

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Russell Sveda to POTUS (1 page)	01/10/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 9350

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: March 31, 1997 [2]

2019-0774-S

rs3358

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Jan - Donskin

3-3-97

Cleaning up here...

I think this needs a response from you
thanky him for his letter and that you have forwarded
his very positive letter to Director Freeh.

Phil Ceplea

PRAIRIE GROVE POLICE DEPARTMENT

151 East Buchanan/P.O. Box 1033

Prairie Grove, AR 72753

(501) 846-3270

Robin D. Casey

Chief of Police

December 27, 1996

97 JAN 10 AM 7:54

President William Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20550-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take a moment of your time to inform you of an incident in which a Federal agency and a Federal agent were of great benefit to me.

Having been with the Arkansas State Police when you were the Governor of the State of Arkansas I was assigned to numerous security detail for you. I know that you appreciate agencies that are doing a good job for you, therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention agent David Blakely. David is stationed in the Fayetteville, Arkansas office of the FBI.

In June of 1996 my department made a traffic stop on a major methamphedomine dealer by the name of Harold Fisher. Confiscated off this stop was approximately one pound of methamphedomine along with several weapons which included an SKS semi-automatic weapon. Upon interviewing Mr. Fisher, he advised us that if his 15 year old daughter had not been in the vehicle with him at the time of arrest he would have shot my officer.

After making bail, Mr. Fisher proceeded to cook in several locations in Arkansas and in Adair County, Oklahoma. Approximately one month from the time of the first arrest, I was riding with Trooper Gary Fain with the Oklahoma Highway Patrol when we encountered a pick-up truck in which Mr. Fisher was a passenger. We stopped the vehicle for a traffic violation and went to the passenger side door to speak with Mr. Fisher. As Trooper Fain opened the door, I was standing by the door post of the truck, Mr. Fisher pulled a nine millimeter weapon and pointed it at us. The quick reaction from Trooper Fain knocked the weapon from Mr. Fisher's hand at which time we pulled Mr. Fisher from the vehicle. He again had methamphedomine in his possession.

Mr. Fisher was arrested by Oklahoma authorities and placed in the Adair County jail. This is where the FBI and agent David Blakely come into play. Mr. Fisher escaped from Adair County thus causing myself to request a Federal warrant for flight to avoid prosecution. I received a tremendous amount of help and willingness for David by way of compiling all of the necessary paperwork and carrying it to the U.S. Attorney's office for issue of a warrant.

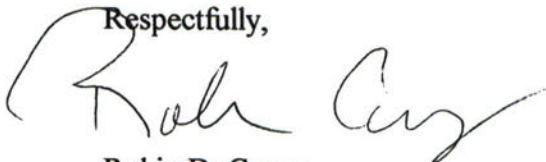
David then was instrumental in several months of intense investigation to uncover the whereabouts of Harold Fisher. David was instrumental in sending agents from the Albuquerque, New Mexico office to follow leads in Reserve, New Mexico. We had information that Mr. Fisher was in Reserve but we had missed him by a couple of days. David was instrumental two months later when we received information that Mr. Fisher was in Alamogordo, New Mexico. We caught Mr. Fisher there after a two-day man hunt. Mr. Fisher was caught in a convenience store by the Sheriff's office in Alamogordo. Mr. Fisher again had a 410 shot gun stuck down the back of his pants when the officers arrested him.

Before picking Mr. Fisher up from Alamogordo, he had managed to pull four concrete blocks out of the wall of his cell and escaped to within another part of the jail but had been cut by razor wire which prevented his total escape. Mr. Fisher waived extradition and was returned to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

I would greatly appreciate your informing FBI Director Lewis Freeh of agent David Blakely's excellent and most professional assistance and attitude in helping fellow agencies as it was extremely beneficial in the capture of Harold Fisher.

I believe David's actions helped to keep other officers from being shot or seriously injured by Harold Fisher. I am thanking you in advance for your attention to this request.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Robin Casey', written in a cursive style.

Robin D. Casey
Chief of Police

RDC:cjc

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 3/31

To:

Rob Weiner

From:

The Staff Secretary

Any advice on how
to handle this one?

Phil Caplan

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

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Phil -
The letter on banning
"missionary activities"
in Israel.

Thx.

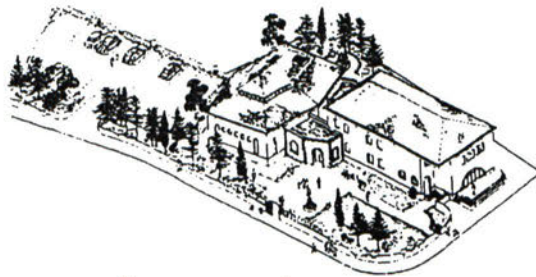
- M -
3/31/97 From Phil
to Dostum for
reply
Caplan

Coord with NSC

cc: Flo McAlle

Cruc'd in Staff Secy's office 3/31

JERUSALEM
BAPTIST
CHURCH



The Baptist House Center

Maureen?

כנסית
הבפטיסטים
בירושלים

March 3, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mrs. President -

Please know you continue to
be in our prayers.

Please find enclosed a copy
of a new law that some in
Israel are trying to get passed.

To me, it will limit religious
freedom to believers in Jesus.

I wanted you to be aware of
what was going on.

Thank you.

Your childhood
friend from Hope,
John Anthony

also enclosed:
How it will hurt believers
in Jesus

Jerusalem Baptist Church

(Baptist House Sunday Service)

March 2, 1997

Call to worship

Welcome

Prayer

Hymn Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven # 32

Hymn Be Thou My Vision # 60

Hymn I Love You, Lord #212

Hymn Sweet, Sweet Spirit #243

Hymn Sing Hallelujah to the Lord #214

Scripture Reading: Exodus 15: 26

Announcements

Offering

Hymn God Will Take Care of You # 64

Testimony by David Sharett

Prayer

Message The Healing Power of God Pastor

Hymn To God be the Glory # 4

Closing Prayer

John Anthony
Bruce Mills
Connie Anthony
Gary Alley
Carol Ann Johns

Pastor/ Teacher
Deacon
Music
Journeyman
Children/ Youth

11 am

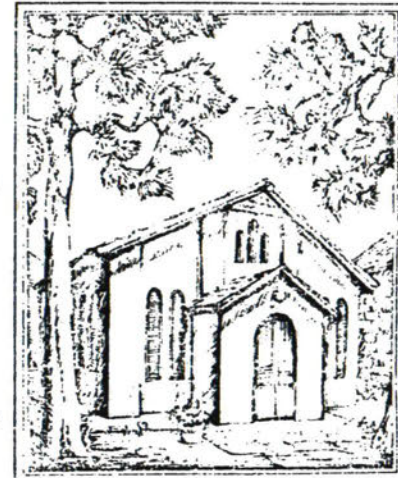
Piano

Some Memorable Dates...

The first Baptist House structure on Narkis Street was built in 1925. The chapel was added in 1933. Dr. Bob Lindsey reorganized the Jerusalem Baptist Church in 1962. The Baptist Bookstore was opened in the late 60's.

On October 9, 1982 the original chapel was destroyed by arson. For nine years the congregation met on the parking lot in a temporary make-shift structure affectionately called "The Tent". The ground breaking ceremony for the new worship center was held on June 18, 1988. The building project has recently been completed and was opened for services in May 1991.

On August 4, 1996, Dr. John Anthony, Director of Baptist House since January 1, 1987, began the present Sunday Services. On August 29, 1996 the dedication of the new worship center took place. There are four congregations meeting here at Baptist House. Pray that God will continue to expand His kingdom on this corner.



