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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11229

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron Files: Wednesday, January 21, 1998

2019-0774-S

rs3374

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Chron

OK

—

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-21-98

DAN BURKHARDT:

please coordiante the
reply.

January 13, 1998

William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House

Dear President Clinton,

Your trip to the Continent of Africa will be a defining event in the history of relations between Africa and the United States. It will be highly symbolic since you are the first sitting President ever to visit the continent. Substantively, the visit has the potential to set the tone and direction of how U.S./Africa interests will be pursued and could impact on how Africa is more fully integrated into the global community.

Your trip comes at an exciting time, but also at a crucial time. Across the continent, newly elected, enlightened leaders are aggressively pursuing market oriented economic development and forging democratic systems. This is reflected in the sustained positive economic growth being experienced by numerous countries and the commendable progress by many nations in improving human rights and establishing the foundation for enduring democracies.

This visit provides our best opportunity to demonstrate to the Africans that we are serious about developing mutually beneficial partnerships with them and that the U.S., to use Secretary Albright's words, is prepared to "talk less and listen more". The Africans are no doubt still skeptical of this rhetoric and, while the possibility of a Presidential visit has generated positive excitement, the Africans will be watching very carefully what you say and what you do. They will want to gauge the extent to which we acknowledge and support their increased willingness and readiness to take the lead in matters affecting their national development, regional peace and security, and to be full partners in the global economy.

As planning for the trip proceeds over the coming weeks, there should be a clear message as to why the trip is being made and why it is important. These include:

- Africa is the second largest continent and home for one fifth of the world's population. It is imperative that the U.S. maintain an active political dialogue (including Presidential visits) with all regions of the world, including Africa.
- It has vast human and natural resources which will serve as the basis for continued economic growth, expanded trade, and investment opportunities for the U.S. and other nations.

1. Ce: Sgwin
2. Sgwin
to coordinate
Kegley

Ce: Sgwin
Sgwin
Stephani
2. The House

Bill

- Africa is the cultural homeland for fifteen percent of our nation's population.
- Many of the problems affecting the continent are transnational in nature -- political instability, endemic disease, drug trafficking -- and do not respect international borders. Helping to resolve these problems in Africa or elsewhere contributes to our own stability and security.
- Along with its vast economic resources and potential, Africa remains one of the poorest regions of the world. As Americans, we believe in helping those in need. We want to signal our intent to continue helping Africa.

I believe there are two themes which should frame the trip:

- trade and aid; and
- democracy and security.

These are themes which reflect real needs and aspirations of Africa's people and are consonant with U.S. foreign policy objectives. They are themes which will resonant with African leaders and citizens and with your constituencies here at home.

Trade and investment opportunities with Africa are tremendous, and they are robustly expanding. However, it will be important that your visit not be viewed as a "trade and investment" mission per se. We must also send a strong and clear signal that the United States remains committed to supporting efforts to alleviating the extreme poverty that continues to grip the African Continent.

This will require a continued infusion of development assistance through organizations like the Agency for International Development (USAID), the African Development Foundation (ADF) and the rest of the bilateral and multilateral development community. The key message here is that private sector led growth and development in Africa is the goal but continued grant and concessional assistance is required to build the human and institutional capacity to facilitate Africa's full transition from aid to trade.

Thus, for the foreseeable future, both concessional aid and trade and investment relationships are needed, and they should be used to the maximum extent possible to promote development and generate growth. It is within this context that the Growth and Opportunities Act is so important for Africa and has appropriately received the Administration's backing.

Careful thought and attention must be given to how the democracy theme is treated in Africa. Even among those nations we consider reformers, there is considerable cynicism regarding what some regard as our strident and overly prescriptive approach to democratization and human rights issues. Secretary Albright struck the right balance during her visit last December on these issues, signaling that the U.S. is prepared to be a little more patient and does not expect these countries to emerge as strong, constitutional democracies overnight.

Some of the cynicism among our African partners stems from the recognition that while the U.S. stridently preaches democracy abroad, America arguably has a serious problem

01/13/98 14:53

with the provision and assurance of democracy and human rights for all of its citizens. As these issues are framed and discussed during the visit, your national race initiative can be pointed to as one of the ways in which our country is trying to address the race problem in America.

I believe you could address the two central themes through roundtable discussions with key African leaders during the trip. For example:

- In Ethiopia, you could meet with leaders from the Greater Horn of Africa on matters of regional security and transitions to democracy.
- In Botswana, you could meet with leaders of the SADC countries on trade and aid matters, to discuss what it would take to launch their growing national economies into the global economy.

Such fora would parallel the "town meetings" you have so effectively held here. They would provide a valuable opportunity to "talk less and listen more" and to send a powerful message of partnership.

Your visit to Africa comes at a historic point in our nation's economy. With a balanced budget for the first time in three decades, as well as record low inflation, interest rates and unemployment, our nation is experiencing a period of unparalleled prosperity. However, U.S. economic assistance levels, particularly to Africa, are on a downward slope. While in Africa, as tangible evidence of commitment to "The New U.S. - Africa Partnership," you should announce:

- your intent to reverse the trend and to expand U.S. development assistance to Africa; and
- a new debt relief initiative.

Across the continent of Africa, there is tremendous need for innovative community-led programs, not unlike some of the ones you initiated in Arkansas, to help the people help themselves emerge from poverty.

Additional resources could be used effectively to promote proven practices of grassroots participatory development at the community level. Programs supporting micro and small enterprise development, strengthening local civil society groups to facilitate the democratization process, and others aimed at building the human and institutional capacity needed for sustained economic development could be undertaken with an infusion of additional development assistance to Africa.

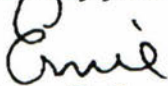
The African Development Foundation has extensive experience with such community-based, participatory development programs. Additional resources could be effectively used to fund more "strategic partnerships" of the kind recently concluded by ADF in Botswana, with the government, and in Guinea, with the government, the World Bank and USAID. We stretch U.S. dollars through such programs, because we leverage others' resources, and we can enhance the impact of development assistance at the local level. These programs promote empowerment of the individual, foster community self-help and

self-reliance, and strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organizations. Overall, they help reinforce the economic and democratic foundations of African countries.

Finally, this trip will have a very substantial influence on how the rest of the world views and deals with Africa. Increased U.S. engagement in Africa will almost certainly have a pull effect. Expanded U.S. investment and foreign aid could have a multiplier effect, thus further accelerating growth and development, hence, even greater trade and investment opportunities from which the U.S. and the rest of the world will benefit.

I would welcome the opportunity to accompany you on this trip and help in any way I can in its preparation.

Sincerely yours,


Ernest G. Green

LEHMAN BROTHERS

FACSIMILE

DATE: January 13, 1998

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

To: Nancy Herrnreich

202/456-6610 (Direct Phone Number)

202/456-6703 (Fax Number)

FROM: Ernest G. Green
Managing Director
Lehman Brothers
Public Finance
800 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20006

202/452-4728 (Direct Phone Number)

202/452-4778 (Fax Number)

MESSAGE: Nancy:

Please forward this to the President.

Thanks,

Ernie

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1998

Mr. President:

Attached is Marvin Runyon's resignation letter. You do not make this appointment, the Postal Board of Governors does, but we will have a response prepared thanking him for his service.

cl
Runyon
guy
through
Phil Caplan

cc: Bowles
McCurry

ALL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

1-21-98

MARVIN RUNYON
POSTMASTER GENERAL, CEO

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

1-21-98



1-21-98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

January 21, 1998

cc: Clerk

Yes ☒

No ☐

'98 JAN 21 A

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-0001

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to tell you that after ten years of serving my government, first as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and now as Postmaster General of the United States, I have decided to return to the private sector and pursue a couple of other careers, not yet planned.

