

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-FEB-1993 08:22:00.00

SUBJECT: Talking Points 2/25

TO: Manager Infomgt (INFOMGT) (SYS)
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TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
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TO: Deborah J. Behr (BEHR_D) (OA)
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TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
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TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)

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TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 10_POINT_COURIER
COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
FEBRUARY 26, 1993
HORIZONTAL_PITCH 10
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

* Economic program. The President gives an address on his New Directions economic program and America's place in the global economy at The American University. In his remarks, the President calls a lower deficit; a reformed system of health care; sharper technologies; revived cities, and better schools "the steel of our competitive edge."

* The President lays out a series of other economic policies that will modernize America's approach to foreign policy and recapture our leadership in the world to advance human dignity, democracy, prosperity and peace. These include fair treatment for US investment and export in overseas markets, reciprocal trade agreements, coordination among the economies of the industrialized world, combatting threats to the global environment, combatting the flow illegal narcotics, and support for the process of reform in the former Soviet Union.

* National Interest vs. the Special Interests. The contrast couldn't be clearer: While the President was receiving expressions of support from businesses leaders, labor leaders, and the reform-oriented Freshmen Democrats in the House of Representatives, opponents of the President's

economic plan huddled with lobbyists at a "retreat" in Princeton, New Jersey.

Lod Cook, Chairman and CEO of ARCO, an energy company, told the President he was willing to support the energy tax proposal and the higher tax rates because it was good for the country. Meanwhile, Republican Members of Congress were joined by lobbyists who paid between \$6,000 and \$10,000 to get access to Congressman working on strategy to defeat the President's plan.

* National Service. The President travels to New Jersey on Monday to unveil more details on his program for National Service. Look for more on national service in a forthcoming radio address and the op-ed page of a major metropolitan newspaper!

/EOM/

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: S. Collier Andress (ADDRESS_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:01-MAR-1993 18:38:00.00

SUBJECT: most up-to-date economic talking points (in-depth)

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
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TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
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TEXT:
HORIZONTAL_PITCH 17
PRINTER FONT 7_POINT_COURIER
3/1/93 g.s.

HORIZONTAL_PITCH 10
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
IN-

DEPTH Q&A ON CLINTON-

GORE ECONOMIC PACKAGE

1. Broder column and the deficit:

Q: Broder implied that the President knew about the deficit increase during the campaign and that thus he was not being straight in saying that it was the deficit that forced him to go beyond the campaign and raise energy taxes. What is your response?

A: The clear and undisputable facts show that he is wrong. It is the case that the deficit did deteriorate during the Presidential campaign. Everyone knew that. But it did not deteriorate enough to require us to have raised energy taxes to get our current deficit target for 1997.

But the undisputable fact is that after the election was over the deficit got far worse by any standard. The adjusted OMB shows that the deficit got worse by \$70-100 billion after the campaign. The CBO showed that it got worse by well over \$33 billion. When adjustments were made to our internal numbers, the deficit was \$50 billion higher. So by any standard, it is a clear, objective and undisputable fact that the deficit got \$33-\$100 billion worse after the campaign. No one -- no one -- had the capacity to know what the January 1993 CBO and OMB numbers would be before they came out. Therefore, no matter whose numbers you believe, the facts are clear: the deficit is much higher than anyone could have known last summer.

2. Business Week Deficit "Prediction:"

Q: But last July, Clinton told Business Week the deficits would approach \$400 billion.

Let me repeat, no human being could predict what the OMB or CBO would do with their January 1993 numbers until they came out.

The unexpected increase in the deficit was the rise in FY1997 to \$346 billion -- more than \$100 billion greater than when we first did our plan. When Clinton spoke to Business Week he was not even talking about the deficit baseline in 1996 or 1997. What he was referring to in that July 6, 1992 interview was that some were predicting that the 1992 budget might rise to near \$400 billion because of RTC costs and other factors. When Congress did not deal with the RTC and technical changes were made, the deficit for 1992 ended up being \$290 billion. As it turned out, the 1992 number was far lower than anyone expected, but the 1997 number that we have to live with was more than \$100 billion worse than Clinton -- or anyone -- could have known in July 1992.

3. Bush Campaign Tax Commercial:

Q: When Bush did a commercial saying that people making \$36,000 would pay higher taxes, the President said it was despicable. Yet, now it seems that Clinton intends to raise taxes on such families. Hasn't Clinton's critique of Bush's commercial proven to be unfair?

A: Absolutely not. Clinton stated that his income tax proposal would apply only to the top 1-2%. What he proposed in his budget was only on the top 1.2% of families making over \$180,000. Almost 99% of Americans are untouched by increases in the income tax -- just as Clinton promised.

Even when the deficit increased after the campaign by an additional \$50 billion, Clinton ensured that average families

were touched as little as possible by overall tax package-- no more than \$17 a month for an average family -- while millions of families will pay far less when you count their reduced mortgage costs.

4. Family Economic Income:

Q: David Broder says that the Clinton counts income in his figures of \$30,000 and \$100,000 is inflated and counts income that people normally do not count as income and that this is more smoke and mirrors. What is your response?

A: Those were the same Treasury calculations used in the Treasury for years -- by Republican Administrations. Only now is it challenged. If you look at the Reagan Administration's 1985 "Tax Proposals to the Congress for Fairness, Growth and Simplicity" or their 1984 report "Tax Reform for Fairness, Simplicity, and Economic Growth" -- they both use the same concept of "family income" and have an appendix that explained it in detail. Whatever differences there are between family income and adjusted gross income, that difference is minimal for the average middle class family.

In any case, objective studies by the nation's top tax and accounting companies completely confirm our estimates.

Arthur Anderson showed that a family of three making \$25,000, would actually receive a \$700 tax cut because the amount we increased the Earned Income Tax Credit is so much larger than the energy tax.

Coopers & Lybrand found that for a family of four making \$55,000 adjusted gross income their tax rate would go up less than \$11 a month.

[It should also be noted that, by any standard, objective study after objective study has shown that the average family pays only around \$15 more a month in higher energy taxes, while a USA Today article this week showed that many middle class

families will save over \$1000 in mortgage costs from the reduced interest rates that have been brought about already from the seriousness of the Clinton plan. In addition, the worst distribution table shows that the top 10% pay 70% of all of revenues in the Clinton plan.]

5. Clinton Baseline and CBO Baseline:

Q: Isn't Clinton's baseline purposefully made more negative so that it looks like you are doing more on the deficit. After all, the CBO deficit is only \$319, while his is \$346?

A: The Administration had some slightly more conservative revenue calculations, but let's be clear: the plan achieves specific gross cuts of \$195 billion in 1997. When you subtract \$55 billion for new investments that comes to \$140 billion in net deficit reduction.

We have been more conservative in all our numbers so that the American people know we are shooting straight with them. Remember, the Council of Economic Advisors came up with the same growth numbers as the Blue Chip. We could have used those numbers and no one could have assailed them. Yet, since the CBO numbers were more conservative, they used them so that there could be no chance that anyone could see them as getting out of the nation's problems with rosy scenarios.

6. Spending cuts:

Q: How do you reply to the claims by Pete Domenici that the Clinton is not really doing much on spending cuts?

A: If you look at his gross cuts, he is cutting \$247 billion in spending and has \$493 overall in gross deficit reduction. Even when you subtract all of the tax incentives and new investments, you still find \$325 billion in net deficit reduction over four years and \$473 in net deficit reduction over five years. Even with all of the new investments, this is still close to being the largest net deficit reduction package of all time.

In fact, if the Clinton plan is adopted, we will spend less -

-
as a proportion of our national income -

-
than either Bush or Reagan. [Government spending under the Clinton plan would average 22.7 percent. Under the Republicans, it averaged 23.3 percent.]

7. Tax and Spending Ratios:

Q: But doesn't he rely far more heavily on tax revenues and really far too little on spending cuts? Some -- like Rep. Kasich -- say the ratio is \$3.60 cents to every \$1 in spending cuts.

A: The long-term package over five years has \$375 billion in gross spending cuts and \$222 billion in cuts even if you subtract all of the new investments.

In gross terms, the overall plan relies more on spending cuts and has more spending cuts than revenue raisers by the second full year. Yet, even if you look at the net numbers -- even if you subtract all of the tax incentives and new investments -- there are more spending cuts than taxes by the fourth year out, and most importantly, that pattern continues to grow with each year. In other words, the percentage of spending cuts continues to exceed the revenue raisers by more and more each year starting in the fourth year.

So the plan will set the nation on a new path. We are turning around the pattern of high deficits and low investment and replacing it with lower deficit, higher investments and do so while setting a long-term pattern that relies more and more on spending cuts with each year.

[Note: In real terms, Treasury has calculated that the 1982 Reagan tax increase was larger and less fair than our tax package]

Specific Spending Cut Issues:

Q: Your numbers seem good from a distance, but what we are hearing is that you are inflating your spending cuts by counting things that are not really spending cuts. I would like to mention the charges one by one and have you respond as to why it is a spending cuts.

8: Interest Cuts?

Q: Both of the critique on the Clinton budget put out by Republicans on the House and Senate Budget Committees say that the Administration is wrong to count interest rate cuts as a spending cut. What is your response?

A: We knew that Washington was out of touch, but we never thought we would live to see the day when if we cut the tragic amount of interest we pay on the debt, we would be told that this is not cutting spending! Do the Republicans think that cutting interest payments on the debt is raising taxes?

We spend nearly \$200 billion a year in interest payments on a national debt that has exploded over the last 12 years. We spend this money -- much of it to foreign bond holders -- instead of investing in America. Since, many of the people in Washington have never cut the interest payments we pay on the debt, I can understand that they do not know what to call it. But I think most people know that when they pay down their credit cards so they pay less interest, they are cutting their spending. When we finally have the courage to cut the deficit so that we are cutting the spending we pay on interests, we are cutting spending. Republicans can call this a Kangaroo or an orange or whatever they want, but common sense tell you that you are cutting spending not raising taxes.

9. Social Security?

Q: Many people have criticized the Administration for counting their Social Security provision as a spending cut when they are raising funds by including more Social Security benefits as taxable income?

A: Just Tuesday, at a Dole, Domenici, Packwood Press conference -- Senate Finance member Packwood stated clearly that this type of reduction in Social Security has been counted as a spending cut by both the Bush and Reagan Administration. [Reuters Transcript Report, 2/23/93] Former CBO director Rudy Penner has published an article stating that this reduction should be seen as a spending cut.

And as Herb Stein said in the Wall Street Journal, (1/24/93) there is no reason to call this a new revenue as opposed to a spending cut. The effect is exactly the same. However it is classified, we are spending less on entitlements by the same amount

The main thing is that it is too bad that people who don't have the courage to change are getting lost in form over substance. For years and years, we have heard that we have to cut what we spend on entitlements, and that we must have the courage to take on Social Security. If the Clinton plan had cut COLAs, it would have been regressive, but everyone would have called that a "spending cut." Yet, the Administration figured out a way to cut spending on Social Security entitlements by affecting only the top 19% of beneficiaries. That is an important, smart and fair way to reduce entitlements -- whatever you call it.

10. User Fees?

Q: Some are also saying that they are counting fees as cuts when they are really higher taxes:

A: It has always been the standard rule that if a business or a person uses a government service -- paid for by the taxpayer -- and that business or person pays for a specific service and is charged for it in a business-like way, then it is counted as a reduction of the costs of the program. Why should a taxi cab driver have his tax dollars used to subsidize a wealthy person's use of a private jet? Making that private jet owner pay for his use of a taxpayer financed airport so that we can spend less on our airports is lowering the spending costs average taxpayers have to pay.

11. Earned Income Tax Credit:

Q: The House Budget Republicans say that it is wrong for the Administration to count all of the earned income tax credit as a tax cut, and that they should count part of it as a spending increase?

A: That is a trickle-down definition if I've ever heard one. If a tax cut is given for a rich person it is called a supply-side miracle. When we give a tax cut for working people, they call it a spending increase. The fact is that President Bush and everyone else scored the earned income tax credit as a tax cut in the 1990 Budget Agreement. It is just one more attempt to distract attention from the fact that Bill Clinton has presented a real deficit package, and the Republicans have no reply.

12. Spending Cuts and Budget Agreement:

Q: What is your response to Domenici and others who say that many of the Administration's spending cuts were already in the 1990 budget agreement?

Answer: No. Every single one of the 150 programs we cut is a new cut -- beyond what was implemented in the Bush Administration -- creating new savings. The 1990 Budget agreement had caps -- it didn't say what the cuts were, or who would have the courage to identify and call for them. By filling in the black box with real and specific reductions, the Clinton plan converts smoke and mirrors into concrete spending cuts.

13. Gross and Net Deficits:

Q: But didn't the OMB Director purposely mislead us by giving the impression that you were cutting \$493 billion in net deficit reduction over four years?

