

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo	For POTUS from Carol Rasco re: Florida friends, 1p	3/25/96	P6/B6

- P1** National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
- P2** Relating to 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].
- PRM** Personal records misfile defined in accordance with 44 USC 2201 (3).

RESTRICTIONS

- B1** National security classified information [(b) (1) of the FOIA].
- B2** Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B3** Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B4** Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B6** Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B7** Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B8** Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(9) of the FOIA].
- B9** Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 5, 1993

Memorandum for Carol Rasco
Bob Rubin

From: Roy Neel

As we discussed, the procedure for POTUS scheduling will be to allot 15 minutes to Carol on Monday and Wednesday, 15 minutes to Bob on Tuesday and Thursday each week, immediately following the NSC meetings with POTUS which occur at the beginning of each day.

Obviously, when POTUS is travelling or special circumstances occur, a meeting on any given day may be cancelled or postponed. However, we will do our best to meet this commitment.

cc: Mack McLarty
Ricki Seidman
Nancy Hernreich
Stephanie Streett

VIA NANCY HERNREICH

*Kathi Way -
Pres. thinks a
call from you
to her would
be nice.*

KATHY DENICE WILBURN
1403 CLAUDE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75203
(214) 372-6335/(214) 943-9607

*7/16/93 sent ✓
logged ✓*

*cc
C. W. [unclear]
JUL 15 1993*

Dear President Clinton *JK*

I have admired your accomplishments in the Oval office so far. You have proven to critics around the country and around the world that you are an exemplary leader.

We live in a great country. There is no country in the world that takes care of it's own like America, but now it has come time for America's own to take care of themselves.

I have been on welfare for seven years now. One of the problems I'm sure you will face during your administration is Welfare reform. It is easy to go and get a Harvard graduate to tell you what needs to be done to reform the Welfare system, but I don't think a Harvard graduate could tell you about the pain and problems that face mostly single parents, mostly female single parents. I could tell you about the heartship. I could also tell you about the courage it takes to bring a life into this world alone.

When you begin to start your reforms I hope you consider the successful welfare recipient, that is the ones who has made the successful transition into independence, but also the not-so-successful recipient, like me, who tries everyday to provide a better life for my child and myself. One day I will be proud of my life and my accomplishments. And I hope one of those accomplishment will be making America a better place.

I would dearly like to work for Welfare reform. I think having a real person instead of a computer filled with statistics would show all welfare recipients that you are willing to understand there dilemma. Know other President can say that.

Sincerely,

Kathy Wilburn

file # 6-2878

*OK called
1/6 -
5:50pm*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FIRST LADY'S STAFF (DIANE LIMO)
JOHN PODESTA (PAUL RICHARD)
BERNARD NUSSBAUM (CLARISSA CERDA)
CHRISTINE VARNEY
SUSAN BROPHY
✓ CAROL RASCO
ALEXIS HERMAN (DAN WEXLER)
DAVE WATKINS
RICKI SEIDMAN - FYI

FROM:

Lana Dickey/Jenny Boshears
for MARSHA SCOTT

SUBJECT:

(Draft Proclamation)
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL
HOLIDAY, 1994

Attached for your review is the above-mentioned proclamation designating Monday, January 17, 1994, as "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday, 1994."

It was drafted and edited/revised by the Presidential Letters and Messages Office.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION REQUIRED. Written or oral response required by no later than 12 NOON, Friday, January 7, 1994.

For questions, discussion, or routine clearance, contact Lana Dickey, extension 7487, or Jenny Boshears, extension 2191, via phone or interoffice mail, in room 91. Thank you.

cc: Ron Geisler

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY, 1994

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**A PROCLAMATION**

On January 15, 1929, Martin Luther King, Jr., was born, destined to make our world a greater and more noble one. Entering a society rife with "Colored Only" and "White Only" signs and a multitude of demeaning racial barriers and distinctions, Martin Luther King, Jr., learned that the Constitution's guarantee of equality was not applied equally to all Americans. He dedicated his life to ending that injustice, gracing the world with his vision of a land influenced by love instead of hatred and by acceptance instead of intolerance.

