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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	J. Brian Atwood to POTUS/VPOTUS re: USAID Position on Reorganization Options (8 pages)	04/16/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 9359

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Monday, June 30, 1997

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rs3384

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

The Administrator

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-30-97

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

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June 26, 1997

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EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE VICE PRESIDENT
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
AMB. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, USUN
MR. FRANKLIN RAINES, OMB
MR. SANDY BERGER, NSC
MR. JOHN HOLUM, ACDA
MR. JOE DUFFEY, USIA

FROM: J. Brian Atwood *BA*

SUBJECT: Administration's Position on State Authorization-
Reorganization Legislation

The House and Senate have passed legislation on the reorganization issue and these bills will most likely go to conference the week of July 7. Key members and staff are already negotiating positions, however, and Administration positions are being characterized in the absence of an official letter to the conferees. It is urgent that we communicate our position now if we are to influence the outcome.

On the reorganization issues, it is my view that a failure to repeat the Secretary of State's veto warning to the House Committee will assure adoption of provisions that will mandate certain details of the reorganization and usurp the President's prerogative. This judgement is shared by five of the most senior House conferees with whom I have spoken, Democrats and Republicans (Hamilton, Berman, Gejdenson, Bereuter and Leach).

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As you will recall, when the original Gilman bill sought to dictate details of the reorganization, the Secretary sent a letter containing the following admonition: "...the Administration will strongly oppose any amendment which prejudices how the foreign affairs agencies are to be restructured. Such a dictated outcome would force me and the President's other senior advisors to recommend a veto of the legislation."

As a result of this warning Gilman dropped the reorganization language and we now have a clean bill which we obviously favor. For tactical reasons, and at the request of Senator Biden, we did not issue this threat on the Senate side, saying simply that we "strongly oppose" the reorganization provisions. Biden then proceeded to tell his Senate colleagues that the Administration favored the Helms-Biden bill. It passed by a 90-5 vote.

Senator Biden is likely once again to ask that we not threaten a veto over the reorganization provisions, arguing that this will endanger the UN arrears package he negotiated with Helms. In that both Helms and Biden very much want to see this UN deal become law -- and want to pass a bill to restore the status of the SFRC -- Biden's position is not credible.

Furthermore, if as he suggests, Biden wants to help us modify the reorganization provisions, a clear veto warning should strengthen his hand in dealing with Helms. It will also strengthen the resolve of the House side where most conferees want to help the Administration but where Chairman Gilman is an unpredictable factor and needs strengthening. (The Appropriators -- Livingston, Callahan, Obey and Pelosi -- are writing to Gilman and the conferees to urge them to support the House position.)

Having spent a great deal of time with Biden on this and having heard first-hand reports of his conversations with others, I do not believe he wants to make other than cosmetic changes to the reorganization provisions. In particular, with respect to the Broadcasting Board and USAID issues, he believes he is helping certain interests within the Administration. He needs to know just how strongly the Administration feels about the President's prerogative to decide how to reorganize his branch of government.

From the President's political perspective, I believe we need to avoid the appearance of agreeing to a linkage between UN arrears and the President's reorganization. In addition to our need to avoid encouraging Helms' proclivity to link everything, the UN package, as we know, is only minimally acceptable. The

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

conditions will be very difficult to negotiate. Critics of the deal, such as Senator Lugar, are gaining more attention. If the President is seen as trading off his reorganization decisions -- including the principle of protecting long-term development assistance resources -- for this particular UN package, the internationalists in Congress and the press are likely to express their concerns even more loudly.

We need to take the tactical steps necessary to assure the President is not confronted with this kind of choice. The first step is to strongly back the House position by stating clearly that senior advisors would recommend a veto if the Senate reorganization provisions are adopted by the conferees.

If this tactic fails and the conferees adopt some form of reorganization dictum, the President's options are still open (he can follow his senior advisers' advice or not). If, however, we do not threaten the veto now, the House position has no chance of prevailing. I hope the principals will agree that we can best protect the President's prerogatives by using the V word as forcefully as possible and as soon as we can.

cc: Leon Fuerth, OVP
Don Kerrick, NSC
Gordon Adams, OMB

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1997
(H.R. 1757 AND SENATE AMENDMENT THERETO)

Helm's -
Biden
Bill

FACT SHEET

(Report Language)

The House passed H.R. 1757, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1997, by voice vote, on June 11, 1997. The Senate passed its version of the bill on June 17 by a vote of 90-5. Both bills contain provisions relating to the reorganization of the foreign affairs agencies.

On April 18, the President announced a plan to reorganize foreign affairs agencies: the State Department, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S. Information Agency, and Agency for International Development (USAID). The President's plan for USAID states: "The Agency for International Development will remain a distinct agency, but will share certain administrative functions with State and will report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State. Within two years, USAID will integrate its press office and certain administrative functions. The International Development Cooperation Agency, created in 1979, will be abolished. The Secretary of State and USAID Administrator will recommend what further steps might be taken to eliminate duplication."

Administration Position

The Administration strongly supports the House bill because it fully authorizes the President to implement his reorganization plan and prevents any delay in reorganization activity. The Senate bill goes well beyond the President's decision on reorganization and could delay or hold up the Administration's reorganization of all the foreign affairs agencies. We strongly object to the provisions in the Senate bill mandating the following transfers of authority to the Department of State and thereby preventing the President from making decisions as to the important details of his reorganization plan:

-- BUDGET AUTHORITY

- Budget, or apportionment, authority is traditionally either assigned to the President or, in the case of legislation that remains silent on the issue, automatically refers to the President who then assigns authority by Executive Order.
- The legal protection traditionally afforded development assistance against its use for short-term contingency purposes would be lost with the transfer of the development assistance budget authority to the State Department.

-- COORDINATION

- The Secretary of State would be authorized to coordinate U.S. foreign assistance at the program, project and activity level -- essentially the day-to-day operations. These mandates are supervisory in nature and are substantively different from the extensive coordination that is undertaken between State and USAID under current law.
- Committee language suggests the Secretary of State should delegate these authorities to the Department's regional Assistant Secretaries. U.S. long-term development goals can best be met if the program direction, experience and design skills of trained USAID development professionals are applied. State officers do not possess these skills.
- Further, the Secretary may require USAID development experts to be detailed to the State department on a nonreimbursable basis. Report language suggests that detailed USAID personnel could fill the technical expertise gap and enable the Department to review USAID activities. We believe this to be unnecessary in that all USAID activities are undertaken now with the full knowledge of U.S. Ambassadors and State colleagues. U.S. interests would be better served if the talent to design, develop, evaluate and monitor development programs remained at USAID, operating under broad strategies and foreign policy guidance approved by the Secretary of State.

-- LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

- The transfer of legislative and public affairs functions of the Agency to the State Department would greatly complicate USAID's ability to respond and address Congressional issues and concerns in a timely, knowledgeable and effective fashion. This transfer would leave USAID without the capacity to represent itself to Congress or the public.