A: No. There may have been some confusion over what was gross deficit cuts and what was a net deficit cut. The Administration has always made it clear that of the \$493 billion in gross deficit reduction, 2 of every 3 dollars goes for deficit reduction and \$1 goes for new investment. In his briefing on February 17th, Leon Panetta referring to the \$493 billion said, "Two-thirds of that amount goes for deficit reduction, one-third of that amount goes for investments."

14. Social Security Thresholds:

Q: The President claimed that while he was going to ask for more

from well-off Social Security recipients, that no one who did not pay tax on their Social Security now would not pay tax under his proposal. Yet, some claim this is not true. They say that the provision will reach below \$32,000 and tax new people who never before paid tax on their Social Security benefits.

A: That is not true. We ask more from the top 19% of the Social Security recipients and that is all. The same 80% of Social Security recipients who don't pay a dime on their Social Security benefits will still not pay a dime.

[The formula to increase the amount of benefits subject to taxation, is phased in so that only those over the current threshold -- \$25,000 for a single and \$32,000 for couple -- are affected. The claim that we are reaching deeper is not the case: the thresholds are intact under our plan. (If there are disputes on the revenue we raise, that is a technical issue)]

15. The Need for a Stimulus?

Q: Now that we see how great the growth was for the 4th Quarter of 1992, do we still need a stimulus package?

A: In light of the strong upsurge in consumer confidence that occurred in the last few months of 1992 because of optimism over President Clinton's election, we are gratified by the encouraging news. Yet, as we have said before, the President's criteria is jobs, and we still have a jobless recovery, with historically low job creation rates. If this were even an average recovery, we would have 3 million more jobs in the economy today. In fact, the unemployment rate is higher today than it was at the very bottom of the recession. So we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until we get a job creating recovery.

16. Gramm-

Armev?

Q: What about the Gramm-Armev plan? They call for a Balanced Budget Implementation Act that would put a cap on entitlements, used fixed deficit targets and sequestration to balance the budget by the year 2000. What is wrong with that, especially if they are only capping non-Social Security entitlements at inflation as they claim?

A: Their plan is just another gimmick designed to allow some members of Congress to hide behind a scheme that allows them to sound tough on the deficit, without having to summon the courage to specifically say what they would cut.

Gramm-Armev does not call for a single new dollar in training for laid-off defense workers, for anti-crime initiatives, for fixing the environment, for the best children's programs like Head Start and WIC or for welfare reform.

But far beyond that, their nice sounding plan could only be implemented with devastating cuts that could set our nation back decades. To reach their goal through across the board spending cuts, they would have to cut everything by 33%. That means brutalizing Medicare and Medicaid. That means, according to one Congressional study, that we would need a 33% cut in our veteran programs, a 33% cut in federal judges, a 33% cut in the FBI -- 3,000 less agents, a 33% cut in federal drug enforcement officials, and a 33% cut in programs like Head Start, child immunizations.

We have given every cut -- no matter how painful -- line by line, dollar by dollar, year by year. Others who don't have the cuts to follow course, throw out gimmicks that sound nice, but when you look behind them you find that they could only take place if we called for painful, dangerous cuts that these same people don't have the courage to be specific about.

17. Kemp-

Weber?

Q: How about the Kemp-Weber proposal -- "Empower America?"

A: It is the same old thing: nice words, no courage, major deficit increases and a wish list with no specifics.

Mr. Kemp calls for hundreds of billions in all sorts of tax cuts to everyone imaginable. He would spend hundreds of billions reducing the payroll tax cut, increasing the personal exemption, while reducing every corporate tax imaginable. Some of this is nice -- I wish we could just give away hundreds of billions. And what is his only suggestion for paying for these massive new tax cuts? He calls for a

line-item veto -- which we support -- and what he calls "strong budget caps." We really can't afford four more years just like the last 12 years with people like Mr. Kemp promising everything to everyone, saying we can cure all our problems without having the guts to come forward with even one specific tough choice. We gave America a real budget, with over a 150 specific cuts in program for each of the next five years so that we could both bring the down the deficit while we increased investments in our people. That is tough to do, but that is the type of change the American people want.

18. Marriage Penalty?

Q: Isn't there a marriage penalty in this package?

A: No. This plan doesn't even touch the incomes taxes of any other than the top 1.2% of all taxpayers. Some have complained that the surtax on those making over \$250,000 is a marriage penalty for those in that bracket because it didn't distinguish between singles and married couples who are extremely well-off. That just goes to technical aspects of that provision and is a red-herring at best.

/EOM/

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: S. Collier Address (ADDRESS_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:01-MAR-1993 18:41:00.00

SUBJECT: most up-to-date talking points (short)

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
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TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Anne Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
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TO: David Kusnet (KUSNET_D) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
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TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
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TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
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TO: Jason Solomon (SOLOMON_J) (WHO)
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TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)
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TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
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TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

ARMS Email System

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
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TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
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TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine C. Miller (MILLER_L) (WHO)

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TO: John Podesta (PODESTA_J) (WHO)

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TO: Carol Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)

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TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)

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TO: Robert E. Rubin (RUBIN_R) (OPD)

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TO: Eli J. Segal (SEGAL_E) (WHO)

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TO: Christine Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)

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TO: Roy Neel (NEEL_R) (VPO)

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TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)

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TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)

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TO: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)

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TO: Unice B. Lieberman (LIEBERMAN_U) (WHO)

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TO: Dwight Holton (HOLTON_D) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

BRIEF Q & A ON CLINTON-

GORE ECONOMIC PLAN

Deficit increase

Question: Did the President, as journalists have charged, know about the deficit increase during the campaign and not shoot straight about raising taxes?

Answer: Putting People First was based on January 1992 budget and deficit estimates. The deficit did get somewhat worse during the campaign, but not enough to have forced President Clinton to have had to raise energy taxes to hit our current deficit targets.

But then in January 1993, just two weeks before President Clinton took office, Bush Budget Director Darman revealed that in fact, the deficit in 1997 would be another \$70 - \$100 billion higher than he had said it would be in August. The Congressional Budget Office also agreed the deficit in 1997 would be a lot bigger -- closer to \$30 billion more. Our transition officials found the numbers showed we were \$50 billion higher. No one -- no one -- had the capacity to know what the January 1993 CBO and OMB numbers would be before they came out. Therefore, no matter whose numbers you believe, the facts are clear: the deficit is much higher than anyone could have known last summer.

Follow-

up: But didn't candidate Clinton tell Business Week in July that the 1997 deficit could hit \$400 billion?

Answer: No. Clinton was, in fact, referring to some projections that the 1992 deficit would be massive because of the Savings and Loan bailout and other factors.
Deficit claims in OMB document

Question: Why did OMB mislead the public when it claimed the plan would cut the deficit by \$500 billion?

Answer: There's been some confusion about what are called "gross" and "net" deficit reduction numbers. But lets be clear: the Clinton budget cuts the deficit by \$325 billion over four years even when you include the \$160 billion of new investments the President calls for. [Over five years, the plan reduces the deficit \$472 billion net, while also doing over \$220 billion in new investments.] The plan will reduce the deficit by \$140 billion in FY1997 alone.

Taxes on the middle class

Question: When Bush did a commercial saying that people making \$36,000 would pay higher taxes, the President said it was despicable. Yet, now it seems that Clinton intends to raise taxes on such families. Hasn't Clinton's critique of Bush's commercial proven to be unfair?

Answer: Absolutely not. Clinton stated that his income tax proposal would apply only to the top 1-2%. What he proposed in his budget was only on the top 1.2% -- families making over \$180,000. Almost 99% of Americans are untouched by increases in the income tax -- just as Clinton promised.

Even when the deficit increased after the campaign by an additional \$50 billion, Clinton ensured that average families were touched as little as possible -- no more than \$17 a month for an average family -- while millions of families will pay far less when you count their reduced mortgage costs as a result of reduced interest rates.

Follow-

up: But isn't it the biggest tax increase of all time?

Answer: No. The Reagan tax increase of 1982 was larger and far less fair.

Question: Is the President, by using the concept of "family economic income," misleading people about the real impact of his plan on their taxes?

Answer: For more than twenty years the Treasury Department has consistently used "family economic income" when it calculates tax impacts.

Opponents of the Clinton plan are trying to scare the public by making people believe that the Administration is suddenly changing the way it calculates how much you owe in taxes. That's not true.

Look at what the nation's top accounting have shown: Coopers & Lybrand found that for a family of four making \$55,000 adjusted gross income, their tax rate would go up less than \$11 per month; Arthur Andersen showed that a family of three making \$25,000 would actually receive a \$700 tax cut because the increase in the Earned Income Tax Credit is much larger than the energy tax.

Spending cuts

Question: Are the Republicans in Congress right when they charge that the Clinton plan doesn't really cut spending?

Answer: Listening to the Republicans talk about cutting spending is like listening to Al Capone talk about cleaning up street crime.

The Clinton plan, in fact, cuts almost \$250 billion from defense and 150 separate domestic programs over the next four years. These are specific cuts and they required tough decisions. The President had the courage to detail these cuts and the critics should either come up with specific cuts of their own or shut up.

In fact, if the Clinton plan is adopted, we will spend less -- as a proportion of our national income -- than either Bush or Reagan. [Government spending under the Clinton plan would average 22.7 percent. Under the Republicans, it averaged 23.3 percent.]

Question: Why did the Administration break its promise to offer two dollars in spending cuts for every one dollar in taxes?

Answer: The Clinton plan cuts almost \$250 billion from defense and 150 separate programs over the next four years -- and puts almost all those cuts into effect immediately. It is a serious and balanced plan to bring down the deficit and restore economic growth.

The important thing is that the President has said that he will not raise any new revenues unless Congress also votes to cut spending. In addition, the ratio of spending cuts to taxes grows each year. By the fourth year, spending cuts outstrip

revenue increases and the gap gets bigger each year after that. We welcome the critics to come up with their own specific lists of further spending cuts.

Question: Isn't the Clinton plan just a ruse to take credit for spending cuts that would have happened anyway under the 1990 Budget Agreement?

Answer: No. Every single one of the 150 programs we cut is a new cut creating new savings and additional savings. The 1990 Budget agreement had caps -- it didn't say what the cuts were, or who would have the courage to identify and call for them. By filling in the black box with real and specific reductions, the Clinton plan converts smoke and mirrors into concrete spending cuts.

Question: What about the various critics who say you should just cap spending, and that will solve our deficit woes?

Answer: The magic asterisk solution to the deficit has been tried before -- and failed. Calling for a cap on spending is the easiest way to avoid making the tough calls and no way to get a handle on the deficit.

The Clinton plan is specific, balanced and fair. It calls for almost \$250 billion in cuts in 150 separate programs.

Question: How can you count savings in interest payments as spending cuts?

Answer: Only Republicans who presided over the quadrupling of our national debt would have the gall to ask this question.

When a family gets behind and has to pay interest on its Visa bill, it spends more money each month. When the Federal Government pays interest on an ever-expanding debt, it is wasting the taxpayers' money. When we pay less interest, we spend less.

Question: Why do you count increasing Social Security taxes as a spending cut?

Answer: This is a long standing practice used by the Bush and Reagan administrations for years. The important point is that we need to reduce spending on entitlement programs to reduce the deficit, and we have taken a measure to reduce such spending in a fair and progressive way that leaves untouched 80% of all Social Security recipients.

Question: Why does the Clinton plan count user fees as spending reductions rather than tax increases?

Answer: If the government is asking users of a service to pay more in fees, its costs go down. Therefore, the program costs less to the government.

Every Republican budget produced since 1981 has included user fees as an offset to spending. This is not a new practice.

Question: Isn't a boost in the earned income tax credit really a spending increase?

Answer: This is standard budget practice. It is amazing that when we give a tax cut to working people, as opposed to the wealthiest Americans, some people want to call it spending.

Note: It is possible that Congressional Democrats may insist on counting a portion of the increase in the Earned Income Tax Credit as a spending increase.

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Armev:

Question: What about the Gramm-Armev plan? They call for a Balanced Budget Implementation Act that would put a cap on entitlements, used fixed deficit targets and sequestration to balance the budget by the year 2000. What is wrong with that, especially if they are only capping non-Social Security entitlements at inflation as they claim?

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Gramm-Armev does not call for a single new dollar in training for laid-off defense workers, for anti-crime initiatives, for fixing the environment, for the best children's programs like Head Start and WIC or for welfare reform.

According to Congressional experts who have studied their plan, it could only be implemented with devastating cuts that could set our nation back decades. To reach their goal through across the board spending cuts, they would have to cut everything by 33%. That means brutalizing Medicare and Medicaid. That means, according to one Congressional study, that we would need a 33% cut in our veteran programs, a 33% cut in federal judges, a 33% cut in the FBI -- 3,000 less agents, a 33% cut in federal drug enforcement officials, and a 33% cut in programs like Head Start, child immunizations.

