects were instituted to ensure that studies such as Tuskegee do not happen again:

- Since 1974, we have better instituted in research on human beings the practice of obtaining their voluntary informed consent.
- Also since 1974, all Federal studies using human subjects must be reviewed by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) that are diverse and sensitive to community attitudes.
- In 1995, you created a National Bioethics Advisory Commission to review regulations and procedures, and to provide all possible safeguards for research volunteers.
- A 1996 meeting sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and HHS led to the establishment of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study Legacy Committee, which studied ways to preserve the memory of the Study and to transform the legacy into renewed efforts to bridge the gap between the health conditions of African-Americans and white Americans.

Even so, the Federal Government has never adequately expressed its responsibility for failure to inform Study participants and their families when treatment became available. Many commentators believe that the government's failure to make such an acknowledgment has helped to perpetuate feelings of widespread distrust among African-Americans toward government health-related initiatives. For example, African-Americans are far less likely than any other ethnic group to receive influenza vaccines (33.1 percent in 1993, compared to 50.4 percent for the total population). Similar low participation rates among African-Americans also are evident in research trials, organ donation, accessing simple medical care, and accepting advice from public health officials regarding the prevention of diseases such as AIDS. Even though there are many complex reasons for these low participation rates, the Tuskegee Study is cited as one significant contributing reason.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE TUSKEGEE STUDY

The Tuskegee Syphilis Study Legacy Committee has urged you to make an apology, and has issued a number of recommendations that would help assure the nation that research like the Tuskegee Study would not be duplicated.

You received last week a letter from two members of the Congressional Black Caucus -- Representative Louis Stokes, the Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust, and Representative Maxine Waters, Chairwoman of the Caucus -- requesting that you issue a formal apology on behalf of the United States for the Tuskegee Study, similar to the apology you issued to the so-called "atomic veterans." They note that Black History Month would be "a most appropriate time" to issue such a statement.

Home Box Office has produced a movie about the Tuskegee Study, entitled "Miss Evers' Boys," that is expected to receive substantial attention throughout the month of February, which is National African American History Month. Between February 11 and February 18, public screenings of "Miss Evers Boys" will be held in seven cities across the country -- Washington, New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Stamford, and San Francisco. The screenings and ensuing panel discussions will be attended by prominent African-American officials, including United Negro College Fund President William H. Gray III, Charles Drew University President Reed Tuckson, Former HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan, Emory School of Public Health Dean James Curran, Atlanta Journal-Constitution Editor Cynthia Tucker, "Our Common Welfare" Director Fay Brown-Sperling, and CDC Director David Satcher M.D. After the public screenings have been held, HBO will air the movie nationally on February 22.

There are eight participants of the Tuskegee Study still surviving, as well as 23 wives or widows, 15 children and two grandchildren.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I recommend that you issue a statement similar to the one you made to atomic veterans -- one made on behalf of leaders from another time and era. You could either issue this statement as a written statement, or preferably, you could deliver it in person at an event coordinated to address participants and their families as well as African-American leaders.

In doing so, you would send a positive message that could help shift perceptions within the African-American community about medical research. You could add to your statement an announcement of additional steps you will take to further protect all human participants in research studies. Those steps would be as follows:

- Have HHS work with academic institutions and schools of public health to expand bioethics training, paying particular attention to minority perspectives and the needs of minority communities.

- Have HHS offer fellowships to postgraduate students for training in bioethics, with the goal of creating a national cadre of individuals -- especially minorities -- who would serve as experts in the conduct of research involving human subjects and as future leaders in the field of bioethics.
- Extend for two years the charter of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, which you created, and ask it to explore ways in which communities -- particularly minority communities -- can become more involved in the development, implementation, and analysis of medical research. (There are other reasons currently under consideration for extending the Charter for two additional years).

DECISIONS

- Issue a Presidential message on the Government's responsibility for the Tuskegee Study to the surviving participants, their families, and the African American community.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

- Additional steps could be taken with academic institutions and schools of public health, researchers, and the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to further protect human participants in research studies:

-- HHS would expand bioethics training that are diverse and sensitive to minority communities.

-- HHS would offer fellowships to postgraduate students, including minorities, who would serve as experts in research involving human subjects and in the field of bioethics.

-- Extend the charter of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for two more years and ask it to explore ways to better involve minorities in the mechanics of medical research.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____



Donna E. Shalala

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-12-97

to 1 - we are
understanding in
infrastructure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

There is general agreement among the agencies as well as your White House staff on the **ISTEA Reauthorization bill** except for one issue. The attached Raines/Sperling memo discusses the area of contention -- it outlines two options for dealing with \$100 million per year available through the Innovative Financing title. Given that you are scheduled to announce the bill tomorrow morning, it would be helpful if you could make a decision prior to the event. However, if you feel you need more time, an immediate decision is not imperative.

Background. As currently drafted, the title has two parts. The first would provide Federal grants of \$150 million per year to State Infrastructure Banks (SIBs), and SIBs would use these funds to offer credit support for State/local transportation projects. All agencies support this provision. However, there is disagreement about how to best use the other \$100 million per year available under this title.

Option 1 -- Direct loans. NEC, OMB, DOT, WH Legislative Affairs and John Podesta would allow the Federal government to make direct loans for up to 33% of the cost of State/local revenue-generating (toll) transportation projects of "national economic significance." However, Treasury objects to this approach. *The memo provides detailed arguments pro and con.*

Option 2 -- Additional grants. Treasury proposes that the \$100 million per year be used for direct grants to SIBs for specific transportation projects. The SIBs would use the funds to provide some form of credit support to the projects. *See memo for details.*


Finally, if you're inclined toward option 1, please note that Sec. Rubin would like to speak with you before you give final approval.

Helen Howell *Helen*

Copied
Cos
Sperling
Raines

DECISION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Franklin D. Raines
Gene Sperling 

SUBJECT: Elements of the "Innovative Financing" Program
in the Administration's ISTEA Reauthorization Bill

This memorandum seeks your decision on the nature of the 'Innovative Financing' program that is to be included in the Administration's ISTEA reauthorization proposal.

As currently drafted, the Innovative Financing title has two parts. The first would provide Federal grants of \$150 million per year to State Infrastructure Banks (SIBs). SIBs would use these funds to offer credit support for State/local transportation projects (e.g., by writing down the interest that borrowers must pay). All agencies support this provision.

The second part of the Innovative Financing title would allow the Federal government to make direct loans, on favorable terms and conditions, for up to 33 percent of the cost of a State/local transportation project. Preliminary OMB estimates indicate that the \$100 million per year in budget authority available for this purpose would support up to \$400 million in loans. NEC, OMB, DOT and White House Legislative Affairs support this provision. Treasury objects. Treasury proposes instead that the \$100 million per year be used for direct grants (e.g., adding the \$100 million to the \$150 million per year already provided for SIBs).

OPTION 1 -- Direct Federal Loans with Flexible Repayment Provisions

Under this option, the Federal government would offer loans to State/local sponsors of revenue-generating (toll) transportation projects of "national economic significance." The Federal loans could cover up to one-third of total project costs. The State/locality would cover the remaining project costs by issuing tax-exempt bonds.

During the first 10 years of the loan, the Secretary of Transportation could defer repayment of principal and/or interest on the Federal loan if the cash flows from the project were insufficient to cover these items. Any deferred payments would be added to the balance of the loan and would accrue interest at the Federal cost of funds. At the end of 10 years, the balance of the Federal loan would be refinanced with a 20-year Federal loan, at Treasury interest rates, with no further deferral of repayment allowed.

Since borrowers would pay interest at the Federal cost of funds, the budget cost of these loans would arise only from losses associated with default. In the case of default, the Federal

government and the other project lenders would have equal standing: each could claim project assets in proportion to the amount of loans they had outstanding.

PRO:

Leveraging Federal investment in transportation. Compared to existing Federal grants, these loans would provide a much lower subsidy to any one project, thus leveraging the total amount of transportation investment stimulated by Federal assistance. Preliminary OMB estimates indicate that, in contrast to existing direct grants subsidizing 80 percent of project costs, the Federal loan would provide financial assistance equivalent to a direct subsidy of between 8 and 22 percent of project costs.

More efficient use of the Nation's transportation infrastructure. By subsidizing the construction of transportation projects that charge user fees, the program would increase the efficiency with which the Nation's transportation infrastructure is used.

CON:

Treasury acknowledges the advantages of the proposed credit subsidies, but objects to the form in which the subsidies would be provided. Treasury argues that the DOT proposal is at odds with longstanding Federal credit policy, and would set a precedent that would be difficult to avoid with a host of other Federal subsidy programs. Treasury objections include:

Enhancement of tax-exempt debt. Treasury argues that the direct loan program would violate Federal policies, and perhaps current tax law, prohibiting the use of Federal funds to enhance the credit-worthiness of State/local tax-exempt debt. The prohibition against enhancement is designed to discourage the use of tax-exempt debt:

- reducing tax-exempt debt reduces the associated revenue loss to the Treasury;
- making State/local tax-exempt debt less attractive increases the demand for Treasury debt, and lowers the interest rate that the Federal government must pay.

Existing Federal policy would allow a direct Federal loan covering 100 percent of the cost of a State/local transportation project. However, Treasury argues that a Federal loan for 33 percent of project costs would constitute an 'enhancement' of the State/local tax-exempt debt that covers the remaining project cost. Treasury argues that the enhancement would arise from the market's belief that the Federal government would grant the project further subsidies rather than allow the project to fail and the Federal loan to go into default. DOT notes that a market perception of enhancement would be overcome by a consistent Federal policy against forbearance.

"Subordination" of Federal debt. Treasury argues that the most problematic aspect of the DOT proposal, however, is the fact that the Federal loans would involve more risk than the tax-exempt loans: during the first 10 years of the loan, the State/local borrower would be able to

defer payments on the Federal loan, but would be required to make uninterrupted payments to private lenders of the tax-exempt debt. During the first ten years of the loan, the Federal government would take on more credit risk than the private lenders. Treasury argues that the Federal loan is therefore 'subordinate' to the tax-exempt debt.

DOT argues that the Federal loan would not be subordinate in any material sense: both the Federal loan and the tax-exempt debt would have equal claim on the project assets in the event of default.

Scoring uncertainty. Treasury argues that it would difficult to measure the risk associated with toll transportation projects, for such projects are infrequent, lumpy investments. (Since 1961, only \$39 billion in revenue bonds have been issued for transportation toll projects; one percent of this amount has defaulted.) DOT acknowledges the uncertainty, but note that any measurement uncertainty would be reflected in a higher OMB estimate of the credit subsidy cost of the loans; on average, the OMB credit subsidy estimate should accurately reflect the long-term budget cost of the Federal loans.

OPTION 2 -- Provide Additional Grants to State Infrastructure Banks

Under this option, the Secretary of Transportation would allocate the \$100 million per year to SIBs for specific transportation projects. The SIBs would use the funds to provide some form of credit support to the projects (e.g., an interest-rate write down).