USAID REORGANIZATION PROVISIONS

Summary

The following outlines the differences in the two versions of the reorganization provisions as the bills relate to the United States Agency for International Development. (USAID)

HOUSE BILL

Abolishes IDCA, effective 10/1/98 or date in reorganization plan, and
 -- provides authority to the President to transfer all IDCA authorities.

Effective 10/1/99, or the date pursuant to the reorganization plan, mandates the following:

--USAID shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

-- At minimum, transfer of press operations to and share of certain administrative functions with State Department.

SENATE BILL

Abolishes IDCA, effective 10/1/98 or date in reorganization plan, and
 --**mandates that economic aid appropriations go to the Secretary of State rather than President.** [Committee report states intent is that Secretary cannot redelegate to USAID Administrator], and

--provides authority to the President, except with regard to appropriations, to transfer all IDCA functions.

Effective 10/1/98, or the date pursuant to the reorganization plan, mandates the following:

--**transfer of press, public and legislative affairs functions to State Department;**

--**USAID Administrator serves under the direction of Secretary of State who is given authority to coordinate all AID programs, projects, and activities.**

Coordination is to include:

- (1) designing overall assistance strategy for countries,
- (2) ensuring policy and program coordination among USG agencies,
- (3) pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations,
- (4) ensuring proper management, implementation, and oversight by agencies responsible for assistance programs,
- (5) resolving policy, program, and funding disputes among agencies on US assistance to countries.

--USAID Administrator is required to detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, personnel requested by Secretary of State.

--USAID Administrator, notwithstanding coordination function designated for the Secretary, is accountable for the use of funds made available to agency.

COMMITTEE REPORT LANGUAGE

Concerning apportionment of funds:

"The Committee's intent with this section is to ensure that after enactment these funds are apportioned to the Secretary of State, and not the Administrator of AID. "

"Section 524 expresses the sense of the Senate that the International Affairs (function 150) development and economic assistance funds appropriated to the President, should be apportioned by OMB directly to the Secretary of State rather than the Administrator of AID."

On USAID reorganization:

"The establishment of coordinators in the State Department will complement AID's experience and ensure that AID does not deviate from U.S. foreign policy goals. This section in the bill grants authority to detail AID employees to the State Department to ensure that programmatic concerns are taken into mind throughout the coordination process. This will ensure that the State Department immediately has the technical expertise to review ongoing AID programs. ... It would be logical that the regional assistant secretaries of state serve as aid coordinators than following exactly the coordinator models established by the FREEDOM Support Act and the SEED Act, which created independent assistance coordinator's offices in the State Department."

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 421. References

Section 421 states that, except as otherwise provided by this Act, any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other official document proceeding to the Director or any other officer of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State, and any reference to IDCA shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

Sec. 422. Conforming amendments

Section 422 makes technical and conforming amendments.

TITLE V—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Effective date

Section 501 requires that this section take effect on the earlier of October 1, 1998, or the date of the proposed transfer of these functions as required by the reorganization plan described in section 601 of this Act.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 511. Reorganization of Agency for International Development

Section 511(a) states that the Agency for International Development will be reorganized in accordance with this division of this Act and with the reorganization plan submitted pursuant to section 601 of this Act.

Section 511(b) requires that the functions of the offices of public affairs, press affairs and legislative affairs of the Agency for International Development be transferred to the Department of State.

The Committee believes that the transfer of A.I.D.'s legislative, press and public affairs functions into the Department of State are essential to bring coherence to the Executive Branch's congressional relations and public affairs regarding the relationship of U.S. foreign assistance with American foreign policy. The Committee recognizes that the President's reorganization proposal contemplates the transfer of only A.I.D.'s press operation into the State Department. However, since A.I.D.'s press office currently consists of fewer than eight employees and maintains a budget of \$670,000, this transfer would hardly represent the streamlining and revitalization of America's foreign policy apparatus that is needed.

Today, A.I.D.'s Legislative and Public Affairs Bureau contains 52 employees and will spend \$4,500,000 in Fiscal Year 1997. Its transfer and reorganization within the Department of State will serve as an essential first step in bringing renewed coordination between foreign policy-making and foreign aid distribution.

Senate Report 105-28 to
accompany S.903
Foreign Affairs Reform and
Restructuring Act

CHAPTER 3—AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Sec. 521. Definition of United States assistance

Section 521 provides definitions for United States assistance.

Sec. 522. Placement of Administrator of AID under direct authority of the Secretary of State

Section 522 mandates, consistent with the President's plan, that the Administrator of the Agency for International Development serves under the direct authority of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 523. Assistance programs coordination, implementation, and oversight

Section 523(a) provides the Secretary of State with the authority to coordinate all programs, projects, and activities of United States assistance under the direction of the President. This authority does not supersede the responsibility of the Secretary of Commerce in relation to the promotion of exports of United States goods and services. This authority also does not supersede the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury to coordinate the activities of the United States in relation to the International Financial Institutions, and the organization of multilateral efforts aimed at currency stabilization, currency convertibility, debt reduction, and comprehensive economic reform programs.

Section 523(b) articulates the specific coordination activities of the Secretary of State in relation to United States Assistance. The activities include: (1) designing of an overall assistance strategy; (2) ensuring the coordination of United States government agencies; (3) coordinating with the individual country governments and international organizations; (4) providing proper management and oversight for the agencies providing assistance; and (5) resolving policy disputes among United States government agencies with respect to assistance being provided.

Section 523(c) requires that any federal agency administering any foreign assistance must remain accountable for those funds.

Section 523(d) requires the Administrator of The Agency for International Development, at the request of the Secretary of State, to detail AID employees to the State Department for the purpose of assisting in the coordination of U.S. foreign assistance.

The changes made by section 523 are essential to bring improved coordination and rationalization to U.S. overseas economic and development assistance programs. The establishment within the Department of State of this coordination function will ensure that, in the future, foreign aid programs are being carried out in a manner consistent with our nations overall foreign policy. It furthers the President's goal of establishing the Secretary of State's pre-eminence in foreign policy-making. According to the State Department's April 17, 1997, statement regarding reorganization, one reform "...would be to further improve coordination between AID's and State's regional bureaus." This section is consistent with that objective.

Strengthened coordination between AID and the State Department

cent years, making it more important that scarce resources be better prioritized. In addition, A.I.D. will relocate this year from Foggy Bottom to its new offices at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building, making face-to-face contact between senior A.I.D. officials and their State Department counterparts more difficult. Ensuring that coordination originates in the Department of State will increase the likelihood that foreign aid serves American interests.