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/EOM/

ARMS Email System

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-MAR-1993 08:33:00.00

SUBJECT: News Calendar du jour

TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (OMB)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joan Baggett (BAGGETT_J) (WHO)

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TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)

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TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)

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TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)

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TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (WHO)

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ARMS Email System

TO: William Galston (GALSTON_W) (OPD)
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TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Marcia L. Hale (HALE_M) (WHO)
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ARMS Email System

TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)
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TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
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TO: Anne Walley (WALLEY_A) (WHO)
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TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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CC: FAX (1121, Marilyn Yager) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:1121\C:MARilyn Yager\\) (DEFAULT)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

NEWS CALENDAR, Edition: Tuesday, March 30, 1993

Current week's calendar is also available on OASIS anytime: goto Info Mangement menu, type "PROT" return, then type "NC" return. This calendar lists all relevant news expected over the next six weeks. Some of this information is tentative; it is intended for planning purposes only, not for general distribution. Cabinet staff are responsible for submitting calendar items. Please send your additions or corrections to this calendar to: Eric Payne, Communications Research, OEOB 197 456-7845, FAX: 456-2239.

TUE

3/30 Senate vote on stimulus package likely.

House and Senate conference on budget resolution.

House begins to consider raising debt limit.

President likely to return to WH this afternoon.

State Attorney Generals at the WH.

Reich: Striker replacement: S Labor.

Reich: Am Business Conference of CEOs of mid-sized firms.

Shalala: U.S. Chamber of Commerce, D.C.

Kantor in Eurpoe w/ EC Trade Comm. Leon Brittan on GATT.

USTR: Nat'l Trade Estimates Report on trade barriers.

Christopher: S Appropriations, Foreign Ops Subc.

J.Brown: harrassment at VA workplaces: H Veterans.

Agric: acting General Sales Manager on Russia, For Ag Subc.

Browner: Nat'l Ass'n of AGs: fed facilities cleanup.

NIH Healy: selection 16 Women's Health Initiative centers.

Cost effectiveness of TRIAD: S Govt Affairs.

Science of Global Climate Change: S Energy.

Permanent replacement of striking workers: S Labor, 9 am.

Families USA poll: Americans say health experts overpaid.

Enviro grps petition for "eastside" forests, Portland, 2pm.

Mississippi Congressional District 02 Primary.

D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.

Consumer confidence, conf board, 10 am.

Agricultural prices for March, 3 pm.

Cyprus Reunification Negotiations, one day.

Am Society of Newspaper Editors, Annual Conference.

Seward's Day (investment in Alaska anniversary).

Doctor's Day.

Reagan assassination attempt anniversary.

Birthdays: Gov. B. Miller, Warren Beatty.

WED

3/31 House and Senate conference on budget resolution.

Mrs. Gore: USA Today interview.

Reginald Denny trial beating.

Expiration date for mandate of UN Force in Yugoslavia.

Leading indicators released.

Mfrs.' shipments, inventories & orders, 10 am.

Legal deadline for light truck CAFE standards,Trnsprtation.

Decision: Korean compliance w/telecom trade agreements.

Pena delivers speech in San Francisco.

Shalala: media & health care, Am Soc Newspaper Editors.

Shalala: US Conf of Mayors Health Committee.

Cisneros: Am Soc of Newspaper Editors.

Riley may testify on drug free schools, H Subc.

O'Leary: Nat'l Ass'n of State Energy Officials.

Bentsen: Cong. Black Caucus luncheon.

Christopher: briefing for Arab-American leaders, WH.
Browner: Grt Lakes Initiative with Sen. Levin, 11 am.
Browner: Women in the Environment Luncheon.
Enviro. impact of dredging Great Lakes: S Govt. Aff.
Health care choices of veterans: S Veterans' Affairs.
Nat'l Weather Service: Spring rain & weather conditions.
Chrysler's new Grand Cherokee plant one year old: Detroit.
Am Society of Newspaper Editors, Annual Conference.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
B-days: VP Gore, Sen. Leahy, Rhea Perlman, Haydn.

THUR

4/1

President: Am Soc. of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis.
Budget resolution conference report vote possible.
Vote possible to raise federal debt limit.
GOP may offer balanced budget ammendment with debt raise.
VP in New Mexico.
Tenative: HRC: National Summit on Children.
USTR: semi-annual report, Sec. 301 actions, due Congress.
USTR decision on Korean compliance with telecom aggrmnt.
Tyson: Fortune magazine intvw on economic plan.
Christopher: H For Aff, Int'l Operations Subc.
Christopher: Co-chair U.S.-Russian POW/MIA commission.
Albright: in California.
Pena: Los Angeles.
Shalala: economic plan: S Finance.
Shalala: American College of Physicians Convention: D.C.
Shalala: National Summit on Children.
Controversial Indian Res. food stamp provisions effective.
Effect of NAFTA on Am. jobs: S Government Affairs.
Mark up on compensation for disabled veterans, H VA
Auth. for DoD Future Years Defense Plan, S Armed Services.
Budget for Transportation: S Appropriations.
Proposal to abolish Council Enviro. Quality: S Environment.
New construction expenditures-February, 10 am.
Study released on DoD's biological warfare research, NPClb.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
April Fools' or All Fools' Day.
Cancer Control Month.
Municipal Community Services Month.
NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship Finals.

FRI

4/2

President, VP, attend Forest Conference, Portland, OR
Budget resolution conference report vote possible.
Bentsen: Am Society of Newspaper Editors.
Treasury releases revisions to energy tax proposal.
Shalala: Fin. Women's Ass'n, Int'l Alliance on h.c. reform.
Pena: San Jose, CA.
Albright: in California.

Segal: Keynote, Michigan Campus Compact Conf.
Segal: U of Mich. "Project Serve" Ann Arbor, MI.

Employment numbers for March.

Consumer sentiment for March, U of Mich, 10 am.
Wholesale trade, annual revisions, tentative.
U.S.-Canada Trade Commission: NAFTA, GATT, Ottawa.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
First White House Easter Egg Roll Anniversary.

SAT

4/3

President's summit with Yelstin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Pena: California DEM Party Convention, Sacramento.
Cisneros: Wisconsin DEM Party Convention.
Cable TV law goes into effect.

CSPAN: Society of Newspaper Editors.
 D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival concludes tomorrow.
 NCAA Basketball Men's Division I Final Four.
 Birthday: Helmut Kohl.

SUN

- 4/4 President's summit with Yeltsin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
 NATO founding anniversary.
 Palm Sunday.
 25th Anniv. of Martin Luther King Jr. assassination.
 US Daylight-Savings Time begins.
 Birthday: Maya Angelou.
- 4/5 Published date of expected budget release.
 President throws out first ball at Baltimore O's opener.
 HRC throws out first ball at Cubs' season opener, Chicago.
 Perot appears on "Sesame Street" on PBS.
 DoEd. Press conference on President's budget for Ed.
 Beginning of Passover at sundown.
 Housing completions-February, 10 am.
 Monthly auto sales, 4 pm.
 Birthday: Colin Powell.
- 4/6 President meets with Egypt President Mubarak.
 First full day of Passover.
 Wisconsin Congressional District 01 Primary.
 Wholesale trade for February, 10 am.
 Help wanted advert., conf board, tentative.
 Birthday: John Sculley.
- 4/7 Treasury says U.S. needs debt limit raised by today.
 Cambodian electoral campaign begins.
 Cherry blossoms predicted at peak in D.C.
 UN World Health Day.
 Mfg., mining, whole., & retail, fourth qtr, 10 am.
 Consumer credit February, tentative.
- 4/8 Report says Pres. announces urban/rural developmnt plan.
 VP attends Braves season opener, Atlanta.
 Latvian FM Andrejevs visits Washington.
 DoEd release: Nat'l Trial State Assessments in Math.
 Producer prices.
 Plant & equip. expenditures-IV
- Blue Chip Ec. Forecast, tentative.
 Ryan White death anniversary.
 Birthday of the Buddha.
 17th amend. to US Constitution ratified.
 Federal Govt seizure of steel mills anniversary.
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 Good Friday.
 Consumer prices.
 Real earning, 10 am.
 Lee surrendered to Grant at Appamattox Courthouse.
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 40th anniversary of HHS.
 Civil Rights Act of 1968, 25th anniversary.
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Mrs. Gore in New Orleans.
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Grange Week.
National Library Week.
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State & area employment and unemployment - January.

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5/23 Elections for the Cambodian Constituent Assembly.
US-Mexico Three-City Program under NAFTA.

6/1 Start of hurricane season.
6/? TBD US/EC Ministerial- Sec of State mtg w/EC Commissioners.
6/3 Deadline for President to announce China's MFN status.
6/5 World Environment Day - Global 500, Nairobi.
6/14 UN World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna.
6/28 Trial of former Reagan HUD official: Debroah Gore Dean. I
wish you the best for a successful and productive conference.

/EOM/

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:30-MAR-1993 21:52:00.00

SUBJECT: News Calendar

TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joan Baggett (BAGGETT_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566527,Begala,Dreyer,Prince) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:94566527\C:BEGaLA,DREYer,PRINce\\) (DI)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ken Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: William Galston (GALSTON_W) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

ARMS Email System

TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marcia Hale (HALE_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alexis Herman (HERMAN_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven M. Hilton (HILTON_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Dwight Holton (HOLTON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Julie Hopper (HOPPER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon Kennedy (KENNEDY_SM) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94562560,Kristie Kenney) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:94562560\C:KRISTie Kenney\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carola McGiffert (MCGIFFERT_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Regina T. Montoya (MONTOYA_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Dee Dee Myers (MYERS_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John Podesta (PODESTA_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Meeghan E. Prunty (PRUNTY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

ARMS Email System

TO: David Seldin (SELDIN_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patti Solis (SOLIS_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jason M. Solomon (SOLOMON_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Gene Sperling (SPERLING_G) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Todd Stern (STERN_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stephanie Streett (STREETT_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly Tilley (TILLEY_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Walley (WALLEY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94561121, Marilyn Yager) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:94561121\C:MARilyn Yager\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

NEWS CALENDAR, Edition: Wednesday, March 31, 1993

This calendar lists all relevant news expected over the next six weeks. Some of this information is tentative; it is intended for planning purposes only, not for general distribution. Cabinet staff are responsible for submitting calendar items. Please send your additions or corrections to this calendar to: Eric Payne, Communications Research, OEOB 197 456-7845, FAX: 456-2239. Current week's calendar is also available on OASIS anytime: goto Info Mangement menu, type "PROT" return, then type "NC" return.

WED

3/31 President meets with Cabinet at WH.

House and Senate conference on budget resolution.

Congress considers raising debt limit.

Senate GOP may attach balanced bud, line item veto, or

enhanced recession authority to increase in debt limit.

Mrs. Gore: USA Today interview.

Reginald Denny beating trial.

Expiration date for mandate of UN Force in Yugoslavia.

Leading indicators released.

Mfrs.' shipments, inventories & orders, 10 am.

Kantor: press conference in London, 4:30 am EST.

USTR releases President's Report on Foreign Trade Barriers.

Trnsprtation: deadline for light truck CAFE standards.

"Cohesiveness" and gays in military: S Arm Serv, 9:30 CSPAN

Lobbyist disclosure bill: H.

Pena delivers speech in San Francisco.

Shalala: media & health care, Am Soc Newspaper Editors.

Shalala: US Conf of Mayors Health Committee.

Cisneros: Am Soc of Newspaper Editors.

Riley may testify on drug free schools, H Subc.

Browner: Grt Lakes Initiative with Sen. Levin, 11 am.

Enviro. impact of dredging Great Lakes: S Govt. Aff.

O'Leary: Nat'l Ass'n of State Energy Officials.

Bentsen: Cong. Black Caucus luncheon.

Christopher: briefing for Arab-American leaders, WH.

Browner: Women in the Environment Luncheon.

Health care choices of veterans: S Veterans' Affairs.

Health Care: preview of new public tv series, NPClub, 8 am.

Coalition Am's Children '92: 11-city focus group study.

Nat'l Alliance of Business: Clinton's youth apprenticeship.

Independent retail pharmacy, NPClub, 10 am.

NAACP Dir. Hooks: police brutality in 91-92, NPClub, 10am.

Citizen Action: health industry's campaign contributions from 1979-92, National Press Bldg, 1 pm.

NPClub: 'New Trends in Terrorism', 1 pm.

USAir, British Airways and Delta airline industry, noon.

Nat'l Weather Service: Spring rain & weather conditions.

Chrysler's new Grand Cherokee plant one year old: Detroit.

Am Society of Newspaper Editors, Annual Conference.

American College of Physicians, March 31 - April 4.

D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.

B-

days: VP Gore, Sen. Leahy, Rhea Perlman, Haydn.

THUR

4/1

President: Am Soc. of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis.

Budget resolution conference report vote possible.

Vote possible to raise federal debt limit.

Senate GOP may push ammendments with debt raise.

VP in New Mexico.