Dr. King described his goals most eloquently in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the historic Civil Rights March on Washington three decades ago. The impassioned plea that rose from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial that summer day stirred the entire nation, awakening people everywhere to turn from the scourge of racism to embrace the promise of change. He prophetically foresaw a future in which all children would be judged "not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." His unparalleled commitment to nonviolence and justice challenged us to look deeply within ourselves to find the roots of racism.

Throughout his all too brief life, Martin Luther King, Jr., often confronted violent and powerful opposition, sacrificing

his liberty, his personal safety, and, ultimately, his life for the cause of freedom. Though an assassin's bullet silenced him forever at the young age of 39, his words and deeds continue to live on within each of us. We, the inheritors of the fundamental rights he helped to secure, are forever grateful to his legacy.

2

Today, we see a country that is stronger because of Dr. King's work, but one that is still fragmented and frightened by an epidemic of drugs and gangs and violence. Though the signs that once segregated our communities have been removed, we are still far from achieving the world for which Dr. King struggled, toiled, and bled. He did not live and die to create a world in which people kill each other with reckless abandon and in which 11-year-old children plan their own funerals. He did not live and die to see families destroyed, to see communities abandoned, and to see hope disappear. If we are faithfully to honor his memory, we must seize responsibility for realizing the goals he worked so tirelessly to fulfill. Dr. King's valiant struggle for true equality will be won not by the fleeting passion of eloquent words, but by the quiet persistence of individual acts of decency, justness, and human kindness. We must carry the power of his wisdom with us not only on his birthday, but also by imprinting its meaning upon our hearts, teaching our children the value and significance of every human being.

By Public Law 98-144, the third Monday in January of each year has been designated as a legal public holiday.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, January 17, 1994, as the Martin Luther King,

Jr., Federal Holiday. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this

day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 14, 1994

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a summary of the Clinton administration's major accomplishments to date. I hope you find it useful as you review the President's first year in office. By any objective measure, that year has been enormously productive. The President has worked hard to refocus the national government on addressing the problems and needs of all Americans:

- He fought for a tough federal budget that brought lower interest rates, making it easier to buy a car or refinance a home mortgage;
- Proposed and won passage of a tax cut for full-time, low-wage workers - making sure that work is better paid than welfare. That program also created new incentives to help small businesses invest and create jobs;
- Introduced major legislation to ensure health security for all Americans, while making the system work better and cost less.
- Fought for passage of a crime bill that will put 100,000 more police on the street;
- Reasserted America's leadership in foreign policy by working to expand world trade, jobs and exports and promote democracy, market reform and human rights.
- Maintained strong armed forces, strengthened security ties and extended efforts to halt weapons proliferation, reaffirming our commitment to a robust national defense.

The President has also addressed some of the moral challenges gripping America today: the problems of violent crime, the breakdown of the family, and the disappearance of spirituality from modern life. As the President Clinton said in his New Year's Day Radio Address this year, "For too long, we've been coming apart instead of coming together. In 1993, we began to reverse that, and I'm grateful." I trust you will find the attached helpful. Do not hesitate to contact me about this or any other concern.

Sincerely,



Mark D. Gearan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION
FIRST-YEAR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

"Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America." (Inaugural Address)

SUMMARY

"Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our age is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy. ... We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps." (Inaugural Address)

From day one, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have broken the gridlock that paralyzed Washington for years. Working effectively with Congress, they have laid a solid foundation for economic recovery and made a strong start on achieving the President's key priorities.

The President and Congress had a remarkable year. *Congressional Quarterly* found that legislation on which the President took a stand passed 88.6 percent of the time, the highest first-year success rate since President Eisenhower in 1953. Another found that the President won tough votes at an even higher rate -- over 90 percent, better than the record of President Johnson in 1965. Bi-partisan support was crucial to the passage of key legislation such as National Service, NAFTA, the Family and Medical Leave Act and flood relief. For only the second time in 60 years, there has been no Presidential veto. Below are some highlights:

- o The Economic Package. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- o Family and Medical Leave Act. Signed into law on February 5, 1993
- o The Student Loan Reform Act. Signed into law on August 10, 1993
- o The Brady Bill. Signed into law on November 30, 1993
- o Crime Bill. Passed both Houses by November 19, 1993
- o Health Care Reform. Introduced on November 20, 1993
- o National Service. Signed into law on September 21, 1993
- o NAFTA. Signed into law on December 8, 1993
- o GATT. Agreement reached on December 15, 1993
- o Campaign Finance. Passed both Houses by November 22, 1993

- o Negotiated a successful GATT that will lower trade barriers among over 170 nations, save American consumers billions of dollars, and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.
- o Instituted a tough, new trade policy that safeguards the environment and American workers.
- o Advanced the United States trade agenda in Asia by convening the first-ever summit of Asian-Pacific leaders (APEC) and agreeing with Japan on a framework for trade talks. Promoted G-7 growth policies at Tokyo summit.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS

- o Made new tax cuts available to over 90% of small businesses. Increased expensing of investment and provided a new targeted capital gains cut for long-term investments in small businesses -- incentives that will create hundreds of thousands of jobs in the next five years.
- o Signed the Small Business Guaranteed Credit Enhancement Act of 1993, increasing the availability of SBA-guaranteed loans.
- o Initiated aggressive action to alleviate the credit crunch on small and medium-sized businesses through regulatory initiatives to reduce burdens on banks.

A GROWTH-ORIENTED HIGH-TECH POLICY

- o Developed a National Export Strategy, eliminating export controls on \$37 billion worth of American high-tech products that support high-wage American jobs.
- o Developed an action plan for the National Information Infrastructure and ordered the transfer of 200 MHz of spectrum to the private sector to jump-start new wireless technologies.
- o Shifted federal R&D priorities heavily toward civilian technology.
- o Provided incentives for private-sector research and development and new business formation by extending the R&D tax credit.

HELPING COMMUNITIES

- o Created nine Economic Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities. The plan gives local communities the incentives and regulatory flexibility to work with the private sector in developing comprehensive economic development strategies.
- o Transmitted to Congress the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993, which creates a \$382 million federal fund to subsidize the development of community development banks and institutions.
- o Introduced the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993, revamping rent policy for public housing tenants and making home ownership easier for low-income Americans.
- o Instituted the Defense Reinvestment and Conversion Initiative, which implemented \$1.7 billion in specific defense conversion programs for 1993. The package includes funding for worker training and adjustment, investments in hard-hit communities, and the Technology Reinvestment Project to help small defense firms make the transition to commercial markets.

REBUILDING THE ECONOMY

"We have to ask everyone to contribute something to get the job done. But we're going to ask the most from those who got the most and gave the least during the past dozen years, those at the top of ladder. And we're going to do everything we can to protect people who are suffering the most from declining incomes and vanishing jobs, the middle class and the working poor." (First Radio Address)

MORE JOBS

Jobs are being created at the fastest rate in 4 years. In the first year of the Clinton Administration, more than 1.6 million new private sector jobs have been created -- over half a million more than during the previous four years.

- o Unemployment dropped to 6.4 percent in December, 1993 -- a three-year low.
- o In the first year of the Clinton administration, the economy has generated 164,000 new payroll jobs per month -- four times the average pace over the previous four years.

HISTORIC DEFICIT REDUCTION

- o Passed the largest deficit-cutting plan in history -- more than \$500 billion over five years.
- o The deficit reduction package included \$255 billion in specific spending cuts and an unprecedented "hard freeze" -- a 12 % real reduction -- on all discretionary spending.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

American consumers are benefitting from low interest and mortgage rates that make it easier to buy a home and reduce the burden on those who already pay their mortgages.

- o Spurred by the deficit reduction plan, interest rates have fallen sharply. In the last year, 10 and 30-year rates have both dropped over a full percentage point. Thirty-year mortgage rates are down from 8.22% a year ago to 7.19% -- the lowest in more than 20 years.
- o As a result of these low rates, more than 5.4 million Americans have refinanced their homes in 1993 for a savings of \$10 billion just this year. A homeowner with a \$100,000 mortgage who refinances and saves 2 percentage points will save \$1,700 per year.
- o Housing starts climbed from 1.17 million last January to 1.43 million in November -- the highest level in over 3 years. Construction spending is up 10% over previous years and existing home sales are the highest in 14 years.
- o As a result of the low rates, business investment is surging. Over the past year, spending for producers' durable equipment has expanded at the fastest pace since 1984.