When President Reagan appointed me Chairman of the TVA, little did I know that my biggest competitor would be Arkansas Power and Light, which was trying to take the business of the city of Memphis away from TVA. Nor did I now that the Governor of Arkansas would become the next President of the United States.

I am glad it worked out that way, however, because you have been very supportive of the Postal Service and me personally in all of our endeavors to make the Postal Service a more efficient, productive and competitive organization. We have changed the image of the Postal Service in the eyes of our customers and the citizens of this nation. I am proud to be part of that change.

It is my intention to continue as Postmaster General until the Board of Governors has selected someone to fill the position. In light of that, I hope to have the opportunity to see you before I leave the city.

Best regards,

Marvin Runyon

*It was great to see you and
Hillary at Renaissance!*

 **POSTAL SERVICE**

475 L'ENFANT PLAZA SW
WASHINGTON DC 20260-0010



**THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500-0001**

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President ☒

Both/All ☐

First Lady ☐

Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Stephanie Gonzales - NM Sec. of State

Address: State Capitol Rm 420

Santa Fe, NM 87503 Phone: (505) 827-3600

PRESENTATION

Date: 1/21/98 Event: White House Commission on Fellowships

Handed to President ☐ Other Method ☒ handed to Sylvia Mathews

Gift Description: a bolo tie with a stone, bird, and
3 "C" on it - the 3 "C"s stand for Civilian

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133

Conservation
Corps.

1-21-98

Carol -

Response may need
more than a Gift

Acknowledgment ??

1-21-98

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

STEPHANIE GONZALES
SECRETARY OF STATE



STATE OF NEW MEXICO
SANTA FE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

January 20, 1008

President William J. Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

On behalf of the New Mexico Civilian Conservation Corps, I would like to request your serious consideration of the possibility of reinstating the Civilian Conservation Corps as a compliment to your existing AmeriCorps and Job Corps programs. Our New Mexico alumni from the original program feel that their experience and training in the program was invaluable to their future employment activities and job skills. I expect they are typical of those men and one woman in other states. Beyond that they are still loyal American citizens with a strong sense of pride in their country and all that was created by them at the time...most of which is still in use today throughout the country. I am total agreement with them.

I am enclosing a suggested proclamation for National CCC Recognition Day on March 31, 1998 and hope you will be able to give them public recognition at least at this time with the possibility of looking into the seriously proposed request in the immediate future. We would certainly be happy to participate in any way with this planning if at all necessary.

We have a very active alumni group in New Mexico and Mr. LeeRoy Jones at 1817 Ridgecrest Dr. SE in Albuquerque, NM 87108 would be willing to help you in any way to gain valuable input from that membership.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Gonzales
Secretary of State

Proposed Proclamation for
National CCC Recognition Day
March 31, 1998

WHEREAS on March 31, 1933, both the United States House of Representatives and Senate approved, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed, legislation establishing the greatest environmental program in the history of the nation, the Civilian Conservation Corps; and

WHEREAS these 17-23-year-old enrollees planted billions of trees and seedlings on public lands and in Federal and State Parks; and

WHEREAS the U.S. Government has collected, and continues to collect, millions of dollars in fees from lumber companies harvesting these trees; and

WHEREAS thousands of farmers received assistance in land terracing and establishing contour farming practices, preventing tons of top-soil erosion and tripling crop production; and

WHEREAS the many lodges, cabins, shelters and trails built in Federal and State Parks have provided countless hours of recreation and enjoyment to millions visitors; and

WHEREAS the CCC concept could be a valuable complement to today's AmeriCorps and Job Corps by performing needed work in Federal and State Forest and Parks; and

WHEREAS as it did in the 1930s, a new CCC would provide job training for enrollees and instill in them a work ethic and self-discipline as well as workfare assistance to their families;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Tuesday, March 31, 1998, be declared National CCC Recognition Day in honor of the estimated one million living former CCC enrollees, now in their 70s and 80s, and to spark public and legislative discussion on the benefits a new CCC could bring to the youth of today.

Ex CCC
Lee R. Jones
1817 R. R. 1, Box 156
Call: 1/1/87/08



NACCCA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS. ALUMNI

#16 Hancock Avenue • Jefferson Barracks
P O Box 16429 • St. Louis Missouri 63125-0429
(314) 487-8666

March 10, 1997

Honorable (Congressman or Senators Name)
Suite XXXXXX, XXXXX Building
Washington, D.C. XXXXX

Dear Member of Congress,

On May 2-4, 1997, the Memorial commemorating the life and accomplishments of President Franklin D. Roosevelt will be dedicated in Washington, D.C. Five of the panels in the display relate to the Civilian Conservation Corps, established by President Roosevelt in 1933 and disbanded at the outset of World War II in 1942.

During its relatively short existence, the CCC helped rebuild and restore this country's natural resources, as well as providing employment for single young men ages 18-24. This employment, during the Great Depression era, helped not only the CCC enrollees, but their families back home, as most of the money they made was automatically sent home to help relieve the family's poverty and take it off the welfare rolls.

We CCC Alumni (a 15,000 member nationwide not-for-profit organization) believe the FDR Memorial Dedication, as well as Congress' revamping of the welfare system, make this a perfect time to explore the feasibility of reactivating the Civilian Conservation Corps to work in the nation's forests, wilderness areas and parks, to provide job training to unskilled young adults (men and women), to build their self-esteem and help their families through this period of welfare reform.

We have enclosed an Executive Summary of a proposal we believe would lead to re-establishment of the CCC at no additional cost to the Federal Treasury. If it is as successful as we believe it would be and as successful as the 1933-42 CCC was, it could become a permanent part of America.

Please read our proposal carefully and join with other Representatives and Senators in supporting this vital proposal.

If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact NACCCA's National President, James C Ronning, at 3005 48th St. NW, Rochester, MN 55901 (507/288-4023; fax: 507/280-9454).

Ex C.C.C.

Lee R. Jones
1817 Ridgmont Dr. SE
Ally H. M 87108

Sincerely,

National Association of Civilian
Conservation Corps Alumni



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 420
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503

Pres. Wm. J. Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania NW
Washington, D C 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1998

1-21-98

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

RE: GALLERY SEATING FOR THE STATE OF THE UNION

Following are some suggestions of citizens to sit with the First Lady in the Gallery at the State of the Union. Some could be specifically recognized by you in your speech. Listed below are suggestions for possible participants by issue.

1 - American Scientific Achievement/Exploration

*copied
Verveer
COS*

Harold Varmus: Nobel laureate, Director of NIH
Bob Kahn and Vinton Cerf: Invented the Internet protocol, recently received National Medal of Technology.
Space Station Mission Commander: American commander of Space Shuttle flight that will begin preparations for international space station.
Others, tbd: To be provided by Jack Gibbons

2 - Ensuring Social Security for Future Generations

Grandchild of first Social Security Cardholder

3 - Race/One America *(Ruig)*

Jeannie Van Velkinburgh and Rosa Parks: Two women who across generations have taken risks on behalf of racial equality. (Ms. Van Velkinburgh, from Denver, was shot and paralyzed from the waist down when she tried to come to the aid of a black man who was shot by skin heads at a bus stop.)
Bill Lann Lee: Acting head of Civil Rights Division.
Tbd Religious Leader: To highlight religious communities working to create One America through service.

4 - Welfare

Tbd person: An individual who has successfully moved from welfare to work. Eli Segal is providing us with suggestions.