Tenative: HRC at National Summit on Children.

Tyson: Fortune magazine intvw on economic plan.

Christopher: H For Aff, Int'l Operations Subc.
Christopher: Co-chair U.S.-Russian POW/MIA commission.
Albright: in California.
Pena: Los Angeles.
Shalala: economic plan: S Finance.
Shalala: American College of Physicians Convention: D.C.
Shalala: National Summit on Children.

DOD's Biological Warfare Research study, NPClub, 9:30 am.
Controversial Indian Res. food stamp provisions effective.
Effect of NAFTA on Am. jobs: S Government Affairs.
Mark up on compensation for disabled veterans, H VA.
Auth. for DoD Future Years Defense Plan, S Armed Services.
Budget for Transportation: S Appropriations.
Proposal to abolish Council Enviro. Quality: S Environment.
New construction expenditures for February, 10 am.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
April Fools' or All Fools' Day.
Cancer Control Month.
Municipal Community Services Month.
NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship Finals.

FRI

4/2 President, et al, attend Forest Conference, Portland, OR
Budget resolution conference report vote possible.
Bentsen: Am Society of Newspaper Editors.
Treasury releases revisions to energy tax proposal.
Kantor: U.S.-Canada Trade Commission: NAFTA, GATT, Ottawa.
Pena: San Jose, CA.
Albright: California.
Segal: Keynote, Michigan Campus Compact Conf.
Segal: U of Mich. "Project Serve" Ann Arbor, MI.
Shalala: Fin. Women's Ass'n, Int'l Alliance on h.c. reform.
Employment numbers for March.
Consumer sentiment for March, U of Mich, 10 am.
Wholesale trade, annual revisions, tentative.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
First White House Easter Egg Roll Anniversary.

SAT

4/3 President's summit with Yelstin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
Perot: Helena, MT, Spokane town hall mtg, & Seattle, WA.
Pena: California DEM Party Convention, Sacramento.
Cisneros: Wisconsin DEM Party Convention.
Cable TV law goes into effect.
CSPAN: Society of Newspaper Editors.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival concludes tomorrow.

NCAA Basketball Men's Division I Final Four.
Birthday: Helmut Kohl.

SUN

4/4 President's summit with Yeltsin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
NATO founding anniversary.
Palm Sunday.
25th Anniv. of Martin Luther King Jr. assassination.
US Daylight-Savings Time begins.
Birthday: Maya Angelou.

MON

4/5 President throws out first ball at Baltimore O's opener.
HRC throws out first ball at Cubs' season opener, Chicago.
Perot appears on "Sesame Street" on PBS.
DoEd. Press conference on President's budget for Ed.
Beginning of Passover at sundown.
Housing completions-February, 10 am.
Monthly auto sales, 4 pm.
Birthday: Colin Powell.

TUE

4/6 President meets with Egypt President Mubarak.

First full day of Passover.
 Wisconsin Congressional District 01 Primary (Aspin's seat).
 Wholesale trade for February, 10 am.
 Help wanted advert., conf board, tentative.
 Birthday: John Sculley.

WED

4/7

Treasury says U.S. needs debt limit raised by today.
 Mfg., mining, whole., & retail, fourth qtr, 10 am.
 Consumer credit February, tentative.
 Cambodian electoral campaign begins.
 Cherry blossoms predicted at peak in D.C.
 UN World Health Day.

THU

4/8

Published date of expected budget release.
 Report says Pres. announces urban/rural development plan.
 VP attends Braves season opener, Atlanta.
 Latvian FM Andrejevs visits Washington.
 DoEd release: Nat'l Trial State Assessments in Math.
 Producer prices.
 Plant & equip. expenditures-IV
 Blue Chip Ec. Forecast, tentative.
 Ryan White death anniversary.
 Birthday of the Buddha.
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US-Mexico Three-City Program under NAFTA.
6/1 Deadline for DoD to publish changes to base closings list.
Start of hurricane season.
6/? TBD US/EC Ministerial, Sec of State mtg w/EC Commissioners.
6/3 Deadline for President to announce China's MFN status.
6/5 World Environment Day - Global 500, Nairobi.
6/14 UN World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna.
6/28 Trial of former Reagan HUD official: Debroah Gore Dean.

/EOM/

/BOM/RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:31-MAR-1993 20:05:00.00

SUBJECT: News Calendar - April Fools' Edition - No Gags Included!!

TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (OMB)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joan Baggett (BAGGETT_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566527,Begala,Dreyer,Prince) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:94566527\C:BEGaLA,DREYer,PRINCe\\) (DI

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)

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TO: Ken Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)

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TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)

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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: William Galston (GALSTON_W) (OPD)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

ARMS Email System

TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marcia Hale (HALE_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alexis Herman (HERMAN_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven M. Hilton (HILTON_S) (WHO)
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TO: Dwight Holton (HOLTON_D) (WHO)
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TO: Julie Hopper (HOPPER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Sharon Kennedy (KENNEDY_SM) (WHO)
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TO: FAX (94562560,Kristie Kenney) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:94562560\C:KRISTie Kenney\\) (DEFAULT)
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TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
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TO: Carola McGiffert (MCGIFFERT_C) (WHO)
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TO: Regina T. Montoya (MONTOYA_R) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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TO: Dee Dee Myers (MYERS_D) (WHO)
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TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
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TO: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)
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TO: John Podesta (PODESTA_J) (WHO)
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TO: Meeghan E. Prunty (PRUNTY_M) (WHO)
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TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)
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TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
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TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
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ARMS Email System

TO: David Seldin (SELDIN_D) (WHO)
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TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
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TO: Patti Solis (SOLIS_P) (WHO)
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TO: Gene Sperling (SPERLING_G) (OPD)
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TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
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TO: Stephanie Streett (STREETT_S) (WHO)
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TO: Kimberly Tilley (TILLEY_K) (WHO)
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TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)
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TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
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TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)
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TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez (RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
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TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
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TO: Anne Walley (WALLEY_A) (WHO)
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TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94561121, Marilyn Yager) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:94561121\C:MARilyn Yager\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
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TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

NEWS CALENDAR, Edition: Thursday, April 1, 1993

This calendar lists all relevant news expected over the next six weeks. Some of this information is tentative; it is intended for planning purposes only, not for general distribution. Cabinet staff are responsible for submitting calendar items. Please send your additions or corrections to this calendar to: Eric Payne, Communications Research, OEOB 197 456-7845, FAX: 456-2239. Current week's calendar is also available on OASIS anytime: goto Info Mangement menu, type "PROT" return, then type "NC" return.

THUR

4/1

President: Am Soc. of Newspaper Editors, Annapolis.

VP: Am College of Physicians.

McLarty: addresses the Aluminum Association.

Budget resolution conference report vote possible.

Vote possible to raise federal debt limit.

Senate GOP may push amendments with debt raise.

ACT UP/DC: demand Clinton appoint AIDS czar, WH, noon.

Babbit: Biological resources, H Merchant Marine.

Espy: Biological resources, H Merchant Marine.

Browner: Endangered Species Act, H Merchant Marine.

Nat'l Enviro Policy Act, S Public Works.

(abolishing) Council on Enviro Quality, S Enviroment.

Tyson: Fortune magazine intvw on economic plan.

Christopher: H For Aff, Int'l Operations Subc.

Co-chair U.S.-Russian POW/MIA commission.

Budget request, State, H For Aff.

R. Brown: S Appropriations, 10 am.

Aspin & Gen Powell: FY '94 defense budget.

Albright: in California.

Pena: Los Angeles.

Riley: Nat'l Ass'n for Equal Opportunity in Higher Ed.

Nat'l Commission on Children.

Reich: National Summit on Children.

Shalala: Health care budget, S Finance.

American College of Physicians Convention: D.C.

National Summit on Children.

& MW Edelman: Childhood Immunization Act of 1993, 2:30 pm.

Wilhelm: SEIU event, Sacramento, CA.

Evening, Los Angeles.

Pharmaceuticals in Am's health care system: Eli Lilly, 8am.

Effect of NAFTA on Am. jobs: S Government Affairs.

Vote on the nominations of Wirth & Lord, S For Relations.

Mark up on compensation for disabled veterans, H VA.

Auth. for DoD Future Years Defense Plan, S Armed Services.

Budget for Transportation: S Appropriations.

Corrupt boxing: fmr Underboss Gambino family, S Gov Aff.

Coalition: strategy to restore original Motor Voter bill.

US policy toward China: Rep. Lee Hamilton, 8:30 am.

"Reality check" on Clinton's economic plan: Nat'l Ass'n of

Manufacturers, 8:30 am.

DOD's Biological Warfare Research study, NPClub, 9:30 am.

Am Legion & Laborer's Union: pilot program to provide job opportunities and train hon. discharged military personnel.

Controversial Indian Res. food stamp provisions effective.

Op Rescue: demand mtg w/Clinton & Reno/present video, 2pm.

Jobless claims, Dept. of Labor, 8:30 am.

New construction expenditures for February, 10 am.

Auction of one-year Treasury notes, 2 pm.

D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.

President's economic plan, Sen Kohl, C-Span, 8:45 am.

April Fools' or All Fools' Day.

Cancer Control Month.

Municipal Community Services Month.
 NCAA Division I Men's Ice Hockey Championship Finals.

FRI

4/2 President, et al, attend Forest Conference, Portland, OR
 Budget resolution conference report vote possible.
 Possible vote on line-item veto in House.
 Bentsen: Am Society of Newspaper Editors.
 Treasury releases revisions to energy tax proposal.
 Kantor: U.S.-Canada Trade Commission: NAFTA, GATT, Ottawa.
 Pena: San Jose, CA.
 Albright: California.
 Segal: Keynote, Michigan Campus Compact Conf.
 Segal: U of Mich. "Project Serve" Ann Arbor, MI.
 Shalala: Fin. Women's Ass'n, Int'l Alliance on h.c. reform.
 Wilhelm: California State Convention, Sacramento, CA.
 Employment numbers for March.
 Consumer sentiment for March, U of Mich, 10 am.
 Wholesale trade, annual revisions, tentative.
 D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
 First White House Easter Egg Roll Anniversary.
 Birthday: Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-PA).

SAT

4/3 President's summit with Yelstin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
 Perot: Helena, MT, Spokane town hall mtg, & Seattle, WA.
 Pena: California DEM Party Convention, Sacramento.
 Cisneros: Wisconsin DEM Party Convention.
 Wilhelm: California State Convention Keynote Address.
 Cable TV law goes into effect.
 CSPAN: Society of Newspaper Editors.
 D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival concludes tomorrow.
 NCAA Basketball Men's Division I Final Four.
 Birthdays: Helmut Kohl and Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Ca).

SUN

4/4 President's summit with Yeltsin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
 NATO founding anniversary.
 Palm Sunday.
 25th Anniv. of Martin Luther King Jr. assassination.
 US Daylight-Savings Time begins.
 Birthdays: Maya Angelou, Sen. Richard Lugar (D-IN), Rep.
 William Clinger (R-Pa), Rep. Bob Stump (R-AZ), and Rep.
 Harold Volkmer (D-MO).

MON

4/5 President throws out first ball at Baltimore O's opener.
 HRC throws out first ball at Cubs' season opener, Chicago.
 Perot appears on "Sesame Street" on PBS.
 DoEd. Press conference on President's budget for Ed.
 Beginning of Passover at sundown.
 Housing completions-February, 10 am.
 Monthly auto sales, 4 pm.
 Birthday: Colin Powell.

TUE

4/6 President meets with Egypt President Mubarak.
 First full day of Passover.
 Amitai Etzioni lecture on his new book, Nat'l Archives, 12.
 Wisconsin Congressional District 01 Primary (Aspin's seat).
 Wholesale trade for February, 10 am.
 Help wanted advert., conf board, tentative.
 Birthday: John Sculley.

WED

4/7 Treasury says U.S. needs debt limit raised by today.
 Mfg., mining, whole., & retail, fourth qtr, 10 am.
 Consumer credit February, tentative.
 Cambodian electoral campaign begins.
 Cherry blossoms predicted at peak in D.C.

UN World Health Day.

THU

4/8 Published date of expected budget release.
Report says Pres. announces urban/rural development plan.
VP attends Braves season opener, Atlanta.
Wilhelm: Ohio University Alumni Association.
Latvian FM Andrejevs visits Washington.
DoEd release: Nat'l Trial State Assessments in Math.
Producer prices.
Plant & equip. expenditures-IV
Blue Chip Ec. Forecast, tentative.
Ryan White death anniversary.
Birthday of the Buddha.
17th amend. to US Constitution ratified.
Federal Govt seizure of steel mills anniversary.

FRI

4/9 Possible thru 4/15: verdict in trial of LAPD officers.
Pena attends Rockies season opener, Denver.
Consumer prices.
Real earning, 10 am.
Good Friday.
Lee surrendered to Grant at Appamattox Courthouse.