The Jerusalem Baptist Church

ANNOUNCEMENTS...

1. Mid-week Prayer: Wednesdays, 1:30- 2:30pm
2. Please continue to pray for Jim and Mary Anne Burnham.
3. Pray for Israel and the rights of Jewish Believers.

Congregations meeting at Baptist House

Jerusalem Baptist Church
(Baptist House Sunday Service)

Sunday Service, 11 AM
Wednesday Prayer, 1:30 PM
Friday King's Kids, 2:30 PM
John Anthony, Pastor

Ha'Eda Birchov Narkis
(Hebrew Speaking)

Saturday Service, 5 PM
Pat Hoaldrige, Pastor

Messianic Congregation
(Russian Speaking)

Monday Prayer, 6 PM
Wed. Bible Study 7 PM
Friday Service 6 PM
Victor Blum, Pastor

Narkis Street Congregation

Saturday Bible Study, 9 AM
Saturday Service, 10:30 AM
Wednesday Youth, 7 PM
Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 AM
Chuck Kopp, Pastor

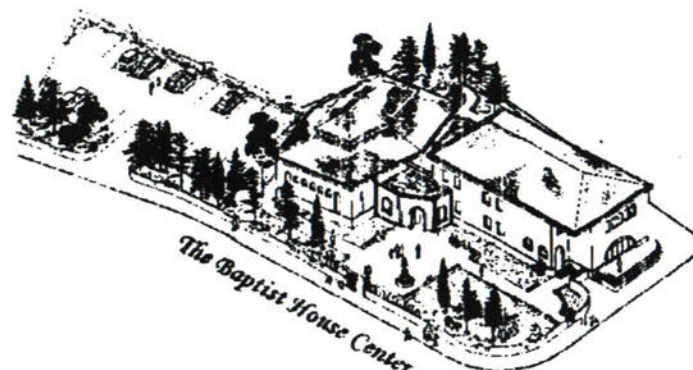
Come and Visit the Baptist Bookstore.

Hours:	Monday- Thursday	9 AM- 5 PM
	Friday and Sunday	9 AM- 1 PM
	Saturday	After the Service

Baptist House Sunday Service

"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

John 12:32



A ministry of the Baptist Convention in Israel

4 Narkis Street, P.O. Box 154, Jerusalem, Israel
Phone (02) 6255942 Fax (02) 6234665
Entrance to parking on Hagidem Street

הצע"ח האוסרת הדבסת והפצת
חומר מסייגרי אושרה פרומית

[illegible]

A New Law which forbids the printing and distributing of Missionary Material has been confirmed in a preliminary reading

by R. Zvieli

The Knesset has confirmed yesterday, in a preliminary reading, a passing of a new law, suggested by KM Moshe Gafni (Yahadut Hatora) and KM Nissim Zwilli (Labor), which forbids the printing and distributing of Missionary Material.

The suggestion was approved inspite of the Government's objection with a vote of 21 in favor, 7 against and 1 abstention (KM Shevaah Weiss, Labor). Among the supporters are KM's from Orthodox and religious parties, the Immigrants party (Israel Ba'Aliya) and Likkud. 8 KM's from the Labor party strongly expressed their support and came to vote for it. Among the objectors were KM's from Meretz, KM Yael Dayan (Labor) and the Minister of Justice Zahi Hanegbi. KM's Limor Livnat and Dan Meridor (Likkud) supported the law inspite of the objection expressed by the Government.

According to the suggestion, anybody who holds, prints, copies, distributes, shares or imports brochures, or publications in attempt to convince people to convert their religion, will be sentenced for one year in prison. The suggestion also speaks of destroying anything that tries to convince others to convert.

The suggestion was brought by KM Nissim Zwilli (Labor) who said that the State of Israel, according to law objects any form of missionary seduction to convert one's religion, and treats firmly when it has to do with children under 18 years old.

"Recently, various missionary cults attempted to convert people by sending material through the mail and other publications which are distributed against the will of the receiver. Since the Law did not give its attention to it so far, I bring this suggestion in order to correct the Law", said KM Zwilli.

How it will hurt Believers in Jesus

Comments by Patrick Goodenough

The fact most political parties in the Knesset would see themselves as having little to lose by supporting such a bill has made its passing into law a strong possibility, critics say. Religious parties would support it; right-wing parties could see it as a way to shore up their shaky conservative credentials; smaller parties would support it for the purposes of coalition benefits, and secular left-wing groups may not think it worth their while to oppose.

The bill has been passed in its preliminary reading by a vote of 21 to 7. It will now be referred to committee for possible amendments, before being resubmitted to the full Knesset. There it will need to pass three readings before becoming law.

The preliminary reading proposed that the bill make it illegal "to hold, print, copy, distribute or hand out [any kind of literature] in which there is any form of an effort to persuade another to change his religion". Offenders would face a year in jail.

During discussion of the bill, some lawmakers reportedly made statements suggesting they intended to enact further laws in the future which would outlaw all Messianic organizations and activity in Israel.

The bill has caused deep foreboding. Its terms are vague and wide-ranging. It does not specify what kind of material is referred to, or what kind of "possession" would be illegal. "Distribution" of offending material could include personal letters, gifts. Even the word-of-mouth sharing of views could be affected.

Argued one critic: "...there is no way to define what literature may be defined as calling for a change in religious opinion. Do Peter's sermons in Acts not call for just such a change of opinion? Is the New Testament, then to be banned? Did not the Old Testament prophets challenge the accepted religious order of the day, calling for radical changes of religious opinion and practice? Should the Old Testament, then, be banned as well? How can the forbidden literature be defined?

"Such a bill, if made law, could render illegal almost all evangelical activity in Israel. It would subject the consciences of the citizens of Israel to the tyranny of a religiously-motivated censorship and rob them of an essential freedom, recognized by all free countries in the world. It could lay the grounds for a state-organized persecution of evangelical believers in the country," he said.

* Israel is signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which includes the right to "freedom of thought, conscience and religion ... The freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers"

Yours in the Messiah,

hmu Staffee

MEMORANDUM

VIA TELECOPIER AND REGULAR MAIL

To: Nancy Hernreich, Deputy
Assistant to the President
Tel: 202-456-6610
Fax: 202-456-6703

Dated: March 26, 1997

From: Bob Raymar
Tel: 201-621-9020
Fax: 201-621-7406

JO Dnsbind
for reply
3/31
per Phil Caplan

Re: Presidential Transport by Wheelchair

The President's use of a wheelchair, willingness to be photographed doing so, and manner of boarding Air Force One in a wheelchair, are important to many Americans.

The President's friend Richard Zuckerman YLS '75 alerted me to these issues. He represents the Eastern Paralyzed Veterans Association, whose letter is enclosed. Although the letter does not propose a solution for boarding a 747, it alludes to important issues that should be handled with sensitivity.

Aside from the important substance of the wheelchair issues, the politics of dealing with Veterans and disabled groups presents opportunities and pitfalls worthy of serious, rapid exploration by appropriate staff.

RSR/cb
Enclosure

Eastern Paralyzed
Veterans Association
Executive Office

75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Jackson Heights, NY 11370-1177

(718) 803-EPVA
FAX Number
(718) 803-0414

Member Chapter of Paralyzed
Veterans of America



March 25, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

There is a safer and more dignified way for you, and other persons who use wheelchairs, to board aircraft than to be carried up stairs in a boarding chair, or to be lifted in a catering service container.

