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Doriskind for Reply

TAB D - copied COS
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short thank you to
Baesler

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1997

THE PRESIDENT
6-25-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Plm*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

(A) **Executive Order on IRS Management Board.** Secretary Rubin proposed that you establish this permanent board to support his oversight of IRS operations. The board will include primarily senior Treasury officials and representatives from OMB and the Vice President's office. *All relevant senior staff signed-off on the board and we will have the EO executed on your behalf.* Creation of the board will be announced tomorrow, in advance of Sen. Kerrey's IRS commission releasing its recommendations on Wednesday.

(B) **Ruff/Chirwa/Weiner memo on DOJ filing in Adarand.** This past Friday, DOJ filed a motion for clarification and/or reconsideration of the district court order on remand. *Background:* The Adarand order enjoined DOT from further use of its subcontracting compensation program (SCC) on the grounds that the program is unconstitutional. Further, the court provided the plaintiff with declaratory relief by holding DOT's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program (DBE) also unconstitutional. The SCC program at issue in the case is distinct from the DBE program, but the court has linked them procedurally. Therefore, it is not entirely clear whether use of the DBE program is enjoined by this decision, or whether the court could properly sweep a program not in controversy before it within the ambit of its order. *Motion:* In its filing, DOJ argued that the district court's order should be confined to the SCC program, and that DOT will continue to award funds to Colorado under the DBE program.

(C) **Dellinger article on Brown v. Board.** Walter forwards a 1994 piece he wrote for the Washington Post (and reprinted in the Duke Law Magazine) about the impact of the case entitled "A White Southerner Remembers Brown."

(D) **Letter from Meghan Johnson, 12 yrs old, of Richmond, Kentucky.** Forwarded by Rep. Scotty Baesler. Meghan sends you a copy of a very funny speech she wrote -- "A Fish and a Friend named Bill" -- recounting how she met you last year on the bus trip after the Convention. She also sent you \$7 (which will be returned to her) and the blue ribbon she won in her 4-H speech contest (presumably for the speech about you.) You corresponded with Meghan last year after you met her and invited her to the Inaugural, which she attended.

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June 21, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Craig Smith

SUBJECT: Weekly Political Update

ARIZONA

Former President George Bush and former Vice-President Dan Quayle, who has moved to Arizona, both attended a fund-raiser in Scottsdale, AZ, for what was billed a "family reunion." This was the first joint political appearance they have made since leaving office.

U.S. Representative J.D. Hayworth (R) orchestrated the defeat of a proposed \$1.9 billion tax on Indian gaming and risked the wrath of his party and the Ways and Means Committee Chairman Representative Bill Archer (R-TX). His amendment could win him critically needed Indian support in the 1998 election against challenger Steve Owens (D).

CALIFORNIA

Governor Pete Wilson is going all out to support Attorney General Dan Lungren's campaign for Governor by notifying the powerful backers that it is time to back a successor. Wilson, who is prevented from seeking re-election by the state's term limit law, introduced Lungren to his personal Campaign Executive Committees and fundraising networks earlier this month. Many once perceived the relationship between the Governor and the Attorney General as a cool one, because of their opposing views on abortion and gun control. Wilson's personal motivation for supporting Lungren is that it would reflect poorly on him and his term as Governor if he was succeeded by a Democrat. On the other hand, though, Lungren may need to distance himself from Wilson because Democrats will argue that Lungren represents "more of the same" after 16 years of Republican Governors. Nevertheless, Attorney General Lungren will benefit greatly from Governor Wilson's support, thereby reducing his chances of facing another Republican challenger in the primary.

Attorney General Dan Lungren (R) publicly opposes the gun control bills that some believe he should be supporting. The *Los Angeles Times* suggested that Lungren should hope the measure passes because then the issue would be moot when he runs for Governor. Lungren is expected to have enough trouble fending off inquiries about his anti-abortion views; opposition for both would widen the gender gap that currently plagues the Republicans. Senator Diane Feinstein as not decided weather to run for Senate and is fearful of a bruising primary of which she has had three in the past eight years. Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis (D) has announced his candidacy for Governor.

✓ Democratic Assemblyman Louis Caldera of Los Angeles, who has taken a leading role in anti-gun efforts, announced Wednesday his decision to accept a position as managing director of the Corporation for National and Community Service within the Clinton administration. This appointment, along with the two at the Department of Justice, beings to abate the perception that there is a void of key California people in DC. The California Legislature stands to lose from Caldera's resignation, considering that two bills aimed at strengthening the laws against cheap guns and assault weapons received forty-one votes, the minimum requirement, for passage in the California State Assembly. Depending on when Caldera takes leave, Governor Pete Wilson may be required to call a special election to fill his vacancy. No potential candidates have announced their intent to run at this time. The seat, however, is considered safe for Democrats.

COLORADO

Governor Roy Romer, who was once considered a potential candidate for senate has indicated that he will not run. Senators Daschle and Kerrey will begin to lobby Representative David Skaggs, who is reportedly raising money for the race. He would be a very credible candidate if he decides to run and is considered a serious challenger. 1996 Democratic Senate nominee Tom Strickland and former Representative Pat Schroeder have been mentioned as well, but neither is likely to run.

On the Republican side, Representative Scott McInnis (R) and Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R) have escalated their conflict regarding the Senate race. Although Campbell has strong Republican support, McInnis is still deciding whether or not to challenge him in the primary. McInnis should be deciding within the next couple of weeks. If McInnis does decide to challenge Campbell, he risks splitting the party and losing both seats. If that happens it would be difficult to convince the people of Colorado that what he is doing is for their benefit. McInnis has not let top Republicans intimidate him and will step down from the race only because of the possible implications that a full debate in the primary could have on the outcome of the general election. An announced Republican candidate for the Senate seat is Attorney Bill Eggert.

✓ Former Mayor of Denver and current Energy Secretary, Federico Pena (D) may leave before the end of Clinton's second term to succeed Governor Roy Romer (D) who is term limited. Other potential Democratic candidates are Lieutenant Governor Gail Schoettler and Senate Minority Leader Mike Feeley. Potential Republican candidates are Treasurer Bill Owens, House Speaker Chuck Berry and Senate President Tom Norton.

FLORIDA

Statewide prosecutor Melanie Hines, on June 16, turned down Governor Lawton Chiles' (D) request that she investigate whether the Florida GOP violated state election laws during the 1996 campaign. Hines said she lacked jurisdiction to carry out the investigation sought by Chiles. But Chiles will get at least some sort of review because the Florida Election Commission announced it will look into the GOP's conduct. Democrats have alleged for several months that the Florida GOP violated state law by transferring \$875,000 to an arm of the national GOP.

There has been increased speculation that Attorney General Bob Butterworth (D) will decide to

challenge Lieutenant Governor Buddy MacKay for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. Butterworth announced this week that he will make a final announcement within the next five weeks. There is speculation that Governor Lawton Chiles (D) will offer his ally Butterworth a Florida Supreme Court seat to keep him out of the race.

GEORGIA

Still trying to stem "the torrent of negative publicity" over his confessed affair with an employee, former Attorney General Michael Bowers (R) on June 19 amended two 1994 disclosure reports. Bowers had previously omitted more than \$5,000 raised at a May 1994 fundraiser at one of Atlanta's biggest law firms -- King & Spaulding. The amendments also included 31 previously unreported 1994 contributions totaling about \$11,000. Despite the corrections, the Georgia Ethics Committee initiated a formal probe into Bowers failed disclosure. Ironically, the ethics hearing was launched only hours before a crucial Cobb County fundraiser for Bowers. In an effort to revive his political future, Bowers had recently completed a two-day, ten-city fly-around to get his campaign back on message and minimize the fallout from his recent damaging disclosure. Despite very low turnout at his campaign stops, Bowers has stated that cash is "more accurate than crowds as a barometer of his support."

On July 19, a sharply divided Supreme Court, ending a five and a half year struggle, ruled that the Georgia congressional map now in use is not an improper dilution of minority voting strength. Justice Anthony Kennedy stated, to create more than a single black-majority seat would require unlawful racial gerrymandering. The ruling dealt a fresh blow to civil rights groups, and is the latest in a series of rulings since 1993 disapproving attempts by states to draw congressional districts to preserve or enhance minority candidates' ability to win. Justice Stephen Breyer scolded the majority for creating a legal doctrine that will unreasonably restrict use of race, even for the most benign, or antidiscriminatory purposes.

HAWAII

Speculation is growing that Maui Mayor Linda Crockett Lingle (R) will run for governor instead of the 2nd Congressional District against Representative Patsy Mink (R). A notice of intent for a birthday fundraiser filed with the Hawaii Campaign Spending Commission "indicates" Lingle is seeking the governor's office. Lingle stated that, at this time, she is not an officially announced or declared candidate.

Honolulu City Council members Donna Kim (D) and Mufi Hanneman (D), who was also a 1986 and 1990 congressional candidate, are eyeing next year's Democratic primary against Representative Neil Abercrombie (D). Abercrombie won reelection last year with a close victory over Orson Swindle (R). Hanneman said he is also considering running for reelection, mayor, and the seat held by Representative Patsy Mink (D). Hanneman lives on the district line in Honolulu and can run for either seat, according to Lt. Governor Mazie Hirono (D).

ILLINOIS

Lieutenant Governor Kustra (R) and Illinois Republican Chair Harold Smith (R) are both focused

on the possibility of challenging Senator Carol Mosely Braun (D) after Comptroller Loleta Didrickson (R) withdrew. Both encouraged Didrickson and are now evaluating their own possibilities. Neither of them believes that Governor Jim Edgar (R) will run. Secretary of State George Ryan (R) expressed his distress that the ultraconservative State Senator Peter Fitzgerald could possibly emerge as the Republican nominee unless there's a credible alternative.

On June 28 Representative Glen Poshard (D) will host a rally in Chicago to strengthen his hopes for his party's gubernatorial nod. Poshard has received endorsements from several influential Cook County Democrats. Another likely Democratic candidate is former Department of Justice official John Schmidt who has the backing of Mayor Daley. Although Schmidt (D) has not officially announced his candidacy for the gubernatorial race, he recently accused Governor Jim Edgar (R) for what he calls the passivity that has crept over Illinois, and criticized Democratic rival Representative Glenn Poshard. He has not matched his criticisms with any ideas for change. Poshard is the only announced candidate on the Democratic side. Potential Democrats are U.S. Attorney James Burns and former Attorney General Roland Burris. Chad Koppie is an announced Republican candidate. Governor Jim Edgar has not yet decided on re-election.

State Senator Howard W. Carroll (D) has gained the support of his party to succeed Representative Sidney R. Yates. Representative Yates has also indicated that Carroll is his preference, although he remains publicly neutral. Other Democratic candidates include State Representative Jan Schakowsky, and Democratic party activist J.B. Pritzker.

IOWA

Environmental groups said that they would turn up the pressure on the President and the Vice President to support the EPA in its effort to issue new air quality standards for levels of ozone and fine particles. The groups unveiled TV ads they are running in Iowa, New Hampshire, and Washington, D.C., that demand both you and the Vice President "stand up to special interests."

KANSAS

Governor Bill Graves (R), with an 80% approval rating, is planning three high profile fundraisers for his 1998 reelection campaign. Included in the guest list is Senator Sam Brownback (R), Representative Todd Tiahart (R) and millionaire/1994 GOP governor primary candidate Gene Bicknell. Frequently mentioned challengers to Graves are Speaker Tim Shallenburger (R), state Representative Phil Kline (R), state chair David Miller (R) and state Representative Jim Ryun (R).

LOUISIANA

The Vice President will visit Baton Rouge on Saturday for the annual Louisiana Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day fundraiser on the grounds of the Old State Capitol.

Speaker Newt Gingrich (R) will attend a fundraiser in Baton Rouge on Sunday for Rep. Richard Baker (R). Gingrich will address a joint session of the Louisiana legislature on Monday.

Louisiana Senators John Breaux (D) and Mary Landrieu (D) have joined in the political fight over

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the EPA's proposed new air quality requirements, saying the agency should drop the new rules and start over. In a letter to President Clinton written by Sen. Breaux and Sen. John Chafee (R) and signed by Sen. Landrieu, the Senators argue that the rules are too stringent and the fight over the regulations could undermine public support for the Clean Air Act. The issue has created a hotly contested debate in Louisiana. Citizens for a Sound Economy, a business-backed conservative lobby group, has been running radio and TV ads against the new regulation in 18 states, including Louisiana.

Closing arguments were heard this week in the trial of two former Democratic state senators on bribery and conspiracy charges. An FBI investigation found that a former video poker operator Fred Goodson had paid state Senators Larry Bankston and B.B. "Sixty" Rayburn in exchange for favorable votes on gambling issues. A verdict is expected soon.

MARYLAND

Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke (D) sent a letter to Governor Parris Glendening (D), who has organized his reelection strategy around his opposition to gambling, asking him to reconsider his position on the issue. With his request, Schmoke is putting Glendening up against a wall. Schmoke's support and his political organization are crucial for Glendening's reelection, and Schmoke has said he will not announce who he supports until the legislative session is over. There is still some speculation that Representative Ben Cardin (D-03) will run for governor.

MASSACHUSETTS

Representative Joe Kennedy (D-08) continues to be severely damaged by stories concerning his brother, Michael's alleged affair with his teenage babysitter. In an appearance on ABC's "Good Morning America" Joe Kennedy responded to a question regarding the affair by saying, "No one could possibly condone what has occurred. ... I have made that very clear on a number of occasions and if that's ever been unclear to anybody I can't imagine, because I've said it so many times. ... I love my brother very, very much, but I don't think that means that you condone bad behavior. I have tried to make that clear both publicly and privately."

A UMass poll of 400 registered voters conducted June 13-17 demonstrates that a Democratic primary between Rep. Joe Kennedy (D-08), and Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, a GOP primary between Treasurer Joe Malone and Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci, and general election matchups between all of these candidates would all be very close. The poll also measured the public's reaction to Kennedy's apology and the damaging effect of his brother's affair.

Kennedy's Apology Political?

Political	60%
Sincere	17%

M. Kennedy Hurt Joe Kennedy's chances

Yes	51%
No	32%

Democratic Primary Matchup

Kennedy	37.4%
Harshbarger	36.6%

GOP Primary Matchup

Malone	35.2%
Cellucci	34.7%

General Election Matchups

Cellucci	40%	Malone	41%	Harshbarger	41%	Harshbarger	42%
Kennedy	37%	Kennedy	38%	Malone	30%	Cellucci	32%

MICHIGAN

Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer (D) officially began his reelection campaign Tuesday. After he handed in the required petitions to the City Election Commission, he addressed a rally. He attended a gala fund-raiser Wednesday night to celebrate not only his reelection announcement, but his 30th wedding anniversary as well. A letter was sent on the President's behalf congratulating the Archers on both accounts. The Mayor's only opponent, little known State Rep. Ed Vaughn (D), began attacking Archer this week, calling him "the poster boy for the corporate world."

MINNESOTA

Jack Kemp (R) made a visit to St. Paul last Friday to give Mayor Norm Coleman's (R) reelection campaign a boost. Kemp was the special guest at Coleman's second \$500/person event. Kemp also attended the 12/96 news conference where Coleman made his party switch official. Mayor Coleman enjoyed a personal triumph this week as he announced that the National Hockey League will make St. Paul the site of one of the four new expansion teams to enter the league in the next four years. Coleman's hard work to bring a new team to the Twin Cities will payoff with an inestimable boost to not only his reelection bid, but his possible gubernatorial bid as well.

NEBRASKA

1994 Senate nominee Jan Stoney (R) announced 6/12 that she will not be a candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Stoney said she would be unable to make the total commitment required and meet her personal priorities as well. The exit of Lieutenant Governor Kim Robak (D) earlier this month and now Stoney has opened up the entire race. Potential candidates are '90 Democratic candidate Bill Hoppner (D), who acknowledged on 6/19 that he is considering running for the governor's seat, Rep. Bill Barrett (R), Lincoln Mayor Mike Johanns (R), Auditor John Breslow (R) and attorney Harry Dixon (R). Secretary of State Scott Moore (R) and State Senator Dave Maurstad (I) said they will now consider entering the race.

NEVADA

Businessman Bruce James (R), who was the first to formally announce his candidacy against U.S. Senator Harry Reid (D), has stated in a release that his financial disclosure report, which was filed with the Secretary of the Senate 6/19, states that his net worth is between \$13-\$43M. He adds in the release that his worth is \$35M, including home and personal property -- items not required to be reported in the disclosure.

NEW JERSEY

A Newark *Star Ledger* poll of 633 registered voters conducted June 11-15, by the Rutgers Eagleton Institute, shows Governor Christie Todd Whitman (R) leading State Senator James McGreevey (D) by 16%, but also shows her below 50%.

	<u>Now</u>	<u>6/6-8</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Whitman's 1993 Promises</u>
Whitman	49%	44%	52%	46%	Kept all or most: 37%
McGreevey	33%	38%	33%	33%	Kept some: 35%
Undecided	18%	18%	15%	20%	Kept few or none: 20%

<u>Choice Is Firm</u>		<u>Whitman Job</u>		<u>Interest In Election</u>
Whitman	25%	Excellent	9%	A lot 51%
McGreevey	21%	Good	41%	Some 33%
Undecided	53%	Fair	32%	A little 11%
		Poor	10%	None at all 5%

On the other hand, Whitman received poor marks for her performance on key issues that McGreevey has raised in his campaign: auto insurance reform, property tax, college tuition costs, and social services for needy.

NEW YORK

With rent control laws set to expire late on Sunday, June 15, Governor George Pataki (R) blinked, undermined his political ally, Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno, and handed Assembly Democrats a major victory in the bitter battle over rent regulations. Bruno threatened to let the rent control laws sunset on June 15 unless State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver (D) and the Democrats agreed to his plans to phase the laws out. On the night of June 15, Pataki and Silver worked out a deal in a closed door meeting without Bruno. Observers believe that Pataki cut a deal to salvage his political skin and then presented the arrangement to Bruno as a *fait accompli*. The deal maintains rent control for all but the wealthiest tenants, only 1% of those currently enjoying rent control, and does not contain vacancy decontrol. Pataki looks to have succeeded in avoiding a personal political disaster, while Silver came out the biggest winner and Bruno the biggest loser. The last minute compromise passed the State House and State Senate on Thursday, June 19.

Senator Alfonse D'Amato's traditional pre-election slide to the middle has angered many conservatives. Conservative Party Chairman Michael Long, whose endorsement was crucial to D'Amato's victory in 1992, said: "I think Al is getting bad advice from some of the people around him. ... I'm not sure all the things he's doing will help him get reelected."

After Representative Susan Molinari (R-13) announced that she was leaving the Congress to host a CBS morning program, pundits predicted that the Republicans would stand unified behind one candidate and the Democrats would skirmish. The very opposite appears to be occurring. The two parties do not hold primaries for this special election, but instead the county organizations pick the nominees. Many speculated that Staten Island Democratic Chair Robert Gigante (D) would pick himself to be the Democratic nominee, but instead he tapped Assembly Member Eric Vitaliano (D). Most observers believe that Vitaliano, who is anti-abortion and pro-death penalty, will be a strong candidate. Republican County Chair Guy Molinari picked City Councilman Vito Fossella (R), but Assemblyman Robert Straniere (R) said he may run on the Conservative, Right to Life or Independent Party Line. Molinari reacted by promising to crush Straniere in this election and to

make sure he is never elected again.

A Quinnipiac College poll of 821 registered voters conducted June 9-15 shows Manhattan Borough President Ruth Messinger (D) leading NYC Council member Sal Albanese (D), and Reverend Al Sharpton (D), in the Democratic Primary. Mayor Rudy Giuliani (R) leads all the Democratic candidates, but he is below 50% against Messinger, and his approval rating dropped from 67% to 60%.

General Election Matchups

	<u>Now</u>	<u>3/97</u>		<u>Now</u>	<u>3/97</u>		<u>Now</u>	<u>3/97</u>
Giuliani	49%	50%	Giuliani	54%	57%	Giuliani	64%	66%
Messinger	39%	38%	Albanese	27%	24%	Sharpton	21%	19%

Giuliani Job Approval

	<u>Now</u>	<u>3/97</u>
Approve	60%	67%
Disapprove	35%	29%

Democratic Primary Matchup

Messinger	54%
Albanese	13%
Sharpton	13%

The New York City Economic Development Corporation is running ads promoting NYC's low crime and announcing Metro Transportation Authority free subway/bus transfers as well as free use of the Staten Island ferry starting July 4. The ads, which cost \$1 million of the tax payers money to produce, are being denounced by public interest groups as an "orchestrated campaign" to promote Giuliani and Governor Pataki. The MTA is already running a \$3.5 million ad campaign to promote the free subway/bus transfers. PIRG said the ads, "blur the line between public information and public campaigning." Giuliani made similar objections against ads run by his 1993 opponent, former Mayor David Dinkins (D). Giuliani's presence was conspicuously absent in leaflets announcing a 25 cent fare hike. Messinger said in a statement that the only difference between Giuliani's previous objections and this year's ads is: "Now you are mayor".

OHIO

A grand jury indicted Paul Mifsud, Gov. George Voinovich's (R) former Chief of Staff, last week on five felony and three misdemeanors charges in connection with an altered building permit for renovation work on his home. Mifsud was charged with felony counts of forgery, tampering with evidence and three counts of tampering with public documents. He was also charged with misdemeanor counts of petty theft, obstructing official business and violating state ethics law. Also indicted was Tommy Banks, the Columbus contractor who did work on Mifsud's home. The Banks Carbone Construction Company, of which Banks is a majority owner, received millions of dollars' worth of no-bid state construction management contracts. These contracts were awarded after Banks, through a separate company, did the renovation work on the home shared by Mifsud and his then-fiancee, Kathleen Bartunek. Voinovich on the indictment: "These charges are serious. When these allegations against Paul Mifsud first arose, I said that he had exercised bad judgement in allowing a contractor who has done business with the state ... to perform work on the residence of his then-fiancee. If these allegations are true, I am very disappointed." Governor Voinovich (R) is

running for the U.S. Senate seat that is being vacated by Senator John Glenn (D).

It appears that state GOP leaders' effort to clear the 1998 gubernatorial field for Secretary of State Bob Taft (R) have failed. Conservative, African American State Treasurer Ken Blackwell (R) said he will definitely make a run for governor. Taft has a war chest of about \$2 million, compared to Blackwell's \$650,000.

Former Cuyahoga County Commissioner Mary Boyle (D) officially announced her candidacy for the seat of retiring Senator John Glenn (D). Her announcement came in a speech she made before the First Lady's address at a DNC fundraiser in Cleveland. Boyle is the first Democrat to announce her candidacy for the seat.

OKLAHOMA

State Representative Laura Boyd (D) will decide within the next two months whether to enter the race for governor or run for reelection. Governor Frank Keating (R) has indicated he will seek reelection. Possible Democrats for the governor's seat are Tulsa Mayor Susan Savage (D), Attorney General Drew Edmondson (D), and State Senator Ben Robinson (D) and former Governor David Walters (D).

Representative J.C. Watts (R), the only black Republican in Congress, stated he would support the idea of a legislative apology for slavery if it is based on the biblical model of repentance and forgiveness. Watts said, "The black community has to be active as well and accept that apology. We can't keep passing on this racial tension from generation to generation."

Benjamin Odom (D), an attorney from Norman, is considering a challenge to Watts. Odom is expected to formally announce his intentions this August.

OREGON

U.S. Representative Elizabeth Furse's (D) decision not to seek reelection has left a seat, which has been held by Democrats for the past 22 years, up for grabs. Potential Democrats are Beaverton Mayor Rob Drake (D), Washington County Board of Commissioners Linda Peters (D) and state Senator Joan Dukes (D). Potential GOP candidates are ex-state Representative Delna Jones (R), the '94/'96 GOP nominee Bill Witt, Molly Bordonaro (R), who ran second to Witt in the '96 primary and Metro Councilor Jon Kvistad (R).

Governor John Kitzhaber (D) announced on 6/19 that he and his wife are expecting their first child around Thanksgiving. Kitzhaber, who has not formally announced, is expected to run for reelection. However he "often talks about political agendas that stretch beyond 1999".

TENNESSEE

Governor Don Sundquist (R) is making preliminary gestures toward a second term as he made appearances in eastern Tennessee, a Republican stronghold. He has announced grants of \$2.5 million at half of his twelve appearances there. This signals the beginning of his unofficial campaign

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and the low key appearances should almost guarantee Sundquist's second bid.

Bob Clement (D) announced his intentions to seek re-election to Congress rather than join the race for Governor in 1998. He said it was not an easy decision and it was not based on the political climate, but that he didn't want anything to interfere with his current personal and professional commitments. He claims that he is still challenged as a Congressman and wants the opportunity to continue his service there. He decided to announce his decision now, because he wants his party to be able to mount a serious challenge in the next Governor's race. He is hoping that the Democratic party will unite behind a single candidate for Governor as soon as possible.

TEXAS

Vice President Gore's trip to the Rio Grande Valley was well-received by residents and the press. More than 100 people welcomed the Vice President with a colorful array of mariachi bands, dancers and youth organizations at McAllen Airport. Many spectators in the crowd openly referred to Gore as "the next President of the United States." The visit included a community residents meeting in a colonia, a Rio Grande Valley leadership reception, and a town hall meeting with rural empowerment zone conference participants.

More than 300 representatives from California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and the state of Washington attended the Southwest Border Region Empowerment Zone Conference. The conference and the trip were so successful that area Congressmen Ruben Hinojosa (D-15), Solomon Ortiz (D-27), and Ciro Rodriguez (D-28) want to host the next national conference at South Padre Island in 1998. SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, and Congressman Ruben Hinojosa accompanied the Vice President to the conference.

The Texas Democratic Party raised \$400,000 at a Houston fundraising event in which the Vice President attended.

Congressional financial disclosure statements released last week shows at least six of Texas' 32 members of Congress are millionaires. New to the millionaires' list are freshman Representatives. Max Sandlin, D-Marshall; Ron Paul, R-Surfside; Ruben Hinojosa, D-Mercedes; and Jim Turner, D-Crockett.

In the 1998 race for Governor, some Democrats have quietly approached former HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros about a bid for the Governor's seat in 1998. Although many believe Cisneros could not threaten Bush, the consensus view is that Cisneros could draw a heavy Hispanic turn out and strengthen other Democrats on the ticket.

Land Commissioner Garry Mauro (D) kicked off his 85-city book tour with an event in Washington, D.C. on Monday, June 16. The event raised \$200,000. YOU, the Vice President and Mrs. Clinton dropped by the event. Mauro will spend the summer promoting his new book, Beaches, Big Oil and Bureaucrats. The book is receiving good reviews. As top Democratic strategists in Austin speculate that Governor Bush may be able to sweep a Republican statewide slate, State House and Senate,

other top Democratic insiders are suggesting to Mauro that he consider thoughtfully his potential run for the state's top post against Bush. Mauro will announce his intentions in the fall about whether or not he will run for Governor or seek re-election for Land Commissioner. Governor Bush reportedly has a \$7-8 million campaign war chest.

In the 1997 Houston mayoral race, State Representative Sylvester Turner (D) announced that he would not run for mayor. Turner did not endorse anyone, but implied an endorsement would be forthcoming. Speculation about would-be candidates now focuses on U.S. Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee, who attended a private meeting in the spring where she, Brown and Turner discussed the contest with black preachers.

Rob Mosbacher (R) and former Clinton/Gore drug czar Lee Brown (D) are getting the most attention from the press regarding the symmetry in their Houston mayoral campaigns. Both are running on the same issue platform and rhetoric. Each one hired campaign professionals that will help them swing votes from the other side of the partisan fence. Mosbacher (R) hired a Democratic political consultant named Nancy Sims. Likewise, Brown (D) hired a Republican political consultant named Sue Walden.

In the Lt. Governor's race, Comptroller John Sharp (D) formally announced last week that he will run for this post in 1998. His announcement was coupled with the announcement of the Lone Star Scholars program. The program would offer free tuition to students who maintain a B average in college and is geared toward middle income families who make too much to get financial aid but not enough to meet the rising costs of tuition.

Agriculture Commissioner Rick Perry (R) on June 18 officially kicked off his campaign to replace retiring Lt. Governor Bob Bullock (D). Perry and Sharp were former Texas A&M University classmates. Perry is considered the GOP frontrunner but could face a GOP challenge from wealthy Houston businessman David Dewhurst. Perry, 47, is a former Democratic State House member who switched parties so he could run for agriculture commissioner. Perry highlighted the main themes of his campaign effort: promoting safe streets, effective schools, and economic opportunity.

A bipartisan group of state senators has begun to mull ways to strip the lieutenant governor's office of some of the traditional powers held by the Senate's presiding officer, such as: taking away the ability to appoint committees and their chairs, refer bills to a committee, and set the debate agenda for the senate. Current LG Bob Bullock (D) has taken a hands off role in the discussions.

Robert Novak has praised Governor George W. Bush (R) as the best GOP option for a 2000 Presidential nominee, someone acceptable both to religious and economic conservatives. Bush, however, suggested that he prefers Austin to Washington, D.C. Bush was the keynote speaker at the Southern Baptist convention in Dallas Texas this week. Bush applauded the efforts of convention delegates to support traditional values across the United States. Bush described himself as a "baby boomer who thinks his generation has been a moral bust in a nation that has spun the personal ethics compass and headed due wrong." Bush attacked the "hedonism" that has "plagued" his generation.

The address brought the convention delegates to their feet.

Governor Bush vetoed House Bill 119 authorizing the listing of tobacco ingredients. Carl Rove, Bush strategist, works for the tobacco lobby.

Attorney General Dan Morales (D), depicted as a "choir boy" in Texas politics and "the state's most eligible political bachelor", will soon marry a one time topless dancer with a belly button ring who escaped from years of physical and emotional abuse after endless stays in foster homes throughout her childhood.

Court of Criminal Appeals Judge Morris Overstreet (D) announced that he will challenge AG Dan Morales (D) in a primary. On the GOP side, outgoing GOP Chair Tom Pauken is expected to formally announce his campaign this weekend.

'96 Senate candidate Victor Morales (D) is gearing up for a 1998 congressional bid against Republican Pete Sessions (R-05). As in 1996, Morales will not accept PAC contributions.

The Waco *Tribune-Herald* reported that Lyndon Olson, Jr., a Waco resident and former State Representative/ member of the State Board of Insurance, is rumored to be the top candidate for United States Ambassador to Sweden--and that he participated in a White House coffee and has given over \$89,000 to the DNC.

Former Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes (D) and his lobbying partner Ricky Knox were paid more than \$23 million in a negotiated buyout of their consulting contract by Gtech Holdings Corp., a month after federal prosecutors implicated them in a kickback scheme, according to the agreement the company sought to keep confidential. Mr. Barnes helped win passage of the Texas lottery and headed Gtech's lobbying efforts since 1991. Attorney General Dan Morales (D) said Tuesday that the public has the right to know the terms of the settlement, despite earlier objections by Mr. Barnes and Gtech. The lucrative buyout deal includes an up-front, \$15 million payment split between Barnes and Knox.

Texas A&M University plans to use student paid general use revenues to finance its \$42 million share of the George Bush Presidential Library Center. The presidential library will be dedicated on November 6 in College Station.

VIRGINIA

Lieutenant Governor Don Beyer (D) is running a new 30 second television advertisement that is clearly designed to immunize himself on the issue of crime. It was Beyer that cast the tie-breaking vote in the Virginia Senate that allowed early release of criminals to ease jail overcrowding.

WASHINGTON

Seattle Mayor Norm Rice announced on April 10 that he would not seek a third term. However, there is growing speculation that he will decide to run because he does not feel that field of candidates is strong enough. City Councilwoman Martha Choe (D) was interested in the race, but

has since backed out for personal reasons. Announced mayoral candidates are City Councilwoman Jane Noland (D), Seattle architect Peter Steinbrueck (D), former director of the City Office of Management and Planning Tom Tierney (D) and Seattle high school teacher Cheryl Chow (D). Cheryl's brother is a Seattle Municipal Court Judge and her mother was the first female Seattle Council Member. King County Council Member Greg Nickels (D) is a potential candidate.

A Mason/Dixon/PMR (M-D) poll that surveyed 826 registered voters June 9-11, and a Seattle Post-Intelligencer (PI) poll that surveyed 800 registered voters on June 7-9, show that while ahead, U.S. Senator Murray (D) is under 50% if placed against GOPers.

GENERAL ELECTION MATCHUPS

	PI	M-D
Murray (D)	44%	41%
Smith (R)	32%	31%
Undecided	24%	

Murray (D)	43%	45%
Nethercutt (R)	29%	24%
Undecided	28%	

OTHER MATCHUPS (PI ONLY)

Murray (D)	42%	Murray (D)	46%
Dunn (R)	33%	White (R)	26%
Undecided	25%	Undecided	28%

Murray (D)	43%	Murray (D)	50%
Sutherland (R)	22%	Carlson (R)	22%
Undecided	35%	Undecided	29%

MURRAY JOB PERFORMANCE

MASON-DIXON		SEATTLE P-I	
Excellent	13%	Exc./Good	39%
Good	32%	Just OK	33%
Fair	29%	Poor/terrible	19%
Poor	18%		

MASON-DIXON

	FAV/UNFAV	ID
Murray (D)	44%/19%	94%
Smith (R)	28%/10%	70%
Nethercutt (R)	23%/14%	67%

At this point, U.S. Representative Linda Smith (R) is the only announced challenger to Murray. U.S. Rep. Jennifer Dunn (R) will not run for the Senate if she wins the upcoming race for vice-chair of the GOP Caucus. Possible candidates are U.S. Rep. George Nethercutt (R), Pierre County Executive Doug Sutherland (R), conservative radio talk show host John Carlson (R), and U.S. Rep. Rick White (R), who will look at running if Nethercutt decides against it.

U.S. Representative Linda Smith (R) is spending a considerable amount of time in Eastern Washington, U.S. Representative George Nethercutt's (R) district. She has met with farmers and environmentalists in hopes of winning the support of Nethercutt constituents.

Governor Gary Locke (D) is considering putting his financial holdings in a blind trust or selling off his major investment in Microsoft and other local companies. Questions have arisen regarding a conflict of interest by Locke between his financial investments and a business tax break he signed on April 23, 1997. Locke's spokesperson, Marylou Flynn, stated that the governor was considering changes in his holding before a newspaper report on June 17th, that questioned whether it was proper for Locke to sign the tax break that could benefit Microsoft.