SAT

4/10 UN Sec Cncl review of Libyan compliance w/ anti-terrorism.
Bataan Death March Anniversary, 5,200 Americans died.

SUN

4/11 Easter Sunday
Pope says Mass broadcast worldwide from St. Peter's.
40th anniversary of HHS.
Civil Rights Act of 1968, 25th anniversary.

MON

4/12 White House Easter Egg Roll, South Lawn.
Transprt report out on nation's highways and bridges.
Browner: "Close-Up" Q&A session (CSPAN).
World ag. supply/demand estimates, 3 pm.
Crop production, 3 pm.

TUE

4/13 Gorbachev attends Th. Jefferson's 250th at Monticello.
"Frontline" segment on illegal high-tech exports to Iran.
OPEC ministers meet.
Advance retail sales.
State and area employ. & unemploy. February, 10 am.
World ag. production, 3 pm.
Pulitzer Prizes awarded in NY.
California Congressional District 17 Primary.
Mississippi Congressional District 02 Runoff.
Birthday: Eudora Welty.

WED

4/14 Major Labor/Ed Depts. symposium on summer jobs funds.
Bob Dole tests campaign waters in New Hampshire.
Mfg. and trade inventories & sales February, 10 am.
10 day auto sales, 4 pm.
House returns from recess.
Riley: H Appropriations.
Browner: Wilderness Society's Env. Women of Action Awards.
FEMA: Nat'l Hurricane Conference, Orlando, FL.
Nat'l Conference of Black Mayors, NY, thru 4/18.
Pan American Day & Week, Presidential Proclamation.
Lincoln assassinated at Ford's theater.

THU

4/15 Tax filing deadline.
Bob Dole tests campaign waters in New Hampshire.
Legal deadline for passage of concurrent budget resolution.
GAO report due on DoD base closure recommendations.

Expected indictment of Clark Clifford & R. Altman.
Texas Senate debate live on C-Span, pm.

FRI

4/16 President meets with Japan PM Miazawa at WH.
Court deadline for EPA to publish Great Lakes guidelines.
Optical Fibre Link made with Australia/New Zealand/US.
Mdse. exports & imports-February.
Industrial production & capacity util., 9:15 am.
Consumer sentiment for April, U Mich, pre-release.
Vermont Maple Festival (Apr. 16-18).

SAT

4/17 VP and Mrs Gore in Orlando, Florida.
Tyson: Business Week Forum of 100 CEO's, Florida.
Dept. of Energy: National Science Bowl.

SUN

4/18 VP in New York
Mrs. Gore in New Orleans.
Orthodox Easter Sunday.
Holocaust Day, Allied troops liberated Buchenwald.

National Volunteer Week.
Grange Week.
National Library Week.

MON

4/19 Trade negotiations w/ EC Trade Minister Brittan in DC.
Shalala: Women's Econ Roundtable, NY.
Nat'l Ass'n of Broadcasters Convention, Las Vegas, NV
Radio/TV news dir. Ass'n Convention, Miami, FL
Nat'l Ass'n of Agricultural Journalists, Wash., D.C.
Boston Marathon.
Monthly Treasury statement.
Warsaw Ghetto Revolt: 50th Anniversary.

TUE

4/20 Trade negotiations w/ EC Trade Minister Brittan in DC.
Projected date for Middle East Peace talks.
Los Angeles Mayoral Primary.
Sustainable development assistance, S Appropriations.
Development Assistance, Foreign Op subc: S Appropriations.
National Youth Service Day.
Eleventh ASEAN-US Dialogue.
Anniversary of LA Conservation Corps.
Public Allies Awards Day.

WED

4/21 Kindergarten Day.
National Convention of American Mothers Inc.
Eleventh ASEAN-US Dialogue.
Professional Secretaries Day & Week.
Birthdays: Queen Elizabeth II, former Gov. Tom Kean.

THU

4/22 Earth Day.
President attends Holocaust Museum Opening Ceremonies.
Shalala: Nat'l Min AIDS Cncl, D.C.
FHA meeting yields.
Birthday: Jack Nicholson.

FRI

4/23 Journalists begin evaluations of Clinton's first 100 days.
Senate Democrats' scheduled health care retreat.
State & area employment and unemployment for January.
Read Me Day: celebrities/volunteers read in classrooms.
Wm Shakespeare's birth and death Anniversary.

SAT

4/24 Homosexual veterans to stage event in Arlington Cemetery.
Senate Democrats' scheduled health care retreat.
Advance durable shipments and orders.
Revised housing permits (for latest month)

10-day auto sales.
 Immunization Week.
 Armenian Martyrs Day.

SUN

4/25 Referendum in Russia.
 Nat'l March on Washington for Gay & Lesbian Rights.
 Abortion first legalized anniversary.
 Earth Day USA-proposed "We're All in This Together Week."
 Existing home sales (NAR).

Big Brothers/Big Sisters Appreciation Week.
 National Crime Victims Rights Week.
 National Science and Technology Week.
 Birthday: William J. Brennan, Jr.

MON

4/26 President meets with Italy PM Giuliano.
 Shalala: Council of Jewish Fed., D.C.
 GDP-IV (revised).
 Corporate profits-IV (preliminary).
 Import & export price indexes.
 Chernobyl Nuclear Reactor Disaster Anniversary.
 Newspaper Ass'n of America Publisher's Convention, Boston.
 Israel Independence Day.

TUE

4/27 Foreign aid, population, health and drugs, S Approp.
 Newspaper Ass'n of America Publisher's Convention, Boston.
 Birthday: Coretta Scott King.

WED

4/28 Workers' Memorial Day, (for injured or killed workers).
 Hearings on OSHA reform.
 Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia visit Phila., PA.
 Newspaper Association of America Annual Convention.
 Birthday: James A. Baker, III.

THU

4/29 Technically 100th day of President's term.
 FDR's First 100 Days: Patrick Maney, National Archives.
 One year anniversary of L.A. riots.
 Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia visit Phila., PA.

FRI

4/30 State Dept. annual report: Patterns of Global Terrorism.
 USTR: report on foreign discrimination in gov procurement.
 USTR: intellectual property rights protection report.
 National Arbor Day (Proposed), Presidential Proclamation.
 1st Presidential Inauguration Anniversary.

SAT

5/1 WH Correspondents Association Dinner.
 Kentucky Derby.
 Senate election in Texas.
 Transition date set for Somalia Operations by UN Sec Gen.
 American Lung Association Clean Air Campaign 1993.
 Breaux Bridge Crawfish Festival, LA, 200,000 attendees.
 Law Day, Presidential Proclamation.
 Loyalty Day, Presidential Proclamation.
 Mental Health Month.
 National Allergy/Asthma Awareness Month.
 National Arthritis Month.
 Older Americans Month.
 Steelmark Month.
 May Day.

SUN

5/2 Gov.'s Bay Bridge Run and Bayfest, Chesapeake Bay Bridge.
 2nd Annual Nat'l River and Trail Cleanup Week.

MON

5/3 WH may unveil its health care plan within week or two.
National Nurses Week.
Nat'l Mtg of Obstetricians & Gynecologists, HRC invited.
National Public Radio: 1st Broadcast anniversary.
Public Service Recognition Week.

TUE
5/4 National Teacher Day.
Birthday: George F. Will.

WED
5/5 Cinco De Mayo: fetes in Hispanic communities nationwide.
Hoagie Day in Philadelphia.

THU
5/6 National Day of Prayer, Presidential Proclamation.

FRI
5/7 WH hosts European Cncl Pres. Rasmussen and EC Pres. Delors.
International Bar-B-Q Festival, Owensboro, KY.
Battle of Dien Bien Phu, end of French rule in Indochina.
Birthday: Sen. Pete V. Domenici.

SAT
5/8 V-E Day, Surrender of Germany to Allied Forces.
Birthday: Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Harry S Truman.

SUN
5/9 Mother's Day, Presidential Proclamation.
National Historic Preservation Week.
Police Week, Presidential Proclamation.
Russia Victory Day honors 20 million who died in WWII.
Small Business Week.
"Vast Wasteland" speech anniversary, Newton Minow, 1961.

5/10 Mrs. Gore (tentative): Mental Health Speech, Chicago.
First mtg of Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Prep Comm, NY.
Basketball Hall of Fame Enshrinement Ceremonies.
Birthday: T. Berry Brazleton.

5/13 WH News Photographers Ass'n Dinner

5/17 Proposed Mid-East talks on arms control/regional security.

5/22 Riddick Bowe, heavyweight champion defends title at RFK.

5/23 Elections for the Cambodian Constituent Assembly.
US-Mexico Three-City Program under NAFTA.

5/24 Mrs. Gore: American Psychiatric Ass'n, S. Francisco.

5/25 Mrs. Gore: Anti-Defamation League, California.
(tentative) W/Magic Johnson in South Central, LA.

6/1 Deadline for DoD to publish changes to base closings list.
Start of hurricane season.

6/? TBD US/EC Ministerial, Sec of State mtg w/EC Commissioners.

6/3 Deadline for President to announce China's MFN status.

6/5 World Environment Day - Global 500, Nairobi.

6/14 UN World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna.

6/28 Trial of former Reagan HUD official: Debroah Gore Dean.

7/15 Deadline for President to approve/reject base closing list.
Deadline for report to Pres on homosexuals in the military.

/EOM/

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: S. Collier Address (ADDRESS_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:02-APR-1993 08:20:00.00

SUBJECT: tough choices in econ plan that remain in House and Senate

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Kusnet (KUSNET_D) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine A. Voies (VOIES_L) (WHO)
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TO: Dee Dee Myers (MYERS_D) (WHO)
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TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
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TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
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TO: Amanda Crumley (CRUMLEY_A) (WHO)
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TO: Jason Solomon (SOLOMON_J) (WHO)
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TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)
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TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
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TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
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TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)

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TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
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TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)
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TO: Ken Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)
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TO: Julie Oppenheimer (OPPENHEIME_J) (WHO)
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TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
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TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
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TO: Regina T. Montoya (MONTOYA_R) (WHO)
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TO: Bernie Nussbaum (NUSSBAUM_B) (WHO)
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TO: Howard Paster (PASTER_H) (WHO)
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TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S) (WHO)

ARMS Email System

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TO: Steve Ricchetti (RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine C. Miller (MILLER_L) (WHO)
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TO: John Podesta (PODESTA_J) (WHO)
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TO: Carol Rasco (RASCO_C) (OPD)
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TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)
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TO: Robert E. Rubin (RUBIN_R) (OPD)
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TO: Eli J. Segal (SEGAL_E) (WHO)
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TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)
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TO: Roy Neel (NEEL_R) (VPO)
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TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
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TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
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TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)
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TO: Unice B. Lieberman (LIEBERMAN_U) (WHO)
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TO: Dwight Holton (HOLTON_D) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Jocelyn Jolley (JOLLEY_J) (WHO)
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TO: Todd Stern (STERN_T) (WHO)
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TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)

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TO: Jonathan M. Prince (PRINCE_J) (WHO)
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TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
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TO: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
Memorandum to: Distribution

From: Gene Sperling
Sheryll Cashin

Re: Talking Points

Date: April 1, 1993

Attached are talking points on "Tough Choices in the Clinton Plan that Remain in the Senate-House Conference Budget Resolution."

TALKING POINTS: TOUGH CHOICES IN THE CLINTON ECONOMIC PLAN
REMAIN IN THE SENATE-

HOUSE CONFERENCE BUDGET RESOLUTION

April 1, 1993

1. UNPRECEDENTED DEFICIT REDUCTION SOUGHT BY A U.S. PRESIDENT

On February 17, the President presented the largest line-by-line deficit reduction package in history. This was not like 1990, where the President at that time was dragged to the table and where tough choices were made only in conference or "summit." President Clinton went out on a limb and made tough, painful choices and stuck to his guns in defending the plan. The result: almost every major provision of his plan has remained intact.

2. MAJOR BATTLES FOUGHT AND WON

Look at the three most vital deficit reduction battles President Clinton had to face. Medicare cuts, energy tax and Social Security. Each one was politically dangerous and controversial, but because he felt they were necessary for a major new investment and growth agenda, he stood tough and fought and won each one.

3. REALISTIC COMPROMISE IS A PRICE TO ENDING GRIDLOCK:

Some compromise will always be necessary if the Congressional

system is to work. President Clinton recognized this and as a result he has ended gridlock in Washington. As the Wall Street Journal reported today, "If the Senate passes the [Conference Committee's budget] resolution today, as expected it would be the earliest approval in the 17-

year history of

the current congressional budget process." [WSJ, 4/1/93]

Since President Clinton's Budget was announced there has been an increase -- not a decrease in deficit reduction: The Conference adds overall \$76 billion in deficit reduction over five years. Thus, the compromises have been necessary to help pass a package that has even more deficit reduction.