You can safely board an aircraft, while in a wheelchair, by using a Disabled Passenger Lift. Lift-A-Loft Corporation, one of the companies that manufactures such lifts, has advised us that it has a lift available, which it would gladly provide for your use during the next several weeks.

If you would like to consider this, please have your staff contact me, or our counsel, Richard M. Zuckerman, Esq., of Rubin Baum Levin Constant & Friedman, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, telephone (212) 698-2243.

This lift allows a wheelchair user to safely board Boeing 707's, 737's and DC-9's from the tarmac, away from a terminal. The lift could be transported, by C-130 or C-141, from Washington to each of your destinations. I enclose information about the lift.

EPVA is not aware of any wheelchair lift now manufactured which allows wheelchair users to board Boeing 747's from the tarmac. Boeing 747's can safely be boarded by wheelchair users through Jetways. We understand, however, that for security reasons Air Force One is not ordinarily boarded through a Jetway.

As you consider whether, and how, you will travel over the next several weeks, while you are using a wheelchair, please keep this in mind: The alternative of postponing a trip, until it is no longer necessary to use a wheelchair, is not available to our 2,000 members, who are paraplegic and quadriplegic United States veterans, most of whom (unless there are extraordinary medical advances) will use wheelchairs for the rest of their lives.

EPVA is pleased that the United States Department of Transportation recently mandated the use of wheelchair lifts to board commuter aircraft, recognizing that

Having airline personnel carry a passenger up stairs in a boarding chair increases risk of injury both to passengers and airline personnel, and it can often be an undignified and frightening experience for passengers.

61 Fed. Reg. 56414 (Nov. 1, 1996). EPVA is now engaged in litigation with the Department of Transportation in an effort to extend that requirement to include larger aircraft; the Department of Transportation is considering whether to do so.

You are not the first President to use a wheelchair, but you are the first President who has willingly been photographed in a wheelchair. Your doing so with grace and dignity is an inspiration to wheelchair users.

Respectfully yours,

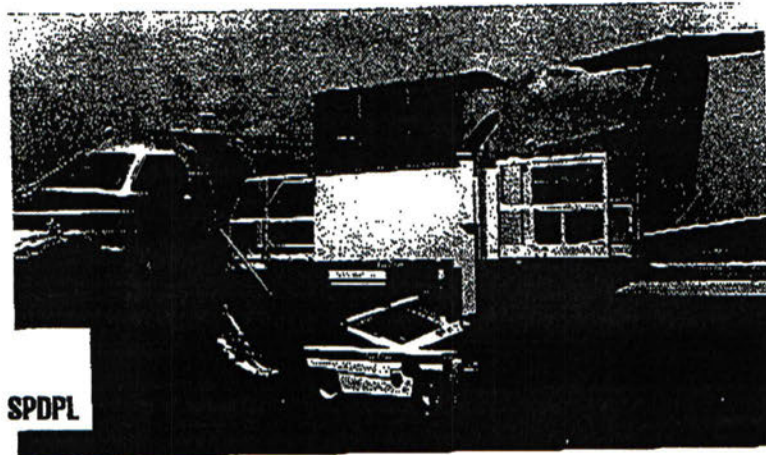

James J. Peters
Executive Director

cc: Mr. W. P. Fulton
Vice President - Sales
Lift-A-Loft Corporation
P.O. Box 2645
Muncie, IN 47307
Telephone: (317) 288-3691
Fax: (317) 284-1023

Richard M. Zuckerman, Esq.
Rubin Baum Levin Constant & Friedman
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112
Telephone: (212) 698-2243
Fax: (212) 698-7825

LIFT-A-LOFT *DPL Series*

Disabled Passenger Lift (DPL)



Providing Equal Access

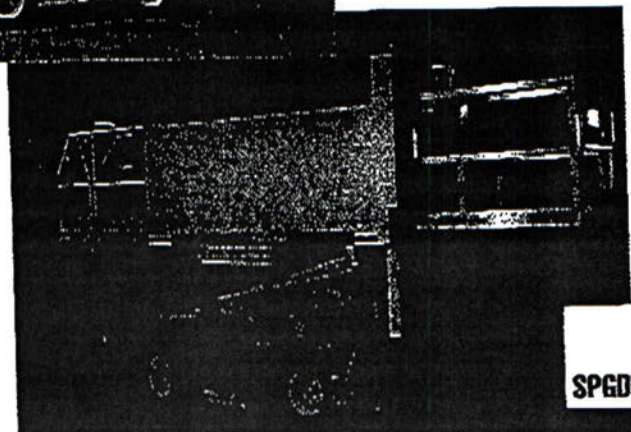
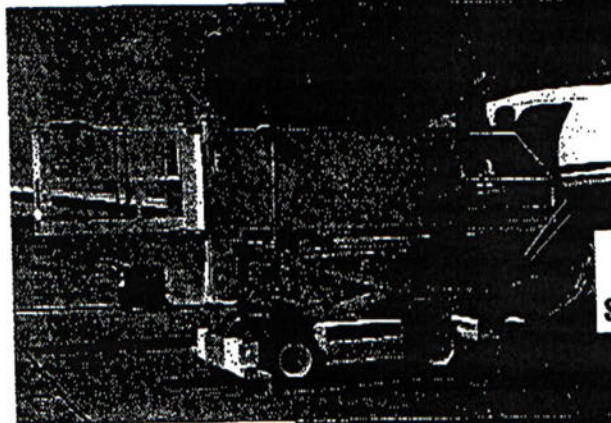
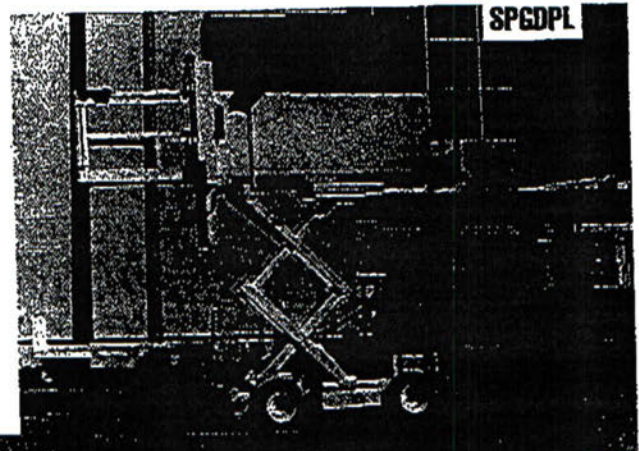
- *Safe, Comfortable Boarding*
- *One Person Operation*
- *2nd Level Access*
- *Proven Design*
- *Easy to Maneuver*
- *AIP/PFC Eligible*

Safe, Comfortable and Easy to Operate

The Lift-A-Loft DPL Series provides a safe, comfortable and dignified means to assist passengers with mobility impairments in the enplaning/deplaning of aircraft.

These self-propelled units are designed to interface small commuter aircraft as well as many narrow bodied jets. This includes aircraft such as the ATR, Beech 1300/1900, Saab 340, Shorts 330/360, Dash 7/8, EMB 110/120, Fokker 27/28/100, Jetstream 31/41, Metro 3, Twin Otter, King Air, BAE 146, Dornier, Boeing 727/737, DC 9, MD 80/90 and more.