EXPANDING MARKETS FOR U.S. EXPORTS

- o Concluded the North American Free Trade Agreement and signed implementing legislation, ensuring that Americans will take a leadership role in the expanding global economy and opening markets that will create jobs.

EFFORTS TO STOP WEAPONS PROLIFERATION

- o Through intense diplomatic efforts, convinced Belarus and Kazakhstan to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and become non-nuclear weapon states. With Ukraine and Russia, reached agreement on a comprehensive tri-lateral deal to rid Ukraine of more than 1800 warheads and 176 ICBM's today aimed at the United States.
- o Adopted a comprehensive non-proliferation and export control policy, and acted firmly to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction by North Korea, Iran, Iraq, China and others. Announced counter proliferation initiative to combat emerging missile, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons threats.
- o Suspended nuclear testing and began work with other governments to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban treaty by 1996. Obtained Senate approval for Open Skies Treaty and sent to Senate the Chemical Weapons Convention, which would ban an entire class of weapons of mass destruction.

COMBATting TERRORISM

- o Attacked **Iraqi** intelligence headquarters in response to Iraqi sponsored plot to assassinate President Bush; imposed new US/UN sanctions on **Libya** to press for those implicated in Pan Am 103 bombing to be brought to justice; adopted policy of "double containment" of **Iran and Iraq**.

RELIEVING HUMAN SUFFERING

- o Provided relief to **Bosnia** through longest humanitarian airlift in our history; promoted peace talks, enforced the "no-fly zone" and sanctions against Serbia, and secured NATO's firm commitment to air strikes if needed to ensure relief and prevent Sarajevo's strangulation.
- o Resisted calls for precipitous pull-out from **Somalia**, allowing Somalia the opportunity to prevent a return to the chaos which caused 350,000 deaths before our entry. Attacks on US/UN forces have declined and a commission of inquiry has been established to determine responsibility for attacks on U.N. forces.

STREAMLINING AND REFORM OF AID

- o Proposed the most comprehensive restructuring of foreign aid since the Kennedy Administration, leaving behind outdated Cold War outlook and promoting economic growth, democracy, peace, sustainable development and humanitarian relief. Committed to maintaining assistance at current levels to Israel and Egypt.

TOUGH STAND ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

- o Adopted new policies to combat illegal immigration through cooperation with foreign governments and new enforcement, while facilitating legal immigration.

POW/MIA'S

- o Aggressively pursued the fullest possible accounting of our **POW/MIA's** with Vietnam, including return of remains, release of documents, and cooperation on discrepancy cases, and with Laos. Sent two Presidential missions to Vietnam to pursue this matter.

RE-AFFIRMING AMERICA'S GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

"With the Cold War over, many people ask whether the United States plans to retreat or remain active in the world; and if active, to what end...We cannot solve every problem, but we must and will serve as a fulcrum for change and a pivot point for peace." (United Nations General Assembly Address)

PROMOTING DEMOCRACY, MARKET REFORM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- o Led international support for democracy and market reform in **Russia** and other former Soviet states through bilateral/multilateral aid and firm support for reformers. Created Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission to cooperate in space, energy, defense conversion and other areas. Secured repeal of many outdated Cold War laws.
- o Restored U.S. consensus on **China** policy for the first time since Tiananmen Square, setting the basis for dialogue to secure improved Chinese behavior on human rights, non-proliferation and trade.
- o Supported **South Africa's** transition from apartheid to democracy, including non-racial elections in April 1994, through diplomacy, aid and lifting of sanctions.
- o Promoted efforts to restore democracy and return President Aristide to **Haiti** through helping to negotiate the Governor's Island process; adopted tough international sanctions when the military in Haiti reneged on its commitments.
- o Proposed summit meeting of democratic leaders from this hemisphere for 1994.