LABOR

The AFL-CIO began running TV and radio ads opposing a proposal to exclude workfare participants from federal minimum wage coverage. The ads are running in the congressional districts and states of GOP Reps. Jay Dickey (AR-04), J.D. Hayworth (AZ-06), Frank Riggs (CA-01), Linda Smith (WA-03), John Ensign (NV-01), Jim Nussle (IA-02), Kenny Hulshof (MO-09), Mark Neumann (WI-01), and Clay Shaw (FL-22), and GOP Senators John Chafee (RI), Susan Collins (ME), and Rick Santorum (PA).

2000 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Steve Forbes was in Iowa Tuesday criticizing GOP congressional leaders, saying that they lack an agenda. Despite his criticism, Forbes stopped short of calling for Newt Gingrich's (R) replacement as Speaker of the House.

Forbes' organization, Americans for Hope, Growth, and Opportunity holds its first tax reform town hall meeting, in Kansas City, Kansas, this Friday. Senator Sam Brownback (R-KS) will moderate the event.

cc: The First Lady
Mrs. Gore
Erskine Bowles
Sylvia Matthews
John Podesta
Doug Sosnik
Maria Echaveste
Don Baer
Rahm Emmanuel
Bruce Reed
Mike McCurry
John Hilley



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

'97 JUN 18 PM6:12

June 18, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-25-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS *JHG*
CC: ERSKINE BOWLES
SUBJECT: OSTP WEEKLY REPORT

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CLIMATE CHANGE

OSTP is working with the Climate Task Force and CEQ on a number of events to engage the American public in the climate change debate. These include:

- Regional workshops on the impacts of climate change. The next workshop is June 25-27 in Nashville; the Vice President plans to speak at the evening reception on June 25. Your participation (e.g., a drop-by) would provide a tremendous boost to the outreach effort, and I would be glad to work with your schedulers if you are interested.
- Kick-off of DOE's Million Solar Rooftops
- Site visits to biomass and wind demonstration projects
- Partnership for Advanced Housing Technology
- Dissemination of the PCAST Energy R&D strategy
- Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles

DIRECTIVE ON EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

One year ago (June 12) you issued PDD NSTC-7 on emerging infectious diseases (EIDs). You called for action in four key areas: developing a global surveillance network; enhancing research and training; engaging our international partners; and improving public outreach. We have made significant progress toward these objectives. We almost tripled CDC's funding for EIDs, which bolsters disease surveillance at the national, state, and local levels. We have strengthened research and training through the National Institutes of Health, including the establishment of new centers and groups to study Hepatitis C, hantaviruses, and other emerging viral threats. Hard evidence is emerging on the correlation between global climate disruption (such as rising ocean levels and disease outbreaks). We have engaged our international partners through the G-7, APEC, the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission, and other bilateral and multilateral forums, and you will be discussing this issue with summit partners in Denver.

6-25-97

NONPROLIFERATION FUNDING SUFFERS IN HOUSE AND SENATE

The House National Security and Senate Armed Services Committees have cut the "Nunn-Lugar" Cooperative Threat Reduction program, the centerpiece of our efforts to help Russia dismantle and reliably control its excess nuclear arms and fissile material.

We are pursuing possible floor action in the Senate to restore the cuts in spending authority, in hopes the House will recede in conference. The irony is the committees made these cuts at the same time they nearly doubled the funding you requested (\$500 million) for national missile defense, in theory to defend against a vastly more remote threat from third-world ICBM's. Dollar for dollar, Nunn-Lugar gives us probably our best value in terms of defending America against a rogue nuclear threat.

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FAST-TRACK NORTH KOREAN ICBM UNLIKELY

Japan has just completed a seven-year development of their new M-5 space launch vehicle. This development refutes national missile defense advocates' claims that North Korea could field an ICBM within a few years. Japan already has four space-launch vehicle programs under its belt and access to the best missile expertise in the world, plus a GDP 200 times larger than North Korea's and vastly greater technological prowess. This real-world experience validates the intelligence community's judgment that chances are very low of a new third-world ICBM threat to the continental U. S. in the next 14 years, even with renegade Russian or Chinese assistance.

MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHING AWARDS

The Vice President addressed the elementary teacher recipients of the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching on June 11 in a televised event. The First Lady is scheduled to meet with the secondary school teachers on June 27. Winners are chosen from all 50 states, so the events get good local and regional publicity coverage.

EL NINO

NOAA announced yesterday that we are entering another intense El Nino period, which will bring wetter, cooler weather for the southern United States from November 1997 through March 1998 and warmer than normal temperatures elsewhere in the country. This El Nino event, which may be among the strongest ever observed, will likely mean much increased rainfall in California, the SE, and the SW, dryness in the Mid- and Northwest, and a decrease in hurricane and tornado activity. Brazil, Australia, and South Africa are bracing for drought conditions. Your support of research, including Mission to Planet Earth (currently threatened by Congress) is critical in understanding this process.

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1997 JUN 20 PM 10:34

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

June 20, 1997

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: Mickey Ibarra *MI*

SUBJECT: Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Weekly Report -- June 16 - 20, 1997

I. PRESIDENTIAL PRIORITIES

Race Reconciliation: The overall response from state and local elected officials to your June 14 address at UCSD was extremely positive. Many officials clearly wish to be involved. In discussions prior to the speech, we heard many examples of effective racial reconciliation efforts in our communities. We believe you will find the mayors enthusiastically supportive of your race initiative and willing to help keep us "One America."

We will assist with the recruitment of candidates for staff positions to the Race Advisory Board. It is our recommendation that one of the senior staff of the Race Advisory Board be from the Native American community.

I will deliver the keynote address at the Annual Conference of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO) in Miami on Saturday, June 21. My remarks will include a promotion of your Race Initiative and a request for NALEO's support and involvement.

Welfare Reform/Medicaid Budget Issues: The Governors are very pleased with the Senate Finance Committee's mark-up on Medicaid and Children's Health. The repeal of the Boren Amendment, as well as the other state flexibility provisions, were included in the document. The Governors lobbied heavily and won a choice between funding the Children's Health Initiative through the Medicaid program or a grant program.

II. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONSTITUENCIES

United States Conference of Mayors: We have coordinated the work of the federal departments and agencies attending the San Francisco meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM). Through a series of conference calls, we have worked to unify and coordinate our presence to amplify your basic priorities and message. We will hold meetings with all Administration staff on-site during the conference.

The Vice President will speak Friday at the City/County Partnerships for Sustainable Development Forum. Dr. Satcher, Director of the Center for Disease Control, will speak at a

IGA WEEKLY REPORT
PAGE TWO

Breast Cancer Awareness Lunch on Friday, June 20. Secretary Slater will speak on Saturday on NEXTEA, particularly emphasizing the welfare-to-work funds in the package.

Several sub-cabinet and other Administration officials will speak to standing committee sessions on Saturday afternoon. The two most controversial standing committee meetings will involve resolutions on needle exchange and the proposed EPA regulations on ozone and particulate matter. Secretary Cuomo will be unveiling a major statement on the "State of the City" (much of which will be in your speech), and the conference will hear from Secretary Herman who will focus her remarks on welfare-to-work. Mayor Richard M. Daley (D-Chicago), Outgoing President of USCM, will deliver a speech on education and the Chicago experience immediately prior to your speech. Mickey Ibarra and Lynn Cutler will attend the meeting as well.

"Big Seven" and State Taxation of Electronic Commerce: We hosted a meeting including representatives of the major bipartisan intergovernmental organizations to discuss the proposed moratorium on taxation of Internet commerce, as proposed by U.S. Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Congressman Christopher Cox (R-CA). Ira Magaziner and Sally Katzen of OMB attended the White House meeting, along with representatives from the Department of Treasury and NEC. This legislation is poised for mark-up and is causing great concern among state and local governmental entities who rely on sales taxes as part of their revenue base. Following the meeting, we continued working with cities and states as well as Congressional committee staff on this legislation. A delay in the mark-up to June 26 was achieved.

Native American Community: On Tuesday, June 17, we briefed seven Indian tribes who were led by the President of the Sioux Nation. The tribes presented a slide show illustrating difficult housing and health problems present on many reservations. We asked representatives from the Indian Health Service to be present at the meeting and a staff member from the office of U.S. Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD) also attended. The tribes announced that they have been able to obtain millions of dollars in medical equipment and machinery due to base closures. This creative solution seems to be reaping substantial rewards to the tribes. The tribal members emphasized that when discussing insurance for all children, it is important to realize that the post-neonatal mortality rate for up to one year in Indian Country is 200% higher than the national average.

III. OTHER ISSUES

Federal Department Outreach: We presented at the semi-monthly breakfast meeting of federal department/agency Chiefs of Staff to review several planned initiatives to engage their staff more directly with the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs. A kick-off meeting with the lead department IGA staff members and COS Bowles, weekly IGA reports, regular semi-monthly meetings, targeted on-site sessions with selected departments, and a social summer activity are under consideration.

NEXTEA: In conjunction with OPL, we hosted a briefing on Thursday, June 19, which focused

on creative fiscal opportunities available in the NEXTEA legislation. We invited several State Treasurers to participate in the briefing, and Arkansas Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher (D) participated in the event.

Title IX: Intergovernmental Affairs participated in the planning of the Title IX event on Tuesday, June 17, which we believe was a resounding success. We are taking copies of the transcript remarks and your executive order to the Women Mayors' workshop at the USCM Meeting. We will encourage the mayors to facilitate celebratory activities in their cities.

EPA Regulations on Particulate Matter/Ozone: In consultation with EPA, we have prepared a strategy to properly notify and brief over 150 key governors, mayors and other elected officials on the final decision concerning new regulations of ozone and particulate matter, once a final decision is released.

Tobacco: We have met with several Attorneys General, and have had frequent conversations with Governors' staffs on the status of the tobacco discussions. We also participated in the White House Inter-Agency Working Group charged with responding to the talks. Governor Lawton Chiles (D-FL) phoned and would like to discuss the tobacco issue with you soon.

Guam: We have prepared a memo for COS Bowles regarding the proposed Guam Commonwealth Act with a recommendation to resume further work on this issue.

Insular Areas: Senate Finance Committee Chairman William Roth (R-DE) did not include your proposal to make the corporate tax credit based on wages in Puerto Rico available for new operations and beyond 2005 in his tax package, ignoring the bipartisan request of six Committee Members led by Senators Daniel Moynihan (D-NY) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) and all factions in Puerto Rico. Senator Moynihan abandoned amendment plans we developed with him and with Governor Rossello (D-PR) when Governor Rossello declined to formally support his own idea for partially paying for the amendment (taxing Treasury bonds in Puerto Rico). Since the 'Section 30A' proposal is in neither of the tax committees' bills, there is a real prospect of the absence of a Federal tax incentive for corporate economic activity in Puerto Rico beyond 2005 -- for the first time since 1921.

Our work with Senator Moynihan (D-NY), Senator Phil Gramm (R-TX) and Puerto Ricans did, however, succeed in getting Senator Roth to: 1) \$163 million of the \$273 million increase that you proposed for Medicaid in all of the territories and 2) your proposal to close a third of the differential between the payment for Medicare hospital services in Puerto Rico and the rates that apply elsewhere. House Budget Committee Chairman John Kasich (R-OH) reportedly agreed that the Medicaid increase is a Budget Agreement commitment that still needs to be fulfilled despite of non-inclusion in the Commerce Committee package.

June 20, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE

SUBJECT: OPL WEEKLY REPORT - June 14 to June 20

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pgs 1 & 2ACTIONS SUPPORTING PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVESBUDGET

- OPL followed up on the Senate Finance Committee action on Wednesday, with a series of conference calls with the key senior groups to report on Medicare policy developments. The groups are moving quickly to mobilize their members on the following priority issues: premium protection for low income seniors (top priority for AARP), means testing (top priority for National Committee to Preserve Social Sec. & Medicare), balanced billing protection, Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs), raising eligibility age to 67, home care co-pay, home health reallocation.
- OPL worked with DPC and the VP's office to coordinate an event with the Vice President, Cong. Luis Gutierrez (D-IL), Cong. Sander Levin (D-MI), Paul Marchand of the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, and Dorota Kiedos (a legal immigrant from Poland with multiple sclerosis hurt by the House Republican plan). The event heightened awareness of the Republican plan which breaks with the bipartisan balanced budget agreement, and reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to the fair treatment of legal immigrants. The event had broad representation--Hispanic, Asian American, Immigration, Provider, Religious, Women's, Ethnic, Education, Gay/Lesbian, Children, Aging, and Disability.

EDUCATION

- OPL began discussions reaching out to the education community on urban testing and standards. While there is plenty of support for this issue, some groups like the AFT are worried that lawmakers are turning away from their efforts and/or commitments to the standards issue. As always, they remain one of the strongest proponents on the issue and urge the Administration to stand firm.
- I meet with Georgina Verdugo of MALDEF, along with DPC, to discuss national standards and testing. In essence, MALDEF opposes a "reading in English" test in the 4th grade because it contends that for limited English proficiency students (approx. 3 million children) such a test will only measure English proficiency, not literacy. Also, if schools exclude such

6-25-97

students from the test, those minority students will not receive the benefits of higher education standards. They want a literacy assessment test in the student's native language in the 4th grade (for LEP students) and seemed amenable a subsequent English literacy test.

- OPL worked with DPC, the First Lady's office and Education to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Title IX. The women's groups were very enthusiastic about your signing of the directive on Title IX and thought the event was "great."
- OPL met with 60 African-American students from West Virginia to discuss the Administration's view on education standards and community service.
- OPL, NEC, Mike Cohen of DPC, and Delia Pompa of Education met to prepare for a series of detailed and in depth meetings with the Hispanic Caucus on your education commitment to the Hispanic community. The first meeting will be on Monday, June 23 on higher education. Subsequent meetings will focus on K thru 12, drop-out rate and early childhood.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN

- Children's groups were disappointed that the bipartisan children's health legislation proposed by Senators Chafee, Rockefeller, Jeffords, and Hatch was defeated. They however, were very pleased that the Administration supported the effort.

RACE/UNITY INITIATIVE

- OPL continues to coordinate the White House outreach effort on your race initiative. Several organizations called to share the work that they are doing in their communities. Joe Lowery stressed that he does not want the dialogue to get bogged down around the apology question. He praised your speech and is looking forward to getting started. Mary Francis Berry gives you an "A" for the initiative and an "A" for the speech. Hugh Price gave a strong endorsement of the speech and is lobbying for you to come to the Urban League Conference in Washington in early August.

Charles Kamisaki of National Council of La Raza wrote a two page letter to the LA Times complaining about its selective and biased coverage of your Initiative. Charles indicated that he had been fair and even-handed praising you for your effort, yet the reporter had taken his comments out of context making him and NCLR appear to be negative. Other Hispanic Leaders such as Antonio Gonzales (SWURCP), Antonia Hernandez (MALDEF), and Belen Robles (LUCAC) all are very positive.

- OPL's Women's Office spoke to a number of leaders on the Race Initiative. Most leaders were very enthusiastic about the speech and expressed interest in finding ways to contribute and participate. Our groups have requested a meeting to give us feedback on the speech and discuss ways that the women's community can become actively involved.

97 JUN 20 PM5:36

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20, 1997

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KITTY HIGGINS 

SUBJECT: Summary of Cabinet Weekly Reports
June 13 - 20, 1997

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

- **IRS Commission:** On June 25, the IRS Commission will release its recommendations, including the proposal that the IRS be governed by an outside board of private sector executives who would serve on a part-time basis and retain their private sector positions.
- **D.C. Initiative:** On June 19, the House D.C. Subcommittee voted unanimously to approve the Administration's economic development package. Chairman Archer's markup included tax incentives for D.C. These proposals were scaled-down versions of the Administration's proposals for a D.C. jobs credit, small business expensing, tax-exempt financing and tax credits for equity and investments and loans. The proposal also includes a zero capital gains rate for investment in high priority areas and a reduction in income tax rates for individuals in high poverty areas.
- **Jackie Robinson Coin:** On June 26, Secretary Rubin will host a ceremony to present the new Jackie Robinson commemorative coin to Rachel Robinson and the Jackie Robinson Foundation.
- **China MFN:** As a part of the interagency legislative effort, Treasury is conducting polling calls to House Banking Committee Members. On June 25, the House has scheduled a vote on the resolution to disapprove of MFN renewal for China.

- **Earthquake Assessment:** To assess earthquake hazards of the Pacific Northwest more accurately, USGS scientists are continuing to study faults that lie beneath the Puget Lowland. On June 20, USGS will begin a three-month aeromagnetic mapping survey in the Puget Sound area of western WA. On June 27, scientists will hold a news briefing to discuss their findings.
- **NY Canal Corridor:** Under a pending HUD/NPS agreement to be signed in the next few weeks, HUD --through its Canal Corridor Initiative --will contribute \$120,000 to NPS for the remainder of FY97 to allow NPS to offer selected NY communities technical assistance in historic preservation, interpretive road signs, marketing and cultural resource management. The Canal Corridor Initiative targets \$120,000 in grants and loans to Erie Canal communities across upstate NY for projects to improve local economies through historic preservation and cultural tourism.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



- **Civil Rights:** On June 10, Secretary Glickman held a roundtable with Native American, Hmong Vietnamese, Black farmers and school representatives to discuss civil rights issues. On June 25, Secretary Glickman will meet with the Hispanic Congressional Caucus to discuss civil rights issues.
- **Strawberries/Hepatitis A:** On June 10, a grand jury for the Southern District of CA returned a 47-count indictment against Andrew and Williamson Sales Co. Inc. (A&W) on charges related to the sale of frozen strawberries to USDA for use in the National School Lunch Program. The indictment charges that A&W falsely certified that the strawberries were grown in the U.S. when they were actually grown in Mexico. These strawberries were implicated in an outbreak of Hepatitis A in MI.
- **Aircraft Found:** A Forest Service King Air aircraft worth about \$1 million that had been stolen by suspected drug runners about three years ago along with four other aircraft from the Atlanta Airport was recently found in the Columbian government fleet. The FAA last tracked the plane heading to South America and it was confiscated by Columbian officials two years ago.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- **Stockpile Management:** As a part of the Accelerated Strategic Computing Initiative, DOE will select five universities as Strategic Centers and will receive a quarter of a billion dollars over five years to share in use of ultra-fast computers being developed for DOE's Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program. The Natural Resources Defense Council and 38 other environmental organizations have sued DOE. Plaintiffs charged that DOE failed to analyze the environmental effects of, and reasonable alternatives to, DOE's proposed Stockpile Stewardship and Management Program in a

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement. On June 17, a hearing on the injunction began and will be continued on June 24. Until June 27, DOE temporarily halted construction on the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the conduct of subcritical experiments at the NV Test Site.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- **Higher Education:** On June 17, a report released by the Commission on National Investment in Higher Education finds that unless colleges and universities cut costs dramatically they will face a financial crisis that will significantly reduce access to higher education for poor students. Without reforms and commitment of more public funds, increasing costs, declining public investment and exploding student populations will likely overwhelm the higher education system.
- **Ireland Trip:** From June 26 - July 5, Secretary Riley will visit Ireland. On June 28, he will address the Irish Fulbright Alumni Association.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- 
- **Racial Reconciliation:** EPA is working with WH staff to address racial reconciliation issues, specifically as they pertain to environmental justice issues. In accordance with Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, Administrator Browner has established an environmental justice program to address disproportionately high and adverse public health and environmental impacts in minority communities and low-income communities.
 - **Champion Paper Mill:** This week, we are circulating a settlement framework that addresses the effects of the Champion pulp and paper mill on water quality in the Pigeon River. This framework will satisfy the public health concerns of the citizens of TN and fulfill NC's economic needs. On July 9, the three parties are scheduled to meet with Champion in Washington, D.C., to discuss the proposed settlement. Subsequent meetings with community and environmental groups are planned.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **AIDS:** As of December, 1996, 35.8 percent of the 573,000 U.S. AIDS cases among adults reported to CDC were associated with injecting-drug use, according to a report tentatively scheduled for release in the June 20 *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*. When compared with data from the previous year, this percentage has not changed significantly. The report presents data from a survey of U.S. syringe-exchange programs (SEPs) about their activities during 1995 and 1996 and compares the findings with those of an earlier survey.

- **Internet:** On June 17, FDA issued a warning to consumers about home abortion kits and female self-sterilization kits being advertised on the Internet. These kits contain unapproved drugs which pose significant, possibly life-threatening health risks. FDA is urging consumers not to purchase or use these or similar products promoted via the Internet and is continuing to investigate.
- **Cyclospora:** HHS is working with Guatemalan health authorities to determine when exports of fresh raspberries, which were voluntarily stopped by the government of Guatemala on May 30, can resume. CDC issued an update on outbreaks of cyclosporiasis in the U.S. and Canada in the June 13 issue of the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.
- **Dietary Supplements:** On June 23, the Commission on Dietary Supplement Labels (Commission) will issue its draft report. In October, 1995, you appointed the Commission as required by the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994. DSHEA was enacted following public debate concerning the importance of dietary supplements in leading a healthy life, the need for consumers to have current and accurate information about supplements, and controversy over FDA's regulatory approach to dietary supplements.
- **Press/Media Inquiries:**
 - ▶ The July issue of *Epidemiology* will include the results of a California health study on birth defects and hazardous waste sites. The study's findings suggest that women who live within 1/4 mile of a Superfund site during early pregnancy were 2 times as likely to have babies with neural tube defects, and 4 times as likely to give birth to a baby with serious heart defects. The study was funded by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.
 - ▶ CBS is preparing a one-hour special on the community of Grand Bois, LA, home to approximately 300 native American and Cajun residents, and the 70-acre oil waste disposal site that is eight-tenths of a mile from the community. More than one million barrels of oil field waste are disposed there in unlined pits. Self-reported health surveys of the area residents show a statistically significant presence of a wide range of symptoms, including respiratory problems, neurological problems, and gastrointestinal problems.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Tobacco Use in Military: Several major veterans service organizations are opposing the Administration's legislative proposal to disallow compensation claims for disabilities based on illness resulting from tobacco. They argue that since the Administration considers tobacco addictive, it should not oppose paying compensation to those who became addicted during service -- especially when the Armed Forces were providing free cigarettes and condoning (if not encouraging) smoking.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1997

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MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM RAHM EMANUEL
SUBJECT WEEKLY REPORT

CRIME/DRUGS: We can expect the Supreme Court's opinion of the Brady Bill sometime this week. I believe we will lose but the opinion will be close. I think there is great dissent among the majority why they should oppose Brady. It is likely Sandra Day O'Connor will write a separate opinion from the majority, but side with them on striking down the requirement clause of the Brady Bill.

We are meeting today to review the status of the Juvenile Crime Bill in the Senate. The leadership has put off a hearing and mark-up for three weeks. We are trying to line up the Democrats into introducing anti-gang and gun amendments.

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done*
General McCaffrey wants to organize a White House bill signing on the Community Drug legislation. The bill funds community anti-drug groups and education. I have submitted a scheduling request.

The General has also scheduled a press conference to release the six month drug report. The report will show an increase in drug use among young people. He wants to use the numbers to push for the funding of our \$175 million media campaign. We should expect Speaker Gingrich to jump on these numbers by calling for new death penalties and attacking the President for falling down on the war on drugs.

The Treasury Department has produced a very good draft of the One Year Youth Hand Gun Tracking Report. The data allows us to draw certain conclusions about access teenagers have to handguns and what type of handguns they use. Because the President's schedule in July is so hectic, we need to decide whether he wants to announce the findings or leak them to The New York Times.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE: We are preparing to announce in this week's radio address the Co-Chairs of the President's Free-TV Commission. The Co-Chairs, if approved by the President, are Norm Ornstein and Tom Murphy.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

We are trying to organize a number of the reform groups to write the FEC concerning the soft money ban. It is important that the groups write the FEC in favor of the ban.

FAMILY: I think we did a very good job threading the needle in the Tobacco coverage. The President was seen as concerned with public health and the health of children. I asked Bruce whether he and Donna could announce on Friday a six week schedule and a list of participants evaluating the tobacco settlement. The White House should use the tobacco review as its main message for the month of July. The White House press is eager to get a crack at the tobacco issue.

W If we make this an interesting and engaging story, reporters we will have an alternative to the news coming out of Hill. We are better prepared to own the tobacco issue than the Hill.

BUDGET: I mentioned to Gene that the family of a rookie cop and the family of a first year teacher should be identified to help the Senate Democrats stay on message this week. A focused message this week on the EITC and other provisions of the tax bill could be helpful in the long term. The EITC issue should be fought out by professions, like police officers, fireman, and teachers, not income levels.

aggy
~~aggy~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

June 20, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

copied
Reed ✓
Kagan ✓
Emanuel ✓
COS ✓

1. Tobacco -- Review of Settlement: As you know, State Attorneys General and representatives of individual claimants reached an historic agreement with the tobacco industry yesterday, and you called on DPC and HHS to coordinate a thorough public health review of the agreement. To accomplish this review, we have set up a number of interagency working groups to focus on discrete aspects of the agreement. The working groups, which will begin to meet on Monday, will explore questions relating to: (1) FDA jurisdiction and access, advertising, and labeling rules; (2) liability limits and disclosure of documents; (3) use of the funds, including for children's health; (4) environmental tobacco smoke; (5) public education programs; (6) smoking cessation programs and research; (7) the financial structure and capacity of the industry and the size of the agreement's payouts and penalties. We hope to get a complete recommendation to you in a matter of weeks, though working with HHS always takes more time than expected.

2. Housing -- State of the Cities Report: On Monday, you will announce the issuance of HUD's report, "The State of American Cities." The report describes (1) the "decades of decline" leading up to the early 1990s; (2) the significant improvements made by cities since 1993 as a result of the strong economy and your urban policies, including Empowerment Zones, CDFI, and home ownership strategies; (3) the challenges that remain, including job growth disparity between cities and suburbs, increased poverty concentration in central cities, and continued middle-class migration from central cities to suburbs; and (4) the Administration's "Urban Agenda for the Future," a comprehensive plan based on the same empowerment principles, including local control and flexibility, that undergird everything we have done so far.

Building on the report, you will announce three new policies to help America's cities: (1) You will initiate the Officer Next Door program, which will make government-owned homes available for sale at a 50% discount to police/officers who agree to live in the communities they patrol; (2) You will announce a 25 basis points reduction in mortgage insurance premiums for first-time buyers who purchase homes in central cities (from 1.75% to 1.50%), which will reduce closing costs by about \$200; and (3) You will call for Congress to act on legislation allowing low-income families to take Section 8 assistance in the form of Home Ownership Empowerment Vouchers and announce a new Freddie Mac pilot program that in the interim, will assist 1,000 to 2,000 such families to purchase their own homes.

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3. AIDS -- Guidelines on HIV Treatment: On Thursday, HHS released guidelines on HIV treatment procedures, which emphasize the effectiveness of early use of protease inhibitors. Both the AIDS community and the medical community praised the guidelines for helping doctors to provide appropriate treatment. As we expected, however, the AIDS community also responded to the guidelines by demanding additional federal funds to ensure that all people with HIV can obtain the recommended treatment. We should expect these demands to increase still further in the coming months. The DPC and OMB are currently reviewing whether to propose additional funding in this area and, if so, what legislative vehicle to use.

4. Welfare -- Legal Immigrant Benefits: Legislation on legal immigrants reported by the Senate Finance Committee this week improved on the House Ways and Means version, but still fails to comport with the budget agreement. As you know, the budget agreement would restore SSI and Medicaid benefits to any legal immigrant in the country on August 23, 1996 who is or becomes disabled. The legislation passed out of House Ways and Means would restore SSI and Medicaid benefits to both the disabled and non-disabled elderly, but only if they were already receiving benefits on that date -- essentially grandfathering those already on the rolls.

The House proposal, though protecting 50,000 more people initially than the budget agreement, would protect 75,000 fewer people in 2002. The Senate Finance Committee this week passed legislation which would grandfather all those on the rolls on August 23, 1996 *and* allow disabled legal immigrants in the country on that date to apply for SSI until September of this year. This proposal is actually the most expensive of the three, costing \$10.4 billion, as compared to the \$9.7 billion price tag of the budget agreement and the \$9.0 billion cost of the House proposal.

One way to bridge the differences between the budget agreement and the Congressional proposals is to find the money to cover both groups of immigrants -- those in the country on August 23, 1996 who are or become disabled *plus* the non-disabled elderly on the rolls as of that date. Legislation of this kind would cost \$11.4 billion. In the letter you sent to Chairman Kasich yesterday, which threatened to veto legislation that does not protect all legal immigrants covered under the budget agreement, you expressed support for this option, stating that "my clear preference would be to assist both disabled and elderly legal immigrants." We have some reason to hope that we can achieve this result, though much more work remains to be done.

5. Welfare -- Welfare-to-Work Plan: The welfare-to-work legislation passed out of the Senate Finance Committee this week, as compared with the House Ways and Means version, favors formula over competitive grants, governors over mayors, and rural areas over cities. Whereas Ways and Means would distribute 50% of the \$3 billion by formula and 50% by competition, the Finance Committee would distribute 75% by formula and only 25% by competition. The percentage of formula money flowing to local jurisdictions (including to cities) would be the same under both proposals (75%), but the Finance Committee would send the funds through local welfare offices controlled by the governors instead of, as in the Ways and Means proposal, private industry councils controlled by the mayors. As to competitive funds, the ~~Finance Committee retained Ways and Means' 25% set aside for rural areas, but completely eliminated Ways and Means' 65% set aside for the 100 cities with the most poor people.~~ During

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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mark-up, the Finance Committee added language to strengthen the anti-displacement provisions of the program.

6. Welfare -- Privatization: There was a major battle in the Finance Committee regarding the chairman's provision to deem the Texas privatization proposal approved and allow up to ten other states to privatize Medicaid, food stamps, and other program operations. Senator Conrad offered a motion to strike the provision. This motion won, with votes from all Democrats and Senators D'Amato and Jeffords. Then, after some back-room wrangling, the chairman's proposal was limited only to Texas, and Senators D'Amato and Jeffords changed their votes. Thus, the Senate bill allows complete privatization of all health and human services programs in Texas, but only in Texas. In the House, the bills reported out by the Agriculture and Commerce committees allow all 50 states to privatize food stamp and Medicaid operations.

7. Welfare -- Employment Prospects of Welfare Recipients: Many economists are now turning their attention to the question of whether there will be enough jobs for welfare recipients who need to go to work. In a draft, not-for-quotation study, former OMB Program Associate Director Isabelle Sawhill and Daniel McMurrer conclude that the economy, if it continues to grow, should produce a sufficient number of jobs to accommodate welfare recipients required to enter the labor force under the new welfare law. This conclusion is based on their estimate that only about 150,000 additional welfare recipients each year will need to go to work under the law. Sawhill and McMurrer arrive at this estimate by showing that most states can meet this year's 25% work participation requirement by counting those already working and claiming credit for caseload reductions from the past several years. The annual 5% increases in work participation rates until 2002 then will require states to find work for 150,000 additional welfare recipients each year.

Revised (Baker)
W. McMurrer
Get this
out

Sawhill and McMurrer also note that welfare recipients who do find full-time employment should stay above the poverty line with the help of the EITC, the higher minimum wage, and subsidized child care. A mother with two children who earned \$10,000 a year in 1996 (slightly less than what a full-time year-round worker would make at \$5.15 an hour) also would qualify for \$3,556 from the EITC and about \$2,400 in Food Stamps. After paying \$765 in payroll taxes, the family would have a disposable income of just over \$15,000. With child care subsidies, this family's disposable income would stay above the poverty line, but in the absence of such subsidies, out-of-pocket child care expenses would push the family back below poverty.

8. Health -- Congressional Action: The Senate Finance Committee reported out legislation on Medicare and Medicaid this week. The Medicare provisions preserved many of the Administration's priorities including: new plan options, such as preferred provider organizations and provider sponsored organizations; preventive benefits, including mammography expansions and colorectal screening; and traditional provider and beneficiary savings, which when combined with your home health care reallocation, will extend the life of the Medicare trust fund for at least a decade. The Finance Committee legislation also reduced the size of the Medical Savings Account demonstration to 100,000 people. The committee

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included a number of reforms that expose beneficiaries to new costs, including an income-related deductible, a \$5 per visit home care co-payment, and a gradual increase in the Medicare retirement age from 65 to 67. We anticipate, however, that all three of these provisions will be dropped either on the Senate floor or in conference.

The Medicaid provisions include a Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) proposal that cuts payments to high DSH states much more significantly than either your original budget proposal or the House Commerce Committee legislation. Though we will try to soften the impact on these states, we are having difficulty attracting much Congressional support for this effort. The Finance Committee also failed to provide the full amount of investments specified in the budget agreement for the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and low-income Medicare beneficiary protections. In preliminary conversations, the Republican leadership has indicated some willingness to restore these investments.

9. Crime -- Juvenile Crime Update: Last week, the Senate Judiciary Committee released a new Chairman's mark of its juvenile crime legislation. This version is better than both the original Senate bill and the House-passed bill. The new mark removes provisions that we considered objectionable, such as a death penalty for minors and a mandatory 6-level sentence enhancement for gang activity. The mark, however, still falls short of our Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Act: the mark has no major gun provisions (it neither mandates child safety locks nor extends Brady to violent juveniles); no dedicated prevention funding; insufficient funds for prosecutors and courts; and inadequate protections for juveniles incarcerated in state facilities. The Senate was originally scheduled to mark up the legislation last week, but the session was postponed and no new markup date has been scheduled.

10. Education -- Testing Initiative: Mike Cohen met with Bob Chase last week to discuss NEA support for your national testing initiative. Chase will push for the NEA, at its convention in early July, to repeal existing policy, adopted during the Bush Administration, opposing any federal efforts to develop educational tests. Delegates to the convention almost certainly will approve this proposal, which already has the support of the NEA's Board of Directors. Chase also will introduce a motion specifically supporting our testing initiative if he believes he has the votes to pass it.

11. Disabilities -- ADAPT Protest: As you know, disability advocates have long pushed for Medicaid to cover personal attendant services and to put community-based services on an equal footing with nursing homes. The disability group ADAPT uses disruptive tactics to convey this message. Last November, in the midst of such a disruption, the Office of Public Liaison agreed that you would hold a meeting with ADAPT and other disability groups on this topic in the first quarter of the year. That meeting has just been scheduled for September. This week, ADAPT demonstrated outside Alexis Herman's office to protest our lack of action. ADAPT also is putting pressure on Speaker Gingrich, who committed to ADAPT last year that he would introduce legislation on the subject. The DPC, Public Liaison, and HHS are meeting with ADAPT next Wednesday and are working together on options in advance of that meeting.