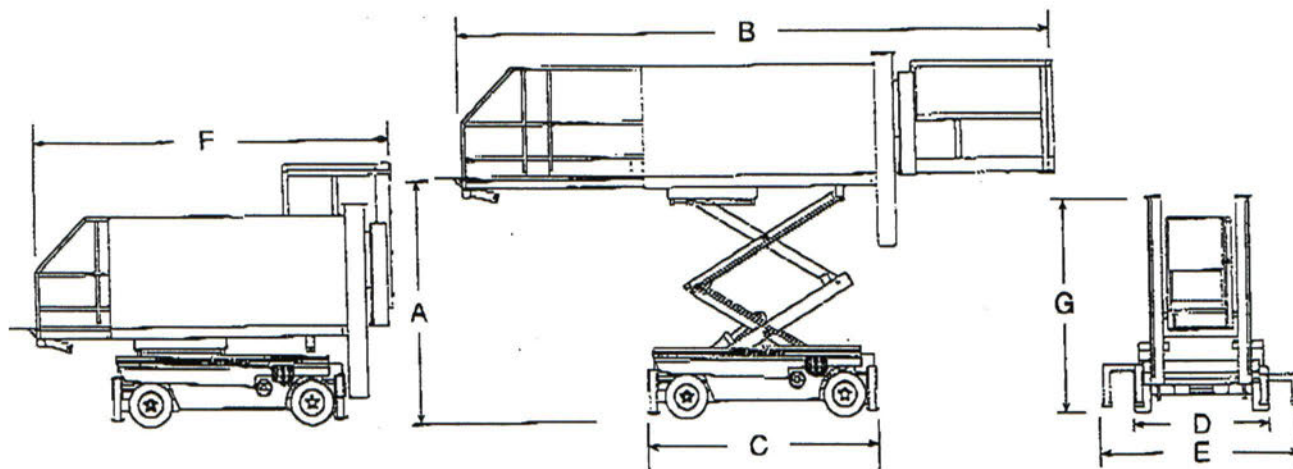
The DPL Series can be driven from terminal to boarding area. Units can also facilitate the moving of passengers from jetway to boarding area when elevator or ramps are not available.



LIFT-A-LOFT CORPORATION

DPL Series

9501 South Center Road, Muncie, IN 47302-9443, USA • Post Office Box 2645,
Muncie, IN 47307-0645, USA • Telephone: 317-288-3691 • Facsimile: 317-284-1023



MODEL	A Max. Plat. Ht	B Overall Length (Excludes deck and access platform in place)	C Base Length	D Base Width (Outriggers retracted)	E Base Width (Outriggers deployed)	F Stowed Length	G Stowed Height
SPDPL (Self-Propelled, Electric, Commuter Aircraft Only)	80" 2.03m	190" 4.83m	92" 2.34m	48" 1.22m	74" 1.88m	104" 2.64m	87" 2.21m
SPEDPL (Self-Propelled, Electric)	125" 134" 3.17m	239" 6.1m	103" 2.61m	72" 1.83m	96" 2.44m	130" 3.30m	96" 2.44m
SPGDPL (Self-Propelled, Gas)	125" 134" 3.17m	239" 6.1m	103" 2.61m	72" 1.83m	96" 2.44m	130" 3.30m	96" 2.44m

Specifications

PERFORMANCE*

Platform Capacity: 650 lbs.

Platform Lift Speed:

Access Platform - .125 fps

Main Platform - .2 fps

Travel Speed: Proportional

Lowered - .1 to 2.2 mph

Elevated - .1 to .7 mph

Brakes: Spring applied, pressure release

STANDARD COLORS

Wimbledon White or Smoke Gray

POWER SOURCE

Self-Propelled, Electric:

(4) 6 Volt deep cycle 225 AHC batteries
provides 24 Volt system with on-board
110 Volt AC 60 HZ fully-automated charger

Self-Propelled, Gas:

20 HP air-cooled internal combustion engine

*All performance characteristics given here are average and may be affected by
operating conditions at your facility. Specifications subject to change without notice.

FEATURES

- Ground Level Access
- 2nd Level Access
- Easy to Maneuver
- Proven Design
- Proportional Controls

OPTIONS

- Platform Canopy
- Canvas Cover for Storage
- Padded Guard Rails at Entry of Aircraft
- Boarding Chair

BENEFITS

- Safe, comfortable boarding
- Carries passengers from the Jetway to Aircraft
- Precision positioning for set up
- Reliable, easy to maintain
- Variable Speed for Precision Alignment

- Special Custom Paint
- Adjustable Lights
- Hydraulic System Heater
- Running Lights & Compartment Lights

Copies to
Reed
Kagan
WS

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
3-31-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached Bruce Reed memo recommends that you send a letter to Reed Hundt asking the FCC to explore what effects might ensue given the decision by manufacturers of hard liquor to abandon their long-standing voluntary ban on television advertising, specifically the impact on underage drinking.

Background. In November 1996, the Distilled Spirits Council announced an end to its almost 50-year voluntary practice of refraining from broadcast advertising. The industry contends that it needs to be on equal footing with the beer and wine industries.

Hundt has challenged broadcasters to refuse liquor advertising, and indicated that "government action" might be appropriate if they do not. In addition, 26 members of Congress have requested, as you would in this letter, that the FCC study the effects of hard liquor advertising on the nation's youth and consider possible action. To proceed along these lines, Hundt will need the support of the majority of the Commission. Currently, he does not have that support, but he thinks a letter from you could change that fact.

Rahm strongly supports Bruce's recommendation to send the letter, as does the AG. (Note that John Podesta has chosen not to weigh-in because of past representations.) However, Sec. Shalala is opposed. She notes that: 1) "liquor is liquor," and your action will immediately raise questions about beer and wine advertisements; and 2) there is no good scientific data connecting liquor advertising with children's consumption. Bruce argues that: 1) you can explain limiting the letter to distilled liquor advertisements by referring to the 50-year agreement that kept these ads off the air, and urging that we not move backwards; and 2) as to the lack of data linking liquor advertising and children's consumption, your letter is asking the FCC to explore exactly that.

☒ Send Letter ☐ Don't Send Letter ☐ Discuss

Helen Howell *Stelen*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: LETTER TO REED HUNDT ON DISTILLED LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Attached is a draft letter, which both you and the Vice-President have reviewed before, to Reed Hundt asking the FCC to review what action is appropriate in light of the decision by distilled liquor manufacturers to begin advertising on television. You and the Vice-President are tentatively scheduled to announce that you are sending this letter on Tuesday, April 1st. I wanted you to be aware of the background and the some concerns raised about the letter before you do so.

In November 1996, the Distilled Spirits Council announced that it had ended its almost 50-year voluntary practice of refraining from broadcast advertising. The industry contends that it needs to be on equal footing with the beer and wine industries, which engage in extensive broadcast advertising. Although the major networks and cable companies have thus far refused to accept distilled spirits advertising, a few companies have run some liquor ads on television and radio since the announcement and other companies are presently preparing large advertising campaigns.

As you say in the letter, Chairman Hundt has opposed any move toward liquor advertising. In December, he challenged broadcasters to refuse liquor advertising, and indicated that "government action" might be appropriate if the broadcasters did not do so. He has met with the Attorney General to seek her support, and she strongly favors sending a letter to Hundt urging an FCC investigation of this issue.

Twenty-six members of Congress have requested the FCC, as you would do in this letter, to study the effects hard liquor advertising on the nation's youth and to consider possible action. In addition, 11 states have joined Alaska's more far-reaching petition for a FCC rulemaking to ban the TV and radio advertising of distilled spirits.

Secretary Shalala is opposed to your sending the letter. She points out that "liquor is liquor," so that your action will immediately raise questions about beer and wine advertisements. She also argues that there is no good scientific data (as exists, for example, with respect to tobacco) connecting liquor advertising with children's consumption.

To proceed with the action suggested in your letter, Hundt will still need the support of a majority of the Commission. He currently does not have this support, but he thinks a letter from you could make the difference.