5 - Commitment to Bosnian Peace and Renewal

Tbd Soldier: A representative of the U.S. military to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to rebuilding efforts in Bosnia.

6 - Child Care Initiative

Peggy Haack: Child care provider from Madison, Wisconsin. Part-time family provider, well-educated (the type of provider that would benefit from scholarship programs and is the kind of high-quality child care provider that we are encouraging).

7 - Urban Renewal

Tbd Person: A representative from the ^{Mig}~~South~~ Bronx Desperados to highlight the benefits of communities and government working together.

8 - Elected Officials

Gov. Jim Hunt: To highlight North Carolina's model child care programs, on which some of our initiative's provisions are built.

Mayor Chuck Burris: Mayor of Stone Mountain, Georgia. The first African-American mayor elected in the history of the city, which is the former headquarters of the KKK.

9 - Millenium/Save America's Treasures

Bob Stanton Head of Park Service
Dick Moe Head of Trust for Historic Preservation

10 - Other Ideas/Suggestions

Dr. Paula Mahone
and Dr. Karen

Drake:

The two OB/GYNs that delivered the Iowa septuplets. Both African-American women.

Gen. Shali:

Gen. Shalikashvili's presence could dramatize the recent NATO enlargement by giving the new alliance a human face. As a Polish immigrant who rose to America's highest military post, he is the embodiment of the American Dream. Could also link to Bosnia policy, since he played a key role on that front.

→ With Chief
friend who saved
a bear child
recognized by Tim Toller

PR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1998

Mr. President:

Attached is Marvin Runyon's resignation letter. You do not make this appointment, the Postal Board of Governors does, but we will have a response prepared thanking him for his service.

Phil Caplan

cc: Bowles
McCurry

MARCUS R. LUTON
POSTMASTER GENERAL, CEO



January 21, 1998

98 JAN 21 AM 11:22

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-0001

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to tell you that after ten years of serving my government, first as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and now as Postmaster General of the United States, I have decided to return to the private sector and pursue a couple of other careers, not yet planned.

When President Reagan appointed me Chairman of the TVA, little did I know that my biggest competitor would be Arkansas Power and Light, which was trying to take the business of the city of Memphis away from TVA. Nor did I know that the Governor of Arkansas would become the next President of the United States.

I am glad it worked out that way, however, because you have been very supportive of the Postal Service and me personally in all of our endeavors to make the Postal Service a more efficient, productive and competitive organization. We have changed the image of the Postal Service in the eyes of our customers and the citizens of this nation. I am proud to be part of that change.

It is my intention to continue as Postmaster General until the Board of Governors has selected someone to fill the position. In light of that, I hope to have the opportunity to see you before I leave the city.

Best regards,

Marcus Lutton

*It was great to see you and
Hillary at Renaissance!*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1998

Copied
Berger
NSC WH Desk
COS

98 JAN 19 PM 101

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER

SUBJECT: New York Times Editorial: Russia's Nuclear Temptation

You asked for a brief analysis of Monday's New York Times editorial (attached) advocating joint U.S. and Russian action to take off high alert deployed nuclear warheads, including the removal of launch keys and guidance sets from MX missiles, along with other steps to "dealert" nuclear forces.

Our record over the past seven years in reducing nuclear alert levels is a good one. The United States has removed all non-strategic nuclear forces from surface ships and submarines; dealerted all strategic nuclear bombers and Minuteman II missiles; deactivated the entire Poseidon SSBN force early; converted all B-1B bombers to a conventional role; cancelled numerous nuclear programs; and detargeted all nuclear missiles. Russia has reciprocated some, but not all, of these steps (e.g., Russia has removed non-strategic warheads from sea; stopped heavy bomber production; and detargeted nuclear missiles).

You agreed with President Yeltsin at Helsinki that we would each deactivate strategic nuclear delivery vehicles carrying 2,500-3,000 warheads five years before they must be eliminated under the extended START II timetable. Once START II is ratified, experts will immediately meet to negotiate procedures to implement this agreement. In combination with our unilateral initiatives, this will result in over 3,700 U.S. strategic nuclear warheads being removed from alert status, compared to Cold War levels -- an 80-percent reduction.

In preparation for this negotiation, the Administration is reviewing the universe of potential "dealerting" measures that have been suggested by STRATCOM, the Russians or outside experts (including those referenced by the NYT). General Ralston is working closely with Bill Cohen on this together with Bob Bell's Interagency Working Group. We expect to have some recommendations ready for you next month.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

I should note that a key "timing" consideration is what effect any unilateral U.S. action taken prior to Russian START II ratification would have in terms of reducing pressure on the Duma to ratify. It is important to recognize that the Russian Defense Ministry's most effective argument in favor of Duma ratification is that if START II is defeated, the United States will enjoy a clear strategic nuclear advantage. We must also assess each option in terms of how it might affect our leverage in the upcoming negotiations with Russia on the early deactivation of START II systems. I will keep you apprised of developments.

Attachment

Tab A NYT Editorial, "Russia's Nuclear Temptation"

Tab A

Russia's Nuclear Temptation

The end of the cold war has produced an alarming nuclear irony. Russia is now more dependent on its nuclear weapons than ever and at the same time those weapons are more vulnerable. That increases the chances that in a severe crisis Moscow might consider using them. It is imperative for Washington to help reverse that trend, and President Clinton has the tools to do so, if he is willing to use them.

When the cold war ended, the Soviet Union had one of the largest land armies in the world, an abundance of conventional weapons and a nuclear strike force nearly equal to that of the United States. Since then, domestic politics, economic problems and general neglect of the military have left Russia with a hollow conventional force. As that force has deteriorated, Russian military planners have placed increased emphasis on nuclear weapons, which are less expensive to maintain.

But steeply declining defense budgets have left even some of those weapons dangerously exposed. Most Russian ballistic-missile submarines are kept in port because it costs less to keep them idle than to put them to sea. That makes it easier for another country to knock out Russia's submarine fleet. NATO's ill-advised expansion, if approved, will bring Western forces closer to the Russian border. While a NATO strike against Russian nuclear weapons now seems unimaginable, the psychology of vulnerability on the Russian side is real.

The Clinton Administration should act to defuse this growing nuclear risk. Progress in negotiating and ratifying new arms reduction treaties has slowed, held back in part by the opposition of Communists and nationalists in the Russian parliament and Republicans in the United States Senate. But Mr. Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia can move on their own to take off high alert some of the 3,000 nuclear warheads each side now has ready to fire at the other on short notice. George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev took a similar step with nuclear bombers and missiles in 1991.

Such a decision would provide additional time for communication and diplomacy in a crisis. About a third of American warheads could now be taken off alert without risking national security. Russia can be expected to reciprocate. Specifically, Mr. Clinton could order the launch keys for part of the MX missile force removed. MX guidance systems could be taken out of the missiles and stored in their silos. Silos could even be covered with heavy objects that would have to be removed before launching.

Several of these ideas have been proposed by former Senator Sam Nunn and Bruce Blair of the Brookings Institution and are viewed favorably by American military planners. All that is needed now is for Mr. Clinton to take political leadership on this issue. Reducing Russia's reliance on nuclear weapons ought to be a concern of the highest order for the Clinton Administration.

Litmus-Test Folly

It is hard to imagine a more destructive idea for the Republican Party than a litmus test on late-term abortion. Yet anti-abortion forces will be pushing a resolution at the Republican National Committee meeting this week that would bar the national party from supporting any candidate who opposed a ban on a procedure critics call "partial birth" abortion. The resolution, if passed, would essentially banish pro-choice Republicans and destroy any semblance of a "big tent" approach to party-building. Jim Nicholson, who is chairman of the R.N.C. and opposes the measure, will have to persuade conservative members that such a test would be folly.