4. MAINTAINING CREDIBILITY ON PASSING THE BUDGET HAS BEEN VITAL TO ITS SUCCESS WITH FINANCIAL MARKETS IN BRINGING DOWN INTEREST RATES:

The main reason long-term interest rates have fallen is because investors believed there was a realistic chance that the President's entire plan for deficit reduction would be passed. It would make no sense for a President to refuse to make some compromises in order to ensure that his budget passes.

5. UNPRECEDENTED CUTS

Despite some compromises, the President managed to keep most of his deficit reduction proposals. Look at how many tough cuts and revenue raisers he proposed that no one has managed to do before:

The Energy Tax: The President proposed a broad-based energy tax on all types of energy, based on the energy content of the fuel (measured in British Thermal Units or BTUs). The new tax will raise \$18.3 billion in 1997, when it is fully phased in.

Medicare Savings: The President proposed 32 specific cuts in Medicare spending for a total savings of \$38 billion over four years. These proposals for controlling health care costs are short-term savings proposals that focus on providers rather than beneficiaries.

Social Security Savings: Up to 50 percent of Social Security benefits are currently included in taxable income for those recipients with income and benefits exceeding \$25,000 for individuals, and \$32,000 for couples. President Clinton proposed including up to 85 percent of such benefits in taxable income for those with income and benefits exceeding the current thresholds.

Examples of Tough Cuts:

Rural Electrification Administration Cuts: Despite coming from a rural state that benefits from the REA, President Clinton proposed maintaining electric and telephone loan levels but eliminating loan subsidies on most REA loans -- for an estimated savings of \$374 million over four years.

Eliminate HUD Special Purpose Grants -- saving \$565 million

over four years.

Cut Low Priority Transportation Projects: saving \$1.3 billion over four years.

Consolidate overseas broadcasting: saving \$644 million over four years.

Cut 100,000 federal employees: saving \$7.9 billion over four years.

Freeze -

-

and then reduce the COLA -

-

for pay for federal employees: saving \$8.3 billion over four years.

Assess examination fees for state-

charted, FDIC-

insured

banks: saving \$1 billion over four years.

Auction the FCC spectrum: saving \$4 billion over four years

Reduce Export-

Import Bank Credits -- saving \$153 million over four years.

Reducing Earmarked Small Business Grants -- saving \$315 million over four years.

Cut University R&D: saving \$1.2 billion over four years.

Closing Special Interest Tax Breaks:

Restrict deductions for business meals and entertainment to 50%: saving \$12.1 billion over four years.

Deny lobbying deductions: saving \$700 million over four years.

Deny deduction for executive pay over \$1 million: saving \$500 million over four years.

Require Securities Dealers to value their inventories at market value rather than cost in computing taxable income: saving \$3.8 billion over four years.

Cap the possessions tax credit for American corporations in Puerto Rico at 65% of wages: saving \$4.8 billion over four years.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:02-APR-1993 09:14:00.00

SUBJECT: News Calendar - April Showers Edition

TO: Dawn A. Alexander (ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: John C. Angell (ANGELL_J) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joan Baggett (BAGGETT_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566527,Begala,Dreyer,Prince) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:94566527\C:BEGaLA,DREYer,PRINCe\\) (DI)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
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TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
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TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
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TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)
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TO: Ken Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)
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TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
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TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
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TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (WHO)
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TO: William Galston (GALSTON_W) (OPD)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

ARMS Email System

TO: Ernest D. Gible (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
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TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Marcia Hale (HALE_M) (WHO)
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TO: Sharon Kennedy (KENNEDY_SM) (WHO)
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TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
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TO: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)
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TO: John Podesta (PODESTA_J) (WHO)
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TO: Meeghan E. Prunty (PRUNTY_M) (WHO)
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TO: Bruce Reed (REED_B) (OPD)
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TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
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TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
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ARMS Email System

TO: David Seldin (SELDIN_D) (WHO)
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TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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TO: FAX (94561121, Marilyn Yager) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:94561121\C:MARilyn Yager\ \) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
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TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
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TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)

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TO: Andre C. Oliver (OLIVER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

NEWS CALENDAR, Edition: Friday, April 2, 1993

This calendar lists all relevant news expected over the next six weeks. Some of this information is tentative; it is intended for planning purposes only, not for general distribution. Cabinet staff are responsible for submitting calendar items. Please send your additions or corrections to this calendar to: Eric Payne, Communications Research, OEOB 197 456-7845, FAX: 456-2239. Current week's calendar is also available on OASIS anytime: goto Info Mangement menu, type "PROT" return, then type "NC" return.

FRI

4/2 President, et al, attend Forest Conference, Portland, OR
Budget resolution conference report vote possible.
Possible vote on line-item veto in House.
Bentsen: Am Society of Newspaper Editors.
Treasury releases revisions to energy tax proposal.
Kantor: U.S.-Canada Trade Commission: NAFTA, GATT, Ottawa.
Pena: San Jose, CA.
Albright: California.
Segal: Keynote, Michigan Campus Compact Conf.
Segal: U of Mich. "Project Serve" Ann Arbor, MI.
Shalala: Fin. Women's Ass'n, Int'l Alliance on h.c. reform.
Wilhelm: California State Convention, Sacramento, CA.
Director of ATF: S Appropriations, 10 am.
Debt limit, enhanced recission, House.
Latest data on unemployment: S Joint Economic Comm., 10 am.
Unemployment numbers for March, Dept. of Labor, 8:30 am.
Consumer sentiment for March, U of Mich, 10 am.
Physicians for RU-486: news conference, 10 am.
Wholesale trade, annual revisions, tentative.
Haitian-Am rally to close Guantanamo Bay, Ellipse, 2 pm.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival runs thru April 3.
Forest Conference from Portland, C-Span, 8 pm.
First White House Easter Egg Roll Anniversary.
Birthday: Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-PA).

SAT

4/3 President's summit with Yelstin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
President's radio address (Pre-taped), 10:06 am.
Perot: Helena, MT, Spokane town hall mtg, & Seattle, WA.
Pena: California DEM Party Convention, Sacramento.
Cisneros: Wisconsin DEM Party Convention.
Wilhelm: California State Convention Keynote Address.
Cable TV law goes into effect.
CSPAN: Society of Newspaper Editors.
D.C. Cherry Blossom Festival concludes tomorrow.
NCAA Basketball Men's Division I Final Four.
Birthdays: Helmut Kohl and Rep. Bob Dornan (R-Ca).

SUN

4/4 President's summit with Yeltsin, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
NATO founding anniversary.
Palm Sunday.
25th Anniv. of Martin Luther King Jr. assasination.

US Daylight-Savings Time begins.

Birthdays: Maya Angelou, Sen. Richard Lugar (D-IN), Rep.

William Clinger (R-Pa), Rep. Bob Stump (R-AZ), and Rep.
Harold Volkmer (D-MO).

MON

4/5 President throws out first ball at Baltimore O's opener.

HRC throws out first ball at Cubs' season opener, Chicago.
 Jesse Jackson leads protest of baseball, Baltimore.
 Perot appears on "Sesame Street" on PBS.
 DoEd. Press conference on President's budget for Ed.
 Beginning of Passover at sundown.
 Housing completions-February, 10 am.
 Monthly auto sales, 4 pm.
 Birthday: Colin Powell.

TUE

4/6 President meets with Egypt President Mubarak.
 First full day of Passover.
 Amitai Etzioni lecture on his new book, Nat'l Archives, 12.
 Wisconsin Congressional District 01 Primary (Aspin's seat).
 Wholesale trade for February, 10 am.
 Help wanted advert., conf board, tentative.
 Birthday: John Sculley.

WED

4/7 Treasury says U.S. needs debt limit raised by today.
 Mfg., mining, whole., & retail, fourth qtr, 10 am.
 Consumer credit February, tentative.
 Cambodian electoral campaign begins.
 Cherry blossoms predicted at peak in D.C.
 UN World Health Day.

THU

4/8 Published date of expected budget release.
 Report says Pres. announces urban/rural development plan.
 VP attends Braves season opener, Atlanta.
 Wilhelm: Ohio University Alumni Association.
 Latvian FM Andrejevs visits Washington.
 DoEd release: Nat'l Trial State Assessments in Math.
 Producer prices.
 Plant & equip. expenditures-IV
 Blue Chip Ec. Forecast, tentative.
 Ryan White death anniversary.
 Birthday of the Buddha.
 17th amend. to US Constitution ratified.
 Federal Govt seizure of steel mills anniversary.

FRI

4/9 Possible thru 4/15: verdict in trial of LAPD officers.
 Pena attends Rockies season opener, Denver.
 Consumer prices.
 Real earning, 10 am.
 Good Friday.
 Lee surrendered to Grant at Appamattox Courthouse.

SAT

4/10 UN Sec Cncl review of Libyan compliance w/ anti-terrorism.
 Bataan Death March Anniversary, 5,200 Americans died.

SUN

4/11 Easter Sunday

Pope says Mass broadcast worldwide from St. Peter's.
 40th anniversary of HHS.
 Civil Rights Act of 1968, 25th anniversary.

MON

4/12 White House Easter Egg Roll, South Lawn.
 Transprt report out on nation's highways and bridges.
 Browner: "Close-Up" Q&A session (CSPAN).
 World ag. supply/demand estimates, 3 pm.
 Crop production, 3 pm.

TUE

4/13 Gorbachev attends Th. Jefferson's 250th at Monticello.
 "Frontline" segment on illegal high-tech exports to Iran.
 OPEC ministers meet.
 Advance retail sales.
 State and area employ. & unemploy. February, 10 am.

World ag. production, 3 pm.
Pulitzer Prizes awarded in NY.
California Congressional District 17 Primary.
Mississippi Congressional District 02 Runoff.
Birthday: Eudora Welty.

WED

4/14 Major Labor/Ed Depts. symposium on summer jobs funds.
Bob Dole tests campaign waters in New Hampshire.
Mfg. and trade inventories & sales February, 10 am.
10 day auto sales, 4 pm.
House returns from recess.
Riley: H Appropriations.
Browner: Wilderness Society's Env. Women of Action Awards.
FEMA: Nat'l Hurricane Conference, Orlando, FL.
Nat'l Conference of Black Mayors, NY, thru 4/18.
Pan American Day & Week, Presidential Proclamation.
Lincoln assassinated at Ford's theater.

THU

4/15 Tax filing deadline.
Bob Dole tests campaign waters in New Hampshire.
Legal deadline for passage of concurrent budget resolution.
GAO report due on DoD base closure recommendations.
Expected indictment of Clark Clifford & R. Altman.
Texas Senate debate live on C-Span, pm.

FRI

4/16 President meets with Japan PM Miazawa at WH.
Court deadline for EPA to publish Great Lakes guidelines.
Optical Fibre Link made with Australia/New Zealand/US.
Mdse. exports & imports-February.
Industrial production & capacity util., 9:15 am.
Consumer sentiment for April, U Mich, pre-release.
Vermont Maple Festival (Apr. 16-18).

SAT

4/17 VP and Mrs Gore in Orlando, Florida.
Tyson: Business Week Forum of 100 CEO's, Florida.
Dept. of Energy: National Science Bowl.

SUN

4/18 VP in New York
Mrs. Gore in New Orleans.
Orthodox Easter Sunday.
Holocaust Day, Allied troops liberated Buchenwald.
National Volunteer Week.
Grange Week.
National Library Week.

MON

4/19 Trade negotiations w/ EC Trade Minister Brittan in DC.
Shalala: Women's Econ Roundtable, NY.
Nat'l Ass'n of Broadcasters Convention, Las Vegas, NV
Radio/TV news dir. Ass'n Convention, Miami, FL
Nat'l Ass'n of Agricultural Journalists, Wash., D.C.
Boston Marathon.
Monthly Treasury statement.
Warsaw Ghetto Revolt: 50th Anniversary.

TUE

4/20 Trade negotiations w/ EC Trade Minister Brittan in DC.
Projected date for Middle East Peace talks.
Los Angeles Mayoral Primary.
Sustainable development assistance, S Appropriations.
Development Assistance, Foreign Op subc: S Appropriations.
National Youth Service Day.
Eleventh ASEAN-US Dialogue.
Anniversary of LA Conservation Corps.
Public Allies Awards Day.

WED

4/21 Kindergarten Day.
 National Convention of American Mothers Inc.
 Eleventh ASEAN-US Dialogue.
 Professional Secretaries Day & Week.
 Birthdays: Queen Elizabeth II, former Gov. Tom Kean.

THU
 4/22 Earth Day.
 President attends Holocaust Museum Opening Ceremonies.
 Shalala: Nat'l Min AIDS Cncl, D.C.
 FHA meeting yields.
 Birthday: Jack Nicholson.

FRI
 4/23 Journalists begin evaluations of Clinton's first 100 days.
 Senate Democrats' scheduled health care retreat.
 State & area employment and unemployment for January.
 Read Me Day: celebrities/volunteers read in classrooms.
 Wm Shakespeare's birth and death Anniversary.

