

Don -

Have you ever seen
this letter? If not,
we need to put in
system and begin working on
a response. Let me know. Phil

Cheson

DISTILLED
SPIRITS
COUNCIL
OF THE
UNITED
STATES

'97 APR 15 PM5:27

April 4, 1997

*The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500*

Dear Mr. President:

While we strongly disagree with your Administration's attempt to single out only distilled spirits advertising for discriminatory examination and action, we want to propose a bold approach to the issue of alcohol advertising and youth.

Given the fact that your Administration is concerned with youth and alcohol advertising, the issue of advertising by other forms of alcohol must be addressed concurrently. Distilled spirits has been advertising on television and radio in a very responsible way, but with relatively few ads for only the past several months. Beer, however, has been advertising for decades and has spent billions of dollars doing so without any great public outcry or controversy.

*The fact is that there can be no sensible or effective analysis of the issue of youth, alcohol and advertising if beer and wine are not part of that process. I doubt that there is one alcohol education or anti-abuse group anywhere that would not support this view that any Federal analysis of alcohol advertising **absolutely must** have beer and wine included. Attached are some recent letters from such groups.*

As distillers, as parents and as good citizens, we are as concerned as anyone about illegal alcohol use among the underage. Indeed, our companies have a long and proud record of educating all segments of society about responsible alcohol consumption and alcohol abuse. The distillers collectively, through the Century Council, conduct effective community-based programs directed at combatting illegal, underage drinking.

It is with this tradition of responsibility that we propose a process that goes far beyond your position of "no backsliding."

The President
April 4, 1997
Page Two

Respectfully, the distillers call on your Administration to publicly request and expect that the distillers, brewers and vintners together with the broadcasters will meet under the aegis of your Administration. **Your tasking to the group would be for them to develop a unified code that sets the same responsible standards for all forms of beverage alcohol (beer, wine and spirits) advertising and also would be the guidelines for broadcasters.**

Currently, each segment of beverage alcohol has its own code that addresses the issues of responsibility and youth, but a **common code** would improve the status quo by holding all segments of the beverage alcohol industry and the broadcasters to the same responsible standard.

We respectfully urge you to take pointed action by issuing a call for spirits, beer, wine, and the broadcasters to "come to the table" and, within no more than 90 days, develop and agree to a common code of advertising. Your Administration then could use its "bully pulpit" to attain an effective impact.

Your Administration prides itself on creative, dynamic and bold solutions and thus surely can do more than not just "backslide." Your Administration has the courage to bring all parties in the beverage alcohol industry (beer, wine and spirits) and the broadcasters to the table to achieve this comprehensive and sustaining objective.

The spirits industry is responsible -- we are willing to come to the table now. Your Administration only has to secure the same commitment from the beer and wine industries and the broadcasters to work toward this common end:

We would be pleased to discuss this soon with you or anyone in your Administration.

Sincerely,


Fred A. Meister
President/CEO

FAM:ck
Attachments

~~Need reply~~
~~old file~~
~~cc Sandy Thurman~~

copied
Doriskind
Thurman
COS

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
4/14/97

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

4-14-97
TO DORSKIND FOR
REPLY?

yes ☐
no ☐

will send copy to
Sandy Thurman

from the
Oval



USE PREVIOUS FOR SEEN
4/14/97

THE MADISON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

April 6, 1997

Dear Mr. President,

Congratulations on your choice of Sandy Thurman to head the office of National AIDS Policy. Sandy is a great choice and will, I believe, help to move us down the road to ending this epidemic within your lifetime. We have all lost and continue to lose far more friends than those our age should expect to lose, and our nation has lost a huge reservoir of talent which we can never replace. The enormity of that loss was driven home by the experience of viewing the Quilt last October on the Mall. The urgency of achieving your goals of reducing new infections to zero and finding both a cure and a vaccine could not have been more emphatically demonstrated.

Mr. President, the presence of AIDS as a daily ~~part~~ of my life has been both a blessing as well as a curse. It has caused me to focus on each day and each activity to determine if something worthwhile can result from my actions. In some ways, facing your second and last term ~~as~~ President seems to offer you that



THE MADISON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

- 2 -

some opportunity. Freed at last from the pressures of another election on the horizon, you too can focus on making the best of each day you have left.

Last night, one of my colleagues on your AIDS Advisory Council said that he related to you and supported you in 1992 because you were the first white politician he understood and that he felt understood him. Your personal friendships and professional relationships with many of us in the gay and lesbian community put you in a unique position to help bring us to a position of full citizenship and equal opportunity as well. Much progress has been made and clearly some of the credit belongs to you and your Administration. But so much remains to do. Progress will continue but its pace can be accelerated by your moral leadership with all the issues before you and all of the problems around the world, your attention is directed in many, many directions. Please keep in mind how much you can do to advance the cause of equality for gay and lesbian citizens during your remaining days in office.

We are looking to you for that courageous leadership. I am certain that I will never

PARAMOUNT

- 3 -

see another longtime personal friend serve as President of the United States. So while I have the opportunity to get the ear of my President and my friend, I must do so.

Mr. President, Sandy will seek to chart a bold, aggressive path to end the AIDS epidemic, but she must have your personal support and assistance. Others in the AIDS affected communities and among our gay and lesbian leadership can help to move the cause of justice and equality forward, but we must have your personal support and help. Too many times, those around our political leaders fail to seize the available opportunities and become obstacles to change rather than catalysts. Only you can prevent that from happening to you.

Thanks for your empathy, your understanding and your leadership. Thanks also for your continuing friendship (and, yes, I will continue to impose on it whenever given the chance to advance those things in which I strongly believe!) Let me know how I can help. Warmest regards,

P.S. - pretty impressive stationery, huh?

Tom

4-15-97

Send to Donskyd?

Yes ☒

No ☐

coord
with
Janner

'97 APR 15 AM 9:39

February 25, 1997

*Sketch of
1993*

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton,

It comes as a great honor that the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities has selected for the cover of the *Creative America* report the design for the Church of the Epiphany.

It gave me great pleasure to learn that you personally reviewed the layout and made inquiries as to its origin. As artists, architects have no greater reward than to have our work recognized in such a fashion.

It has been a privilege for me to serve on the Committee and to make a contribution as a part of the process to strengthen the development of the cultural life in America.

I will keep you informed on the construction of Epiphany, which is a very personal project for me, since I attend mass at the parish every Sunday.

My warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,


Hilario F. Candela

HFC/cm

*honey - handed to
Ellen Lovell at
PCOAA meeting.
She just found it
in her things.*

Paul

4 13 41
Send to Donlund?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.



LIGHTHOUSE

COMMUNITY
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL

Handwritten note: Please see [unclear]

4750 155TH LANE N. • JUPITER • FL 33458 • 407-744-7961

Una Hukill
Principal

Frank Balano
Assistant Principal

'97 APR 15 AM9:39

April 8, 1997

President Bill Clinton
c/o Nancy Hernreich
The White House
Washington D.C. 20202

Dear Mr. President,

The stakeholders at Lighthouse Elementary School enthusiastically offer our wishes for your continued speedy recovery. We also offer our heartfelt thanks for your continuing support of public education. We are especially pleased that you have chosen to support a program that will inextricably link the federal government with local citizens to find ways to collectively solve overcrowding in America's schools.

We are not so naive as to expect instant and painless relief for Lighthouse. We do not even assume that Lighthouse will benefit directly from your efforts. We firmly believe, though, that whatever and wherever overcrowding relief is provided it will benefit public school children throughout the land, including Lighthouse.

The incredible excitement and anticipation preceding your South Florida visit caused *eyes to twinkle* and *palms to dampen* throughout our community. Shock and disappointment spread like lightening as word of your accident and subsequent hospitalization reached us. The disappointment turned quickly to concern, as I'm sure you experienced as you read our students' get well cards.

Your thoughtful telephone call to the school not only reassured us that your spirits were high, but turned our blackest night into our brightest day when you promised to return. It is our hope, of course, that you will find it possible to return before school is out on June 10, as many of our students will move on to middle school in the Fall. But if that is not possible, we will make



whatever adjustments are necessary to include our "graduates" when you are able to visit.

It is difficult to experience deep sentiment for someone that you have not seen ...have not touched. But your kindness and courtesy in the face of injury and pain have shown us that it may be difficult, but it clearly is not impossible. You have truly touched us Mr. President, and the genuine care for you in the Lighthouse Community is undeniable ...*and inextinguishable*.

We are forwarding to you at this time a few special momentos which we had gathered and intended to give you on March 14. Please enjoy our sincere expression of friendship.

The Lighthouse Elementary School family looks forward to hearing from you in the near future and to begin the excitement once again of preparing for your visit to our school.

Fondly,

Una Hukill

Una Hukill, Principal



4-15-97

Send to USG

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.

FAX COVER SHEET

LOCKHEED MARTIN

TOM SCHOEGLER

Director, Business Development & Government Operations
Washington International Office
1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Crystal Square 2, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22202-4127
Office: (703) 413-5673

DATE: 4/11/97

TIME: 5:59 PM

TO: c/o Ms N. Hernreich
Mr. M. McLarty
Mr. S. Berger
Mr. L. Fuerth
Mr. D. Clarke
Mr. B. Reidel

FAX#: 202-456-6703
202-456-2215
202-456-9460
202-456-9500
202-456-9360
202-456-9120

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE: 2

REMARKS: United Arab Emirates' Fighter Competition

The original hardcopy of the attached CEO letter to President Clinton will be sent to the White House.

11 April 1997

97 APR 15 AM 9:39

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

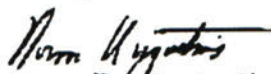
Since the Gulf War, a great deal of progress has been made in bilateral United States-United Arab Emirates relationships. The United States Government has ongoing initiatives to base forces in the U.A.E., preposition materials and use their ports for repairs and provisions. Currently, the U.A.E. is on the brink of making a decision to buy an advanced fighter, a cornerstone for future military relations and a \$5-6 billion contract. We believe these initiatives will do much to improve our strategic position in the region as well as our economy at home.

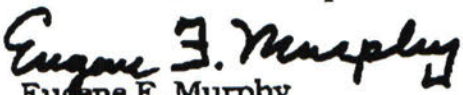
Recently, however, the U.A.E. postponed a decision to buy the F-16 and is considering new fighter proposals submitted by the French and the United Kingdom. Despite the prolonged and considerable efforts of the U.S. Air Force, DoD and NSC, U.A.E. officials noted that factors in this decision were the inability to conclude a Defense Cooperation Agreement, administrative performance limitations imposed on the F-16 being offered, and a need for increased interface with senior U.S. officials in defense related matters.

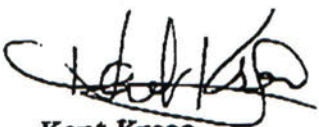
Mr. President, we believe it is important that we share with you the above perspective provided by the U.A.E. It would appear that one way to address the U.A.E.'s concerns would be to appoint a cabinet-level or equivalent special envoy empowered to address these issues with U.A.E. leaders. We respectfully request your immediate consideration of this suggestion.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,


Norman R. Augustine
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Lockheed Martin Corporation


Eugene F. Murphy
President and Chief Executive Officer
General Electric Aircraft Engines


Kent Kresa
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
Northrop Grumman Corporation


Karl J. Krapek
President
Pratt & Whitney

Send to Donsland?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.



City of Little Rock

Jim Dailey
Mayor

City Hall, Room 203
500 W. Markham
Little Rock, AR 72201-1427
(501) 371-4516
FAX (501) 371-4498

Staff Sec

February 14, 1997

'97 APR 14 PM 5:21

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton:

As you are well aware, the City of Little Rock has struggled with the issue of racism for a long time. In your Inaugural Speech and your State of the Union address, you acknowledged our need to be more diligent in our efforts to dismantle racism and see the diversity of our nation as an asset. We, as a city, are moving out of denial into a concerted effort to begin the process of dismantling racism and valuing our diversity. That process, however, does not happen without tremendous effort.

We are fortunate that our city established a Racial & Cultural Diversity Commission a little over two years ago to guide the city in these efforts. One of the programs that the Commission offers is the Healing Racism Institute. In talking with the Executive Director, Cathy Collins, she had very high praises for the content of the Institute. She explained that the intensive twelve week session gets beyond surface issues and into systematic concerns that keep racism in place. Some topics discussed are the cycle of racial conditioning, white privilege and internalized oppression. It also provides people with a common language with which to discuss the issues of racism, discrimination and stereotyping. Most importantly though, it demands that people look at their individual and collective responsibility in being a part of racism's undoing.

The Commission has expanded on many of the teaching techniques implemented to convey the content to include more interactive modes of learning, an expansion of the Art of Listening to the Art of Dialogue - where people are held accountable for understanding the different perspective that is being shared rather than just hearing it. They have also added a skill focusing on the Art of Reflection which supports individual responsibility and accountability to dismantling racism.

During the Institute's tenure in Little Rock, people from throughout the community have been trained including people from area businesses, the police department, public schools, neighborhood associations and health care systems. The Commission is in the process of expanding the program into City Hall and the private sector.

From my discussions with Ms. Collins, it is clear that this is an excellent avenue for people who are usually kept separated from each other to come together to gain perspective and understanding as well as a sense of responsibility as to what racism is, and what they can do about it. I know it has been an important first step for our community. I hope you will explore further its use in other communities.

Sincerely, <

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Dailey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Jim Dailey
Mayor

jd/cc

WARNER NORCROSS & JUDD LLP

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CHARLES C. LUNDSTROM
THOMAS R. WINQUIST
R. MALCOLM CUMMING

DAVID A. WARNER
1883-1966
GEORGE S. NORCROSS
1889-1960
SIEGEL W. JUDD
1895-1982

*LICENSED IN OHIO

GEORGE L. WHITFIELD
WALLSON G. KNACK
CHARLES E. MCCALLUM
JEROME M. SMITH
JOHN D. TULLY
WILLIAM K. HOLMES
ROGER M. CLARK
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KATHLEEN M. HANENBURG
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SUE O. CONWAY
STEVEN R. HEACOCK
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JAMES MOSKAL
MARK K. HARDER
JEFFREY S. BATTERSHALL
JEFFREY A. OTT
MARTHA W. ATWATER
JUDITH L. ADLER

February 11, 1997

Via Telecopy and U.S. Mail

Mr. Robert Woodrick
Chairman/CEO
D&W Food Centers
3001 Orchard Vista Drive, SE
P.O. Box 878
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49546-7023

Re: Institute for the Healing of Racism

Dear Mr. Woodrick:

You have asked for my thoughts on the Institute for the Healing of Racism which D&W Food Centers has promoted for several years here in Grand Rapids. My interest was first peaked when you introduced Cornell West at the Calvin College Interim Series some years ago. Last year I participated in a session of the Institute and am now a facilitator for a session which began yesterday and will end in April/May.

No reputable individual or organization speaks in favor of racism. One could accurately say that since the Emancipation Proclamation, racism has been officially disfavored in this country. Yet, no one would deny that it is a persistent, malignant problem in our society and one which must be addressed to fulfill the hope and ideals of our country. Senator Bill Bradley, from New Jersey, made a statement some time ago which struck me as the most perceptive single comment on the problem. He said that until people of different races were able to sit down and honestly discuss what it was that they feared and/or disliked about people of other races, there would be no solution to the problem of racism.

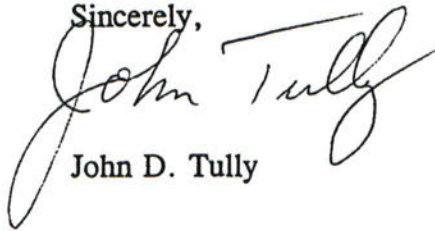
Mr. Robert Woodrick
February 11, 1997
Page 2

From my experience, I would say that the Institute for the Healing of Racism does an excellent job of providing an environment in which people do feel comfortable sharing their thoughts on racism and this leads to a far greater understanding of the feelings of those who experience its affects. As sympathetic as members of the white community may be, there is nothing comparable to hearing, in honest, sincere fashion, the life experiences of people of color involving racist attitudes. Institutions are in place to limit racism but only on the individual level can it actually be eliminated. The sessions of the Institute provide a framework to allow that to happen.

As is so often the case, education is all-important. Many prejudices begin at an early age, before much thought is given to the basis for the prejudice. The Institute focuses on the kind of information which helps people overcome irrational beliefs and change what Nathan Rutstein, author of *Healing Racism in America*, calls "the emotional commitment to ignorance".

This area is indebted to you for your commitment to better understanding among the races. Personally, I am grateful to you for your promotion of the Institute and look forward to helping it expand.

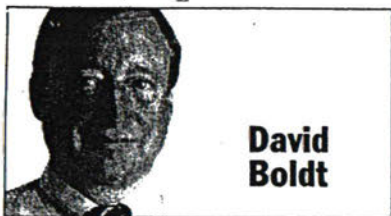
Sincerely,

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

John D. Tully

/als

#180842



David
Boldt

The Philadelphia Inquirer

City & Region

Friday, April 12, 1996

Healing racism, not fighting it

I hadn't realized how ambivalent I'd become about discussing race until Tuesday night, when I wanted to be in two places at once.