The abortion procedure in question, medically known as intact dilation and extraction, is used only after the first trimester of pregnancy and accounts for just 3,000 to 5,000 of the 1 million abortions performed annually in this country. But anti-abortion groups have grabbed this issue because it is easier to fight a single procedure than to attack constitutionally protected abortion rights in general. The resolution, sponsored by Tim Lambert, a Republican national committeeman from Texas, takes a new twist on this strategy. It would punish Republican candidates who think that a medical decision about a specific procedure should be left to the patient and her doctor.

The Republican platform already includes lan-

guage against the late-term procedure, but it is another thing altogether to withdraw financial and technical support from candidates who stray from the line. Had this resolution been in place, the principled decision of Gov. Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey to oppose a procedure could have prevented the loss of much or all of the \$1.1 million Jersey last fall, and could we election. Other pro-choice Rep. Olympia Snowe, Susan Collins and John Chafee, would also presumably be denied funds. In the these incumbents would be a Republicans who want to retain and statehouses.

Even those who favor the oppose the Lambert resolution the very idea of inclusiveness. I mittees can and do promote nance only those candidates w positions. But a political par broader views. If a litmus test tion, similar tests could be c number of issues on which Rep fer, such as tax cuts, immigrati If the Republicans want to be they have to resist enforcing a that shuts moderates out.

The New York Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1998

See what
What about
this now
BC

Sandy
What about this

copied
Bergen
COS

Bob Bell -

Memo to POTUS (1p)
on this, please

A

copied
Waldman
CO

From Waldman
John usfu?
Podesta the

Bill Clinton's unexplained idea

THE standard line on Bill Clinton is that he talks well and does little. The truth, so far as 1997 is concerned, is closer to the opposite. He has accomplished, or helped to accomplish, rather a lot: he has fixed the budget and enlarged NATO, and these are big things; he has made modest but useful progress on health care and education. But, for much of the year, he has talked rather little. He has avoided the cameras and the White House briefing room; he has failed to present his administration's various schemes as part of one grand vision. Hence the mounting talk that he is aimless, exhausted, a lame duck. And hence the importance of his news conference on December 16th, which ran for 94 minutes and may have been the longest in America's presidential history.

The conference was, in large part, brilliant. Mr Clinton again showed that he is the world's best telecaster. He is handsome, hirsute, and highly articulate on any subject that comes up. He knows the Greek-Turkish issue. He knows anthrax vaccines. He knows the Washington, DC, school system. A week before the press conference, the *New York Times* had published a long article suggesting that Mr Clinton's eye had shifted from the political ball to the golf ball. After the conference, most journalists in the audience must have found themselves wishing that they could master so many subjects and be half as sporty.

Mr Clinton's most impressive answers concerned race. The "national dialogue" that he has launched on this subject has been widely ridiculed: there is no point just talking, say the sceptics, and anyway the dialogue has shut out opponents of the administration's policies. The president jumped on a questioner who alluded to these criticisms. The dialogue, he said, was in fact supported by concrete actions: the administration has proposed college scholarships for students willing to teach in poor black areas, and is pushing new measures to eliminate discrimination in public housing. Besides, the president went on, critics are starting to get their say. Resentments are being aired, which is the first step towards assuaging them.

What, asked another questioner, did the president feel about affirmative action? Again, this is a subject on which he has been ridiculed: "Mend it, don't end it," he has said, as though a rhyme were a substitute for a decision. But it was hard to listen to Mr Clinton's answer without feeling some sympathy. Americans, he said, believe in three things: promotion by merit, opportunity for everyone, and a hand up for people who have had a hard time. This third thing—preferences for the underprivileged—may be hard to reconcile with strict meritocracy; but, reconcilable or not, both notions are appealing. After listening to Mr Clinton, many felt that he was grappling honestly with difficult choices rather than merely waffling—that he was having a dialogue on race inside his own head, as one commentator put it.

And yet, if Mr Clinton's performance was brilliant in parts, it was awful also. For, just as he succeeded in casting his misty

views on race in an appealing light, so he missed the opportunity to wrap his policies in a grand vision. His opening statement, which should have been an opportunity to explain his vision for his three remaining years in power, was brief and distinctly disappointing; and though he promised later to sum up his agenda in a sentence, it turned out at several paragraphs.

This was frustrating, and not just because Mr Clinton can explain things so compellingly if he chooses to. It was frustrating because Mr Clinton does have a governing idea, and it is a good one. Unlike left-wing Democrats, he accepts that the globalised economy and technological change are not merely inevitable but positive, for they offer new ways for Americans to get richer.

Unlike most Republicans, he wants to help people who lose from this turmoil.

This middle view explains many Clinton policies: more free trade, so that America's economy can grow; more education subsidies, so that people are equipped to deal with economic change; more effort to protect people from losing their health insurance, so that those who cope poorly with change are spared the worst hardships. Misconceived government programmes to help the vulnerable might blunt incentives and drive up taxes. But Mr Clinton has proved his sensitivity to these dangers by signing welfare reform and balancing the budget.

This is not merely coherent in policy terms. It also offers a cure for the administration's main political headache. For the past year, the Clintonites have been plagued by Dick Gephardt, the Democratic

leader in the House and the party's heftiest left-winger. Mr Gephardt has levelled two accusations against the president: that he cares insufficiently about vulnerable folk, and that he lacks vision. If Mr Clinton had made more of an effort to explain himself this year, both charges would seem laughable.

The president's mistake is best illustrated by the fight over fast track. He failed to explain why freer trade deals are good for America, especially when linked to efforts to help parts of the country where expanded trade brings unemployment. Instead, he put off the issue all through the year, then finally cast it as a narrow issue of presidential prerogative. Mr Gephardt, meanwhile, did not hesitate to present his resistance to fast track as a principled stand against globalisation and all its works. Having thus occupied the high ground, Mr Gephardt succeeded in blocking fast track and humiliating the administration.

And so, despite his reputation for smooth talk, Mr Clinton wasted opportunities in 1997 because his talk was inadequate. He has lost the bright communications advisers of his first term; and his appetite for press conferences was dulled by their tendency to be dominated by questions about scandals. Perhaps a new year will mark a change. The president will give his state-of-the-union message in a month's time. And, remarkably, the subject of scandal was barely raised at all during this week's marathon press conference: a year's-end relief for Mr Clinton.



THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
1-21-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

John Podesta thought you should see the attached letter from Rep. Barney Frank. John and Richard Socarides have spoken with Barney and have met with DoD and others on the issue. We understand that a federal district court hearing is scheduled for today on McVeigh's motion for a temporary restraining order; the Justice Department has filed an opposition brief. John is working with DoD on steps to publicly clarify the military's approach to cases like this one.

Sean Maloney 

*Murphy
Cecil McVeigh
Le Don
R*

*Copied
Podesta
Berger
COS*

BARNEY FRANK
4TH DISTRICT, MASSACHUSETTS

2210 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2104
(202) 225-5931

28 CRAFTS STREET
NEWTON, MA 02158
(617) 332-3920

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

January 20, 1998

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-21-98

Dear Mr. President:

I am sending this message in confidence in the hope of averting a disaster. I know that the question of Timothy McVeigh's discharge has been put off until at least tomorrow. I want to emphasize that it would be an enormous political and moral mistake for the Administration to kick him out of the Navy. Those concerned with gay and lesbian rights -- me included -- would be severely disappointed by such an outrageous action. Throwing this sailor with an unblemished record out of the Navy because other people invaded the privacy he sought to protect would finally convince us that "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" is simply an equally homophobic version of the old anti-gay policy.