PRO:

Consistent with Treasury's interpretation of Federal credit policy. Since any direct enhancement of tax-exempt debt would be provided directly by SIBs rather than the Federal government, this option would be consistent with Federal credit policy.

Budget Certainty. By providing grants rather than loans, this option would eliminate all of the budget uncertainty associated with scoring credit programs.

CON:

Fewer transportation projects would be built. NEC, DOT and OMB believe that the Federal government would subsidize fewer projects under Option 2 than under Option 1. First, Option 1 allows States/localities to borrow at the federal cost of funds, while Option 2 requires States/localities to access the credit market at the SIB cost of funds. Second, Option 1 would provide a financial instrument not routinely offered by private capital markets (a 30 year loan with limited deferral of principal and interest during the first ten years); given the unusual nature of the credit instrument, borrowers would have to pay a premium to purchase a private-sector equivalent of Option 1.

NEC, OMB and DOT argue that the absence of a private market equivalent to Option 1 may reflect a capital market imperfection due to the short time horizons of private investors; they

note that the Federal government can offer more 'patient' capital. In response, Treasury argues that no market failure exists: we observe no similar private sector loans only because the risks are high and borrowers are unwilling to pay the required premium. Treasury notes that, with perfect capital markets, States should be indifferent between a direct Federal loan and a grant equalling the OMB-estimated subsidy cost of the loan (which the State could use to write-down the cost of a private loan); since States prefer direct Federal loans, Treasury concludes that OMB must be underestimating the true budget cost of the loan. DOT notes, however, that if capital markets were imperfect, States could finance more infrastructure with direct Federal loans than with the grant equivalent. Unfortunately, we have no empirical test of whether private capital markets are perfect.

RECOMMENDATIONS

NEC, OMB and DOT recommend that you approve Option 1. Treasury recommends that you approve Option 2. If you are inclined to approve Option 1, Secretary Rubin would like to speak with you before you give final approval.

DECISION

- Approve Option 1
- Approve Option 2
- Discuss Further

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-10-97

3/10/97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
March 6, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN ^{for}
PHIL CAPLAN ^{PM}
HELEN HOWELL

SUBJECT: Tuskegee Syphilis Experiments

Attached is a memo from Secretary Shalala concerning the Tuskegee syphilis experiments. There are two issues for your decision: 1) whether to issue an apology; and 2) if so, whether to do it by written statement or in a small White House event. Secretary Shalala raises a third issue -- the announcement of additional steps to protect human research subjects -- but your White House advisors believe it is premature to address this issue at this point.

Background. The study, sponsored by the Public Health Service, began in 1932 on 600 African-American males (400 who had syphilis and a control group of 200 who did not). Although it had its roots in a public health initiative, the study has since been discredited as a classic case of medical research gone wrong. Most objectionable, the men in the study went untreated well after penicillin had been discovered as a cure for syphilis. In 1972, the study was suspended after a New York Times exposé. Soon thereafter, HEW began to provide comprehensive medical care to the remaining study participants and certain members of their families. In 1973, HEW settled a class action lawsuit for \$9 million.

Several matters have brought renewed interest to this issue. The Human Radiation Experiments investigation that led to your October 3, 1995, apology to victims of those experiments has given rise to a call for "equal treatment" in the Tuskegee experiments. Two members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Reps. Louis Stokes and Maxine Waters, wrote asking you to make this apology in conjunction with Black History Month (WH staff did not think that would have been appropriate timing). And, last month, HBO aired a movie about the experiments that provoked renewed media attention. You may recall that it surfaced during the nomination battle over Dr. Foster for Surgeon General.

Apology. The African-American community strongly supports an apology. Secretary Shalala, John Podesta, Ann Lewis, Maria Echaveste, Ben Johnson, Jack Gibbons, Bob Nash, Tracey Thornton, Kitty Higgins, among others, feel that it is appropriate and timely to apologize to participants in the experiments. There are eight survivors, 23 wives or widows of survivors, 15 children and two grandchildren.

Approve apology Disapprove Discuss

Form of apology. If you approve offering an apology, two options are presented: 1) a written statement released under your name from the White House; or 2) a small, public event at the White House where you would make a statement and several survivors of the experiments would be present along with others as appropriate. There is a general inclination among WH staff that it would be better if you were personally involved in the apology. Ann Lewis, Maria Echaveste, Bob Nash, Tracey Thornton, Ben Johnson, among others, support this option. John Podesta defers to Ann Lewis and Rahm has no opinion.

Option 1 (written) Option 2 (event) Discuss

Should we have
Doriskind do reply?

Kitty Higgins *no* *yes*

Copies to: Ann Lewis, Maria Echaveste & Ben Johnson, Bob Nash, Phil, John Podesta.

Sec. Shalala
Tracey Thornton

COJ

*You
Call*



FEB 13 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

ISSUE:

Whether to issue a Presidential message on the Government's responsibility for the Tuskegee Syphilis Study to the surviving participants, their families, and the African American community.

BACKGROUND:

In 1932, Federal, State, and local officials, working with the Tuskegee Institute, began a long-term study of untreated syphilis in African-American males in Macon County, Alabama. The Study was established after surveys revealed a high prevalence of syphilis, particularly in rural areas of the South, and a high rate of untreated syphilis in African-American men. The Study was intended to justify a syphilis treatment program for African-Americans. Instead, it has become known as a classic case of medical research gone wrong.

That is because researchers enrolled about 400 African-American men with non-infectious syphilis and about 200 men without syphilis (the latter group for control purposes) in the Study and told them they were being treated for "bad blood" -- a local term used to describe a number of conditions, including syphilis. Men with infectious, early stage syphilis were treated and excluded from the Study; however, those with late term, non-infectious syphilis received no treatment and none was available at the time the Study was begun. Researchers actually were observing the natural progression of untreated syphilis in their bodies.

The project was scheduled to last for only six months, but it continued for 40 years -- even after penicillin became recognized as the standard of care for treating syphilis by the late 1940s. The Study was not ended until 1972, when a front-page story in the New York Times led to a public outcry and the government convened an advisory panel that declared the Study to be "ethically unjustified."

The Federal Government has tried to mitigate the damage since the study was ended. In 1973, HEW Secretary Weinberger directed the Public Health Service to provide Study participants and certain members of their families with comprehensive medical care for the

rest of their lives. Also, in 1973, a class-action lawsuit was settled for \$9 million. And, beginning in 1974, regulations for review and approval of experiments on human subjects were instituted to ensure that studies such as Tuskegee do not happen again:

- Since 1974, we have better instituted in research on human beings the practice of obtaining their voluntary informed consent.
- Also since 1974, all Federal studies using human subjects must be reviewed by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) that are diverse and sensitive to community attitudes.
- In 1995, you created a National Bioethics Advisory Commission to review regulations and procedures, and to provide all possible safeguards for research volunteers.
- A 1996 meeting sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and HHS led to the establishment of the Tuskegee Syphilis Study Legacy Committee, which studied ways to preserve the memory of the Study and to transform the legacy into renewed efforts to bridge the gap between the health conditions of African-Americans and white Americans.

Even so, the Federal Government has never adequately expressed its responsibility for failure to inform Study participants and their families when treatment became available. Many commentators believe that the government's failure to make such an acknowledgment has helped to perpetuate feelings of widespread distrust among African-Americans toward government health-related initiatives. For example, African-Americans are far less likely than any other ethnic group to receive influenza vaccines (33.1 percent in 1993, compared to 50.4 percent for the total population). Similar low participation rates among African-Americans also are evident in research trials, organ donation, accessing simple medical care, and accepting advice from public health officials regarding the prevention of diseases such as AIDS. Even though there are many complex reasons for these low participation rates, the Tuskegee Study is cited as one significant contributing reason.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THE TUSKEGEE STUDY

The Tuskegee Syphilis Study Legacy Committee has urged you to make an apology, and has issued a number of recommendations that would help assure the nation that research like the Tuskegee Study would not be duplicated.

You received last week a letter from two members of the Congressional Black Caucus -- Representative Louis Stokes, the Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust, and Representative Maxine Waters, Chairwoman of the Caucus -- requesting that you issue a formal apology on behalf of the United States for the Tuskegee Study, similar to the apology you issued to the so-called "atomic veterans." They note that Black History Month would be "a most appropriate time" to issue such a statement.

Home Box Office has produced a movie about the Tuskegee Study, entitled "Miss Evers' Boys," that is expected to receive substantial attention throughout the month of February, which is National African American History Month. Between February 11 and February 18, public screenings of "Miss Evers Boys" will be held in seven cities across the country -- Washington, New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Stamford, and San Francisco. The screenings and ensuing panel discussions will be attended by prominent African-American officials, including United Negro College Fund President William H. Gray III, Charles Drew University President Reed Tuckson, Former HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan, Emory School of Public Health Dean James Curran, Atlanta Journal-Constitution Editor Cynthia Tucker, "Our Common Welfare" Director Fay Brown-Sperling, and CDC Director David Satcher M.D. After the public screenings have been held, HBO will air the movie nationally on February 22.

There are eight participants of the Tuskegee Study still surviving, as well as 23 wives or widows, 15 children and two grandchildren.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I recommend that you issue a statement similar to the one you made to atomic veterans -- one made on behalf of leaders from another time and era. You could either issue this statement as a written statement, or preferably, you could deliver it in person at an event coordinated to address participants and their families as well as African-American leaders.

In doing so, you would send a positive message that could help shift perceptions within the African-American community about medical research. You could add to your statement an announcement of additional steps you will take to further protect all human participants in research studies. Those steps would be as follows:

- Have HHS work with academic institutions and schools of public health to expand bioethics training, paying particular attention to minority perspectives and the needs of minority communities.

- Have HHS offer fellowships to postgraduate students for training in bioethics, with the goal of creating a national cadre of individuals -- especially minorities -- who would serve as experts in the conduct of research involving human subjects and as future leaders in the field of bioethics.
- Extend for two years the charter of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, which you created, and ask it to explore ways in which communities -- particularly minority communities -- can become more involved in the development, implementation, and analysis of medical research. (There are other reasons currently under consideration for extending the Charter for two additional years).

DECISIONS

- Issue a Presidential message on the Government's responsibility for the Tuskegee Study to the surviving participants, their families, and the African American community.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____

- Additional steps could be taken with academic insitutions and schools of public health, researchers, and the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to further protect human participants in research studies:

-- HHS would expand bioethics training that are diverse and sensitive to minority communities.

-- HHS would offer fellowships to postgraduate students, including minorities, who would serve as experts in research involving human subjects and in the field of bioethics.

-- Extend the charter of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for two more years and ask it to explore ways to better involve minorities in the mechanics of medical rsearch.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____ Other _____



Donna E. Shalala

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: w/incoming:
Nancy Herrreich
Rebecca Cameron

Ann Lewis

OS

March 11, 1997

Felicia Farber Gervais
Ten Ripley Lane
Weston, Massachusetts 02193

Dear Felicia:

Thanks for your kind note. I'm sorry about the recent publicity you've received -- I know it's not the kind of press any of our friends has sought. Don't worry about us. We'll get through this. Meanwhile, we'll continue doing the job the American people sent us here to do.