A.I.D. contends that it has built, during the past 35 years, a unique cadre of foreign aid specialists who carry out foreign aid programs in more than 75 developing nations. The establishment of coordinators in the State Department will complement A.I.D.'s experience and ensure that A.I.D. does not deviate from U.S. foreign policy goals. This section in the bill grants authority to detail A.I.D. employees to the State Department to ensure that programmatic concerns are taken into mind throughout the coordination process. This will ensure that the State Department immediately has the technical expertise to review ongoing A.I.D. programs. The Committee's intent is not to create a entirely new bureaucracy at the State Department. It would be logical that the regional assistant secretaries of state serve as aid coordinators rather than following exactly the coordinator models established by the FREEDOM Support Act and the SEED Act, which created independent assistance coordinator's offices in the State Department. Finally, the Committee hopes that this section will further strengthen the relationship between our U.S. Ambassadors and A.I.D. mission directors overseas in the coordination of U.S. assistance policy in developing countries. Too often there is lack of coordination between our embassies and A.I.D.'s missions.

Sec. 524. Sense of the Senate regarding apportionment of certain funds to the Secretary of State

Section 524 expresses the sense of the Senate that the International Affairs (function 150) development and economic assistance funds appropriated to the President, should be apportioned by the Office of Management and Budget directly to The Secretary of State rather than the Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

TITLE VI—TRANSITION

CHAPTER 1—REORGANIZATION PLAN

Sec. 601. Reorganization plan

Section 601(a) requires that by October 1, 1997, or 15 days after the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a plan for reorganization of the structures and functions of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency as they relate to the Department of State.

Section 611(b) prohibits the reorganization plans for ACDA, USIA, and AID from: (1) creating a new executive department; (2)

OUTLOOK

Commentary and Opinion

Jim Hoagland

Appeasing Jesse Helms

President Clinton is engaged in a misguided quest for bipartisan support on foreign policy: He is making untenable deals in Congress that strengthen his bitter ideological enemy, Sen. Jesse Helms, and weaken the position and power of the moderate Republican members of Congress who should be his natural allies.

When the Senate voted 90-5 last week to pass a bill that mentions possible U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations and hamstringing the authority and independence of the administration's foreign aid program, the lonely opposition to this legislative monstrosity was led by Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

Lugar, one of the Senate's leading internationalists, warned eloquently that his colleagues were playing with fire by adopting demands on the United Nations that not even America's closest allies are likely to support. He spoke convincingly of the importance of principled U.S. leadership in the world body. And he was then ignored when it came time to vote.

The natural leader of the opposition to Helms's openly avowed aims of abolishing the U.S. foreign aid agency and bringing the United Nations to its knees should be Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.). But Biden, strongly encouraged by the administration, was showering praise on the North Carolina Republican and rounding up votes for

the bill, which lists Biden as co-author.

Clinton aides explain this curious situation by asserting that they and Biden are dealing with the realities of power. Helms is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and has frequently held Democratic policies and diplomatic appointments hostage. Helms has elevated legislative blackmail into state terrorism.

He has blocked funding increases for the State Department for the past two years and was threatening to do so again until the administration reached a "compromise" with Helms through Biden, the new ranking Democrat on the committee and someone eager to make his mark as a forger of consensus.

To achieve this, Biden has joined with Helms in mixing apples and oranges—that is, linking the future of U.S. foreign aid with funding for the United Nations.

The bill clears the way for a \$6.1 billion budget for foreign affairs spending. This would be supervised by a reorganized State Department that would take complete control of the now independent Agency for International Development (AID). It also provides \$819 million for payment of back U.S. debts that the United Nations says actually total \$1.3 billion.

Payment of the discounted U.N.

debt will be spread over three years and will be made only if the world organization meets an 18-page list of Helms's conditions. U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan suggested to influential Washingtonians he saw here last week that the General Assembly is unlikely to accept such U.S. unilateralism.

Of the arrears, \$658 million is owed to Britain, France, Germany, Italy and other countries that took part in peacekeeping operations approved by the United States. Only 5 percent of the total is owed to the United Nations itself.

What happens if the United Nations does not accept the \$819 million as full repayment, or agree to the unilateral American capping of U.S. dues at 20 percent of all U.N. assessments, or swallow Helms's demands about the size of the U.N. staff? As Lugar pointed out, the bill holds out the threat of U.S. withdrawal if Helms does not get his way.

Administration officials are banking on Helms to accept some softening of the bill in a legislative conference to resolve differences with an earlier House-passed version. The Clinton strategy assumes that Helms is increasingly concerned with his place in history and is now ready to be constructive if flattered and treated with the kind of deference Secretary of

State Madeleine Albright has shown him.

But Clinton's people deal in tactics while Helms wages an ideological war. As Lugar delicately hinted in his Tuesday speech on the Senate floor, it is the internationalist philosophy that has guided U.S. foreign policy for the past half-century that Helms and this legislation aim to erode. The vote "imperils the United Nations," said Lugar, a man not given to overstating his case.

In getting the Senate to approve the Chemical Weapons Convention in April, the White House stood on principle and refused to bargain with Helms on his own terms. Clinton national security adviser Samuel R. (Sandy) Berger skillfully worked out a bipartisan approach with Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott that allowed both sides to share the glory.

But principle was abandoned this time, as the White House let Helms practice linkage by roping together U.N. financing and the future of U.S. foreign aid in legislation that could lead both into a legislative quagmire.

The administration tries to occupy an untenable middle ground between a determined, resourceful Helms and his prey, AID and the United Nations. This is a new version of the only game Helms has been willing to play in his long legislative career: Heads he wins, tails his adversaries lose.

USAID

WQSH
Times
6/17/97

Helms shepherds to Senate floor bill to overhaul U.N., State Dept.

By Tom Carter
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Sen. Jesse Helms brought his Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act to the Senate floor yesterday for consideration, with a vote likely today.

Mr. Helms, North Carolina Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate his legislation to reform the State Department and the United Nations is "the most comprehensive and far-reaching U.N. reform package ever considered by Congress."

"Mr. President, the day and time have arrived," he said.

Under the bill, the State Department would absorb the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the U.S. Information Agency, as well as many of the functions of the

Agency for International Development.

"If I had my way — and many other senators feel precisely the same way — the so-called Agency for International Development would be abolished entirely," Mr. Helms said.

"But for now, the pending legislation wipes away AID's often arrogant independence from the Department of State," he said, "at long last" putting AID policy under the secretary of state.

Mr. Helms praised Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., Delaware Democrat, and Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright for their cooperation on the bill.

"There has been a remarkable degree of working together ... and a determination by almost everyone involved that a piece of legislation will be enacted by the Con-

gress and signed into law by the president," Mr. Helms said.

The bill requires that the United States contribute no more than 20 percent of U.N. budget revenue, down from 25 percent, by 2000. It also requires the United Nations to adopt a negative-growth budget and eliminate 1,000 jobs.

In exchange for those and other reforms, the bill provides for the United States to pay \$819 million in delinquent dues over three years.

The bill was passed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday with bipartisan support, 14-4. The full Senate is expected to vote on the bill today.