Do you want to send the letter? Yes

No _____

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

Dear Chairman Hundt:

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

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

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

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

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

I urge the Commission to take all appropriate actions to explore what effects might ensue in light of the decision by manufacturers of hard liquor to abandon their long-standing voluntary ban on television advertising, specifically the impact on underage drinking.

We have made tremendous progress in recent years reducing the incidence of deaths due to drunk driving among our youth. We have taken important steps including the increase in the 1980s in the drinking age to 21 and the passage of zero tolerance legislation for underage drinking and driving. But there is more to be done. Too many of our young people are dying in car crashes, and too many young people are starting to drink at an early age,

leading to alcohol and other substance abuse problems.

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

Sincerely,

2/5/19/1
Helen -

To Doriskind to coordinate
w/ Kitty Higgins?

yes ☒ _____

no _____

cc Higgins?

yes ☒ _____

no _____

... - Do try very to see
Then must see some notes
to the main as for mentioned
in the article - This research started
when I was 900 - very exciting



THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

20250-0100

3/26/97

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-31-97

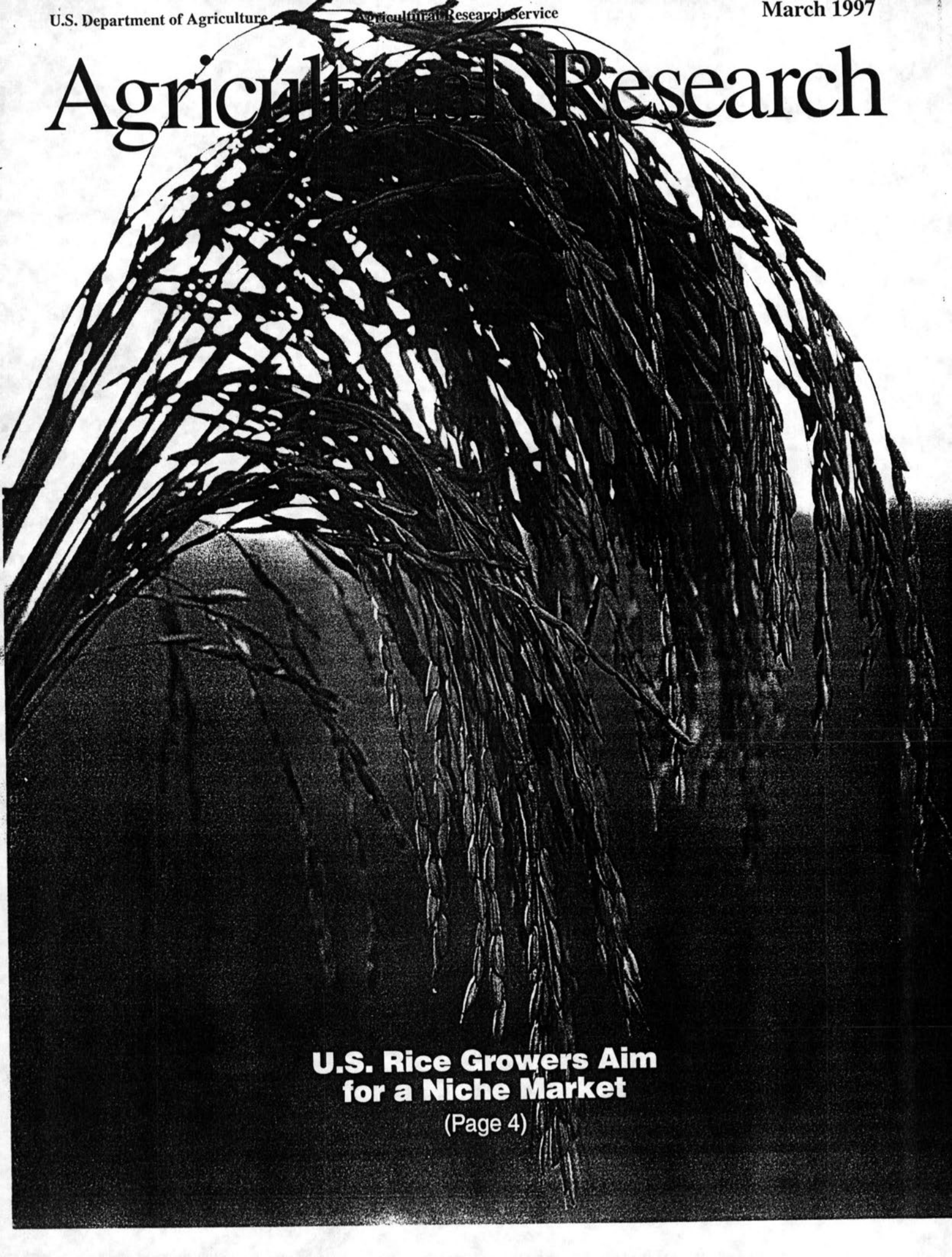
1997 MAR 27 PM 2:37

Dear Mr. President -

I thought you might
enjoy the attached article
reviewing some important rice
research being done in Arkansas.
This targeted research is directly
geared towards expanding rice
exports into the Japanese market.

Don

Agricultural Research



**U.S. Rice Growers Aim
for a Niche Market**

(Page 4)

Booming Exports Good for Jobs

When Abraham Lincoln created the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1862, about 9 out of 10 Americans could be considered farmers. Today, that number has shrunk to just 2 out of every 100. Yet the Department's motto, emblazoned across the bottom of the official USDA seal, is just as true as it was 135 years ago: "Agriculture is the foundation of manufacture and commerce."

We've all heard about the U.S. trade imbalance—how America buys more goods from other countries than it sells. It's all too true: The U.S. trade deficit for the federal fiscal year 1995 was a massive \$27.4 billion.

But the bright spot in that trade picture, the shining star, is agricultural exports. The United States sold a record \$59.8 billion in farm goods around the world in FY 95. According to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, dollar for dollar, this country exports more wheat than steel, more meat than aluminum, and more fruits and vegetables than ships, trucks, and boats combined.

Do agricultural exports mean anything to the average American—those 98 out of 100 people who don't make their living from the farm? As a matter of fact, they do: U.S. exports of agricultural goods, fish, and wood created an estimated 960,000 new full-time domestic jobs in this country in 1994, for example. That's about 18,000 jobs for every \$1 billion of goods this country shipped overseas that year. USDA economists calculate that every dollar we get from agricultural exports stimulates another \$1.38 in business activity for the U.S. economy.

ARS scientists across the country are concentrating on helping America capture even more of those valuable export dollars. In this issue of *Agricultural Research*, you'll read about how an ARS researcher in Arkansas teamed

up with a local farmer to find just the right rice that would thrive on Arkansas' Grand Prairie and in Tokyo's markets. That's only one of many examples of ARS attention to the export market. Here are a few others:

- In Ames, Iowa, ARS researchers developed a test to pinpoint whether pigs headed to export markets are actually infected with porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS) or have simply been vaccinated against the disease at some point. Certain countries have restricted shipments of hogs or semen that might spread the disease. This posed a knotty problem for U.S. pork producers because no test existed to distinguish between vaccinated pigs and those that had actually been infected—until now. The new ARS test has proved effective in distinguishing isolates from 90 field strains of PRRS versus isolates from vaccinated pigs.

- A similar dilemma existed in the plant world. Mycoplasma-like organisms (MLO's) can wreak havoc in a variety of plants, ranging from fruit trees and vegetable crops to ornamentals. To make matters worse, the same MLO can cause different symptoms in different plants, suggesting a different culprit is at work. Some export markets have been closed to U.S. crops for fear of importing a "new" MLO into an overseas region. Now ARS researchers have used DNA probes to reveal whether seemingly different MLO's are actually related. They've sorted the pathogens into genetically similar clusters and have further fine-tuned these classifications into types, which could open the doors to some previously closed export markets for a whole range of U.S. agricultural goods.