I hope to be able to see you next month. My best to Chuck.

Sincerely,

Paul

you abhor Cynicism, and we both agree that wanting to serve one's Country is actually very noble. Oh well, you've got bigger things to think about (though you may be pondering how to use this momentum to get some sort of Campaign Finance reform off the ground). What I really want to say is despite the personal invasion of having my name (+chuck's) listed in the NY Times (with \$ data) a few times (who knew my 1st time Times mention would be inaccurate in content & implication) we have no 2nd thoughts and are by your side, as always. The Times + Washington Post called me to Comment (on our overnight) and I almost returned the calls - I wanted to defend you + state that our visits were never tied to \$, policy, favors, etc ... but my D.C. + journalist friends talked me out of it. Not for my sake ... for yours. Once I remembered that

3.4.97

Dear Bill

We hope the articles we've been reading in the papers regarding Contributors to your Prez. Campaign possibly gaining some sort of access to you have not been too upsetting or distracting for you. Once again the media (+ your opponents) have grabbed a gossipy nugget and is trying to exploit it, hoping to ^{appeal to the} prurient interest of readers. Someday (y'know.. the "someday" I keep writing you about, when you're out of office and we 4 are somewhere schmoozing about everything + nothing) .. I hope we can machinate over how/why this all became an issue and our reactions as outsiders (+ yours as insiders). Meanwhile it's a mostly non-issue for regular citizens ... except to perhaps reinforce their "feeling" that politics is somehow "dirty". I know this is frustrating as

GGFF

3-

What I said could be twisted against you - I didn't want to take that risk. I hope you'd have agreed with my decision. I'd never want to let you down. YUCK!

So I'm hoping to see you in April. 4/4 weekend I'm in town for my annual working session with the White House Commission on Prez. Scholars (which you know I love) + 4/25 weekend am back for the Horatio Alger awards. I called Rebecca in your office to see if I might come to a radio address 4/26 if you're in town. So we'll see. Can't wait for post 2000 to try to take you + Hillary out as our quests. 😊

Warmest regards to you both. We think of you a lot + send you our support, admiration, friendship + smiles - as always

Felicia

Handwritten notes:
CWA
3/10 (w/Pl...)
6/11/97
M...
Classified by Bruce McLennan
Greg Simon
0488

Handwritten mark: (OS)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1997

Mr. Jock Gill
18 Woods Edge Road
Medford, Massachusetts 02155-2316

Dear Jock:

Thank you for your message about our encryption policy.

As you know, this is a very complex issue, and the Vice President and senior Administration members have worked diligently to balance the many competing objectives involved. The plan the Administration has proposed is a middle-of-the-road approach that encourages the use of socially responsible, key-recovery encryption, promotes the growth of electronic commerce and communications worldwide, and protects our public safety and national security.

On civil liberties, I am sympathetic to many of your concerns, but I remain confident that U.S. legal protections for citizen privacy from unwarranted law enforcement surveillance are the best in the world, and I am confident that the Justice Department respects those protections in its domestic and international activities.

I know that our encryption policy is not particularly popular: the computer industry opposes it as too restrictive, while law enforcement organizations oppose it as too liberal. Yet, it is very similar to approaches being taken in other industrialized nations, and I believe it will also do the best job of keeping U.S. computer firms competitive in the world market.

I'm glad you wrote. As always, I welcome your suggestions on ways we can improve our policies to better serve the American people.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature: Bill

2/21/97

James Dorskind
Presidential Correspondence
/the White House
Washington, DC

Dear Jim,

Here is the note I sent the Boss via Nancy. Let me know if reads ok.

Jock

>Date: Sat, 15 Feb 1997 23:58:37 -0500
>To: Nancy V. HERNREICH <HERNREICH_N@aI.eop.gov>
>From: Jock Gill <jgill@penfield-gill.com>
>Subject: Encryption Policy Reviews
>
>Dear Mr. President:

>Congratulations on the appointment of the Co-Chairman of the Advisory Committee on High-Performance Computing and Communications, Information Technology, and the Next Generation Internet. Perhaps you can pass the difficult problem of encryption versus the need for privacy and secure business critical networks off to them. David Farber and numerous other members of your new committee are well aware of this issue. Farber has published the items below to his 50,000+ member mailing list.

>Are you aware of this [see e-mail message appended below] very informed comment on the Administration's encryption policies? It makes the Administration look something less than well informed.

>This is a very hard issue, as you know, but some how a creative solution has escaped your advisors. I have just returned from a week with international corporate information managers. They are very concerned about the security and safety of their global, business critical, computer networks. Until these networks clearly offer point-to-point security and accountability there can be very little prospect for a vibrant electronic commerce.

>For additional expert testimony:

>Also see: USACM analysis of Commerce Dept. crypto export proposals

>>And: Swiss-based Ph.D. Student Solves 48-bit
Key in RSA Data Security's Secret-Key Challenge; Search rate by
> 3,500 computers reaches 1.5 trillion keys per hour

>I can provide the URLs for these, and more, if it would be of interest.

>A corporate friend and an NSA alumnus visited the Justice department recently. They were introduced to the DOJ's 4 top encryption 'experts' - not a computer scientist or cryptographer amongst them, which was bad enough.

>Worse, the DOJ seemed to have total disregard for due process, symmetrical regulation, and enforceable penalties, especially with respect to US Government abuse of decryption capabilities. Thus their demands with respect to encryption violated all notions of fairness and balance as well as our notions of symmetrical contracts. Hardly a negotiating stance designed to build social capital or trust in the US Government.

>BTW, is anyone talking about making packet sniffing illegal? If wire tapping and cellular phone interception are illegal, should not the same apply to data packets?

>Best regards,

Jock Gill

>>Delivered-To: ip-sub-I-outgoing@majordomo.pobox.com
>>X-Sender: farber@linc.cis.upenn.edu
>>Date: Fri, 14 Feb 1997 09:26:34 -0500
>>To: ip-sub-I@majordomo.pobox.com
>>From: David Farber <farber@cis.upenn.edu>
>>Subject: IP: Industry groups blast U.S. encryption policy
>>Sender: owner-ip-sub-I@majordomo.pobox.com
>>Reply-To: farber@cis.upenn.edu

>>Industry groups blast U.S. encryption policy

>> WASHINGTON — An array of private-sector trade groups said Thursday that the Clinton administration's new export policy on computer encoding technology was a failure.

>> Encryption products, which scramble information and render it unreadable without a password or software "key," are subject to strict export limits, although the administration recently relaxed the rules a bit. The new policy "does not adequately address the needs of either the American business community or the general public," the 13 groups said in a letter to Clinton dated Wednesday and released Thursday.

>> Among the groups signing the letter were the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Retail Federation, along with a host of high-tech industry groups such as the Business Software Alliance and the Information Technology Association of America.

>>see http://www.msnbc.com/news/BBR_Brief.asp#56130 for rest of article

Regards

Jock Gill
Penfield Gill, Incorporated

MARTIN LOBEL
ALAN S. NOVINS
JACK A. BLUM
LEE ELLEN HELFRICH
HENRY M. BANTA
JAMES H. BAILEY

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C. P. L.
2. P. L.

OF COUNSEL
ARTHUR I. FOX II
DINA R. LASSOW
WILLIAM JOHN LAMONT
(1916-1994)

TELEFAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

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TO: Nancy Hernreich TELEFAX NO.: 202 456-6703

FROM: Jim Bailey RE: _____

DATE/TIME: 03/05/1997, 15:11:28 NO. OF PAGES, INCL. COVER: 2

Dear Nancy,

Attached is a David Broder column published in December '92, in which Broder cites favorably to notes that one David Erdman of North Carolina took on a Clinton speech in 1981. That same Erdman, known by Bruce and, I believe, known to Erskine, will be in DC with his wife, Lynn, from March 20-23. Is there a radio address or some other group opportunity that he and his wife could appropriately attend?

How are you doing? I haven't seen you in awhile. Liz is enjoying her detail in PPO, but soon returns to Defense as the White House Liaison, just as soon as Charlie Duncan can be settled in at State.

Regards,

Jim B.

3/12/97

To Scheduling
From Stf Sec Ofc



*Nancy,
While this doesn't mean a
whole lot to me, it might be
a nice thing to do. Erdman
has supported the President
and remains an activist in
NC. Ji*

GIVE ALL PAGES, PLEASE CALL (202) 371-6626

VIEWPOINT

'A different kind of Democrat'

■ Speech Clinton gave in Charlotte 11 years ago offers a revealing look at what makes a good leader.

Washington Post Writers Group

A visit to the N.C. Institute of Political Leadership in Charlotte last week produced an unexpected reward. At a fund-raiser for Walter DeVries' valuable bipartisan and biracial leadership training program, a Charlotte lawyer and Democratic activist named David Erdman showed me something that is very revealing of President-elect

Bill Clinton.

As Erdman told the story, Clinton had come to Charlotte in June of 1981 to speak to a small group of N.C. Democrats. At the time, Clinton was a private citizen, having been defeated



Erdman

the previous November for reelection as governor of Arkansas after just two years in office. Erdman took careful notes on the talk, in part out of habit and in part as a favor to a friend at The Charlotte



DAVID BRODER

Observer, which did not have a reporter free to send to the meeting.

His notes show how far back Clinton began formulating some of the ideas and approaches that allowed him to campaign this year as "a different kind of Democrat." They also indicate why Clinton has adopted Ronald Reagan as his role model for what he hopes will be a successful start of his own administration — and why, in the end, Clinton will be a very different president than Reagan.

In a brief letter he gave me, along with his notes, Erdman said that in thinking back to that night, he realized he had heard something special.

"What I do recall — and my notes remind me of why — is that Clinton was the most impressive 34-year-old I had ever met," he wrote. "Although he was out of office, and his path toward a comeback was by no means clear, I felt by the end of the evening that I had met a future president of the United States."

Reagan: the good, the bad

Erdman's notes speak for themselves and I think support his conclusion. I quote from them verbatim:

"William Clinton: Remarks at Mecklenburg County Democratic Men's Club June 9, 1981.

"What Reagan has done that is good:

"1. He's doing what he said he'd do.

"2. He's reasserted discipline over the federal budget. The Democrats were derelict in this area. We as Democrats will be wrong, and we will lose, if we fight him on that issue.

"3. He's caused a reexamination of all federal programs. Democrats

will lose if they try to defend many of these programs.

"4. He has revived and strengthened the role of the states in administering programs.

"5. He has helped us recognize the connection between the level of taxation and the level of spending on public services. The public will learn that not all federal expenditure is 'waste, fraud and abuse.' Now, every state legislature will become a battleground for what people want and don't want. And, as programs are adopted, taxpayers will realize that we have to pay for them up front. The taxpayers will learn what services they cannot do without.

"6. Government will refocus on what's fundamental, such as the prevention of crime. We Democrats cannot allow the crime issue to become a Republican issue. Nowadays, every woman has a mace gun in her purse. Let's not give away any issue that is central to people's concerns.