US
can we do/say
anything
better
next time

WEEKLY ECONOMIC BRIEFING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

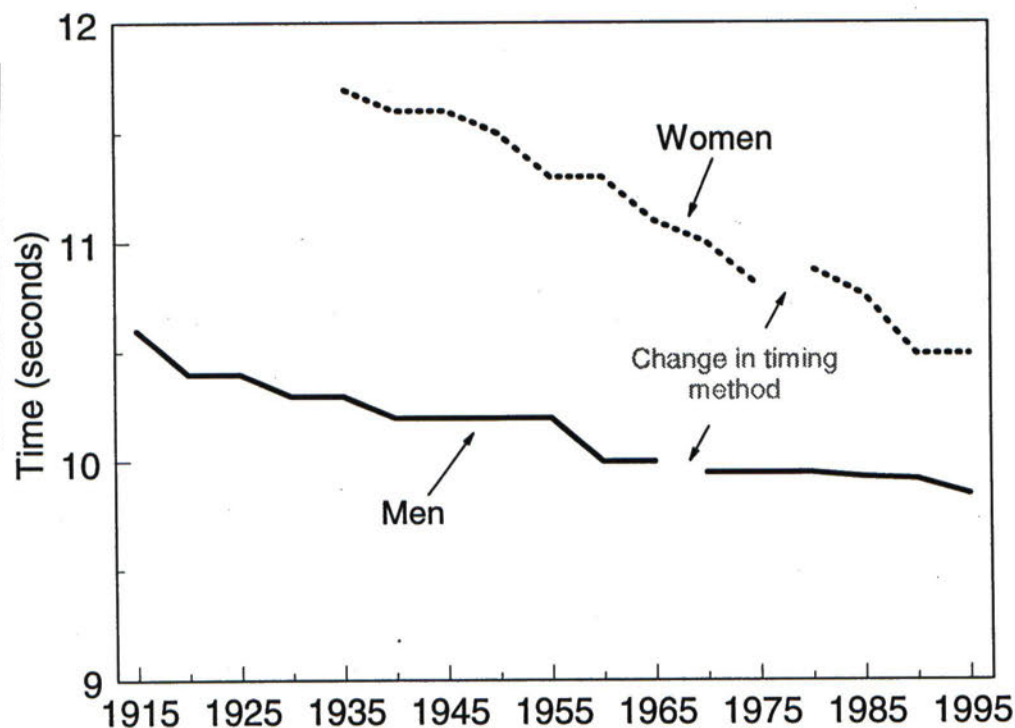
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Prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers
with the assistance of the Office of the Vice President

June 20, 1997

CHART OF THE WEEK

Times for the 100m Dash: A Track and Field Learning Curve



The world record for the 100 meter dash has fallen over time for both men and women. To the extent that improvements in training and technique are responsible for the faster times, this phenomenon is similar to the "learning curve" associated with technological processes, whereby accumulated experience leads to improved productivity. The women's record remains higher than the men's, but the gap has narrowed, and the current women's record is as low as the men's record earlier in the century.

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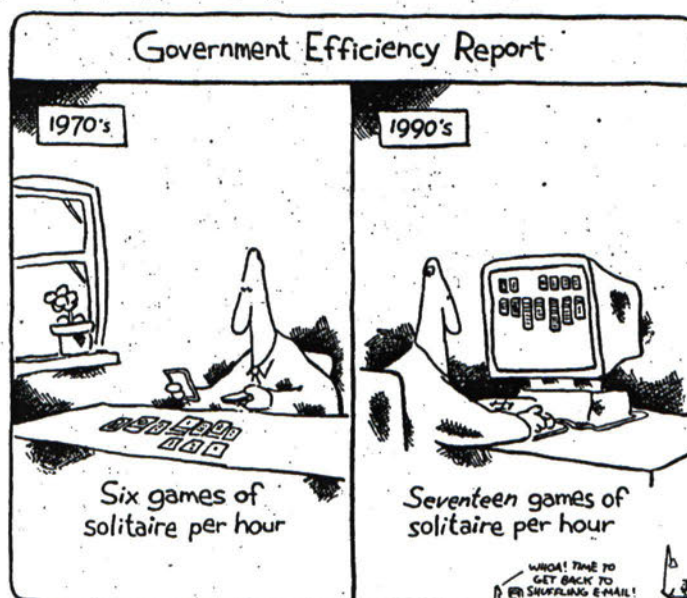
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CURRENT DEVELOPMENT

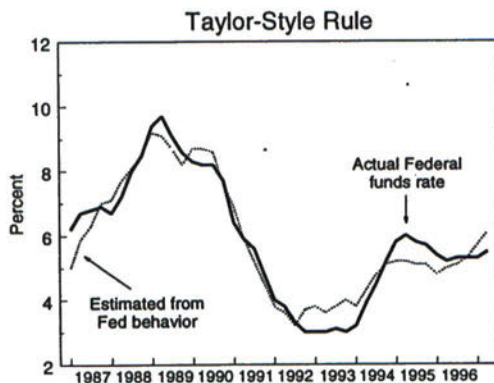
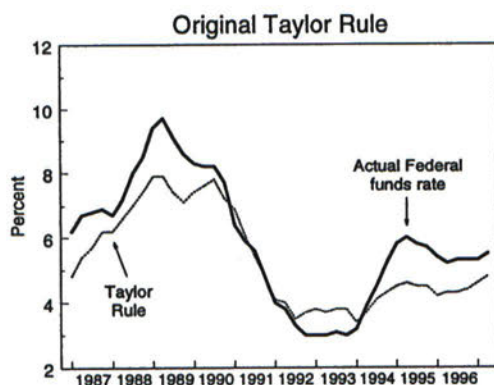
The Taylor Rule and the Conduct of Monetary Policy

Although Chairman Greenspan's cryptic statements often bewilder Fed-watchers, the actual conduct of monetary policy under his guidance has been fairly consistent, with the Federal funds rate responding systematically to changes in inflation and economic slack according to a simple formula.

The Taylor rule. In 1993, Stanford economist John Taylor (the former Bush CEA member and Dole economic adviser) formulated a rule for the conduct of monetary policy that soon attracted attention because it tracked Fed actions reasonably well between 1987 and 1993 (see upper chart). Taylor's *ad hoc* rule assumes a "neutral" value of 2 percent for the real Federal funds rate (when the unemployment rate is at the NAIRU and inflation is at a target value of 2 percent). It calls for tighter monetary policy (a higher funds rate) when inflation is above the target, but it moderates that tightness when the unemployment rate is above the NAIRU and economic activity is weak:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fed funds rate} = & 2 \text{ percent} + \text{current inflation rate} \\ & + 0.5 * (\text{actual inflation} - \text{target inflation}) \\ & - 1.0 * (\text{unemployment rate} - \text{NAIRU}) \end{aligned}$$

Estimating actual Fed behavior. A statistical estimate of a Taylor-style rule, based on the Fed's actual behavior, captures the recent movements in the Federal funds rate even better than the original Taylor formulation (see lower chart). An interesting feature of this estimate is that the Fed responds more aggressively to deviations of unemployment from the NAIRU than it does in the original formulation—lowering the funds rate by about 1.8 percentage points for each 1 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate.



Analysis. Taylor-style rules provide not only a description of how policy has been conducted but also, in the view of some researchers, a sensible strategy for how policy should be conducted. Intuitively, the rule shows how one policy instrument can be directed toward the pursuit of two desirable goals, full employment and price stability. Nevertheless, few would argue that the Fed should adhere slavishly to any fixed rule. In 1992-93, for example, monetary policy was looser than would have been required under either the original Taylor formulation or the statistical estimate of Fed behavior. Arguably, this was a sensible response to weaknesses in the banking sector, which reduced the efficacy of low interest rates in stimulating economic recovery.

Implications. The current Federal funds target of 5.5 percent is somewhat higher than would be called for under Taylor's original formula. Pressure to tighten arising from the low unemployment rate is moderated by the low inflation rate. By contrast, monetary policy is a bit looser than what would be called for by the statistical formula estimated from past Fed behavior. In neither case, however, is the actual Federal funds rate very far from where it "should" be.

SPECIAL ANALYSIS

Are Computers Producing Another Industrial Revolution?

Information technology is heralded by some as the source of a Third Industrial Revolution. Interestingly in light of current trends, both the introduction of steam power in the 18th century and electricity in the 19th appear to have been accompanied initially by sluggish growth in productivity and real wages. After a transition period of several decades, however, productivity growth picked up and the fruits of technological progress became evident. Could this be the likely path for information technology as well?

Previous revolutions. Before the first Industrial Revolution in 18th century Britain, productivity was growing at about 0.4 percent per year. After Watt introduced his steam engine and Hargreave his spinning jenny, productivity growth fell to an annual rate of about 0.2 percent. This sluggishness lasted 40 years. Productivity growth jumped to about 0.5 percent in the 1810s, however, and to 1.1 percent in the 1840s. The pattern was similar during the Second Industrial Revolution: productivity growth slowed with the electrification of the United States from the 1880s to the 1910s, only to shoot up by 70 percent a decade later.

Why should growth in productivity slow? A new technology may take several decades to reach its full potential for a number of reasons. First, the diffusion of the technology itself may be slow. The technology needs to be pervasive enough to matter. Second, a technology may not attain its full potential when it is used in isolation; complementary technologies may be needed. Third, firms go through a period of learning and experimentation causing a delay before a technology becomes valuable. An example is Boeing's recent redesign of its flagship aircraft which relies upon completely new computer-driven manufacturing processes. Finally, physical capital may require replacement, and it may take several decades before old factories and buildings are ready to be replaced.

Rates of diffusion in two revolutions. Electricity offered enormous opportunities for improving productivity, but, in general, it was unprofitable to replace still-serviceable manufacturing technologies suited to the old regime of mechanical power derived from water and steam. In 1899, almost 20 years after the first central generating station was built, the horsepower capacity of all electric motors installed in manufacturing plants in the country represented less than 5 percent of factory mechanical drive. Moreover, electric lighting was used in a mere 3 percent of all residences in the United States. It took another two decades, into the 1920s, for these aggregate measures of electrification to attain the 50 percent diffusion level.

The rate of diffusion of computers in the economy, by contrast, has been phenomenal. Real annual growth of the net stock of computing equipment has averaged 30 percent since 1973, the year commonly thought of as the start of the current productivity slowdown and a few years after Intel introduced its first silicon

microprocessor chip. It has been estimated that in 1991 approximately 60 percent of office workers had a computer on their desks.

Prices matter. The different penetration speeds in these two examples can be traced to the fundamentally different behavior of the prices of these technologies. Real computer prices have been declining at a rate of about 18 percent per year since the early 1970s. No comparable price decreases accompanied the introduction of electricity. In fact, electricity prices began to fall only in the 1920s, four decades after the introduction of electric power.

Conclusion. Although it may be comforting to think that productivity in the age of information technology will follow the path of productivity in the age of electricity, the analogy needs to be approached with care. As the evidence on the rates of diffusion of computers and electricity shows, today's technology has spread through the economy much faster than did electricity. This makes the continued sluggishness of productivity growth puzzling, although the full impact of computers on productivity growth may not yet have been realized due to other factors. The link between computers and productivity will be examined in greater detail in a future *Weekly Economic Briefing*.

6-25-97

SPECIAL ANALYSIS**A Greener Accounting for Well-Being**

Next week's "Earth Summit+5"—the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Environment—will assess how much progress has been made on environmental priorities such as global climate change, tropical forests, and water conservation since the first Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Economics in an ecological web. Measuring such progress is challenging because many environmental and natural resource services are not bought and sold in the marketplace. A nation can cut its forests, erode its soils, exhaust its minerals, and erase its wildlife without adversely affecting its measured GDP, the standard measure of business cycle conditions. To the extent that current measures of economic progress ignore these effects on the asset value of its natural resources, they will provide misleading measures of overall welfare. Green accounting is a way to temper this slight on nature.

National accounts, untinted vs. green. The system of national accounts used by most nations includes 1) national income accounts that measure the "flow" of goods and services in economy, and 2) balance sheet accounts that capture the "stock" of national assets and liabilities, such as buildings, natural resources, equities and bonds.

In practice, balance sheets produced for most countries are based on private assets. For example, only privately owned land is counted since publicly owned land and other natural and environmental assets are not traded in markets. A green balance sheet would correct this neglect by introducing the stock of publicly owned resources, such as a national forest or fishery.

The flows and services from environmental and natural resources are covered somewhat better in the existing income accounts. But again the information provided is incomplete, because existing accounting procedures do not depreciate publicly owned natural assets and do not include the value of nonmarket uses such as aesthetic enjoyment. A green national income account would fix this by adjusting for the depreciation of public assets such as soil and the aesthetic value of resources like national parks.

Earth in the balance sheet. The search for integrated economic and environmental macroeconomic indicators has just begun, and recent efforts by the United Nations and the World Bank provide strong impetus for further exploration. And while green accounts cannot and should not replace measured quarterly GDP, the longer-term perspective provided by these accounts can be useful for understanding the overall well-being of both developed and developing nations.

ARTICLE

And You Thought Credit Card Interest Rates Were High?

Many low-income households who cannot get credit from banks or other traditional consumer lenders turn to alternatives, including pawnbrokers, small loan finance companies, and rent-to-own firms. Effective interest rates on loans from such providers are very high, reflecting both high rates and substantial fixed fees.

The credit netherworld. The following are among the chief legal alternatives to traditional consumer loan sources:

- Pawnbrokers make small loans and take watches, jewelry, electronics, and other personal items as collateral. Most states have usury laws limiting the interest rates and fees pawnbrokers can charge. Nonetheless, once fees are taken into account, the effective annual interest rate allowed in such states for a typical \$55 loan with a maturity of 2 months ranges from about 35 percent to more than 350 percent. Some states do not have regulatory limits, however, and effective annual rates in such states are commonly over 200 percent for a typical loan.
- Small loan finance companies provide unsecured loans, typically larger than those from pawnshops, to marginally creditworthy individuals. A typical loan from this source is about \$300 with a maturity of about 6 months. Although states generally regulate charges on loans by these firms, a survey of loan terms in two states with active small loan finance firms suggests that borrowers may still be charged an effective annual rate of 100 to 200 percent or more.
- Rent-to-own firms effectively allow customers to purchase a product on credit by transferring ownership of the rented item to the renter at the end of the rental period. However, the rental payment also covers the delivery of the product and service during the life of the rental. Some states limit total payments on rent-to-own contracts to twice the market value of the product (implying an effective annual interest rate of about 100 percent for a typical 18-month rental). But rates can be even higher in the many states without such limitations.

Why so high? Among the reasons for these high rates are the following:

- Transactions costs. Making such loans is labor-intensive, and the costs are large relative to the size of most loans. For pawnbrokers, transactions costs include evaluating the value of the pledged property, storing and insuring it, and then, if the loan is not repaid, selling it. Small loan finance companies must evaluate the creditworthiness of loan applicants, monitor borrowers, and pursue delinquents. Interest payments on these unsecured loans must also cover the cost of loan losses. Rent-to-own firms must evaluate would-be renters, pursue delinquent accounts, and deliver and repossess rented goods. Their charges also have to pay for the wear-and-tear on repossessed or returned goods.

- Lack of scale economies. Alternative lenders tend to be relatively small local businesses. For pawnshops and rent-to-own firms, goods must be physically transported between lender and borrower, narrowing the geographic scope of their markets. Small loan finance companies also generally serve local markets, as they personally evaluate loan applicants, closely monitor borrowers, and quickly act to forestall default.
- Any monopoly power? In most states these businesses are relatively open to entry and competition, suggesting the absence of monopoly profits. This conclusion is reinforced by the observation that states with tighter regulatory ceilings on rates and fees have fewer alternative lenders, presumably because fewer firms can cover their costs.

Who are the borrowers? Information about who uses alternative credit providers is sketchy. In a 1996 survey of low- and moderate-income households in three states (Georgia, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania) those using alternative lenders tended to be younger and poorer than average. About 5 percent of those surveyed had received small loans from finance companies over the previous year, and a similar number had used a pawnbroker (a quarter of those doing so more than 3 times). Over the previous 2 to 3 years, about 5 percent had rented from a rent-to-own firm. These estimates are consistent with rough estimates of the number of loans extended by pawnbrokers, which suggest that several million Americans borrow from pawnbrokers each year. Moreover, the number of borrowers has probably increased over the past two decades, as the number of pawnshops appears to have increased substantially.

Conclusion. The very high effective interest rates charged by alternative lenders may seem outrageous. However, their business involves substantial costs to protect against loss, and these costs get reflected in the rates they charge. Moreover, for some borrowers these lenders may be the only legal source of credit. Regulations intended to limit borrowing costs may make obtaining credit even more difficult for these individuals by reducing the number of alternative lenders.

BUSINESS, CONSUMER, AND REGIONAL ROUNDUP

Expansion Continues in All Fed Regions But at a Slower Pace. The Federal Reserve's Beige Book on regional conditions reports that all 12 district economies continued to expand in May and early June. Labor markets tightened, with some districts reporting wage increases. Furthermore, although the prices for energy, some metals, and real estate rose, few districts reported upward pressure on final goods prices. Agricultural reports were largely favorable, with localized pockets of weakness caused by unseasonably cool weather. Manufacturing activity appeared to remain at high levels and was growing in many districts. Overall, demand for commercial loans was high during this period, but consumer lending activity was mixed. Consumer spending growth appears to have slowed since April, with retail and auto sales exhibiting particularly slow growth rates in several districts.

World Bank Presents "Green Top Ten." On World Environment Day, June 5, the World Bank released 10 suggestions for a healthier, greener planet. The first suggestion is to phase out lead from gasoline within the next 5 years—a procedure the Bank says could save 5 to 10 times the cost of conversion through reduced lead-related health care expenditures and other economic savings. The United States, for example, saved more than \$10 for every \$1 invested in its conversion, according to the Bank. Some of the other proposals include building global carbon markets to reduce climate change; making water an economic asset by removing subsidies so that the price of water reflects the actual cost of delivery; and addressing market failures that impede the adoption of sustainable practices in a wide variety of circumstances. The Bank also proposed adopting greener accounting and eliminating harmful subsidies on fossil fuels. The Bank is offering these recommendations in advance of the coming Earth Summit+5 as ones that could make a real difference to the environment in the long term.

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Assisted Living Grows in Popularity. Assisted living facilities (ALFs) are residential care settings that provide an additional emphasis on autonomy and personalized living arrangements as an alternative to nursing homes. Falling somewhere between independent living and nursing home provided care, assisted living facilities generally attract single or widowed females who average 84 years in age and possess some need for assistance with mobility and/or continence. However, because these individuals may not require the services of a professional nurse, assisted living is generally less expensive than placement in a nursing home. *Fortune* magazine has identified assisted living as one of the top three potential growth industries for 1997. A recent GAO study reported that most oversight and regulation of AFL care is done by states. One concern is that the rapid increase in the number of assisted living facilities may outstrip many states' ability to monitor and regulate care.

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

France Agrees to Support EMU Stability Pact. In Amsterdam this week, the French and the Germans nominally patched up their differences over monetary union, enabling the "stability pact" to go forward without amendment. The new Jospin government in France touched off a small firestorm in the EU last week when it announced that it needed more time to study the effects of the stability pact on job creation. In exchange for the French support of the stability pact, Germany and other EU members supported a new political resolution that strengthens the EU's rhetorical commitment to jobs. The resolution encourages the European Investment Bank to promote job creation. In addition, the EU will hold an unemployment summit in Luxembourg during the second half of 1997.

Japan Will Ban Gender Discrimination in Workplace. Japan has taken a step towards greater women's rights by passing its first law to ban job discrimination against women in the workplace. Previously, companies were only required by law to make a "good effort" to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender. In addition to making gender discrimination in the workplace an offense, the law lifts long-standing legal limitations on working hours for women. The restrictions on working hours were widely regarded as a barrier to women's advancement into managerial positions. Union representatives and women's groups have noted, however, that the only punishment in the legislation is the publication of the offending company's name. Although public humiliation is a powerful weapon in Japan, many groups are concerned that stronger measures and penalties such as fines were not written into the law. The law takes effect in April 1999.

Mexico to Repay Sovereign Notes Ahead of Schedule. Mexico announced this week that it would repay \$6 billion of sovereign notes nearly 4 years ahead of schedule. The \$6 billion floating rate notes were issued in August 1996 to facilitate Mexico's early repayment of the debt owed to the United States. The notes were backed by Mexican oil exports and represented the most expensive amortization faced by the Mexican government. Since international capital markets regained confidence in the country, Mexico has been able to achieve more favorable terms on loans received during the peso crisis. The sovereign notes will be replaced by cheaper, longer-term finance from private capital markets.

RELEASES THIS WEEK

U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services

The goods and services trade deficit rose to \$8.4 billion in April from \$7.8 billion in March.

Productivity

Nonfarm business productivity rose at an annual rate of 2.6 percent in the first quarter. Manufacturing productivity rose 2.8 percent.

Housing Starts

Housing starts decreased 5 percent in May to 1.40 million units at an annual rate.

Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization

The Federal Reserve's index of industrial production increased 0.4 percent in May. Capacity utilization rose 0.1 percentage point to 83.7 percent.

Consumer Price Index

The consumer price index increased 0.1 percent in May. Excluding food and energy, consumer prices increased 0.2 percent.

MAJOR RELEASES NEXT WEEK

Consumer Confidence—Conference Board (Tuesday)
Advance Durable Shipments and Orders (Wednesday)
Gross Domestic Product (Friday)

U.S. ECONOMIC STATISTICS

	1970- 1993	1996	1996:3	1996:4	1997:1
Percent growth (annual rate)					
Real GDP (chain-type)	2.7	3.1	2.1	3.8	5.8
GDP chain-type price index	5.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.8
<u>Nonfarm business (NFB) sector:</u>					
Productivity (chain-type)	1.5	0.9	-0.2	1.3	2.6
Real compensation per hour:					
Using CPI	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.8
Using NFB deflator	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7
Shares of Nominal GDP (percent)					
Business fixed investment	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
Residential investment	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Exports	8.2	11.3	11.1	11.5	11.5
Imports	9.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.9
Personal saving	5.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5
Federal surplus	-2.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.0
	1970- 1993	1996	March 1997	April 1997	May 1997
Unemployment Rate	6.7**	5.4**	5.2	4.9	4.8
Payroll employment (thousands)					
increase per month			182	323	138
increase since Jan. 1993					12289
Inflation (percent per period)					
CPI	5.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
PPI-Finished goods	5.0	2.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3

**Figures beginning 1994 are not comparable with earlier data.

New or revised data in **boldface**.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1995	1996	April 1997	May 1997	June 19, 1997
Dow-Jones Industrial Average	4494	5743	6658	7242	7777
Interest Rates					
3-month T-bill	5.49	5.01	5.16	5.05	4.95
10-year T-bond	6.57	6.44	6.89	6.71	6.40
Mortgage rate, 30-year fixed	7.95	7.80	8.14	7.94	7.61
Prime rate	8.83	8.27	8.50	8.50	8.50

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Exchange Rates	Current level	Percent Change from	
	June 19, 1997	Week ago	Year ago
Deutschemmark-Dollar	1.724	-0.0	13.4
Yen-Dollar	114.1	0.1	5.6
Multilateral \$ (Mar. 1973=100)	95.25	-0.1	8.5

International Comparisons	Real GDP growth (last 4 quarters)	Unemployment rate	CPI inflation (last 12 months)
United States	4.1 (Q1)	4.8 (May)	2.2 (May)
Canada	2.8 (Q1)	9.6 (Apr)	1.7 (Apr)
Japan	2.6 (Q1)	3.4 (Apr)	1.9 (Apr)
France	1.0 (Q1)	12.8 (Mar)	0.9 (Apr)
Germany	2.8 (Q1)	7.8 (Apr)	1.3 (Apr)
Italy	0.1 (Q4)	12.3 (Jan)	1.8 (Apr)
United Kingdom	3.0 (Q1)	7.0 (Apr)	2.4 (Apr)

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250-0100

June 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FROM SECRETARY GLICKMAN

To: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.,
Deputy Counsel and Legislative Director to the Vice President

Subject: The President's Civil Rights Initiative

Jan Glickman

As the Administration prepares to embark on its Civil Rights Initiative and an ambitious effort to promote racial healing in America, I am increasingly concerned about a growing enemy from an unlikely corner that unites civil rights advocates and opponents alike. That enemy is cynicism.

Given the Department of Agriculture's recent efforts to overcome a history of insensitivity to diverse employees and customers, I thought some practical, on-the-ground advice might be of some use to you. It's not the makings of a moving speech, just some practical wisdom that might actually get the job done. Here's what I've learned from the trenches:

✓ 1) *Talk and walk at the same time.* Most leaders are quite willing to say a few uplifting words in favor of civil rights, but precious few have followed it up with concrete actions. Too often, the result has been that when America's leaders talk about improving civil rights, few people believe them, and for good reason -- they *have* heard it all before.

In wading through USDA's problems, I quickly found that there is no substitute for action. We set clear goals. We laid out an aggressive timeline, and we're sticking to it. The result is credibility. From the people who run our agencies to the people who answer the phones, folks clearly see that something real is happening, and they want to be a part of it.

✓ 2) *Commissions need clear missions.* If we swept together all the dust that's settled on the countless reports of past civil rights commissions, all of Washington would sneeze. It is useful to gather a braintrust, just make sure they have a strict deadline and clear

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direction from the top that their dialogue must be constructive. Without concrete recommendations for action, it's all just talk, and we fuel the very cynicism that we're trying to root out.

I did establish a civil rights commission at USDA. It was headed by an esteemed career civil servant. They travelled the country for 3 months listening not just to the experts, but real people -- farmers, rural Americans, and USDA employees. Given those perspectives, they delivered a 121-page report which was almost entirely a series of bullets recommending specific actions.

Here's a sampling of what they came up with:

- Eliminate the years-old backlog of civil rights complaints in 120 days.
- Freeze all foreclosures where a civil rights complaint has been filed until an independent review can be performed.
- Make it a condition of employment at USDA that every employee treat every co-worker and customer fairly and equitably, with dignity and respect.
- Establish a results-oriented National Commission on the Small Farm to pull together the threads of economics, civil rights, and rural conditions and weave a national strategy to stem the alarming loss of America's small farms -- many of which are minority-owned.

Taken as a whole, these recommendations form a detailed road map for how USDA can get out from under a history of discrimination and become a federal civil rights leader.

✓ Finally, when the report gets passed up to you, be ready to run. When I received my civil rights report, there certainly were bureaucrats who recommended we form a committee to report on the committee's report and make recommendations on the recommendations. Instead, I disbanded our civil rights commission and formed an action team.

✓ The day after I received the report, I went before my entire department and the media and announced that we would immediately get down to business. This sustained the momentum, and since the report contained a clear set of goals and deadlines, people knew that they could expect -- and hold us accountable for -- quick, concrete progress.

✓ 3) *Learn to like paper cuts.* Speeches are the fun part. But it's the dogged, day-to-day staying on top of the specific initiatives that keeps the ball moving forward.

..... more

I have a meeting every week with my top civil rights advisor. He gets whatever resources he needs. His staff files a 20-page report every week detailing the progress that's been made in each agency -- on hiring, on complaints resolution, on customer service. The results? A strong sense of accountability throughout our ranks and crystal clear progress.

4) *Report regularly to the shareholders.* If we ask the American people to set aside their doubts and come along with us in this effort, we've got to be a broken record and regularly hold ourselves accountable to them for making real progress.

Virtually every time I give a speech I talk about civil rights. Eventually, it sinks in that this really is a very big deal. I talk about the big picture of America's racial divide, but I also catalog what we're doing about it. People need to hear that we are making real progress.

5) *One small step per man is one giant leap for mankind.* History will judge our Civil Rights Initiative by the simple meter of how Americans treat one another and function as a society in the 21st century. But the Chinese have a saying, 'the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.' As leaders in this effort, we must plot a methodical strategy and give people concrete ways that they can help piece our people back together. We change the world by each person changing their little corner of the world -- in their homes, churches, schools, workplaces, and communities.

This is how we are finding some success in changing the culture of the Department of Agriculture. I hope that our experiences may be of some use in healing America's old wounds.

There will always be a few rotten apples in the barrel, but my belief is that the vast majority of Americans yearn to be called on in a meaningful way to be a part of the solution. Too many of us have experienced firsthand the pain of mindless divisions. But too many of us, too, have been given false hope by uplifting words from our leaders that in the end turn out to be thin air.

This President and this Administration are uniquely qualified to rise above mere talk. But if we are to give the American people hope, first and foremost we must give them action.

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6-25-97

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Abroad at Home

ANTHONY LEWIS

The First Stone

By forgiving a top Air Force general his past adultery, Secretary of Defense William Cohen raised a storm about unequal treatment of officers who have sinned. But the important question is a different one: whether the sin, without more, should be treated as a crime at all.

In its latter-day zeal to punish adulterers, the U.S. military has only wounded itself. That became clear last week when Maj. Gen. John E. Longhouser of the Army decided to retire because an anonymous tip on a telephone hot line brought out that he had had an affair while separated from his wife five years ago.

General Longhouser is a Vietnam veteran who has the Purple Heart and many other decorations. In retiring, he issued a statement saying that he and his wife, Karen, "reconciled our differences, and I informed her of this relationship. Today our marriage is as strong as ever...."

Would a sane military system put an honored officer through such humiliation for such a reason? Can anyone believe that the episode will improve morale and good order? Is the Army better off without the services of a General Longhouser?

Adultery remains a sin. But it is also a fact of life in contemporary American society. One of the all-time best-selling books in this country, "The Bridges of Madison County," romanticizes — you could really say celebrates — adultery.

Despite that reality, the armed

The military
has only
wounded itself.

forces have become more and more agitated about adultery. In 1985 the services instituted just six courts martial for adultery without other charges. By last year the figure had grown to 168.

Neither the British nor the French Army makes adultery a military offense. A British Army spokesman, Maj. Michael Devlin, told Roger Cohen of The New York Times: "Of course we frown on adultery; but we live in the real world, and people have real relationships. It is only if army discipline is affected that we consider disciplinary action."

What the U.S. forces and Secretary Cohen have to do now is to start thinking along those lines: lines of reason, not fanaticism. Absolute rules that clash with reality only breed contempt for law. And it is possible to lay out some factors that should be part of a sensible system.

1. It is true that the armed services are different from the rest of society: a hierarchical system in which respect and discipline are vital. What follows from that is that concern about the sex lives of officers should be focused on what might adversely affect discipline. It should not be a prurient interest.

2. It is essential to distinguish between the use of power for sexual purposes — the trainer coming on to the trainee — and an affair of the heart with no such element. General Longhouser had not engaged in sexual harassment, and for that matter neither had Air Force First Lieut. Kelly Flinn.

3. Hot lines should be limited to bringing out cases of sexual harassment from those who have been abused. Using them to tattle on consensual adult sex invites the evils of prying and malice. It is reminiscent of ancient Venice, where the jealous could leave anonymous notes for the Doge denouncing their neighbors and competitors.

4. Adultery should be punishable only when it has elements that make it harmful to discipline: when it is flagrant, for example, leading to tension or disrespect in a unit.

5. When a sexual relationship may affect discipline, it should usually be dealt with by informal advice, transfer or other non-prosecutorial means.

The curious thing is that Congress has not made adultery an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It is so only because the Manual for Courts Martial, issued in a Presidential order but actually drafted by the military, makes it so.

In February the American Bar Association suggested that the manual be rethought with the help of a legal advisory committee of the kind that advises the Supreme Court on rules for the Federal courts. The Pentagon said no. But now Secretary Cohen can see that he needs better advice than he has been getting. He has asked his lawyers to review the manual and appointed two panels for a broader look at issues of sex in the military. It is time — past time — for fresh thought about those rules.

We could do with a little less plety, too. When some Congressman or commentator deplors adultery in the forces, you have to wonder whether he is in a position to cast a stone. The true American sin is not adultery but hypocrisy. □

The New York Times

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1997

"I can't do anything, and I don't want to think about it," said Amiri Farhad, a 29-year-old accountant. "Where can I go? I live here. My job is here, and I think that when your time has come, you leave the world, and you can't do anything about it." After 1990, Iranian authorities decreed new construction in Tehran would have to meet tough seismic standards. But Akasheh estimates that 99% of the buildings were built before 1990 and are inadequate.

Akasheh has urged the government to move the capital but has been told the country cannot afford it. Short of that, he thinks a shadow government should be established outside the capital, ready to take over if the government in Tehran is wiped out.

"Our forecast is that one day, we will have no more Tehran," he said.

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Colombia Congress Votes to Remove Extradition Ban (Bogota) By Juanita Darling (c) 1997, Los Angeles Times

BOGOTA, Colombia The Colombian Congress voted late Thursday to remove a six-year-old ban on extraditing its citizens for trial in foreign countries, reversing a stance that has been a major point of conflict with the United States.

U.S. criminal charges are pending against several Colombian drug traffickers, including some already jailed here. Among the jailed are the notorious Rodriguez Orejuela brothers, the convicted heads of the Cali drug cartel. Colombia's refusal to extradite such criminals is a main reason the Clinton administration has determined two years in a row that Colombia is not participating fully in the fight against narcotics.

"Colombia cannot continue to ask for international cooperation (against crime) without living up to its obligations under international conventions," U.S. Ambassador Myles Frechette said this week.

Because permitting extradition requires a constitutional amendment, both houses of Congress must vote again in a session that begins July 20. The same representatives will be voting then, so the measure is expected to pass.

Both opponents and supporters agreed that passage of the measure is more symbolic than practical. During the 1890s, when Colombia extradited its citizens, only 55 people were sent outside the country for trial. Not all 55 were drug traffickers, nor were all of them sent to the United States, and Rep. Roberto Camacho said that number represents so few of Colombia's drug criminals that it is largely symbolic.

"This will not end drug trafficking, but...it says that this country will not allow itself to be a haven for drug traffickers," Camacho said.

But Rep. Vivian Morales, who has supported other anti-drug measures, argued, "Reality is more important than symbolism. This country cannot afford the luxury of exposing the civilian population to possible narco-terrorism," such as the assassinations, bombings and kidnappings that led Colombia to ban extradition in 1991.