- A 77-year-old mistake about a wheat fungus in California was corrected by an ARS scientist, clearing the way for wheat trade between California and China. The Chinese government had imposed a zero-tolerance

level for spores of the fungus, *Tilletia controversa*, that causes dwarf bunt disease—not known to occur in China. China's quarantine could be traced, in part, to a USDA employee's report in 1917 that he'd collected the fungus in California. But in 1994, an ARS researcher uncovered evidence, including a specimen from the U.S. National Fungus Collection and documents at the National Archives, that showed the collector was wrong; the culprit specimen had come from Oregon. Based on this finding, China lifted its quarantine on wheat from California, which produces about 1.3 million metric tons annually.

- An ARS-developed cold treatment for carambola proved the key to cracking the lucrative Japanese market for this tasty fruit—and incidentally, to reaching the California market, where many Asian immigrants have fond carambola memories. No approved method existed to keep Florida carambola from carrying hitchhiking Caribbean fruit flies that could threaten California citrus, so Florida growers couldn't ship the fruit to California. But in 1989, the ARS treatment won approval. It involved holding the fruit at 34°F for 15 days—later shortened to 12 days—to wipe out lurking fruit flies. The result: Florida carambolas were a big hit in California, and in 1995, Japan said that it, too, would approve their importation if they'd undergone the ARS cold treatment.

Agricultural research keeps American agricultural exports flowing, and agricultural exports keep Americans working—from the farmers who grow the crops to the people who store, package, process, and ship the goods. That's one reason why agricultural research is such a good investment in the U.S. economy.

Richard L. Dunkle

Acting Deputy Administrator
Agricultural Research Service

Agricultural Research is published monthly by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250-0301.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business required by law.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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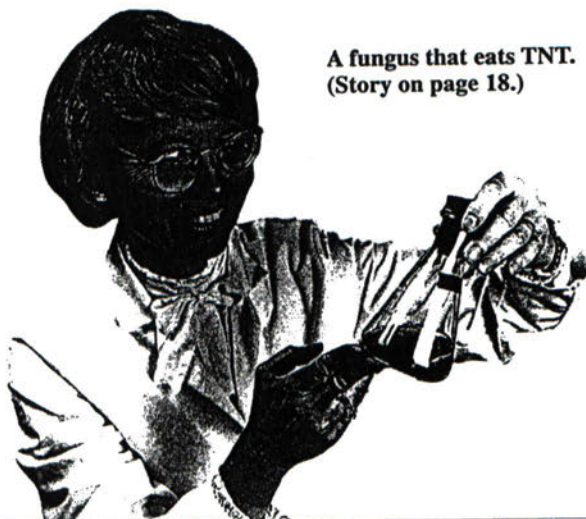
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Agricultural Research

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Cover: U.S. rice growers are gearing up to produce rice varieties popular with Japanese consumers, such as Akita Komachi, for the export market. Photo by Keith Weller. (K7577-1)



A fungus that eats TNT.
(Story on page 18.)

Gearing Up To Grow Rice for Japan

The big tour buses stumble 2 miles up Highway 13 from the Arkansas hamlet of Hummoke and squeeze onto a small strip of paved road that disappears to the left. At the end of the pavement, they disgorge tourists who stand in awe, camera in hand, gazing at something they were taught as children in Japan that they would never ever see: Japanese rice plants growing in golden-grained heads of cotton-head green stalks of Japanese soil, but in an American rice field.



KEITH WELLER (K7577-3)



Immature Akita Komachi rice.

The laser-leveled rice fields belong to Leroy and Chris Isbell, forerunners of a future trend—Arkansas rice farmers gearing up to grow Japanese rice varieties for the tantalizing Japanese market, available to outsiders only since the signing of the international General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1994.

"Before the signing of GATT, Japan had a ban on imports of rice," explains John C. Shifflett, vice president of marketing for the rice division of Riceland Foods, Inc., a 10,000-member, farmer-owned marketing cooperative based at Stuttgart, Arkansas. "As a result of GATT, Japan will now import rice. It started with 379,000 metric tons in 1995, and that total will rise to 758,000 metric tons by the year 2000."

Arkansas rice farmers want a slice of that pie. They already produce more than 4 of every 10 pounds of the U.S. rice crop, which weighed in at about 17.4 billion pounds in 1995, with a value of \$1.5 billion.

But there's a catch: American rice, sold all over the world, isn't a big hit in Japan. Just as the English are connoisseurs of their teas and the French are meticulous about their sauces and wines, Japanese consumers want rice to taste a certain way—and U.S. rice varieties often don't fill the culinary bill.

At the ARS National Rice Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Center at Stuttgart, geneticist Robert H. Dilday recognized this distinction. In the late 1980's, he and Ronnie

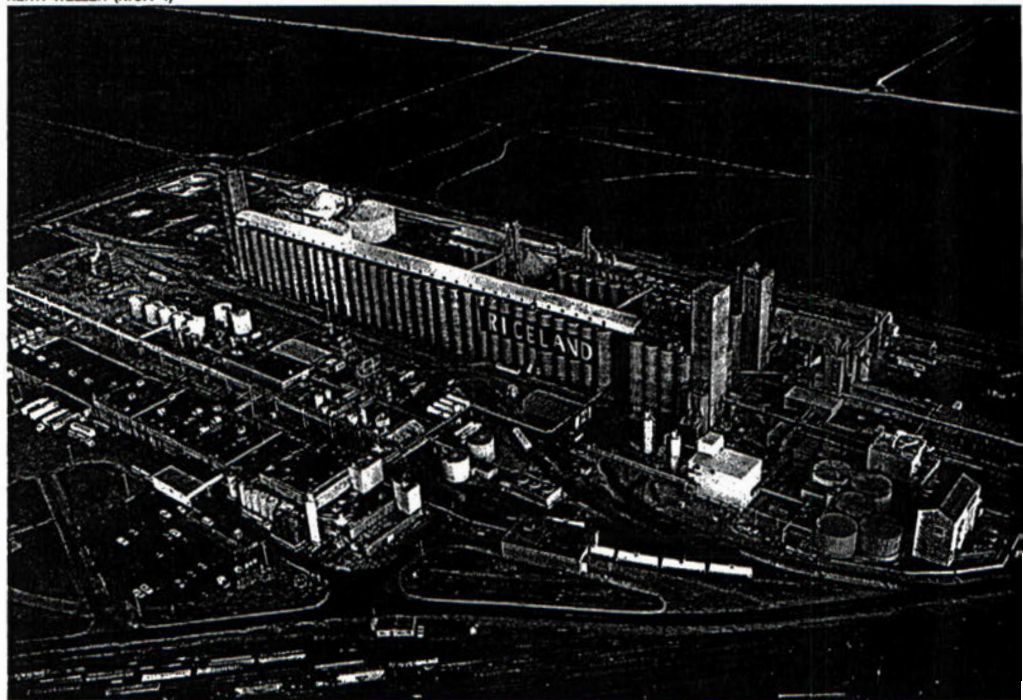
Helms, then an agronomist with the University of Arkansas, began combing the USDA-ARS rice germplasm collection for Japanese varieties that might be a hit with both Southern rice farmers and Japanese consumers.