The House passed its version of State Department reform on Thursday but without the U.N. component.



American Council for Voluntary International Action

1717 Massachusetts Avenue N.W. #801 Washington, D.C. 20036 • phone (202) 667-8227 fax (202) 667-8236 • email: ia@interaction.org • <http://www.interaction.org>

June 26, 1997

The Honorable Madeleine Albright
Department of State
2201 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Secretary Albright:

As representatives of the 30 undersigned organizations, we are concerned about the potential impact of the reorganization provisions related to the U.S. Agency for International Development that are in the Senate's version of the State Department authorization bill for fiscal years 1997 and 1998. As private sector partners engaged in foreign assistance, we urge you to amend these provisions to provide USAID with clear and direct responsibility for its programs.

The Senate language would apportion the budget for all development and economic assistance programs directly to the Secretary of State, instead of to the USAID Administrator. The State Department would also assume direct responsibility for coordinating all USAID program, project and activity decision-making. This arrangement creates a highly questionable management disconnect, wherein USAID would no longer have the authority to make decisions about the prioritization, design and funding of the programs it is responsible for implementing. We believe the result is likely to undermine long-term development objectives by placing their oversight into a primarily political context by professionals who may lack the technical knowledge of and commitment to these programs. This arrangement could jeopardize clear accountability, as well as the consistency of application of program-wide policies and procedures.

We support a closer relationship and better coordination between the USAID Administrator and the Secretary of State. We recognize that development and humanitarian assistance must become a more central component of U.S. foreign policy -- a key point raised by InterAction in a March, 1997 policy paper which laid out the guiding principles the PVO community feels should be taken into

account in any restructuring of the foreign affairs agencies. However, the Senate plan contradicts several other of our criteria for reorganization, namely: that it provide a framework that can effectively manage substantial resources; be cost effective, streamline procedures and eliminate duplication; protect development assistance from short-term political agendas; and ensure that the benefits of restructuring outweigh the costs.

Like you, we want to strengthen coordination, effectiveness and accountability of our foreign assistance programs. Yet the Senate plan appears to further muddle the responsibilities of two distinct government agencies. We urge you to amend the reorganization provisions to address these concerns.

Sincerely,



Kathryn Wolford
Chair, InterAction Board
President
Lutheran World Relief

Peter Bell
President and CEO
CARE

J. Michael McCloskey
Chairman
Sierra Club

Robert Seiple
President
World Vision

Jane G. Covey
Executive Director
Institute for Development Research

Jeannie I. Rosoff
President
Alan Guttmacher Institute

Dr. John Coonrod
Director of Programs
The Hunger Project

Hugo Hoogenboom
President
Population Action International

Kevin George
President
Friends of Liberia

Raymond Offenheiser
President
OXFAM America

Christopher Dunford
President
Freedom from Hunger

William S. Reese
President
Partners of the Americas

Peter Kostmayer
Executive Director
Zero Population Growth

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*John
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6-30-97

Dave Barram

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FAX

June 19, 1997

To: Erskine Bowles, The White House
Fax number: 202/456-1907

THURSDAY,
JUNE 19, 1997

The Oregonian

Erskine,

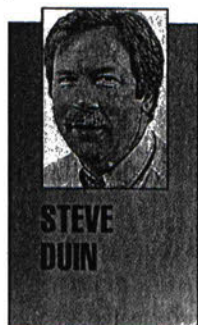
This column was in the Portland *Oregonian* today. You and the President will enjoy it.

DAVE The peace of his mind

Now and then, his wife, Carolyn, complains. "Do you know how much time you spent talking today?" she'll ask.

Truth is, Richard Washington doesn't. After 32 years on Northeast Ainsworth just off MLK, Washington has a steady flow of customers seeking the depth of his counsel or the comfort of his paint shop.

He never knows who'll be next through the door, and he doesn't much care if that visitor is black or white. "The door opens the same way," Washington said. "Everyone might have something to say."



STEVE
DUIN

Tuesday's visitor was white, seeking — on presidential orders — a dialogue on race, wondering what was left to talk about.

Searching out Washington was my best hope. At

74, he is one of the true elders of our community. He is a sounding board, a building block, a reservoir of reason.

He is an old warrior. He is a peacemaker. In a dialogue on race, he's earned the right to do most of the talking. We've spent several afternoons together, but on this pilgrimage I realized, for the first time, how frightening is the chasm between us, how fragile the bridge.

Washington was the first African-American to crack the high-school football team back in Danville, Ill., and the first to be licensed as a commercial painter in Oregon. He remembers painting a sign for a local lumber company back in 1963, "at a time when they weren't hiring blacks."

That's not all he remembers.

His mother died in 1947, and he is sure she would have survived if the Danville hospital had been more hospitable to the idea of a black body on their white sheets.

"Every time our doctor tried to get her in, they said, 'We're filled,'" Washington said. "I saw the empty rooms. I had to struggle not to hold on to that."

His daughter, Nicole, marched with Martin Luther King Jr., "and had the hoses turned on her." In those years, Washington was pulled over by the Beaverton police every other time he passed through town. One moment he'd be driving home from a pinstriping job in Aloha, the next he was standing on the shoulder with his hands on the hood.

"I blew up one night," Washington says. "I told them, 'You stop me again, you better radio ahead for help, because I'm going to whip the next cop who thinks I'm wrong because I'm black.'"

He's sitting with the door open to his back yard and his back-yard dog, and his sigh is almost lost in the whip of the wind through the trees.

"That sounds like luggage I don't need to carry," Washington said. "I can reach back on the shelf and talk about it. But I don't want to reach back with animosity."

If you're thinking this conversation on race has to move us forward rather than drag us back, it may be you've never felt like a pawn shoved around a chess board.

His experience is nontransferable. He doesn't wish it upon me. He wishes for me nothing less than what he wishes for any other confused soul in the neighborhood.

Honesty. "Painting the pump doesn't do much for the well," he said.

Openness. "You have to crack the crust. A lot of times people won't talk because they have no answers."

Ingenuity. "Unless you have something better to offer, don't complain. I have no time for complaints. You take these negative things and if you can't make positives out of them, you've failed."

And the passion to take that challenge one person at a time.

"You run into people in so many ways," Washington said, "you never know what impact you're going to have. If you can impact three people in your lifetime, you have a 300 percent profit."

We talk for two hours, if the wife is keeping track. It puts the dog to sleep and sets me to dreaming.