It's a complex story that came to a resolution of sorts in a small student meeting at Penn the following night, but I'll try to keep it simple.

I was at Bryn Mawr College Tuesday because I was on a panel dealing with "Racism and the Media," and that meant passing up a chance to listen to a symposium at the College of Physicians on "The Epidemiology of Murder in Philadelphia."

I've long since learned what my role is supposed to be on panels like the one at Bryn Mawr: representing the aging, insensitive, white male. And usually I don't mind. Somebody has to do it.

And as one of my fellow panelists, a professor at Penn's Annenberg School For Communications, started on his figures showing that crime is overcovered, I started taking notes.

The problem, I was getting ready to say, is not a *perception* of black crime, it is the *reality* of black crime. That, I figured, would get the ball rolling.

I knew (from having heard her before) that Deputy Health Commissioner Chukwudi Onwuachi-Saunders was probably at that very moment telling those gathered at the College of Physicians that the surge in murders was mainly the result of young black males shoot-

Forums for action

And I had no desire to annoy the African American journalists on the panel. The goal, after all, shouldn't be to *combat* racism; it should be to *heal* it.

Which was the central insight that ex-TV newsman Nat Rutstein was putting forward at Penn Wednesday afternoon in urging students to form an Institute for the Healing of Racism.

Rutstein (who worked for KYW-TV in the 1950s) has set up more than 200 of these institutes, and is working to establish more in conjunction with the Cambridge, Mass.-based Conflict Management Group.

CMG, which uses its famous "getting to yes" negotiating style to deal with everything from labor-management disputes to civil wars, had been looking for a strategy to deal with racism, and decided Rutstein's five-step program was it.

Built around recognizing and understanding racism as a deeply rooted psychological illness, his program seeks to replace the "wounds" racism causes with comprehension of "the oneness of the human family," a central concept in Rutstein's Baha'i religious beliefs. The institutes become forums in which blacks and whites can talk, and then vehicles for social action.

"A lot of people can come in here and tell you how bad things are," he told the students. "What I want to do is tell you what you can do about it."

Numbing lack of coverage

And I was going to add the contention of District Attorney Lynne Abraham, another College of Physicians speaker, that the press has become numbed to violent crime, rather than obsessed. Unless a murder is particularly gory and senseless, she points out, it's covered as a one-paragraph news brief.

There was much more, but suddenly the thought hit me: "Why bother?" Driving back into the city through the unseasonable snow afterward, I tried to analyze my changed attitude.

I used to think, along with people like Sen. Bill Bradley (D., N.J.), that if people wouldn't speak unpleasant truths, we would never be able to deal effectively with issues like welfare dependency.

Now it turns out that we can. Welfare reform may not be going forward as thoughtfully as it might have if we had undertaken the deliberative national conversation Bradley and others had in mind, but it is going forward nonetheless.

As remarkably, the courts are dismantling the more debatable aspects of affirmative action — almost as suddenly and surreptitiously as they installed them, as if in reaction to a silent, invisible plebiscite.

Moreover, there appears to be less and less need for *white* commentary on *black* issues. There are plenty of black writers who are saying the same things I might, with greater eloquence and credibility (though none. I might note, happened to be

Author offers his views on racism

By Niharika Dvivedi
The Daily Pennsylvanian

The room of about 50 students, faculty members and guests was silent as Nathan Rutstein described his personal encounter with racism.

"I discovered one day that I had negative racist feelings against people of color," Rutstein said. "Intellectually I knew they were wrong, but the feelings still came. I was ashamed of myself."

The event, entitled "Healing Racism in America: A Prescription for the Disease," was held last night in Steinberg-Dietrich Hall.

A college educator, author and former network news journalist, Rutstein has devoted himself to studying and combatting racism. He has lectured at numerous universities promoting Institutes for the Healing of Racism, an organization which he founded that now boasts more than 150 chapters nationwide.

"I wish I did not have to talk about racism," Rutstein said. "I wish it didn't exist, but it does."

Organized by the Global Village and the International Affairs Association, the forum was intended to raise awareness of the misunderstanding of racism and promote integration and cooperation among the diverse University population.

"The Global Village is very fortunate to have a famous and experienced speaker share with us his ideas on racism and how we can go about the healing process," said Wharton freshman Neysan Rassekh, the organization's founder and chairperson.

Rutstein declared the problem of racism to be "a psychological disorder" and likened it to physi-

cal disease.

Now that Rutstein has been "liberated from this disease," he said he is able to see things he never saw before.

Rutstein insisted that the disease of racism plagues everyone, because "we live in a fundamentally racist society." He added, however, that racism "doesn't make people evil."

He admitted that when his parents first came to America, they "bought into American racism — they realized it is a powerful part of the American collective consciousness."

"Racism is as American as apple pie," he said.

Rutstein recounted the history of American racism, from the first European settlers and the impressions of those they encountered, to present-day personal experiences.

He gave details of how Jesuits in Maryland in the late 1600s used slaves to produce offspring to be sold to southern plantations. He described how slaves were made to chant derogatory catechisms with forced enthusiasm for fear of being whipped or deprived of food.

"You don't learn this in public school," Rutstein said. "Shooting a slave was like butchering a pig in those days."

He quoted the late tennis star Arthur Ashe, who said near the end of his life that "being an African American in America is more difficult to endure than having AIDS."

If famous people are tormented by racism, then what must normal people endure in everyday life, Rutstein asked.

"I got a glimpse of what it must be like to be an African American in America," he said. "It scared

me to death."

Rutstein promoted a theory suggesting that everyone in the world was essentially related to everyone else.

"There is no such thing as a pure race because it would constitute separate species," he said. "We are all mixed."

Rutstein developed the Institute for the Healing of Racism under his premise that racism is a disease that needs to be cured. These institutions have two goals — for participants to struggle against racism while undergoing treatment themselves, and for these healers to be an influential force in their community promoting the "oneness of humankind."

"We need to internalize oneness to promote unity," Rutstein said.

He outlined the steps of the healing process. The first is "an understanding of oneness." The second is to gain an understanding of the history of racism and how racism influences society. Healers should then create a forum to promote these ideas in an environment of equality. Finally, they should seek to inspire social action to cure racism.

"We are members of one family and this family has to come together, we are meant to love each other," Rutstein said. "The situation in the U.S. is close to the explosion point."

After his 90-minute presentation, students and visitors were invited to dine with Rutstein at Hill College House.

"I think, in general, listening to somebody speak about their personal experience with racism brings to light a lot of the issues that I have to deal with," said Engineering freshman Vessal Dini.

EDITORIALS

Racial healing needed

*No better
time than
now to start
anew on
healing
racism*

At a time when racial divisions seem sharper than ever, it's hard to remain optimistic that racism ever can be overcome. And yet more than 50 organizations in Southwest Michigan are making yet another effort to heal the wounds of this insidious national scourge.

Events this week coordinated by Kellogg Community College and The Forum for Kalamazoo County will focus on healing racism. Among the events are free presentations Tuesday at the Burnham Brook Center in Battle Creek, and Wednesday at Kalamazoo Valley Community College, both at 7 p.m. Two all-day workshops are set for Friday in Kalamazoo and Saturday in Battle Creek. Information can be obtained through the forum or KCC.

This isn't the first time that people have gathered here to work against racism, and it won't be the last. But there's no time better than now to take a fresh look and start anew.

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ENQUIRER'S VIEW

Join the battle against racism

Racism isn't something one is born with. It's learned, often through misperceptions or from the bigoted attitudes of others. It leads only to grief, and often to tragedy. That's why it must be fought at every turn.

We'd like to echo the words of Nathan Rutstein, a lecturer and author who is helping with an upcoming series of workshops and forums called "Racial Harmony: America's Most Challenging Issue."

Rutstein says that "Racism is eroding the soul of our country." We agree. And we'd like to add that it doesn't have to happen.

Rutstein will join Rita Starr and Charles Young, who are developing the workshops in Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties. They are coming here with the assistance of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation's Expert-in-Residence program.

We share their hope that their approach will contribute to the dismantling of racist attitudes in this region - and nationwide. Without such efforts, the deep divisions that now plague communities and relationships across the country cannot be healed.

By actively reaching out to others and putting tolerance to constructive use, we can stop the erosion of harmony. We challenge you to join us in that task.

WHAT'S NEXT: The events will be at 7 to 9:30 p.m. March 5 at Burnham Brook Center and the same time March 6 at Kalamazoo Valley Community College, as well as 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. March 8 at KVCC and March 9 at Kellogg Community College's Mawby Center. For information, call KCC at 965-3931, ext. 2644, and The Forum for Kalamazoo County at 616-337-7002.

Lecturer: Racism as 'American as apple pie'

BY BEN JONES
SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE

Racism is "a virulent element of our culture, as American as apple pie," author and lecturer Nathan Rutstein told an audience of about 40 people in Kalamazoo Wednesday night.

It's an obsession that dates back to the preachers Cotton and Increase Mather who, after Puritans massacred the Pequot Indian tribe, rejoiced that 600 savages had gone to hell, Rutstein said.

In colonial Maryland, he said, Jesuit priests operated farms to breed black slaves and used the money for "God's work." Presbyterian ministers had a different

"There are some organizations today that, in order to bring about racial harmony, stress only the differences. That leads to sophisticated apartheid masquerading as harmonious community diversity"

Nathan Rutstein
Author and lecturer

fund-raiser. Between 1787 and 1835, they purchased black female slaves, some as young as 13, and rented them out to white plantation overseers for sex.

"You haven't learned this in your U.S. history courses, have you?" Rutstein said. "I'm not making this up. It was a reality."

Rutstein, a resident of Amherst, Mass., spoke at Kalamazoo Valley Community College's Texas Township campus as part of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo Racial Harmony Week, which ends Saturday. A former journalist, Rutstein said he interviewed Martin Luther King Jr. several times.

Wednesday's event also included a presentation by Charles Young and Rita Starr, co-directors of Healing Racism Inc., based in Evanston, Ill. The group conducts 12-week workshops nationwide and will lead an all-day workshop Saturday at KVCC's Arcadia Commons campus.

"When an American is born and takes his or her first breath," Rutstein said, "they inhale the virus of racism." Rutstein said he realized his own racism at 25 when, late for an appointment and stuck behind an elderly black man going 40 mph in a 65 mph zone, "the words 'Move, nigger,' flashed into my mind."

"I was horrified," he said. "How could that be? I mean, I was so liberal that when Jackie Robinson broke into major league baseball, I wept."

Battling his own racism has been liberating, said Rutstein. "It's almost like alcoholism. I think I'm on the road to recovery."

"Racism is irrational since there are 'currents of Africa' running through every race," he said.

Rutstein urged schools to adopt a "saturation approach" to teach "the principle of the oneness of the human family." If every school did this, he said, racism would be wiped out in two generations.

For schools to merely continue to "do the diversity thing" is politically expedient but defeating, he said.

"There are some organizations today that, in order to bring about racial harmony, stress only the differences," Rutstein said. "That leads to sophisticated apartheid masquerading as harmonious community diversity."

Racism called a sickness

Workshops, meetings focus on solutions

KIRSTINE ELLIOTT
The Enquirer

Nathan Rutstein, a nationally known lecturer and author, makes his message clear.

"Racism is eroding the soul of our country."

That's why Rutstein will join Rita Starr and Charles Young for a series of meetings called "Racial Harmony: America's Most Challenging Issue," March 4-9 in Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties.

Starr and Young have helped develop a series of workshops on healing racism and have presented them across the country. The local meet-

STORY IDEAS?

- Call: Liz Wyatt at 966-XXXX
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Battle Creek, MI 49017

ings and workshops will explore the causes of racism and offer solutions for eliminating it.

They plan to meet with educators, health professionals, social service professionals and children in Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties. Kellogg Community College and The Forum for Kalamazoo County, along with more than 50 local agencies and organizations, are sponsoring the programs.

The trio will be coming here through the W.K. Kellogg Foundation's Expert-in-Residence program. There will be several chances for the public to be involved, including a com-

munity information exchange at 7 p.m. March 5 at Burnham Brook Center. The session is free and there will be interpretation for the deaf.

Two all-day workshops led by **Nathan Rutstein:** Starr and Young Acclaimed lecturer, author 8 at the downtown

Arcadia Commons campus of Kalamazoo Valley Community College and March 9 at the Mawby Center in Battle Creek. These cost \$30 a person.

"Kellogg Community College (KCC) has been very enthusiastic about the opportunity to participate in the healing racism program," said Kathy Tarr, KCC public relations director.

"We've been concentrating on multiculturalism through several pro-



Rita Starr:
Co-developer
of workshop



Charles Young:
Co-developer
of workshop

grams on campus, and this is a natural extension of that as we try to improve the relations of people in the community."

Rutstein said well-meaning people have encouraged tolerance among people of different races by encouraging groups to organize their own activities.

"Racism is an obsession . . . with irrational feelings," Rutstein said. "It's an ailment."

"We hope to share with people what racism really is and what individuals and communities can do to get involved in the healing process."

CITYREGION

FSU opens Institute for Healing Racism

ALLENDALE

Jarci McConnell
Richard S. Koonce
Grand Rapids Press

Grand Valley State University wants to answer Rodney King's infamous question, "Can't we all just get along?" an answer to liking.

The school on Wednesday opened the Institute for Healing Racism, a program that will help students get past stereotypes and teach faculty how to eliminate bigotry. Based on the success of author Nathan Rutstein's model for eliminating racism and at D & W Food Stores, the institute originally came at the request of students, and Don Williams, dean of the school's office of minority affairs. Rutstein is the author of "Healing Racism in America." The goal is that... racism can be healed. You can understand that it's a disease rather than a permanent condition," said Williams, who noted that for the past three years the school that is only 9 percent minority has elected a black homecoming queen and king.

The students at Grand Valley have demonstrated not only a desire, but an

"I am convinced that this is a very convoluted, emotional and complex problem, and it's very difficult to find a process... to help us overcome this. I am further convinced that the only way to have a real meaningful and substantive solution is you have to start with yourself first."

ROBERT WOODRICK

ability to have open dialogue between the races on campus, and this is to help structure it so that we can also clarify many issues that remain ambiguous."

The institute is one of a few in the coun-



try at a higher education institution based on Rutstein's model, he said. Ferris State University in January opened the Institute for the Study of Academic Racism. Established by FSU professor Barry Mehler, the

institute will address ideological instances of racism.

Run by students, the Grand Valley institute will use the pro-bono services of Tom DeVries, who has helped facilitate an in-house diversity task force at D & W food store. Workshops will work to promote multicultural understanding.

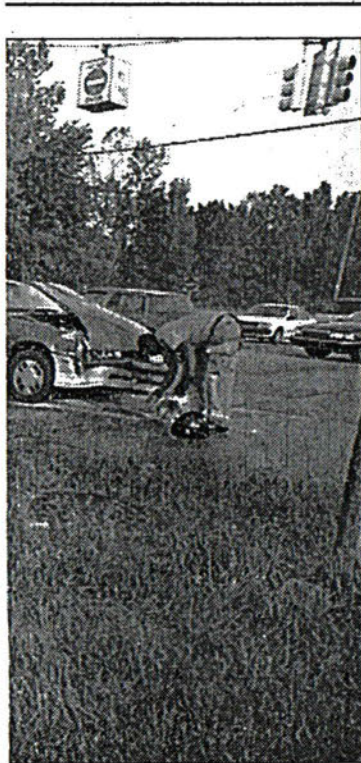
DeVries will in turn train a student, Kala Gibson, who will also serve as a facilitator. Some 35 students will attend the first nine-week session, with a second nine-week stint again for students. The third session will be open to faculty and staff.

All sessions will be free, and attendance is voluntary. No credits may be earned.

"They're there because they want to be there, and that's the beauty of the class," Williams said. "With the knowledge that the students want to get along, and with Rodney King asking the question 'why can't we get along?' we feel that at the end of nine weeks, the students will know how to get along."

King is the Los Angeles resident who was beaten severely by four Los Angeles police officers in 1991. He posed the question about getting along after days of riot-

see RACISM, B2



PRESS PHOTO/JON M. BROUWER
near Lake Drive and East
the traffic signals were stuck,
House-Lamos, 24, and
rom area hospitals.

RACISM

Students receptive, ready to face problem

CONTINUED FROM B1

ing following the officers' acquittal.

Wednesday's kickoff came with a speech by D & W Food Stores chairman Robert Woodrick, who lectured that "racism can be cured."

"I am convinced that this is a very convoluted, emotional and complex problem, and it's very difficult to find a process . . . to help us overcome this," Woodrick said. "I am further convinced that the only way to have a real meaningful and substantive solution is you have to start with yourself first."