"What Reagan has done that is bad:

"1. His budget mathematics don't work. The government cannot increase defense spending, cut domestic spending, cut taxes and balance the budget. If it works, we Democrats should be the first to take our hats off to it. In the meantime, Democrats should become the party of fiscal responsibility and discipline.

"2. He's dismantling cooperative programs between the private and the public sector to establish energy independence by the production of coal, synthetic fuels and solar energy.

"3. We should have a stronger

desire to protect the environment. Environmental matters may have been overregulated in the past, but a safe environment is still essential.

"4. He has stirred the general anti-government feeling among the voters. This feeling is very satisfactory to voters, because it says, 'You voters are not responsible for the problems of energy, inflation, etc.' Voters are allowed to believe that the government 'did it to you,' and Reagan has taken the Democrats off the hook in this area.

"5. Reagan is pandering to the people who want to tell the rest of us how to live. The Republican Party is trying to tell the rest of us whether we are moral or not. We will never make heaven on Earth; that is what heaven's for."

A quick study

When Clinton spoke, Reagan had been in office less than five months. Some domestic issues that became very important — education and race relations, notably — and all foreign policy issues are conspicuously absent from this speech outline. However, Clinton had figured out the strengths and weaknesses of the new Republican thrust that took most others in the Democratic Party and the nation almost 12 years to understand.

It is surely no accident that when they got to that point, it was Clinton who was ready to lead them.

□□□

David Broder is a Washington Post reporter and columnist and the author of books on the American political process.

March 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM

To: The President

From: Nancy Hernreich
Rebecca Cameron

cc: Todd Stern

Re: Pat Paulsen

Copied
Baer
Lewis
Podesta
COS

Tommy Smothers called yesterday and asked if you can give an award, medal, message or something of the sort to Pat Paulsen who is dying of cancer. Tommy thinks he would love to get something to honor his title as the longest running "presidential candidate" (30 years!)

→ Baer / Lewis / Podesta
Worth doing
Something w/
Dinner?

208 95 3

March 7, 1997

97 MAR 7 10:49

NOTE TO: **TODD STERN**
FROM: **KITTY HIGGINS** KA

Please forward the attached book that the Attorney General sent to the President.

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

208933

Handwritten initials



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

March 3, 1997

ST-4847-750

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to forward to you an inscribed copy of *Inner City Visions*, a beautiful volume of photographs and poems by the students of the Withrow Safe Haven in Springfield, Illinois. The book was compiled under the guidance of their volunteer photography teacher, Judy Spencer.

I hope that you will find the pictures and captions to be as moving as I did.

Sincerely,

Janet Reno
Janet Reno

Enclosures



*Inner City
Visions*

end to USC?

Yes _____ ✓
No _____

Enzo de Chiara

Counsellor
International Relations

*Through
Boss Sec
cc Sandy
Page*

February 27, 1997

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I have just returned from a two week trip to Rome and I am sorry to convey to you that the predictions I made to you in earlier correspondence have become reality.

Politically, Italy is in chaos. The government sustained by the former Communist Party and others is in trouble and there are signals from both the far left and the far right that many people are looking for new political elections.

Mr. President, as a naturalized American citizen who was born in Italy, I have the opportunity more than most people to monitor the general public opinion in Italy. What I have heard during my last visit is that the people wake up every morning to newspapers touting bad news, television displaying the effects of disastrous government policies being implemented and the government trying to grab their wallets to pay for more new taxes. Moreover, the members of the European Union do not look favorably toward the entrance of Italy into the Union.

Sure inflation is at an historically low rate but that is not the consequence of good government policies, but instead it is due to a paralyzed economy. The real estate industry is near dead and the national debt increases by the minute.

As a result of all of the above, the Italian people have lost their feelings of love, affection and goodwill toward the United States. They have become embittered toward the U.S. due to the daily influences of the Left.

On a bright note, the recent visit of the new Secretary of State, the Honorable Madeline Albright, was very well received by the people of Italy and was covered positively in the press. Her visit was greatly appreciated.

I would like to take the opportunity at this time to once again mention the eventual change in diplomatic representation at our embassy to the Republic of Italy in Rome. I have found out from a very reliable source on the staff of Senator Jesse Helms that should you nominate Senator Dennis DeConcini to be Ambassador to Rome, Chairman Helms would wholeheartedly support him and his nomination would fly through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

President Clinton
February 27, 1997
Second Page

As I have tried to convey through this letter, the situation in Italy is desperate and a solid, well-informed and knowledgeable diplomat, such as Senator DeConcini, is needed in the embassy in Rome.

As always, please accept my gratitude for your time and attention to these matters. Also, please convey my best wishes and greetings to Hillary and Chelsea.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Enzo de Chiara".

Enzo de Chiara

cc: Mr. Samuel Berger

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Handwritten initials/signature

March 10, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO NANCY HERNREICH

FROM: MAUREEN LEWIS *ML*
RE: Text for VCK Plaque

I had put this aside to think about it, and unfortunately, it was buried for the last few weeks. I called the Harbor House, and they were still interested in what the President would like to say in honor of his mother.

Does the attached text work for you? Also, do you know what form it needs to be in to go to the Harbor House? Signed by the President? in *message form*?

Thanks!

3-12-97

Helen - Doriskind should handle.

Do you think we should have Doriskind do letter forwarding text?

Yes _____
No _____

Also should this be coordinated with counsel?
Yes _____
No _____ C

PROPOSED TEXT FOR PLAQUE HONORING VIRGINIA CLINTON KELLEY

I am delighted that you have dedicated this room in honor of my mother. Virginia Clinton Kelley was a brave and remarkably resilient woman, and I hope that her spirit will inspire others to overcome the tragedy of domestic violence.

Thank you to all those at Harbor House -- I know my mother would be proud of your efforts. Now we must all work together to prevent violence against women and to change despair to hope for families in Garland County.

To: Nancy Hemrick

SURVIVORS OF SEXUAL CRIMES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, INC.

P.O. Box 2324

Hot Springs, AR 71914-2324

Office 501-624-7730 Fax 501-624-1535 Hot Line 501-624-7788



FROM: Ann McCey

February 5, 1997

~~Ann~~ please -
any suggestions?

Dear Ann,

Pursuant to our phone conversation last Monday, the Virginia Clinton Kelley Democratic Women's Club has sponsored a room in Harbor House, Garland County's 30 day shelter for battered women and their children. The room is, of course, decorated in blue. Virginia Clinton Kelley has been and continues to be a source of strength for all entering Harbor House.

Our query is if the President would like any special wording on the dedication plaque for his mother's room. Again the wording would determine the size of the plaque.

If any questions should arise, please call us at 501-624-7730 or 501-624-7788. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Nancy DuVall

Nancy DuVall
Crisis Intervention Director



"Did you remember SOSCDV in your will?"

January 20, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Survivors of Sexual Crimes and Domestic Violence, Inc. would like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to you. Through the signing of the Crime Bill, you have made possible the opportunity for our organization to better serve the needs of survivors in Garland County with the opening of a thirty (30) day shelter (Harbor House) for battered women and their children. Harbor House is an extension of SOSCDV's victim services which provides a "safe harbor" for battered women and children. Although work in the shelter was not entirely complete, Harbor House was opened December 13, 1996 in order to meet the immediate, crisis needs of survivors in Garland County. With community support from Weyerhaeuser, The Virginia Clinton Kelley Democratic Women's Club, Morris Foundation, and many others, the services and shelter essential for the recovery and safety of survivors in Garland County will be provided.

The Virginia Clinton Kelley Democratic Women's Club has donated funds to decorate-a-room in honor of Virginia Clinton Kelley. On the plaque will be In honor of Virginia Clinton Kelley. There will also be a purple ribbon for domestic violence and a pink ribbon for breast cancer. If there is anything you prefer to be on your mothers' plaque or anything you would like added, please let us know.

As you are aware, it is a challenge to fund a Battered Women's Shelter. We need to acquire additional funds for operating expenses such as lease and utilities. SOSCDV would like to hold a fundraiser in your honor and requests your attendance. As you have read in our previous letter and community support letters, the fundraiser will be planned according to your availability. Thank you for your unwavering devotion to survivors and your dedication to providing funding sources to victim/survivor service providers and shelters. Thank you for your dedication to building a bridge along the pathway for victims to become survivors.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Muldoon Burke
Program Coordinator
SOSCDV

cl

September 11, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President,

Thanks to your relentless dedication in your fight to end violence against women through your support and signing the crime bill, Survivors of Sexual Crimes and Domestic Violence, Inc. has been able to employ trained staffing to operate Hot Springs first federally funded shelter for survivors of domestic violence.

We are requesting a visit from you and the First Lady at a fundraiser to open Harbor House. Harbor House is a thirty day shelter for battered women. We understand that you will be in Arkansas in November and hope that you can set aside a few hours to assist us in a fundraising event in your honor. SOSCDV, Inc. of Hot Springs, Arkansas has offered victim services for five years such as a 24-hour hotline, hospital assistance, court advocacy, self-help support group, 24-hour crisis safe house, and referrals to survivors in Garland County.

Page 2

Expanding our services to Harbor House is critical in our community. Harbor House will allow women and their children to have a safe harbor from domestic violence. During the survivors stay at Harbor House our women advocates will assess their needs in gaining self worth, self esteem, and status of independant living. While doing so safety and confidentiality will be provided.

Although we have been fortunate enough to gain funding for shelter staff, it is crucial to obtain additional funding for operational costs to ensure a strong foundation to build the bridge to the future of Harbor House. With your added local support, SOSCDV, Inc. and the citizens of Garland County will be able to build that bridge to the future of women and children who are survivors of domestic violence.

SOSCDV, Inc. would be honored if you and the First Lady would come to Hot Springs, Arkansas and speak on our behalf at our fundraiser. We are open to your schedule and your choice of location due to security measures. Please join us in making Harbor House a reality.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Muldoon Burke
Program Coordinator

cc: Ann Hawlay
Stephanie Street

Jim



Cleveland City Hall 601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 202 Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1079 216/664-4270 Fax 216/664-2815 (202) 456-6220	To: <i>President William J. Clinton</i>
	From: <i>Tracy Judy</i> Telephone: <i>668-4270</i>
	Date: <i>3/10/97</i> Time: _____ Total Number of Pages: <i>3</i>
	Sender <input type="checkbox"/> HAS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has Not called ahead to announce transmission. If transmission is not complete, please call sender at phone number listed above.

Comments

3-12-97

Send to *Donskind?*

Yes _____

No _____

Jim,
You should
probably discuss
with Nancy.

This is not addressed to the President. I'm not sure he should respond.



City of Cleveland Memorandum
Michael R. White, Mayor

March 10, 1997

David J. Dorworth, Chief
Site Selection and Environmental Review Branch
Federal Bureau of Prisons
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

Re: Comments on Environmental Assessment and Find of No Significant Impact for Proposed Comprehensive Sanctions Center in Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Dorworth:

On behalf of the City of Cleveland, I submit the following comments objecting to the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) issued February 10, 1997 by the Federal Bureau of Prisons for a Comprehensive Sanctions Center in Cleveland, Ohio.