In its current form, the legislation is not likely to improve relations with the United States. It would retain the ban for Colombians who turn themselves in, for crimes committed before the change and in cases involving foreign sentences that are stiffer than Colombian penalties. Although new laws doubled Colombian penalties for drug-related crimes, they are still shorter than U.S. sentences.

Supporters of extradition, including business leaders who have actively lobbied Congress to gather votes for the change, said that they will work to have the exceptions removed before final passage in the next session of Congress.

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Salvadorans Facing Ecological Disaster

Civil War's Damage Pales in Comparison

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Foreign Service

SAN SALVADOR — Throughout the 1980s, El Salvador's civil war was a focus of international attention and billions of dollars poured into the country to support the military that was battling a Marxist-led insurgency.

Now El Salvador, although at peace and out of the international spotlight, is facing a more common problem that threatens more permanent damage than the war: ecological devastation that is turning parts of the once-lush country to desert, causing a severe water shortage and making respiratory disease from air pollution a leading cause of death among children.

And, Salvadorans complain, there is almost no outside aid available to combat the threat because the United States and other nations do not feel their strategic interests are directly threatened.

"Our ground water is running out, our surface water is increasingly polluted, and we have less than 2 percent of our forest cover left," said Ricardo Navarro, director of the Salvadoran Center for Appropriate Technology, a prominent ecology group here. "The most dangerous thing a child can do in El Salvador is breathe. We will have to take radical measures if we want El Salvador to live."

El Salvador now ranks just behind Haiti as the Western Hemisphere's most deforested country. Only about 1.5 percent of its tropical forest cover is left, and about 7 percent more of the land is protected only somewhat by coffee trees. Even these trees are disappearing at an alarming rate, environmental experts said.

At the same time, Navarro warned, "water is a serious problem, and it will only get worse. . . . Just in the capital, the subterranean water supplies drop a meter [39 inches] a year, and sooner or later those aquifers will run dry."

Unlike other nations in Central America, El Salvador has no undeveloped frontier because its small territory has long been occupied from corner to corner. But like the rest of the region, more than 30 percent of the people live in extreme poverty.

Much of the current crisis stems from El Salvador being the most densely populated country in the hemisphere, with about 413 people per square mile.

Deborah Barry, director of the Salvadoran Program of Investigation of Development and the Environment (PRISMA), said the problem of population density is particularly serious in the San Salvador urban area. According to a 1995 PRISMA study—widely regarded as the most reliable to date—the urban area has 30 percent of the nation's population, with 978 people per square mile.

"The state of the Salvadoran environment and its ongoing degradation are a threat to the economic and political stability of the nation," the PRISMA study said. "It is a serious impediment to future development."

In part, too, the war is to blame for the current crisis. Tens of thousands

See ELSALVADOR, A17, Col. 3

ELSALVADOR, From A15

of people, mostly subsistence farmers, were driven from their homes along the northern border with Honduras, areas where the fighting was most ferocious. Most migrated toward towns and urban centers.

Those who remained in rural areas, and those who have returned, Barry said, have to clear more land than before because the soil is poor. In addition, most fuel is unavailable or extremely expensive, leaving wood the cheapest and most available means of cooking. The deforestation accelerates soil erosion, which in turn causes rivers to fill with sediment, killing water life.

"There is serious desertification setting in in some parts of the country," Barry said. "That leaves behind land that is no longer recoverable for mankind's use."

The nation's river ways and ground water are further fouled by unregulated dumping of industrial waste and garbage, often toxic. And deforestation, especially close to urban areas, is accelerated because there are no codes regulating how land should be used. In recent months several of the few remaining stands of trees on the hills around the capital have been razed to make room for apartments and commercial buildings.

Environmental experts say another growing problem is the inability of urban centers, especially San Salvador, to dispose of garbage in an environmentally sound way. At the main dump, near the suburb of Nejapa, the garbage is piled in huge mounds, where poor people fight with each other and clouds of vultures over the right to scavenge goods.

According to the PRISMA study, the San Salvador metropolitan area generates 1,255 tons of garbage a day, of which only 37 percent is collected. The garbage that is collected is thrown on porous, volcanic soil, where it decomposes and filters into the water table.

Uncollected garbage is dumped directly into streams and rivers; further fouling them, or left to rot in piles, also posing a health hazard.

Reforestation is difficult, with wood so scarce and valuable. Environmental workers say trees are stolen, or cut as soon as they are big enough to burn.

In recognition of the growing problem, the government recently created the Ministry of the Environment to prepare legislation on emission control standards, rational land use and control of water use and pollution.

"There simply are very few laws now, and those that exist are not enforced," said a foreign environmental expert. "We are looking at years, maybe a generation, before things even begin to turn around, and by then it may be too late."

Despite the fanfare with which the ministry was announced, it has almost no budget, little staff and no institutional framework within which to work.

With a vastly reduced aid budget, the United States is assisting ecological protection efforts.

"The United States government has made a significant change in its foreign policy to include environmental concerns," said a senior U.S. official dealing with the region. "We can't say to a developing nation, 'Don't develop because it is bad for your ecology.' One-third of the population lives in rural poverty, so we can't say don't develop. But we can say development has to be sustainable."

Without the resources to carry out large-scale projects, U.S. aid is focusing on smaller ones, such as a turtle hatchery to try to control consumption of the eggs that are a popular delicacy here. The United States also has helped provide devices for shrimp boats to reduce the number of turtles accidentally caught in shrimp nets.

But the broader question is how to halt environmental collapse. Barry and other experts said the only way to slow the deforestation is, in effect, pay farmers not to cut trees.

"Given the levels of poverty, you can't do anything without incentives," Barry said. "Some call it subsidies, I call it paying for services. In 10 years we are talking about serious urban drought. This is the decline decade, a whole development style has to be chosen and we have to deal not only with the whole country, but with the whole region."

UP
to cancer do anything

The Washington Post

SAURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

'97 JAN 28 AM 9:07

January 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM : MIKE McCURRY *MM*

SUBJECT : REQUEST FROM *LIFE*

*I never did
Sony*

Life has asked you to contribute to an upcoming special issue dedicated to heroes.

The concept of a "heroes issue" developed from a successful photo essay *Life* published a few years ago. That essay included photos of Scott O'Grady, Jim Lovell, Harry Wu, and Oseola McCarty, among others.

Life publishes special issues a few times a year. Recent special issues have focused on Baby Boomers, National Parks, the White House, and blacks in America. This issue will celebrate a range of heroes, from everyday heroes to the "Greatest American Heroes in History," including George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

You have been asked to contribute to the "Voices" section which will feature individuals discussing their heroes. Others who have been asked to contribute to this section include Bill Cosby, Rosie O'Donnell, and Sen. McCain.

Attached are five questions related to your association with heroes that the magazine would like you to answer. Please review and, if interested, draft your responses. These questions are only guidelines -- feel free to write other memories you have related to heroes and your life.

Life has a subscription base of 1.5 million and sells between 250,000 - 500,000 issues at newsstands each month. The deadline for these questions is early March.

*Or we'll discuss with
you and draft answers
accordingly -*

Questions for *Life Magazine*

1. What is your definition of a hero?

2. Are heroic qualities eternal -- do the same criteria apply to heroism in 1997 as they did in bygone eras?

3. Who were your heroes when you were a boy? Who are your heroes now?

4. Do you look for different qualities in a hero now than you did when you were a boy? How has your personal pantheon changed? Why has it changed?

5. Is ours a particularly heroic age, a particularly unheroic age, or neither?

6. Who are the great American heroes of the past?

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6-25

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1997

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RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Representative Charlie Rangel (D-NY)

DATE: Before Monday, June 9, 1997

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley *John Hilley*

PURPOSE: To thank Rep. Rangel for his work in developing a good Democratic tax package .

BACKGROUND: The House Ways & Means mark-up on the tax piece of the budget reconciliation bill is scheduled for early next week. The House Democrats have been meeting this week to strategize on their message and approach. In a very difficult Caucus meeting this morning Rep. Rangel did an excellent job defending the Administration and laying out a unified Democratic proposal on tax issues consistent with the budget agreement. Many of the more progressive and liberal members of the Caucus expressed strong discontent with the budget agreement and argued against Rangel's proposal. While moderates and conservatives defended the budget agreement, it was clearly a divisive caucus meeting.

This phone call will help to encourage and reinforce Rep. Rangel as he meets with Democrats and prepares for the markup next week.

TALKING POINTS:

- I just want to thank you for working closely with us in developing a good tax package.
- Your decision to include my Hope credit and tuition deduction is especially appreciated.
- We are working closely with your staff on a K-12 school construction piece.
- I understand your caucus decided to drop a deduction for educational expenses from the alternative tax package

you are drafting. I want you to know how disappointed I am with that decision and I urge you to reconsider.

- I very much want to sign a tax bill and will be working with both parties to fashion a good bill.

CONTACT PERSON AND

TELEPHONE NUMBER(S): Rep. Rangel

Ofc. (202) 225-4365

DC Hm. (202) 276-7163

NY Hm. (212)283-1212

Pat Bradley (staff) (703) 425-7876

DATE OF SUBMISSION: June 5, 1997

ACTION:

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

June 18, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT

SUBJECT: SCHEDULING DECISIONS

CC: JOHN PODESTA & SYLVIA MATHEWS

Streett

ACCEPT

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

6/19/97

Interview with Fuji Television
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

6/23/97

Event with Kaiser Permanente, Los Angeles, CA
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

6/27/97

Live Satellite Feed to LULAC Convention
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

6/27/97

Working Visit with Australian Prime Minister Howard
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Per your request, we have scheduled a lunch in addition to the meeting with Prime Minister Howard. Mrs. Clinton will also be having tea with Mrs. Howard on this day.

6/27/97

Meeting with the Big 3 Auto Executives and Steve Yokich,
President of the United Auto Workers
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

6/27/97

Taped Radio Address with the Presidential Scholars,
East Room
Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins

7/1/97

Release of the Electronic Commerce Strategy,
The White House
Staff Contact: Ira Magaziner, Don Gips

7/14/97 - 7/17/97

Brief Meeting with General George A. Joulwan
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

General Joulwan is retiring after 36 years of service in the Army. He has served for the last three and a half years as Commander in Chief U.S. Forces Europe (USCINCEUR) and Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).

7/14/97 - 7/25/97

Drop by White House Briefing for Regional Appointees from HUD, HHS, Ed, Labor, SBA, GSA, FEMA, Ag and EPA, OEOB
Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins

7/24/97

Lunch with German President Herzog
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Per your meeting with Chancellor Kohl, this scheduled meeting has been expanded to a lunch.

9/25/97

Speech at Commemorative Event for the 40th Anniversary of the 1957 Little Rock Central High Crisis, Little Rock, AR
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

OPTION

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

6/27/97

Drop-by Farewell Party for Elaine Kamarck,
Indian Treaty Room, OEOB
Staff Contact: Wendy New

6-25-97

PENDING

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

6/23/97 - 6/27/97

*His son
do (f) keep
can't see
Gruffy*

Meeting with Ambassador Timothy Chorba
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Ambassador Chorba wrote a letter requesting a meeting with you to discuss his views on China and Singapore. The NSC has indicated that this meeting is not necessary. Also, you will be travelling the entire week, except for Friday which is completely full.

7/2/97, 7/15/97, or
7/17/97

*1/11/97
NLS*

Launch PSA Campaign Sponsored by the Education Excellence Partnership and Major League Baseball, Camden Yards, Baltimore, MD
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed

The proposal is for you to unveil a series of new public service announcements featuring major league baseball players encouraging students to reach high standards. The event would entail a preview of the PSA's followed by a brief speaking program on the field of Camden Yards during an Orioles game.

7/11/97 - 7/17/97

*Shouldn't I do
both - can't?*

Address the 88th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

Political Affairs has asked the NAACP to accept an address from the Vice President at this year's convention, in Pittsburgh, PA, and the current proposal is for you to attend the Black Journalists' convention. The Black Journalists are meeting in Chicago during the same time frame as the NAACP convention. As you may know, the Vice President addressed the Black Journalists as a surrogate for you last year and promised in his speech that you would attend the 1997 convention.

7/16/97 - 7/20/97

OK

Address the National Convention of the Association of Black Journalists
Chicago, Illinois
Staff Contact: Mike McCurry

6-25-97

7/17/97 or 7/24/97

Photo-Op with the Crew of the Space Shuttle Atlantis

Staff Contact: Jack Gibbons

7/25/97

Murphy Co.

Address the National Association of Elementary School Principals (NAESP) Annual Meeting

The White House or Crystal Gateway Marriott

Staff Contact: Kitty Higgins

7/30/97

Old Murphy

Meeting with South African Deputy President Mbeki

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Deputy President Mbeki will be in town meeting with the Vice President.

REGRET

Date of Event:

Description of Event:

6/19/97

Meeting with a Bipartisan Delegation of Mayors to Discuss Immigration Package

Staff Contact: Mickey Ibarra

The Vice President will meet with this group on Thursday, June 19.

7/10/97 - 7/11/97

Show us Co video - try to do next yr

Address the National Convention of the College Democrats of America

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

You will be in Spain and Denmark during this convention. While the Vice President and Mrs. Gore will be unable to attend this convention due to Karenna's wedding, we have forwarded this request to Cabinet Affairs to find a surrogate.

7/13/97 - 7/15/97

Address the 1997 Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties, Baltimore, Maryland

Staff Contact: Intergovernmental Affairs

This request has been forwarded to the other principals for consideration.

7/14/97 - 7/16/97

Address the National District Attorneys Association's Annual Conference, Norfolk, Virginia
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel

The Attorney General will be addressing this group.

7/19/97 - 7/21/97

Speak at the City of Hope's 83rd National Biennial Convention Los Angeles, CA
Staff Contact: Rahm Emanuel

As you know, you are already scheduled to be in Los Angeles, CA on June 23 and July 27. This event was regretted because it would require a third trip to California within the same time frame.

7/23/97 - 7/26/97

Participate in the Third International Convention of Principals Boston, Massachusetts
Staff Contact: Maria Echaveste

You have taped a video message for this group.

June 1997

* Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
1 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (4pm-?)	2 Day & Evening Off	3 Meeting (RR) Congressional Meeting Departure Photo with Lt. Commander Ryan Evening Off Hold For Family Time (5pm)	4 IDEA Bill Signing Interview (RR) VP Lunch Dinner w/ Chancellor Kohl, Washington, DC	5 Day & Evening Off Hold For Family Time (10am) Tape Radio Address	6 Hold for Family Time Sidwell Commencement (Closed Press) D-Day	7 Day & Evening Off Hold for Family Time (11am & 6:30pm)																																																																																				
8 Day & Evening Off	9 Intern Photo International Labor Leaders Mtg. Message Event (Cloning Report) (Includes PCAST) Scheduling Meeting Business Week Interview Hold 1 Hour	10 Education Standards Event Congressional Meeting Briefing/Speech Prep (RR) Race Initiative Meeting Evening Off	11 Meeting with the Amir of Qatar (30 minutes) DOJ Juvenile Justice Conference Congressional Meeting Interviews (RR) DNC Dinner, DC	12 Hold 1-1/2 Hours (SS) VP Lunch BRT Annual Meeting Briefing/Speech Prep (RR) Evening Off US Open Golf Tournament, DC	13 Briefing/Speech Prep (RR) Race Advisors Meeting Tape Radio Address RON San Diego, CA	14 University of California, San Diego Commencement Interviews RON DC Flag Day																																																																																				
15 Attend US Open (T) Day & Evening Off US Open Golf Tournament, DC Father's Day	16 Day Off Videos DNC Dinners, DC (2)	17 Working Visit with President Gligorov (30 minutes) Title IX Event Africa Trade Legislation Event Hold 1 Hour WETA In-Performance	18 Hold 30 minutes (SS) Briefing for Summit of the 8 VP Lunch Meeting with the Crown Prince of Jordan Interview w/ Wall Street Journal Congressional Meeting	19 Interview w/ Fuji Television Depart for Summit of the 8, Denver, CO Economic Speech, Denver, CO Host Committee Reception RON Denver, CO	20 Summit of the 8 Economic Conference, Denver, CO. Tape Radio Address Bilats Leaders Reception Dinner with Leaders RON Denver, CO	21 Summit of the 8 Economic Conference, Denver, CO. Morning Sessions Leaders Lunch Dinner/Entertainment with Leaders RON Denver, CO First Day of Summer																																																																																				
22 Summit of the 8 Economic Conference, Denver, CO. Church Morning Session Group Photo & Communique Press Conference Hold Evening, San Francisco, CA RON San Francisco, CA	23 Speech to US Conference of Mayors, San Francisco, CA Fundraising Lunch, San Francisco, CA Los Angeles Event Los Angeles Fundraising Dinner Saxophone Club Event, Los Angeles, CA RON AF 1	24 Day & Evening Off	25 Annual Family Conference, TN Moseley-Braun Fundraiser, Chicago, IL RON New York, NY	26 Speech to UN Special Session on the Environment, NY Bilateral Meetings (2) Return to DC Evening Off	27 VP Meeting Lunch w/ Australian PM Howard LULAC Satellite Feed (T) Tape Radio Address w/ Presidential Scholars Auto Execs. Mtg. Evening Off	28 Day & Evening Off																																																																																				
29 Day & Evening Off	30 Depart AM for Boston, MA Boston Message Event (T) Boston DNC Lunch New York DNC Gala RON DC Congressional Recess (6/30 - 7/8)	May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table> July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>					S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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July 1997

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6 Madrid, Spain Down Time RON Madrid, Spain	7 Madrid, Spain Down Time RON Madrid, Spain	8 NATO Summit, Madrid RON Madrid, Spain	9 NATO Summit, Madrid RON Madrid, Spain	10 Other Site TBD or Copenhagen, Denmark RON Copenhagen, Denmark	11 Copenhagen, Denmark Tape Radio Address RON DC or Copenhagen, Denmark If Other Stop Added	12 Day & Evening Off Gore Wedding																																																	
13 Day & Evening Off	14 Morning Off Hold 2 Hours for Message Event Afternoon & Evening Off	15 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	16 WEB Hold 1 Hour	17 Intern Photo Videos (T) VP Lunch Evening Off TWA Flight 800 Crash Anniversary	18 Boys and Girls Nation Event (T) Working Visit with President Constantinescu of Romania (30 min.) Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	19 Live Radio Address Evening Off																																																	
20 Day & Evening Off	21 Evening Off	22 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME) DCCC Dinner, DC (T)	23 WEB VP Lunch WH Dinner w/Congressional Dems and Spouses (T) Hold 1 Hour	24 Working Visit with President Herzog of Germany (30 minutes) Evening Off	25 Hold 1 Hour (MM) Tape Radio Address Evening Off	26 Lake Tahoe Summit RON Los Angeles, CA American Disabilities Act Signing ...																																																	
27 Church (T) DCCC Fundraiser, Los Angeles, CA RON Los Angeles, CA	28 NGA Speech, Las Vegas, NV RON DC	29 Day & Evening Off Anniv. of Children's TV Summit	30 Boy Scout Jamboree, Fort AP Hill, VA (T) National Symphony Orchestra at the White House (T)	31 WEB VP Lunch Hold 1 Hour	August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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August 1997

* Presidential Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 Official Working Visit with President Aliyev of Azerbaijan (No Press Conference/ Duration TBD) Mil. Aide Promotion Ceremony (T) Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	2 Live Radio Address Day & Evening Off
3 Day & Evening Off	4 Evening Off Congressional Recess (8/4 - 9/3)	5 WEB Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME) Hold for 2 \$ Dinners (T)	6 Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	7 VP Lunch Evening Off	8 Hold 1 Hour (MM) Evening Off	9 Live Radio Address Day & Evening Off
10 Budget Anniv. Day & Evening Off	11 Evening Off	12 WEB Hold for 2 \$ Dinners (T)	13 Hold 1 Hour Evening Off	14 VP Lunch Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME) Evening Off	15 Hold 1 Hour (MM) Tape Radio Address Evening Off	16 Hold for Possible Vacation and Fa...
17	18	19 POTUS B-day	20 Minimum Wage Bill Anniv.	21 Kennedy-Kassebaum Bill Anniv.	22 Tape Radio Address Welfare Bill Anniv.	23
Hold for Possible Vacation and Family Time						
24	25	26	27	28	29 Tape Radio Address	30
Hold for Possible Vacation and Family Time						
31 Hold for Possible Vacation and F...	July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30					

October 1997

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			Rosh Hashanah (begins at sundown...)	Rosh Hashanah																																																																																																
5	6	7 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	8 NAPO Top Cop Dinner (T)	9	10	11																																																																																														
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Columbus Day																																																																																																				
19	20 DLC Gala, DC (T)	21 DSCC Gala (T)	22 Mtg. w/ Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I Northern Lights at Kennedy Center (T)	23 Hold 1-1/4 Hour (ME)	24 Working Visit with President Arzu of Guatemala (30 minutes) (T) Concert Hall Opening, Kennedy Center (T)	25																																																																																														
26	27	28	29 Chinese State Visit	30	31																																																																																															
HRC's B-day Daylight Savings Time Ends																																																																																																				

June 1997

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
1 Rory Eakin's Potluck Dinner	2 Senior Breakfast	3 Ann Stock's B-day CVC Prom	4 City Year, Rhode Island	5 Upper School Awards Ceremony/ Closing	6 Sidwell Commence- ment 10:30am	7 Graduation Brunch Graduation Picnic Tracy's Wedding																																																																																				
8	9	10 Philadelphia WLF \$ Prescription for Reading - Baltimore Washington Law- yers Lunch	11 Hamburg Mtg.	12 Bildreberg Meet- ing - Lake Lanier, GA	13 Banneker H.S. Commence- ment, DC Food Safety COnference Volunteer Event	14 Ohio Univ. Commencement																																																																																				
15 <i>Father's Day</i>	16 Boxer \$ Mauro Book Party	17 Africa Trade Event Humanitairan Send-Off- Andrews AFB In-Performance Title IX WIN Event	18 Arts & Embassies Cleveland WLF \$ RON Cleveland	19 Pikeville, KY RON Denver	20	21																																																																																				
					G-8 Summit																																																																																					
22	23 Phoenix \$ Seattle \$	24 Self-Scheduling Day	25 Gore Family Conference	26 Kellogg Foundation Riverdance Open- ing (T)	27 Africa Slide Show (T)	28																																																																																				
G-8 Summit																																																																																										
29	30	May <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table> July <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>					S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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July 1997

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

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Madrid, Spain			Vienna (T)																																																				
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Vienna (T)		Sculpture Garden Reception (T)		Portugal																																																			
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HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

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September 1997

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 <i>Labor Day</i>	2	3	4	5	6
	Congress out of Session			Vacation		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vacation						
14	15	16	17	18	19 New Student Orientation	20
21	22	23	24 CVC's First Day of School Rick Newcomb Event	25	26	27 Ann Bartley wedding
28	29	30	August S M T W T F S 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 October S M T W T F S 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			

VP PUBLIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Printed by Calendar Creator Plus on 6/17/97

July 1997
VP PUBLIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Dr. Gibbon Staff Time E-Commerce Event Hong Kong Reversion NAVOS 1hr meeting Baltimore MD DNC	2 Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	3 90 min KS Calls Burson staff time Enviro breakfast Lunch with POTUS MilAide Interview 30 min.	4 90 min. KS Calls Independence Day Mars Surveyer lands on Mars	5 POTUS Madrid / NATO
		Independence Day Recess				
6 Independence Day Recess	7 Globe meeting (T)/ Burson NSA meeting (T)/ 1 hr. KS Calls	8 1 hr. Women's Mtg. (T) Note: All Star Bball Game, OH Calls	9 1 hr. KS Calls 30 Min interview w/ wire re: wedding (T)	10 1 hour KS Calls Burson staff time Gips Staff time	11 POTUS Copenhagen, Denmark	12
	POTUS Madrid / NATO		POTUS Madrid/Copen			
13 	14 POTUS Day & Even. Off Note: 12-16 NASate Treas. Note 11-15 NACo Officials Baltimore	15 1 hour Elaine 1 hour phone calls KS Amb. Gardner/Speech Prep Meeting w/ Pres Akayev (T)	16 Hispanic Caucus Meeting (T) Weekly Econ. Briefing Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	17 1 hour phone calls KS Burson staff time Country Mus Awd's Reception Enviro breakfast Gins Staff time Lunch with POTUS TWA Crash anniversary NAVOS 1hr meeting	18 1 hour phone calls KS Deb Smith Medal DLC lunch (DC) POTUS Boys & Girls Nation Event (T)	19 Note: Centennial Park run in Atlanta
20 	21 Burson Staff Time Frank Hunger's B-Day Jones/ Melillo Swearing-In (T)	22 Boston / HUD	23 1 hour Elaine ++ Lunch with POTUS POTUS DCCC Dinner (T) Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	24 1 hour phone calls KS Alan Blinder Mtg (T) Burson staff time	25 Depart for CA	26 Am w/Disabilities Act Anni POTUS RONLA POTUS Tahoe Tahoe Enviro event
27 	28 	29 1 hour phone calls KS Anni Child's TV Sum/ Burson Dinner w/ Mbeki NAVOS 1hr meeting Gore Mbeki DC	30 	31 1 hour phone calls KS Lunch with POTUS POTUS Wkly Econ Briefing Hold 1 hr & pre-res mtg	June S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 August S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	
AFT DC OPL						

August 1997
VP PUBLIC BLOCK: FOR DISTRIBUTION

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1 Burson staff time Gips Staff time Houchen & Tammy Stewart medal Present. cerem	2 Cong Recess 8/4 - 9/3
3	4 Congressional Summer Rece...	5 1 hour EK/ 1 hr. KS Calls Anni Fam Med leave Act Burson staff time Weekly Econ. Briefing NAVOBS 1hr meeting	6 1 hour phone calls KS Gips Staff time Karenn's B-Day	7 Burson staff time Dr. Gibbons staff time	8 1 hour phone calls KS DLCC in Phili (T) Enviro Breakfast (T) NCSL Philly Aug 6-10	9 Noe: NCSL 6-9 Philly
10 Budget Anniversary	11	12 POTUS Wkly Econ. Briefing	13 POTUS Hold 1 hr	14	15 Congressional Summer Recess 8/4-9/3	16
17	18 NAPO Los Angeles 10-12	19 MEG/Pres.Clinton's B-Day	20 Note: Anni Min Wage signing	21 Note: anni Ken-Kass sign	22 Anni Welfare reform signing	23 Cong Recess 8/4 - 9/3
24	25	26	27	28	29	30 UT v Tex Tech @Knox
31	July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 September S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30					

June 1997

MEG BLOCK SCHEDULE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3 11:30 AM Priv mtg	4 Briefing SELF Mag Interview	5	6 Reception @ NavObs	7 Race for the Cure
8	9	10 Back to School Steering Comm. Mtg. Intern photo VA Dems Luncheon	11	12	13	14
15	16 Lunch w/ Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath	17	18 Cabinet Spouses Lunch House Beautiful- NavObs	19 PRIVATE TRAVEL	20	21
22 BLOCK -- PRIVATE	23 Gordon Fund TN w/ VP	24 Fam Conf BBQ & Dinner Fam Conf Forum Fam Conf Press	25 Fam Conf Sessions Morning shows tbd	26 Raleigh Chamber Luncheon	27 BLOCK - PRIVATE	28
29 BLOCK - PRIVATE	30	May S M T W T F S 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 July S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				

July 1997

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27	28	29 11:30 AM Private Mtg	30 *Nat'l Symphony Orches- tra- White House	31	June <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table> August <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						S	M	T	W	T	F	S							1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
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Aug. 1997

MEG BLOCK SCHEDULE

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BLOCK - PRIVATE						

July

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September 1997

MEG BLOCK SCHEDULE

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2 11:30 AM Private Mtg.	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 11:30 AM Private Mtg.	10	11	12 *AFL-CIO Working Women Confer - DC	13
*AFL-CIO Working W...	14	15	16 11:30 AM Private Mtg.	17 NIKE Challenge	18	19
21 *AIDSWALK - DC	22	23 11:30 AM Private Mtg.	24	25	26	27
*Possible Travel						
28	29	30 11:30 AM Private Mtg. *Shalikashvili Retirement				

August						
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October 1997

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19	20	21 *Hugh O'Brian Award Event- LA	22	23	24	25																																										
*BLOCK Possible Travel																																																
26 Halloween Event- NavObs	27	28	29 *China State Visit	30	31																																											

November 1997

MEG BLOCK SCHEDULE

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9	10 WH Conf on Hate Crimes	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21 *Carter Center conference	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	October S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 December S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					

Issues for Clinton

Riordan

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-23-97

① Empowerment Zone

- important for Administration to weigh in budget negotiations

② LANI

- Need continued funding → award today with City Livability Award
- Clean up neighborhood

③ Crimebill

- + Need flexibility → losing tons of millions

④ Filipino Veterans

Copied
Ibarra
Smith
Emanuel
COS

Nicky Young / ce COS / Cam
Thin & Mayor Riordan's "hit"

I don't know about the
Catal issue -

would to find out exactly
what he's asking Justice
to do on Cops and if it
can, or should be done

BK

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/20

Nancy - I thought
I would send this
to you first. I
don't know how
personal a response
is required. As you
may know, Chelsea

Pam
Went to this camp for
more than a few summers.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6/25

To: Bob Weiner

From: The Staff Secretary

Before a reply is drafted to this, could you
give some advice ~~to~~ about corporate donor
donating 25k in POTUS' name to
Concordia.

Chelsea spent several summers at
this camp.

I assume POTUS can accept Citizen Award,
but what about 25k? Please advise.

Thanks,

Plm



Theresa
5580

17 June 1997

97 JUN 28 AM 5:41

The Honorable William J. Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

Congratulations to Chelsea on her recent graduation from Sidwell Friends. We feel privileged to have played a part in her "growing-up" years, as she has become such a well-spoken young woman. We hope that she will continue her language studies at Stanford and wish her the best of luck as she goes west!

This letter comes to you for two reasons.

First of all, we invite both of you to accept the first international award of Concordia Language Villages, *The Global Citizen Award*.

The Global Citizen Award recognizes the achievements of those who exemplify the characteristics of a responsible global citizen. The mission of Concordia Language Villages is to prepare young people to achieve that end...to understand and appreciate cultural diversity, to communicate with confidence and cultural sensitivity in more than one language, to think creatively and critically about issues that transcend national boundaries, to express empathy for our neighbors in the global village and to promote a worldview of peace, justice and sustainability for all.

We respectfully request that you accept *The Global Citizen Award*. In addition, a corporate donor will present a \$25,000 contribution to our villager scholarship fund in your names. Having the First Family of the United States accept this award will truly be an honor for all of us at Concordia Language Villages and will, for all past, present and future villagers, validate their goal of becoming responsible global citizens.

As your schedules permit, we will be happy to arrange a date in 1997 for you to accept the award, should you choose to do so. We anxiously await word of your decision.

Secondly, we are pleased to announce that President Roman Herzog of the Federal Republic of Germany has just recently agreed to become the official patron of the German Language Village. With this gesture, he conveyed his appreciation for the outstanding effort that Concordia Language Villages is making towards enhancing proficiency of German in this

country, as well as knowledge about modern Germany and understanding and friendship across the Atlantic. He is considering a trip to *Waldsee* at the end of July during his state visit.

We have enjoyed strong support from German Ambassador Juergen Chrobog, as well. This spring he endorsed our program to the German corporate community in Washington, D.C., thereby enabling us to raise sufficient scholarship dollars to send 12 inner-city children from the D.C. area to a two-week session at *Waldsee* this summer.

As always, we appreciate the connection that we have to you both and to Chelsea. We recall fondly your many visits to *Waldsee* and sincerely hope that you will find your way to northern Minnesota again. Language and laughter is ever present on the shores of Turtle River Lake.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christine", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Christine Schulze
Executive Director

It takes a whole village

1996 ANNUAL REPORT

The responsibility for our children's welfare lies with all of us — parents, teachers, politicians, friends, and of course, children themselves. It takes a whole village to raise a child, a whole village to become a responsible world citizen.

An internationally acclaimed world language and culture education program, Concordia Language Villages draws more than 8,000 young people annually. From throughout the United States and several countries, participants come to northern Minnesota to experience life at one of 10 villages: Chinese, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish.



Concordia Language Villages

A PROGRAM OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA



**CONCORDIA
LANGUAGE
VILLAGES**

CONCORDIA COLLEGE
901 SOUTH 8TH STREET
MOORHEAD, MN 56562

1-800-222-4750
1 800 247 1044 IN MINNESOTA



Concordia Language Villages enters cyberspace.



Welcome academic-year deans!



A Mori No Ike staff member leads a karate warm up.

Non-Profit Organization

U.S. Postage

PAID
Concordia College

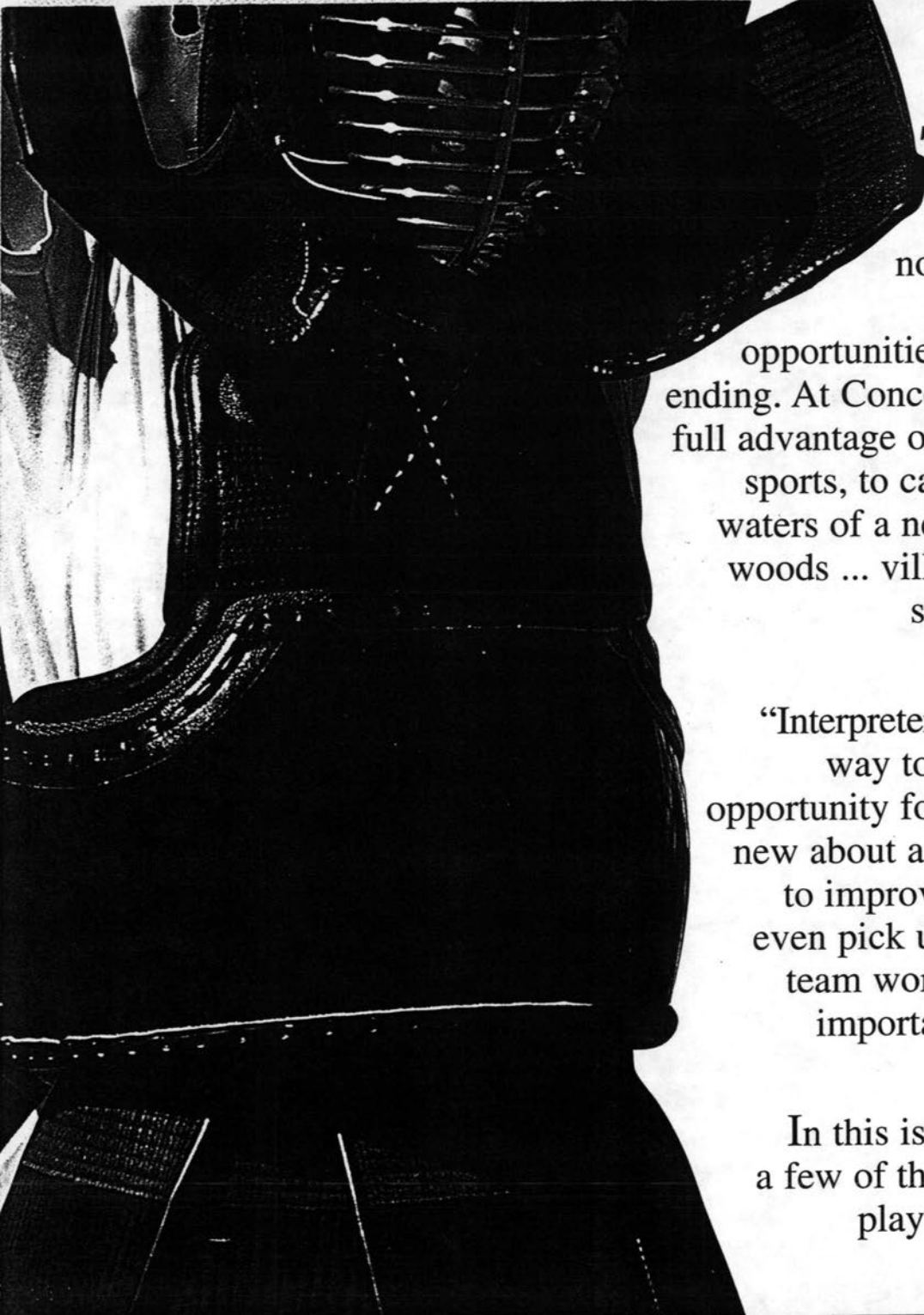
Come and Play!!