Woodrick has over the past two years taken up combatting racism as his cause, having established an in-house effort as well as delivering speeches to area groups on the subject. In April, he was awarded the Hugh Michael Beehan Foundation Award for "outstanding efforts in areas of ecumenism and racial justice," by St. Andrew's School.

He, with other community activists, will be recognized Friday at the first "Bi-Annual Unsung Hero

Award Dinner" at 7 p.m. at the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel. The event is a kickoff for "Impromptu," a community affairs television program which airs at a new time, noon Saturdays on WWMT Channel 3.

Woodrick Wednesday told the audience of 35 students that racism "is one of the most insidious, devastating and psychological diseases that we have in this country. Here it is, 1994, and we're still dealing with it."

Jeremiah Garza, a GVSU freshman from Lansing, said it was a "positive experience."

"A lot of good things were accomplished and the dialogue was great. I'm looking forward to coming back next week," Garza said.

Kelly Aldrich, a GVSU senior from Grandville, agreed.

"It's interesting because everybody has different views and experiences, and we're able to respect one another although we have those differences," she said.

Though the program is initially intended strictly for GVSU, it may expand to include other institutions if successful, Williams said.

SPLASH

City officials see many potential benefits

CONTINUED FROM B1

ing for maintenance and how and what to charge users.

"Municipalities elsewhere are in the water park business," Zie-

SETTLEMENT

Judge urged lawyers to keep negotiating

CONTINUED FROM B1

stated that they were satisfied with the settlement. "The terms are confidential. I don't even know," Kallman added.

Visser, who left D & W last year, is still living in the Grand Rapids

was told by D & W President Jeffery Gietzen that Winters would never again work for the company.

Visser never filed a criminal complaint, saying she was satisfied with the store's original handling of the matter.

But more than four years later, a

Experts to explore 'healing racism' at workshops

Nathan Rutstein, a nationally known lecturer and author, will be in Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties March 4 through 9 to lead a number of meetings on *Healing Racism*.

Joining Rutstein will be Rita Starr and Charles Young, two individuals who have been instrumental in developing a series of workshops on the healing of racism which have been presented across the country.

The trio will be working with a number of groups in both counties during their stay here as part of an Expert-in-Residence program of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. There will be several opportunities for the public to interact with them, including community information exchanges planned for Tuesday, March 5, at 7 p.m. at the Burnham Brook Center in Battle Creek, and Wednesday, March 6, at Kalamazoo

Valley Community College, also at 7 p.m. There will be interpretation for the deaf at both sessions.

There is no charge for either of these meetings. The public is urged to take advantage of this opportunity to hear the message brought by Rutstein concerning a successful grass-roots approach to healing racism that is gaining national attention for its ability to inspire leadership, increase understanding, and achieve positive change in communities like ours around the country.

Also planned are two all-day workshops facilitated by Starr and Young. The first will be Friday, March 8, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the downtown Arcadia Commons campus of Kalamazoo Valley Community College, and Saturday, March 9, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Mawby Center in Battle Creek.



Nathan Rutstein

There is a \$30 per person charge for these workshops. Reservations may be made by calling the Forum for Kalamazoo County at (616)-337-7002, or Kellogg Community College at 965-3931, ext. 2644.

Rutstein's involvement in attempting to heal racism nationally began with his own personal struggle, chronicled in *To Be One, A Battle Against Racism*. This book led him to study the root cause of racism in America and to search for a cure. He has produced a compelling documentary, *Black and White in Springfield*, and is one of the founders of the Institutes for the Healing of Racism, of which there are over 200 throughout the world.

In his book *Healing Racism in America*, Rutstein takes a penetrating look at aspects of racism. Exploring the ways racism has insidiously infected or wounded most of us since our nation's founding, Rutstein blends historical, scientific

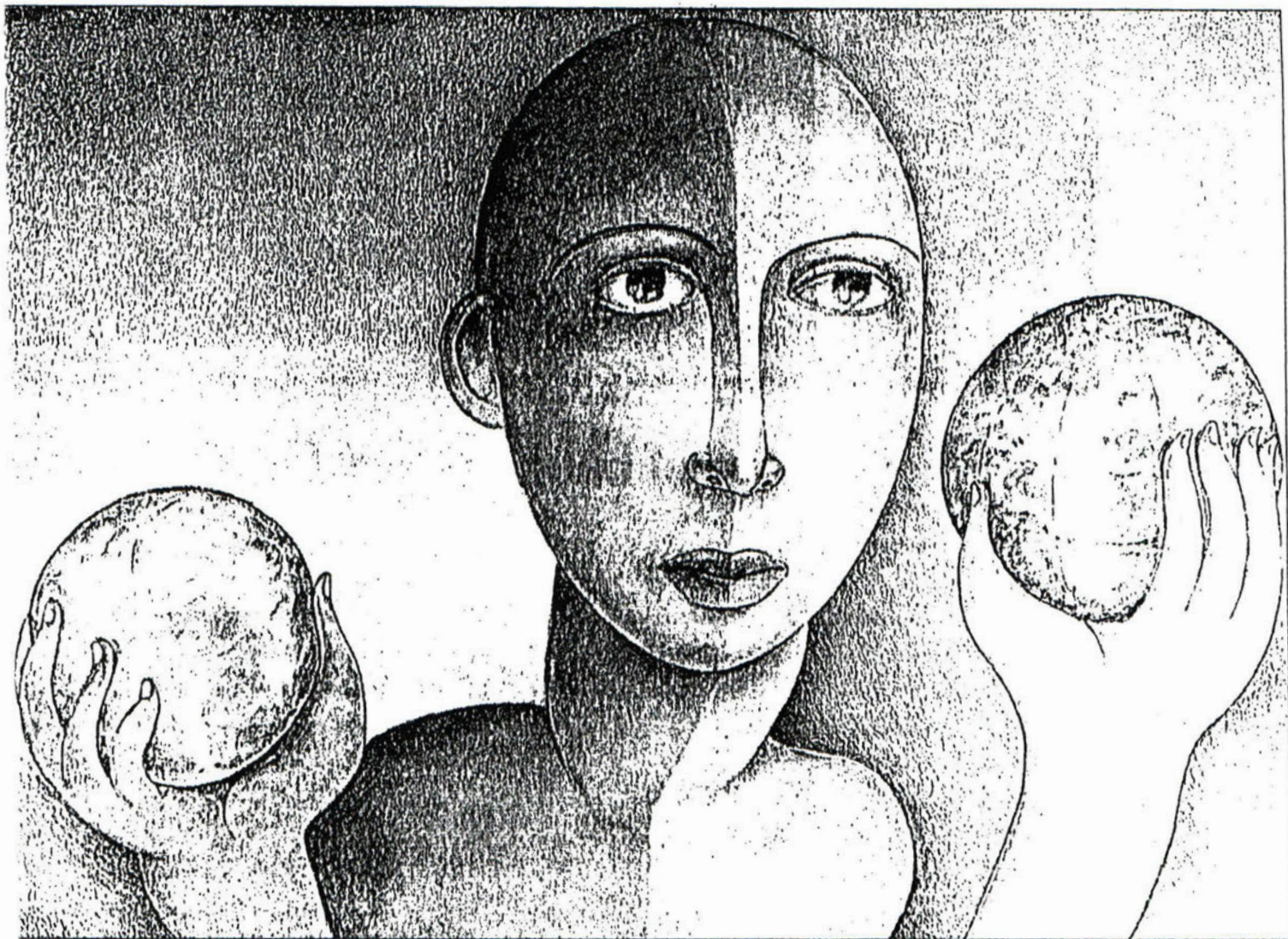
and sociological data with 40 years of personal experience to inspire those who hear him to change themselves and the world around them.

Starr is co-founder of Self-evaluation Consultants who, in 1985, developed and presented two-day workshops nationally with the goal of supporting existing leadership while developing new leaders who would work to heal racism. She then collaborated with a group in Houston, Texas, to form what was to become the first Institute for the Healing of Racism. Rutstein, who had just written his book, was also involved in the formation of this first institute. Starr's own cultural heritage — European, Native American and African — gives her a unique perspective and keen insight into the challenge of creating racial harmony. She and her husband, Charles Young, live and work in Evanston, Illinois.

Young has also been creatively involved with the evolution of healing racism since the early days of Self-evaluation Consultants. He is a skilled facilitator, and continues to contribute to the refinement of both the workshop materials and facilitation techniques. Young's personal experiences as an African-American male enrich the workshop content, encourage authentic dialogue, and adds sensitivity and credibility to the programs.

During their time in Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties, these three individuals will also meet with educators, health professionals, social service professionals, school children and others. The program is being sponsored by The Forum for Kalamazoo County and Kellogg Community College, with the co-sponsorship of more than 50 local agencies and organizations.

HEALING RACISM



PRESS ILLUSTRATION DIANN BARTNICK

Institute forces students to confront a societal ill and look for solutions

by Jaye Beeler
The Grand Rapids Press

Anger flashed across their young faces. Bewilderment. Confusion. Disbelief. Shock. The churning was violent, unforeseen and plain ugly in Room 309 of Padnos Hall of Science.

It came as 15 students gathered at one of their weekly meetings at Grand Valley State University to discuss one of the most pressing social problems facing America.

Latrina Dixon, who wears her blackness like a badge of righteousness, said she wants white people to understand the root causes of racism. To do that, they must acknowledge their history.

"It goes back to when Columbus tumbled on the shores of this country," shouted Dixon, 20, a sophomore majoring in business administration. "This country was built on the backs of slavery."

But Chris Dayss, 18, a white freshman, didn't understand. "We can't change that. It sounds like a lot of bashing — going back to our founding fathers," Dayss said. That happened but it's different. I don't know how to explain it. We're trying to solve what is going on now."

Dixon exploded: "How can we solve it if we don't get it off our chest?" Her outburst ignited the dozen or so students sitting at desks in a semi-circle.

"This is healing racism? We're not healing racism," said Nelson Aquino, 21, a graduate student born and raised

D&W chairman makes the battle against racism in the workplace a personal quest

By Jaye Beeler
The Grand Rapids Press

For Bob Woodrick, chairman of D&W Food Centers, the silence over racism is unbearable.

So he decided to disturb the peace.

"This is a problem nobody talks about in an honest, open way," Woodrick said.

He has become an in-your-face activist speaking out about racism,



Bob Woodrick

embracing diversity and holding people accountable for intolerance.

"Most people will condemn racism in the abstract. But when it comes to defending it literally, they back away. It's like smoking. It's socially unacceptable and it's addictive. One destroys the soul, the other the lungs."

He's talking to everyone — from the Jaycees to FMB-First Michigan Bank board of directors — about what he calls the most pressing social problem facing America. He's helping schools and churches start programs to fight racism. And he's circulating 16 copies of "The Color of Fear," a documentary film in which eight men talk vividly about racism.

"I'm just scratching the surface," said Woodrick, 64.

see WOODRICK, J2

in the Dominican Republic.

For an hour-and-a-half every Wednesday for nine weeks, Don Williams, dean of minority affairs, led the group of 15 students to war. They were battling racism in a new way, hoping to achieve a just, multiracial society.

"I know from living as long as I

have and working in an essentially white environment all my life that dialogue is critical for change to take place," said Williams, an African-American.

And talk they did.

Through the Institute for Healing Racism, the students dealt with an issue that most Americans run from.

The Institute is actually a semester-long, non-credit class, where students of all races discuss racism openly and honestly.

And through it all, they changed, at least a little.

The Institute, which first convened at Grand Valley in 1994, gives students a forum to address the issue in a safe environment.

"I knew there was a thing called racism. But I didn't know how serious it was," said Emily Conville, 19, a white GVSU freshman.

During the fall semester, the college students defined racism and examined white ethnicity and unearned privilege, rather than addressing the injustice victims suffer.

"Racism isn't a black man's problem but a white man's problem," Williams said. "We (minorities) need to receive the tools to deal with it. They need to learn how to get rid of it."

"If you are a recipient of the largesse of that slave-owner system, you have a responsibility to make changes, to equalize the discrepant past."

"How do you do that?" asked the 15 students standing at the proverbial fork in the road.

On Oct. 9, those students voluntarily showed up at the Institute for Healing Racism. The majority were African-American, a handful were white and/or Hispanic.

"These sessions will allow you to share with each other things you may not be comfortable exploring," Williams told the group. "We put

see HEALING, J2

HEALING *Talking first step in fighting racism*

CONTINUED FROM J1

subjects on the table that you don't want to hear."

Every semester, Williams selects a co-facilitator of a different ethnicity than his. In the fall, it was Aquino, the graduate student from the Dominican Republic.

The group reads Nathan Runstein's "Healing Racism in America: A Prescription for the Disease."

Runstein, author and college professor in Amherst, Mass., is the creator of this healing program. In 200 institutes across the country, with a half-dozen in Grand Rapids, people are talking.

Bob Woodruff, chairman of D&W Food Centers, brought in Runstein to train his staff a few years ago.

At Woodruff's invitation, Williams also attended the training. He was impressed with what he saw and heard, so he suggested Grand Valley start an institute. With the backing of GVSU President Don Lubbers, Williams moved forward.

To assist Williams that first year, Woodruff dispatched two of his corporate disciples. Woodruff also made a commitment to attend a couple of the sessions each semester.

"We gave (students) a forum," Williams said. "They learned a little history in the process — a difficult facet for them to deal with, believing the atrocities perpetuated upon African-Americans actually did occur."

"Most students wanted to move forward from here. But we wanted them to understand how healing history can be once you understand the depth of the problem."

"They came. And they continue to come for many reasons."

Some students expect a list of clear-cut solutions on dealing with racism. Others want to cleanse their souls. Some want to debate the issue. Others stop coming. And some never say a word. Although Runstein's book and the documentary film "The Color of Fear" are common to each institute, how each group handles the information reflects their unique makeup.

A mixed group

On the first day, the 15 students shared what brought them there. Some of their stories:

- Chris Dayss, 18, white freshman from Jackson, came to challenge family attitudes that he considered racist. "I grew up in a racist family and I don't want to raise my kids that way."

- Dan Mills, 40, a white man who is married to a Korean-American, wants to teach in a public school and do his part.

- Alex Maxie, 21, African-American junior from Lansing, seeks the tools to dispel his animosity toward white people. "They can never know what I feel."

- Kelley Cross, 21, African-American senior from Detroit, has attended every institute since the first one. It's



Don Williams

something she must do. "I have a lot of anger and frustration that I need to let out."

- Jacqueline Villegas, 18, Mexican-American freshman from Chicago, is drawn to all things minority-oriented.

- Emily Conville, 19-year-old white freshman, is a graduate of Catholic Central High School, where she helped start Students Educating Each Other About Diversity (SEED). "I've always been into that."

A beginning

The talking has begun. "Tonight, we're going to do something central to our growth. We're going to define racism," said Aquino, the co-facilitator.

Collectively, the class decided racism can be conscious or unconscious, intentional or unintentional.

The heart of racism is not individual acts of hatred or meanness, but the power of "whiteness" — how white people have an advantage by virtue of being white.

Racism equals prejudice and power, which is institutionalized, Williams stated.

"In most places, blacks don't have power to determine the lives of white people," Williams said. "It's always the reverse."

Maxie agreed. "Think about it. Society can use the power of the institution to oppress," he said.

Aquino thought the definition should take in a superior feeling of the majority. "If one race regards itself as being superior, then that's racism."

And that's the biggest problem with racism — defining it and denying it.

"As long as people deny racism, they're denying reality. Our ability to deceive ourselves is amazing, our ability to kid ourselves is incredible," Mills said.

"If white people don't get to changing . . ." his voice trails off.

As a white man, Mills has never felt the sting of racial discrimination. But he has felt the embarrassment and hurt that comes with rejection and unkindness.

"I know what it's like to be discounted, put off, or talk to somebody and have them deny

the truth. I'm sensitive to pain," said Mills, a residential construction worker.

With knowledge comes the harshness of reality. For the enlightened, there's no turning back.

Searching for answers

Are you happy with yourself? Williams asked Conville, a white freshman with a hip-hop attitude.

She paused, searching for the answer.

"At one time I was kind of confused. I didn't know what I wanted to be. I didn't know where I belonged," she said. "I tried to fit in with a lot of people, preppy people, black people and even an alternative group." She could not answer the question.

The Institute has given Conville a chance to understand more views and appreciate her own ethnicity.

The Institute helped Dayss get to know himself. He discovered his family wasn't racist after all. He mentioned to his parents that he was considering a black roommate and they listened without prejudice.

"I was too hard on them. I wanted to come here to learn some truths," he said. "My parents gave me what they thought I needed to know."

For the first time, Dayss' circle of friends has crossed color lines. He's not looking for praise but wholeness. "I want to be happy with myself."

Dayss would like to help others get to the place he has arrived.

"I want to spread what I believe — offer my thoughts, my beliefs, my experience," he said.

Maxie is also sharing his experience with others. After reading a number of motivational books by African-Americans and attending the Institute, he is learning to challenge others about stereotypes in a constructive way.