You can reach Steve Duin by phone at 221-8597, by fax at 294-5159, by e-mail at Stevedui@aol.com.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-30-97

Sylvia M

Fgt-

BC

Copied
Matthews
COS



(1) ASKING FOR "Race Healing"
TOWN HALL meeting to

SHEILA JACKSON LEE
MEMBER

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
18TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

be in Houston - Anti - AFF (#209)
on Houston City Elect 147

410 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3816
(202) 225-3317 FAX

1915 N. GUTH STREET, SUITE 1180
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(713) 655-1612 FAX

E-MAIL: TX18@LEE.HOUSE.GOV



United States Department of State

Office of Protocol
Washington, D.C. 20520

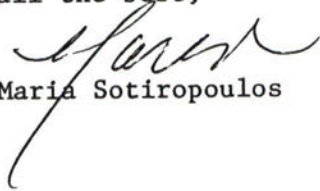
June 25, 1997
'97 JUN 30 PM1:02

Betty -

Enclosed is a thank you letter from the Prime Minister of Japan which he handed to me as he was departing Denver.

The translation is on page three of the letter. He really loved his boots!!

all the best,


Maria Sotiropoulos

6/30/97

Send to NSC?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C

親愛なるビル

本日終了したデンヴァー・サミットは、議長である貴方の巧みな采配により、大きな成果を挙げることが出来ました。雄大なロッキーマウンテンの麓のこの街で、二十一世紀に向けた我々の課題について有益な意見交換ができたこの三日間は、私にとって大変思い出深いものになるでしょう。このサミットで話し合われた事柄については、今後とも貴方と緊密に協力して行きたいと思えます。

デンヴァー到着後に行った貴大統領との会談においても今後の両国間の協力につき具体的な話し合いを行い、極めて有益でした。

ウェスタン・ブーツを頂き、早速昨夜の夕食会で着用させてもらいました。今後とも貴方との友情を象徴するものとして、大切にしたい

いと思います。

妻の久美子も、このデングヴァーでの滞在を非常に楽しみました。ヒ
ラリー夫人のおもてなしにとても感謝しているとお伝え下さい。

敬
具

一九九七年六月二十二日

橋本龍太郎

すばらしい議長さん。

心ゆくまで意見を述べます。

貴様へ心算。

即伝之し。

親愛なるビル：

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リュウ

97年6月22日

The Denver Summit of Eight has come to a tremendously successful conclusion today, under your most skillful leadership. In this beautiful city at the foot of the magnificent Rockies, we were able to have fruitful exchanges of views on many issues we must face in the twenty-first century. These three days spent here will definitely be quite memorable to me. I look forward to continuing our close cooperation on the matters discussed at the Summit.

I very much appreciate the meeting with you soon after our arrival here in Denver. It is my pleasure that we were able to have concrete and useful discussions on future bilateral cooperation in our meeting.

I couldn't wait until I got home to wear the pair of cowboy boots you gave me. I will cherish it as a symbol of our warm friendship.

My wife Kumiko sends her best regards to you that she too immensely enjoyed her stay in Denver. Please convey her gratitude for the kind welcome and hospitality to Mrs. Clinton.

ROBERT E. MOSS
Vice President,
Government Affairs Division

June 30, 1997

Dear Ms Currie:

Kindly deliver the enclosed envelope
to the President.

Thank you.

Bob Moss

7/2/97

Send to Donskynd? 

Yes ☒

No ☐

coordinate w/CEQ. Yes ☒

No ☐

C.



American Automobile Manufacturers Association

ROBERT E. MOSS

Vice President,
Government Affairs Division

June 30, 1997

Dear Ms Currie:

Kindly deliver the enclosed envelope
to the President.

Thank you.

Bob Moss

REM/dle
Enclosure

1401 H Street, N.W., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20005
202•326•5516 Fax 202•326•5561



June 30, 1997

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

'97 JUL 1 PM 6:0

Dear Mr. President:

We want to express to you our deepest concern and disappointment with your Administration's decisions both on air quality and also with the direction that negotiations on global climate change are now headed.

The sustained U.S. prosperity of the past five years is now seriously threatened by the profound policy changes you are endorsing — changes that lack clear scientific rationale. The impact on the auto industry — and indeed on the entire U.S. economy — will be disruptive of and, ultimately, damaging to the solid progress we have made on many fronts in the last few years, including progress on environmental challenges and continued progress on the heavy investments we have made in urban areas during your first term.

These actions by your Administration are unnecessary to achieve the environmental goals we all seek. Our industry has made significant contributions to cleaner air, and we are continuing to make substantial headway on programs designed both to produce even cleaner vehicles and also to reduce the energy consumption of both our products and our facilities.

In supporting the EPA proposals for new standards for ozone and particulate matter, the Administration has shown a disturbing disregard for the need to base regulation on science, an aversion to cost-benefit analysis, and even a denial of cause and effect. As a result, for negligible health benefits, billions of dollars of costs will be incurred.

We are also deeply concerned about the lack of openness and transparency in the climate change negotiations. Experience shows that balanced, supportable public policy cannot be developed through such a process. You are about to embark on a negotiation in Kyoto that will bind future generations and impose enormous costs. We cannot leave all the questions about how this would work until after a treaty is signed. Policies should fit the nature of the issue, which is long-term. There is time to do the sound research necessary to verify the dimensions of the problem, and we are willing to work with you on this. If we do have a problem, we have the time to marshal the scientific and technological resources to deal with it. We simply do not have enough information now to agree to legally binding targets and timetables.

The Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, which we have undertaken, working cooperatively with your Administration and academia, provides a far better example of how we should approach the globe's environmental challenges. Rather than committing the country to mandatory reductions in energy use, a far more productive focus would be on creating global partnerships for developing breakthrough technologies and helping other countries to develop efficiently, through technology research and transfer and low cost mitigation.

Mr. President, your decisions are taking us in a direction that will hurt U.S. economic performance and competitiveness, with potentially adverse consequences for our production base here in the United States. Since these decisions impact the very vitality of our companies and our employees, it will be important for us to widely communicate our views. We ask that your Administration be as thoughtful as it is determined in its quest for environmental progress.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Eaton
Chairman & CEO
Chrysler Corporation

Alex Trotman
Chairman, President & CEO
Ford Motor Company

John F. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, CEO & President
General Motors Corporation

6-30-97

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

197 JUN 28 - 2:25

June 27, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

copied

Reed

Kagan

Ruff

COS

1. **Tobacco:** We have initiated an interagency process to evaluate the proposed tobacco settlement and present you with a recommendation by the end of July. Though Secretary Shalala is chafing at the timetable -- she joked to the press yesterday that "every President I know wants everything done in 30 days" -- we are off to a good start and should be able to complete our work on schedule. A memo describing the review process, including our outreach and press plans, is attached.

2. **Welfare -- Legal Immigrant Benefits:** The Senate dramatically improved the legal immigrant provisions of the reconciliation bill this week. It adopted an amendment that would provide SSI and Medicaid to all legal immigrants on the rolls as of August 23, 1996 (as the House bill would provide) and to all other legal immigrants in the country on that date who are or become disabled (as the budget agreement would provide). Covering both these populations would cost \$11.4 billion, as compared with the \$9.7 billion provided in the budget agreement, but Senator Domenici accepted the amendment, saying that taking this version to conference would help resolve remaining differences in the area. At the same time, the Senate adopted proposals to help some legal immigrants arriving in this country after August 1996 -- a Graham amendment to provide Medicaid for all legal immigrant children and a Kennedy proposal to provide SSI and Medicaid to immigrants who cannot naturalize because of severe disabilities. The conference prospects for these two provisions are uncertain.