Concordia

1711

in this

A world of sports at Concordia Language Villages	2
The stories behind the Annual Fund	4
AFS and Concordia Language Villages collaborate	4
A bulletin board of upcoming events	5
Villagers' Views and Voices ..	6
Villagers and staff receive awards	6
Summer schedule and application	7
Villages and beyond	8
Introducing academic-year deans	8
Concordia Language Villages enters cyberspace	8



*offers a world of
sports and games*

Anyone who has visited northern Minnesota in the summer, even in the winter, knows the opportunities to enjoy the outdoors are never ending. At Concordia Language Villages, we take full advantage of them. From culturally authentic sports, to canoeing or swimming in the quiet waters of a nearby lake, to taking a hike in the woods ... villagers of all ages and abilities are sure to find an activity they enjoy.

As you'll see in this issue of the "Interpreter," sports are more than just a fun way to pass the time. Sports are also an opportunity for villagers to discover something new about a particular culture and its history; to improve their language abilities; maybe even pick up on important life skills such as team work and respect — skills which are important in preparing young people for global citizenship.

In this issue, you'll learn a lot more about a few of the sports and games young people play at Concordia Language Villages.

Interpreter



Alan R. Holmer
PRESIDENT

June 19, 1997

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States of America

The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State

The Honorable William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense

The Honorable William M. Daley
Secretary of Commerce

*Don't need
road make
reply with NSC
to OSTR*

*CC: NSC
g. b. bous*

Dear Mr. Vice President and Secretaries Albright, Cohen and Daley:

*6/24
TDD -
This is not a
letter to POTUS
(or cc'd to him)
I think we just need to
be sure V. POTUS
received a copy.
no?
Thank you.*

*Jim - 6/25/97
OK
T.*

America (PhRMA)
Weapons
application would
produce effective
protect the legitimate
rights of patients to lead
lives negotiated to

tion must:

actions;

inspections based on specific allegations,
of a violation of the Convention;

a super-majority vote of three-fourths, of an
representatives;

during any on-site inspection;

- give the private commercial enterprise to be inspected under these conditions the right to make the final determination as to what constitutes confidential business information, and to disclose any confidential information requested to U.S. Government rather than international inspectors;
- provide the private commercial enterprise a right to receive a copy of the on-site inspection report and to respond prior to its release, and
- otherwise appropriately protect intellectual property and confidential business information from unauthorized disclosure.

Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

1100 Fifteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 • Tel: 202 876-3400 • FAX: 202 925-2420



Alan R. Holmer
President

June 19, 1997

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Vice President of the United States of America

The Honorable Madeleine K. Albright
Secretary of State

The Honorable William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense

The Honorable William M. Daley
Secretary of Commerce

Dear Mr. Vice President and Secretaries Albright, Cohen and Daley:

The Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) would like to be able to support a protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention. Whether we can do so depends on whether its application would unduly interfere with the ability of our member companies to produce effective and cost effective medicines to help and heal patients. To protect the legitimate business interests of American companies that enable millions of patients to lead longer, healthier, happier and more productive lives, any protocol negotiated to the Biological Weapons Convention must:

- not provide for routine inspections;
- provide instead for challenge inspections based on specific allegations, supported by strong evidence, of a violation of the Convention;
- require the authorization, by a super-majority vote of three-fourths, of an Executive Council of government representatives;
- provide for managed access during any on-site inspection;
- give the private commercial enterprise to be inspected under these conditions the right to make the final determination as to what constitutes confidential business information, and to disclose any confidential information requested to U.S. Government rather than international inspectors;
- provide the private commercial enterprise a right to receive a copy of the on-site inspection report and to respond prior to its release; and
- otherwise appropriately protect intellectual property and confidential business information from unauthorized disclosure.

Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America

1100 Fifteenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 • Tel: 202 876-2420 • FAX: 202 925-2420

We have shared this position with the President's National Security Adviser and his staff, the Chairman of the U.S. delegation to any protocol negotiations, and staff at your agencies. As you accelerate your preparations for the protocol negotiations in July, we urge you to reflect these concerns in any U.S. position so that we can support your efforts.

We would be pleased to assist you with further information and technical expertise. Enclosed is the statement of PhRMA position approved by our Board of Directors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Alan F. Holmer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Alan" being the most prominent.

Alan F. Holmer

PhRMA POSITION ON A COMPLIANCE PROTOCOL TO THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) prohibits the development, production, and stockpiling of biological weapons. Ratified by the U.S. in 1972 and in effect since 1975, the BWC does not include any enforcement mechanism. Concern about lack of enforcement has intensified since the Gulf War in 1990-1991.

Signatory Governments decided in November 1996 to begin negotiating a Compliance Protocol to the BWC in early 1997. Possible provisions of such a Protocol have been discussed informally and the U.K. is expected to offer a draft early next year. So far, the U.S. Government (with which PhRMA has been discussing a Compliance Protocol for more than five years) has taken no position on any Protocol provisions.

On May 16, 1996, the PhRMA Executive Committee approved a statement supporting the goals and objectives of the BWC. While a Compliance Protocol could reduce the threat from biological weapons, it would have to be carefully drafted to fully preserve the ability of pharmaceutical companies to research and develop new life-saving medicines. PhRMA member companies could be significantly affected by a Compliance Protocol, even though no company is involved in the development, production, or stockpiling of biological weapons. The areas of greatest concern to PhRMA companies are: (1) the loss of legitimate confidential business information, (2) the loss of good name by being linked to the manufacture of biological weapons, and (3) the adoption of onerous implementing regulations.

This document sets forth PhRMA's position on key issues regarding a Compliance Protocol to the BWC.

Confidence-building Measures: Signatory Governments have voluntarily adopted seven measures intended to build confidence in compliance with the BWC by increasing transparency. The only measure applicable to commercial facilities requires Governments to declare (i.e., identify) producers of human vaccines licensed in their countries.

PhRMA believes that the seven confidence-building measures have value and should become mandatory to strengthen the BWC, but no further

requirements to declare any information or activities should be adopted that would affect commercial enterprises.

On-site Inspections Should be Limited to Challenge Inspections:

PhRMA is skeptical that any site inspection would be able to detect a violation of the BWC. Experience indicates that it is easy to quickly obliterate traces of any development, manufacture, or storage of a biological-warfare agent. However, it is likely that some Government will propose inspections. If this occurs, PhRMA's position is that:

- Inspections must not interfere with legitimate commercial operations.
- Routine inspections of commercial operations must not be permitted.
- Only challenge inspections – short-notice inspections based on specific allegations of violation of the BWC, alleged use of biological weapons, or unusual outbreaks of disease – should be authorized, and only if based on strong evidence that a violation has occurred.

Authorization to Inspect: Challenge inspections under the BWC should require the authorization of an Executive Council of Government representatives, similar to the Council established under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). While a CWC inspection proceeds unless blocked by a vote of three quarters of the Council members, a BWC challenge inspection must be approved by a three-quarters vote.

This approach would permit inspections where serious violations are alleged, but curtail frivolous inspections. It also would help to ensure that such essential industries as the health-care and food industries would not be compromised by an improper or unsubstantiated claim of violation.

Managed Access: "Managed access" – under which site managers control access to different parts of a facility – must be used during any on-site inspection. The aim is to help inspectors gain access to desired information while protecting the right of a facility to be inspected through a negotiated agreement between the two parties. A managed-access agreement would minimize the potential for loss of confidential business information. Procedures also must be devised to resolve disputes in cases

where the inspection team and the facility to be inspected cannot agree on inspection terms.

Proprietary Determination: A private commercial enterprise must have the right to make the final determination as to what constitutes confidential business information. This must include the right to deny specific requests for samples or photographs. In addition, either the Compliance Protocol or U.S. implementing legislation must allow an inspected facility to use "reasonable alternate means" to satisfy an inspection team's request.

In the U.S., PhRMA believes that the inspected party could share with the U.S. Government confidential business information it does not want to disclose to international inspectors.

Right to Respond: The inspected facility must receive a copy of the on-site inspection report and have the right to respond before its release. In the absence of clear and convincing evidence of biological weapons development, production, stockpiling, or use, the report must state that the allegations could not be substantiated.

Conclusion: PhRMA wants to be an active participant in working to reduce the threat of biological warfare, but will oppose any Compliance Protocol that does not fully protect the confidential business information of its member companies, which enables them to lead the world in discovering and developing new life-saving medicines. PhRMA will offer expert assistance to the U.S. Government to help ensure that any Compliance Protocol to the Biological Weapons Convention is scientifically and technically sound.

Approved PhRMA Board Executive Committee,
January 9, 1997

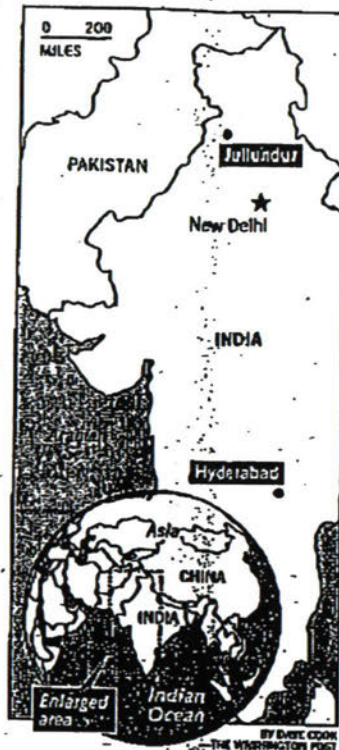
India Moves Missiles Near Pakistani Border

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

India's military forces recently moved a handful of medium range ballistic missiles to a prospective launch site near the Pakistani border, raising fresh concerns in Washington that the two enemies may have entered a provocative phase in their long-standing arms race, U.S. officials disclosed yesterday.

The missiles, called Prithvis, currently are capable of carrying conventional but not nuclear warheads. U.S. intelligence agencies have concluded that fewer than a dozen are now located near the city of Jullundur in the state of Punjab in northwest India. The site is a long way from the factory where most of their Prithvi components were produced, at Hyderabad in southern India, and constitutes a serious ratcheting-up by the Indian military of its historic rivalry with Pakistan's armed forces, the officials said.

Some U.S. intelligence officials have privately described the movement of the missiles as the first operational deployment of the Prithvi since its development began more than a decade ago. But several other officials cautioned that Washington does not know if all of the equipment and troops needed to launch the missiles are also at the site near Jullundur; one official claimed "the best judgment" is that the requisite gear is not there.



"We know that the missiles have been moved, and in the wrong direction," said one U.S. official who is familiar with intelligence reports on the matter. "This is going to prompt a

bad reaction—even an overreaction" in Pakistan, said another official.

There are two versions of the Prithvi, a single-stage, truck-mounted missile derived from Soviet technology. The army's version has an estimated range of 93 miles, giving it the capability to be launched from an area near the Indian border and hit Pakistan's capital at Islamabad or major cities such as Lahore, Faisalabad, and Rawalpindi, the U.S. officials said.

They expressed uncertainty why the missiles were moved to that site at a time when senior Indian and Pakistani political officials have begun moving toward an improved dialogue and a possible reduction of tensions. But one U.S. official said Indian military officials "may have felt some pressure" from legislators and security analysts who began agitating publicly for deployment of the Prithvi as soon as its flight tests were completed this spring.

Speaking about the U.S. effort to prevent a missile arms race on the South Asian subcontinent, a senior U.S. official said, "It looks like that's starting to come unraveled."

Other officials who spoke on condition of anonymity provided details of the Indian action and amplified this expression of concern, predicting that Pakistan may react to its disclosure by taking some provocative new military action of its own—possibly including making a public declaration that it has

deployed similar medium-range missiles of its own, known as M-11s.

India has been developing five warheads for the Prithvi that are packed with conventional explosives, two versions of which are evidently completed. A Pentagon report in April 1996 said that "the Indian Army has completed user trials with the Prithvi," meaning that it has practiced moving the missiles around and launching them from sites that had been specially surveyed in advance.

India does not now have the capability to equip the Prithvi with a nuclear warhead but is believed by Washington to be working on such a capability, one U.S. official said. Pakistan may already have completed its development of a nuclear warhead for its M-11a, which U.S. intelligence officials say have been stored at an air force base west of Lahore.

Pakistani officials have hinted in the past that the country might respond to the missile deployment by dropping its public denial that it has M-11a, which U.S. officials say were purchased several years ago from China. If it did so, U.S. officials said, the Clinton administration would be forced to act under a law aimed at discouraging missile proliferation by invoking wide-ranging trade sanctions against China.

Shiv S. Mukherjee, a spokesman for India's embassy in Washington, declined to comment on the U.S. allegations about the Prithvi yesterday.

The Washington Post

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-4-97

Sandy
What's your
take on this?

Sandy
What's your
take on this?

6/6
Steve G/gray-5
one page news
on PBS on
facts,
around we're
taken,
implications

AP

#4057

To Maria Eschevete

Wilma had this note delivered
to me at LA event for Sue Boxer.
The woman has a long time. Pls. look
into, me if over's anything from today
Pls advise —

BR

Copied
Eschevete
COS

WILMA MANKILLER

P.O. BOX 308
PARK HILL, OKLAHOMA 74451
(918) 456-4113
(918) 456-3349 (FAX)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-25-97

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

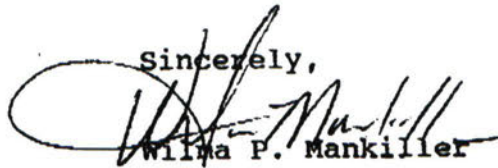
During the past four months the Cherokee Nation has been engaged in an increasingly tense struggle to maintain a constitutional tribal government. As has happened throughout history, the Bureau of Indian Affairs became involved and deepened the crisis dramatically.

I have written to Bruce Babbitt, Interior Secretary and to Janet Reno, Attorney General. They receive most of their information from Interior staff in Washington who are clueless about what is really happening.

I am respectfully requesting that you assign someone who will actually listen to all the issues and parties involved in the this crisis. I can be reached at (918) 456-4113.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Wilma P. Mankiller

June 23, 1997



CHEROKEE NATION

JUDICIAL APPEALS TRIBUNAL

P.O. Box 1097, Tahlequah, OK 74465-1097
Ph. (918) 458-9447 Fax (918) 458-9572

RALPH F. KEEN
Chief Justice

Dwight W. Birdwell
Justice

Philip H. Viles, Jr.
Justice

Lisa Fields
Court Clerk

CHEROKEE NATION JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PRESS RELEASE

June 20, 1997

- OPEN -

Joe Byrd, with the assistance of eight Tribal Council Members and the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA"), is attempting to overthrow and destroy the Constitution of the Cherokee Nation.

The citizens of the Cherokee Nation have suffered dearly during this crisis. Their funds have been depleted to pay for Chief Byrd's lawyers. Their medical and housing needs have been sacrificed to pay for the illegal advice provided to Joe Byrd and Garland Eagle on how to establish the first dictatorship on the North American Continent. Now, those charged with high crimes have seized and taken control of the Cherokee Nation Courthouse. Instead of the inmates running the asylum, those charged with committing crimes against the Cherokee people are attempting to place themselves in charge of the courthouse. How ironic!

The majority of Cherokee citizens have no choice left but to request the intervention of President Bill Clinton for the purposes of backing-off the Democratic National Committee and the BIA, and to restore the Constitution of the Cherokee Nation. If President Clinton does not intervene and restore democracy, then the illegal actions of Joe Byrd, Garland Eagle and the BIA will be condoned, and the first dictatorship in modern history will have been established in the United States of America. Please pray for the Cherokee people.

- END -

For information regarding this press release, contact Chief Justice Ralph F. Keen at (918) 456-9551. In the alternative, you may contact Justice Birdwell at (405) 236-4675, or Justice Viles at (918) 625-1407.

CH/1-a

Hoff Sec



Representative

M. DEE BENNETT, Ph.D.

P.O. Box 17033

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, AR 72117

501-374-4423 Business

501-945-7724 Residence/FAX

DISTRICT 59

Part of Pulaski County

STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

COMMITTEES

MEMBER

Public Transportation

City, County and Local

Affairs

Joint Committee on

Children and Youth

June 17, 1997

'97 JUN 25 AM 11:40

The Honorable Bill Clinton
U. S. President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania NW
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

As a responsible U. S. citizen and Arkansas State Legislator, it is essential that I notify you of my position regarding EPA's proposed changes in National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and particulate matter. I am presently opposed to the such changes for two reasons: 1) the apparent incertitude as to demonstrated need; and 2) the projected implementation costs, for which a source of funding is yet to be defined.

Senate Resolution 7 and House Resolution 1011 of the Arkansas General Assembly, both adopted in the 1997 session, clearly delineate the Legislature's position on this issue. In essence, both resolutions urge the EPA to delay changing the standards until the need for such changes is less questionable and projected implementation costs considerably more justifiable. Unspecified funding of the proposed changes is of particular concern to me, especially when I consider the possibility of additional drains on funding for community services.

Please encourage the EPA to withdraw this proposal.

Send to Dorskind

Sincerely,

M. Dee Bennett

M. Dee Bennett, Ph.D.

4125197
Yes ☒
No ☐

C

Internet Laws Overtaken In New York and Georgia

Curbs on Smut and Anonymity Are Blocked

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

In separate but related cases that could shape the future of the Internet, Federal Judges in Manhattan and Atlanta ruled yesterday that the States of New York and Georgia could not enforce new laws intended to protect children from computer-network pedophiles and to bar anonymous cyberspace communications.

In the New York case, Judge Loreta A. Preska held that a 1998 law making it a criminal offense to send pornographic materials to minors over the Internet violated a clause of the United States Constitution that prohibits states from unduly interfering in the commerce and activities of people in other states.

The judge ordered Gov. George E. Pataki and Attorney General Dennis C. Vacco, the defendants — and by extension all district attorneys in New York — not to prosecute anyone under the law, noting in a 62-page ruling that was a virtual primer on the Internet that users in California, Oregon, Oklahoma or anywhere might have run afoul of a law they did not even know about.

"The Internet is one of those areas of commerce that must be marked off as a national preserve to protect users from inconsistent legislation that, taken to its most extreme, could paralyze development of the Internet altogether," Judge Preska said, adding: "Only Congress can legislate in this area."

In the Georgia case, Judge Marvin Shoob blocked the enforcement of a recent state law making it a criminal offense to communicate anonymously or to use a pseudonym over the Internet, saying that the statute violated the free-speech protections of the First Amendment.

The decisions were the first by the Federal courts to limit growing state efforts to regulate the content of the Internet, a global network of computers that is used by more than 40 million people and is expected to grow to more than 200 million by 1999. The state laws were held to be well-intentioned but unconstitutional and injunctions were granted to bar any criminal prosecutions. Officials in both states said they were considering appeals.

The rulings were hailed by civil liberties groups, library and book-seller associations, publishers and others who were plaintiffs in the cases, who use the Internet to display and disseminate a wide range of communications, and who might have been exposed to prosecutions under the laws that were challenged.

"We believe this is a historic decision," said Norman Siegal, executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union, which helped represent the plaintiffs in the New York case. "It is a huge win for the people of the State of New York. It vindicates what we've been telling Governor Pataki and the State Legislature — that they could not and should not censor the Internet."

Ann Beeson, a national staff attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, who was an attorney for the

plaintiffs in both cases, also praised the rulings as a victory for Internet users. "Together, these cases send the powerful message that states cannot constitutionally regulate speech on the Internet."

Ms. Beeson said the New York law was "almost identical" to the Federal Communications Decency Act, which makes it a Federal crime to display "patently offensive," sexually explicit material over the Internet in a manner available to children. The United States Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on the constitutionality of that law.

Attorneys General Vacco of New York and Thurbert Baker of Georgia declined substantive comment on the rulings, saying they were under study and that appeals would be considered. A spokesman for Mr. Vacco, Marc Carey, called the New York law "a reasonable balance between First Amendment free-speech rights and protecting children against pornography on the Internet."

Signed by Governor Pataki last Nov. 1, the law made it a crime to

A Federal judge compares the Internet to interstate commerce.

send "indecent" materials to minors by E-mail or other direct means, although pornographic material posted on the World Wide Web or other locations for general viewing were not covered.

But it also outlawed generally posted Web sites or chat groups that made deliberate, specific efforts to lure children into viewing pornography. The law imposed prison terms of up to four years for anyone convicted of sending sexually explicit material to children on the Internet, and up to seven years for those convicted of making sexual advances to children on computer networks.

On-line services, electronic publishers, other Internet users and civil liberties groups filed suit soon after the law became official, and, pending the outcome, no one was prosecuted, officials said. The suit contended that the law violated the First Amendment free-speech rights of Internet users, and the so-called Commerce Clause of the Constitution, which was written by the framers to prevent overreaching by individual states that might jeopardize the growth of the nation and might interfere in its communications and trade.

The state, in response, argued that the law had been aimed solely at conduct within New York's borders, and had been narrowly drawn to criminalize only those who tried to harm children, and not to interfere with freedom of speech.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997

Lawmakers Ask White House To Revisit Gulf War Illnesses

By PHILIP SHENON

WASHINGTON, June 20 — Eighty-six members of the House today urged a special White House panel of experts to reverse itself and conclude that Iraqi chemical weapons were responsible for some of the health problems reported by veterans of the 1991 Persian Gulf war.

The lawmakers, responding to the draft of a new Government report that linked Iraqi nerve gas with the sorts of illnesses seen among the veterans, said in a letter to the White House committee that "the evidence is clear that exposure to a wide variety of chemicals in the Persian Gulf may be a significant factor in Persian Gulf illness."

The panel, the Presidential Advisory Committee on Gulf War Veterans' Illnesses, concluded earlier this year that Iraqi chemical weapons were probably not responsible for the veterans' health problems, and that it was far more likely the ailments

worthy to stand published alongside other G.A.O. efforts," and that "the errors of commission and omission are so serious that the publication of this draft in its current form would do a disservice to the Congress's and President's efforts to address gulf war veterans' illnesses."

The Defense Department acknowledged last year that thousands of American troops may have been exposed to chemical weapons after the demolition of an Iraqi ammunition depot. But Pentagon officials have been reluctant to link that exposure to veterans' health problems.

"I hate to condemn those people," Mr. Sanders said of the White House committee, which includes prominent scientists and doctors. "But it's what happens in politics. They are backing themselves into a corner. ... And I think that's very unfortunate."

The House letter was signed by lawmakers from both parties. "This is absolutely a nonpartisan issue," Mr. Sanders said.

A Pentagon spokesman, Bryan Whitman, said lawmakers were wrong to suggest that the Defense Department was not aggressively seeking an answer to the health problems of veterans.

"We're embarked on a very extensive research program," Mr. Whitman said. "We take very seriously the reports of chemical detections."

The House letter was released as three senior Democratic Senators called on the accounting office to open a new investigation of American military doctrine on how to deal with low-level exposure to chemical weapons of the sort American troops may have faced in the gulf war.

The Senators — Carl Levin of Michigan, ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee; Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee; and John Glenn of Ohio, ranking Democrat on the Governmental Affairs Committee — said in a letter to the accounting office that they were concerned "that U.S. military doctrine has not changed to reflect the lessons learned from the gulf war experience."

"We believe that the most effective course of action is to prevent the exposures or combination exposures from occurring," the Senators said.

James J. Tuite Jr., a former Senate investigator who is now the director of the Gulf War Research Foundation, said a new investigation was needed because "the Pentagon's steadfast denial of a cause and effect relationship between exposure and illness had resulted in policies and doctrine that continue to place our active duty forces in harm's way."

Capitol Hill skeptics of a Presidential panel's conclusions.

were linked to wartime stress.

But the panel's findings have been challenged in recent weeks, most significantly by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, which is expected to release a report next week that will harshly criticize the committee.

A draft of the report said there was "substantial evidence" linking nerve gas to the sorts of health problems seen among the veterans.

The author of the House letter, Representative Bernard Sanders, independent of Vermont, said today that the White House panel might have overlooked the possibility that chemical weapons had caused the veterans' illnesses because the committee depended on the Pentagon and the Department of Veterans Affairs "for a lot of its information."

The panel's chairman, Joyce C. Lashof, the former dean of the public health school at the University of California at Berkeley, said the committee members stood by their findings and that their conclusions were reached "after an extensive review of the peer-reviewed literature — we looked at all of these issues."

In a response this month to the General Accounting Office, Dr. Lashof said the draft report was "not

EB Daily
We need to be
cautious in this
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THE ADVERTISING

Industry Still Has Many Weapons Available

By STUART ELLIOTT

The sweeping changes that the nation's tobacco companies have agreed in principle to make in how they sell cigarettes — from eliminating the Marlboro Man in advertisements to banning bearing brand logos and limiting signs in stores — will make a significant difference in consumer behavior, a range of experts predicted yesterday.

But many said they also believed that there were enough remaining weapons in the marketing arsenal to enable cigarette makers to continue selling their products profitably for decades. Indeed, similar restrictions, including the banning of Joe Camel and the Marlboro Man, have long existed in Europe, and the makers have resorted to clever advertisements that use landscapes to evoke a pleasant mood or to get attention.

The proposed advertising restrictions in the United States "are historic, extraordinary," said Emanuel Goldman, an analyst for Paine Webber in San Francisco. "Losing the Marlboro Man and Joe Camel is a big thing," he added.

Still, the settlement "doesn't cripple or hobble the industry," Mr. Goldman said. Rather, he added, "It cramps their style and forces them to be a little more creative."

Alan Brody, president of Tech Marketing Inc. in Scarsdale, N.Y., who has long tracked cigarette marketing, agreed.

"The restrictions don't get to two core issues: Why do people, especially teen-agers, smoke, and what do

the tobacco companies know about advertising?" Mr. Brody said.

"If you don't face those issues, this is a waste of time," he added. It may be "a whole new opportunity for the tobacco industry to make fools of the legal community."

Mr. Brody and Marshall Blonsky, a semiotician who studies the meanings of symbols, said they believed that the settlement does not go far enough despite bans on outdoor advertising and other measures aimed primarily at curbing the appeal of cigarettes to underage smokers.

"The power part of cigarette advertising is the visual connotations" of brand imagery like Marlboro's bright red logo and Western scenery, said Mr. Blonsky, who teaches at the New School in Manhattan. "The brand, once you get it branded into people, is like the Cheshire cat's smile: Once you have it, the cat is no longer necessary."

"So you don't need people" in advertisements to sell cigarettes, he added. For instance, an advertising campaign for Benson & Hedges, introduced before the settlement was reached, presents cigarettes in human-like poses rather than showing actual smokers.

"I think the tobacco companies have long been preparing for this, and it's still 'Happy Days Are Here Again' for them," said Donny Deutsch, chief executive of Deutsch Inc., an advertising agency in New York.

"It looks like they're giving a pound of flesh, when I don't think

they've given a quarter-ounce," he added.

Dave Mulryan, president of Mulryan/Nash, an advertising agency in New York, said, "The creative community can work around restrictions."

The settlement particularly emphasizes reducing the appeal of smoking to the young, which is a main reason for the provision to end sports-related marketing efforts like sponsorship of auto and boat racing. Tobacco makers spent an estimated \$193 million last year on sports sponsorships, according to the newsletter IEG Sponsorship Report.

The settlement limits magazine advertising by requiring advertisements in publications with large amounts of young readers to run only with black and white text; advertisements in color can continue, though, in other magazines.

But tobacco advertisements in magazines have declined during this decade as cigarette makers focused on direct mail that enables them to target smokers. For example, tobacco advertisement spending as a percentage of total magazine advertising revenue declined to 3.1 percent in 1995, from 3.4 percent in 1994.

As for the banning of all outdoor advertising of cigarettes, "our industry in the short term will take a hit," said Kippy Burns, a spokeswoman for the Outdoor Advertising Association of America, "but in the long run we will fully recover" because, she said, the industry is pursuing business from other advertisers.

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Emanuel
COS

Judge Orders Detroit Papers to Rehire Strikers

By IVER PETERSON

A Federal labor judge issued a sweeping ruling in favor of more than 1,000 former Detroit newspaper workers yesterday, finding that The Detroit News and The Detroit Free Press had engaged in unfair labor practices in forcing a 19-month strike, and ordering the two dailies to put the strikers back to work, even if that means laying off replacement workers.

The ruling by Administrative Law Judge Thomas Wilks, of the National Labor Relations Board, was a sweet victory for the unionists, who have not had much to cheer about since 2,500 workers in six unions walked out on July 13, 1995. But the newspapers will not be required to rehire any strikers during the appeal that Detroit Newspapers Inc., the operating agency for the two dailies, immediately said it would file. Appeals could continue for months or years. Knight-Ridder Inc. owns The Detroit Free Press; the Gannett Company owns The Detroit News.

In his order, Judge Wilks upheld a complaint from the Detroit regional office of the labor board that Detroit Newspapers Inc. had bargained in

bad faith on economic matters, failed to provide the six striking unions with information they needed to bargain effectively and had imposed unilateral merit pay changes without bargaining with the unions, among other things.

The companies had argued before the labor board that the strike was over purely economic issues, which are not subject to unfair labor practice rulings.

The country's longest active newspaper strike officially ended in February, when the unions made an unconditional offer to return to work. The papers rehired 225 workers but has refused to displace those hired during the strike, including several hundred former strikers who crossed the picket lines. The remainder have still not been given back their old jobs. There is disagreement on the number of strikers affected. The union, evidently counting part-timers, says there are about 1,800; the newspapers say there are 1,019.

Now the focus of the dispute shifts to the company's appeal, first to the labor board, and then to the Federal courts if necessary. In addition, the Detroit office of the labor relations board requested an injunction in

February to force the papers to take back all remaining workers immediately. The labor board has not yet ruled on that request.

William Schaub Jr., the Detroit regional director of the labor board, said yesterday's ruling was an important development.

"This is a major step in my mind," he said, "because it obviously means that the companies have in fact bargained in bad faith, and hopefully it means that we will be a little farther down the road toward a final solution."

"We are very glad with today's ruling," Shawn Ellis, a newspaper delivery driver and a spokesman for the Metropolitan Detroit Council of Newspaper Unions, said yesterday.

"We think we have proven that the companies used illegal activities to try to bust six unions representing 2,500 employees," Mr. Ellis said.

The timing of the ruling could hardly have suited the unions better: a major rally has long been planned for the weekend, with several national labor leaders in attendance.

"Obviously this ruling puts a very bright star on this weekend for us," Mr. Ellis said.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997

By Slavenka Drakulic

Voting Their Fears in Croatia

Her voice trembled. She sounded shattered. My friend, a journalist for Croatia's opposition weekly, *The Feral Tribune*, told me that a member of the secret police had visited her at home a few weeks ago. He wanted to know how often she traveled abroad, whom she met, what they discussed. "What did you do?" I asked, knowing what a brave person she is. "What could I do?" she answered. "I was alone at home. I was afraid." My friend is old enough to remember Communist times, and wise enough to know that the only defense against this kind of abuse of power is to expose it.

Her newspaper, which had also been visited by the police, published a statement protesting the harassment. Two days later, the Ministry of the Interior denied that any such harassment had occurred.

Vlado Gotovac, one of the three presidential candidates in the recent election, also remembers Communist times. Imprisoned six years ago for being a Croatian nationalist, he surely could not have imagined that once his beloved Croatia became an independent, at least nominally democratic country, he could be physically attacked while giving a campaign speech by a man in an army uniform shouting fascist slogans.

Last Sunday, President Franjo Tudjman was re-elected with 61 percent of the vote. But while Croatia may call itself a democracy, true democracy will never be established until the old mentality of Communist times — the attitude that the best way to survive is to keep quiet — dies away.

More than ever, people in Croatia who think differently are not safe. And the memory of Communism makes it easier for Mr. Tudjman and his party, the Croatian Democratic Union, to rule autocratically.

Mr. Tudjman, for example, has been using the state-run television and radio as his personal propaganda machine, presenting himself as the father of the nation. This kind of domination of the media is certainly familiar from the old days.

The President has also used every opportunity to point to the "internal enemies" plotting against the state. These "enemies" have included Mr. Tudjman's opponents in the presidential election as well as George Soros, the American financier and philanthropist, human rights groups and Croatian intellectuals.

Before the election, the party published a list of about 700 public figures who supposedly supported Mr. Tudjman. Many of them had not been asked for permission to use their names, yet just three had the courage to protest publicly. Others did so only informally, privately.

If prominent people are afraid to speak up, it's hard to expect ordinary people to do so. Most people in Croatia have little hope that they can change society. Research conducted by the Economic Institute in Zagreb, which was published recently in the weekly *Globus*, found that more than 80 percent of those who were asked said they did not believe they could influence political decisions.

Slavenka Drakulic is the author of "Café Europa: Life After Communism."