Despite my objections to the present proposals, I support the development of a Community Corrections Center in Cleveland. As I have expressed to Attorney General Janet Reno, Federal Bureau of Prisons Director Kathleen Hawk, and other federal officials, the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County are willing cooperate with BOP and local vendors to find a site for such a facility.

Before commenting on the Environmental Assessment, I want to note several serious reservations I have with the award process:

1. Until I received a copy of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI issued a few weeks ago, I had been led by Oriana House officers and the Federal Bureau of Prisons to believe that the subject proposal was to establish a Community Corrections Center, not a Comprehensive Sanctions Center.

Mr. James Lawrence, Oriana House's CEO, sent to me the required pre-application notice on September 5, 1996 within which he stated, "Please accept this letter of intent as notification that the Oriana House, Inc. is currently in the process of bidding for a new contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to operate a *Community Corrections Center* at 4300 Euclid Avenue (*emphasis added*).

David J. Dorworth

March 10, 1997

Page 2

Since September, 1996, I have been fortunate to receive several letters from Attorney General Reno and Federal Bureau of Prison Director Hawk responding to objections I had communicated to them about the Oriana House proposal. Each letter characterizes the Oriana House proposal as a Community Corrections Center. In her December 3, 1996 letter to me, Attorney General Reno stated, "...the BOP is now evaluating the two proposals that were submitted for the current solicitation for CCC services in Cleveland (*emphasis added*)."

Within the same letter, Attorney General Reno went on to indicate that BOP sponsors 250 public Community Correction Centers and no other City the size of Cleveland lacks a Community Correction Center.

As recently as February 18, 1997 Director Hawk wrote in a letter to me, "We do not believe that economic development and the siting of *Community Correction Centers* are mutually exclusive objectives (*emphasis added*).

Hence, I was surprised to read in the Environmental Assessment that the proposal for Cleveland is not for a Community Corrections Center but for a "full service" Comprehensive Sanctions Center as defined on pages I-5 and I-6 of the report. I was equally troubled to learn that unlike BOP's Community Correction Center program, the Comprehensive Sanction Center initiative is relatively new (started in October, 1992), has only 21 facilities across the nation, offers substantially broader services than a Community Corrections Center (consisting of six different levels of supervision ranging from day-reporting to 24-hour confinement), is designed to allow a court to sentence offenders directly to the facility instead of to conventional prisons, and is "*geared toward the high risk offender*" (*emphasis added*).

2. Our City, our County, local community organizations, and criminal justice agencies were not afforded a meaningful opportunity to work with prospective vendors to locate a site in keeping with local planning and community considerations. The RFP for the award was issued in August, 1996 with no notice to local governmental jurisdictions. BOP allowed only 30 days for prospective bidders to fashion a complex multi-year, multi-million dollar proposal, and the City of Cleveland learned of the bidding process (by virtue of the required pre-notification to me) literally two weeks before the submission deadline. The highly truncated and, as it turns out, misleading process has precluded the type of careful community planning and coordination of services that are essential to the success of such a program.
3. Although the BOP does not believe an Environment Assessment was required for the Cleveland Comprehensive Sanctions Center, it conducted such an assessment to "verify that there are no anticipated significant impacts on the environment." Despite our City's effort to communicate detailed explanations of how a Community Corrections Center, let alone a Comprehensive Sanction Center, at 4300 Euclid Avenue would cause irreparable harm to long-standing economic development efforts in that neighborhood, none of the information we provided was noted in the report.

David J. Dorworth

March 10, 1997

Page 3

I strongly believe the siting of a Comprehensive Sanctions Center at 4300 Euclid Avenue (Site B) would have serious negative impact on our community for the following reasons.

1. 4300 Euclid Avenue is Ill-Suited for a Comprehensive Sanction Center: 4300 Euclid Avenue is an eight story masonry structure situated on a parcel with limited parking, no yard space, and no setback from the sidewalk. Oriana House proposes to convert the first four floors of the building to administrative space and residences for 50 Federal offenders. The remaining four floors, according to Oriana House's proposal, would remain vacant.

Adaptive reuse of a multi-story building, especially for a program serving "high risk" offenders, will be more difficult and expensive to secure and operate. According to James Lawrence of Oriana House, the BOP's recurring operating costs would be much less for a one or two story facility designed for correctional center purposes.

The parking lot on the west side of the building is not large enough to properly serve the program. There are only 27 parking spaces, according to the Environmental Assessment, and metered on-street parking is in short supply during the day time due to heavy traffic and parking demands from neighboring businesses and offices.

The absence of yard space and any set-back from the sidewalk also compromises the functional utility of the site for a Comprehensive Sanction Center. Prison authorities tell me open space for outdoor recreation is an important "tension-release" element for a Community Correction Center and especially for a Comprehensive Sanctions Center, a program involving 24-hour confinement. The 4300 Euclid property has no yard space nor potential for yard space because the land is consumed entirely by the building and the parking lot which, as described, is already undersized.

Oriana House's space problems would be aggravated in the event they were compelled to expand into the upper four floors of the building. Unprecedented increases in Federal inmate population, cited on page I-4 of the Environmental Assessment, and the comprehensive nature of the proposed project mean future growth needs should be taken into account when considering whether the project may negatively impact the surrounding community. It is not unreasonable to predict that the 4300 Euclid Avenue site will cause parking bottlenecks even without expansion. With expansion, the dearth of parking will create considerable inconvenience for staff and visitors and inevitably effect traffic flows on Euclid Avenue. The lack of yard space, with or without expansion, will make it impossible for offenders to congregate outdoors without interfering with the flow of pedestrians on a heavily used sidewalk and bus stop.

In short, 4300 Euclid Avenue is not of sufficient size to accommodate the proposed facility.

David J. Dorworth

March 10, 1997

Page 4

2. Establishment of a potentially overcrowded Comprehensive Sanctions Center in the midst of an industrial/commercial district would lead to irreversible losses of employment and business assets that benefit Cleveland residents. The City has been informed by representatives of 17 companies that reuse of 4300 Euclid Avenue as a Comprehensive Sanction Center would have a negative impact on their ability to do business at their current locations and would cause them to move, reduce investment, and/or seriously consider relocating in the near future. Those businesses and the number of employees at each include: Pierre's French Ice Cream (101), Encore Manufacturing (75), Premier Farnell (300), Central Cadillac (100), The Blonder Company (250), CRG Architects (40), Colormatrix (100), Hospital Specialty Company (200), Ohio Knitting (77), Arabica (10), Roulston & Company (40), Phillips, Day and Maddock (50), Academy Specialties (6), Broadway Offset Printing (15), EG Enterprises (8), Mueller Tire (34), and Barney Taxel & Co. (2). In total, these companies employ 1,408 people and have an annual payroll of more than \$45 million.

3. Establishment of a Comprehensive Sanction Center at 4300 Euclid Avenue would be at variance with a zoning ordinance now under consideration by Cleveland City Council. In 1994, the Cleveland Planning Commission began an examination of the City's zoning codes with respect to "community correctional facilities". A recent proliferation of such facilities - which are neither purely residential nor purely institutional - has occurred without the City having a zoning code that anticipated such uses.

After a great deal of study and public comment, the Planning Commission proposed an amendment to the Cleveland zoning code in 1996. The amendment is currently being studied by Cleveland City Council and their final action is expected in the Spring of 1997. Pursuant to the proposed amendment, "community correctional facilities" would be allowed in a General Retail Business District providing the facility met certain conditions, one of which being a requirement that the facility be located at least 500 feet from a church, school, or playground. Although 4300 Euclid is in a General Retail Business District, it is within 500 feet of a church. As such, a Comprehensive Sanctions Center would not be allowed at 4300 Euclid Avenue.

4. Establishment of a Comprehensive Sanctions Center at 4300 Euclid Avenue may cause Premier Farnell Corporation, one of Cleveland's largest employers, to leave Cleveland. The front door to 4300 Euclid Avenue is located within 40 feet of the main employee and customer entrance to Premier Farnell Corporation, one of largest industrial firms located in Cleveland's central city. In December, 1996, Premier Farnell's Chief Executive Officer wrote to me to say that if 4300 Euclid Avenue became a correctional facility, Premier Farnell would seriously consider leaving Cleveland. Such a relocation would have disastrous ramifications on the economic conditions and market values of the Midtown Corridor commercial district, an area our City and local community organizations have worked diligently during the last fifteen years to revive.

David J. Dorworth

March 10, 1997

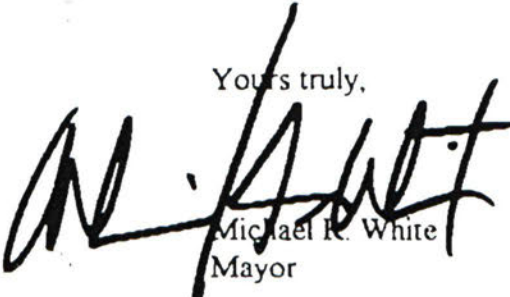
Page 5

The review of land use impacts found on pages IV-6 and IV-7 of the Environmental Assessment does not mention Premier Farnell Corporation nor other nearby Midtown Corridor businesses. Instead, the writer relies on various academic studies conducted to determine the impact of correctional facilities on surrounding properties. Summaries of these studies are found in Appendix B of the report. Not one of the twelve referenced studies, dating back to 1981, involves a correctional facility in an area remotely resembling the Midtown Corridor area and, as the writer of the Environmental Assessment concedes, "most studies have focused on residential land uses, which are generally considered the most sensitive to impact". Without considering the impacts on real Cleveland businesses, including one of the largest in Cleveland, but giving great credence to analysis of prison effects on housing values in suburban and rural communities, the writer reaches the specious conclusion that "Direct impacts of the proposed project on neighboring land uses are expected to be minimal." As Mayor of a major American city, I respectfully submit that the BOP's expectations, based on unrelated research, and the realities we face in keeping major employers in the inner city could not be more at odds.

I join with the BOP and the United States Department of Justice to support the creation of a well-functioning Community Correction Center or Comprehensive Sanction Center in Cleveland. To that end, we have worked with other governmental entities to identify a potential site for this purpose while respecting other legitimate interests. We are willing to make available a four acre County-owned vacant lot, a site that could accommodate a 25,000 to 50,000 square foot single story modern facility with room for optimum outdoor recreation and surface parking. In his February 19th letter to Attorney General Reno, Jim Lawrence, Executive Director of Oriana House, acknowledged his agency's willingness to develop the site as an alternative to 4300 Euclid Avenue.

Finally, I understand the BOP must act within the bounds of federal procurement regulations and such regulations may preclude amendment to a proposal prior to final award. In this instance, and for the reasons stated above, I urge the BOP to reconsider its Finding of No Significant Impact with respect to Oriana House's proposal and to cooperate with the City of Cleveland, local community organizations, and Oriana House to achieve an outcome beneficial to Federal offenders and local community interests.