BARNEY FRANK

BF/mk

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Woyneab Wondwossen, Room 93

Today's Date: January 15, 1998

Date of Request: 1/5/98
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Co-Chairs
Requestor Name: Ms. Susan G. Baker
Title: Co-Chairman
Address: The National Alliance To End
Homelessness, Inc.
Suite 206
1518 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Contact Tel. #: 202/414-0774
Event Date: 3/26/98
Event Description: 9th Annual Awards Ceremony

Notes: The NAEH helps create and implement solutions to homelessness through partnership programs involving public, private and nonprofit organizations. This year's awards ceremony will honor the Strive program, Charles Baker, Director of the Massachusetts Department of Administration and Finance, and Richard Ravitch, Chairman of the Board of the AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust. Several members of Congress are serving as Honorary Committee Members. The President and First Lady accepted this request in 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

The President and First Lady should ACCEPT.

Recommendations:

MV _____ TS OK
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer will automatically generate a message as well as acceptance of the honorary position).

Comments:

OK
Pm



THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS NINTH ANNUAL AWARDS CEREMONY

December 9, 1997

AWARDS CEREMONY CO-CHAIRMEN

Thomas R. Kuhn
President
Edison Electric Institute

Roy M. Neel
President and CEO
United States Telephone Association

The President of the United States
and Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

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Co-Founder

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AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust

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Susan Davis International

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Bishop Peter James Lee
Episcopal Diocese of Virginia

Green P. Lewis
AFL-CIO

Ralph da Costa Nunez
Homes for the Homeless

Eli J. Segal
The Welfare to Work Partnership

The Honorable Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
Morehouse School of Medicine

Bob Vila
BVTI, Inc.

Robert D. Villency
Maurice Villency, Inc.

David L. Warnock
Cahill, Warnock & Co.

H. J. Young
Kearns & West

Past Chairmen

Rabbi Martin Siegel

John W. Macy, Jr.

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

The National Alliance to End Homelessness has been honored by your serving in prior years as Honorary Co-Chairs of our Annual Awards Ceremony. We would ask that you again lend your support to this important cause. The Ninth Annual Awards Ceremony will be held on March 26, 1998 at 7:30 pm at the Terrace Theater in the Kennedy Center. Roy Neel of the United States Telephone Association and Tom Kuhn of the Edison Electric Institute will be the Co-Chairmen of the event.

Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton, we are deeply grateful for the leadership you have provided by acting as Honorary Chairmen of this event for the past five years. This year, in particular, we strongly urge you to underline your commitment to the poorest Americans by attending the Awards Ceremony on March 26th. Legislation signed in the past year will have a dramatic effect on how we help our nation's poor to escape poverty. It is critical that during the transition to a new set of rights and responsibilities prompted by welfare reform that men, women and children not fall through the cracks and become homeless. Your attendance at this event will send a strong message that homelessness is not acceptable in our great nation.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness is the only national organization that brings together the public, private and nonprofit sectors in a bipartisan partnership to create and implement solutions to homelessness. The Alliance's 2,000 member organizations come from all fifty states and range from nonprofit organizations such as Our House in Little Rock, to national public sector representatives such as the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and major corporate entities such as NationsBank.

This year Lesley Stahl will serve as our Mistress of Ceremonies. The awards will be presented to Strive for their ground-breaking job readiness program for former welfare recipients throughout the country, the chronically unemployed and homeless men and women who are trying to get their lives back on track; Director of the Massachusetts Department of Administration and Finance, Charles Baker, for his leadership in finding

permanent solutions for single homeless people in Massachusetts, especially those with chronic disabilities; and **Richard Ravitch**, Chairman of the Board of the AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust and of the Corporation for Supportive Housing, for his dedicated and inspired leadership in bringing the private and non-profit sectors together to meet the permanent housing needs of homeless people.

Our entire Board joins us in expressing the hope that you will again act as Honorary Co-Chairs of the National Alliance to End Homelessness Annual Awards Ceremony, and that you will be present with us on March 26th.

Yours truly,



Susan G. Baker
Co-Chairman



Anthony S. Harrington
Co-Chairman



Barbara J. Easterling
Vice Chairman



Eli Segal
Director

National Alliance to End Homelessness
1518 K Street, NW
Suite 206
Washington, DC 20005
202.638.1526
202.638.4664 (fax)

**National Alliance to
End Homelessness**

Fax

To: Wayna Wondwossen **From:** Sally A. Karwowski
Fax: 456.5426 **Pages:** Nine
Phone: **Date:** January 12, 1998
Re: National Alliance to End Homelessness Ninth Annual Awards Ceremony -
March 26, 1998

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

• **Comments:** [Click here and type comments]

The following information is in response to your recent telephone conversation with Julie Hanson of our office. This year's award recipients are:

Public Sector Award: Secretary Charles Baker, State of Massachusetts, Department of Finance and Administration.

Private Sector Award: Richard Ravitch, Chairman of the Board of the AFL-CIO Housing Investment Trust and the Corporation for Supportive Housing.

Nonprofit Sector Award: East Harlem Employment Service/STRIVE.

Attached are biographical summaries of the award recipients. Also attached is a list of Honorary Committee members as of today. If you should need further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Charles D. Baker
Secretary of Administration and Finance

Government Service

Governor William Weld and Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci appointed Charles Baker to his current position as Secretary of Administration and Finance in November, 1994. Baker directs preparation of the Administration's budget proposal, serves as the Governor's chief advisor on fiscal matters, and manages a secretariat which exercises administrative and fiscal oversight over budgetary, personnel, tax collection, procurement, debt finance, capital construction, and information technology matters in the Executive Branch.

Recent initiatives include the repeal of 375 Administrative Bulletins, most of which had not been re-examined for years, and totaled over 700 pages in length. They were replaced with eight new Bulletins totaling less than twenty-five pages. He also initiated an overhaul and simplification of the Commonwealth's procurement and leasing practices, which will save state government in excess of \$100 million over the next three years, and cut processing time for most transactions by 50 percent. He also directed a review and modernization of the Commonwealth's entire 20,000-page Code of Regulation, which updates or eliminates almost three-quarters of the existing code, and put in place cost-benefit and inter-agency compatibility standards for new regulations.

Financially, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is in excellent shape. It is one of only a handful of states to have a surplus fund balance using GAAP accounting standards, and was recently ranked 11th by *Financial World Magazine* in its annual survey of financial management practices in all 50 states. In 1991, Massachusetts was ranked 50th - tied with Louisiana - and has been gradually improving its standing every year since then.

Before joining the Executive Office of Administration and Finance, Baker served as Secretary of Health and Human Services, where he managed an annual budget of more than \$6 billion and some 25,000 employees. As Secretary, Baker worked with the legislature to enact the most comprehensive welfare reform legislation in the country. Since the legislation's enactment, the AFDC caseload has fallen from over 105,000 cases to below 85,000. Baker also privatized housekeeping, food service and pharmacy services in EOHHS institutions, saving over \$15 million annually and significantly improving quality. He also secured passage of child welfare reform legislation, which made it possible for the Commonwealth to double the number of adoptions finalized each year by the Department of Social Services.