So it's not surprising that Mr. Tudjman won the election. People know that showing loyalty to the ruling party is a way to keep jobs and get bank loans and apartments, or to be left in peace. Croats have not learned to trust democracy.

Indeed, nearly half of those who could have voted didn't bother. In this passive way, they protested. It is, of course, easier for people who are not used to playing an active role in the public sphere to protest in such a private manner. Changing the political system does not change the habits of the mind.

Mr. Tudjman's favorite words are "We have Croatia!" Yes, we do. But Croats must begin asking themselves, What kind of Croatia?

Observer

RUSSELL BAKER

When the Engine Dies

There came a time when all the money had been made. Many committed suicide. The notes they left were all much alike.

They had lived to make money, they said. Now that all the money had been made, there was nothing left to live for.

Others tried to change their lives. Alvin O. Otis, who had made \$700 billion and was the second-richest man in Moline, Ill., took a world cruise aboard his personal ocean liner.

He came back a total wreck, having gone berserk and rammed his vessel into Tahiti. This had caused considerable damage to the island and several hundred of the guests he had invited to cruise.

Voyagers who made it home with their wits intact described a floating nightmare. Otis's passengers were people who had passed their lives talking about killings in Manhattan real estate and mergers of multinational corporations.

Now, with all the real-estate killings complete and all the multinationals merged into the one super-multinational, called "the omninational," they found themselves at sea with nothing to talk about.

Deterioration set in quickly. Otis had ordered his ocean liner built twice the size of the Titanic. Some of the passengers, desperate for something interesting to do, tried to get up a mutiny.

They planned to seize the ship and sail it to the iceberg belt in the North Atlantic to see whether its size would make it sink twice as fast as the Titanic, or only half as fast.

This scheme was abandoned. Nobody on board knew how to steer an ocean liner or how to find the North Atlantic. All they knew was how to make money, and now the money was all made.

There came a time when all the money had been made...

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-25-97

Was no love made on that whole vast Leviathan? None whatever. All the fun had gone out of making love. What, asked one man, was the point of making love to the most beautiful woman between Iceland and Tahiti if you had made no money all day with which to show her your manly power? Meanwhile, back at the land all the juice began to seep out of life. It became impossible to assemble a Congress in Washington. The people who made money did not need Congresses anymore; now that all the money was made.

People of limited means who had sustained an interest in life by dreaming of some day making money became listless. Many became surly toward employers they had served for years despite being denied pension rights, health insurance and overtime pay.

With all the money made, they had lost the incentive to put up with corporate malarkey and started listening to Verdi operas on the job and reading the novels of Thomas Mann.

Their companies ignored them. With the money all made, dynamic tycoons no longer struggled for board chairmanships. The idea that a company could make something other than money was so antique that whenever some eccentric proposed the company try it he was advised to see a doctor.

Gradually an overpowering sense of pointlessness began to affect American life. Alvin O. Otis's ocean liner was typical of the devices with which people sought to give purpose to life before putting it behind them.

Death began to seem alluring to a money-making culture in which all the money had been made. Men who had made thousands of billions competed in building impressive tombs.

Esau McGraw, the third-richest man in Sylacauga, Ala., bought Staten Island. This he covered with his great Tombdome. Under the dome he placed the Great Pyramid of Cheops; the Sphinx and Napoleon's and Grant's tombs he put along the Interstate highway leading to his own mausoleum.

McGraw had wanted the Parthenon among his mortuary trophies, but Michael Elsner, who owned the city of Athens, planned to convert the Parthenon into a summer cottage where he could while away the hours wondering how Socrates would have adjusted to the trials of living in an age when all the money was made.

Ted Turner, always inventive, fought the pointlessness by building a blimp big enough to accommodate his Atlanta Braves playing baseball before 55,000 fans.

Rupert Murdoch did not subside without a struggle. He had, of course, bought Africa and South America in the old days. To show that he had made more of the money than anyone else, he had the two shoved together in the middle of the South Atlantic and turned the resulting supercontinent into a theme park.

The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997

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COS

Leader of Spain's Socialists Will Not Seek to Retain Post

By The New York Times

MADRID, June 20 — Former Prime Minister Felipe González, who had a commanding role in leading a democratic Spain into full partnership in Western Europe in the 1980's but lost power in last year's election, stunned his Socialist Workers Party today by announcing that he would not seek re-election as its leader. Nevertheless, he left the door open to run as the party's candidate in the next general elections, due by 2000.

Political figures in and out of his party said Mr. González, 55, was taking a risky gamble aimed at shaking up and thus reviving the Socialists, who have been weakened by internal bickering and scandals.

Mr. González was Prime Minister for four consecutive terms, from 1982 to last year, until the Conservative Party came to power and left him as opposition leader in Parliament. He will retain that post.

He has been one of the dominant politicians in Spain since the death in 1975 of Gen. Francisco Franco, the right-wing dictator. A masterly orator from southern Spain, Mr. González rebuilt the cowed, exiled Socialist Party into a powerful force in Spain's young democracy, then led it to a landslide victory in 1982 that gave him his first term as Prime Minister.

He then abruptly dropped his anti-NATO stance and also led Spain into the European Union, while spending heavily on health and education at home.

But by Spain's banner year of 1992, when it was host of the Barcelona Olympics and Seville World's Fair, the Socialist Party had begun its decline, which continued through the election defeat in 1996.

Still, today's announcement took many of the 945 delegates by surprise at the opening session of 34th congress of the Socialist Party. But few saw it as the end of the line for Mr. González.

"Retirement?" said Juan Manuel Eguiguren, who served as Industry Minister in the Socialist administra-

tion. "Mr. González is not retiring. We haven't heard the last word from him on the national or international scene."

By renouncing his candidacy for the party's top executive job, which by tradition carries with it the nomination for the prime ministership, Mr. González wanted to force a shake-up in the party's internal leadership, aides said. The aim is to improve the party's chances against the Conservative Prime Minister José María Aznar, 44.

Mr. González stands firmly for closer European integration, and is a tireless supporter of strong democratic institutions like an independent judiciary, which he says the new Conservative Government has already undermined. The top executive job will be filled in a vote at the end of the congress Sunday.

Mr. González told the delegates he would work for the party in "any way you think I can be useful," and emphasized, in an hourlong speech at a Madrid convention hall, that the Socialist candidate in the next elections "should be the comrade who has the confidence of the people."

Mr. González's withdrawal was interpreted by various aides as an effort to remove his longtime deputy secretary general, Alfonso Guerra, from the party leadership. The two men have drifted apart since Mr. Guerra resigned under pressure as Deputy Prime Minister in 1991, over allegations of influence peddling by his brother.

Mr. Guerra leads what is described as the minority left wing of the party, favoring generous government welfare spending and state intervention in the economy.

Throughout his career, Mr. González has tried to move the leftist party to the center.

The scandal over influence peddling in Mr. Guerra's family was just the beginning of a series of financial and political scandals that steadily eroded Mr. González's popularity. The most serious charges have been made against some 20 political and police officials under Mr. González, including a former Interior Minister. They await trials over organizing death squads that killed Basque separatists in the 1980's.

The departure from the secretary general's post would likely lower Mr. González's profile in the coming months, after a recent period in which he and Mr. Aznar had been locked in tense verbal jousting over civil liberties, the justice system and digital television.

Recent polls showed that Mr. Aznar was pulling slightly ahead of Mr. González and the Socialists.

Mr. Aznar's minority government has been promised support by its key parliamentary ally, the Catalan nationalist leader Jordi Pujol, only until next year, when the European Union decides which nations will be eligible to join the planned European single currency.

In a Rebuff to Religious Party, Secularist Is to Lead Turkey

By STEPHEN KINZER

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 20 — In an effort to push Turkey back toward fully secular rule, President Süleyman Demirel today asked Mesut Yilmaz, a center-rightist with strong secular credentials, to try to form the next government.

Mr. Demirel acted two days after Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan, the first head of an Islamic party to lead Turkey, resigned under intense pressure from military commanders, who feared that he was leading the country toward fundamentalism. Mr. Demirel's choice represented a rebuff to Mr. Erbakan and a victory for the secularist military.

When he resigned, Mr. Erbakan suggested that his coalition partner, Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller, be named Prime Minister. Senior generals opposed that idea because it would probably have left Mr. Erbakan's party in control of important ministries.

Turkey has been in political turmoil for months, with Islamic and secular parties locked in an increasingly bitter struggle over the country's future.

At a news conference after he was named today, Mr. Yilmaz said he was "in favor of holding general and local elections together by next spring" in an effort to break the deadlock.

If Mr. Yilmaz manages to form a government, he will carry the hopes of secularists into the election. But he has a reputation as a weak political leader and an indifferent campaigner, so it is far from certain that he will be able to turn back the fundamentalist advance.

Mr. Yilmaz, who in the 1990's served two short terms as Prime Minister, said he would immediately begin a round of consultations with leaders of other secular parties. He promised an interim report for President Demirel on Wednesday and said he hoped to have a government in place by the end of the month.

Mr. Yilmaz's Motherland Party holds 129 seats in Parliament, and he must now put together a government that can win support from a majority of the 550 members. This may prove difficult, because he has pledged not to approach the Islam-oriented Wel-

fare Party, and because he has had a long and bitter rivalry with Foreign Minister Ciller, who heads the other major secular party.

He said he would approach two center-left parties and a small far-right faction as possible coalition partners. His success may depend on his ability to overcome his loathing of Mrs. Ciller onto his side.

Mr. Yilmaz, 50, was born in Istanbul to a family long involved in politics. An uncle had served as a cabinet minister under Prime Minister Adnan Menderes in the late 1950's.

Like many politicians of his generation, Mr. Yilmaz first tasted power in the 1980's, when Turgut Ozal domi-

A vow of quick elections to end political deadlock.

nated Turkish politics. In 1987, as Mr. Ozal's Minister of Tourism, he went to the United States to open "The Age of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent," an exhibition at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Later that year Mr. Yilmaz was named Foreign Minister, and in that job he proved himself a staunch supporter of Turkey's traditionally pro-Western foreign policy. He was especially welcome in Germany, in part because he speaks German, which he learned as a youth at a German-language high school in Istanbul. Earlier this year he visited Bonn and renewed his longstanding friendship with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

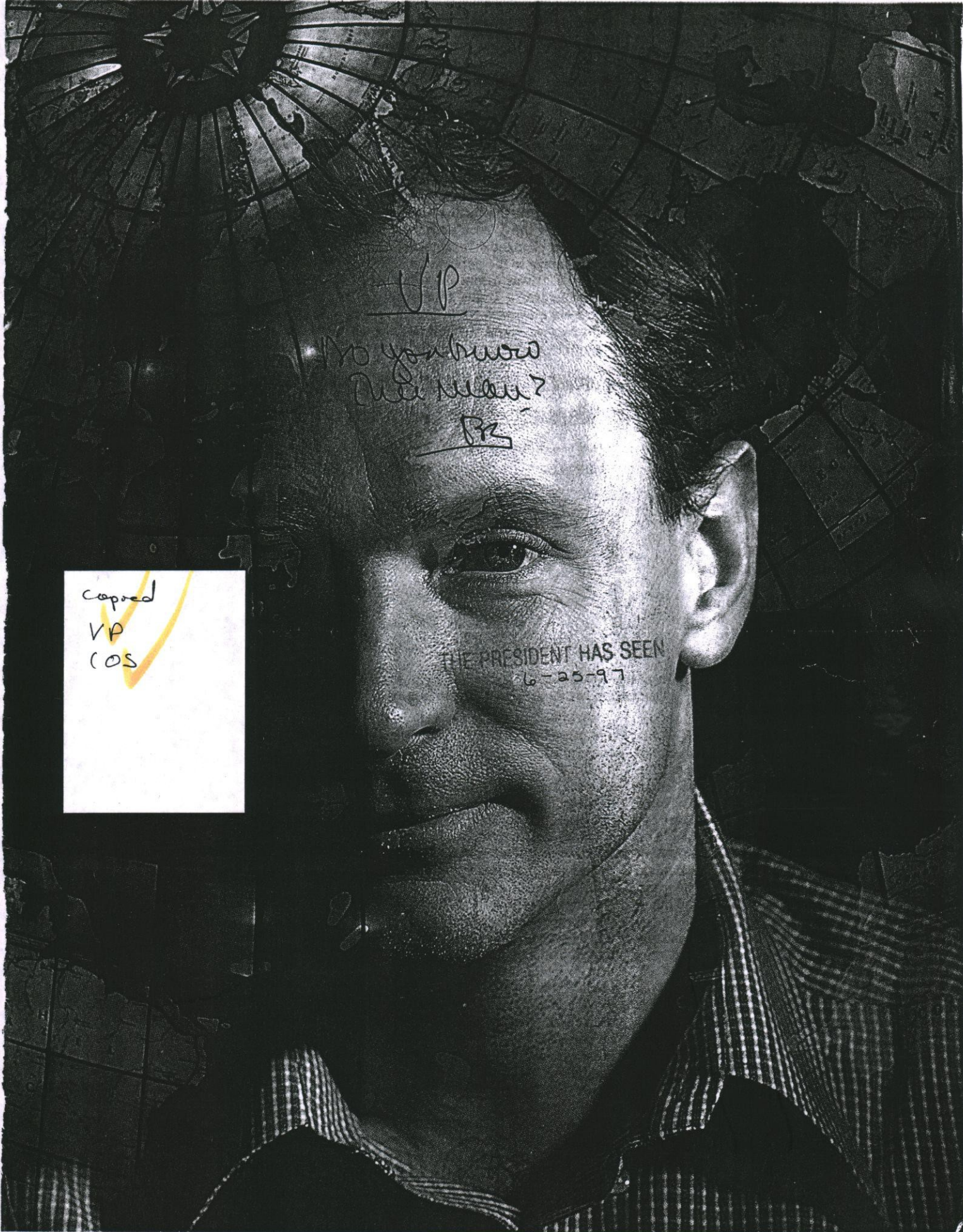
Mr. Yilmaz was Prime Minister for six months in 1991, and after the most recent election in 1995 he took the office again at the head of a secularist coalition with Mrs. Ciller. Her political platform is almost identical to his, but the two proved unable to work together. Their coalition fell apart after Mr. Yilmaz insisted that she accept a judicial investigation into corruption charges made against her.

*Samuel
shouldn't
seek a new
leader to replace
Ciller?*

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The New York Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1997



VP
Do you know
Duke Mean?
Bz

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6-25-97

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so that you need 16 different browsers, depending on what you're looking at." He especially loathes those BEST VIEWED WITH ACME BROWSER signs on Websites.

Most of the consortium's achievements to date are, if important, arcane. (You probably don't care that HTML 3.2 is a widely respected standard, even though that fact greatly eases your travel on the Web.) But some are more high profile. PICS, the Platform for Internet Content Selection, is a proposed standard that would let parents filter out offending Websites. It's a kind of V chip, except with no government involvement; you subscribe to the rating service of your choice.

It is for "random reasons" that Berners-Lee is known as the inventor of the World Wide Web, he says. "I happened to be in the right place at the right time, and I happened to have the right combination of background." The place was CERN, the European physics laboratory that straddles the Swiss-French border, and he was there twice. The first time, in 1980, he had to master its labyrinthine information system in the course of a six-month consultancy. That was when he created his personal memory substitute, a program called Enquire. It allowed him to fill a document with words that, when clicked, would lead to other documents for elaboration.

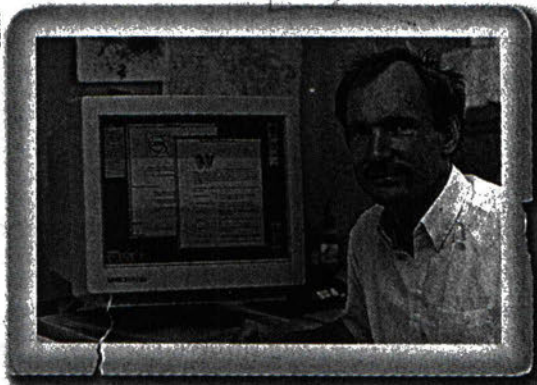
This is "hypertext," and it was hardly new. The idea was outlined by Vannevar Bush in 1945 and envisioned as an appendage to the brain. Berners-Lee explains the brainlike structure of hypertext by reference to his cup of coffee. "If instead of coffee I'd brought in lilac," he says, sitting in a conference room in M.I.T.'s computer-science lab, "you'd have a strong association between the laboratory for computer science and lilac. You could walk by a lilac bush and be brought back to the laboratory." My brain would do this transporting via interlinked neurons, and hypertext does it via interlinked documents. A single click from lilacs to lab.

The trouble with most hypertext systems, as of the late 1980s, was that they were in one sense unlike the brain. They had a centralized database that kept track of all the links so that if a document was deleted, all links to it from other documents could be erased; that way there are no "dangling links"—no arrows pointing to nothing, no mouse-clicks leading nowhere. When Berners-Lee attended hypertext exhibits and asked designers whether they could make their systems worldwide, they often said no, citing this need for a clearhouse. Finally, "I realized that this

dangling-link thing may be a problem, but you have to accept it." You have to let somebody in Tokyo remove a document without informing everyone in the world whose documents may point to it. So those frustrating WEBSITE NOT FOUND messages delivered by today's browsers are the price we pay for having a Web in the first place.

In between the birth of Enquire and the birth of the Web a decade later, the world had changed. The Internet, though still unknown to the public, was now firmly rooted. It was essentially a bare-bones infrastructure, a trellis of empty pipes. There were ways to retrieve data, but no really easy ways, and certainly nothing with the intuitive, neural structure of hypertext.

Berners-Lee is the unsung—or at least undersung—hero of the information age



WEBMASTER: At CERN, in Geneva, with home page

To Berners-Lee, now back at CERN, one attraction of the Internet was that it encompassed not just CERN but CERN's far-flung collaborators at labs around the world. "In 1989, I thought, look, it would be so much easier if everybody asking me questions all the time could just read my database, and it would be so much nicer if I could find out what these guys are doing by just jumping into a similar database of information for them." In other words: give everyone the power to Enquire.

Berners-Lee wrote a proposal to link CERN's resources by hypertext. He noted that in principle, these resources could be text, graphics, video, anything—a "hypermedia" system—and that eventually the system could go global. "This initial document didn't go down well," says Berners-Lee. But he persisted and won the indulgence of his boss, who okayed the purchase of a NeXT computer. Sitting on Berners-Lee's desk, it would become the first Web content "server," the first node in this global brain. In collaboration with colleagues, Berners-Lee developed the three technical keystones of the Web: the language for encoding docu-

ments (HTML, hypertext markup language); the system for linking documents (HTTP, hypertext transfer protocol); and the *www.whatever* system for addressing documents (URL, universal resource locator).

Berners-Lee also wrote the first server software. And, contrary to the mythology surrounding Netscape, it was he, not Andreessen, who wrote the first "graphical user interface" Web browser. (Nor was Andreessen's browser the first to feature pictures; but it was the first to put pictures and text in the same window, a key innovation.)

The idea of a global hypertext system had been championed since the 1960s by a visionary named Ted Nelson, who had pursued it as the "Xanadu" project. But Nelson wanted Xanadu to make a profit, and this vastly complicated the system, which never got off the ground. Berners-Lee, in

contrast, persuaded CERN to let go of intellectual property to get the Web airborne. A no-frills browser was put in the public domain—downloadable to all comers, who could use it, love it, send it to friends and even improve on it.

But what should he name his creation? Infomesh? No, that sounded like Infomess. The Information Mine? No, the acronym—TIM—would seem "egocentric." How about World Wide Web, or "www" for short? Hmm. He discussed it with his wife and colleagues and was informed that it was "really stupid," since "www" takes longer to say than "the World Wide Web."

There was no single moment when the magnitude of Berners-Lee's creation hit home with thunderous force. But there have been moments of sudden reckoning. Two years ago, Berners-Lee still had pictures of his two young children on his Website. Then someone pointed out that there were enough data there for "strange people" to locate them, and that there were strange people on the Web. "You have to think like that more as the thing scales up," he acknowledges.

The Web's growing lack of intimacy, in a way, symbolizes his one big disappointment with it. It was meant to be a social place. "The original goal was working together with others," he says. "The Web was supposed to be a creative tool, an expressive tool." He had imagined, say, a worker posting a memo on a Website accessible only to colleagues and having them react by embedding hyperlinks that led to their comments or to other relevant documents; or a bicoastal family similarly planning its annual reunion on the family site.

But the Web turned out otherwise. Robert Cailliau of CERN, Berners-Lee's earliest collaborator on the project, de-

scribes the Web's prevailing top-down structure: "There's one point that puts the data out, and you're just a consumer." He finds this model—whose zenith is the coming wave of so-called push technology—an "absolute, utter disaster."

Berners-Lee is more diplomatic. He has no gripe about commerce on the Web. (He buys CDs there.) And it was inevitable, in retrospect, that much Web activity would be, well, passive, with people absorbing content from high-volume sites. But he'd hoped the ratio of active to passive would be higher. It irks him that most Website-editing software is so cumbersome. Even the software that spares you the drudgery of actually looking at HTML code calls for some heavy lifting. You chisel your text in granite and then upload the slab, after which changes are difficult. "The Web," he complains, "is this thing where you click around to read," but if you want to write, "you have to go through this *procedure*." As Cailliau puts it, people have come to view the Web as "just another publishing medium. That was definitely not our intention." Berners-Lee, it turns out, is a kind of accidental Gutenberg.

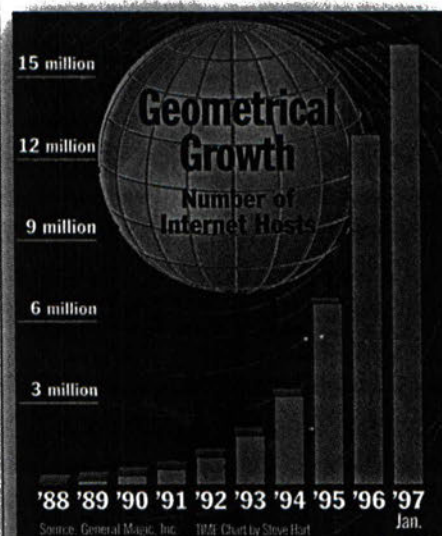
Berners-Lee considers the Web an example of how early, random forces are amplified through time. "It was an accident of fate that all the first [commercially successful] programs were browsers and not editors," he says. To see how different things might have been, you have to watch him gleefully wield his original browser—a browser and editor—at his desk. He's working on one document and—flash—in a few user-friendly keystrokes, it is linked to another document. One document can be on his computer "desktop"—for his eyes only—another can be accessible to his colleagues or his family, and another can be public. A seamless neural connection between his brain and the social brain.

What if the "accident of fate" hadn't happened? What if Berners-Lee's browser-editor, or some further evolution of it, had become the Web tool that first reached the masses? The world almost found out. In 1992, two years after he created his browser, and before Andreessen's Mosaic browser existed, he and Cailliau consulted a lawyer about starting a company called Websoft (the name has since been taken). But the project held risks, and besides, Berners-Lee envisioned competitors springing up, creating incompatible browsers and balkanizing the Web. He thought it better to stay above the fray and try to bring technical harmony. "Tim's not after the money," says Cailliau in a tone of admiration perhaps tinged with regret. "He accepts a much wider range of hotel-room facilities than a CEO would."

Berners-Lee admits to no regrets at having taken the high-minded, low-profit

route. He says he is grateful that Andreessen co-authored a user-friendly browser and thus brought the Web to the public, even if in non-ideal form. Yet it can't have been easy watching Andreessen become the darling of the media after writing a third-generation browser that lacked basic editing capabilities. When I ask, "So there was a moment when you might have been Marc Andreessen?" Berners-Lee says, "I suppose so," and then smiles in a slightly stiff, even frosty, way. "The world is full of moments when one might be other things," he says. "One is the decisions one's taken." File closed.

The breathtaking growth of the Web, he says, is "a lesson for all dreamers"



Berners-Lee is not easy to read, not prone to self-disclosure. Ask him if he's a sociable guy, and he tells you that on the Myers-Briggs test, "I rate pretty much in the middle on introversion vs. extroversion." Ask about his wife, and he'll tell you that she is an American he met in Europe while she was working for the World Health Organization, after which details get sketchy. "Work is work, and home is home," he says. And when you cross the border between them, his turbocharged gesticulation subsides.

Other sources volunteer that Berners-Lee met his wife Nancy Carlson at an acting workshop; he turns out to have an artistic, piano-playing, festive side. "He is both British and the life of the party, and that's not a contradiction," says Rohit Khare, who recently left the Web consortium. "He can be the life of the party without making the party about him."

Berners-Lee, standing at a blackboard,

draws a graph, as he's prone to do. It arrays social groups by size. Families, workplace groups, schools, towns, companies, the nation, the planet. The Web could in theory make things work smoothly at all of these levels, as well as between them. That, indeed, was the original idea—an organic expanse of collaboration. But the Web can pull the other way. And Berners-Lee worries about whether it will "allow cranks and nut cases to find in the world 20 or 30 other cranks and nut cases who are absolutely convinced of the same things. Allow them to set up filters around themselves ... and develop a pothole of culture out of which they can't climb." Will we "end up with a world which is full of very, very disparate cultures which don't talk to each other?"

Berners-Lee doesn't kid himself. Even if the Web had followed the technological lines he envisioned (which it is finally starting to do, as software evolves), it couldn't force people to nurture the global interest, or even their neighborhood's interest. Technology can't make us good. "At the end of the day, it's up to us: how we actually react, and how we teach our children, and the values we instill." He points back to the graph. "I believe we and our children should be active at all points along this."

On Sundays Berners-Lee packs his family into the car and heads for a Unitarian-Universalist church. As a teenager he rejected the Anglican teachings of his parents; he can't bring himself to worship a particular prophet, a particular book. But "I do in fact believe that people's spiritual side is very important," and that it's "more than just biology."

He likes the minimalist Unitarian dogma—theologically vague but believing in "the inherent dignity of people and in working together to achieve harmony and understanding." He can accept the notion of divinity so long as it is couched abstractly—as the "asymptote" of goodness that we strive toward—and doesn't involve "characters with beards." He hopes the Web will move the world closer to the divine asymptote.

Berners-Lee is sitting at his desk, in front of bookshelves that are bare, devoid of books and other old-fashioned forms of data. A few sheet-metal bookends stand there with nothing to do, and nearby are pictures of his family. He concentrates, trying to put a finer point on his notion of divinity. A verse he's heard in church comes to mind, but all he can remember are fragments. "All souls may ..." his voice trails off "... to seek the truth in love ..." He is silent for a moment. His brain has failed him. Then inspiration strikes. "Maybe I can pick it up from the Web." In a single motion, he swivels his chair 180° and makes fluid contact with his IBM Thinkpad. ■

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

Sylvia
Miss M...
on leave
PK

MEMORANDUM

To: President Clinton
From: Henry Cisneros
Subject: Saturday Speech in San Diego

There are huge expectations for your Saturday speech. The advance press coverage is more extensive than for any other Presidential speech I can recall. It ranges from intense hopefulness to dismissive skepticism that you will go beyond exhortation to substantive action. The speechwriters tell me the draft is short on substance now. With the build-up as big as it has been, you must offer some steps for action or unfortunately risk a very serious let-down.

The following are some ideas that can be fleshed out in the time remaining. They are intended to fall within budget constraints. If these ideas cannot be described at length in the speech, they can be part of the substantive actions you ask the advisory committee to review and recommend:

1. Direct that specific parts of the massive education spending you have championed be targeted to central city schools and depressed areas. Because large sums of the increased educational budget go to middle class families, it should be possible to target other programs to undeserved schools and students, which statistically are heavily black and minority.
2. Request that General Colin Powell's follow-up to the Philadelphia volunteerism summit have as a component explicit actions to address the racial divide. America's Promise is designed to address at-risk children and youth and can be a magnet to coordinate corporate funding. General Powell is very articulate on the race dimensions of the risks to children and youth.
3. Launch a public-private project to raise scholarship money for blacks and other minorities for whom scholarships and college admissions at public universities are being limited by reversals on affirmative action in states such as California and Texas. A Presidential partnership with the United Negro College Fund and with the National Hispanic Scholarship Fund could create new private resources for college-bound minorities.
4. Direct the Department of Housing and Urban Development to strengthen its efforts to combat discrimination in housing transactions. The evidence is very strong that levels of discrimination against blacks remain very high. Patterns of segregated housing intensify every other kind of segregation in schools, at the work place, and in social settings.
5. Re-emphasize the welfare-to-work connection, including new training and employment efforts with the states. Failure to integrate into the workforce the millions coming off of welfare will only deepen the isolation of the minority underclass.
6. Call on corporations to incorporate in their training programs for employees explicit and firm policies concerning any kind of racial discrimination. Incidents such as those at Avis, Wendy's and Texaco are destructive far beyond their immediate effects. Companies should adopt positive rationales and programs for racial fairness and not merely defensive, legalistic self-protections.

Copied
Matthews
COS

7. Call on national church leaders to create a national coalition of youth organizations to bring minority and white youth together. A few churches have made efforts at adult multi-racial dialogue, but the real hope for the future is in creating understanding among our young people. Linking the well-intentioned, mainstream resources of the nation's white churches with the central city centers of Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, YWCA, athletic leagues, and schools could create opportunities for one-on-one understanding.

Underlying Themes:

- Now that the economy is so strong it is time to make it work for everyone. You have worked to create durable and unprecedented prosperity for a purpose: so that the American dream can be brought within reach of all our citizens. Aside from their poverty, the common denominator that most characterizes those for whom the American dream is denied is race and ethnicity.
- This great unresolved issue of American history -- racial hatred -- is one of the very few things that can stop us in the next century. If we fail to address it, we will be more divided and squander our energies. If we master it, the next century will be an American Century of even greater accomplishments.
- Though skeptics will say there are insufficient new laws and new money in this initiative, the fact is that what is needed at this time is to execute the laws we have and to live out our creed through the resources we have. The challenge is to make our institutions work for racial fairness and our hearts value racial justice.

TO ERSKINE & SYLVIA MATTHEWS

202-456-6703

FROM COLIN

THIS IS RATHER RUSHED, BUT I AM ^{AT} ~~ON MY WAY TO ATLANTA~~
~~AND~~ THE BILDERBERG CONFERENCE.

I THINK THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE SPEAK FIRMLY ABOUT
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION. THERE ARE LOTS OF OTHER THINGS HE
CAN TOUCH ON, BUT IF HE DOESN'T SWING HARD AT THIS, THE
SPEECH WILL BE DISMISSED AS RHETORIC AND MORE
COMMITTEES.

I DEFEND AA ON THE BASIS OF THE CONTINUING
CONSEQUENCES OF A TRAGIC LEGACY. I AM ATTACHING SOME
RANDOM THOUGHTS THAT I KEEP ON MY LAPTOP AND USE TO
ORGANIZE MY THOUGHTS. THIS FORMULATION, AS YOU WILL
SEE, WAS FOR A PRESENTATION TO CORPORATE CEO'S ON WHY
THEY SHOULD KEEP PUSHING AA, NO MATTER WHAT THE GOVT
DOES. I AM FAXING THIS TO YOU AND WILL CALL YOU WITH
OTHER IDEAS.

I'm AT 770-945-30518
x 362

Mr. President —

(colinp)
He asked that
only you see the
attached.

Snat

OPPONENTS OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION REACH BACK TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION. SO, LET'S BEGIN THERE.

WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT,

BUT IT WAS WRITTEN BY A MAN WHO OWNED SLAVES. THE WORDS DIDNT APPLY TO BLACK PEOPLE. THEY WERE PROPERTY. THEY WERE TO BE USED AS TOOLS. THE ONLY CLASS OF AMERICANS WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY AS OWNED PROPERTY.

AS SUCH THEY DIDNT NEED TO BE EDUCATED BEYOND THEIR USEFULNESS AS TOOLS. WE CERTAINLY DIDNT WANT THEM TO READ THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

THEY WERENT ALLOWED TO VOTE, TO OWN PROPERTY, TO GET AN EDUCATION, TO MOVE, TO CHANGE JOBS, TO KEEP A FAMILY, TO RETAIN A CULTURE, TO KEEP A LANGUAGE, TO KEEP A RELIGION. UNLIKE IMMIGRANTS, EVERY CONNECTION TO THEIR PAST WAS SEVERED. WHAT WAS THE POINT OF HAVING AMBITION OR DRIVE. IT WAS SURVIVAL AND SUBSISTENCE. DO JUST WHAT WAS ENOUGH TO KEEP FROM GETTING BEATEN OR STARVED.

THE CONSTITUTION ENSHRINED IT. THREE-FIFTHS OF A HUMAN, ZERO-FIFTHS RIGHT.

AND EVEN IT WERE POSSIBLE TO BE A FREE BLACK MAN, GET AN EDUCATION, GET THROUGH HARVARD, IT WAS TO NO PURPOSE. YOU WERE IDENTIFIED, CLASSIFIED, CATEGORIZED BY THE COLOR OF YOUR SKIN.

NO WEALTH, PROPERTY, EDUCATION, SKILLS WERE PASSED ON THROUGH THE GENERATIONS. YET, SLOWLY A NEW RELIGION WAS ADOPTED, NEW TRADITIONS AROSE AND TENUOUS FAMILY CONNECTIONS WERE CREATED.

THE INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN RHETORIC AND REALITY LED TO THE CIVIL WAR.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE 13, 14 AND 15TH AMENDMENTS ENDED THE CONCEPT OF MAN AS PROPERTY.

BUT THE LEGACY OF SLAVERY WAS STILL THERE. SO WE CREATED THE FIRST AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM. IT WAS CALLED RECONSTRUCTION. COMPENSATORY MEASURES WERE NECESSARY TO CORRECT 150 YEARS OF SUPPRESSION OR FREEDOM HAD NO REAL MEANING.

SO WE CREATED HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES, THE FREEMANS BUREAU. WE HAD BLACKS IN CONGRESS.

AND THEN RECONSTRUCTION GOT 209D. IN CAME JIM CROW. DISENFRANCHISEMENT THROUGH THE POLL TAX AND LITERACY TESTS. IT CULMINATED IN THE NATIONAL POLICY OF SEPARATE BUT EQUAL. IT WAS SEPARATE BUT NOT EQUAL. WHITES COULD MURDER BLACKS WITHOUT FEAR OF PUNISHMENT. BLACK MISDEMEANORS COULD RESULT IN LYNCHING.