MIDDLE EAST PEACE

- o Reinvigorated the Middle East peace process, leading to historic White House signing between Israel and the PLO. Enlisted international support for process, including \$2 billion pledged at the Washington Conference.

COMMITMENT TO A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

- o Completed the "Bottom Up Review," the first comprehensive strategic review of defense needs for the post-Cold War world. The process provides a road-map to maintaining strong national security while identifying substantial defense savings.
- o Initiated the first review of nuclear posture since the end of the Cold War, including policy doctrine, force structure, operations and safety.

STRENGTHENING SECURITY TIES

- o Called for a NATO Summit in January 1994. At that summit, proposed and won approval by NATO and the East European nations of a "Partnership for Peace" to adapt the alliance to our new European security requirements by offering former Soviet republics and Central/East European nations closer ties to NATO.
- o Reaffirmed our commitment in East Asia and laid out a vision of future Asian security during visit to Tokyo, Seoul and DMZ.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

"For too long we have been told that we have to choose between the economy and the environment; between our obligations to our own people and our responsibilities to the future and to the rest of the world; ... America can maintain our lead in the world economy by taking the lead to preserve the world environment." (Earth Day Address)

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

- o Introduced an innovative and comprehensive Climate Change Action Plan that saves government and industry money, spurs economic growth, creates jobs, and addresses one of the most threatening environmental problems today: global warming.

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

- o Developed a Forest Management Plan that finally broke the impasse on forest issues in the Pacific Northwest. Today federal agencies are working with those who live and work in the region to implement the plan and restore the region's economic and environmental health.

WETLANDS

- o Introduced a wetlands plan to protect these prolific ecosystems, which filter and cleanse water, and provide a buffer against flooding. The Administration's package reflects the vital need for effective protection and restoration of the nation's wetlands, and advocates much needed reforms to increase the fairness and flexibility of federal regulatory programs.

CREATING MARKETS FOR "GREEN" GOODS

- o Signed executive orders -- to lead by example and use government purchasing power to stimulate markets for environmental products while saving taxpayers money. Executive orders cover the following:
 - Recycled paper and environmentally preferable goods for federal purchases;
 - Alternative-fuel vehicles for federal fleets;
 - Energy-efficient computers for all government uses;
 - Accelerated government phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals;
 - Pollution Prevention -- federal facilities to cut toxic emissions 50% and report them under "Right to Know" laws.

BIODIVERSITY

- o The President signed the Biodiversity Convention -- reversing the previous Administration's stance. The Administration engaged industry and the environmental community to resolve their concerns, and the United States signed the treaty in June.

RESTORING TRUST IN GOVERNMENT

"The confidence of the people who pay our bills ... in Washington is not high. We must restore it. We must begin again to make government work for ordinary taxpayers, not simply for organized interest groups." (Joint Session Address)

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

- o Conducted the National Performance Review, which includes more than 1200 recommendations to make government work better and cost less. NPR will trim the government's payroll by 252,000 jobs and streamline government operations. It will cut red tape, eliminate obsolete and duplicative regulations and end special privileges.

MOTOR VOTER BILL

- o Signed the National Voter Registration Act, making it easier for 70 million unregistered Americans to vote by allowing them to register when they get their driver's licenses.

OPENING THE RECORD ON HUMAN RADIATION EXPERIMENTS

- o Opened an investigation into Cold War-era government sponsored radiation experiments.

FEMA REORGANIZATION AND DISASTER RESPONSE

- o Turned FEMA into an effective, rapid-response organization for the benefit of victims of nearly 80 declared emergencies, including the Great Flood and the California fires.

REDUCING COSTS TO TAXPAYERS

- o Ordered a reduction in federal perks, removing taxpayer subsidies of executive dining rooms, limiting use of government aircraft and restricting uses of government vehicles.
- o Signed the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, requiring agencies to develop strategic plans and performance measures to improve effectiveness and public accountability.
- o Reduced the White House staff by 25%.