Yours truly,



Michael R. White
Mayor

MRW: emt

David J. Dorworth

**March 10, 1997
Page 6**

cc: President William J. Clinton
Vice President Albert Gore
Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles
Congressman Louis Stokes
Congressman Steven LaTourette
Congressman Dennis Kucinich
Senator John H. Glenn
Senator Michael DeWine
Attorney General Janet Reno
Governor George V. Voinovich
Marcia Hale, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs
Commissioner Timothy Hagan
Council President Jay Westbrook, Cleveland City Council
Councilman Frank Jackson, Cleveland City Council
Carole F. Hoover, President and CEO, Greater Cleveland Growth Association
John Lillis, Midtown Corridor, Inc.
Morton Mandel, Premier Farnell Corporation
James Lawrence, Oriana House, Inc.

Arnon Woolfson
98 Iffley Road
Hammersmith
London
W6 0PE
United Kingdom

Carol
your call -
Potter has a
copy - 27
k

Ms Betty Currie
Secretary to the President
The Whitehouse
Washington DC
20500
USA

6th March 1997

Dear Ms Currie

Re: Enhancement of your public image to the people of the USA

I have recently been heavily involved on two long term projects in the UK involving the 'shaping' of images for extremely well known world-wide celebrities. I am absolutely confident that the methodology behind these projects would greatly suit a man in President Clinton's position!

The work concerned has so far not yet been used by any politicians (which surprises me!). The idea comes across as being a perfect tool for any politician. The projects completed so far have greatly helped each of the celebrities involved. It has created of them an image of a 'peoples person' - an approachable person that can be trusted.

This idea really does lend itself perfectly to the world of politics - a politicians dream!

I would be delighted to write to you further or discuss this project with your marketing / PR team. I am absolutely positive you will find this very simple idea, very attractive!

Yours sincerely



Arnon Woolfson

CC Mr Bill Clinton - The President
Miss Lorrie McHugh - Deputy Press Officer

3-12-97

Send to Donkind?

Yes _____
No _____

Coordinate with Don Baer's
Shop.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 1997

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Sylvia M. Mathews *met*

SUBJECT: Attached Article on Rendell

I thought you might want to see this piece where Rendell urges the Chamber of Commerce members to hire welfare recipients. Marcia had sent him a copy of your Maryland speech.

Attachment

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-10-97

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.



Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce members hear Mayor Rendell say, "There is going to be heck to pay when the smoke clears" if at least some people losing welfare benefits cannot find jobs.

Rendell urges firms to create jobs for ex-welfare recipients

He chided Chamber of Commerce members. He said they should help make reform work.

By Nathan Gorenstein
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

Mayor Rendell yesterday called on the region's business leaders to create jobs for welfare recipients who will be thrown off the dole by reform.

At a meeting of the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Rendell said that because many of the members had supported welfare reform, they had an obligation to help make it work.

"There is a second city out there. . . a city in trouble where there are too many unemployed," Rendell said.

He said the extra effort was necessary because state and federal welfare reforms were expected to reduce or eliminate benefits to an estimated 475,000 Philadelphians.

Not enough jobs are available to support those people, Rendell said. The private sector or government will have to create jobs "if Americans are really serious about welfare reform."

"There is going to be heck to pay when the smoke clears" if at least some of those losing benefits cannot find jobs, he told the audience at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel.

Declaring that everyone at the chamber meeting had at least once



In his annual speech to the chamber, Rendell praises corporate leaders for backing his plans for the Avenue of the Arts

"lazy bums" on welfare, Rendell gently chided each listener to create one or two jobs for former welfare recipients.

The mayor spent much of his annual speech to the chamber praising the region's corporate leaders for supporting development along the Avenue of the Arts and helping when the city faced its budget crisis five years ago. He ended by asking the crowd to emulate U.S. Sen. Rick

said has several ex-welfare recipients working in his offices.

A Santorum spokesman said three former welfare recipients were working on the Republican's Pennsylvania staff. Two are staff assistants and one is an office manager.

Charles Pizzi, chamber president, said his organization had hired four mothers who had been on welfare as administrative assistants and clerks, and would encourage others

merger, Maine has approved it under the condition that the local telephone market is open to competition by September, and New Hampshire approved it after establishing service standards. Vermont is still examining the transaction's implications.

The U.S. Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission also must approve the deal.

While a veto by the New York Public Service Commission isn't likely to derail the merger, it could delay its approval, telecommunications lawyers have said.

the merger would harm Nynex customers, who they say pay the highest rates in the country and have the worst service. Since 1995, Nynex has been fined about \$62.3 million by the New York commission for shoddy service.

Opening local telephone markets which have long functioned as legal monopolies, was the crux of the 1996 Telecommunications Act.

In the case of Bell Atlantic and Nynex, their adjacent territories made them each other's most likely competitors in an open marketplace, antitrust and telecommunications lawyers have said.

Rendell links welfare reform to job creation

RENDELL from D1 to follow suit.

"They've been a terrific asset to our organization," Pizzi said.

At least one businessman seemed receptive to the mayor's call. "I think some of the problems are so complex, everybody has to do their part," said Pierce Eichelberger, an engineer who moved to this region from Florida three years ago and had never before heard Rendell.

"Very rousing. This mayor is quite the visionary," Eichelberger said.

Rendell also said that he planned to extend his wage-tax reduction plan from five to nine years, and that he would cut the much-disliked tax further if the state took over local court costs. Such a move would free up \$108 million the city spends on its criminal-justice system.

The mayor also said that an area firm, which he did not identify, was considering constructing an office building in Center City.

There has been no office construction in Center City since rents and the value of downtown office buildings started on a downward spiral in 1989. Almost a dozen aging office buildings remain mothballed or are largely vacant.

Pizzi said that what is considered "Class A" office space was in relatively short supply. He said the company Rendell referred to was looking to occupy an entire building.

Sales & Earnings

Company	Quarter	Sales (\$-mls)		Net P/Sbar	
		This year	Last year	This year	Last year
Aaron Rents	4	70.72	60.08	0.18	0.1
Acuson	4	93.67	83.64	-0.10	0.0
Aetna	4	4,489.90	3,366.80	-0.80	-1.5
AirTouch Commun	4	720.80	426.60	0.03	0.0
Anheuser-Busch	4	2,894.30	2,601.20	0.30	-0.4
Aztar	4	203.50	136.98	0.42	-0.3
Bell Indus	4	159.13	147.17	0.49	0.5
Block Drug	3	216.41	174.35	0.76	0.5
Browne & Sharpe	4	94.97	91.11	0.33	0.2
BT Office Pds	4	375.90	309.90	0.12	0.1
CalMat	4	101.99	104.32	0.01	-1.1
Cincinnati Fnci	4	459.20	419.30	1.10	0.8
Clark USA	4	1,348.34	1,109.39	NA	NA
Culp	3	97.47	86.48	0.27	0.2
CVS	4	1,549.89	1,363.99	0.53	-0.8
Daka Intl	2	107.33	108.20	-0.15	-0.3
Detroit Diesel	4	505.20	510.40	0.19	0.1
Everen Capital	4	141.04	143.89	0.57	NA
Fibreboard	4	127.6	94.59	4.08	0.6
Fla Rock Indus	1	106.38	92.27	0.87	-0.5
Fnci Guaranty Ins	4	63.25	65.99	NA	NA
Fort Howard	4	384.46	415.30	0.81	-0.3
Gardner Denver	4	63.99	47.46	0.54	0.4
General Signal	4	546.70	501.60	0.78	0.4
Global DirectMail	4	253.59	171.41	0.31	0.2
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	4	3,270.00	146.40	-2.63	-0.9
Gulfstream Aerospace	4	321.20	327.20	0.18	-0.2
Haverty Furniture	4	125.69	111.44	0.44	0.3
Host Marriott Svcs	4	392.50	358.60	0.03	-2.1
IES Indus	4	286.16	216.75	0.59	0.4
Interim Svcs	4	306.53	245.20	0.53	0.4
J.B. Hunt Transport	4	381.42	353.47	0.14	-0.1
KN Energy	4	475.86	330.26	0.78	0.6
Leggett & Platt	4	625.40	541.60	0.48	0.3
Libbey	4	115.73	114.02	0.65	0.5
L.S. Starrett	2	64.59	61.88	0.81	0.6
Magellen Health	1	346.82	295.67	0.16	0.3
Mattel	4	1,190.55	1,155.28	0.41	0.0
McDonald & Co.	3	62.96	53.42	0.58	0.5
Medaphis	4	142.90	144.70	-1.45	-0.2
Micro Svsts	2	55.96	2.89	0.50	-0.6
Multicare	4	145.34	94.80	0.23	0.0
N.A. Mortgage	4	84.23	79.20	0.57	0.8
NAC Re	4	171.81	165.12	0.87	0.9
National Healthcare	4	107.11	91.38	0.99	0.7
Northrup Grumman	4	2,282.00	1,812.00	0.30	0.1
NY Times	4	718.25	655.07	0.54	0.3
Oregon Metallurgical	4	62.12	39.65	0.45	-0.2
Patrick Indus	4	96.66	88.80	0.40	0.3
Pennzoil	4	609.24	608.02	0.61	-0.6
Perkins Family Rest	4	63.09	61.66	0.29	0.0
PhyCor	4	230.76	135.65	0.18	0.1
Piercing Pagoda	3	66.34	49.14	1.45	1.0
Polivy Mgt Svsts	4	164.40	139.16	0.75	-0.4
Pomeroy Cmpt Res	4	102.32	59.25	0.47	0.3
Promus Hotel	4	62.29	56.85	0.27	0.1
Rubbermaid	4	616.02	581.95	0.13	-0.4
Teletch Holdings	4	58.83	15.48	0.11	0.2
Thermo TerraTech	3	75.70	55.58	0.06	0.0
ThermTrex	1	62.83	43.10	0.14	0.2
Thomas Indus	4	129.11	116.85	0.41	0.2
Times Mirror	4	871.37	966.71	0.64	NA
Unum	4	1,027.70	1,044.10	0.66	0.8
Unvsl Forest Pds	4	188.52	140.05	0.12	0.1
West TeleServices	4	82.02	69.56	0.12	0.0
Westpoint Svsts	4	455.00	422.80	0.61	0.3

Regional Earnings

Genesis Health Ventures Inc. (GHV)	Per share	\$0.29	\$0.52	% C
12 mo 96	12 mo 95	12 mo 96	12 mo 95	12 mo 96
NYSE	end '96	end '95	end '96	end '95
Rev. m	\$700.9	\$700.1	+2	
Net inc m	\$18.2	\$30.4	N/C	
Per share	\$0.36	\$0.37	N/C	

Fourth quarter reports include \$7 million in 20 cents a share for expenses for pending merger with Vantage. \$7.3 million or 21 cents a share in preferred dividends for the year and \$0.8 million or 21 cents a share in the quarter for preferred dividends.