AND THE SOLE BASIS FOR SEPARATE BUT EQUAL WAS COLOR. DESPITE INCREDIBLE OBSTACLES, A BLACK MAN COULD GET AN EDUCATION EQUAL TO THAT OF A WHITE MAN. HE COULD SPEAK WELL, ACCUMULATE SOME WEALTH AND PROPERTY, RAISE A PROPER FAMILY, DRESS WELL, BEHAVE WELL AND MEET ANY OTHER TEST, AND COULD STILL NOT ENJOY THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY BECAUSE HIS SKIN WAS BLACK. WHITES RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED PER CENT OF THE QUOTAS AND ONE HUNDRED PERCENT OF

2

THE PREFERENCE.

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE CAME INTO BEING ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS PLESSY VS. FERGUSON. "WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL," LITTLE BLACK CHILDREN SAID IN THEIR THIRD RATE, SEPARATE SCHOOLS. THERE WAS NO LIBERTY OR JUSTICE.

AS JEFFERSON PROPHECIZED, IF THERE IS A RIGHTEOUS GOD,.....

TIME PASSED AND THE NEXT CIVIL WAR BEGAN AFTER WORLD WAR TWO. THE MODERN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT WHICH CULMINATED IN THE GREAT CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS OF 64 AND 65. SOME CALL THE 64 LAW THE HIGHWATER MARK OF LIBERALISM AND THE BEGINNING OF THE CONSERVATIVE ERA LAUNCHED BY THE DEFEAT OF BARRY GOLDWATER. I JUST REMEMBER IT AS THE YEAR I, A VIETNAM VET, COULD STAY IN A HOLIDAY INN OR GET A HAMBURGER IN THE FRONT OF A GREASY SPOON IN GEORGIA.

~~THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 AND THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 WERE THE~~
RESULT. ALMOST 200 CONGRESSMEN AND 27 SENATORS VOTED AGAINST THE 1964 ACT BECAUSE THEY FELT PROPERTY RIGHTS WERE MORE IMPORTANT THAN ACCESS RIGHTS FOR THESE AMERICANS WITH BLACK SKIN.

DE JURE DISCRIMINATION ENDED. BUT DE FACTO DISCRIMINATION WOULD BE HARDER TO DEAL WITH.

WE BROUGHT INTO THE 60-90S THE LEGACY OF ALL THE PAST. THERE HAS BEEN GREAT PROGRESS. MANY, MANY FIRSTS. BLACKS GETTING AHEAD, REACHING THE TOP, THE GROWTH OF A LARGE BLACK MIDDLE CLASS. EDUCATION AS A VALUE SLOWLY BEING PASSED FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. I WILL PASS WEALTH AND PROPERTY ON TO MY CHILDREN.

YET, RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION ARE STILL PRESENT IN AMERICA. WE KNEW IT WOULDN'T SIMPLY GO AWAY. INERTIA IS THE ENEMY.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HAS BEEN ONE OF THE GREAT TOOLS. A CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO BROADEN THE BASE OF QUALIFIED CANDIDATES OF COLOR. AND GOALS TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND ALSO TO IDENTIFY OBSTACLES AND ROAD BLOCKS. FRANKLY TO FIND DISCRIMINATION.

IT IS NOW CONDEMNED AS PREFERENCES, A RACIAL SPOILS SYSTEM, UNAMERICAN, AGAINST THE FOUNDING FATHERS. IT IS AN EFFORT TO COMPENSATE FOR 200 YEARS OF PREFERENCES, A RACIAL SPOILS SYSTEM AND THE FAILURE OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

IT IS STILL NEEDED NOT ONLY TO BENEFIT BLACKS, BUT TO HELP AMERICA ACHIEVE ITS PROMISE.

I ADVOCATE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION NOT FROM AN ACADEMIC STANDPOINT, BUT BECAUSE I SAW WHAT IT DID IN THE ARMED FORCES. BROADENING THE POOL. GOALS. MANAGEMENT INCENTIVES. OUR OER SYSTEM. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT PAST DISCRIMINATION IN MEASURING TODAY'S CANDIDATES. EDUCATION. UNDERSTANDING. HIGH STANDARDS. NOT LETTING MINORITIES TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SYSTEM OR TO HIDE BEHIND IT TO JUSTIFY POOR PERFORMANCE.

WHAT IS THE REALITY OF LIFE IN AMERICA TODAY COMPARED TO RHETORIC. TEXACO, DENNY'S, ROY ROBERTS AT GM, JELLY BEANS, NIGGERS.

A LOWER CLASS THAT IS STRUCTURALLY TRAPPED IN DRUGS, CRIME, BAD HOUSING, A WELFARE STATE, POOR EDUCATION. WE NEED TO HELP PEOPLE COME OUT OF THAT MILIEU AND BECOME PART OF THE POOL.

IN EDUCATION, MANY FACTORS ARE USED TO DECIDE WHO GETS ENTRY. ATHLETICS, MUSIC, PARENTS, VETERANS. THE USE OF THESE FACTORS SERVE A LEGITIMATE COMMUNITY PURPOSE. CANDIDATES ARE MOVED OVER OTHER CANDIDATES. NO ONE SUES. NO ONE SAYS IT IS UNAMERICAN AND VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION. BUT WHEN COLOR IS ONE OF OUR GREATEST PROBLEMS, THE MERE CONSIDERATION OF COLOR AS A FACTOR SENDS PEOPLE RACING TO THE RAMPARTS.

THE COURTS ARE RIGHTLY LOOKING CAREFULLY AT AA TO MAKE SURE IT SERVES A PROPER PURPOSE. THE ADMINISTRATION IS DOING LIKEWISE.

I BELIEVE AA CAN STILL BE PURSUED ON A SOUND CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS.

CORPORATE AMERICA MUST STILL BE IN THE LEAD. FRITO LAY.

IT MUST COME DOWN FROM THE TOP. IN MY UNIT, I WAS THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICER. I CREATED THE COMMAND CLIMATE. ARE YOU DOING THE SAME? OR DO YOU HAVE, AS WE CALL IT AMONG THE BROTHERS, AN ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE COLORED FOLKS.

AA ISN'T EASY. IT HAS TO BE EXPLAINED. YOU WILL ALWAYS BE DEALING WITH DIFFICULT, VEXING PROBLEMS. IS IT DISCRIMINATION OR OVER-SENSITIVITY. HAS SOMEONE BEEN SLAMMED BECAUSE OF POOR PERFORMANCE OR COLOR. I FACED THESE PROBLEMS EVERY DAY AS A COMMANDER. BLACKS WERE PUNISHED MORE THAN WHITES, PROMOTIONS WEREN'T AS HIGH. WE HAD AN OPEN SYSTEM WITH CLEAR, TOUGH STANDARDS AND A SYSTEM OF RAPID RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS.

IT HAS TO BE MORE THAN BLACK HISTORY CELEBRATIONS AND FINDING A PROMINENT BLACK PERSON TO SPEAK ON MLK, JR. BIRTHDAY. WHY DON'T YOU SPEAK AT THE NEXT MLK, JR. BIRTHDAY. SEE WHAT KIND OF MESSAGE THAT WOULD SEND.

ARE YOU REALLY COMMITTED OR JUST TRYING TO STAY OUT OF TROUBLE.

RACE IS ONE OF THE GREAT REMAINING CHALLENGES IN THIS COUNTRY. YOU ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN ME, JESSE JACKSON OR ANY BLACK LEADER. YOU CONTROL JOBS, WEALTH, OPPORTUNITY. IT IS A HEADY RESPONSIBILITY WHICH I CHALLENGE YOU TO TAKE SERIOUSLY.

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1997

*On Koe -
as promised*

*REMARKS BY

DONNA E. SHALALA

U.S. SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

AT

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

"NOTHING EVER HAPPENS ONCE AND IT'S FINISHED"

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI

*THIS TEXT IS THE BASIS OF SECRETARY SHALALA'S ORAL REMARKS. IT
SHOULD BE USED WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT SOME MATERIAL MAY BE
ADDED OR OMITTED DURING PRESENTATION.

Chancellor Khayat, Trustees, faculty, distinguished guests, parents and members of the class of 1997: Congratulations. Congratulations for working hard. For making your parents proud. And for convincing the Board of Trustees that Ole Miss needs a Fall break.

I know that all of you will take time today to thank your families for their love and support that got you to this day. You should also thank hard working people all over Mississippi – citizens you will never meet – who pay taxes to maintain this great public university.

I am honored to come to the University of Mississippi – this place of great history; of intellectual achievement; and two of the best tennis teams in the SEC.

Being in the Tad Smith Coliseum, I'm reminded how important sports are to a great university life in this country. I have never made an apology for their special role in creating a sense of community. There is no greater feeling than being young on a Saturday in the Fall and walking with friends to a football game on a great American university campus.

I know exactly how you feel at this moment.

I'll never forget my own college graduation. In the air, you could feel the sense of accomplishment, excitement, and the most chilling feeling of all – the absolute fear that the commencement speech would *never* end.

They say Salvador Dali gave the shortest speech ever. He said, "I will be so brief, I have already finished." Then he sat down. While I can't beat that, I do understand that a commencement address does not have to be eternal to be immortal. As a former Governor liked to say, "Commencement speakers should think of themselves as the body at an old-fashioned Irish wake. They need you in order to have the party, but nobody expects you to say very much."

And, because that's what graduation speeches are really about – giving advice – in the spirit of David Letterman, as you head out into the world, let me offer you Donna Shalala's top ten pieces of advice for Ole Miss graduates.

10. Be diplomatic. When your parents ask you how long you think you'll be living at home after graduation – lie.

9. Be direct. When an interviewer asks, "What is your long term goal?" Say: Early retirement.

8. Face Reality. When your alarm goes off at 6:30 a.m., it's not a nightmare – it's a *job*.

7. Be patient. Wait at least 24 hours after graduation before asking your parents for money.

6. Listen to voices of experience. Robert Frost said: "By working faithfully eight hours a day, you may eventually get to be a boss and work twelve hours a day."

5. Be good Americans – vote, pay your taxes, and above all else, rewind your videotapes before you return them.

4. Be an optimist. When you think your anxiety has reached an all-time high, remember the famous maxim: Things can *always* get worse.

3. Be loyal. Wherever you live, make sure you can watch Ole Miss beat Mississippi State.

2. Be honest. When relatives ask you what you're going to do the rest of your life, tell them the truth: You have *no* idea.

1. But in all seriousness – and without the David Letterman drum roll – my number one piece of advice is: Remember, you are a part of history.

Three years ago, John Grisham came here and explained why he went to law school instead of joining the Peace Corps. I joined the Peace Corps and skipped law school. Now I live in a city called Washington – where *everyone* is a lawyer, and lots of people write fiction – mostly about themselves.

As Chancellor Khayat mentioned, before I decided to make Washington my home, I was Chancellor of a Big Ten university. That's that *other* great conference. There I experienced lots of long hours; late night pizzas; and people longing for a real job. In Washington, my life is still long hours; late night pizzas, and yes, people longing for a real job.

So, William Faulkner was right in *Absalom, Absalom* when he wrote: "Nothing ever happens once and it's finished."

Our lives repeat themselves because what we do is often a mirror of who we are.

I come today with political values and beliefs deeply rooted in my past. My religion; my heritage; my working class background; and my activist days in the 1960s. I was at a university very much like this one when, in 1966, Robert Kennedy came to Ole Miss to heal old wounds, and to encourage young people everywhere to "put their talents to work in the service of the American dream." That dream was my dream, and now it is your dream.

So I have to change – but only slightly – the words Chancellor Khayat spoke at his inauguration just over a year ago. My message to each of you is this: I come as a stranger, but I am one of you. Because before region. Before race. Before age. Before gender. Even before history – there is humanity.

We can – and should – hold on to our individual cultures and traditions, but, we are linked to each other – and to our creator – by the joys we experience; the losses we endure; the yesterdays we remember; and the tomorrows we imagine.

So, not only am I one of you. As Americans we are one.

Today, every road leads to Oxford. And every hope your parents and I have for the future is a hope for your future. Because, more than anything else on this earth, I believe in you – and your generation.

But our hope for you will not be fulfilled until we complete this century's most important task: Building an American house that can never be divided by race or religion. At a time when blacks and whites still see the justice system through very different eyes. When churches are still burned and synagogues defaced. And when inequality still plagues our boardrooms and our neighborhoods. The time has come for *every* corner of our nation to end what Faulkner in the "The Bear" simply called the "curse" of race.

We should do this because it is right and just.

And we should do this because when the doors of opportunity open; when no person's creativity and intelligence is held back; when the engine of freedom is linked to the entrepreneurial spirit – our entire nation prospers.

The fact is, race is not a southern dilemma. And race is not a northern dilemma. Race is an American dilemma – and we must solve it together.

That is why I don't believe it is for me to tell you where Ole Miss or the south should go from here. Those decisions are for you to make – just as they must be made in every other community across this land.

But I will say that the great dream of America – that we all be judged on our talents, respected for our common humanity; and welcomed in the American Promised Land – is not yet realized. And until it is, the words of poet T.S. Eliot can be a warning for the 21st century: "Time past and time present are both perhaps present in time future." We want to learn from time past – but not be a prisoner of it. We want to appreciate time present – but not be satisfied with it. We want to reach time future – but not regret what we might have changed.

This is not to say that over the past 30 years we haven't made enormous progress. We have. Not only have laws changed, hearts have changed. When he was Lt. Governor, Paul Johnson, Jr. tried to keep James Meridith from registering at the University of Mississippi. But when he became governor of this great state he said, "If we must fight, let it not be a rear guard defense of yesterday, but let it be an all out assault on our share of tomorrow." That's what the south has done over the last 30 years.

You turned toward a new day and found your share of the American Dream. The south is no longer perceived as trying to catch up with the rest of America. The south is America. An America of growing wealth and prosperity. An America of expanding opportunity. An America led by sons of the South like President Bill Clinton, and Mississippi's distinguished Senator Trent Lott. An America respected and emulated around the world.

But also an America still plagued by poverty, infant mortality, and millions of children living without health insurance.

The question is, as we enter the 21st century, how will we re-write the fate of this other America? I've already suggested one answer: By continuing the racial progress we've already made so that no person is either locked out – or made to feel left out – of the American dream.

But I have another answer.

As many of you know, when William Faulkner won the Nobel Prize in Literature, he gave one of the most memorable acceptance speeches ever. I'm going to paraphrase, slightly, what he said. 'We are immortal, not because we alone among creatures have an inexhaustible voice, but because we have a soul capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance.'

In other words, we survive by helping others to survive.

You are about to enter a world where you will no longer be judged by your grades, but by your character. By the promises you keep, and the changes you shape. By the love you give and the help you repay. By the examples you set, and the challenges you meet. By your guts and your heart. These are the standards by which we will judge each one of you – no matter what profession or dream you choose.

The great Irish poet, William Butler Yeats wrote a poem called "September 1913." In it he said, "Romantic Ireland is dead and gone." Despite these words, his poem was not about despair. It was a poem about letting go – and about seizing tomorrow. Seizing change.

At the doorstep of the 21st century, you must be your own messengers of change – honoring the past while having the compassion, sacrifice and endurance to re-write the future.

As you begin this long journey, I promise you it will be both enormous fun and serious business. Thirty years ago, I sat in a seat much like yours – not knowing exactly where life would take me, but promising myself that, I would never play it safe. I've kept that promise.

As you prepare to leave Ole Miss, my deepest hope is that you won't play it safe either. That you'll stand your ground – and when necessary, stand conventional wisdom on its head.

I wish for you the best of everything – and that all your dreams come true.

I wish you compassion, sacrifice and endurance.

I wish you good health, great friendships, and love.

I wish you uncomfortable but exciting lives.

And I wish you fun. Yes, I said fun in the years ahead, and many visits back to campus when the “oak and maple leaves in their full autumn glory flutter throughout the Grove.”

Congratulations and God speed. Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

~~C. Ruff~~
Ruff

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C. Ruff
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Charges Against F.B.I. Agent Threaten a Major Mob Case

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25 97

By SELWYN RAAB

Last December, when Federal agents in Florida swooped down on Nicholas Corozzo as he blissfully strolled along a resort beach, they said they had an airtight racketeering case against the rising Mafia star and apparent heir to John Gotti.

But now the Government's case against Mr. Corozzo has been shaken by disclosures that the F.B.I. agent who supervised the investigation is suspected of stealing a major piece of evidence — almost \$100,000 that prosecutors said were loan-sharking profits.

Discussions about a possible plea bargain broke down when Mr. Corozzo's defense team learned of the allegations against the veteran agent, Jerome R. Sullivan, and defense lawyers said yesterday that they would attack Mr. Sullivan's credibility and integrity in an effort to undermine the prosecution's evidence.

The agent has already been charged with making false statements, and Federal law enforcement officials said they expected him to be indicted soon on larceny and other charges. The officials, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said that Mr. Sullivan was suspected of stealing the money to pay off gambling losses, some of them to mob book-makers.

Prosecutors say they have voluminous evidence against Mr. Corozzo and insist that the allegations against Mr. Sullivan will not damage their efforts. But defense lawyers hope to use the charges to cast a cloud over the entire case. For example, they said they were trying to determine whether Mr. Sullivan had signed misleading affidavits for court orders to seize cash and property belonging to Mr. Corozzo and eight co-defendants.

And the missing cash could pose an even more fundamental problem for the Government, the lawyers suggested. "How can you have a loan-sharking case without any money?" one defense lawyer, Frank A. Ru-

The arrest of Mr. Corozzo, reputedly a New York captain in the Gambino crime family who was known as "The Little Guy," came shortly after Federal authorities said he had been designated to succeed the imprisoned Mr. Gotti as the Gambino boss. Mr. Corozzo, 47, was accused in Florida of an array of charges, including running the Gambino gang's activities in South Florida and operating a vast loan-sharking ring.

In March, defense lawyers told the presiding judge in the case that they were close to a package plea deal. Federal law-enforcement officials said that Mr. Corozzo had been offered a maximum prison term of eight years in exchange for a guilty plea to reduced charges. But that deal collapsed when the allegations about Mr. Sullivan surfaced.

In a Federal complaint on May 31, the Government, charging Mr. Sullivan with making false statements, said that he had sole knowledge of the combination of a safe where \$129,324 obtained from the loan-sharking investigation had been stored as evidence.

Aaron H. Sanchez, an F.B.I. agent, said in an affidavit that Mr. Sullivan "admitted that he had misled" other agents about the safekeeping of the evidence. When the safe was opened, \$30,064 was found and \$99,260 was missing, Mr. Sanchez said in the affidavit.

Mr. Sullivan's lawyer, Mark P. Schnapp, declined to discuss the suggestions that Mr. Sullivan had stolen

**'How can you have a
loan-sharking case
without any money?'**

the money or that he had gambling debts.

"There is no question that Jerry had been under a lot of stress and that he had a documented alcohol problem in the past, but I am not saying it is a current problem," Mr. Schnapp said in a telephone interview from Miami. "There are clearly some psychological issues we will have to deal with down the road."

Mr. Sullivan, 42, who is married and has three children, has been an agent since 1979. He is free on a \$250,000 bond pending a hearing on June 27.

"This is another one of a series of disturbing acts of misconduct by F.B.I. agents that impact upon the prosecution of cases," said Gerald L. Shargel, a New York lawyer who is representing Mr. Corozzo and who was on the defense team that won acquittals for the seven reputed Colombo mobsters in Brooklyn last year.

In that trial, defense lawyers tried to put the F.B.I. on trial, arguing that their clients had acted in self-defense in a Mafia war fomented by the

**The F.B.I. thought it
had an airtight
racketeering case.**

F.B.I. The defense lawyers indicated yesterday they would use a similar strategy in the Florida case by asserting that an irresponsible F.B.I. agent manufactured or planted evidence to frame their clients.

At the time of Mr. Corozzo's arrest, Federal law-enforcement officials said the evidence against him and other defendants included incriminating statements obtained from electronic eavesdropping, secret videotapes and testimony from an undercover informant.

Wilfredo Fernandez, a spokesman for the United States Attorney's office in the Southern District of Florida, which obtained the indictment against Mr. Corozzo, said he doubted that Mr. Sullivan's arrest would seriously damage the prosecution's case.

In a separate indictment unsealed in January, Mr. Corozzo is awaiting trial in Brooklyn on Federal charges of racketeering, extortion and trafficking in stolen goods. He is being held without bail at a Federal jail in Sunset Park, Brooklyn.

Last month, Federal prosecutors said that Mr. Corozzo was involved in bribing guards to allow visits by Mafia associates to discuss mob business. Twenty people, including 11 guards, were charged in the bribery indictment, but no charges were brought against Mr. Corozzo.

Federal and state law-enforcement officials said in October that Mr. Corozzo had been chosen by Mr. Gotti as the new Gambino godfather after leaders of the city's four other Mafia families demanded that Mr. Gotti step down. Law-enforcement officials say that Mr. Corozzo's ascension, however, was sidetracked by his two indictments.

According to law enforcement authorities, Mr. Corozzo is a steadfast supporter of Mr. Gotti and the captain of a Gambino unit based in Brooklyn, known as the Canarsie crew, that specialized in illicit gambling, loan sharking, hijackings and the fencing of stolen property.

Because of Mr. Corozzo's indictment, the Gambino family continues to be run by a committee appointed by Mr. Gotti that includes his son, John Jr., who is the interim acting boss, law-enforcement officials said.

Mr. Gotti, 56, who was convicted of murder and racketeering charges in 1992, is serving a life sentence without the possibility of parole in the Federal penitentiary in Marion, Ill.

Continued on Page 12

Continued From Page 1

bino, said yesterday. "It's like a drug case without drugs."

Mr. Sullivan's arrest marks the second time in a year that the F.B.I. has been embarrassed by charges of misconduct against a supervisory agent in a major Mafia case.

Last June, seven men accused of being captains or soldiers in the Colombo crime family were acquitted of murder conspiracy charges in Federal court in Brooklyn, largely because of testimony that the supervising agent in the case had leaked confidential information to a rival Colombo faction during a gang war.

The New York Times
SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1997



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

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June 23, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am seeking your personal attention to an important matter related to a Native American tribe in Southern California. This involves both the Departments of Interior and Justice. The following outlines the issue in greater detail.

The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, along with bi-partisan support in Congress, need your personal involvement on this matter, now within the Department of Justice. It involves a settlement agreement between the United States Government (the Department of Justice and the Department of Interior) as well as two California water districts and a California Native American tribe known as the Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians.

This settlement seeks to resolve problems going back almost 100 years - all associated with the flooding of the Salton Sea in Riverside County, California. This settlement agreement was fundamentally flawed and I want to tell you why. Essentially, the problem is that the Torres-Martinez tribe lost over 11,800 acres of its tribal lands without any compensation for that loss, all due to the re-direction of the Colorado River flow by the United States Government and the continuing water runoff of these two water districts.



After federal litigation - with a number of very important issues now on appeal - these parties last year entered into a settlement agreement which would have, among other things, given the Torres-Martinez tribe a cash component of approximately \$14 million, some from the Department of Justice and the Department of Interior, and another cash component from the California water districts. Importantly, the settlement agreement also would have created through legislation certain rights for the Torres-Martinez tribe to acquire replacement lands and a casino, all to be potentially situated on lands outside of the traditional reservation occupancy area of the Torres-Martinez tribe.

This type of settlement, in our view and the view of a number of key members of Congress, was fundamentally flawed. The Cabazon Band, and others, opposed it, and it ultimately failed in the Senate. It failed for a number of reasons, including the basic fact that it would have created an unfair advantage for the Torres-Martinez tribe at the expense of other sovereign interests in that area, as well as other economic interests, none of whom were ever parties to the suit and none of whom had anything to do with the misfortunes imposed on the Torres-Martinez tribe by the United States Government and the water districts. This legislation was an inappropriate expansion outside the scope of IGRA and the consultative processes it requires.

Today, those disputes are resolved. The various local and county governments and Native American tribes have come together and have identified a common position. It is essentially this: (a) The various economic activities of the Torres-Martinez tribe will stay within their traditional lands, including any possible gaming activities; (b) more money will be required from the United States Government in order to better conform to what we and others believe to be a more appropriate level of compensation in view of all of the problems that have been imposed on this tribe over nearly a century. The federal government itself might be especially responsible for this problem, both at its origination (stemming from the Harding and Coolidge Administrations) and its exacerbation over the past 90 years.



June 23, 1997

The Cabazon Band and numerous members of Congress, are ready to support a more equitable and appropriate level of compensation.

For historical purposes, in 1990, under the Bush Administration, a proposal was submitted to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice to compensate the Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians for 11,800 acres of tribal land valued at \$65 million which were inundated early in this century by water management flooding, creating what is now known as the Salton Sea.

The Department of Justice attorneys - Peter Steenland and Billy Lazarus - are aggressively opposed to any additional money.

We need to have a fresh look at this issue and we need your help, and we believe members of Congress are willing to help get a measured and balanced result for all people concerned and interested.

Sincerely,



Mark Nichols
Chief Executive Officer

MN/sp



Tribe ups ante on land deal

Salton Sea: Torres-Martinez Band asks for \$63 million after first agreement to buy land elsewhere for casino dies.

By JEFF DILLON
The Desert Sun

An eastern Coachella Valley Indian tribe seeking compensation for flooding of its land by the Salton Sea is no longer asking for the right to buy land away from its reservation for a casino.

Instead, the Torres-Martinez Band of Desert Cahuilla Indians is asking the federal government to increase a proposed payment to the tribe from \$10 million to \$63 million.

"This changes the atmosphere of the bill from a gaming bill to a land settlement bill," Tribal Chairman Art Lopez wrote in a letter asking valley officials for their support. "We believe that we now have a legislative proposal everyone in the Coachella Valley can accept."

Torres-Martinez officials are

scheduled to fly to Washington, D.C., this week to meet with staffers for Rep. Sonny Bono, R-Palm Springs, who sponsored the Torres-Martinez Settlement Act in 1996 and is expected to submit a new version this year.

"We'll be working on this issue diligently," Bono spokesman Frank Cullen said.

Lopez did not return several calls seeking comment.

The tribe's plight began in 1909, when the federal government expanded its reservation to include land then submerged beneath the Salton Sea, which was then four years old and wrongly expected to dry up.

A complicated court battle led to a partial victory for the tribe in 1992. A settlement negotiated four years later included \$14 million cash and the right to acquire new land and treat it as if it had been part of the reservation since 1909.

The Torres-Martinez Settlement Act passed the House of Representatives last year, but died in the Senate.

See **TRIBE/A6**

TRIBE

Continued from A1

The off-reservation casino provision had sparked opposition from officials in some valley communities and from the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, which argued no tribe should receive preferential treatment on casino sites.

Dropping the casino provisions is expected to improve the chances of a new settlement act, though the Torres-Martinez tribe could still buy land near the sea.

The only city directly affected by the plan is La Quinta. A small corner of the city remains in the tribe's acquisition area.

La Quinta Mayor Glenda Holt couldn't be reached for comment.

The Cabazon band supports the current settlement proposal.

Cabazon Chief Executive Officer Mark Nichols said he and other tribal representatives will lobby

"This changes the atmosphere of the bill from a gaming bill to a land settlement bill. We believe that we now have a legislative proposal everyone in the Coachella Valley can accept."

— Tribal Chairman Art Lopez

for the bill this week.

"We are very pleased to be on board," Nichols said. "It's their ball to push, but we're with them."

Though the \$10 million cash payment wasn't a concern in 1996, it's not clear whether Congress will be willing to pay an additional \$53 million to settle the tribe's claim.

"I can't say whether the amount of money they're requesting is going to be more of a sticking point than any other part of this equation," Cullen said.



84-245 INDIO SPRINGS DRIVE
INDIO, CALIFORNIA 92203-3499

MARK NICHOLS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

Maria G
Pls look into this, advise
BK

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



CC
Bleed
Reid

200
Malamatinas
Editor
(At Signpost)
Clerk by
Cyril P. Lee

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Reed ✓
Emanuel ✓
COS ✓

Mr. Dennis N. Malamatinas
Chief Executive Officer
Burger King Corporation
Post Office Box 020783
Miami, Florida 33157

Dear Dennis:

Thank you so much for your letter. I greatly appreciate your kind words of support.

It is heartening to see the assistance, encouragement, and compassion that business leaders like you are offering to those who need it -- I commend you for your community involvement. We now have a historic opportunity to end welfare as we know it and replace it with a system that offers hope, demands responsibility, and rewards work. It is up to all of us to work together to ensure that welfare is a second chance, not a way of life. While the government will do its part, the effort has to be led by the private sector.

I extend my deepest thanks for your commitment as one of the five major companies organizing the Welfare to Work Partnership. Your initiative is such a powerful example to all who want to change, challenge, and end the culture of poverty, and I'm grateful for your dedication to this cause.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Bill Clinton is
a good man —
Thanks for what
you're doing.


DENNIS N. MALAMATINAS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

May 22, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to send you a brief note to thank you for hosting Tuesday's meeting at the White House and for your personal commitment to The Welfare-To-Work Partnership.

While I found our entire day of meetings and briefings to be useful, I was especially inspired by your remarks at the White House. It is indeed a moral obligation for all of us to help those on public assistance to have an opportunity to pursue their own American Dream. Clearly, the Partnership can play a major role in this endeavor.

Thanks to your efforts, the Partnership will serve as a shining example of how the business community and the public sector can work together to meet our society's major challenges.

As for Burger King, our entire system is firmly behind this effort. With the help of franchisees such as your friend Bill Clark from Arkansas, Burger King can create many of the job opportunities that can make the difference to thousands of families and communities across the nation.

I look forward to working with you and your Administration in the weeks and months ahead on this important issue. I hope you will not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any help to you.

Sincerely,


Dennis Malamatinas

MAY 30 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-25-97

NOTE FOR: Gene Sperling

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

Information ☐

Action ☒

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc: Erskine Bowles

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1997

MR. ~~PRESIDENT~~:

Mauria Aspell has forwarded a letter to you from Bob Hargraves of Hot Springs about a matter involving the Norman Branch railroad line. Hargraves has asked you to intervene in a matter currently being adjudicated by the Surface Transportation Board (the successor to the ICC). *Counsel advises that you should not get involved in a pending adjudication at a regulatory agency. We have attached letters that you can send to Mr. Hargraves and Mauria.*

Background. For your information, Hargraves is upset about the Pinsley Railroad Co.'s conduct in operating the line. Hargraves alleges that Pinsley excluded all but one shipping company from using the line and that this "embargo" (i) will cause other shipping companies to close their plants and (ii) has violated the Staggers Rail Act, the purpose of which is to preserve service on secondary railroad lines. The excluded shippers have tried to buy the entire line, but Pinsley refused to sell. The matter was litigated in the ICC, appealed to the Eighth Circuit and has been remanded to the Surface Transportation Board.

Todd Stern
Phil Caplan *PCW*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Robert S. Hargraves
101 Fair Oaks Place
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter, which Mauria Aspell passed along to me. I appreciate your concerns about the Norman Branch Rail Line situation and recognize the importance of this issue to the people of Pike and Montgomery Counties.

My legal counsel, Charles Ruff, has advised me that long-standing White House policy is not to comment on matters being adjudicated at a regulatory agency, such as the Norman Branch situation. Therefore, I have forwarded your letter to Mr. Ruff for appropriate handling.

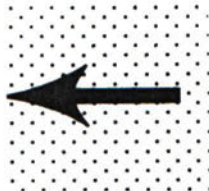
I am concerned, however, about preserving rail service across the country in general, so I have asked my National Economic Council staff to look into whether the Staggers Act communicates the policy preferences that Congress intended and what changes, if any, might be suggested to Congress.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Bob

Come see me when you can



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Mauria J. Aspell
304 St. Louis
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas 71913

Dear Mauria:

Thank you for passing along Bob Hargraves' letter to me. I have responded to him directly, but I want you to know I appreciate your concerns about the Norman Branch Rail Line situation and recognize the importance of this issue to the people of Pike and Montgomery counties.

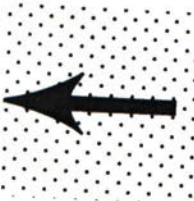
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I am concerned, however, about preserving rail service across the country in general, so I have asked my National Economic Council staff to look into whether the Staggers Act communicates the policy preferences that Congress intended and what changes, if any, might be suggested to Congress.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Bill



4/2/97 cc with letter
MAURIA J. ASPELL, A.C.S.W.
LICENSED PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERTELEPHONE
501/624-4493
FAX 501/623-8182304 ST. LOUIS
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS 71913

3/22/97

Dear Bill,

Bob Hargrave asked me to send this to you. I am happy to do so since it negatively affects the lives of many Arkansans. Bob has appealed through many channels already with no results. What stops the STB from acting upon the Eighth Circuit Court's decision? I must assume political pressure is being brought to bear.

(Sometimes, I am certain we have created a monster who rules without reason or compassion - oftentimes - The political machine in Washington.)

How's your knee? When are you coming back to Arkansas? I will certainly follow up on your invitation and let you know if Bob and I are ever coming up. Take care, old friend (my damned AARP card arrived!)

Love,
Maureen

March 26, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

After a gut wrenching argument with myself, I decided to make a personal plea to you in hopes of avoiding yet another hardship being imposed on the people and economy of Pike and Montgomery Counties in Arkansas. Given the problems of the world, I recognize my request might not deserve the attention of the President of the United States, but the livelihood of common folks and the economic well-being of a small spot on the map are being strangled by corporate greed and bad government policy.

Since it was constructed in the early part of the century, the Norman Branch rail line, as it is commonly known, has been operated as a single railroad over the entire 53 miles it extends from Gurdon to Norman. It is the only rail service available to Amity, Glenwood and Norman.

In the early 1990's Union Pacific sold the line to Arkansas Midland Railroad (AMR), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Massachusetts based Pinsley Railroad Company. In December 1993, Pinsley imposed an embargo on all rail shipments by five of the six shippers located along the line. It continued to provide service only to International Paper (IP) on the southern 4 miles of the line near the interchange with Missouri Pacific. The shippers, the State of Arkansas, the Governor and Union Pacific Railroad all offered financial assistance which totaled the amount Pinsley claimed was necessary to rehabilitate the line. The State conditioned its offer on Pinsley's promise to operate the entire line for five years. Pinsley refused to make that commitment. It then arbitrarily attempted to segment the line into a southern section of 4 miles to serve only IP and a northern section of 49 miles which it intended to abandon altogether. Pinsley simply cherry picked the most profitable segment and ignored its common carrier responsibilities to the remaining shippers and communities.