"It makes me feel better. You have to deal with me," Maxie said. "I feel obligated to let them know that they are wrong."

For example, he and his Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity brothers — all wearing frat jackets — stopped at a McDonald's Restaurant. A white young woman asked them if they were basketball players.

"Because we were tall and dressed the same, we had to be basketball players," he said. "Of course, I had to correct her. This ain't no joke."

Cross discovered it's not a black or white issue either.

"It's a black, brown, yellow and white thing," she said. "Learning about other cultures and their experience. The Institute has made me more aware of my people, my culture, and the stereotypes that I have."

The next step for Cross is bringing a friend or two to the next session. "You're not instantly healed in that nine weeks but you've started something," she said.

The Institute frees your mind, said Cross, Black Student Union president. But there has to be a need and desire to change.

"I wanted to listen to other voices," said Janal Count, 18, an African-American freshman from Detroit. "And I wanted to get to know my roommate better."

Her roommate, Villegas, is also seeking a better understanding.

"We're all people and we're in this together," she said.

Working toward equality

And that's the key to wiping out racism — living in one consciousness.

"As long as people stay separate, there will be hostilities," Mills said.

"It's not the most serious problem facing America, but it is important. Getting people together to talk can only help."

Williams believes what he's doing is working, but he thinks it's only a start. He challenges people to make a New Year's resolution to stop racism.

"Take January through June and go to an ethnic congregation, a church different than their own. In the process hook up with a family and invite them to your church. Make a connection."

Weight Loss To Last A Lifetime!

To erase racism, Woodrick believes white people must acknowledge and validate what minorities go through every day. "Racism is the social organized waste of talent and resources," said Woodrick, a graduate of Catholic Central High School. "Our Judeo-Christian heritage demands we stand up and do something. How can we allow this disease to grow and fester?"

Five years ago, the prioress of the Dominican Sisters, Carmelita Murphy, who is also a member of the Aquinas College Board of

Trustees, asked Woodrick to speak at the college's all-day business seminar.

His task was to speak about "Justice in the Workplace." Instead, he spoke passionately about the injustice that minorities face in the business world.

That experience triggered the unsettling feeling he had carried with him since his U.S. Air Force days.

"The first time I had contact with people of color was when I was in the Air Force," Woodrick said. "It was a great experience. I never had a problem."

That's when he realized all people were not treated the same. He returned to Grand Rapids, got married and he and his wife, Aleicia, started a family. He took over the grocery business that his father started in 1943.

The whole while, he read books by African-American authors and heard powerful African-Americans speak out against racism.

After his speech at Aquinas College five years ago, Woodrick realized the time was right for him to fight racism.

"So many people are intrigued by my passion on this subject," he said. "I wish I could say there was a defining moment but there wasn't. There are two or three things working together."

The memories of his Air Force friends, the words of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his deep-seated belief that something wasn't right set the stage for his activism.

"Racism is a pervasive problem in the workplace," Woodrick said. At D&W Food Centers, Woodrick decided to change things. He invited in Nathan Runstein, founder of the Institute of Healing Racism and author of "Healing Racism in America: A Prescription for the Disease." Runstein spent days training the

staff about the causes of racism and ways to correct the ills.

Now, Woodrick's multi-million-dollar grocery chain requires the employees to undergo diversity training at three different levels. D&W's in-house Institute for Healing Racism is among 200 institutes in the nation that provide a safe place to discuss racism openly.

"You can witness a transformation. It can happen. The consciousness of those who participate will never be the quite the same," said Woodrick. "We challenge them a little bit."

He also challenges the venerable institutions in the city. "I like to take the church to task for not seeking the truth," said Woodrick, who calls himself an ex-Catholic.

"You know where the church stands on abortion, homosexuality, women in the clergy, but not where it stands on racism."

So Woodrick is releasing a mighty roar.

He encourages folks to socialize with a person of a different ethnicity than their own.

"Invite a person of color into your home. You have to make an effort first. You have to build a relationship. I go to restaurants, symphony and other places and don't see people of color. We live in two separate worlds. Is that the way God meant it?"

In the entranceway of D&W Food Centers corporate office, nine scenes of the Tree of Life hang at eye level. The faces of different cultures glow with happiness. The artwork, created by local artist Eugenia Marve in 1994, includes this message: "We are not one face but many faces each with unique and wonderfully diverse gifts to share. . . . Make haste to plant the seeds of love." Bob Woodrick does, he says, because "somebody has to do it."

Crossword solution

Here is the solution to the crossword puzzle on J6.

P	E	A	L	A	R	I	E	S	P	A	I	D	F	L	A	I	T			
A	C	H	I	E	D	M	A	O	R	I	R	H	O	T	I	R	I	B	E	
T	H	E	H	A	P	P	Y	W	A	R	R	I	O	R	H	I	N	E	I	S
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for reply
(Thank you...)
per Phil Caplan

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 04, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. RON ARMSTRONG

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES COPY OF STATEMENT AS SUBMITTED TO
THE SENATE AND HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND WATER

'97 APR 7 AM 9:24

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)		ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
TIM SAUNDERS		ORG	97/04/04		C 97/04/02
REFERRAL NOTE: <u>Todd Stern</u>		A	92/04/02		- - - - -
REFERRAL NOTE: _____			- - - - -		- - - - -
REFERRAL NOTE: _____			- - - - -		- - - - -
REFERRAL NOTE: _____			- - - - -		- - - - -
REFERRAL NOTE: _____			- - - - -		- - - - -

COMMENTS: Not for the President's Committee to the Congress.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
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I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
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*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

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(5)



PORT OF GOLD BEACH

29891 HARBOR WAY P.O. BOX 1126
GOLD BEACH, OR 97444
541-247-6269 FAX: 247-6268
E-MAIL: portgb@wave.net

March 28, 1997

President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington, D.C. 20006

213090



Saunders

Re: Corps of Engineers' Dredging Budget 1998, Port of Gold Beach

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a copy of my statement as submitted to the Senate and House Subcommittees on Energy and Water. According to a 1993 Corps of Engineers' Reconnaissance report, we can improve navigation, public safety and save the public several hundred thousand dollars a year by relocating the Gold Beach boat harbor channel entrance.

If you have any questions concerning my statement or the enclosed information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Ron Armstrong

Ron Armstrong
Port Manager

APR 3 1997

STATEMENT OF
Ron Armstrong, Manager, Port of Gold Beach, Oregon
before the
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
and the
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
supporting continued funding of the
Corps of Engineers' Civil Works Budget for
Operation and Maintenance at Oregon Coastal Ports for Fiscal Year 1998
and
Preserving the Corps of Engineer's Dredge Fleet
Funding the Corps of Engineer's Continuing Authorities Program
Supporting General Authorization Projects for Oregon

April 24, 1997

Mr. Chairman:

The Port of Gold Beach and its five member Port Commission were created by an election held within the Port district on August 30, 1955. The following names identify the present day Board of Commissioners: Scott Boley, President; Gary Combs, Vice President; Doug Danville; Secretary; Ted Ferguson; Commissioner; Ted Burdett, Commissioner. Prior to the election of September 3, 1954, the Federal Rivers and Harbors Act authorized the construction of two jetties at the mouth of the Rogue River. (Attached drawing of vicinity map, jetties and harbor access channel, page 4, figure 1, project location.)

The existing dredging budget for the Rogue River bar channel entrance and the boat harbor entrance is \$1,153,000. The 1998 budget was cut 35%, leaving \$746,000 which is about enough to dredge out the bar. We are asking you to add \$407,000 back into the 1998 budget. The boat harbor channel entrance must be dredged every year in order to maintain commerce and trade at our port facility. We anticipate needing at least \$334,000 in dredging funds for the boat harbor channel entrance and the rest of the money will be needed to dredge out the Rogue River bar. In the past, the City of Gold Beach has been a timber dependant community. Since the demise of the timber industry, we have experienced a depressed economy. The Port Commission has worked diligently on economic diversification projects and is now remodeling the Cannery and negotiating leases to establish new businesses on Port property.

The Port Commission is able to create jobs, enhance the economic base of the community and put people back to work. Our economy is still substantially dependent, either directly or indirectly upon marine activities.

Congressional support for continued maintenance dredging for this port and city is necessary in order to maintain a stable economy and enable us to move forward with our existing projects. The Port Commission continues to support the federal operation and maintenance dredging for Oregon Ports. A continuing O&M program insures job retention and future economic growth of not only this community, but other coastal communities, as well. Words alone cannot express

how valuable the subcommittee's ongoing commitment is to our local economy.

The Port Commission enjoys a great partnership arrangement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Last year, their dredge, Yaquina, dredged out the federal navigation channel at the Rogue River bar. Shoaling at the boat harbor channel was contracted out to a private contractor. The Corps also used their dredge, Sandwick, to disperse some of the shoaling in the channel. In 1993, the Corps of Engineers conducted a reconnaissance study of the Port's federal navigation channel into the boat harbor. This study called for relocating the channel 900 feet away from an area of intense shoaling. The COE's report stated the annual operations and maintenance costs of this new channel would be approximately \$5,000 instead of \$334,000 or more that is now being spent. The Port of Gold Beach has filed an application to obtain grant funds to assist the Corps of Engineers in this channel relocation project. (Attached is pertinent data from COE report and funding source total project page 5, alternate 1 new channel.)

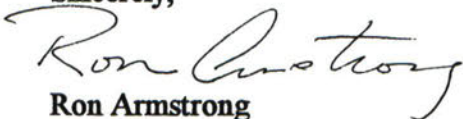
In December 1996 and January 1997, the pile dikes located at the South Jetty at the boat harbor channel entrance were destroyed and washed out to sea during the severe winter storms. According to the COE's 1994 Pile Dike Reconnaissance Report, the pile dikes reduced shoaling at approximately 65% at the boat harbor channel. The cost to replace the two upstream pile dikes as presently designed was calculated by this study to be \$994,000. The boat harbor channel would still be in the same location with its intense shoaling. This is not cost effective and the Port Commission will continue to work with the COE to relocate the channel before it completely shoals in again.

On behalf of the Commission of the Port of Gold Beach, I respectfully submit this statement before the subcommittee to request support for its continued maintenance dredging of shallow draft ports. The dredging of the federal navigation channel through the Rogue River bar and the federal navigation channel into the boat harbor is essential for businesses dependant on maritime commerce and trade. The Rogue River ranks number three out of the top fifty highest use water bodies statewide. (See attached table, Oregon State Marine Board, 1996)

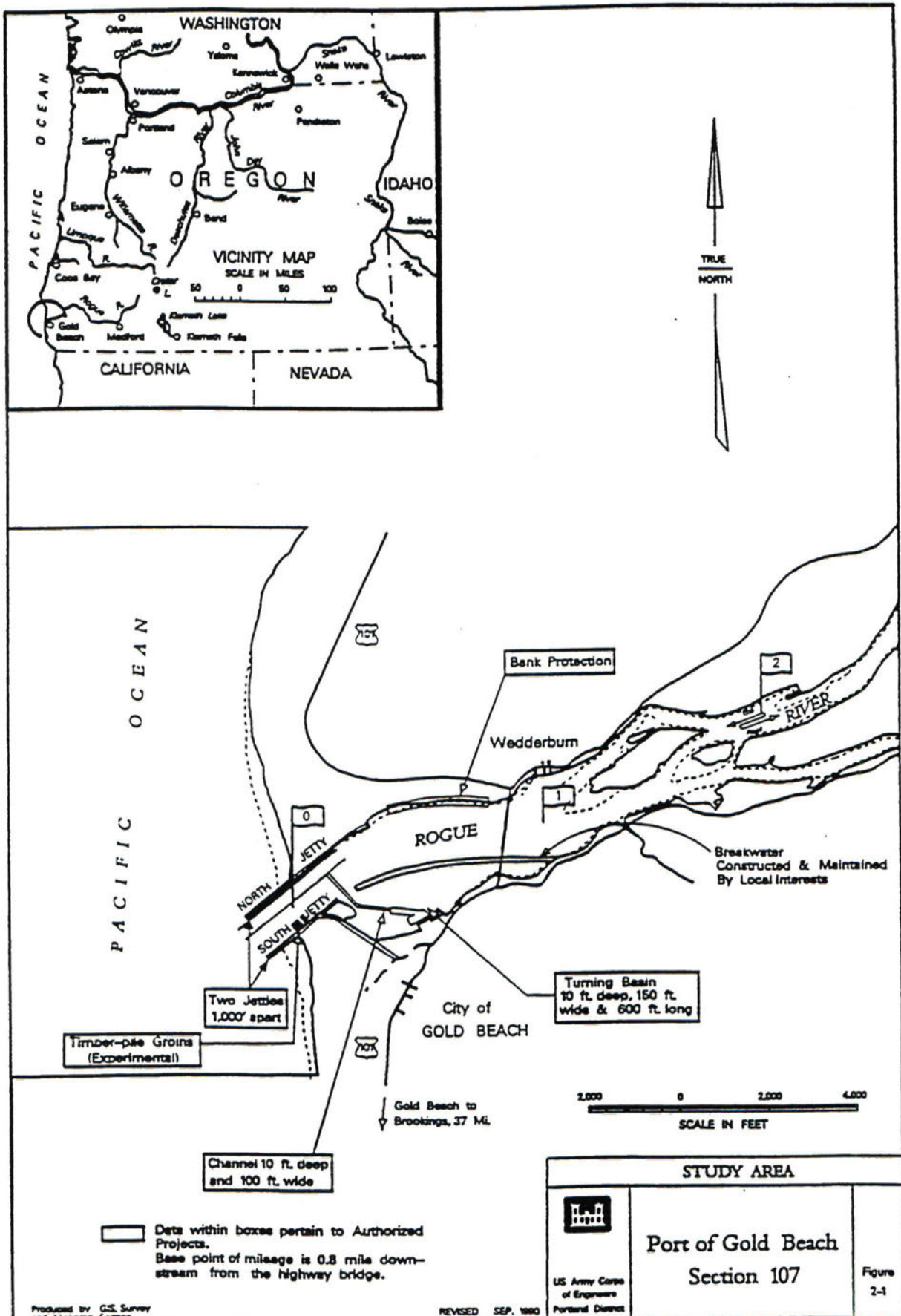
I believe that some day the boat harbor channel will be relocated as mentioned in my statement, cutting dredging costs from approximately \$334,000 to about \$5,000 a year. Until this project is completed, I believe we are going to continue to need the \$1,153,000 as approved in this year's 1997 budget, again in 1998. We are asking you to add \$407,000 back into the Rogue River's 1998 budget.

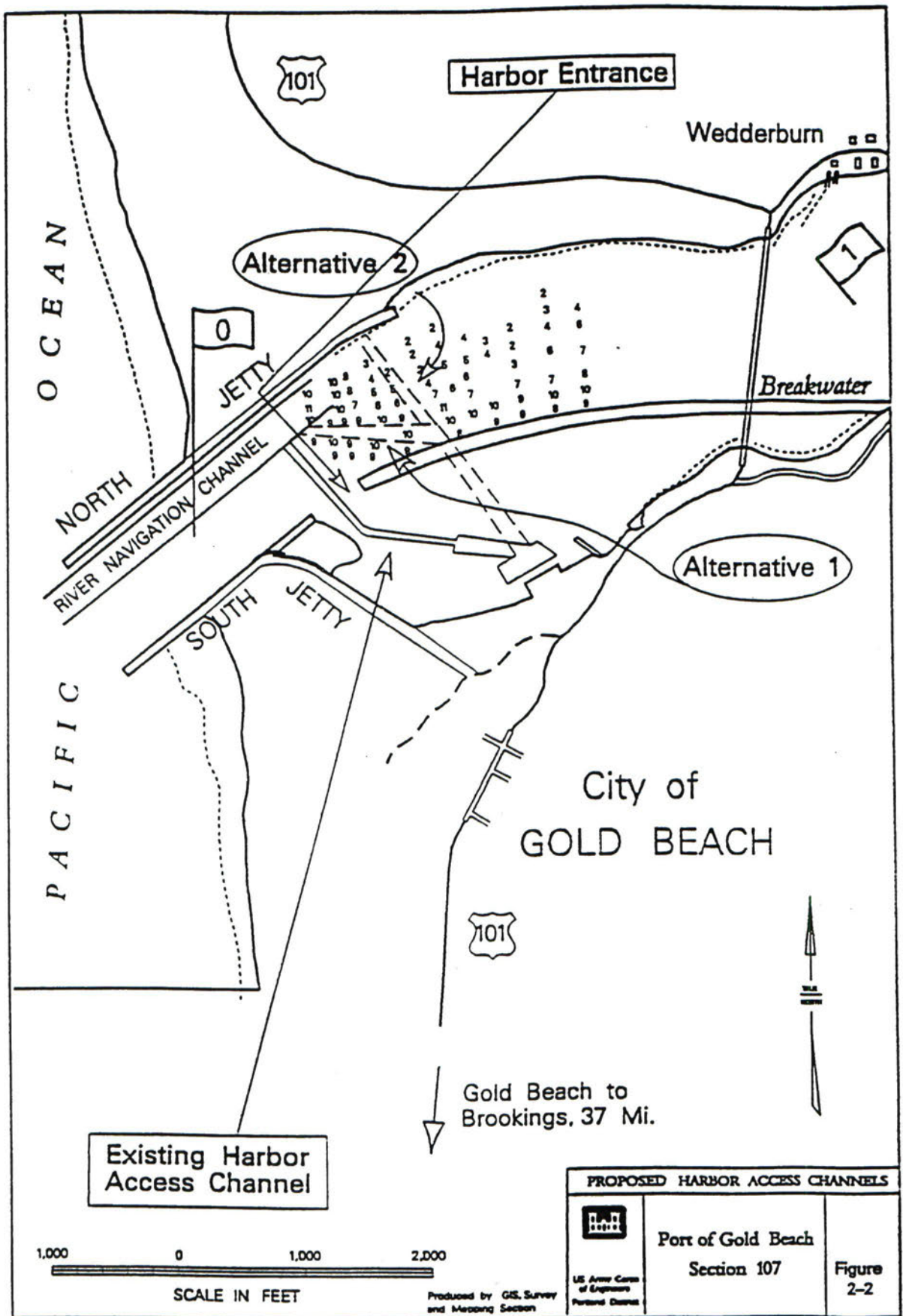
I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to submit this written testimony. If anyone has any questions or concerns about this statement, please do not hesitate to contact me or any member of the Port Commission.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ron Armstrong".