SAT
 4/24 Homosexual veterans to stage event in Arlington Cemetery.
 Senate Democrats' scheduled health care retreat.
 Advance durable shipments and orders.
 Revised housing permits (for latest month)
 10-day auto sales.
 Immunization Week.
 Armenian Martyrs Day.

SUN
 4/25 Referendum in Russia.

 Nat'l March on Washington for Gay & Lesbian Rights.
 Abortion first legalized anniversary.
 Earth Day USA-proposed "We're All in This Together Week."
 Existing home sales (NAR).
 Big Brothers/Big Sisters Appreciation Week.
 National Crime Victims Rights Week.
 National Science and Technology Week.
 Birthday: William J. Brennan, Jr.

MON
 4/26 President meets with Italy PM Giuliano.
 Shalala: Council of Jewish Fed., D.C.
 GDP-IV (revised).
 Corporate profits-IV (preliminary).
 Import & export price indexes.
 Chernobyl Nuclear Reactor Disaster Anniversary.
 Newspaper Ass'n of America Publisher's Convention, Boston.
 Israel Independence Day.

TUE
 4/27 Foreign aid, population, health and drugs, S Approp.
 Newspaper Ass'n of America Publisher's Convention, Boston.
 Birthday: Coretta Scott King.

WED
 4/28 Workers' Memorial Day, (for injured or killed workers).
 Hearings on OSHA reform.
 Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia visit Phila., PA.
 Newspaper Association of America Annual Convention.
 Birthday: James A. Baker, III.

THU
 4/29 Technically 100th day of President's term.
 FDR's First 100 Days: Patrick Maney, National Archives.
 One year anniversary of L.A. riots.
 Spain's King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia visit Phila., PA.

FRI
 4/30 State Dept. annual report: Patterns of Global Terrorism.
 USTR: report on foreign discrimination in gov procurment.
 USTR: intellectual property rights protection report.
 National Arbor Day (Proposed), Presidential Proclamation.

ARMS Email System

1st Presidential Inauguration Anniversary.

SAT
5/1 WH Correspondents Association Dinner.
Kentucky Derby.
Senate election in Texas.
Transition date set for Somalia Operations by UN Sec Gen.
American Lung Association Clean Air Campaign 1993.
Breaux Bridge Crawfish Festival, LA, 200,000 attendees.
Law Day, Presidential Proclamation.
Loyalty Day, Presidential Proclamation.
Mental Health Month.
National Allergy/Asthma Awareness Month.
National Arthritis Month.
Older Americans Month.
Steelmark Month.
May Day.

SUN

5/2 Gov.'s Bay Bridge Run and Bayfest, Chesapeake Bay Bridge.
2nd Annual Nat'l River and Trail Cleanup Week.

MON

5/3 WH may unveil its health care plan within week or two.
National Nurses Week.
Nat'l Mtg of Obstetricians & Gynecologists, HRC invited.
National Public Radio: 1st Broadcast anniversary.
Public Service Recognition Week.

TUE

5/4 National Teacher Day.
Birthday: George F. Will.

WED

5/5 Cinco De Mayo: fetes in Hispanic communities nationwide.
Hoagie Day in Philadelphia.

THU

5/6 National Day of Prayer, Presidential Proclamation.

FRI

5/7 WH hosts European Cncl Pres. Rasmussen and EC Pres. Delors.
International Bar-B-Q Festival, Owensboro, KY.
Battle of Dien Bien Phu, end of French rule in Indochina.
Birthday: Sen. Pete V. Domenici.

SAT

5/8 V-E Day, Surrender of Germany to Allied Forces.
Birthday: Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Harry S Truman.

SUN

5/9 Mother's Day, Presidential Proclamation.
National Historic Preservation Week.
Police Week, Presidential Proclamation.
Russia Victory Day honors 20 million who died in WWII.
Small Business Week.
"Vast Wasteland" speech anniversary, Newton Minow, 1961.

5/10 Mrs. Gore (tentative): Mental Health Speech, Chicago.
First mtg of Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Prep Comm, NY.
Basketball Hall of Fame Enshrinement Ceremonies.
Birthday: T. Berry Brazleton.

5/13 WH News Photographers Ass'n Dinner

5/15 Nat'l Peace (Police) Officers Memorial Service.

5/17 Proposed Mid-East talks on arms control/regional security.

5/22 Riddick Bowe, heavyweight champion defends title at RFK.

5/23 Elections for the Cambodian Constituent Assembly.
US-Mexico Three-City Program under NAFTA.

5/24 Mrs. Gore: American Psychiatric Ass'n, S. Francisco.

5/25 Mrs. Gore: Anti-Defamation League, California.
(tentative) W/Magic Johnson in South Central, LA.

6/1 Deadline for DoD to publish changes to base closings list.

Start of hurricane season.

6/? TBD US/EC Ministerial, Sec of State mtg w/EC Commissioners.

6/3 Deadline for President to announce China's MFN status.

6/5 World Environment Day - Global 500, Nairobi.

6/14 UN World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna.

6/28 Trial of former Reagan HUD official: Debroah Gore Dean.

7/15 Deadline for President to approve/reject base closing list.

Deadline for report to Pres on homosexuals in the military.

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:08-APR-1993 10:16:00.00

SUBJECT: talking points on the April Budget

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
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TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
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TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
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TO: Dee Dee Myers (MYERS_D) (WHO)
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TO: Liz Bowyer (BOWYER_L) (WHO)
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TO: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
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TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)

ARMS Email System

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TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S) (WHO)

ARMS Email System

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TO: Robert E. Rubin (RUBIN_R) (OPD)
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TO: Christine A. Varney (VARNEY_C) (WHO)
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TO: Roy Neel (NEEL_R) (VPO)
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TO: Rahm Emanuel (EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
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TO: Mark Gearan (GEARAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)
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TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
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TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
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TO: Todd Stern (STERN_T) (WHO)
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TO: Stephen B. Silverman (SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)

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TO: Jonathan M. Prince (PRINCE_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

HORIZONTAL_PITCH 17
PRINTER FONT 7_POINT_ROMAN
4/7/93 b.t.
HORIZONTAL_PITCH 10
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN

SUMMARY POINTS ON THE APRIL BUDGET

I. This plan targets investments to promote long-term economic growth and reduces budget deficits as a share of the economy by nearly one-half by 1997.

II. It will increase economic growth and raise the incomes and living standards of American families.

III. Congress, in its earliest action ever on a budget, has already adopted a budget resolution which contains the elements of the President's economic program.

IV. The Clinton Administration is the first new administration to submit a complete line-by-line budget during its first year in office.

V. The combination of the President's plan and the changes made by the congressional budget resolution would achieve a total of \$514 billion of deficit reduction over the next five years, making it the largest deficit reduction package in history.

VI. This includes \$447 billion, which is the reestimated net deficit reduction achieved in the President's budget, an additional \$57 billion in discretionary spending cuts and \$2 billion in mandatory spending cuts endorsed by the Congress, and \$8 billion in additional interest savings.

VII. The President's budget provides for more than 200 specific spending reductions in domestic and defense programs, and raises additional revenues, most of which would come from the wealthiest taxpayers.

VIII. These involve numerous difficult choices, which include the following:

- A. Increased taxation of Social Security benefits
- B. Significant savings in Medicare, though not affecting beneficiaries
- C. Broad-based energy tax
- D. Significant defense savings
- E. Savings in the rural Electrification Administration, Power Marketing Administration, and Appalachian Regional Commission

- F. Inland waterway user fees
- G. Redesign of the space station
- H. Point XIII below
- I. Examination fees for State-chartered, FDIC-insured

banks

- J. Elimination of the "b" portion of impact aid
- K. Savings in the Cooperative State Research Service and Agricultural Research Service, meat/poultry inspection fees, crop insurance savings
- L. Savings in HUD special purpose grants

IX. It reduces the deficit as a percent of GDP from 5.2% of GDP in fiscal year 1993 to 2.8% of GDP in fiscal year 1997. The additional savings endorsed by the Congress push the deficit down to 2.7% of GDP in 1997.

X. The long-term investments in the budget are directed towards areas that are vital to raising the productivity of American businesses and the American people, which will improve long-term economic growth, incomes, and standards of living. They are directed toward the following priorities: Rebuild America/Infrastructure, Lifelong Learning, Rewarding Work, Safe Streets, Health Care, and Private Sector Incentives.

XI. The five-year ratio of spending cuts to tax increases is 52% to 48%. In the fifth year alone, the ratio is 59% to 41%.

XII. The Administration's spending reductions would eliminate or reduce spending in programs that do not work or are no longer needed, eliminate or reduce unfair or unnecessary subsidies, reform programs for better management of taxpayers' dollars, control health care costs without harming program beneficiaries, make substantial overall reductions in agency expenses and the size of the Federal bureaucracy.

XIII. The domestic discretionary savings include \$45 billion in reductions in the cost of government from civilian personnel cuts of more than 100,000, reduction of administrative expenses, an across-the-board pay freeze for Federal civilian and military employees as well as other savings in personnel compensation, and streamlining of departments and agencies.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 21-APR-1993 19:26:00.00

SUBJECT: SENATE WATCH 4/22/93

TO: Barbara C. Chow (CHOW_B) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Ricchetti (RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (THORNTON_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Susan Brophy (BROPHY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Timothy J. Keating (KEATING_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Unice B. Lieberman (LIEBERMAN_U) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CATTALINI_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine C. Miller (MILLER_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Karen L. Hancox (HANCOX_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kathleen L. O'Neill (ONEILL_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: LeeAnn Inadomi (INADOMI_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Melissa G. Banks (BANKS_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Meeghan E. Prunty (PRUNTY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

ARMS Email System

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Heather Beckel (BECKEL_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bernkopf (BERNKOPF_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah L. Fine (FINE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Kusnet (KUSNET_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mike Lux (LUX_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric W. Payne (PAYNE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jason Solomon (SOLOMON_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly Tilley (TILLEY_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall, Jr (MARSHALL_T) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Paul R. Carey (CAREY_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ken Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ernest D. Gible (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Deborah J. Behr (BEHR_D) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Manager Infomgt (INFOMGT) (SYS)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (92240291, Mike Feldman) (TLXA1MAIL_\F:92240291\C:MIke Feldman\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 18_POINT_COURIER
SENATE WATCH
HORIZONTAL_PITCH 10
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
Thursday, April 22, 1993

FLOOR: The Senate will reconvene at 2:00 p.m., with consideration of
EPA Cabinet level legislation.

EVENTS:

8:00 a.m. Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D

-Ariz., speaks at breakfast meeting of
the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Law and
National Security.

12:00 noon Sen. Richard Bryan, D

-Nev., speaks at American League of
Lobbyists luncheon.

3:00 p.m. The Center for Renewable Energy and Sustainable Technology is
dedicated, and developments in renewable energy are announced
at event sponsored by the Solar Energy Research and Education
Foundation, with speakers Sen. J. Bennett Johnston Jr., D

-La.,
Harry Reid, D

-Nev., and others.

3:00 p.m. The Senate Steel Caucus conducts a hearing on trade, health
care, taxation and other matters of concern to the U.S. steel
industry.

4:00 p.m. Sen. Majority Leader George Mitchell, five other senators and
others receive the League of Conservation Voters Earth Day
Awards and give speeches.

HEARINGS:

9:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Defense Subcommittee holds
a hearing on Department of Defense Budget for Fiscal Year

1994. General Gordon R. Sullivan, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

9:30 a.m. Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress hearing on committee structure.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs holds a hearing on State and Federal regulations of medical radiation devices and the safety of patients and health care workers.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration holds a hearing on reauthorization of the Federal Election Commission.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Armed Services holds a hearing on Military Strategy and Operational Requirements, Defense Authorization Request for Fiscal Year 1994, and the future years defense program. General George Butier, Commander in Chief, Strategic Command; General Ronald Fogleman, Commander in Chief, U.S. Transportation Command; General Charles Horner, Commander in Chief; U.S. Space Command; General Dennis Reimer, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces Command.

10:00 a.m. Senate Appropriations, Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee. Hearing on fiscal year 1994 appropriations for programs under its jurisdiction. Janet Reno, Attorney General, Department of Justice.

10:00 a.m. Senate Finance Committee holds a hearing on the administration's energy tax proposals.

10:00 a.m. Senate Banking Committee holds a hearing on NAFTA. H. Ross Perot scheduled to testify.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on the Judiciary holds a hearing on Terrorism in America; the Threat and U.S. Policy and Law.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Secret Service and the Executive Office of the President. John Magaw, Director, Secret Service; Patsy Thomasson, Director, Executive Office of the President; Ron Rasmussen, Director of the Financial Management Division, Executive Office of the President.

2:00 p.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. Carol Browner, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

2:30 p.m. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Subcommittee holds a hearing on opportunities and barriers to commercialization of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Robert Martin, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy.