They pinpointed 800 rices from Japan in the germplasm collection's more than 16,000 accessions and grew every one in test

From the pool of 800, Dilday and Helms focused their attention on the top 120 performers, scrutinizing those more closely in field tests in 1991 and 1992.

"We found Japanese germplasm that matures very early, going from emergence to heading in just 44 days," Dilday notes. "The early-maturing commercial varieties we grow here in Arkansas typically take 75 to 85 days from emergence to heading."

KEITH WELLER (K7577-4)



This Riceland Foods, Inc., rice and soybean storage and processing facility is near Stuttgart, Arkansas. Riceland is a 10,000-member cooperative started in 1921, with Bob Dilday's grandfather as one of the founding members.

plots at Stuttgart in 1989. Each rice was evaluated for traits such as grain type; the length of time required from plant emergence to topping of the plant's head with grain, called heading; and the likelihood of lodging—an undesirable tendency for the plant stalk to bend or break under the weight of the grain and slump to the ground, making harvesting difficult.

"We also found that fertilizer applications can affect yield and tendency to lodge. In Japan, the plants are 'spoon-fed' fertilizer in five or six applications during the growing season. Here in Arkansas, we typically put half the fertilizer on before we flood the fields, then the rest in two applications during the growing season."

Rice grower Chris Isbell (left) and ARS' Bob Dilday check a field of Akita Komachi rice. Isbell farms 200 acres of Akita Komachi, 400 acres of Koshihikari, and 700 acres of U.S. commercial medium-grain rice near Humnoke, Arkansas.



Plant geneticist Bob Dilday inspects a Japanese rice variety that is quick to mature. It can be planted after wheat in early June, thus providing the farmer with two cash crops in a year.

On the all-important question of yields, "Some of the germplasm from Japan was extremely high-yielding," Dilday recalls. "One, tagged Japan 92.09.31, produced significantly higher yields than our Mars variety or Orion, the old standby medium-grain rice grown in

the South. Japan 92.09.31 outyielded Mars by 16.6 percent from 1992 to 1996 and Orion by 31 percent from 1994 to 1996 in replicated tests at several locations."

The downside for Japan 92.09.31 is the taste, which is unacceptable to the Japanese palate, Dilday says.

"And it's not sticky when cooked, like the Japanese want," he notes. "But these tests did show that germplasm from Japan could produce high yields in the South."

Two Minds, a Common Thought

About the same time, Chris Isbell was coming to the same exciting conclusion.

Isbell and Dilday had conducted a running discussion on the potential for Japanese rice in Arkansas since the two men first met in 1988. Ironically, even though Isbell and Dilday live only about 20 miles apart back in Arkansas, their first encounter was at a scientific meeting on rice held at the University of California at Davis.

"Chris and I stayed in the same dormitory at that meeting, and we started talking about Japanese rice over a game of Ping-Pong," Dilday recalls. "He knew I was working with the USDA rice germplasm collection, and I knew there were some Japanese rice cultivars in that collection."

Isbell's interest had already been sparked by a conversation with Shoichi Ito, a Japanese rice economist who'd been studying the feasibility of growing Japanese rice varieties worldwide.

Inspired by the information he'd garnered from Ito and Dilday, Isbell planted his first Japanese rice in Humnoke in 1990.

"I started by planting just a few pounds of the Japanese variety Koshihikari," says Isbell. "We didn't know where we'd sell it or if we could produce the same quality as growers in Japan. We began learning that first year."

With the doors to the Japanese market still firmly closed in those pre-GATT days, Isbell linked with the Nishimoto Trading Co. of Los Angeles, California, to market his rice in Los Angeles, San Francisco,

New York, and Chicago. When GATT made the Japanese market available, Isbell's rice went there, marketed as "Chris's Rice" in a package adorned with a picture of the farming Isbell family, via the Itochu Trading Co. of Japan.

"I stopped counting the interviews I've done at 50, mostly for Japanese TV," Isbell says. "We've had at least two dozen bus tours here at the farm; I've had Greyhound buses driving down the levees in our rice fields. And NHK, the public television network in Japan, sent a film crew here seven or eight times and ran an hour-and-a-half documentary in Japan on our whole family."

Encouraged by Isbell and Dilday, Riceland Foods called together a handful of Arkansas rice farmers in the spring of 1996 to sound out their interest and willingness to try growing the Japanese varieties.

"We wanted 10 growers to try about 6 to 10 acres apiece," says Riceland's Shifflett. "But because it was so late in the growing season, we wound up with three growers and a total of about 60 acres of the Japanese rice."

The seed planted by Arkansas growers Carlos Carter of Stuttgart, Frank Lisko of Slovak, and David Jessup of DeWitt, came from Chris Isbell. Although his own farm features 400 acres of the Japanese consumer's favorite, Koshihikari, and 200 acres of another popular variety called Akita Komachi, Isbell says the Japanese varieties pose enough production challenges that he suggested the newcomers try their hand at Akita Komachi, reportedly less troublesome to grow.

Frank Lisko, who grows rice, corn, wheat, and soybeans near Slovak, agrees that growing the Japanese rice was a different experience.

"You use a lot less fertilizer," says Lisko. "The Japanese don't like bitter rice, and the higher nitrogen fertilizer applications cause the protein levels to go up in the rice and can make the rice taste bitter to them."

"The crop had good germination, grew well, and then—it headed out and lay down," he adds. "Because of the lodging, it was really hard to harvest. Also, it's tough to strip the rice off the plant head because the straw stays green longer and doesn't dry down. Typically, you can harvest 40 acres in a day or a day and a half. It took us 4 full days."

KEITH WELLER (K7577-6)



Grower David Jessup (left) discusses his irrigation system with Riceland Foods' dryer manager Lenneth Pfaffenberger. A tractor-mounted pump delivers 2,000 gallons per minute to this rice field as it is being flooded to control weeds.

Lodging was also a problem on the 13 acres of Akita Komachi at Carlos Carter's Lost Island Farm at Stuttgart. But Carter says new-style harvesting equipment will alleviate many of those woes.

"Our initial experience was good," Carter recalls. "The Japanese rice is

very compatible with the way we raise rice here. Drying costs will be a little more because the Japanese like the rice harvested with 22 percent moisture, and we normally harvest at 17 to 18 percent moisture. But our nitrogen costs are lower on this rice.

"The Japanese varieties would be a diversification and could open up a whole new market," he says. "This is probably icing on the cake for us."

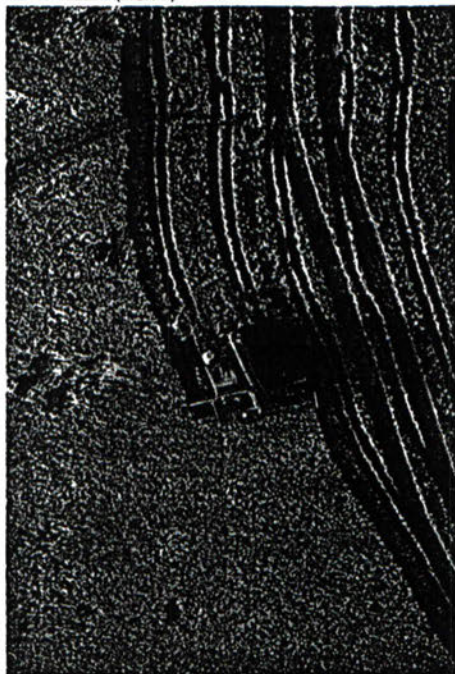
Riceland's Shifflett agrees that the Arkansas growers are more likely to secure a niche in the Japanese market than to snare a major share of U.S. rice sales to Japan.