3. **Welfare -- Privatization:** In another welcome development on the Senate side, a minority of Senators used a Byrd rule motion to strip the bill of its provision authorizing Texas to privatize food stamp and Medicaid operations. The House bill allows all 50 states to privatize these operations. We expect a big fight in conference over this issue, but we think we can hold the 40 votes in the Senate necessary to strike any provision coming out of conference.

4. **Welfare -- Minimum Wage and Worker Protections:** The House Republicans softened their proposal regarding the minimum wage and other protections for welfare recipients in workfare. (The Senate legislation has no analogous proposal.) The revised proposal requires, as we have demanded, that workfare participants receive the minimum wage, with only cash assistance and food stamps (not Medicaid, child care, etc.) counting toward that wage. It also would offer workfare participants certain protections against discrimination and health and safety

6-30-97

2

hazards. The proposal, however, (1) weakens the welfare law's work requirements by allowing states to substitute job search and training for work if the TANF and food stamp grant is not sufficient to pay the minimum wage for the hours of work that the law requires, (2) fails to set up any enforcement mechanism to ensure that states will comply with the minimum wage requirement, (3) provides a weaker enforcement scheme for job discrimination than other workers receive, and (4) excludes workfare participants from other worker protections, such as workers' compensation. We will continue to oppose the House proposal, but we are also working with DOL, HHS, and OMB to develop a livable compromise in the event we need one. Though any proposal coming out of conference probably would be subject to the Byrd rule, the likely bipartisan support of governors for such a proposal may make keeping forty votes a challenge.

5. Welfare -- Federal Reserve Bank Study: An analysis published in a Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco economic newsletter suggests a link between the welfare law and an unexpected rise in the number of single mothers entering the job market. While the percentage of single mothers entering the workforce grew by 2.4 percent between July 1995 and July 1996, the increase from August 1996 to March 1997, when annualized, would equal 6.5 percent. (A total of 500,000 single mothers entered the workforce in this seven-month period.) The Federal Reserve economists hypothesize (they have no hard data) that this increase in single mothers' labor force participation is attributable to the welfare law. A chart used in the analysis is attached to this memo.

6. Education -- Vocational Education Bill: On Wednesday, by a 20-18 party-line vote, the House Education and the Workforce committee reported out a bill to reauthorize the Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act. Committee Democrats opposed the bill largely because it would hurt urban areas through changes in the substate funding formula, a reduction in the minimum grant size for local school districts and postsecondary institutions, and a new option for states to create a 10% set-aside for rural areas. In addition, many Democrats, led by Rep. Mink, objected to ending gender set-asides (though the Administration proposal would do so as well). The Department of Education, in addition to objecting to the bill's funding provisions, expressed concerns about its accountability mechanisms. The bill would severely limit the Secretary's ability to make judgments about the quality of state funding applications and would give the Secretary no role in developing state program performance indicators or benchmarks. We do not believe Republicans have the votes to pass this bill in its current form and expect further negotiations over the bill before it is brought to the floor.

7. Education -- California Teacher Testing Litigation: The EEOC, Justice Department, and Education Department are considering whether the government should file an amicus brief in a case involving basic skills testing of teachers. A number of California-based civil rights groups challenged the California Basic Education Skills Test (CBEST) in federal district court, on the ground that the test violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. The court dismissed the suit, holding that the test was job-related and valid, even though it had a racially disparate impact (with higher pass rates for whites than for others). The case is now on appeal to the Ninth Circuit.

Handwritten notes:
 I need to be consulted on this by the attorneys. Strongly means 03 of the

The EEOC believes that the government should file a brief because the district court, in analyzing the validity of the test, made analytical errors that, if upheld, could undermine Title VII enforcement in a wide range of employment testing cases. The Education Department is opposed to filing a brief, on the ground that doing so would create a perception that the Administration opposes basic skills testing for teachers and would undermine our efforts to raise standards for both children and teachers. The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department agrees with the EEOC that the trial court made serious errors, but worries that this case (much like Piscataway) is the wrong vehicle to advance these legal arguments.

National civil rights groups, including the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, have urged the Administration in the strongest terms to file a brief in support of the plaintiffs. The groups agree with the EEOC on the danger this case poses for Title VII enforcement. They have made clear that they view this case as a test of the Administration's willingness to enforce civil rights laws in educational testing cases, and have implied that our decision in this case will affect their stance on your national testing initiative.

At a meeting this week with EEOC, Education, Justice, White House Counsel and DPC staff, Wade Henderson and others from the civil rights community suggested a possible compromise position. They proposed that we work to develop a brief that would underscore our support for educational standards and testing, limit our brief to relatively narrow issues, and oppose only earlier versions of CBEST while not challenging the test currently in use. All present at the meeting agreed that this proposal was a good faith effort to assist the Administration in honoring its commitments to both civil rights and education standards. But many (on both sides) doubted whether such a brief would be legally defensible or politically wise -- or whether it would satisfy any of the competing values at stake. We asked the agencies to outline a brief along the lines Henderson suggested, so that we could better evaluate whether such a brief should be filed. We will consult further with the civil rights groups before making any final decision.

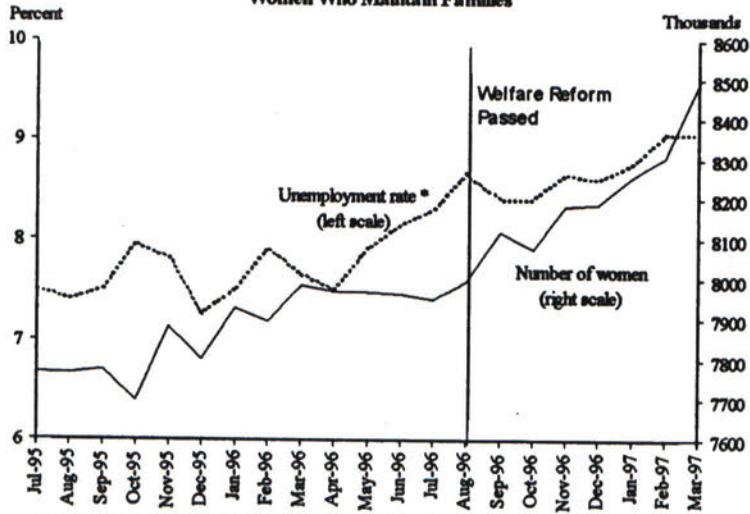
8. Health -- Medicare: Several Medicare provisions passed by the Senate on Thursday are very troubling. These provisions, none of which are in the House legislation, include an income-related premium, an increase of the Medicare eligibility age from 65 to 67, a new home-health copayment, and the elimination of certain balanced billing protections. The income-related premium begins at \$50,000 for a single person and \$75,000 for a couple and is fully phased in at \$100,000 for a single person and \$125,000 for a couple; when fully phased in, the income-related premium would be three times the level of the normal premium. The provision would be difficult to administer and could cause high-income people to opt out of Medicare entirely, leaving poorer beneficiaries in a weakened Medicare program. On the brighter side, the Senate limits the Medical Savings Account demonstration to 100,000 people (the House version would cover 500,000) and preserves your academic health center payment pool (the House eliminated it).