Vishay Intertechnology Inc. (VSH)	Per share	\$2.53	\$2.68	% C
4 qtr 96	4 qtr 95	4 qtr 96	4 qtr 95	4 qtr 96
NYSE	end '96	end '95	end '96	end '95
Rev. m	\$253.9	\$268.0	-5	
Net inc m	\$6.3	\$27.0	-77	
Per share	\$0.10	\$0.08	+25	

Tyco Toys Inc. (TTI)	Per share	\$0.33	\$0.31	% C
4 qtr 96	4 qtr 95	4 qtr 96	4 qtr 95	4 qtr 96
NYSE	end '96	end '95	end '96	end '95
Rev. m	\$198.0	\$224.9	-12	
Net inc m	\$32.6	\$32.1	+2	
Per share	\$0.46	\$0.52	-12	

Fourth quarter reports include \$7 million in 20 cents a share for expenses for pending merger with Vantage. \$7.3 million or 21 cents a share in preferred dividends for the year and \$0.8 million or 21 cents a share in the quarter for preferred dividends.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK GIBBONS *JG*
SUBJECT: PCAST LETTER ON CLONING

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

I raised the cloning issue with your President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) yesterday. They decided to communicate with you their concern and support (see attached letter). I am pleased to inform you that this letter reflects a group consensus.

In particular, I believe that their recommendation for an National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine review is laudable, and I would be pleased to follow up if you endorse the idea.

Attachment

*Thanks for the Business Week issue on the Biotech Century -
I'm a regular reader and we frequently work with them on
technical articles. Jack*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502
March 7, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Your Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology endorses the Administration's prohibition on Federal funding for cloning of human beings and your request that the private sector adopt a self-imposed moratorium on cloning human beings. We appreciate that your actions are narrowly focused and do not impede the important and continuing contributions of biotechnology to agricultural and biomedical science. We also support your request to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for advice on the legal and ethical implications of extending the animal experiments to human studies. These actions are critical to encourage public trust in the ethical conduct of scientific research.

Cloning is a vital component of the biotechnology repertoire. When confirmed through the customary process of independent replication, the cloning of a sheep from a fully differentiated cell will represent an important scientific milestone. Cloning, the biological replication of genes, cells, or entire organisms, is an extremely important tool for biomedical and agricultural research and for the commercial application of this research in our Nation's biotechnology industry. Cloning is not a new technology, but has been used for decades by scientists to produce genes and cell lines for testing theories of gene expression, cell differentiation, or how the immune system recognizes foreign substances.

Cloning whole organisms, or creating identical populations of animals, offers promise for the agriculture industry through more efficient animal husbandry techniques; pharmaceutical research, allowing reduction of the number of animals used to assure drug safety; and cost-effective manufacturing of biologically active products. These are only a few of the myriad examples of foreseeable benefits of cloning technology.

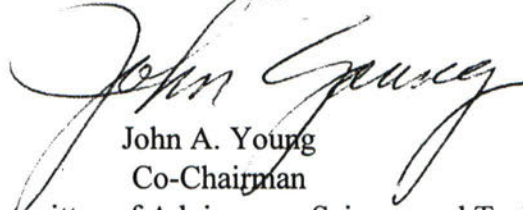
The extent and nature of media coverage indicate, to a certain degree, the incomplete public understanding of the history of cloning and the potential applications of the recent animal studies. Advances in reproduction technology elicit strong reactions based on deeply-held personal beliefs and these feelings must be respected. Seeking advice from the National Bioethics Advisory Commission was an appropriate step toward achieving a thorough and thoughtful airing of the diverse opinions that make our Nation strong. But we would underscore that greater public education and scientific literacy are critical to inform the debate and enhance the quality of any consensus that may emerge from these discussions. We believe the scientific community ought to play a more active role in improving the public's understanding of the complexities surrounding cloning, especially when the public at large is most receptive and eager

President William J. Clinton
Page Two
March 7, 1997

to learn about recent achievements, as it is today. You could ensure this result by asking the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, to take on this responsibility.

Through your actions, you have fostered an atmosphere in which these new scientific developments can be considered in a judicious fashion, allowing the science to go forward in a manner consistent with the public good.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John A. Young". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

John A. Young
Co-Chairman

President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology

cc: Vice President Al Gore

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
3-10-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HELEN HOWELL *Helen*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

*(A) Bonny
Helen
M to Jim*

John Young/PCAST letter on cloning. Via Jack Gibbons. PCAST endorses your prohibition on Federal funding for cloning of human beings, your request that the private sector adopt a self-imposed moratorium, and your request to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for advice on the legal and ethical implications of extending animal experiments to human studies. However, they express concern about the lack of public understanding of the history of cloning and the potential applications of recent animal studies. They stress the need for greater public education, and suggest that you ask the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine to take on that responsibility.

*(B) Some outline
with sources on
of SW in
New York*

Chris Jennings follow-up on "Monster Kiddie Care" op ed. The February 11 Glassman Washington Post editorial criticized proposals to increase coverage of children. **Misstated the facts.** Glassman implied that all of the \$162 billion in Medicaid spending is for children. In fact, only 15% (\$25 billion) is spent on poor children. **Misdiagnosis of the problem.** He suggested that the "real problem" is the 1.5 million children whose parents earn \$40,000+ and are willing to take their chances not insuring their children. The 1.5 million children he cites represent only 15% of the 10 million uninsured children, and many of these children are uninsured because their parents are not offered insurance in their jobs, their employers make little or no contribution toward coverage, or they lost coverage when they lost or changed jobs. **Support for two extreme and flawed solutions.** The tax credit proposal he supports is similar to the approach repealed in 1993 due to low participation, poor targeting, and fraudulent insurance practices. And, the notion that charity can pick up where the tax credit leaves off is unrealistic.

*(C) 15th
Lynn
is
assertion*

Berger follow-up on Senator Kyl's February 11 USA Today article on the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). **Chemicals covered.** Senator Kyl argues that the CWC does not cover all the chemicals that can be used for chemical weapons, including phosgene and hydrogen cyanide, two World War I-era agents. This is false. The CWC bans the development, production, possession, transfer and use of all chemical weapons, and it specifically lists both of the cited chemicals on its schedule of controlled chemicals. **Trade.** Kyl argues that the CWC allows trade in dangerous chemicals banned under the Australia Group. This is incorrect. Australia Group controls are fully consistent with the CWC and remain a viable mechanism for curtailing CBW proliferation. **Verification of ban.** Kyl argues that U.S. intelligence cannot verify a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. Once

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-10-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HELEN HOWELL *Helen*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

*Do you
want to
talk to
me to
say*

(A) **John Young/PCAST letter on cloning.** Via Jack Gibbons. PCAST endorses your prohibition on Federal funding for cloning of human beings, your request that the private sector adopt a self-imposed moratorium, and your request to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for advice on the legal and ethical implications of extending animal experiments to human studies. However, they express concern about the lack of public understanding of the history of cloning and the potential applications of recent animal studies. They stress the need for greater public education, and suggest that you ask the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine to take on that responsibility.

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate the reply.
Coordinate with Jack Gibbons

*Some of the
NHC should be
in
my
report*

(B) **Chris Jennings follow-up on "Monster Kiddie Care" op ed.** The February 11 Glassman Washington Post editorial criticized proposals to increase coverage of children. **Misstated the facts.** Glassman implied that all of the \$162 billion in Medicaid spending is for children. In fact, only 15% (\$25 billion) is spent on poor children. **Misdiagnosis of the problem.** He suggested that the "real problem" is the 1.5 million children whose parents earn \$40,000+ and are willing to take their chances not insuring their children. The 1.5 million children he cites represent only 15% of the 10 million uninsured children, and many of these children are uninsured because their parents are not offered insurance in their jobs, their employers make little or no contribution toward coverage, or they lost coverage when they lost or changed jobs. **Support for two extreme and flawed solutions.** The tax credit proposal he supports is similar to the approach repealed in 1993 due to low participation, poor targeting, and fraudulent insurance practices. And, the notion that charity can pick up where the tax credit leaves off is unrealistic.

*Copied
to
Jennings
1
LOS*

*Is the
language
in
this
assertion*

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*Copied
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Berger
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LOS*

3-10-97

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Handy had an agenda

Do try to be careful

(D) **Secretary Shalala follow-up on the U.S. savings rate and spending on medical care.** You forwarded to her a Business Week article asserting that medical outlays explain low saving. Her staff consulted with the Treasury Department which concluded that it is inappropriate to conclude that increases in medical expenditures explain the drop in saving. While the two trends have occurred over the same time span, there is no evidence that one trend caused the other.

See attached note to Shalala for approval

News clip on Mayor Rendell urging members of the Chamber of Commerce to hire welfare recipients. Via Sylvia Mathews who notes that Marcia Hale had sent him a copy of your Maryland speech.

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate the reply.

We also received the following items:

Disagree

Edgar Bronfman, President, World Jewish Congress, on announcement by the Swiss Confederation. "You Mr. President, have played an enormous role in making sure that moral and financial restitution has taken place in Switzerland, and I earnestly pray that your backing will help insure that the rest of Europe follows suit."

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate the reply.

Disagree

Rep. Bill Barrett (R-NE) note thanking you for participating in the National Prayer Breakfast. "It was my honor to take a morning to let you know that, despite partisan differences, we pray for all you do for the Nation and the world."

Send to Chris Walker for reply

Get Mrs. Dreher to write to Shalala

Rep. Greg Ganske (R-IA) note thanking you for inviting him to the "gag rule" press conference. He also thanks you for your plug for Ed Markey's and his Patient Right to Know Act banning private sector gag clauses.

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate the reply.

Inscribed copy of Inner City Visions. Via Attorney General Reno who notes that it is a moving volume of photographs and poems by the students of the Withrow Safe Haven in Springfield, Illinois.

Get Mrs. Dreher to write to Shalala

Thurmond: An ALS Victim by Wynette D. Dreher. Via Sec. Riley. Ms. Dreher is a friend of the Rileys. Her husband Thurmond was a victim of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate the reply.


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: March 10, 1997



NOTE FOR: The Honorable Donna E. Shalala

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

Information 
Action

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

3-10-97

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Handwritten notes:
Minny had an impact
Do try to be careful

Handwritten note:
Do try

Handwritten note:
Do try

Handwritten note:
LOT-AAA
Do try

Handwritten note:
Do try
Ms. Dreher



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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-10-97

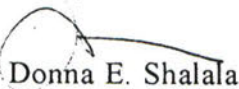
FEB 26 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

You recently forwarded to me an information copy of an article in *Business Week* on the U.S. savings rate and spending on medical care. The article argues that Browne and Gleason, in a separate *New England Economic Review* article, have "solved the savings riddle" by pointing out that the drop in the saving rate has been accompanied by an increase in the share of income spent on medical care.

In my staff's review of this article, they consulted with the Treasury Department, which has concluded that it is **"inappropriate" to conclude that increases in medical care expenditures "explain" the drop in saving.** While the two trends have occurred over the same span of time, there is no evidence that one trend caused the other. According to Treasury, it is more reasonable to assume that the increase in the share of income used toward medical care comes not just from what would have been reserved for savings, but from all other uses of funds.

Please let me know if there is any additional information you would like on this subject.


Donna E. Shalala

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-2-97

BY GENE KORETZ

SOLVING THE SAVINGS RIDDLE

Medical outlays explain low saving

It's a mystery that continues to bedevil economists. Despite the availability of tax-favored savings plans and growing doubts about the future sufficiency of retirement income, the U.S. personal-savings rate has fallen from 8% two decades ago to around 4% today.