Ron Armstrong
Port Manager





U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1993 STUDY FOR PORT OF GOLD BEACH

PERTINENT DATA
Harbor Access Channel Dimensions

Channel length ——— 2,400 ft. (center line)
Channel width ——— 100 ft.
Channel depth ——— 10 ft.

ESTIMATED COSTS AND BENEFITS FOR PREFERRED PLAN (900-ft)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Mobilization-demobilization	\$115,000
Breakwater excavation	\$ 28,000
Breakwater closure	\$234,000
Dredging new channel	<u>\$138,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$515,000
Engineering and Design (10%)	\$51,000
Supervision and Administration (8%)	\$41,000
Real Estate	<u>\$4,000</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$611,000
Contingency (25%)	\$153,000
Interest During Construction	<u>\$8,000</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS	\$772,000
Annual Costs, Benefits, and Benefit/Cost Ratio	
Annualized investment costs	\$65,000
Annual Operation and Maintenance costs	<u>\$5,000</u>
TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS	\$70,000
Annual benefits	\$334,000
Net Benefits	\$264,000
Benefit-to-cost ratio	4.8

FUNDING SOURCES AND USES FOR PORT OF GOLD BEACH

AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM INITIATE	\$550,000
Fuel Dock Replacement	\$332,000
Training Jetty Removal and fill	<u>\$228,000</u>
	<u>\$550,000</u>
MATCHING FUNDS AND SUPPORTING PROJECTS	\$530,000
Oregon State Marine Board - Dock Replacement	\$107,500
Oregon State Marine Board or Port of Gold Beach In-Kind	\$ 85,000
Army Corps of Engineers Dredging of new Boat Basin Channel	<u>\$337,500</u>
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$1,080,000

Table 3
Top 50 Highest Use Waterbodies Statewide
Ranked by Use Days

No.	Waterbody	Use Days	Trips	Activity					
				Days	Fishing	Sailing	J-skiing	W-skiing	Cruising
1	Columbia River	595,315	422,200	661,024	249,660	83,934	20,501	51,094	255,835
2	Willamette River	456,715	378,683	461,714	204,845	7,072	32,654	110,593	106,550
3	Rogue River	133,756	119,734	133,862	117,276	-	5,767	3,686	7,134
4	Lake Billy Chinook	112,010	67,429	138,886	52,130	-	6,198	48,581	31,977
5	Tenmile Lake	98,515	48,443	85,554	31,515	4,805	2,275	16,062	30,898
6	Pacific Ocean	81,477	59,620	76,772	60,774	5,635	1,280	260	8,824
7	Detroit Reservoir	71,543	37,793	86,791	32,490	1,412	5,054	25,298	22,537
8	Tillamook Bay	70,987	56,969	68,732	68,346	87	-	-	299
9	Multnomah Channel	65,307	47,179	71,296	26,907	4,032	-	10,965	29,393
10	Fern Ridge Reservoir	57,681	43,138	57,924	3,094	25,348	5,810	14,067	9,606
11	Umpqua River	45,841	40,052	47,284	43,333	-	-	91	3,860
12	Lost Creek Reservoir	44,236	37,190	49,497	30,560	-	5,081	11,310	2,545
13	Crane Prairie Reservoir	42,956	33,196	43,181	42,912	-	-	-	269
14	Green Peter Reservoir	39,535	31,538	41,138	19,946	43	1,177	13,604	6,367
15	Odell Lake	39,483	16,216	37,459	26,127	-	-	91	1,241
16	Yaquina Bay	38,015	26,443	32,814	28,021	2,473	-	-	2,320
17	Wickiup Reservoir	37,675	27,438	36,957	34,057	-	739	632	1,528
18	Prineville Reservoir	35,140	23,775	38,289	18,246	43	2,827	13,051	4,122
19	Alsea River	31,299	15,945	29,326	28,134	-	-	-	1,192
20	Siuslaw River	29,660	24,501	30,664	30,530	-	-	-	134
21	Siltcoos Lake	28,582	9,553	26,594	25,601	323	-	52	618
22	Coquille River	27,611	22,763	25,358	24,401	-	-	-	957
23	Klamath Lake	27,308	17,970	26,507	19,608	3,471	-	556	2,872
24	Diamond Lake	26,871	10,908	27,707	25,524	700	-	-	1,484
25	Snake River	26,625	16,113	29,943	21,112	-	693	5,055	3,083
26	Brownlee Reservoir	26,533	16,990	27,491	19,462	-	147	1,938	5,944
27	Clackamas River	25,940	24,673	24,112	15,203	-	4,114	2,984	1,812
28	Howard Prairie Reservoir	25,563	13,036	27,087	20,011	4,533	-	1,898	644
29	Tahkenitch Lake	24,055	22,215	23,925	23,533	-	-	-	392
30	Henry Hagg Lake	23,922	22,107	24,736	13,921	49	898	6,213	3,655
31	Nestucca River	23,247	20,812	23,247	23,247	-	-	-	-
32	Deschutes River	22,725	13,871	23,007	20,303	-	-	-	2,705
33	Paulina Lake	22,631	11,795	21,987	21,450	45	-	-	491
34	Coos Bay	22,489	21,458	22,574	19,242	1,658	104	-	1,570
35	Fall Creek Reservoir	20,238	22,463	26,877	1,546	43	918	16,730	7,639
36	Nehalem Bay	19,730	15,622	19,279	18,136	225	-	-	918
37	Siletz River	18,974	15,788	18,804	18,510	-	-	-	294
38	Foster Reservoir	17,930	14,580	17,856	5,820	45	739	7,438	3,814
39	Cottage Grove Reservoir	17,672	14,324	21,033	8,778	292	2,235	7,904	1,823
40	Devils Lake Lincoln	17,551	4,786	18,836	3,498	74	738	11,072	3,454
41	Lake of the Woods Klamath	17,115	12,350	29,559	7,297	92	-	15,616	6,553
42	Klamath River	15,992	6,859	15,483	1,066	-	-	13,722	695
43	Nehalem River	15,817	3,743	11,188	11,050	-	-	47	90
44	Loon Lake	14,227	3,903	14,692	6,336	-	957	5,102	2,299
45	John Day River	14,198	10,649	14,509	12,862	-	46	608	993
46	Woahink Lake	13,972	11,675	15,573	5,673	1,909	130	6,026	1,835
47	Coos River-South Fork	13,960	12,920	14,220	13,960	-	-	-	260
48	Lake Owyhee	13,915	8,232	16,881	8,246	647	2,085	3,461	2,442
49	Dorena Reservoir	13,587	11,292	14,569	8,310	219	276	4,409	1,355
50	Alsea Bay	13,548	12,383	13,718	13,506	-	-	42	170



Rogue River Bar Sanded in
Between North and South
Jetties 1997

4/13/14
To NSC

for reply

per Phil Caplan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MARCH 28, 1997

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER M. HAIG JR.

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES COPY OF A REPORT CO - AUTHORED BY
HIMSELF AND DR. HARVEY SICHERMAN, PRESIDENT
OF THE FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
"NEW DIRECTIONS FOR U.S. - CHINA RELATIONS"

97 APR 4 AM 10:08

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)		ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
TIM SAUNDERS		ORG	97/03/28		C 97/04/03
REFERRAL NOTE: <i>Todd Stern</i>		A	97/04/03		
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: ENCLOSURE

Not for the President's Transmittal to the Congress.

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*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
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Harvey Sicherman
President

Alan Luxenberg
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1528 Walnut Street, Suite 610
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102-3684
(215) 732-FPRI Fax (215) 732-4401

March 14, 1997

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Please find enclosed "New Directions For U.S. - China Relations," a Report co-authored by myself and Dr. Harvey Sicherman, President of the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia.

The Report advocates a U.S. policy rooted in the realities of Asia and a sound conception of America's leadership. To that end we make recommendations for the improvement of U.S. relations with the PRC and cross-strait contact between Taiwan and the Mainland.

The debate over U.S. China policy has become more heated following the recent death of Deng Xiaoping and the impending turnover of Hong Kong to the PRC. It is therefore all the more important that U.S. actions toward China be taken in the context of our overall interests in a free, secure and prosperous Asia rather than be driven by sudden events or domestic pressures. We put forward this Report in the hope of clarifying America's course.

Sincerely yours,

Alexander M. Haig
Alexander M. Haig

211919



MAR 21 1997

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

by
Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
and
Harvey Sicherman



Foreign Policy Research Institute
1528 Walnut Street, Suite 610
Philadelphia, PA 19102-3684
(215) 732-3774

INTRODUCTION

On October 28-29, 1996, the Foreign Policy Research Institute convened a conference at the Union League in Philadelphia on U.S. policy toward China. The participants, including scholars and former officials, were united by their conviction that new directions were needed. Important changes, including the end of the Cold War, the explosive economic growth of the PRC, political transition in Beijing, the appearance of democracy in Taiwan, and growing uncertainty about the U.S. role in Asia, had all combined to undermine confidence in the future. The Strait crisis of 1995-96 culminated several years of deteriorating U.S.-PRC relations and threw into sharp relief the potential for disaster.

Our analysis suggests that in the wake of that episode, an opportunity exists to put both Sino-American and Cross-Strait relations on a more constructive basis. The death of Deng Xiaoping on February 19, 1997 gives further urgency to this quest. The United States and the PRC are already engaged in a series of visits and exchanges intended to mend relations. But this is only a start. More fundamental changes will be needed for improvements to endure. And those changes, in our view, must be rooted in both the realities of the region and a more assertive American leadership, not only in the capitals of Asia but in Washington itself.

"New Directions For U.S.-China Relations" draws upon the discussions at the Conference but represents the views of the authors alone. We put it forward in the hope that it will stimulate debate not only among Americans but among the Chinese themselves, who have the greatest stake in a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic outcome to their historic endeavors.

We also wish to thank Halpern Associates and the Trustees of the FPRI, chaired by John Gilray Christy, for making the Conference possible.

Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
Conference Chairman

Dr. Harvey Sicherman
Program Director

CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

Conference Chairman

Hon. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., Chairman, Worldwide Associates, Inc.; Secretary of State (1981-82); SACEUR (1974-79); White House Chief of Staff (1973-74).

Program Director

Dr. Harvey Sicherman, President, Foreign Policy Research Institute; Special Assistant to the Secretary of State (1981-82); Consultant to the Secretary of State (1988-90); Member of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State (1990-91).

Participants

Mr. Peter F. Geithner, Consultant; Director of the Ford Foundation's Asia Programs (1990-96).

Dr. Gerrit W. Gong, Director of Asian Studies Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Special Assistant to Ambassadors Winston Lord and James R. Lilley in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing; Special Assistant to Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael H. Armacost.

Mr. Charles Hill, Diplomat-in-Residence, Yale University; Special Assistant to the Secretary General, United Nations (1994-96); Executive Secretary, Department of State (1985-88).

Hon. James R. Lilley, Director of Asian Studies, American Enterprise Institute; U.S. Ambassador to the People's Republic of China (1989-91); Director, American Institute in Taiwan (1982-84).

Mr. Ross H. Munro, former Director of Asia Program, Foreign Policy Research Institute; a former *Time* Magazine Bureau Chief in Bangkok, New Delhi, and Hong Kong.

Hon. Richard H. Solomon, President, United States Institute for Peace; Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (1989-92); Director of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State (1986-89); Senior Staff Member for Asian Affairs on the National Security Council (1971-76).

Hon. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution; Counselor of the Department of State (1974-77); Senior Staff Member on the National Security Council (1969-74).

Dr. Alfred D. Wilhelm, Jr., Executive Vice President, The Atlantic Council of the United States; U.S. Army attache to the People's Republic of China (1986-88).

FOREIGN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Founded in 1955, the Foreign Policy Research Institute is an independent, nonprofit organization devoted to advanced research and public education on international affairs. FPRI works in three areas: **research**, **publication**, and **education**.

Research. FPRI brings the insights of scholarship to bear on the development of policies that advance U.S. national interests abroad. We add perspective to events by fitting them into longer-range patterns. And we develop alternative policies to deal with pressing U.S. international problems. Current programs include:

America's Defenses, an examination of new developments in mission, procurement, and defense industrial base that could significantly diminish America's military capability in the years ahead.

Russia and Its Partners: New Directions in Business and Security, a collaborative project with Russia's Institute of the USA and Canada that considers security and economic issues in Europe.

South Asia: Energy and Environment, a historic project bringing together leading officials and experts from India and Pakistan to consider potential areas of cooperation.

History Academy, a project designed to help shape the teaching of history in the schools, focusing on such themes as the history of U.S. foreign policy, the idea of the West, and the use and abuse of history.

Emerging Markets, a program offering political risk analysis to corporations as well as policy relevant studies on issues relating politics to the international economy.

Middle East Council, focusing on Gulf security, the Arab-Israeli peace process, arms proliferation, and water issues.

Asia Program, focusing on strategic issues in U.S.-China relations, Taiwan's role in the world community, and the fate of Hong Kong.

Education. In 1990, FPRI established the Marvin Wachman Fund for International Education to help teachers, students, and the general public learn more about America's role in world affairs. The Fund's programs include: **Global Classroom** and **Weekend Academy**, lectures and workshops for secondary school teachers, and four named lectures -- **Cynthia P. Robinson Memorial Lectures in World Affairs**; **Templeton Lecture in Religion and World Affairs**; **Bobby Hall Luxenberg Memorial Lecture on Japan**; and the **Sheila T. Benjamin Memorial Lecture**.

Publication. In 1957, FPRI launched **Orbis**, a quarterly journal of world affairs that offers the latest in foreign policy research and debate to a broad audience of policymakers, scholars, and the interested public. *Orbis* is edited by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Walter A. McDougall. FPRI also publishes research bulletins such as the **FPRI Wire**, **Peacefacts**, and **CubaWatch**.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors. As a tax-exempt (501)(c)(3) organization, the Institute does not take positions on public issues.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
4-15-97

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Melanne Verveer
Elena Kagan

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Reed

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Verveer
Kagan
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SUBJECT: White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning

As you know, on Thursday, April 17, you and the First Lady will host the *White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning: What New Research on the Brain Tells Us About Our Youngest Children*. This memorandum provides an overview of the Conference, as well as summarizing recommended policy announcements.

Conference Overview

The Conference will spotlight new scientific findings about how children develop, and explore how we can make the most of this information to give children what they need to thrive. The Conference will provide an opportunity to showcase what your Administration already has accomplished in this area, such as increasing investments in scientific research and creating or improving programs like Early Head Start and WIC.

The Conference will consist of two roundtable discussions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, with a luncheon in the State Dining Room (optional for you) in between the two.

Morning session: You and the First Lady will make remarks to open the Conference. Yours will discuss the importance of the issue to be addressed, note past Administration accomplishments in the area, and discuss new initiatives, principally for improving child care and children's health (detailed below).

A panel of experts will then present an overview of the emerging knowledge, gained from neuroscience and behavioral science, on early childhood development. Dr. David Hamburg, President of the Carnegie Corporation, will moderate brief presentations by:

- Dr. Donald Cohen, Director of the Yale Child Study Center, who will discuss what the behavior of children shows about their cognitive, emotional, and social development;
- Dr. Carla Shatz, a neuroscientist at the University of California, Berkeley, who will explain how children's brains develop in the earliest years of life; and

- Dr. Patricia Kuhl, Chair of the Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences at the University of Washington, who will discuss how children learn language.