AN ADMINISTRATION THAT LOOKS LIKE AMERICA

- o Appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. The Cabinet is 29% African-American and 14% Hispanic; six women occupy cabinet-level posts.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE AND LOBBYING REFORM

- o Helped pass sweeping campaign finance reform bills in the House and Senate. Both bills aim to limit campaign spending, cut the influence of PAC's and the use of "soft money."
- o Signed an Executive Order imposing the strictest Administration ethics code in history -- forbidding senior appointees from lobbying for up to five years after leaving government.
- o Eliminated the tax deduction for lobbying expenses.

EDUCATION AND SERVICE

"Every young American ought to be able to go to college without regard to income... Every American ought to be able to pay back that college education at the school of his or her own choice with two years of service to our country here at home, dealing with the problems of America... (Georgetown University Address)

AFFORDABLE EDUCATION

- o Signed the Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 making college more affordable to more students and saving taxpayer money through direct federal lending and income contingent loans. Eliminating the "middle man" will reduce the cost of loans saving \$3 billion over the next five years and \$2 billion each year thereafter.

NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

- o Signed into law the National Service Act that will enable 100,000 Americans to serve their communities and our country and earn credit toward higher education. The AmeriCorps participants will directly address the nation's critical needs, such as education, human service, public safety and environmental clean up.

BETTER SCHOOLS

- o Introduced the "Goals 2000: Educate America Act," a comprehensive national education reform program, and the "Improving America's Schools Act."
- o Signed an Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities mobilizing a federal effort to foster the development and success of these institutions and their graduates.

SUMMER JOBS

- o Signed the 1993 Summer Youth Employment and Training Program which provided 700,000 disadvantaged young people with a chance to do meaningful community work, gain labor market skills and earn money.

JOB TRAINING

- o Introduced the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, providing funding to states and communities to develop and implement training programs and establish national standards for such programs.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE REFORM

"We must make this our most urgent priority, giving every American health security-- health care that can never be taken away, health care that is always there...Now, these, my fellow Americans, are the principles on which I think we should base our efforts: Security, simplicity, savings, choice, quality and responsibility." (Health Care Address)

HEALTH SECURITY

- o Introduced the Health Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive plan to reform the nation's health care system to guarantee every American comprehensive health benefits that can never be taken away. The solution is a system of guaranteed private insurance. It will guarantee every American health security, simplify our system by reducing paperwork and cracking down on fraud, achieve savings, protect and expand our choices of doctors and health plans, improve the quality of care and ask everyone to take responsibility.

RIGHT TO CHOOSE

- o Revoked the Reagan/Bush restrictions on abortion counseling ("the gag rule"), abortions in military hospitals, "Mexico City" policy and RU-486 imports.

IMPROVING MEDICAL RESEARCH

- o Signed the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act, removing the federal ban on fetal-tissue transplants and research, establishing the Offices of Women's Health Research, Minority Health Research and Alternative Medicine, and consolidating the direction and the budget of AIDS research.

AIDS

- o Increased Ryan White Act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million to \$579 million for Fiscal Year 1994, and proposed a 20% increase in NIH spending for AIDS research.
- o Appointed first ever AIDS czar to focus on consolidating federal resources and funds to find a cure and address the issues of AIDS.

HELPING FAMILIES

"...There is a lot more we need to do to help people trapped in welfare move to work and independence; to strengthen child support enforcement; to reward those who work 40 hours a week and have children at home with an increase in the earned income tax credit so we can really say we're rewarding work instead of dependence -- to immunize all the children of this country so more parents won't have to take advantage of family leave because their children will be well, and strong, and healthy." (Family and Medical Leave Act signing)

TAX CUTS FOR WORKING FAMILIES (EITC)

- o Expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit by \$21 billion over five years to reward work over welfare. This year, 14 million families will receive \$13 billion in benefits from the EITC. When fully implemented, more than 20 million households with incomes of \$27,000 or less will benefit.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE

- o Signed the Family and Medical Leave Act, providing up to 12 weeks of unpaid job-protected leave for employees to care for family members. As a result, Americans will not have to face the difficult choice between caring for their families or keeping their jobs.

FAMILY SUPPORT

- o Funded the Family Preservation and Support Initiative to help prevent child abuse and help parents learn the skills and tools they need to raise their children

HEAD START

- o Increased funding for Head Start by \$550 million, allowing 100,000 additional children to participate in the program.