In a study in the *New England Economic Review*, Lynn Elaine Browne and Joshua Gleason of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston conclude that the main cause of this decline is not a consumption binge, but Americans' desire for more and better medical care.

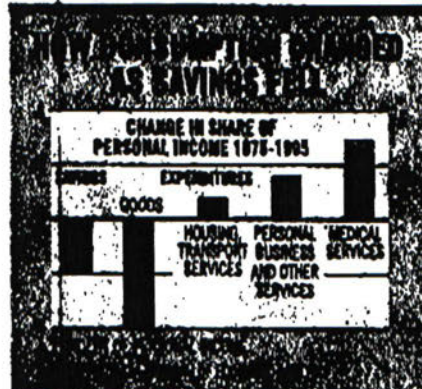
The two economists reach this conclusion by assessing the ways in which

And here the researchers note that government-sponsored health programs, which currently absorb 5% of income, account for only a small part of the drop in the savings rate. That's because outlays for Medicare and Medicaid are counted as additions both to consumption and to personal income. (If savings are 8% of income, and both consumption and income rise 5%, the savings rate will drop to 7.6%.)

By contrast, rising employer-sponsored health-care outlays, which are also counted as personal income, represent a direct shift in the allocation of such income, since they presumably replace wage and salary hikes. And employer contributions for health insurance have grown dramatically—from 2% of wages and salaries in the mid-1980s to 5% in the mid-1990s to about 8% today.

The bottom line is that much of the income Americans once saved appears to be going for medical insurance—partly government programs, but mainly employer-sponsored plans. "The public desires both better health care and the protection that insurance provides," says Browne. Future efforts to raise personal saving will have to confront that desire and the high costs of medical care that have made it so intense.

Copies to
Spierling
Bowles
Rubin w/note
Shelala
Chron



consumption has grown as savings has declined. The picture is complicated by the fact that consumer spending on goods—mainly food, clothing, and gasoline—is down about twice as much as savings as a share of personal income. Still, an analysis of the rise in services spending since 1975 is revealing (chart).

Over this period, outlays for housing and transportation services, which are basic necessities, have risen by 1.5% of personal income, and an added 1.8% now supports religious, social welfare, educational, and recreational activities. Meanwhile, the share going for personal-business services—including bank and brokerage fees and the imputed value of financial services—has grown by a hefty 2.1% of income. Such spending is a special kind of consumption, the authors note, since it reflects costs attached to saving.

That leaves only the huge increase in the consumption of medical services—up by 5.8% of personal income—as the prime suspect in the savings decline.

To G Spierling / cc Rubin
EGB Sumner

interesting!
BZ

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate the reply.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY *SB*
SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached for your review are letters from the following Members of Congress that I thought you would like to see:

- 1) Rep. Bill Barrett (R-NE), thanking you for participating in the National Prayer Breakfast; and,
- 2) Rep. Greg Ganske (R-IA), thanking you for inviting him to the "gag rule" press conference

Original
Sent
to Chris
Walker
for
Reply

OVAL



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

BILL BARRETT
THIRD DISTRICT
NEBRASKA

February 21, 1997

FEB 24 AM 10:08

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to thank you, on behalf of all of my colleagues in the House and Senate, for participating in the National Prayer Breakfast.

It was my honor to take a morning to let you know that, despite partisan differences, we pray for all you do for the Nation and the world. Your remarks on life in Washington were very accurate; we should all take the lessons to heart. I hope you found the breakfast as spiritually and personally fulfilling as I did.

Thanks again for rising so early to join us and adding to the spirit of the time together, and I hope following Dr. Carson was not too tough on you.

Sincerely,

BILL BARRETT
Member of Congress

3-10-97

again, incorrect. The intelligence community, DOD, State and other agencies reported to the Senate in 1994 that the CWC is "effectively verifiable" because it will facilitate the ability to detect significant violations in a timely manner. **Inspections.** Kyl argues that CWC allows inspections of U.S. commercial facilities without a search warrant. This is incorrect. The CWC specifically allows the U.S. to "take into account any constitutional obligations it may have with regard to the proprietary rights or searches and seizures" in the conduct of challenge inspections. In the event voluntary access is denied, a search warrant will be obtained.

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(E) **News clip on Mayor Rendell urging members of the Chamber of Commerce to hire welfare recipients.** Via Sylvia Mathews who notes that Marcia Hale had sent him a copy of your Maryland speech.

We also received the following items:

Edgar Bronfman, President, World Jewish Congress, on announcement by the Swiss Confederation. "You Mr. President, have played an enormous role in making sure that moral and financial restitution has taken place in Switzerland, and I earnestly pray that your backing will help insure that the rest of Europe follows suit."

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Handwritten: *Shalala had an agenda*

Handwritten: *Do by Rendell*

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Handwritten: *Do by [unclear]*

Handwritten: *Lot of [unclear]*

Handwritten: *Do by [unclear] Ms Dreher*

Handwritten: *Original Sent to C Walker*

EDGAR M. BRONFMAN
WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
375 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10152

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JIM DORSKIND:
Please coordinate
the reply.

March 5, 1997

Dear Mr. President,

The announcement today by the President of the Swiss Confederation was especially thrilling for me. It would not have happened if the World Jewish Restitution Organization and the World Jewish Congress had not had the full support and backing of the Clinton Administration.

I'll never forget Tuesday, April 23rd and your receiving me at the White House, at the insistence of Mrs. Clinton, and the cooperation you promised, and then whole heartedly gave. Stuart Eizenstat has performed brilliantly, his report will be ready shortly, and the last chapter of the Holocaust and World War II will be able to be written with honesty and morality.

This indeed has been more of a moral issue than a monetary one. The Swiss, to their credit, have now begun to make moral as well as financial restitution. They have decided to face their past honorably so as to have an honorable future. We also keep insisting that the so-called Bergier and Volcker Commissions continue their work with all deliberate speed so that truth and justice to the relatives of the victims will be served. There is an overwhelming lesson in that for the rest of Europe, both east and west. No one shall be allowed to profit from the ashes of the Holocaust. What was taken the lives of six million Jews, one and a quarter million children among them, can never be returned. But their heritage, their bravery, their unshakable faith ;lives on. You Mr. President, have played an enormous role in making sure that morai and financial restitution has taken place in Switzerland, and I earnestly pray that your backing will help insure that the rest of Europe follows suit.

With gratitude, friendship and respect,



3-10-97

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Edgar Bronfman, President, World Jewish Congress, on announcement by the Swiss Confederation. "You Mr. President, have played an enormous role in making sure that moral and financial restitution has taken place in Switzerland, and I earnestly pray that your backing will help insure that the rest of Europe follows suit."

Rep. Bill Barrett (R-NE) note thanking you for participating in the National Prayer Breakfast. "It was my honor to take a morning to let you know that, despite partisan differences, we pray for all you do for the Nation and the world."

Rep. Greg Ganske (R-IA) note thanking you for inviting him to the "gag rule" press conference. He also thanks you for your plug for Ed Markey's and his Patient Right to Know Act banning private sector gag clauses.

Inscribed copy of Inner City Visions. Via Attorney General Reno who notes that it is a moving volume of photographs and poems by the students of the Withrow Safe Haven in Springfield, Illinois.

Thurmond: An ALS Victim by Wynette D. Dreher. Via Sec. Riley. Ms. Dreher is a friend of the Rileys. Her husband Thurmond was a victim of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

Handwritten notes: "Kindly hand an copy out", "Do by to be called", "BY"

Handwritten notes: "Dis reply", "Do by reply", "Lot Mrs see Pro USK students"

Handwritten notes: "Thurmond", "Do by to Ms Dreher"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS P...
3112197

February 28, 1997

Information

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MICHAEL WALDMAN MW

SUBJECT: SOFT-MONEY PETITION BEFORE THE FEC

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Last week, you asked whether it would be possible to file a petition before the Federal Election Commission to enact a significant part of the McCain-Feingold ban on soft money through agency action.

The preliminary short answer is: Yes, the significant elements of a soft money ban could be accomplished through a majority vote of the FEC (without waiting for passage of campaign finance reform legislation).

The statutory basis

The FEC could act by saying that new, strict soft-money provisions are permitted under the 1974 Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), which requires "hard" money for federal elections. As you know, over the years the agency has authorized significant amounts of soft money fundraising in a manner that affects federal elections. The Courts forced the agency to issue rules on soft money in 1990, but gave it almost complete deference on how to do so. In fact, the court specifically mentioned that the agency could end allocations between hard and soft money for joint activities altogether.

Any petition would have to be carefully drawn so as not to affect any legal position taken by the reelection campaign or the DNC relating to existing rules.

What the petition could ask for

McCain-Feingold bill approaches the soft-money ban from three directions.

First, it prohibits the national political parties (and their congressional campaign committees or agents) from soliciting or receiving any funds not subject to the limitations or prohibitions of the FECA.

Second, it prohibits any federal officeholder or candidate (and their agents) from soliciting or receiving any funds not subject to the limitations or prohibitions of the FECA.

Third, it provides that any amount expended by a state party during a federal election year for any activity that might affect a federal election (including a get-out-the-vote drive, generic advertising or any communication that mentions a federal candidate) must be paid for from funds subject to the FECA.

That leaves state parties free to raise and spend non-federal or soft money on any activities that do not affect a federal election, including contributions to state and local candidates, campaign materials that name only state and local candidates or campaign activity that is solely on behalf of state or local candidates.

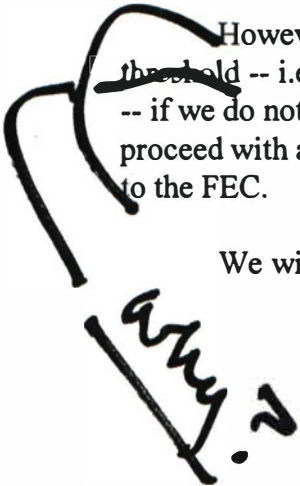
We could petition the FEC to incorporate these provisions into regulation, while eliminating the existing provisions that allow for allocation of mixed expenses.

Political considerations

The petition would most appropriately be filed by the United States Government (rather than the DNC), possibly as a joint petition with reform groups. (We are working on this, on a confidential basis, with Common Cause's General Counsel Don Simon [a former partner of Jack Quinn's] and Robert Rozen, as well as our Counsel's Office.) It may be possible to informally consult with the FEC itself to help frame the arguments.

However, the threshold question remains: Such a petition would not pass the credibility threshold -- i.e., it would neither have much chance of being acted upon nor being taken seriously -- if we do not take some additional action to renew the FEC. Therefore, any decision whether to proceed with a soft-money petition will likely depend upon a decision about other steps relating to the FEC.

We will continue to work on this pending a decision whether to proceed.

A large, dark, handwritten scribble or signature is located on the left side of the page, overlapping the text of the paragraph starting with "However, the threshold question remains...". The scribble appears to be a stylized signature or initials, possibly "W. J. Quinn", written in black ink.