Following these presentations, three more experts will join the panel to discuss what the scientific research suggests about protecting children's health and providing good child care:

- Dr. Ezra Davidson, Drew University of Medicine, who can address the importance of prenatal and perinatal services;
- Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, Harvard University, who can discuss the pediatrician's role in early childhood development; and
- Dr. Deborah Phillips, Institute of Medicine, who can address how child care can affect early development.

These experts also will respond to a series of questions posed by the First Lady and Mrs. Gore. Some of these questions will come from a poll conducted by Hart Research for Zero to Three (an early development advocacy group) that tried to discover what parents most want to know about early childhood development. Other questions will tackle the tough issues raised by the new research -- for example, "does this research mean that women should not work outside the home?" or "does this research suggest that adopting an older child is a bad idea?"

Afternoon Session: The purpose of the afternoon session is to highlight model efforts that communities are undertaking to support parents and enhance early childhood development. This panel will be action-oriented and will give you an opportunity to highlight Administration accomplishments and initiatives. Participants in the discussion will include:

- Dr. Gloria Rodriguez, Avance Family Support Program, San Antonio, TX.
Avance is a widely acclaimed family support and education program serving predominantly Hispanic communities.
- Harriet Meyer, Ounce of Prevention, Chicago, IL.
Ounce of Prevention is a statewide program in Illinois that develops innovative early childhood programs and runs model Early Head Start and child care programs.
- Melvin Wearing, Chief of Police, New Haven, CT.
Wearing will discuss a pioneering initiative that trains community police officers to use child development principles in their work.
- Arnold Langbo, The Kellogg Company CEO, Battle Creek, MI.
Kellogg launched a community-wide effort last fall to provide practical early brain development information to every Battle Creek parent and caregiver.

- Rob Reiner, CastleRock Entertainment, Los Angeles, CA.
Reiner will discuss the "I Am Your Child" campaign launched this month and the media's role in making early childhood development information available.
- Governor Bob Miller, Nevada, Co-chair of the NGA Children's Task Force.
Miller will discuss what States are doing to enhance early childhood development.

Satellite Sites: The morning session of the Conference will be transmitted to at least 53 satellite sites -- mostly universities and hospitals -- in about 30 states and all 10 federal regions. (Fifty-three is the current number; there will probably be more.) In almost all of these sites, local organizers will put on programs of their own to follow the morning session and will report back to you on their proceedings and recommendations. Cabinet Affairs is encouraging subcabinet officials to attend and speak at these satellite conferences. In addition, regional administrators from HHS, USDA, EPA, Education, and GSA are taking an active role in the satellite sessions.

Report of Proceedings: We are currently making arrangements for an official conference report, to be issued in early June. The report, in addition to providing a summary of the conference proceedings, will serve as a resource guide and learning tool for parents and child care providers. We expect to print 250,000 copies and distribute them through departmental programs, such as Head Start and Even Start, and to individuals who request information about the Conference.

Pre-Conference Policy Initiatives

We would like to make three announcements prior to the Conference, in order to lay the groundwork for the Conference's discussion of ways to enhance early childhood development.

FMLA Expansion for Federal Employees: In your April 12 radio address, you will introduce the themes of the Conference and then direct heads of executive departments and agencies to expand family and medical leave for federal employees in the ways proposed in your legislation. This action would allow federal employees 24 hours of unpaid leave each year to participate in activities relating to school and child care, children's health care, and (unrelated to the Conference) elderly relatives' health needs. You will stress in your radio address how such family-friendly policies can support parents with young children.

Prescription for Reading: On April 16, the First Lady (and perhaps you, depending on the status of budget negotiations) will announce an initiative to encourage pediatricians to "prescribe" that parents read to their children. As part of this initiative, the American Academy of Pediatrics will announce that prescribing reading to infants and toddlers should be part of standard pediatric care. In addition, several book companies have committed to donating hundreds of thousands of books for distribution to children through community health centers and other medical offices across the nation. This initiative reinforces the Parents as First Teachers portion of the America Reads program.

*Sharon
Morton
et al.
[unclear]
[unclear]*

4-15-97

Executive Order on Environmental Health and Safety Risks: You currently have under consideration a proposed Executive Order that would require agencies to consider and explain the effects of certain major rules on children. This order, if you decide to approve it, would serve as an excellent lead-in to the Conference, and we recommend issuing it on April 16. The order gives meaning and effect to your Administration's commitment to protect children in making regulatory decisions.

Conference Policy Announcements

The biggest news from the Conference should be the Conference itself -- that you and the First Lady hosted a day-long meeting on this subject and that scientists, community leaders, parents, and other experts communicated ideas and information on this issue to each other and the American public. The Conference also should provide a vehicle to remind everyone of your Administration's accomplishments in this area, such as increasing funding for research related to children, expanding and improving Head Start and creating the Early Head Start Program, raising childhood immunization rates to an all-time high, and launching a major new effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning.

In addition, the Conference -- especially your opening remarks -- will give you an opportunity to discuss new and pending policy initiatives that show a continuing commitment to this set of issues. We recommend that your comments focus principally, but not exclusively, on child care and children's health and that you make the announcements discussed below.

Child Care: Child care experts believe the Defense Department's child care system is now the best in the country and possibly the world (in large part because of legislation enacted in the late 1980s). DoD child care is characterized by: high standards, including a high percentage of accredited centers; a strong enforcement system with four unannounced annual inspections and a 1-800 hot line for parents to report concerns; a wage structure that is tied to training and an "up or out" personnel policy requiring completion of training requirements; relatively generous wages and benefits, which reduce staff turnover; a system of linking up individual home care providers to give them needed support; and sufficient funding to make quality child care affordable (though there still are waiting lists).

✓ We recommend you hold up the DoD child care system as a model for the nation and issue an executive memorandum directing the Secretary of Defense to use the Department's resources and expertise to improve child care across the nation. In particular, you would direct that (1) military bases partner with state and county governments to provide on-the-job training in child care to welfare recipients; (2) each military child development center partner with a civilian child care center and work with it to improve quality; (3) DoD establish regional "Child Care Masters Programs" that civilian child care managers could attend for two weeks to learn best practices; (4) DoD publicize its model designs for child care facilities and playgrounds; and (5) DoD issue benchmarks in the areas of standards, enforcement, compensation, and cost against which civilian child care programs could evaluate themselves. Most civilian child care systems

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will come up short against DoD's benchmarks, particularly in terms of compensation and affordability, but such a comparison might help build public support for greater investment in child care. DoD fully supports the idea of issuing such a directive.

* You also might want to float some trial balloons on more ambitious -- and costly -- proposals. For example, some have suggested making the Child and Dependent Tax Care Credit refundable (at a cost of \$2-4 billion), so that families with little or no income can benefit from it. The Blue Dog budget makes the credit refundable, but pays for it by eliminating the tax benefit for families with incomes over \$100,000. Another legislative proposal would provide a tax credit to private companies and institutions to encourage them to build quality child-care centers on-site. Given our budget, you cannot endorse any of these proposals, but you might want to use this opportunity to suggest your openness to further discussion of such legislation.

ok ✓ **Children's Health Initiative:** We also recommend that you discuss in your opening remarks the importance of insurance coverage for children's health and development, highlighting the Children's Health Initiative in your 1998 budget proposal. Your proposal will extend coverage to up to 5 million uninsured children by the year 2000. You can announce at the Conference that the deans of academic medical centers -- important legitimators within the medical community -- have endorsed your proposal.

We are also planning a follow-up children's health event, where you will release a study showing the links between insurance coverage, health status and development and learning for children from 0 to 18 years old and talk in more detail about your health proposal. Either at the follow-up event or at the Conference itself, you can announce a project by Kaiser Permanente to spend \$100 million over the next 5 years to provide health insurance to uninsured children.

* **Child Victims of Violence Initiative.** You can announce that the Department of Justice will establish, with FY 97 discretionary funding, a Child Victims of Violence Initiative through the Yale, New Haven Child Development-Community Policing Program. This program, which Chief Wearing will speak about, trains police officers in child development, so that they can better respond to situations arising in the field. The new initiative will extend the program to other sites and also broaden it to include people other than police officers -- such as prosecutors, probation and parole officers, and mental health professionals -- whose work would benefit from knowing about early child development.

Head Start Funding: You can announce the launch of a new competition for Early Head Start grants, which will highlight this Administration's creation of the program.

America Reads Early Childhood Kits: You can announce the release of the America Reads Early Childhood Kits for Families and Caregivers. The kits include a developmental growth chart and suggestions about developmentally appropriate activities for children ages 0 to 5. Everyone who looks at these kits loves them. The kits will be distributed to early childhood programs across the nation and to individuals who call the Department of Education's 1-800 line.

4-15-97

Send to Doriskind

Yes

Jim - No

How did we
handle most recent letter
from Bassett on this subject?

PhM

P.01
HMS to b f sec

'97 APR 12 AM 10:39

BASSETT LAW FIRM
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
P.O. Box 3618
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72702-3618

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221 NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE

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4/10/97NO. OF PAGES: 6
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FROM:

Woody Bassett
BASSETT LAW FIRM
P. O. Box 3618
Fayetteville, AR 72702

FAX NO.: 501-521-9600
TEL NO.: 501-521-9996

TO:

President Bill ClintonFAX NO.: 202/456-6703HARD COPY TO FOLLOW: No

If you have any problems receiving this transmission, please call
(501) 521-9996 and ask for:

Jinda Dover

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*ALSO LICENSED
IN OKLAHOMA

†ALSO LICENSED
IN MISSOURI

April 10, 1997

Re: U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency Proposed Rulemakings;
Docket No. A-95-54-NAAQS for
Particulate Matter:
Proposed Decision;
Docket No. A-95-58-NAAQS for
Ozone: Proposed Decision

via facsimile #202/456-6703

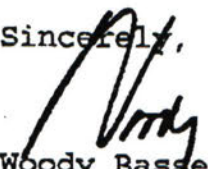
President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Several days ago, I sent you some information from Transmontaigne Oil Company regarding concerns they have about proposals from the EPA. As a follow-up to that, I'm enclosing further information on this from the National Petroleum Refiners Association, which sums up the concerns Transmontaigne and others have about these proposed EPA rules and regulations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Woody Bassett

WB/ld

Enclosure as noted ✓



Washington Bulletin

NATIONAL PETROLEUM REFINERS ASSOCIATION

Founded 1902

SUITE 1000, 1899 L STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE (202) 457-0480

April 4, 1997

"I Will Not Be Swayed"

There have been some interesting developments recently in the proceedings related to the Environmental Protection Agency's proposals to increase the stringency of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter (PM). The Washington (D.C.) Legal Foundation has petitioned EPA Administrator Carol Browner to disqualify herself from further participation in the rulemaking on the grounds that "she has already prejudged the issues." Five United States Senators from Ms. Browner's own political party have written her to express their concerns that she does not yet have the data she needs to finalize the proposed rules. And just two days ago (April 2), the EPA was forced to acknowledge that it had overestimated some of the projected health benefits of the proposed standards, blaming the error on a "data glitch."

One of the fundamental principles in American jurisprudence is the guarantee of "due process" in judicial and administrative proceedings. Very simply, it means a party has to be treated fairly. A party must be given an opportunity to be heard, an opportunity to explain his or her version of the facts. The matter is to be adjudicated by an impartial judge, jury, or administrative officer or panel. Again, the principle is straightforward and simple: fairness.

Page Two

With respect to rulemaking under the Clean Air Act, for example, the statute provides for the submission by any person of comments, data, or documentary information on a proposed rule. This is with the expectation, obviously, that the information so provided will be fairly and impartially considered by the rule makers, in this case the EPA staff and, ultimately, the Administrator herself.

To date, however, Administrator Browner has given no indication she has any intention of being impartial in this proceeding. She spoke February 10, 1997, at a clean air conference at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C. "The science is clear and compelling," she said, that the proposed standards are necessary to protect human health. "For EPA, there is quite literally no other alternative," she went on, but to propose strengthening the standards. With fervor she proclaimed that "these proposed standards would provide new protections to 133 million Americans, including 40 million children. . . . We're talking about fewer asthma attacks; we're talking about protecting the elderly people; we're talking about protecting our children!"

When it comes to "protecting our children," Administrator Browner is adamant. "Let me say this," she told the Children's Environmental Health Network Research Conference in Washington, D.C., on February 21, 1997, "when it comes to protecting our kids, I will not be swayed. . . . If someone wants to accuse me of doing too much and acting too forcefully to protect the health and future of our children, then so be it. *I will not be swayed.*"

What does the Administrator think of industry's criticisms that the proposals are too costly, and that they are not founded on sound science? What is her response when industry tells her that the data necessary for good rulemaking are lacking, and that the costs to society—such as the limitations that would have to be placed on some outdoor recreational activities—are too high? What does she say when scientists from industry and academia tell her there is no evidence to show that the new standards would do anything to improve the health of our children? "Nothing more than scare tactics," she told Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government on February 24. "They are false. They are wrong. They are manipulative."

Page Three

EPA knows a little bit about what scare tactics are and what is manipulative. Administrator Browner would have us believe the new standards for ozone and PM are necessary to protect "our children." She is well aware, however, that even though ozone concentrations in the United States have declined over the past decade and are continuing to decline, the number of cases of children's asthma is actually *increasing*. It is misleading and it is unfair to parents and children for the Administrator to tell them that adoption of the ozone standard would reduce cases of asthma.

When it proposed the new PM standard, EPA told the public that particulate matter "comes largely from combustion from sources like power plants or large incinerators." "*Largely*"? We would invite the rulemakers at EPA to read the Agency's own *National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report*, released December 17, 1996, at page 27:

[E]missions from [fuel combustion, transportation, and industrial processes including chemical, metal processing, petroleum and related industries, solvent utilization, storage and transport, waste disposal and recycling] make up *only 6 percent* of total PM-10 emissions nationwide. The remaining emissions come from natural sources (wind erosion) and the miscellaneous category, which contains emissions for agriculture and forestry, wildfires and managed burning, and fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads. Of these, fugitive dust makes up the greatest share of all PM-10 emissions (68 percent), followed by agriculture and forestry (20 percent). (*Emphasis supplied.*)

According to the EPA's *Emissions Trends Report*, total PM-10 emissions from all sources amounted to about 40,000,000 short tons in 1995. Of this amount, only about 2,500,000 short tons, or 6.3 percent, came from fuel combustion, transportation, and industrial processes.

In the Washington Legal Foundation's petition to have Ms. Browner recuse herself from further participation in the rulemaking, the Foundation says it is *her* description of the problems, its causes, and its solutions that are "false, wrong and manipulative," not industry's.

Page Four

Members of Ms. Browner's own political party have joined industry and some Republican lawmakers in expressing concerns about EPA's data. On March 24, Democratic Senators John Glenn (OH), Wendell Ford (KY), Robert Byrd (WV), Jay Rockefeller (WV), and Charles Robb (VA) wrote the Administrator, saying,

We believe that it is time to stop and take stock of our situation before adopting the proposed ozone and PM standards. . . .

We are concerned about mandating a new standard, with an anticipated cost of \$6 billion, when the scope of any alleged problem has not yet been precisely determined. . . . [T]he data from one of the key PM studies has not been made available to the public, so that it can be independently examined.

Because of the significant uncertainty surrounding the costs, benefits, and impacts of EPA's proposed ozone and PM rules, we urge the EPA to reaffirm the current standards, conduct additional monitoring of PM and related air quality issues, and allow our states to complete action on the ambitious clean air standards that are already in place, including existing standards for ozone, before embarking on entirely new and costly undertakings.

The need for EPA to make its data available to the public became painfully obvious this week. The Agency announced on April 2 it had become aware of an error in its estimate of the number of "premature deaths" that would allegedly be prevented by its PM standard. EPA lowered its estimate from 20,000 deaths per year to 15,000. Mr. George Wolff, who chaired the EPA Clean Air Act Advisory Committee during the latest PM review, responded in a press interview that the estimate of premature deaths is not the real issue here. "It still assumes that causality [i.e., a link between exposure to fine particles and mortality] has been established." He explained, "The biggest error might be the assumption that there is a causality."

Actually, the biggest error here, according to the Washington Legal Foundation, is still the Administrator's "single-minded commitment to a particular position that makes her totally incapable of giving fair consideration to the issues that are presented for this decision."

Phil -
Should I prepare for Oral?

Yes ☒
No ☒

note = "A reply to the attached
is being prepared."

Just send original to Dorisland
for reply

Yes ☒
No ☐

cc: Exec Clerk

Yes ☒
No ☐



THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 15, 1997

'97 APR 15 PM1:33

The Honorable
William J. Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is with great sadness, that I write to inform you of my intention to leave my position as Commissioner of Customs this summer in order to pursue opportunities in the private sector. I am saddened because the past 4 years have been by far the greatest years of my life. I will always be grateful to you and Secretary Bentsen for the faith that you both put in me in selecting me for this position and to Secretary Rubin for the constant and unwavering support that he has provided me throughout his tenure as Secretary. It is not easy to leave an organization that I care so deeply about, but in June, I will reach my 25th anniversary of Government service. And although I have enjoyed every minute of it, I feel that, after all their many sacrifices over the years, the time has come for me to put my family first for a change.