"The Japanese don't like the southern medium-grain rice as much as they do medium-grain rice grown in California," he explains. "When Japan first started importing rice, most of what it bought from the United States came from California, where they're also growing some Japanese varieties."

"Under the GATT Minimum Access Program, the Japanese in 1995 had to import 379,000 metric tons of rice," Shifflett continues. "They bought 369,000 metric tons under 'minimum access' and another 10,000 metric tons under 'specialty rice.' They won't buy the southern medium-grain rice under minimum access, so our best shot is to sell them specialty rice."

Down the road, at ARS' National Rice Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Center, Dilday is working to improve the odds for southern rice in Japan.

"In 1994, we obtained 70 new Japanese varieties that we did not have in our rice germplasm collection before," he says. "Some of these came directly from Japan, and others were acquired through Dr. Kent McKenzie, who is with the California Rice Experiment Station at Biggs."



Harvesting a Japanese rice variety near Stuttgart, Arkansas.

"We've evaluated them in the field and conducted taste tests in Japan on some of the rices we grew. In the taste tests, the Japanese liked Jouiku 394 best, which was the highest yielding variety in the earliest Japanese maturity group, maturing at 56 days. We've shown that Japanese varieties and germplasm will grow well in Arkansas, and some of them appear to have better yields than our U.S. varieties.

"We plan to meet and discuss our research results with Riceland Foods after we analyze our 1996 data. I don't believe the southern rice farmers will totally convert to the production of Japanese rice varieties, but this will provide them with a nice niche market in the future."—By **Sandy Miller Hays, ARS.**

Robert H. Dilday is at the ARS National Rice Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Center, P.O. Box 287, Stuttgart, AR 72160; phone (501) 673-2661, fax (501) 673-4315, e-mail a03lcstuttga@attmail.com ♦

For Higher Yielding Rice

Rice paddies are ideal growing grounds for rice, except for one problem: They form sulfides that make soil zinc unavailable to the growing rice plants. Although some rice varieties tolerate this better than others, yield loss to zinc deficiency is estimated to cost U.S. farmers millions of dollars each year.

ARS agronomist Rufus Chaney, a heavy metals expert, cooperated with Horst Marschner, of the Hohenheim University Institute of Plant Nutrition in Germany, and Xiaoe Yang, a visiting scientist from China, to develop an accurate test to help breeders select plants with genes for greater tolerance to zinc shortfall.

"Rice suffers from zinc deficiency in this country and abroad—including China, India, Japan, and the Philippines—even though the soils contain adequate zinc for other crops," Chaney says.

In Chaney's test, rice seedlings grow in a special nutrient solution that lowers zinc availability, while providing all other nutrients needed for normal growth. A chelating agent in the solution binds zinc so strongly that only plants with resistance to zinc deficiency can still grow. By supplying all needed nutrients except the one being tested for, the solution avoids the risk of creating a deficiency of another nutrient that could cause confusing results.

In the new test, obvious symptoms of zinc deficiency show up in 8 days. In the worst cases, new leaves fail to grow, and old ones become dark green and reddish brown. In plants with slightly less severe deficiencies, new leaves grow slowly, with white stripes running down the middle of the leaves—a typical sign seen in rice paddies.

The roots of zinc-deficient plants also became longer and finer in both the new test and in an older one. When adequate zinc was supplied, the plants grew normally.

Chaney says Yang has returned to China and grown many rice types in paddies to check the lab screening results. She found the lab test's predictions to be accurate.—By **Don Comis, ARS.**

Rufus Chaney is at the USDA-ARS Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, Bldg. 007, 10300 Baltimore Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705-2350; phone (301) 504-8324, fax (301) 504-5048, e-mail rchaney@asrr.arsusda.gov ♦

3-31-97

TAB A: Copied Berger, COS

TAB B: Copied COS,
Mathews
PER PHIL

TAB C: Copied Lewis & COS (w/out Howell memo)

TAB D: Copied Mathews, COS

TAB E: Copied COS complete

Baer memo & Howell memo only: Baer, Berger
Lewis memo only: Lewis
PER HELEN

TAB F: Copied COS, USC, Lewis, Baer (w/out Howell memo)

TAB G: Copied Emanuel, COS (w/out Howell memo)

TAB H: Copied COS (w/out Howell memo)

TAB J: Copied COS, Darskind, ^{original sent} Higgins (w/out Howell memo)
PER HELEN

TAB K: Copied Emanuel, COS (w/out Howell memo)

(C) **Results of your PSA with Mrs. Clinton.** Via Ann Lewis. After the first week of airing, it broke all previous AdCouncil records of achievement. Prior to the launch of the PSA, the Coalition for America's Children received 27,000 Website hits a week, and 200 phone calls a week. Since the launch of your PSA, the Coalition has received 46,000 Website hits a week, and 500 phone calls a week.

(D) **Mathews follow-up on Douglas Luffborough III.** Douglas has applied to be a White House Fellow or a Presidential Management Intern (PMI). Sylvia checked. Selections have already been made for the finalists in the White House Fellows program, and Douglas was informed that he was not selected. However, he is currently going through the PMI process, which includes a number of tests. Results of the testing should be known by April 1. Personal recommendations do not play a role in the process. However, if Douglas is selected as a PMI, he can indicate his preference for working in a particular agency. At that time, a recommendation from the EOP could help place him. Sylvia will keep you posted on Douglas' test results.

(E) **"Present at the Solution: Who says the Clinton folks lack a foreign policy. Here it is."** Martin Walker, Slate, March 21, 1997. Via Ann Lewis and Don Baer. Don underscores the notion that you have the opportunity to frame a vision and action agenda that will shape America's role in the 21st Century between the 50th anniversary of the Marshall Plan this year and the 50th anniversary of the signing of the NATO treaty in 1999. Don encourages you to give a major foreign policy speech in the next few months to provide a broader framework for your actions and leadership -- NATO expansion, START III, and the Chemical Weapons Convention (expanding democratic values and promoting security), and the G-7 meeting, the fast track debate, and your trips to Mexico and Latin America (emphasizing America's leadership role in the global economy).

(F) **"Soothing the Bear,"** The Financial Times, March 24, 1997. Via Erskine. Editorial stating that the summit in Helsinki was a triumph for you.

(G) **"The Backlash Against Soft Money,"** Business Week, March 31, 1997. Via Rahm. Corporate America is joining the calls to curb soft money.

(H) **PEW research poll released March 25.** Via Rahm, the poll indicates that the majority of the public believe that papers and TV unnecessarily invade people's privacy.

(I) **"The Situational Virtues of William Bennett,"** by Rev. Jesse Jackson. Via Erskine. Jackson criticizes Bennett for his negative comments about Gingrich reaching out to Jackson and other liberal Democrats.

(J) **"Gearing up to Grow Rice for Japan,"** Agricultural Research, March 1997. Via Sec. Glickman. Some important rice research is being done in Arkansas.

(K) **Free Television for Presidential Candidates: The 1996 Experiment,** a report by the Annenberg Public Policy Center. Via Rahm. The report was released at the Free TV

3-31-97

event in which you participated at the National Press Club on March 11.

(L)

Press clips about March 7 report on HUD's 72 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities. Via Sec. Cuomo. The report showed 68 of the 72 making progress, and noted high performers (EZ's in Baltimore and Detroit, and EC's in a number of cities) and low performers (EZ in Camden, NJ and EC's in Ouachita Parish, LA, Pittsburgh, Oakland and Newburgh, NY). *We have included Sec. Cuomo's memo and a Washington Post article here. However, we have numerous other clips in our office should you care to review them.*

CC UA

We have to decide how to deal w/ all this before your return meeting -