IMMUNIZATIONS

- o Signed a comprehensive Child Immunization Plan to provide vaccines, free of charge, to six million additional American children.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- o Signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1993, extending unemployment benefits for up to 26 weeks for victims of the recession and providing \$4 billion in emergency unemployment compensation to approximately 1.9 million unemployed American workers. Quick action on the unemployment benefits bill kept 250,000 to 300,000 unemployed Americans each week from falling through the safety net.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

- o Fully funded the special supplemental food program for Women, Infants and Children, increasing average participation by 300,000 families, and enacted key provisions of the Mickey Leland Act, broadening food stamp assistance for poor families with children.

SAFER STREETS

"We must pass a tough crime bill. I support an initiative to put 100,000 more police officers on the street -- to provide boot camps for first-time non-violent offenders, and more space for the hardened criminals in jail. And I support an initiative to do what we can to keep guns out of the hands of criminals." (Joint Session Address)

GUNS OFF THE STREET

- o President Clinton signed the Brady Bill on November 30, 1993 -- breaking seven years of gridlock. The Brady Bill requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- o Banned imports of foreign assault pistols, such as the Uzi, and called for a ban on all assault weapons. The Senate crime bill includes the toughest assault weapons ban ever passed.
- o Tightened federal gun dealer licensing requirements by improving background checks on prospective dealers, requiring dealers to obtain more reliable identification from purchasers and scrutinizing multiple handgun sales reports. Proposed dramatically increasing the federal licensing fee for gun dealers to reduce the 284,000 gun dealers in the U.S. today.
- o Pushed for passage of a measure in the Senate crime bill which bans the possession of handguns by minors.

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS

- o To make our streets safer, the crime bill passed by Congress adopts the President's plan to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets with heavy emphasis on community policing.
- o Signed the Police Hiring Supplement, which awards \$200 million to communities for community policing; federal grants were awarded to 74 cities in December.

SAFER SCHOOLS

- o Expanded funding for the SAFE Schools Initiative. The President proposed and the Senate passed strong new measures as part of the crime bill to make our nation's schools safer.

STOP DRUGS

- o Elevated the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to Cabinet rank.
- o Signed an Executive Order strengthening the Office of Drug Policy's agency-wide jurisdiction over drug policy, including issues involving national security.
- o Included treatment for substance abuse as part of the comprehensive health benefits package in the Health Security Act.

MORE PRISONS AND BOOT CAMPS

- o The crime bill will fund the construction of new prisons to make sure that criminals stay behind bars and expand boot camps for young offenders.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL WHITE HOUSE OFFICES AND EOP AGENCIES
SPONSORING PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS *free*FROM: MACK McLARTY
CHIEF OF STAFF *Mack McLarty*SUBJECT: Parameters Governing Presidential Events at the White House

In order for Presidential events to proceed in an orderly manner, specific procedures must be observed by each office involved in a Presidential event. The attached memorandum from the Social Secretary outlines those procedures and the responsibilities of the sponsoring office, and you should review that memorandum carefully.

Because of their importance, I would like to emphasize a few key points related to Presidential events:

- All Presidential events are scheduled through the Office of Scheduling and Advance, which is responsible for coordinating with the Social Office.
- All guest lists for a written invitation event must be delivered to the Social Office at least three weeks prior to the event.
- The sponsoring office or agency must provide support staff to the Social Office, when necessary, to assist in contacting guests who have not responded to written invitations.
- No staff may clear his or her own guests for an event; all clearances must be arranged through the Social Office. Invited staff and guests must use the guest entrance designated for that event; no staff may escort guests to or from an event through the Residence, or by any entrance other than the designated guest entrance.
- When Members of Congress are invited guests, the Office of Legislative Affairs will assume the responsibility for inviting, welcoming, and assisting Member guests. When any state level elected official (governors, state legislators, mayors, etc.) are invited guests, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs will assume responsibility for inviting, welcoming and assisting state elected official guests.
- In the case of last minute events, the Social Office will be responsible for determining appropriate deadlines and ensuring coordination with all affected organizations.