I am extremely proud of the many accomplishments of the fine men and women of the Customs Service over the past 4 years. I would venture to guess that this has been the most significant period of change in the 208-year history of the Service, and I leave confident that we have laid the foundation for Customs to meet the tremendous challenges of the next century. I am pleased that we were able to implement not only a major structural reorganization, but also have changed the way we do our work through process management to achieve a higher level of compliance while reducing burdens on the law abiding public. We have formed partnerships with the trade community, other Federal and local agencies, and our employees to better respond to the

needs of the American people. We are well on our way to implementing many of the new provisions of the Customs Modernization Act and a completely new automated commercial system. We have put our financial house in order as evidenced by the unqualified opinion under the Chief Financial Officer's Act that we recently received from the Treasury Inspector General. All of this has been accomplished without losing sight of the fact that we are first and foremost a law enforcement agency and our most important mission is protecting the American people from the scourge of illegal drugs. Through Operations Hard Line and Gateway, Customs reached record levels of seizures last year!

I believe that the people of Customs are the finest you will find anywhere in the Federal Government, and I feel so fortunate to have had the opportunity to serve with them for the past 4 years. Through their efforts, I firmly believe that the U.S. Customs Service today is an agency that "works better and costs less" than it did 4 years ago. I pledge to work with you and the Department to insure the smoothest possible transition.

Thank you again for giving me the privilege of serving in this Administration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "George J. Weise". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" and last name "Weise" clearly distinguishable.

George J. Weise
Commissioner

4/15/97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN

SUBJECT: Executive Order to Protect Children from Health/Safety Risks

As a lead-in to the zero-three conference next week, you are tentatively scheduled to sign an Executive Order directing agencies to enhance their efforts to protect kids against environmental health and safety risks. There is broad agreement about most elements of the E.O., but disagreement as to the pivotal section, Section 5. The attached memo seeks your approval of one of three options concerning Section 5.

Background. The proposed E.O. is designed to ensure a more coordinated approach to children's issues by (1) requiring all agencies to make protection of children a high priority in carrying out their statutory responsibilities and overall missions; (2) creating an interagency Task Force to establish a coordinated research agenda and initiatives for the Administration; and (3) requiring agencies to analyze and explain the effects of their regulations on children. It is this last requirement that is the subject of disagreement.

Section 5 — Federal Regulatory Analysis. As drafted, Section 5 would require agencies to (1) assess the effects of proposed regulations on children if the proposed regs are economically significant and may have a disproportionate impact on kids; (2) assess the effects of reasonable alternatives to the planned reg that provide more or less protection for children than the planned reg; and (3) explain why the planned reg is preferable to the alternatives. Pros and cons are laid out in detail in the memo, but, in essence, the options and arguments are:

Option 1 — approve proposed Order with Section 5 as drafted. Proponents argue that Section 5 provides the teeth to ensure that agencies will adhere to the policy of the Order and that without it the Order would be regarded as largely hortatory. *Supported by DPC and CEO.*

Option 2 — omit Section 5. Opponents argue that this is a novel requirement with unpredictable consequences, that it would impose a significant new regulatory burden, and that the requirement to explain why a more protective alternative wasn't chosen will open agencies to undue criticism. They argue that rather than imposing a new requirement in the E.O., the Task Force should consider appropriateness of regulatory standards. *Supported by Treasury, Commerce and HHS.*

Option 3 — modify Section 5. The requirement that agencies analyze the effects of a proposed regulation on children would be retained, but the requirement for agencies to analyze more or less protective alternatives and to justify their decisions would be omitted. *Supported by NEC.*

Option 1 ☒Option 2 ☐Option 3 ☐Discuss ☒

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of existing
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4/15/97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1997

'97 APR 10 PM 6:53

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling
Katie McGinty

SUBJECT: Executive Order to Protect Children
From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

You are tentatively scheduled to announce on April 16 an Executive Order, attached to this memo, directing agencies to enhance their efforts to protect children from environmental health and safety risks. Announcement of the Executive Order would immediately precede the White House Conference on Early Childhood Learning and Development.

There is broad consensus among agencies on the broad policy objectives of the proposed Executive Order, but three agencies -- Treasury, Commerce, and HHS -- have objected to the explicit requirement in the order that agencies identify risks to children in the analysis supporting their major regulations. DPC and CEQ strongly support issuing the Executive Order in its current form. In addition, all White House offices working on the Conference on Early Childhood Learning and Development would like you to issue the order in its current form, as part of a set of executive actions showing your commitment to protecting children. OMB's OIRA (Sally Katzen) also endorses the order because it advances the Administration's efforts to protect children, but believes that the decision to go forward must recognize that the order will impose additional burdens on agencies and inevitably lead to more stringent regulatory standards over time. NEC favors a compromise proposal discussed in the last section of this memo.

BACKGROUND

There is a growing body of evidence, highlighted by a 1993 study by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on the exposure of children to pesticides, demonstrating that children are at disproportionate risk from environmental health risks and safety risks. The report also concludes that federal regulatory standards often fail to consider these risks fully.

These disproportionate risks stem from several fundamental differences between children and adults, in terms of physiology and activity. Children are still developing, and thus are neurologically and immunologically more susceptible to certain risks. Children eat, drink and breathe more in proportion to their weight, exposing them to greater amounts of

4/15/97

contamination and pollution for their weight. Children are less able to protect themselves by use of judgment and skill (e.g. navigating traffic, reading and following warnings). Concurrent with their recognition of these factors, scientists have documented an alarming increase in the incidence of conditions in children that may be linked to environmental health risks and safety risks. These include childhood cancer, leukemia, and asthma, as well as childhood deaths and injuries from accidents.

Handwritten: *Handwritten: "Mallin, Fair, 97, 9/20/97"*

In many areas, your Administration has taken bold action to respond to the challenge posed by this new science. Your initiatives resulted in explicit protection for children in the Food Quality Protection Act and Safe Drinking Water Act; development of new standards for passive restraints in cars that are more protective of children; and administrative action to protect children from tobacco, lead, and other hazards. Each of these initiatives has met with strong popular and congressional support.

Despite these successes, there is no overall, coordinated approach to children's issues that highlights their priority, coordinates federal research, and ensures that federal regulations consistently account for disproportionate risks to children. The proposed Executive Order, which has been the subject of extensive discussion with affected agencies, would fill this gap with provisions to address each of these areas.¹

Policy: The proposed Executive Order requires all agencies to make the protection of children a high priority in implementing their statutory responsibilities and fulfilling their overall missions.

Research Coordination: The proposed Executive Order would create an interagency Task Force to establish a coordinated research agenda, to identify research and other initiatives the Administration will take to advance the protection of children's environmental health and safety, and to communicate with the public regarding these efforts.

Federal Regulatory Analysis: Most notably, the proposed Executive Order would, for the first time, require agencies to analyze and explain the effects of their rules on children. The primary goal of this provision is to link policy decisions to the emerging science regarding children's environmental health and safety. It is this part of the Order to which Treasury, Commerce, and HHS have objected -- perhaps not surprisingly, given that it imposes additional analytic requirements on agency rulemaking.

¹ This Executive Order would supersede President Reagan's Executive Order on Families, replacing it with a policy that better reflects the priorities of your Administration.

ISSUE FOR DECISION

Whether the Executive Order should include provisions requiring agencies to explicitly consider risks to children when deciding on major regulations.

Section 5 of the Executive Order would impose three requirements on agencies promulgating regulations, if the regulation is economically significant and the agency has reason to believe that it may have a disproportionate impact on children. Agencies would have to: 1) evaluate the effects of the planned regulation on children; 2) similarly assess the effects of reasonably feasible alternatives to the planned regulation; and 3) explain why the planned regulatory action is preferable to these other options.

Arguments For Inclusion of Section 5

- Section 5 is the key policy component of the proposed Executive Order, and would be an enduring part of your legacy in protecting children's health. It makes concrete and gives effect to the overall policy of the Order to identify and assess risks to children.
- Both the National Academy of Sciences and the Administration's own report, *Investing in our Children*, have highlighted the need to link regulatory decisions to available data and, where there is a lack of data, to a research agenda. Section 5 is the provision of the order that best ensures that agencies will make this link.
- Section 5 provides the structure and enforcement mechanism (through OMB oversight) necessary to ensure that agencies adhere to the general policy of the Executive Order. Without Section 5, the Executive Order's terms are largely hortatory.
- There is substantial bipartisan support for requiring special regulatory analysis with respect to risks to children. The provisions in the proposed Executive Order closely track, and broaden application of, provisions in the unanimously-enacted Food Quality Protection Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act requiring heightened analysis to protect children. This provision will build on the public support for giving special consideration to children's health in developing standards.
- Health experts and outside groups, aware of the prior reports and legislation, may deride the Executive Order as merely symbolic if Section 5 is omitted.
- Your previous Executive Order on regulatory review already requires similar analysis addressing cost, small business impact, and other issues. Failure to include Section 5 may generate criticism that we effectively are subordinating children's health to these other concerns.

Arguments Against Inclusion of Section 5

- Section 5 imposes a novel requirement on major rulemakings, with unpredictable consequences. The task force created by the proposed Executive Order should consider over time and with the benefits of experience the appropriateness of regulatory standards.
- Requiring agencies to acknowledge that a proposed regulation is not the most child-protective is likely to have a distorting effect on regulatory decisions. The result will be greater pressure on agencies to “ratchet up” their regulatory standards, with a corresponding (and potentially unjustified) increase in the costs and burden of regulation. This could undermine the Administration’s program of regulatory reform.
- There is only limited experience with analyzing regulations in terms of risks to children, and this approach is not always well-received. Critics may cite costly Superfund cleanups based on the potential exposure of children to toxic waste sites, and analytical flaws in the public health data supporting EPA’s recent Clean Air Act proposals on ozone and particulate matter.
- In cases where the Section 5 analysis does not prompt agencies to strengthen the relevant regulatory standards, it will provide a basis on which to criticize the agency’s decision. (Some agencies characterize this as a “kick-me” requirement.) Requiring this analysis also may strengthen legal challenges to agency regulations, as requiring any regulatory analysis does.
- The regulatory resources of many agencies are already stretched thin, and blanket application of a new regulatory requirement could divert already tight resources and delay ongoing programs.
- Regulatory agencies have made important strides in this area and should have the opportunity to demonstrate this progress to the interagency task force before any regulatory requirements go into effect.

POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE

The only compromise available is to retain Section 5, but include only the general requirement that agencies analyze the effects of a proposed regulation on children. This proposal would delete the explicit requirements that agencies undertake a comparative analysis and provide a justification for their decision. This option would diminish both the advantages and disadvantages of proceeding with Section 5 as currently drafted.

DECISION

- _____ Approve the Executive Order as drafted
- _____ Modify Section 5 of the Executive Order
- _____ Omit Section 5 of the Executive Order

ATTACHMENT

Proposed Executive Order

DRAFT

Executive Order

3-27-97

10:50 am

Protection of Children from Environmental
Health Risks and Safety Risks

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. Policy.

1-101. A growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health risks and safety risks. These risks arise because: children's neurological, immunological, digestive and other bodily systems are still developing; children eat more food, drink more fluids, and breathe more air in proportion to their body weight than adults; children's size and weight may diminish their protection from standard safety features, and children's behavior patterns may make them more susceptible to accidents because they are less able to protect themselves. Therefore, to the extent permitted by law and appropriate and consistent with the agency's mission, each federal agency:

- (a) shall make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children; and
- (b) shall ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

1-102. Each independent regulatory agency is encouraged to participate in the implementation of this Executive order and comply with its provisions.

Sec. 2. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to this order.

2-201. Federal agency means any authority of the United States that is an agency under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1) other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies under 44 U.S.C.

3502(5). For purposes of this order, military departments, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102, are covered under the auspices of the Department of Defense.

2-202. Covered regulatory action means any substantive action in a rulemaking initiated after the date of this Executive order, or for which a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is published within one year of the date of this order, that is likely to result in a rule that may:

- (a) be "economically significant" under Executive Order 12866 (a rulemaking that has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or would adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities); and
- (b) { concern an environmental health risk or safety risk } *the agency has reason to believe that may disproportionately affect children.*

2-203. Environmental health risks and safety risks mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances which the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breath, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to).

Sec. 3. Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.

3-301. There is hereby established the Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children ("Task Force").

3-302. The Task Force will report to the President in consultation with the Domestic Policy Council, the National Science and Technology Council, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB").

3-303. Membership. The Task Force shall be composed of the:

- (a) Secretary of Health and Human Services, who shall serve as a Chair of the Council;
- (b) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who shall serve as a Chair of the Council;
- (c) Secretary of Education;
- (d) Secretary of Labor;
- (e) Attorney General;
- (f) Secretary of Energy;
- (g) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (h) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (i) Secretary of Transportation;
- (j) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (k) Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality;
- (l) Chair of the Consumer Product Safety Commission;
- (m) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (n) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (o) Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy;
- (p) Chair, Council of Economic Advisers; and
- (q) Such other officials of Executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate. Members of the Task Force may delegate their responsibilities under this order to subordinates.

3-304. Functions. The Task Force shall recommend to the President Federal strategies for children's environmental health and safety, within the limits of the Administration's budget, to include the following elements:

- (a) statements of principles, general policy, and targeted annual priorities to guide the federal approach to achieving the goals of this order;
- (b) a coordinated research agenda for the Federal Government, including steps to implement the review of research databases described in section 4 of this order;

- (c) recommendations for appropriate partnerships among Federal, State, tribal and local governments and the private, academic, and non-profit sectors;
- (d) proposals to enhance public outreach and communication to assist families in evaluating risks to children and in making informed consumer choices;
- (e) an identification of high-priority initiatives that the Federal Government has undertaken or will undertake in advancing protection of children's environmental health and safety; and
- (f) a statement regarding the desirability of new legislation to fulfill or promote the purposes of this Executive order.

3-305. The Task Force shall prepare a biennial report on research, data, or other information that would enhance our ability to understand, analyze, and respond to environmental health risks and safety risks to children. For purposes of this report, cabinet agencies and other agencies identified by the Task Force shall identify and specifically describe for the Task Force key data needs related to environmental health risks and safety risks to children that have arisen in the course of the agency's programs and activities. The Task Force shall incorporate agency submissions into its report and ensure that this report is publicly available and widely disseminated. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and the National Science and Technology Council shall ensure that this report is fully considered in establishing research priorities.

3-306. The Task Force shall exist for a period of four years from the first meeting. At least six months prior to the expiration of that period, the member agencies shall assess the need for continuation of the Task Force or its functions, and make appropriate recommendations to the President.

Sec. 4. Research Coordination and Integration.

4-401. Within six months of the date of this order, the Task Force shall develop or direct to be developed a review of

existing and planned data resources and a proposed plan for ensuring that researchers and federal research agencies have access to information on all research conducted or funded by the Federal Government that is related to adverse health risks in children resulting from exposure to environmental health risks or safety risks. The National Science and Technology Council shall review the plan.

4-402. The plan shall promote the sharing of information on academic and private research. It shall include recommendations to encourage that such data, to the extent permitted by law, is available to the public, the scientific and academic communities, and all federal agencies.

Sec. 5. Agency environmental health risk or safety risk regulations.

5-501. For each covered regulatory action submitted to OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs ("OIRA") for review pursuant to Executive Order 12866, the issuing agency shall provide to OIRA the following information developed as part of the agency's decisionmaking process, unless prohibited by law:

- (a) an evaluation of the environmental health or safety effects of the planned regulation on children;
- (b) an assessment of potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives to the planned regulation, identified by the agency or the public, that provide different degrees of protection to children; and
- (c) an explanation of why the planned regulation is preferable to the identified potential alternative(s).

5-502. In emergency situations, or when an agency is obligated by law to act more quickly than normal review procedures allow, the agency shall comply with the provisions of this section to the extent practicable. For those covered regulatory actions that are governed by a court-imposed or statutory deadline, the agency shall, to the extent practicable, schedule rulemaking proceedings so as to permit sufficient time for completing the analysis required by this section.

5-503. The analysis required by this section may be included as part of any other required analysis, and shall be made part of the administrative record for the covered regulatory action or otherwise made available to the public, to the extent permitted by law.

Sec. 6. Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.

6-601. The Director of the OMB ("Director") shall convene an Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics ("Forum"), which will include representatives from the appropriate Federal statistics and research agencies. The Forum is to produce an annual compendium ("Report") of the most important indicators of the health and well-being of children.