In March 1994, the shippers were forced to establish their own rail company, the Caddo, Antoine, Little Missouri Railroad (CALM), which obtained an emergency order from the ICC to enter upon and operate over the Norman Branch to provide interim service to the communities abandoned by Pinsley. CALM was able to make the necessary repairs to the line in less than two weeks for a minimum amount of money.

The shippers then filed an application with the ICC to acquire the entire Norman Branch line from Pinsley. The line is viable only if it is operated as a single entity. The profits from the IP shipments must be used to offset the cost of servicing the other communities. Pinsley resisted the application because it wanted to selfishly keep the profitable 4 miles servicing IP. Despite the clear intention of Congress expressed in the

Page 2

Staggers Rail Act to preserve rail service on secondary railroad lines, the ICC permitted Pinsley to do as it pleased; to keep the profitable 4 miles of line and abandon service over the remaining 49 miles. The shippers were authorized to purchase only the unprofitable section of the line which Pinsley abandoned. When the shippers refused to accept this decision, the ICC immediately withdrew the shippers' authority to provide temporary service to the abandoned communities. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the ICC's decision and ultimately reversed it in a rather strongly worded opinion. The facts I am giving you are taken from the findings by the Eighth Circuit. In September 1996, the matter was remanded to the Surface Transportation Board (STB), as the successor to the ICC. Despite our best efforts and support from numerous Senators and Congressmen, the STB has yet to render its decision on the shippers' application to acquire the entire line.

While all of this was going on, the shippers complained against Pinsley for the losses they suffered as a result of the embargo. The damage case was filed with the ICC on March 21, 1994 and the STB finally issued its decision on March 5, 1997, in favor of Pinsley. The Board concluded that "viewed through AMR's eyes" the decision to embargo the line was reasonable and therefore Pinsley and its subsidiary were not liable for damages.

This recent decision by the STB, coupled with the earlier decision allowing Pinsley to segment the line, clearly signals a policy preference for the needs of a rail carrier to the total exclusion of the needs of the shippers and communities. The ICC/STB has permitted Pinsley to cherry pick the line for its own economic benefit despite the consequences it will have on the shippers and communities which have no other way to economically ship their goods to market.

The effect of that policy will result in two of the major shippers, GS Roofing Products, Inc. and Gifford-Hill & Company, closing their plants and relocating elsewhere. Bean Lumber Company will suffer a competitive disadvantage because of the increased cost to truck its goods to market. A lot of common folks will lose their jobs, tax revenues will be depleted, the communities cannot progress, the schools will fall further behind, and Lord knows what other ripple effects might occur. Pinsley will operate at a profit blessed by the Government and, when it chooses, simply move on to other profitable ventures elsewhere. Your Chairman, Linda Morgan, and her staff believe this to be good policy. Congress does not think so, nor does the Eighth Circuit. I find no justification for it. It is wrong!

Thank you, my friend, for listening. If you can help, I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,



Bob Hargraves

TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
FR: CRS *Charles Strick*
RE: June 30th & other matters
attn. Nancy Hemreich (202)456-6703

*cc Gene-
Stephanie*
6-4
6-4

Mr. President,

I am hopeful that I can get 5 or 10 minutes with you tomorrow afternoon (Thursday June 5th) to discuss several issues including the following:

• **June 30th in Boston** - In February Gene Sperling and I met and discussed several issues, one of which was the tremendous strides made under CRA as a result of your leadership. In that regard we agreed that you have not done enough to tout what you've accomplished in that area. Since 1977 \$140b has been committed to CRA initiatives \$100b of that has come on your watch. Boston would be a great place to make this point. There are business areas in the black community in which banks have relocated and businesses that have been revived. I would like to work with your schedulers to set up a very short walking tour which would be a great photo-op and an opportunity to talk about what you've done regarding CRA. I could get some bankers, other activists, and politicians to join us.

*Copied
Emanuel
COS*

*Baer
Lewis*

The Thematic Legacy of the Clinton Administration

Since your reelection, there has been much speculation about what will be the legacy of your Administration. In light of the fact that the United States is the last standing superpower, there is a profound opportunity for this Administration to put its stamp on history, that stamp being to usher in a new global "Age of Growth, Opportunity, and Hope." What *Pax Romana*, the Age of Enlightenment, and the Age of Reason were to their times, the "Age of Growth, Opportunity, and Hope" could be to ours.

The United States under your Administration is best positioned to inaugurate an era whose significance is a global marketplace of growth, opportunity and hope. When we look at what the Administration has done on a national level, this economic vision has been reflected in a number of ways. One, what you've done around community reinvestment has facilitated a literal explosion in the capital available to low and moderate income communities. From the Community Reinvestment Act's (CRA) passage in 1977 to 1996, \$140 billion dollars has been committed to community reinvestment by banks. One hundred billion dollars, or 70 percent of that, has been in the last two years since the CRA regulatory reforms undertaken by you went into effect. Your Administration has also presided over record economic growth, record employment, and record low inflation.

Internationally, you have overseen the enactment of NAFTA and the exportation of aid and expertise to the former Soviet Union and to the Slavic republics which has resulted in their establishing the foundation for economic growth and expansion. South American economies are red hot. The United States is engaged in South Africa and the potential for revitalizing the economies of East and West Africa in the sub-Saharan region is significant.

To continue to facilitate this new era requires several things. One, articulating a clear vision of this new "Age of Growth, Opportunity, and Hope" and translating this

vision into the languages of the world. Two, developing a comprehensive game plan to export the vision and the expertise necessary for this vision to take root in economies around the world. Critical to that is dispatching a corps of ambassadors who understand the vision and who can articulate it with passion and persuasiveness. Three, making the economic vision work at home. The rationale is simple. If we are going to introduce the "Age of Growth, Opportunity, and Hope," it means saying to the world not simply "do as we say," but "do as we do."

The Ambassadorship to Tanzania

The Advisory Group on Race

I know that you are going to be on a tight schedule, but it has been a while since we've had a face to face. Hopefully we can get together for a few minutes on Thursday.



Frank Arnold
County Judge
Sharp County
Ash Flat, Arkansas 72513
(501) 994-7338

6/19/97

'97 JUN 25 PM4:40

Staff Sec
ofc
Shelia Titus
Administrative
Assistant

President Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The Capitol
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton:

Enclosed is a letter from Palmer Whitlock of Evening Shade, AR. Mr. Whitlock is concerned about the capital gains tax.

Mr. Whitlock owns and lives on a 160 acre farm in Sharp County. Recently he considered selling the pine trees on his farm and discovered that he would have to pay 28% of the market price of the timber to the Federal Government and 6% of the market price of the timber to the State as a capital gains tax.

Mr. Whitlock is concerned about the capital gains tax and feels it is an unfair tax on timber.

I would appreciate you responding to Mr. Whitlock regarding the capital gains tax.

Sincerely,

Frank Arnold
Sharp County Judge

FA/st
c/files

To Doriskind for reply?
Y
N _____

June 15 '97

Sharp County Probate Judge
Frank Arnold.

Dear Frank.

This will have reference to the Capital
Gains Tax being considered in Washington
D.C. I own and live on a 160 acre farm here
in Sharp County that has been in my family
since 1919. Each year for the past 15 or 20 years
I have paid a timber tax on about 100 acres
of timber. I recently considered selling the pine
trees on the place. Imagine my surprise when
I discovered that I would have to fork over
28% of the market price of the timber to
the Federal Government and 6% to the State
as a Capital Gains tax. Can you get Bill's ear
on this and let him know that us poor Cats
need some relief on this as well as the
fat Cats?



Best Regards
Alma White Block
RR #1 Box 301
Evening Shade, Ark. 72532

delivered by
Lottie
Shackleford —
Only the messenger

March 12, 1997

President William J. Clinton
The President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C., 20500

Re: Wrongful Discharge from the United States Army
Case: *United States v. 1st Lt. Charles B. Knox, Jr.*
CM 402215

Dear Mr. President:

I am a 67 year old African American male and a native of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention my wrongful dismissal from the United States Army in 1959. I reasonably believe that my court martial and subsequent dismissal was racially motivated.

In 1959, I was a First Lieutenant in the United States Army, assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, stationed in Amberg, Germany. In the spring of 1959, I was charged with "stealing" sixty dollars belonging to the United States, and for "borrowing" a certain amount of money from enlisted men under my control. A general court martial was convened and at the end of the proceedings I was found not guilty on charges of "stealing" and guilty on the charges of "borrowing". However, the case was transferred to a reviewing officer for penalty recommendation. The reviewing officer recommended my dismissal from the Army without benefits, including forfeiture of all pay due or to become due (See attached Exhibit "A").

I reasonably believe that the charges against me were unfounded and racially motivated. The rationale for my reasonable believe is as follows:

1. The records of the court martial proceeding is clearly different from the records used by the reviewing officer. For instance, at the court martial I was charged and tried for two counts of "stealing" and was found "Not Guilty," while on the remaining charges or additional charges of "borrowing" I was found "Guilty." However, the reviewing officer's record indicates that I was found guilty of stealing. Accordingly, I believe that someone tampered with the court martial records which caused me to be wrongfully dismissed;

REV. CHARLES B. KNOX, JR.
Nineveh Christian Ministry
584 Liecester Street
Detroit, Michigan 48202
Telephone (313) 875-3102

Jeff See

1997 JUN 25 14:40

To Dawkins for reply?

Y —

N —

Agency liaison?

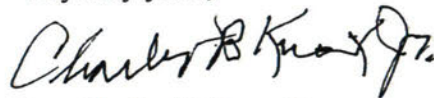
Y —

N —

2. Assuming, arguendo, that my conduct for "borrowing" money from some of the enlisted men under my control was wrong, clearly, the punishment was not in accord with the provisions or intent of the Uniform Code of Military Justice ("UCMJ"). Under the UCMJ, borrowing is allowed as long as good order was maintained;
3. The penalty recommended and imposed by the reviewing officer amounts to a cruel and unusual punishment in comparison to other court martials in the 7th Corp Division existing at same period of time; and
4. All efforts by me to seek a review and reversal of this great injustice has been ignored by the military (see other attachments)

Prior to the events of Spring, 1959, I had proudly served my country and the Army for 14 years without a blemish. I was the third member of my family to serve the U.S. Military over three generations. When I joined the United States Army, I had a sense of great hope and limitless opportunities, and I still have hope. These are the reasons why I am requesting your assistance to compel the Army to at least review my case. Clearly, I believe that at the end of the review my good name will be restored.

Very truly yours,



Rev. Charles B. Knox, Jr.

Encls.

cc: Togo G. West, Secretary of the Army

SJO 247
P.O. Box 025369
Miami, FL 33102 U.S.A.

'97 JUN 25 PM12:50

May 7, 1997

Mr. Bill Clinton
President of the United States of America
c/o The Marriott Hotel
San Jose, Costa Rica

Mr. President:

We extend a warm welcome to you and Mrs. Rodham Clinton to Costa Rica. I know you will find it friendly and beautiful. The Tico's are genuine in their warmth and hospitality, as they are to all visitors and each other on a daily basis.

As you travel through these Latin American countries, perhaps you may give thought to the "Campaign for Justice" which affects some 2,200 American citizens, formerly from 13 of these countries.

The attached article explains this Campaign and the organizations involved, including the ACLU and Fred Okrand, Legal Director Emeritus, former congressman Norm Mineta and Reps. Patsy Mink (D - Hawaii) and Tom Campbell (R - Calif.).

Basically, innocent people were illegally and immorally "kidnapped" during WWII to a foreign land (Crystal City, Texas) for no crimes they had ever committed. The state of war does not, of course, override basic human and civil rights. In fact, these rights become more crucial in turbulent times and are a trial by fire of democracy.

Former President Reagan redressed Americans of Japanese descent via the 1988 Civil Liberties Act. Surely a Democratic president will want to align himself on the side of justice for these people excluded from that Act through a technicality. Thank you for your time and whatever consideration you can give to this concern.

Again, our welcome. When you have more time, perhaps on a future visit, try to see the 'live' Arenal Volcano and the lake area to the west of it; it is truly an Eden.

Sincerely,



S.H. Yamada
Rohrmoser, Costa Rica
Tel. 231-2529

att.

6/25/97

Send to Dorskynd

Yes ☒

No ☐

Japanese Latin Americans Campaign for Justice

By CAROLINE AOYAGI

Like all Japanese Americans interned during World War II, Alice Nishimoto knows too well what it's like to suffer injustice and humiliation at the hands of the United States government.

Born in Peru, she was only 9 years old in 1943 when she, her four siblings, her pregnant mother and her father were kidnapped by Peruvian officials and placed on board a ship. The destination was made known to them only upon their arrival in Crystal City, Texas. For the next two years the U.S. Justice Department's internment camp was to be their home and the home for over 2,200

Japanese kidnapped from 13 Latin American countries.

"When they deported us, they took our lives away," says Nishimoto. "We didn't commit any crimes, and Peru was not involved in the war." And yet, while most Japanese Americans have been able to celebrate the U.S. government's decision in the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, hundreds of Japanese Latin Americans have yet to receive reparations and an apology.

The denial is due to a technicality in the Act; payments are only given to those who were U.S. citizens or permanent residents at the time of the evacuation. During the war, Japanese from Latin America were classified as illegal aliens by the U.S. government. Passports and birth certificates were destroyed soon after they were brought to the U.S.

"They didn't apologize to us because we didn't become citizens," says Nishimoto. "But why should we be citizens? They brought us here from a different country. Everything was taken away in just one day."

Until recently, Nishimoto and other Japanese Latin Americans never knew why they had been brought to the U.S.; they were to be exchanged for American prisoners of war held in Japan, she says.

After the war, Nishimoto's family, banned from returning to Peru, was forced to go to war-torn Japan. When she finally returned to the U.S. in 1957, Nishimoto learned for the first time that her Peruvian citizenship had been stripped in 1943. "I found out I was a nobody," she says bitterly.

And they're tired of waiting for the government to mend the past.

On March 8, Nishimoto and members of "Campaign For Justice," a group lobbying on behalf of the Japanese Latin Americans, are heading to Washington, D.C., armed with over 3,000 signed petition letters. The group filed a class action lawsuit on August 28, 1996, demanding Japanese Latin Americans be included in the Civil Liberties Act; the government has yet to respond. So far, former congressman Norm Mineta and Reps. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii) and Tom Campbell (R-

Calif.) have agreed to meet with them.

"Campaign For Justice" was formed in last August by Japanese Latin Americans and various civil rights organizations including JACL, National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR), American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, and the Japanese Peruvian Oral History Project. The group is now international with offices in Tokyo, Lima, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

For months now the group has been educating the Japanese American community about the Japanese Latin American experience, and

The internment of Japanese Latin Americans happened more than fifty years ago and some people have advised Nishimoto to let go of the past. "But it was such an injustice," she says. "And the only way people are going to know what happened to us is for us to tell the story."

they've received a great deal of support.

"The government is not trying hard enough to locate internees," Nishimoto says. "If they had included us in 1988 there would be no problem, no stress, no anguish." She explains that it's been difficult for her to share her internment story with hundreds of other people. "We're not trained for this. It takes courage."

The internment of Japanese Latin Americans happened more than fifty years ago and some people have advised Nishimoto to let go of the past. "But it was such an injustice," she says. "And the only way people are going to know what happened to us is for us to tell the story."

Nishimoto is now a U.S. citizen. She's raised two grown children and resides in Gardena, Calif., with her husband. But to this day she struggles to forgive the U.S. government. "I do feel bitter towards the government," she says. "If we get it (redress), we'll get closure, but it's still not enough for everything."

Carmen Mochizuki agrees. She is named plaintiff in the class action lawsuit along with Nishimoto and Koshio Henry Shima. Mochizuki was 11 when she was brought to the camp in Crystal City with her two siblings and parents. She wants justice not only for herself but for her parents who died before seeing redress. "In memory of our parents who suffered a lot, I'd like them (the government) to realize they did something wrong and apologize," she says. "They treated us like illegal aliens and that's not right. The longer they wait, more could die." Mochizuki's father passed away in 1951, and in 1963 she lost her mother.

Koshio Henry Shima was 19 when he was taken from his homeland in Peru and interned at Crystal City. On the day of his kidnapping, he had decided to visit his uncle's store.

When he arrived, two Peruvian officials were already taking his uncle away. Because Shima had the same last name, he was also taken into custody. His father and sister would later join him at the camp.

"It was a hard time for me," says Shima. "At that time I didn't speak any English or Japanese." After the war, he moved to New Jersey but found it difficult to make a living. His father had owned a store in Peru and he was to have inherited it. He is now 72, has two adult sons, and is still waiting to receive his apology and reparations.

Attorney Robin Toma, one of the founders of "Campaign For Justice," will represent the Japanese Latin American plaintiffs in the class action suit. He first heard of their story at an NCRR clinic several years ago and has been drawn to their story ever since, he says.

Their chances are "very good" says Toma of the lawsuit. "We need to let the President (Clinton) know that this has to be settled," he adds. "And that this is not something the President should be fighting. The government should not deny redress to people who've suffered so much."

Fred Okrand, Legal Director Emeritus of ACLU and a member of the "Campaign For Justice" legal team, played an important role in the Japanese American redress movement in the 1980s. "I came out of retirement for this case," says the well-known attorney. "They have a good chance from the standpoint of the law," he adds. "From the standpoint of justice, they have a 100% chance."

Ayako Hagihara, director of "Campaign for Justice," and Julie Small, assistant director, have played important role in the campaign's success thus far. Hagihara first joined the team in June 1996. "At the time I didn't know much about the issue," she says. "But it's incredible what the government did."

"We talk about injustices. This is a pretty obvious example of injustice," says Small. She got involved with the group after learning that her boyfriend's father, a Japanese Latin American, was interned at Crystal City.

"For me, the part's that's most important is I thought redress was basically done," says Gary Mayeda, JACL National Vice President of Planning and Development, who joined the Campaign last July. "But to find out that something this important isn't finished for so many people is unconscionable. But success is imminent," he adds. "It's just a matter of time."

For information, contact Ayako Hagihara at (310) 344-1893. Note: Argentina, Brazil and Chile did not participate in shipping Japanese to the U.S. for internment.

Carolyn Aoyagi is Associate Editor of Pacific Citizen, and this article is reprinted with permission from the March 7-20, 1997 issue.

6/25/97

nd to Dorskind
Yes

No

Probably
NN C

TRES SUGERENCIAS A CLINTON
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

97 JUN 25 PM 12:50

REUNIDO CON LOS PRESIDENTES CENTROAMERICANOS EN COSTA RICA

EL 8 DE MAYO DE 1997

- Ia. SOBRE LOS HISPANOS: No permita la expulsión de los 4 millones de indocumentados.
IIa. SOBRE LOS CRISTIANOS: Fomente la internacionalización de Jerusalem, Hebrón y Belém.
IIIa. SOBRE LOS HUMANOS: Renuncien los grandes al privilegio de veto en la ONU.

Ia.

SOBRE LOS HISPANOS

PROCURE QUE TODOS LOS NORTEAMERICANOS DEN A LO HISPANO LA IMPORTANCIA QUE LO HISPANO TIENE EN EL PASADO, EN EL PRESENTE Y EN EL FUTURO DE LOS E.E.U.U.

A) NO PERMITA LA EXPULSION DE ESSOS CUATRO MILLONES DE LABORIOSOS EMIGRANTES CENTROAMERICANOS QUE TRABAJAN EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE NORTEAMERICA.

B) FOMENTE EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EL BILINGUISMO EN AMBAS DIRECCIONES

1. QUE TODOS LOS HISPANOS APRENDAN BIEN EL INGLES, COMO PRIMERA LENGUA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

2. QUE TODOS LOS SAJONES APRENDAN BIEN EL ESPAÑOL COMO SEGUNDA LENGUA PERO TAMBIEN OBLIGATORIA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

C) EMPUJE LA INTEGRACION CULTURAL, POLITICA Y ECONOMICA PANAMERICANA: TODO EL CONTINENTE DE POLO A POLO.

IIa.

SOBRE LOS CRISTIANOS

PROMUEVA LA INTERNACIONALIZACION DE JERUSALEM Y SUS DOS MAS SIMBOLICOS "BARRIOS" BELEN Y HEBRON: CUNA Y TUMBA DE LA PERSONALIDAD MAS GRANDE DE LA HUMANIDAD: JESUS.....Y DE ABRAHAM: "PADRE DE TODOS LOS CREYENTES", MAS NUMEROSOS QUE LAS ESTRELLAS DEL CIELO Y LAS ARENAS DEL MAR... ES LA MEJOR MANERA... LA UNICA MANERA ...DE ACABAR CON LA VIOLENCIA EN LA TIERRA SANTA Y DE PODER CELEBRAR COMO ES DEBIDO, EL DOS MIL ANIVERSARIO DEL NACIMIENTO DE JESUS. CON UN CONCILIO ECUMENICO PANCRISTIANO Y PANCREYENTE, BOTON DE MUESTRA Y PARADIGMA DE LA NUEVA CIVILIZACION DEL AMOR.

IIIa.

SOBRE LOS HUMANOS

SUGIERA A LA NACION NORTEAMERICANA (Y A LAS OTRAS GRANDES POTENCIAS DEL MUNDO) QUE VOLUNTARIAMENTE RENUNCIEN AL DERECHO DE VETO EN LA ONU, A LA QUE, CON SU PREPOTENTE POSTURA, ESTAN PRIVANDO DE LA CARACTERISTICA MAS TIPICA DE CUALQUIER SOCIEDAD DE NUESTRA ERA: LA DEMOCRACIA.

Excelentísimo Señor Don Bill Clinton
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica
Costa Rica

Querido Señor Presidente: Salud y paz en el Señor.

Le felicito por su decisión de visitar Iberoamérica, que está llamada a integrarse con Norteamérica en una sola entidad continental étnica, cultural económica y política de Polo a Polo, penúltimo peldaño inminente de la integración universal que se avecina por divina providencia de un Dios que tiene el plan de hacer de toda la tierra una sola gran nación sin fronteras.....una sola ciudad sin clases.....una sola gran familia de hermanos, que yo vislumbro ya como una

FRATERNIDAD UNIVERSAL
EN SOBERANIA MUNDIAL UNICA
CON AUTONOMIA A TODOS LOS NIVELES
DEL YO A LA ONU
POR LA PIRAMIDE ORGANICA
DE LA FEDERACION
SUBSIDIARIA.

Soy un admirador y amigo de los presidentes centroamericanos con los que usted se va a reunir y de toda Centroamérica que vengo recorriendo palmo a palmo desde hace más de 40 años,

Como lo soy también de usted y de toda Norteamérica que también he circumvalado de mar ^{a mar} por el norte y por el sur de los Estados Unidos..... y soy tan amigo de las autoridades porque sé que todo poder viene de Dios que ha creado al hombre animal social, como dijo agudamente hace ya tres mil años el mayor de los filósofos: Aristóteles.

No he logrado aún "La cuadratura del círculo..."
Pero sí "La circunvalación del cuadrado" norteamericano.

viajando con los ojos abiertos de Miami a New York..., de Washinton s San Francisco ^{de SAN FRANCISCO} a San Diego y... De los Angeles a Miami.

y esta gran circunvación de los Estados Unidos la he hecho toda ella en tren, en autobús ^Y a pie.... para sentir más cercanos a mi corazón los latidos de las tierras y las palpitaciones de las gentes norteamericanas.

I.

SOBRE LOS HISPANOS AMERICANOS

PROCURE QUE TODOS LOS NORTEAMERICANOS DEN A LO HISPANO LA IMPORTANCIA QUE LO HISPANO TIENE EN LA HISTORIA, EL PRESENTE Y EL FUTURO DE LOS EEUU.

FOMENTE EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS A TODOS LOS NIVELES DE LA ENSEÑANZA UN ESTUDIO MAS AMPLIO... PROFUNDO... E IMPARCIAL DE LA HISTORIA PATRIA, DE LA REALIDAD ACTUAL Y DEL PROYECTO DEL FUTURO NACIONAL NORTEAMERICANO; HASTA QUE TODOS LOS CIUDADANOS ESTADUNIDENSES SE DEN CUENTA DE QUE EN SU GRAN NACION NORTEAMERICANA LO HISPANICO NO ES ACCIDENTAL, NI PERIFERICO, NI TRANSITORIO, NI NEGATIVO... SI NO QUE FORMA PARTE ESENCIAL POSITIVA DE LA HISTORIA, DEL PRESENTE Y DEL FUTURO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS:

- A) Porque 3/4 partes del actual territorio de los Estados Unidos, fué descubierto por españoles.
- B) Porque 25 millones de los actuales habitantes de los Estados Unidos hablan el español como propia lengua materna.
- c) Porque 20 naciones vecinas que navegan en el mismo "Portaviones" continental americano tienen el español como lengua oficial.

El imponente águila americana tiene dos potentes alas: la sajona y la hispana. Quitar plumas al ala hispana es dañino no sólo para el ala desplumada; sino que es pernicioso para el águila entera, que se va debilitando a cada pluma que se arranca en cualquier parte de su aerodinámico cuerpo.

A los hispanos que cantamos con alegría las grandes virtudes sajonas de los Estados Unidos, nos gustaría que los sajones reconocieran del mismo modo los valores hispanos que hay en los Estados Unidos. Por eso yo, en la estrofa que dedico a los Estados Unidos en la Danza de la Hispanidad, después de cantar, sin aborraz prendas, las glorias norteamericanas les invito a ese abierto reconocimiento de lo hispano: "GRINGOLANDIA... SUPERNACION... EMPIRIO DE RIQUEZA... DE TECNICA Y CONFORT... PIONERA DEL COSMOS... RECONOCE TU ORIGEN ESPAÑOL.

II.

SOBRE LOS CRISTIANOS

PROMUEVA LA INTERNACIONALIZACION DE JERUSALEM CON SUS DOS MAS TIPICOS "BARRIOS" DE BELEN Y HEBRON: CUNA Y TUMBA DE JESUS, LA PERSONALIDAD MAS UNIVERSAL Y DE ABRAHAM, PADRE DE TODOS LOS CREYENTES, MAS NUMEROSOS QUE LAS ESTRELLAS DEL CIELO Y QUE LAS ARENAS DEL MAR.

- A) ES UNA URGENTISIMA NECESIDAD
- B) Y USTED ES LA PERSONA PROVIDENCIAL PARA LOGRARLO.
- A) ES UNA URGENTISIMA NECESIDAD: Por que no habrá paz en Tierra Santa hasta que estos santos lugares, patrimonio de la Humanidad, sean declarados internacionales... sean custodiados imparcialmente por los Cascos Azules y puedan ser disfrutados tranquilamente por Judios... Cristianos... Musulmanes y humanos de toda raza, clase y nación; pues todos tienen derecho a ello.
- B) QUE USTED ES EL QUE MEJOR PUEDE LOGRARLO: Porque usted tiene la llave del tubo del oxigeno del "Submarino de Israel", sumergido en el tempestuoso oceano islamico. Usted se lo puede exigir a cambio del oxigeno que Israel necesita vitalmente: a vida o muerte.

SUGIERA A SU NACION Y A LAS OTRAS CUATRO GRANDES POTENCIAS MUNDIALES, QUE RENUNCIEN AL DERECHO DE VETO; QUE ESTÁ QUITANDO A LA ONU LA CARACTERISTICA MAS TIPICA DE LAS SOCIEDADES DE NUESTRA ERA: LA DEMOCRACIA; para que durante el tercer milenio que se avecina, la Humanidad se organice ya como una:

FRATERNIDAD UNIVERSAL
EN SOBERANIA MUNDIAL UNICA
CON AUTONOMIA A TODOS LOS NIVELES
DEL YO A LA ONU
POR LA PIRAMIDE ORGANICA
DE LA FEDERACION
SUBSIDIARIA

Donato Riquelme
La Cruz de Alpujuela
San Antonio
A ocho de Mayo de 1997

'97 JUN 25 PM 12:49
May 5, 1997

Mr. Willian J. Clinton
President of the
United States of América



Dear Mr. President :

On behalf of today's and tomorrow's mankind, I am hereby respectfully thanking you for your permanent efforts against drug trafficking and for having your Congress voting against chemical arms manufacturing.

As part of a series of projects towards crime prevention, the Centro Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CIENTEC) is now operating in Costa Rica. In order to develop a science project wich includes a science library and a planetarium, the Municipality of San José has contributed with an eight and a half - acre property.

Worried, as all Costa Ricans, about the different groups of young druggadicts in our country, I am kindly requesting your cooperation to make such a project come true, as our main purpose is to keep our young people away from drugs and have them becoming interested in science and technology.

I am hereby enclosing some references about myself and some collection bills as a souvenir of your visit to our country.

May I again express to you my most sincere appreciation.

Yours truly,

Luis A. Badilla Castro
Community worker
FAX (506) 231-30-69

6/25/97
Send to Donskind
Yes ☒
No ☐
C!

GIFT FORM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Intended for: ☒ President ☐ First Lady

☐ Chelsea ☐ All

Donor Name: SR. Luis Badilla Castro

Title: Central Bank Supervisor

Name of Spouse (if applicable): Marta Eugenia Ibana Segura

Foreign Official: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Address: 200 Oeste de la Embaja Americana
and 200 North -

Gift Description: OLD Costa Rican money bills and an
ornamented key holder -

Color: _____

Size: _____

Circumstances of Presentation: good willness -

Time and Date Presented: 5/7/97 23:45

Once completed, fax form and any additional documentation to the Gift Unit at 456-7485.

Number of pages (including this sheet): ①

NOTE: Standard procedure remains that all gifts will be forwarded to the Gift Unit immediately following the trip.



Antonia
Fernandez
9408 Pierce St.
Westminster, CO 80021

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-25-97

Daniel
reply



Boz

President
Clinton

6/25/97

Todd,

I will send to Jim once
you have seen.

C.

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

Todd,

6/25/97

I will send to Jim once
you have seen.

C.

DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOU ARE? WHY, IT'S REALLY QUITE PLAIN--
THE ROAD TO SUCCESS! (AND YOU'RE IN THE FAST LANE.)
YOU'RE HEADED FOR GREATNESS! YOU'RE HEADED FOR FAME!
YOU'LL PUT ALL THE OTHER SUCCEEDERS TO SHAME!
WHEN IT COMES TO SUCCESS, NO ONE ELSE CAN COMPETE...



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6-25-97

(And they've seen everything.)
CONGRATULATIONS!

SUMMIT
of the
8th

Antonia



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 6-25

To: ~~Erskine~~ ~~Rahn~~
~~Bruce L.~~ ~~Chuck R.~~

From: The Staff Secretary

Any thoughts on
suggestion in last paragraph?
Points is clearly looking
for views on this. Please
let me know.
Todd

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate
the reply.

Todd,

6/25/97

I will send to Jim once
you have seen.

Phil - we
need to work this
re last paragraph.

6-25-97

UNION OF
ORTHODOX
JEWISH
CONGREGATIONS
OF AMERICAאיחוד
קהילות
האורתודוקסים
באמריקה

Orthodox Union

333 SEVENTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, NY 10001 • (212) 563-4000 • FAX (212) 564-9058

June 16, 1997

ב"ה

KASHRUTH DIVISION

President
MANDELL I. GANCHROW, M.D.

Chairman
PROF. SHIMON KWESTEL

Vice Chairman
DAVID FUND

Rabbinic Administrator
RABBI MENACHEM GENACK

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

Dear Mr. President,

*Do you reply
need to be in on
last paragraph*

Rabbinic Administrator (1950-1972)
RABBI ALEXANDER S. ROSENBERG

At dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on May 19th, I offered to send to you, on a regular basis, brief messages based on the Bible that might be of interest to you. These messages would be authored by scholars from around the world. You were generous enough to accept the offer. I am, therefore enclosing two articles which I hope you will enjoy. The first message, "Trials of Leadership", was authored by Dr. Norman Lamm, President of Yeshiva University, a renown scholar and author. I wrote the second.

At a recent Orthodox Union forum, Professor Christopher Edley, Jr., prefaced his remarks with a fascinating anecdote from his days at the White House. Towards the end of an informal gathering of advisors in the Oval Office, the President reached into his desk and pulled out a worn and weathered copy of the Bible and quoted from the Bible to bolster a point he had been trying to make about public policy. Edley found himself amazed at the indisputable relevance of the Biblical quotation to current affairs.

I would additionally like to propose that eventually we publish these "Missives to the President", with an introduction from you, and possibly some of your own insights into the Biblical text. I believe that your knowledge of and familiarity with the Bible is not widely known. That the Bible serves as a source of insight to the President, its ancient words speaking to us in the most contemporary of circumstances, would be of interest and inspiration to the American people.

Sincerely yours,

Menachem Genack
Rabbi Menachem Genack

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

6/25

To:

Jim Dorstkind

From:

The Staff Secretary

Another Hot Springs Bath House Row letter.
Can you have a response drafted, for SC
Sig, talking about what we've accomplished
here, but referring the specific request
to Bobbitt for appropriate review and
followup.

Thanks

PLM

Phil -

2 different
letters (tapes)
here. Pres. Store
Sign. of Franklin
not

Can we do anything



Hot Springs ARTS Center

405 Park Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901
501-624-0489
501-C-3 "Non Profit Agency"
ID# 23-737-4158



04-01-97

Mr. Dick Kelley
209 Bayside Rd
Hot Springs, Ar 71913

'97 JUN 19 PM5:51

Dear Dick,

I want to thank you in advance for your consideration in helping us with our need. We have long been supporters of the Art Community in Hot Springs and are life time members of the Hot Springs ARTS Center as are each of the members of the 'FIRST' family. As we celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the ARTS Center this year one of our goals is to secure an adequate permanent location.

For many years Hot Springs and the National Park Service have struggled with a plan for one of America's greatest treasures, Famous Bath House Row. The National Park Service has spent several million dollars securing and stabilizing the existing structures. While the topic of numerous visits and discussions, attempts to lease them to private businesses have proven fruitless and the treasures sit vacant and deteriorating.

We are asking that you inquire of our President if there is some way through the National Park System that one of these buildings could be assigned to the Hot Springs ARTS Center with the necessary final repairs already done to allow us to occupy it without additional expense. Ours is the only art organization among many in Hot Springs which specifically focuses on children and truly operates as a non-profit operation. This year is proving to be one of great accomplishment and anticipation but we earnestly need a permanent facility worthy of our 50 year heritage. Your assistance in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Peggy & Kumar Maruthur
Lifetime members

Kenneth Wheatley III
President elect