6-30-97

✓ **9. Health -- Medicaid:** We have three major concerns with the current Medicaid provisions. First, the House and Senate have dramatically different approaches to reducing DSH spending -- both of which differ from your policy. Although this issue is very complicated, your policy best ensures that the few high-DSH states do not bear a disproportionate amount of the cuts. Second, the Senate legislation uses a Medicare block grant, rather than Medicaid, to give states the funds for premium assistance for low-income Medicare beneficiaries. Finally, neither the House nor the Senate legislation would provide the full amount of funding for the District of Columbia and the territories that is specified in the budget agreement.

10. Health -- Children's Health: The children's health provisions in the Senate bill meet most of our requirements. The bill's required benefits package and cost-sharing protections have received good marks from most of the children's advocacy community. The bill also includes an additional \$8 billion, raised by a \$.20 tobacco tax, for children's health coverage -- though the remaining \$6 billion raised by this tax is not dedicated, as we would prefer, to investments in adoption, child care, and other programs for children. The House bill, in contrast, does not meet our criteria for well-targeted, meaningful benefits for children. It allows states to allocate these dollars for services rather than coverage, which will result in fewer children becoming insured. Moreover, even when a state does allocate its dollars to health insurance, the bill's health benefit package is inadequate.

**Labor Force Level and Unemployment Rates
Women Who Maintain Families**



* Unemployment rate is calculated as a three-month moving average.

Tobacco Settlement

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

97 JUL 28 P 2:35

June 26, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Tobacco Settlement Review Process

This memo sets forth the process we will use to evaluate the proposed tobacco settlement and to present recommendations to the President. Our goal is to prepare an analysis for the President by late July that defines our public health and public interest objectives; weighs the settlement's strengths and weaknesses against those objectives; summarizes the views of the public health community, Congress, and other affected parties; and lays out positions the President could take on the settlement proposal.

Interagency Review

The review will be carried out by four major workgroups which have already begun to meet:

- I. Regulatory Issues** (convened by Elena Kagan). This group will look at: (a) FDA regulation of product content, including nicotine; (b) FDA regulation of access, advertising, and labeling; and (c) restrictions on environmental tobacco smoke in public buildings and workplace settings. Participating White House offices are DPC, OMB, OVP, NEC, and OSTP. Participating agencies are HHS, DOJ, DOL, GSA, EPA, and Treasury.
- II. Program and Budget Issues** (convened by Chris Jennings). This group will examine proposed uses of settlement funds, including programs to reduce smoking and expand children's health care coverage. In particular, the group will consider the use of settlement funds for: (a) children's health care; (b) education efforts (including grass roots programs); (c) smoking cessation programs; and (d) investments in health research, including nicotine research. White House offices are DPC, OMB, NEC, OVP, and OSTP. Participating agencies are HHS, Treasury, DOL, USDA, Interior, VA, and DOD.
- III. Legal Issues** (convened by Elena Kagan). This group will review the settlement's provisions on liability, damages, and document disclosure, and will consider constitutional, antitrust, and other legal issues raised by the settlement. White House offices are DPC, OVP, NEC, and Counsel. Participating agencies are DOJ, HHS, Treasury, EPA, and Interior.

IV. Industry Performance and Accountability (convened by Bruce Reed). This group will analyze the economic effects of a settlement. The group will assess: (a) the economics of the industry and the settlement's effects on industry performance, international markets, federal revenues, consumers, farmers, etc.; and (b) the set of incentives and penalties in the settlement to reduce tobacco use, especially by children. On a separate track, Dan Tarullo will oversee a look at Administration policy on tobacco-related trade and international issues, which the settlement does not directly address. White House offices are DPC, NEC, CEA, OVP, OMB, and OSTP; participating agencies are: HHS, Treasury, DOL, USDA, USTR, State, and DOD.

Public Outreach

We will work with OPL and HHS on a tightly focused public outreach effort designed to demonstrate that the President is conducting a thoughtful, thorough review focused on public health issues. Many groups covering a wide range of interests are affected by the proposed settlement. We will emphasize the President's focus on health by hosting 6-8 highly visible White House meetings with small, select groups of health experts. Working with OPL, we will encourage other interested groups (e.g., children's advocates, women's organizations, and farmers) to share their views through written comments and, where appropriate, meetings with agency and White House staff.

Donna and I will host the White House meetings over the next three weeks. We will convene experts from national health organizations; Koop-Kessler advisory group participants; experts on tobacco products and nicotine addiction; local grass-roots advocates; state and local tobacco control officials; and children's health advocates.

We will start by bringing in members of the Koop-Kessler advisory group, including the American Cancer Society, American Medical Association, and American Heart Association, the week of July 7. Future meetings will include: Action on Smoking and Health; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Public Health Association; Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights; and National Center for Tobacco-Free Kids, Joe Califano, and leading academics.

Congressional Outreach

We will need to take into account Congressional views on the settlement proposal. Multiple committees in both the House and Senate would have jurisdiction over legislation enacting an agreement. The goal of our Congressional outreach process will be to strengthen relationships on the issue with key members and to keep the debate bipartisan and balanced. We will consult with the leadership, anti-tobacco advocates, and representatives of tobacco states. Today and tomorrow HHS is making calls to key Republican and Democratic members to seek their input on how best to consult with the Hill in the coming weeks. We are working with Legislative Affairs and HHS on a detailed list of Congressional meetings to begin the week of July 7. There are many critical members, including Senators Lott, Daschle, Hatch, Kennedy, Lautenberg, Ford, and Durbin; and Congressmen Gephardt, Gingrich, Bliley, Waxman, Dingell, Hansen, Meehan, Gordon and others.

Press Plan

This issue is certain to attract considerable press attention throughout our review. Major news organizations have assigned entire teams to cover the tobacco settlement. After devoting so much coverage to the negotiations, the networks are determined to keep this issue alive. We should take advantage of that heightened interest to advance our public health message.

On Friday, Donna and I are prepared to brief the White House press corps on how we will conduct this review, who will be involved from within the Administration, and what groups and outside experts we plan to consult.