6-602. The Forum shall determine the indicators to be included in the Report and identify the sources of data to be used for the indicators. The Forum shall provide an ongoing review of Federal activity in the collection of data on children and families, and shall make recommendations to improve the coordination of data collection and to reduce duplication and overlap.

6-603. The Report shall be published by the Forum in consultation with the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. The Forum shall issue the first annual report to the President, through the Director, by July 31, 1997. The report shall be submitted annually thereafter, using the most recently available data.

Sec. 7. General provisions.

7-701. This order is intended only for internal management of the Executive Branch. This order is not intended, and should not be construed to create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or its employees. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance with this order by the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person.

7-702. Executive Order 12606 of September 2, 1987 is
revoked.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-15-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo from SBA Administrator Alvarez recommends that you permit her to place a \$500,000 cap on SBA's 7(a) guaranteed loan program. Because of current loan activity, SBA projects a FY '97 demand of between \$9.0 and \$9.5 billion. Congress funded the program at \$7.8 billion, so there is potential that SBA might have to shut down the program by mid-August.

Alvarez presents 4 options. Her recommended option is to impose a \$500,000 ceiling on loans made from May through September. This would reduce demand by an estimated \$1.2 billion, extend the program through September, and give SBA time to determine whether further measures are appropriate.

SBA faced a similar shortfall in FY '95. After imposing a similar cap in January 1995 and a refinancing restriction in May of that year, SBA was able to operate the 7(a) program through the end of FY '95.

Erskine wanted you to see this memo tonight as Alvarez is meeting with the chairs and ranking members of the House and Senate Small Business Committees tomorrow. *Sylvia will discuss the memo with you on the road; OMB and NEC have not had input yet, but Sylvia will be able to provide you with their recommendations tomorrow.*

Phil Caplan

PhN

9-7-97 NEC memo (3/5/97)
Caplan



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-15-97

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

97 APR 14 PM 7:02

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

APR 14 1997

FROM:

Aida Alvarez
AIDA ALVAREZ

SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED \$500,000 CAP ON SBA-GUARANTEED 7(a) LOANS

Unless we take action, demand in SBA's 7(a) guaranteed loan program will exhaust available funding by mid-August of this year. We essentially have four options available to avert a program shutdown: (1) administratively cap the permissible size of 7(a) loans at \$500,000 (reducing the maximum amount guaranteed by SBA from \$750,000 to \$375,000); (2) administratively prohibit the use of guaranteed loans for refinancing certain other loans; (3) seek legislation to impose new fees on borrowers; and/or (4) request a supplemental appropriation of up to \$43 million for FY 1997 to fund all or part of the shortfall. Similar demand pressures are likely to occur in FY 1998.

As outlined below, I recommend that SBA impose a \$500,000 cap as of early May, monitor loan activity to assess whether a restriction on refinancing will be necessary later this year, and discuss the loan demand pressures and any need for permanent changes in the program with the Chairs and Ranking Members of our authorizing Committees and appropriations subcommittees.

Background

The Administration's budget request for FY 1997 sought a 7(a) program level of \$11 billion. The Congress provided funds (\$158 million in appropriations plus \$40.5 million in carryover) sufficient to support a program level of only \$7.814 billion. Given loan activity to date, SBA projects a FY 1997 demand of between \$9.0 and \$9.5 billion, leaving a shortfall of from \$1.2 to \$1.7 billion. This shortfall would cause us to run out of program funds in mid-August. SBA's budget request for FY 1998 seeks funding for a 7(a) program level of only \$8.5 billion. That level would not be sufficient to meet demand matching this year's experience.

As you may recall, SBA faced a similar shortfall in 7(a) funding during FY 1995. After imposing a \$500,000 cap in January 1995 and a refinancing restriction in May 1995, SBA operated the program through the end of the fiscal year.

Analysis

(1) Imposing a \$500,000 cap on 7(a) loans made during May through September would reduce demand by an estimated \$1.2 billion. This would extend our program funding into September and give us time to determine whether further measures are appropriate.



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Although loans in excess of \$500,000 represent only 10% of the number of 7(a) loans made this year, they have used up 40% of our program dollars. Imposition of the cap would enable us to shift funds from larger borrowers so that we can make loans to a greater number of smaller borrowers. Some of the affected large borrowers will still be able to get SBA financing through our 504 loan program (which offers loans for fixed assets). Others will be able to borrow from non-SBA sources on less favorable terms. In general, we will have chosen to focus our resources on the smaller businesses which traditionally have the most difficulty obtaining credit and which create the most jobs.

(2) Prohibiting the use of 7(a) loans to refinance certain existing loans is another administrative measure that would free up program funds. If the \$500,000 cap proves insufficient to extend 7(a) loan availability through the end of the fiscal year, SBA could impose a refinance restriction to avoid a September shutdown.

(3) The imposition of new fees on 7(a) borrowers would require legislative action. An increase in fees would reduce the program's cost, allowing us to expand our lending levels without further appropriations. Ideally, the new fee structure would be graduated to minimize the adverse impact on start-ups and smaller businesses which are least able to withstand additional cost burdens. To put this in context, if SBA wanted to cover this year's entire shortfall through imposition of a new upfront fee on all loans, the fee would need to be set at 1.5% of the loan amount. This would represent an additional \$3000 fee for a \$200,000 loan and an additional \$1500 fee for a \$100,000 LowDoc loan. If the fees were graduated, larger loans could still be made, but the borrowers would pay more in fees than would small businesses seeking smaller loans.

(4) Although SBA would only need \$43 million to fund its entire 7(a) shortfall and although supplemental funding would clearly be popular among borrowers and lenders, we are aware of the sensitivity of any request for a supplemental. Accordingly, we do not recommend that a formal request for supplemental funds be made at this time. It may make sense to keep this problem in mind during discussions of the FY 1998 budget, however, particularly if we fall back solely on administrative measures to respond to the shortfall this year.

Recommendation

Under the circumstances, I recommend that we impose the \$500,000 cap, monitor loan demand to assess whether a refinance restriction will be needed later this year, and discuss legislative action with the Congress without making any specific proposals. Pursuant to a statutory directive imposed after SBA instituted its last cap in 1995, we must notify our authorizing Committees at least 15 days before implementing any of these administrative measures. If you agree with my recommendation, we can give such notice this week and implement the cap by the first week in May.

Please advise me of your thoughts.

cc. Erskine Bowles
Gene Sperling

Frank Raines
Michael Deich

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 14, 1997

'97 APR 14 PM 9:18

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MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From:

John Hilley *John Hilley*
Barbara Chow*Agree on me -
veto
Sturges*

Subject:

Nuclear Waste Legislation

This memorandum is to apprise you of the status of nuclear waste storage legislation, changes made and proposed to the bill since you last indicated you would veto it, and our recommended position on the revised bill. A final vote in the Senate is expected tomorrow, April 15.

Status Update

X S. 104, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1997, is a modified version of legislation approved by the Senate last year (by a vote of 63-37). The current version of the bill would still undermine the credibility of the nation's nuclear waste disposal program by, in effect, designating a specified site for an interim storage facility before the viability of that site as a permanent geological repository has been assessed. The current version of the legislation does permit the President later to choose an alternative site for interim storage, if he determines that the Yucca Mountain site is not viable as a permanent repository. Congress, however, must approve of this alternative site or interim storage placement would default to Nevada. In addition, as originally introduced, the bill contains a number of troublesome environmental provisions which would weaken existing standards by preempting all Federal, state, and local laws inconsistent with the environmental requirements of this bill and the Atomic Energy Act and limiting the ability of EPA to set appropriate protective standards. For these reasons, we have indicated through testimony, letters, and Statements of Administration Position that you would veto this legislation.

Last week, Senator Bingaman offered amendments that were accepted, which address some of the problems delineated by the Administration. The amendments adopted to date would: (1) remove the provisions preempting Federal law, but continue to preempt state and local laws that are inconsistent with the Atomic Energy Act; and (2) moderate the limitations on EPA's ability to set exposure standards at the site, but, in EPA's view, still not provide the necessary authority to issue protective standards.

Today, Senator Bingaman offered amendments which would remove the "default" provision siting interim storage in Nevada in 1998, even if Yucca is disqualified as a permanent site, and provide for work to stop on the interim facility at later stages of development, if the permanent site is disqualified later. The amendments, however, still require work to begin on an interim storage site at Nevada based on a viability assessment that may or may not provide adequate scientific information either to approve or disqualify Yucca Mountain as a permanent site. Votes on these amendments will occur tomorrow.

There is a small possibility that Senator Murkowski will either accept the additional amendments or allow them to pass. Should this occur, Senator Bingaman will likely support the bill and could possibly influence the votes of other members. At present, according to Senator Reid, there are probably enough votes against final passage of the bill to sustain a veto. If, however, the Bingaman amendments are adopted, it is possible that we will fall below a veto sustaining margin.

In addition to the Bingaman amendments, Senators from three states (Tennessee, South Carolina, and Washington) have prevailed on amendments that would exempt their states from interim storage.

Recommended Position on S. 104, as amended.

Your policy advisers, including CEQ and OMB, recommend that you maintain your veto position on the bill even if the latest Bingaman amendments are incorporated. This recommendation is based upon the following:

- 1) The viability assessment of the permanent repository (to which the interim storage decision is tied) may be completed before sufficient scientific information is available to approve the site for a permanent repository. We will not know until closer to the date of the viability assessment, in 1998, whether it can be determinative for purposes of siting an interim storage facility. Furthermore, even though the Bingaman amendments would allow the interim facility to be stopped at later stages of its development, there is no need to force a possible preemption of the science with an arbitrary 90-day deadline for decision making after the viability assessment is complete. The bill would direct that an interim storage facility be sited in Nevada unless a contrary decision were made within the 90 day period. The independent Technical Review Board has concluded that there is no urgency in moving this waste, and that it can remain safely at its current storage sites for many years.
- 2) The fact that three states have been exempted from potential interim storage siting should Nevada prove unsuitable, severely prejudices the interim storage selection process, and injects more politics and less science into the process. Such provisions also could effectively create a default to Nevada even if the Bingaman amendment to protect against that is adopted.
- 3) The environmental provisions in the bill, while improved under the Bingaman amendments, are still seriously flawed. They significantly restrict EPA's standard setting authority. As amended, EPA is prohibited from setting a sufficiently protective standard. For example, risk levels are higher than normally allowed in other environmental standards, and no authority exists to explicitly protect groundwater. In addition, as in the original bill, it continues to truncate the process currently required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and so prevents decision-makers from getting information on the environmental consequences of various alternatives.

April 18, 1997

TO: Fred Dohse

FR: Phil Caplan 

The President did look at the sample paintings, but we've since discovered that there is a WH policy against displaying works by artists who have not been dead for at least 25 years. Nancy and I have worked on the following language:

Thank you very much for sending me a sample of your paintings. I'd love to have one, but longstanding policy prevents us from publicly displaying a work by a living artist here at the White House. I've kept the photographs you sent and I'm enjoying them -- you are obviously a very talented artist.

It was a pleasure to meet with you and your parents in the Oval Office and I wish you the very best success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

BC

Call if you have any questions. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 7, 1997

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER  FOR

SUBJECT: Letter to Melina Nicolaides

Purpose

To select a painting from the art portfolio submitted by the daughter of Cypriot Ambassador Andros Nicolaides.

Background

During his presentation of credentials on February 11, Cypriot Ambassador Andros Nicolaides introduced you to his daughter Melina, a very talented art student at a school in Maryland. You expressed an interest in her art work and asked her to send you some examples. She has now forwarded some photo reproductions of her oil paintings for you take a look at. If you are genuinely interested, she is prepared to send you the original of the painting of your choice for display as appropriate.

We believe it would be an appropriate and much appreciated gesture to select one of the paintings. We suggest you select the painting you like best and sign the letter to Melina Nicolaides at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you sign the letter to Melina Nicolaides at Tab A.

That you select the painting you like best from the attached portfolio.

Approve  

Disapprove _____

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Ms. Nicolaides
Tab B Incoming letter
Tab C Portfolio

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Ms. Nicolaides:

Thank you very much for sending me a sample of your paintings. You are obviously a very talented artist. ~~[While it is difficult to select one out of so many fine paintings, I have indicated to my staff the one I like best. If you are kind enough to send the original, I will try to find an appropriate location to display it so that others may also enjoy it.]~~ It was a pleasure to meet with you and your parents in the Oval Office, and I want to wish the very best success in your future endeavors.

Sincerely,

Ms. Melina Nicolaides
7500 W. Mt. Royal Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

~~Before I saw the~~
~~T. J. [unclear] [unclear]~~
~~de [unclear] to display me~~
~~we at the [unclear], but~~
~~I [unclear]~~
~~[unclear] [unclear]~~

I'd love to have
one but [unclear]
white house policy
prevents me from

displaying one of your paintings here at the WH but I've
kept the samples you sent
and I really enjoy them.

DRAFT

TAB B

MELINA NICOLAIDES
1500 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21217

10 March, 1997

Dear Mr. President,

I have put together for you, as promised, a selection from my latest series of paintings.

First of all may I thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my experience as a painter with you. I have also included here my Artist Statement that explains not only the intentions and process behind my work, but also my version of your own expressed interest in the importance of the diversity and creativity of the American spirit in the cultural sphere. Perhaps I shall interpret your thoughtful gesture as an example of your call to "challenge our artists..."

With regards to your personal concern for Chelsea's future plans, I reiterate that it would be a pleasure for me to share with her my experiences at Princeton.

Please convey my warmest wishes to both Chelsea and Mrs. Clinton.

Respectfully,

Melina Nicolaides

MELINA NICOLAIDES

ARTIST STATEMENT

My process as a painter connects immediacy to the background of my past experiences. The specificity of my personal history, living in Asia, Europe and the United States, was the most important source to me in becoming both an individual and a painter. Throughout life, I constantly collected, pieced together and explored many different ideas, impressions and references, to construct a broad and personal, yet cohesive viewpoint of the changing world around me. Consequently, my intuition as a painter is motivated by similar dynamics. The aim in each painting is, through the unconscious resorting and reshuffling of images, shapes and colors grounded in my mind, to create a "complete" environment constructed out of past thoughts, but constantly developed by newly discovered impressions in my present.

The components of each painting are organised directly on the canvas and work together to create an abstract setting. As the immediate act of painting is both spontaneous and instinctive, the large dimension of my canvas gives me the physical space to paint with the entire stretch of my arm. The scale also functions, in relation to the size of the human body, as surrounding, while still being intimate enough for subtleties and detail to be visible and accessible. Color is a dominant and intuitive element. Warm colors, yellows to reds, usually set the mood or create the ground space and depth of the environment. Darker shades are associated to painterly but more linear gestures that break up or travel through the open space. The manipulation of the material itself, through both thick texture and transparency, help to accentuate and decentuate the space created out of color and line.

The sorting process in each body of work is filtered through the reality of my present. This present provides the immediate impulse and energy to interpret the constant elements - gestures, colors or shapes that are repeated throughout my paintings are affected by very specific things - my mood, the weather. Thus, the meaning of a recurring element, although directly linked to a past experience or place may have more than one meaning or identity. This factor creates the tensions and energies in the environment created. Variations from painting to painting can be explained as the parallel between how I have reassessed ideas in my life, and how I reassemble ideas in each painting.

In this most recent body of work, I was drawn to explore more extensively the effect of line in the conception of an environment. In my mind, line seems to be connected to rhythm and movement; the gesture travels horizontally, pushing through a color ground that can seem to extend beyond the boundaries of the canvas. Occasionally, line is more fixed in the foreground. The repetition of contrast between dark colors and white often pronounces the ground and line relationship. The use of yellows and reds is still vital, but blacks, blues and greens have a new role in the creation of the ground space. The act of painting is less athletic, and the attention to detail and transparent layering in color more pronounced. All of these elements co-exist and ultimately the atmosphere and energy of the entire environment contains a certain poise and reflection, accurately mirroring recent events in my life.

Through my understanding that my personal history has fuelled and informed my painting, I can directly identify certain links: living in India and travelling in Asia through childhood fed an eager and unbiased imagination; as a young adult primarily in France and Italy, I observed the important relationship between artistic creation and historical presence; with my origins being in the island of Cyprus, I saw how colors in the landscape are affected by the unique light of the Eastern Mediterranean; finally, higher education in the United States made me aware of ways to structure these influences into a contemporary artistic vocabulary.

This acknowledgement shows the meaning to me of the diaristic quality of the paintings but also the larger intention behind bringing all of these components together. My intent is to capture in each painting a complete environment of gestures and colors that are natural to me. Each sums up a version of an entire life experience, and aims to project a wholeness and universality arising out of the anchorage in a diverse and intense past, as well as a relentless personal pursuit of trying to make the world whole, where various identities are joined together. My painting asks the viewer to respond to a vocabulary that is continuously redefined, permitting it to be open to any interpretation or personal level of meaning. As I see my painting continuing this exploration and ongoing questioning, I am constantly aware of the challenges involved in maintaining a global point of view.

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