Prior to that, Baker served as Undersecretary for Health at EOHHS, where he directed a major facility consolidation program that resulted in the closure of nine state institutions, saving \$60 million in annual operating expenses and avoiding \$150 million in capital expenditures. He also oversaw the development and implementation of the most

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Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
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comprehensive Medical managed care program in the country, which reduced budget increases from over 20 percent per year to below 4 percent per year, while improving quality. He also authorized legislation deregulating the hospital finance system.

By reducing spending growth in the Medicaid program to less than inflation, closing nine state facilities, privatizing services, and restructuring cash assistance programs, Baker was able to implement policies which redirected state resources to community-based services, children, and prevention. During this four-year period, EOHHS spending grew by only 16 percent, while overall state spending grew 20 percent.

Massachusetts Governor William Weld often refers to Secretary Baker as the "heart and soul" of the Weld Administration.

Other Professional and Business Experience

Prior to his government service, Baker was a Founder and CO-Director of the Pioneer Institute, a non-profit, public policy research organization he created with two other colleagues. Pioneer was incorporated in the spring of 1988, and remains one of the Commonwealth's most influential research institutions. Before that, he served as an Associate Consultant with Touche Ross (now Deloitte Touche), and as Corporate Communications Director for the Massachusetts High Technology Council.

As CO-Director of the Pioneer Institute, Baker oversaw fundraising, forum development and promotion, legislative, media, business, and trade association relations, and organizational structure and management. When he left to join the Weld Administration in 1991, Pioneer had over four months working capital in the bank and a \$400,000 operating budget.

Education

Secretary Baker attended public schools in Needham, MA, graduating from high school in 1975. He graduated from Harvard College in 1979 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in English. Baker earned a Masters Degree in Public Management from the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University in 1986, concentrating in management policy and finance.

Personal

Baker was born on (b)(6) and lives in Swampscott with his wife, Lauren, and their sons, six year old Charles, Jr., and three year old A.J. Baker, and their daughter, eight month old Caroline. Baker has also been a Big Brother to the same boy since 1975. His Little Brother recently graduated with honors from Northeastern University's Graduate School of Business Administration. He previously graduated Summa Cum Laude from Northeastern University, and pursued his undergraduate and graduate degrees by attending school part-time and working full-time for almost eleven years. Baker is very proud of him.

Richard Ravitch

Richard Ravitch is a lawyer/businessman/public official who has been engaged in both private and public business for more than 35 years. He began his career in the construction business as a principal of the HRH Construction Corporation. There he was responsible, among other things, for supervising the development, financing and construction of over 45,000 units of affordable housing in New York, Washington, DC, Puerto Rico and other locations. In 1975, he was appointed by Governor Hugh Carey to serve as Chairman of the New York State Urban Development Corporation ("UDC"), a "moral obligation" financing and development agency with 45,000 dwelling units under construction, which had become insolvent and faced the first municipal bankruptcy since the 1930's. Mr. Ravitch designed the first municipal bailout plan. As part of this plan, Mr. Ravitch created the New York State Project Finance Agency ("PFA") as a new special purpose financing agency. PFA then issued credit-worthy revenue bonds secured by UDC's Federal subsidy payments. The proceeds from the sale of these bonds, initially to the New York Clearing House banks, together with state appropriations at levels less than would otherwise have been required to eliminate defaults, were sufficient to meet UDC's construction financing obligations and restore the State's fiscal credibility.

Later in 1975 and during the following year Mr. Ravitch assisted New York City and State officials in resolving the City's defaults. In this connection, Mr. Ravitch negotiated long term Federal guaranty arrangements with President Ford's administration and acted as an intermediary between the City and the leadership of the municipal unions and their pension funds in negotiating labor's contribution to the overall resolution. As part of such resolution and bailout of the City's default, the State created MAC or the Municipal Assistance Corporation as a new special purpose financing agency based on the PFA model, and Mr. Ravitch served on its Board.

In 1979, Mr. Ravitch was appointed Chairman and CEO of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("MTA"), New York's regional urban and suburban transportation system. MTA's responsibilities include operation of the New York City subways and buses, the Long Island Railroad and MetroNorth commuter lines, and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority. Mr. Ravitch completely reorganized MTA and its functions. His restructuring changes and innovations included recruiting operating officials from the private sector with experience in marketing as well as management and operations. He developed a long term capital plan and budget for a systemwide upgrading of operating

equipment, roadbed and signal capabilities, and he designed the financing plan for such improvements. In connection with these plans, Mr. Ravitch obtained authorizing legislation from the Congress and the New York State legislature to enable the issuance of tax exempt bonds secured by fare box revenues and the use of safe harbor leasing designed to lower equipment and financing costs to MTA. Another innovation involved his obtaining changes in State laws to enable more efficient procurement. Mr. Ravitch worked with the leadership of MTA's several unions on a continuing and mostly harmonious basis to implement the restructuring plans and to obtain labor's cooperation in contributing to operating efficiencies. For his work at MTA, Mr. Ravitch was awarded the American Public Transit Association's Individual of the Year Award in 1982.

Following his MTA service, Mr. Ravitch led an effort to recapitalize The Bowery Savings Bank, once the nation's largest mutual savings bank, involving his arranging for its acquisition from FDIC by an investor group and his serving as Chairman and CEO. Subsequently, Mr. Ravitch was retained by the owners of the Major League Baseball clubs to serve as President of the Player Relations Committee to advise them on the creation of a revenue sharing plan and proposal to the players. He also serves as Chairman and principal of Aquarius Management Corporation which manages 4,200 dwelling units in projects developed by him as general partner and has recently formed Ravitch Rice & Company LLC with Donald S. Rice, a lawyer and business partner who has assisted him in prior undertakings including the UDC and Bowery bailouts.

Mr. Ravitch's other professional and pro bono activities currently include service as Chairman of the AFL/CIO Housing Investment Trust and related union pension funds, Chairman of the Corporation for Supportive Housing, Trustee of the Kaiser Family Foundation, Trustee of the Twentieth Century Fund, and Trustee of Mount Sinai Medical Center.

INTRODUCTION

The STRIVE employment workshop is based on the idea that a positive attitude and good communication skills are essential tools for assisting individuals in developing a solid foundation from which to launch themselves into the world of work. Our goal is to empower young adults, who have experienced difficulty in securing and maintaining gainful employment, with the capacity to successfully negotiate today's job market. Throughout the three week workshop, STRIVE trainers use various vehicles that enable participants to improve their ability to communicate and that foster their openness to receiving constructive criticism. The main focus of the workshop is attitudinal training. The STRIVE model provides an environment that challenges the participants to rid themselves of negative behavior and pessimistic mindsets that might hinder their success in the world of work. The aim is to enhance self confidence and self motivation.

STRIVE incorporates the use of technology (e.g., personal computers and video equipment) which stimulates the level of interest and involvement among the participants.

PROGRAM ORIENTATION

Prior to being invited to orientation, an application form is completed and prospective participants are interviewed and evaluated according to educational achievement, work history and the stability of their living situation. Successful candidates are invited to the workshop.

Each workshop begins with a dynamic orientation session (also known as "group interaction") which provides information to prospective participants on issues ranging from meeting the requirements of the dress code to effectively handling office politics. A positive tone is set when participants are asked to shed their defenses, give brief verbal biographies, and explain the circumstances that brought them to STRIVE. The program's expectations of the participants are discussed to establish the structure and parameters of the workshop. The use of computers is discussed and we explain how technology is employed to achieve the goals of the workshop.

CORE PROGRAM (ATTITUDINAL TRAINING)

In today's service oriented job market, entry-level candidates need to be self motivated and possess strong skills. While academic achievement and work experiences are valuable assets, they do not, alone, guarantee success in negotiating the job market. STRIVE's training is based on the premise that human resource directors and employment coordinators will often take a chance on a prospect who has exhibited the aptitude and the "right" attitude for an entry-level position.