During the week of July 7, while the President is away, Donna and I will conduct the public health and Congressional meetings described above. This will give the press something to write about, and show that we are running an open process. During the week of July 14, we will continue public health and Congressional meetings and bring in two groups of attorneys general - the enthusiasts and the skeptics. The Vice President is willing to hold a public hearing with us in mid-July if we need one.

Schedule

We have planned the following schedule. Some do not believe the review can be completed within 30 days, as the President suggested. But we will work as quickly as possible to preserve that option and ensure a decision by early August at the latest.

- Week of June 23: DPC convenes work groups and assigns analytic tasks to members.
Donna and Bruce brief press on process and conduct.
- Week of June 30: Groups provide preliminary assessments of key issues.
DPC and agency staff begin meetings with public health experts.
- Week of July 7: Groups develop options for key issues.
Bruce, Donna and others continue meetings with public health groups
and begin meetings with members of Congress.
- Week of July 14: Principals review workgroup assessments and meet to discuss options.
Bruce, Donna and staff continue meetings with public health experts
and Members of Congress.
Possible public hearing with the Vice President.
- Week of July 21: Initial meeting with the President.
- Late July/
early August: Presidential decision and announcement.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 28, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

COPIED

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phm*

TAB A: RUFF, MARSHALL, COS (COVER + PG. 4)

TAB C: ECHAVESTE, JOHNSON, COS

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

TAB F: C. WALKER, COS

TAB H: ECHAVESTE, COS

TAB L: MATHEWS, KING, COS

We are forwarding the following recent information:

(A) **Ruff/Marshall analysis of recent Sup**

(B) **Silverman/Reed/Fortuna memo on S**
501(c)(3) set up by General Powell, Re
efforts. *Please see memo for details.*

(C) **Echaveste/Johnson memo on Race/Reconciliation outreach.** Update on feedback to
your initiative -- generally very positive. Hugh Price has welcomed the initiative as has
Maxine Waters (statement attached). Asian American community is enthusiastic; gay and
lesbian community hopes gays and lesbi... cans
and Arab Americans have organized a
Mediterranean communities and have
is as important as race in the dialogue.
help. Support from Hispanic commun

FROM OVAL

nicity
y can

C. Walker
Send to ~~Doriskind~~ for reply?

(D) **Ibarra/DuVal memo on PM/Ozone c**
officials following your announcement
those affected. Mickey/Fred attach a d
their support/opposition and concerns.

lected
f and
s and

(E) **Sheldon Hackney letter on slavery a**
thoughtful letter laying out the reasons
idea." He advocates that you move qu
A response is being prepared in coord

and
bad
tails.

(F) **Letter from Sen. Robert Bennett and 18 other Senators on religious discrimination
measure moving through Russian Duma.** Forwarded by Erskine who says that "Bob
[Bennett] called me...Sandy spoke with Bob and agreed to follow-up immediately.
Bennett's a good guy and you might want to call him since we agree on this issue."
Bennett thanks you for raising the issue with Yeltsin and expresses concern that the
measure might become law. *We will also send the letter to NSC to work on a reply.*

ST JUN 26 12:15
THE WHITE HOUSE

MR. PRESIDENT

Sammy Berger -

Bob called me and
I discussed this issue with
Sammy and Sammy agreed
to follow up with the
Senate tomorrow.

Senator Bennett's a
good guy and the President
may want to call him
since we agree on this
issue

Copied

NSC

COS

(Original is with NSC)

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States Senate

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C. Walker
COS

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ommittee that provides the money for Russian
reciate, stand with and support your personal efforts
unicate the high level of concern that all Americans have on this issue.

Sincerely,

Bill Owens

Chris Bennett

John Gray

Sammy Berger
James Fairbank
N. H. H.
Hing

ROBERT F. BENNETT
UTAH

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
JOINT ECONOMIC
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4403
(202) 224-5444

THE PRESIDENT HAS TAKEN

6-30-97

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~~C. Walker~~
~~cos~~

June 24, 1997

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~~NSC~~
~~cos~~

(Original is with)

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

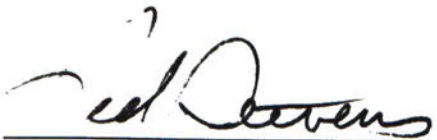
Dear Mr. President:

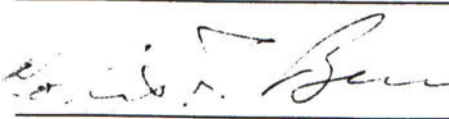
All Americans rejoiced as we watched the Russian people gain freedoms that had been denied them while under the bondage of communism; we support their aspirations for the personal liberties we have enjoyed for two hundred years. This is why we are deeply concerned by the threat posed to those liberties by a discriminatory bill on religious association now wending its way through the Duma. If this bill were to become law, the Russian people would be denied the fundamental right of religious freedom. Only those religious associations in existence during the height of the Cold War, when atheism was the official philosophy of the Soviet State, would be allowed to operate freely.

We thank you for raising this issue with President Yeltsin on Friday and we join in your opposition to the Duma's religious discrimination measure. History shows that religious repression always precedes political repression. If the current measure is not turned back, it is likely that other basic human rights and democracy will soon be under attack. We remember President Yeltsin's heroic defense of democracy and human rights six years ago and we expect that he will veto any legislation restricting those freedoms.

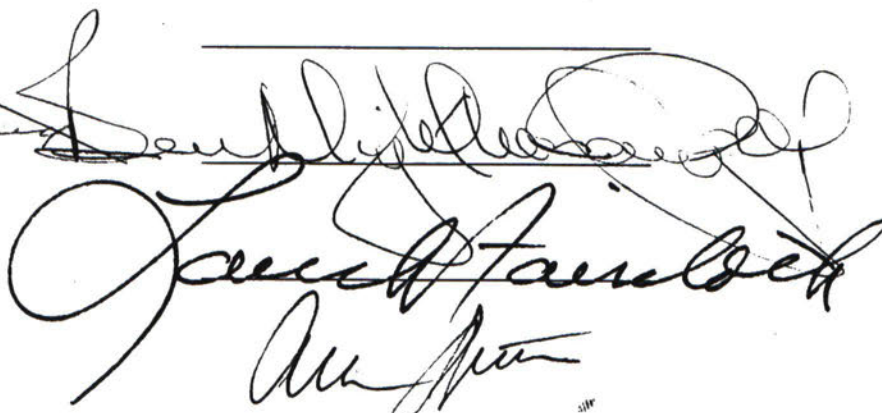
As members of the Appropriations Committee that provides the money for Russian assistance, we want you to know that we appreciate, stand with and support your personal efforts to communicate the high level of concern that all Americans have on this issue.

Sincerely,











Alta McEwen

Paul Carlson

Patricia Leahy

Barbara A. Madsen

Byron L. Long

Robert B. Best

Sperry Kid

Wade Foster

Patricia Green

W. M. M. M.

Patty Munoz

Richard Shelby

Conrad R.