For further guidance, please see the attached memorandum from the Social Secretary.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL WHITE HOUSE OFFICES AND EOP AGENCIES
SPONSORING PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

FROM: ANN STOCK ^{AS}
SOCIAL SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Guidelines for Offices Sponsoring Presidential Events at the White House

In order to ensure successful events in the Residence and on the Grounds, we have established the following guidelines.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPONSORING OFFICE OR AGENCY:

- **All Presidential events are to be scheduled through the Office of Scheduling and Advance**, which is responsible for coordinating with the Social Office. Your event must be scheduled by Scheduling and Advance.

Guest Lists (Questions should be directed to Helen Dickey at extension 6-7707)

- If a written invitation will be sent, all guest lists must be delivered to the Social Office at least three weeks prior to the event.
- When invitations are being extended by telephone, the final, type-written list must be submitted to the Social Office at least three days in advance, not including weekends.
- Sponsoring department staff are responsible for making telephone calls for last-minute events; such calls will be made from the Social Office phone bank.
- Four days prior to an invitation event, the sponsoring departments shall provide support staff to the Social Office to assist in contacting guests who have not responded to written invitations.
- All guest lists must be typed, and must include all pertinent clearance information, including full name of guest, address (where applicable) including zip code, date of birth, social security number, and -- most importantly -- telephone number.
- **All clearances are to be made by the Social Office** so that gate lists are correct and complete. No staff may clear his or her own guests for an event; WAVES will not accept names from any office other than the Social Office for a Presidential event.

- Guest lists must include all staff attending an event; these names will be entered by the Social Office only. **All clearances must be arranged through the Social Office** and staff not on the official list cannot be accommodated in the event.
- When Members of Congress are invited guests, the sponsoring office should contact the Office of Legislative Affairs; that office will extend the invitations and welcome Members. When any state level elected official (governors, state legislators, mayors, etc.) are invited guests, the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs will assume responsibility for inviting, welcoming and assisting state elected official guests.

Logistics (Questions should be directed to Sarah Ryan at extension 6-7908)

- The sponsoring department must designate a staff member -- not an intern or a volunteer -- with a blue White House pass to work with the Social Office as liaison for the event.
- During events, the sponsoring department must provide a staff member with a blue White House pass to assist at each entry gate expected to receive guests.
- Invited staff and guests must use the guest entrance designated for that event; no staff may escort guests to or from an event through the Residence, or by any entrance other than the official guest entrance, which is designated by the Social Office. Staff members/guests will be stopped at the West Palm Room.
- The sponsoring department liaison -- a staff member, not an intern or volunteer -- who is familiar with the guest list must arrive at the designated entrance ten minutes before the gate is scheduled to open; the liaison will **remain** at the gate until it closes. If more than one entrance is used, a staff member is needed, and thus required, at **each gate where guests are expected to arrive.**
- A staff member of the sponsoring office or agency with a blue badge -- not an intern or volunteer -- will be available by telephone to assist in clearing exceptions during an event.

Last-Minute Events

- In the case of last-minute events, the Social Office will be responsible for determining appropriate deadlines and ensuring coordination with other affected organizations.

Thank you for your cooperation. We look forward to working together to produce a successful event for the President, First Lady, and their guests.

WHITE HOUSE SOCIAL OFFICE

CHECKLIST FOR PRESIDENTIAL EVENTS

<u>Initial When Completed</u>	<u>Deadline Day/Date</u>	<u>Deadline Timeline</u>	<u>Action Description</u>
_____	_____	3 weeks	Deliver at least 90% of guest list to Social Office
_____	_____	4 days	Department's staff assists Social Office in calling no-response guests
_____	_____	3 days	Deliver last-minute names on guest list to Social Office
_____	_____	3 days	Legislative Affairs is notified if Members of Congress are invited guests
_____	_____	2 days	Initial guest list sent to WAVES by Social Office
_____	_____	1 day	List department's staff working at entrance(s)
_____	_____	3 hours	Social Office sends final guest list to WAVES
_____	_____	2 hours	WAVES prints final list and sends by red dot to Social Office

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER _____
LISTED IN THE WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.