Seasoned instructors construct realistic role play situations that provide a basis upon which participants are able to learn and grow. These hypothetical workplace scenarios often trigger innate potential in participants who, previously, did not have any concept of how to function in the work environment. STRIVE recognizes that experience fosters confidence. Participants

It is not unusual for all job development and training services coordinator to spend considerable time with each group during the training process. Job development and placement are the final bridges between the training process and actual employment.

ROBERT CARMONA
BIO

Mr. Robert Carmona is the Executive Director and Co-Founder of the East Harlem Employment Service/STRIVE and the Executive Vice President of SEG (STRIVE Employment Group). He has held these positions for 14 and 9 years respectively. SEG is a consortium of non-profit organizations housing employment training and placement components that utilize that STRIVE philosophy. SEG includes:

- EHES/STRIVE
- New York Urban League/STRIVE
- Partnership for the Homeless
- NADAP
- The Center for Children and Families
- Praxis House
- Stanley Isaacs Neighborhood Centers/STRIVE
- Grand Street Settlement
- Rockaway Development and Revitalization Corp.
- SOBRO
- East Williamsburg Valley Industrial Development Corp.
- Midtown Community Court

Prior to his tenure at STRIVE, Mr. Carmona worked at the following organizations:

- Court Employment Project where he served as a Counselor for adolescents.
- Downstate Medical Center's Family Youth Center as an Adolescents Caseworker.
- Greater New York Fund/United Way where he functioned as the organization's Assistant Director/Agency Services.
- City Volunteer Corp. Serving as the agency's Senior Planner.
- Wildcat Service Corporation as the Director of Marketing and Employee Assistance Program.

Mr. Carmona is a graduate of Columbia University School of Social Work, where he was awarded an MSW in 1982 and a 1979 graduate of the College of New Rochelle.

Mr. Carmona serves on the Following Boards of Directors:

- Citizen's Union
- Black Agency Executives
- East Harlem Neighborhood Based Alliance
- Human Services Council
- Lower Eastside Family Union
- Per Scholas, Inc.
- Episcopal Social Services

Mr. Carmona has been married for 20 years to L. Christina-Carmona. They have two daughters, Elissa and Danielle and a granddaughter, Rone. Mr. Carmona currently resides in Teaneck, New Jersey

HONORARY COMMITTEE
NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS
NINTH ANNUAL AWARDS CEREMONY
(as of January 12, 1998)
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Thad Cochran
Senator Susan M. Collins
Senator Kent Conrad
Senator Tom Daschle
Senator Christopher J. Dodd
Senator Byron Dorgan
Senator Lauch Faircloth
Senator Rod Grams
Senator Chuck Grassley
Senator Tom Harkin
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Congresswoman Carolyn B. Maloney
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Congressman Frank Mascara
Congresswoman Carolyn McCarthy
Congressman Jim McDermott
Congressman George Miller
Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink
Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard
Congressman Louis Stokes
Congressman Esteban E. Torres
Congressman Bruce F. Vento
Congressman Melvin L. Watt

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
12-31-97

1/14
Due to approx. person
being important to give
first report - BE

FEDERAL FUNDING KEY TO SCIENTIFIC BREAKTHROUGHS OF 1997

Ms. Wagman
Fly
OK

The year-end issue of *Science* recognized several “surprising discoveries that both change ideas about the natural world and offer great benefits to society.” *Science* named the **cloning of Dolly** as the top breakthrough of 1997. NASA’s exploration of Mars using **Pathfinder and Sojourner** was First Runner-up. Other breakthroughs included:

Synchrotron light sources — DOE and NSF provide these advanced, powerful tools that are yielding striking research breakthroughs in increasingly diverse fields, including revealing the structure of materials and biological molecules.

Identifying and mapping genes — particularly the isolation of genes involved in the biological clocks of several organisms, from fruit flies to mammals; analysis of a snippet of DNA from a Neanderthal skeleton; and the explosion of microbial genetic data, including the analysis of whole genomes of several microbes, pathogens, and archeons. This work is funded by NIH, DOE, and NSF.

Understanding the workings of the central nervous system — work funded by NIH leading to significant developments related to Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, and regrowing severed spinal-cord nerves was recognized.

Identification of the most violent events in the universe — specifically, provocative clues to the nature of gamma-ray bursts, were obtained using observations in different regions of the spectrum by space and ground-based instruments operated by several countries. American participants are sponsored by NSF, NASA, and private organizations.

MWaldman

Ft. - 61

Jac Glibor

ROY

THE PROSECUTOR HAS SEEN
1-21-98

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COS

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Some Midsize Cities Miss Trend As Drug Deals and Killings Soar

Continued From Page A1

80's Urban Crisis Is Repeated on a Smaller Scale

A1

By MICHAEL JANOFSKY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8 — "See that alley there?"

Driving her patrol car deeper into Louisville's west end through a downpour one recent night, Officer Jill Bellafato of the Louisville Police Department steered down a dark, desolate pathway separating two rows of rundown houses.

"This is a big drug area," Officer Bellafato said. "We jumped on a guy down there last night. He got away from us. But you see anybody standing around here, you know they're here for drugs."

She turned into another alley and

gestured toward a house barely visible in the dark through the pouring rain. "Guy lives in there sells drugs out his window. People just walk up."

Before her shift ended at midnight, Officer Bellafato pointed out a dozen other places known to the police as hangouts for drug users.

These days in Louisville, Kentucky's largest city with 260,000 people, drug activity is not hard to find.

Local officials say that since crack began flooding the city in the early 1990's, the homicide rate has soared. In 1997, according to Federal and local authorities, homicides in Louisville jumped to a 17-year high of 68.

For many midsize cities in the United States, that is not unusual. Contrary to the trends that show homicide rates falling in many of the country's largest cities since 1994, some cities with populations of several hundred thousand are experiencing increases in killings. In Fort Wayne, Ind., last year, the police recorded 37 killings, compared with 13 in 1996.

The Nashville metropolitan area, one of the fastest growing in the country, with 525,000 people, logged a record 112 homicides last year.

In some midsize cities, the murder rate has been fluctuating since it rose in the early 1990's. Among them were Cincinnati, where homicides jumped to 40 in 1997 from 32 in 1996 and Chattanooga, Tenn., where they rose to 36 in 1997 from 21 in 1996. Both cities had years in this decade in which they had more killings than in 1997.

Not all midsize cities are seeing rising homicides rates. The Memphis police redeployed many officers into neighborhoods as part of a stepped-up effort at community policing, and homicides dropped last year to 157, from 181 in 1996 and 190 in 1995. With similar efforts in El Paso, the number of killings fell to 27 last year from 32 in 1996.

But the surges in killings else-

where, often a byproduct of drug activity, contrast sharply with the decline in the overall crime rate across the United States.

Though there is much debate about drops and increases in murder rates, police officials and other experts point to evidence of a rising, more violent drug trade in medium-sized cities, and the fact that some of these cities are just catching up with the latest trends in crime-fighting.

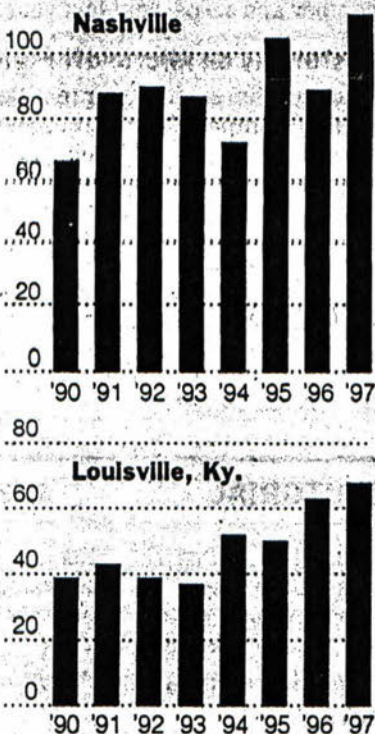
"Smaller cities are going through what bigger cities went through five years ago," Alfred Blumstein, a professor of public policy at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, said of drug use contributing to homicides. "There is a lag effect in the smaller cities, caused not necessarily by the saturation of drugs in big cities but the propagation of markets. There may be entrepreneurs from big cities looking to expand or new entrepreneurs in small cities looking to get involved."

In any case, Professor Blumstein said, the influx of drugs into cities like Louisville and Nashville with their growing markets is touching off the same cycle of violence that big cities have long been accustomed to: turf wars between dealers, leading to gunplay as the ultimate in conflict resolution. This, in turn, has led to increased efforts of law-enforcement agencies and community groups to fight the rising crime.

Only then do crime rates fall, the law-enforcement experts say, as they have in New York, Los Angeles and other large cities, which James Alan Fox, dean of the college of criminal justice at Northeastern University in Boston, called "a market cor-

Though the number of murders has dropped nationwide, it has risen in these midsize cities.

120 murders a year



Sources: F.B.I. (1990-1996);
Local police departments (1997)

The New York Times

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rection" after a startling rise in killings through the 1980's.

Comparing the crime rates in cities in the first six months of 1997 with those of the same period in 1996, the latest statistics available from the Justice Department show that crime dropped 6 percent in cities with populations of more than 250,000 and 1 percent to 3 percent in suburban and rural areas. Reflecting the drop in the larger cities, the overall homicide rate for these areas fell by 9 percent.

Not all police departments in cities where the homicide totals are climbing attribute increases to expanding drug use. In Cincinnati, for example, Sgt. Michael Gardner of the Police Department said that "I can't say definitely" that the city's steady increase in drug activity contributed to last year's rise in homicides.

But citing places like Louisville, where the police last year linked 1 in every 4 killings to drugs, and Nashville, where nearly 1 of every 2 killings was linked to drugs, Federal law-enforcement officials say it is evident that illegal drugs — crack, powder cocaine, heroin and more recently, methamphetamine, an all-purpose drug that can be smoked, snorted or injected — are playing a larger role in violent crimes outside the nation's largest cities.

These officials say that over the last five years, drug dealers in large cities like New York, Miami, Los Angeles, Chicago and Detroit have reached a market peak, prompting them to stake out customers in smaller cities and escape turf wars that are thinning their ranks.

Chief Douglas Hamilton of the Louisville Police Department said he recently spoke to the chief of a "major Eastern city" police department who told him that drug activity there was peaking largely because dealers were helping to eliminate problems "two by two," a reference to turf battles in which one drug user is killed and the other is arrested. Chief Hamilton did not identify the city.

Officials say the attractiveness of smaller cities to drug dealers also stems from their convenient location on Interstate highways, making distribution easier and faster, and the smaller size of their police departments.

"We've seen an increase in activity all over the Midwest," said Larry Galina of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the special agent in charge of Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. "Violence is going up, and more teen-agers are getting involved. Why? Because of an increase in drugs. It all fits in."

Because of its proximity to states in the Midwest and the South, Kentucky has been hit particularly hard by expanding drug activity. The Federal drug agency has doubled its presence in Louisville since the 1980's and recently opened another office in Lexington, the state's second-largest city. Another office, in London, Ky., is scheduled to open soon.

Within the state, Louisville seems to be the hub of illegal drug activity. The drug agency last year sent in what it calls a regional mobile enforcement team of 10 agents to assist local and state officials, and Mr. Galina said the group had aided in 100 arrests.

"The fact that they were requested," he said, "they went and were successful indicates there was a problem."

Just this week, responding to a tip, the police found a car in the parking lot of Louisville International Airport with nearly \$800,000 in cash inside, wrapped in cellophane and duct tape. A police spokesman said he had "no doubt" that the money was part of a drug transaction.

Sustaining much of the drug activity, as well as the increase in violence, Chief Hamilton says, is that residents are afraid to provide information to the authorities. In one highly publicized incident in 1996, a Louis-

A cycle of violence linked to narcotics may be migrating from big cities.

ville informer for the Federal drug agency, Gail Duncan, was killed after information she gave the police led to the arrest of four drug dealers. In addition, one of the defendants was killed after he agreed to testify against the other three. The killings

have not been solved.

In addition to Federal assistance, Louisville officials have implemented measures to fight drug activity and other crimes. Last February, Mayor Jerry E. Abramson announced 27 initiatives to make the city safer, many of them ideas borrowed from other cities. Parole officers are riding along with police on patrol, as they do in Boston, to spot parole violators. Community courts have been set up as they have been in New York to speed justice.

To combat neighborhood drug dealing, Louisville officials authorized more money for a crackdown on drugs that included more arrests

of dealers on the street, faster responses to complaints and roadblocks to identify dealers.

Among other efforts, the police created a squad of six officers to combat teen-age gangs and a squad of five others to transport fugitives back to Louisville from other cities and states. The city also invested \$671,000 for computers in police cars.

"Are we doing everything we can think of?" Mr. Abramson asked. "Yes. Are we making a difference? I don't know."

David L. Armstrong, the judge-executive of Jefferson County, which surrounds Louisville and suffers many of the same problems as the city, said that local agencies could do more to combat drug activity and slow the killings. As the favorite to succeed Mr. Abramson, who is barred by law from seeking a fourth term this year, Mr. Armstrong said he would support merging the city and county police departments to consolidate their efforts.

"This has always been a kindly, gentle community, moving rapidly to become a city of the future," said Mr. Armstrong, a former State Attorney General. "With that optimistic view, I don't want us to be perceived as a high crime area. But we are getting the reputation of being a dangerous city where death occurs."

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THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN

1-21-98

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Tuesday, January 20, 1998

BY EXPRESS MAIL

Honorable Bill Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: This Organization And Its Members Ask You
To Fund Amtrak In FY 99 As Already Agreed

Dear Mr. President:

Please give Amtrak a reasonable opportunity to survive as a useful national transportation system. To do that, you need to include sufficient operating funds for Amtrak in the FY '99 budget.

FCRP and its members urge you to refrain from cutting Amtrak's operating budget, as a cut in operating funds is likely to end Amtrak's chance to survive.

Sincerely yours,

John McQuigg
President

cc: FCRP Board Members

'98 JAN 21 PM3:57

1/21/98

From John Podesta -

Should we send to
Berkhardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

1/21

To: Glyn Davies

From: The Staff Secretary

This message came in via Signal
to Betty Currie as the Pope
entered U.S. Airspace.

Your guidance -- is a response
necessary and should you do one if
it is?

Please advise

Phil

1-21-98

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes — No —

Coordinate with NSC?

Yes — No —

— B.

From the Holy Father to the President

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton

Entering the U. S. airspace on my way to Cuba for a pastoral visit to the catholic community there, I send you and your fellow citizens my heartfelt greetings and I assure you of my constant prayers for your country and its importance in fostering world peace and respect for human rights and freedom everywhere.

January 21, 1998

This message
Come from
the heart
& as
Station
Does it need
a response?
MS

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