UPCOMING HEARINGS:

April 26:

2:00 p.m. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee holds a hearing on the bankrupt Manville Company Trust, established to meet legal obligations to asbestos victims.

April 27:

9:00 a.m. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee conducts a markup on a Constitutional Amendment Requiring a Balanced Federal Budget.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs holds a hearing on Environmental Problems in the Federal Government, focusing on the Department of the Interior.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources holds a hearing on the Nominations of Robert Armstrong to be Assistant

Secretary of the Interior for Land and Minerals Management, Jim Baca to be Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Bonnie Cohen to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget, Elizabeth Rieke to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science, and Leslie Turner to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee holds a hearing on efforts to design and produce a cleaner car.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Commerce, Justice, State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Department of State, with Secretary Christopher scheduled to testify.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Agricultural, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Soil Conservation Service.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on the Judiciary holds a hearing on combatting health care fraud.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs oversight hearing The Present and Future Role of the Department of Veterans Affairs' Health Care System.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Finance holds a hearing on the Administration's Tax Proposals, focusing on Trade Issues.

2:30 p.m. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee holds a hearing on Designation of Certain Lands in the California Desert as Wilderness and to Establish Death Valley, Joshua Tree, and Mojave National Parks, continuing on the 28th.

April 28:

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee holds an oversight hearing on Oversight of Federal Trade Data.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Forest Service.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations Subcommittee holds a hearing on the Role and Mission of the Department of State in the 1990s, with Cyrus Vance - Former Secretary of State and Edmund S. Muskie - Former Secretary of State scheduled to testify. At

2:00 p.m. Henry Kissinger - Former Secretary of State and Lawrence Eagleburger - Former Secretary of State are scheduled to testify.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry holds a hearing on the Nominations of Bob Nash to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Small Community and Rural Development, James Lyons to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Wardell C. Townsend to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, and Richard Rominger to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

April 29:

9:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Research, Conservation, Forestry and General Legislation Subcommittee holds a hearing on Implementation of the 1990 Farm Bill (P.L. 101

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs holds a hearing on proposals to restructure the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation holds a hearing to examine the North American Free Trade Agreement's Impact on U.S. Competitiveness.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Agricultural, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Food and Nutrition Service and the Human Nutrition Information Service.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations holds a hearing on the nomination of J. Brian Atwood to be Administrator for the Agency for International Development.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Finance holds a hearing on the Administration's Tax Proposals, focusing on Trade Issues.

2:00 p.m. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee holds a hearing on U.S. Immigration Policy and Granting Asylum to Possible Terrorists.

2:30 p.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for Energy Conservation.

2:30 p.m. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Competitiveness Subcommittee

holds a hearing on waste minimization and industrial energy efficiency.

May 4:

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Agricultural, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Rural Electrification Administration, and the Rural Development Administration.

2:00 p.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Smithsonian Institution.

2:30 p.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Operations Subcommittee holds a hearing on Foreign Aid and U.S. International Economic and Commercial Interests.

May 6:

9:30 a.m. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources holds a hearing on the International Fusion Energy Act of 1993.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration, Focusing on Procurement Reform.

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Commission on National and Community Service.

May 7:

10:00 a.m. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Agricultural, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee holds a hearing on Fiscal Year 1994 Appropriations for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Agriculture Marketing Service.

would cause more damage than the pollution there. (#8)

GREENWIRE/DATABASE INDEX

SPOTLIGHT STORY

WESTERN LAND USE: Babbitt hears from all sides. (#1)

SOCIETY AND POLITICS

ENERGY TAX: Perot's gas tax would double the revenue. (#2)

"ECO-RAP": A rapper that talks serious trash. (#3)

ENVIRONMENT AND THE LAW

EMF: Landmark decision rejects cancer link theory. (#4)

THE INSIDE LINE

EPA ELEVATION: What goes up must get bogged down? (#5)

CLEAN WATER

BOSTON HARBOR: Plans would lower bills, harm environment. (#6)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

RADIATION: Navajo uranium miners get belated fed rewards. (#7)

SUPERFUND: Congressman sees Catch-22's; town feels stigma. (#8)

NATURAL RESOURCES

FOREST POLICY: 62 national forests tentatively targeted. (#9)

PANDAS: Conservation program "blamed for losses." (#10)

ENERGY: DOE: Watkins questions nuke safety. (#11)

MARKETPLACE

TIMBER: Lumber prices "take a tumble." (#12)

WASTE DISPOSAL: Florida plant to lead a "revolution." (#13)

STATE REPORTS

LOUISIANA: Sens. unveil oil cleanup funding plans. (#14)

MARYLAND: Wetlands law criticized. (#15)

STATE LINES (#16)

GLOBAL ISSUES

NAFTA: Brown, Salinas concerned -- for different reasons. (#17)

CLIMATE CHANGE: Study shows greenhouse can be curbed. (#18)

WHALING: Importance of IWC meeting intensifies. (#19)

WORLDVIEW

JAPAN: Construction for nuke reprocessing plant begins. (#20)

UK: Study contradicts earlier claims of nuke-cancer link. (#21)

WORLD BRIEFS (#22)

MEDIA MONITOR: IN THE MAGAZINES (#23), TODAY'S HEADLINES (#24)

===== FACT OF THE DAY =====

Only 237 whooping cranes exist today,
compared to 21 or 22 in 1941, despite "dedicated" work. (#10)

===== SPOTLIGHT STORY =====

*1 WESTERN LAND USE: GOOD GRIEF - BABBITT HEARS FROM ALL SIDES
"Having gained nothing but grief in Washington, DC," the Clinton admin. went West on 4/30 with its plan to reform public lands management in the region," reports L.A. TIMES' John Balzar. Interior Sec'y Bruce Babbitt, "facing a room brimming, so to speak, with oversized cowboy hats and scuffed hiking boots," addressed both ranchers and enviros in Bozeman, MT, on the admin.'s plans to raise federal land-use fees. Babbitt indicated the admin. wants to "'proceed carefully' in increasing grazing fees and stewardship requirements for livestock users of federal lands." Babbitt said he hopes to have a plan prepared by autumn. Babbitt "said he was mindful" Pres. Clinton had done well in the West in the 11/92 election "and did not want to jeopardize that support." Balzar reports Babbitt "said he remained determined to achieve public lands reform, although his reassurances [4/30] that he would not impose hardship on family ranchers was understood by some to be a qualification of that commitment."

The US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management charge less than \$2 monthly for every cow or every five sheep on federal grazing land, which the government reports has resulted over time in a "large public subsidy of the livestock industry." Enviro says the price should be raised to "fair market value" of \$8 to \$12 per cow or five sheep. Ranchers "said this is an absurd demand that would drive them out of business" (5/1).

USA TODAY's Linda Kanamine reports Babbitt's promise to draft a plan by the fall "has left Western ranchers quaking in their boots. ... At issue: How fair is the system ... and what should be done to improve trampled .. range?" On average, ranchers who lease privately pay grazing fees "up to five times higher" than those on public land (5/3). The argument, Tom Kenworthy reports in WASH. POST, is not just a debate on the proper price of an "animal unit month," but is a "fundamental dispute over how the land should be used in an increasingly developed region." Ranchers argue that grazing "improve[s] the range" and that higher fees would force them to ranchers to sell their lands for development, which could hurt the region's economy and environment. In the first of what will be five public hearings in the West, Babbitt said he is searching for a "reasonable consensus" between enviros and cattlemen. Babbitt: "We cannot turn the West into a battleground." In the six-hour session at the Montana State U., the 800-member crowd was dominated 2-to-1 by cowboys over enviros. The hearing "was another demonstration of the Clinton administration's fondness for government as talk shows," writes Kenworthy (5/2).

TV: RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH's Charles McDowell on PBS' "Washington Week in Review": "I had no idea the extent to which we the taxpayers do subsidize big mining companies. ... The taxpayers are supporting a vast enterprise there, of assorted kinds. ... [These aren't] poor cowboys and battered little old ranchers. ... We're talking about big-time operators. ... The environmentalists are joyful. Whether that's a good sign, I don't know" (4/30).

===== SOCIETY AND POLITICS =====

*2 ENERGY TAX: PEROT'S GAS TAX WOULD DOUBLE THE REVENUE

Ross Perot is campaigning against Pres. Clinton's proposed tax increases, even though he acknowledges that "he would be a bigger taxpayer" (Gerald Seib, W.S. JOURNAL). The "centerpiece" of the Perot tax plan was a large gasoline tax. He proposed raising the federal gas tax by 10 cents a gallon in each of the next five years, which would bring in about \$157.8 billion by 1988. "That tax dwarfs the broad-based energy tax Mr. Clinton has proposed," which Clinton says will collect \$72.8 billion over five years. Largely because of "an enormous gas tax and taxes on health benefits," more of the middle class would be hit under Perot's tax plan, according to Steve Bell, a managing director at Salomon Brothers' Washington office. Perot argues that the Clinton tax "won't go strictly to reduce the deficit" and that Americans should "say no to a tax increase until we get real government reform and a solid program to pay our debt" (5/3).

*3 "ECO-RAP": A RAPPER THAT TALKS SERIOUS TRASH

When hip-hop artist A.K. Black gets especially mad about dirty skies, he's liable to break into a rap, like "The atmosphere and the air might appear clear, but beware 'cause what's not seen is still there," (Jane Kay, S.F. EXAMINER). Black "takes the environment seriously," so much so that he delivers his "eco-rap" to thousands of young people in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Los Angeles. Black says his

rap are "just a way to get the message out. ... We've got to think of the silent killers in some communities -- the drinking water and the air." Last month Black performed in an Earth Day festival in Chicago before 11,000 people, and is being recognized in the Bay Area as a "clean-air champion," a distinction awarded by the American Lung Association, the EPA and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Black: "Rap in communities ... is the CNN. It's like tuning in your radio. It's like something serious is about to be said." (4/30).

===== ENVIRONMENT AND THE LAW =====

*4 EMF: LANDMARK DECISION REJECTS CANCER LINK THEORY

San Diego Gas & Electric won a landmark trial 4/30 when a Superior Court jury in San Diego rejected claims that electric power lines had contributed to the cancer of a five-year-old girl. The jury found that the utility was not negligent in contributing to Mallory Zuidema's kidney cancer and that the power lines were not a "nuisance," as the suit had claimed (MIAMI HERALD). The suit was the first in the country to go to trial over electromagnetic field exposure from power lines. If the verdict had gone against the utility, similar suits could have ended up costing utilities billions of dollars, some attys said. Duncan Barr, atty for the utility, said he did not expect the verdict to prevent similar suits from being filed, but hoped it would be a deterrent (5/1). The AP/N.Y. TIMES reports that many lawyers and utility companies "said the trial would prompt similar lawsuits nationwide despite the verdict in favor of the utility" (5/2). The Zuidemas contend the "utility became aware as early as 1986 of potential health hazards from magnetic fields produced by electric current, and was negligent in failing to warn customers" (Amy Stevens, W.S. JOURNAL, 5/3). More than 100 studies of EMF have been done over the last 20 years, but most scientists believe the findings have not been conclusive (AP/mult., 5/2).

TV: Plaintiff Michele Zuidema: "Do we play Russian roulette with people's children?" CBS' Bill Lagattuta: "The controversy is far from over. With many lawsuits in the pipeline, some experts still believe [EMF] will be the asbestos of the '90s" ("Evening News," CBS, 4/30).

===== THE INSIDE LINE =====

*5 EPA ELEVATION: WHAT GOES UP MUST GET BOGGED DOWN?

With amendments ranging from wetlands protection to economic impacts, tomorrow's Senate vote on the EPA elevation bill is a bellwether for environmental legislation in the 103rd Congress.

The fate of the bill, which would substantially alter the way EPA does business, is likely to hinge on a controversial wetlands measure.

The amendment, to be offered by Sen. Kit Bond (R-MO), would exempt some farmers from Clean Water Act regulations that prohibit the filling and developing of agricultural wetlands.

An easy favorite in the farm belt, the measure has enviros steaming. The National Wildlife Federation has issued a statement urging senators to oppose it, calling the proposed change "a misguided effort to gut wetlands protection."

If the Bond amendment passes, enviros are likely to be stuck in the awkward position of lobbying against a bill that would reserve a seat for the environment at the president's cabinet meetings.

In addition to Bond's wetlands proposal, private property "takings" and the economic impact of environmental regulations are on tomorrow's Senate agenda.

Sen. Bob Dole (R-KS) will offer -- for discussion only -- a measure that would force the federal government to examine all regulations to determine whether they could be construed as a "taking" of private property under the Constitution's 5th amendment. The Dole amendment, which will not come up for a vote, faces ardent opposition from enviro, labor and consumer groups, while property rights advocates champion its theme.

Capitol Hill sources suggested that Dole submitted the amendment only for discussion because he didn't want to risk an embarrassing political loss -- especially after his high-profile victory in stalling the Clinton stimulus package last month.

Sens. John Glenn (D-OH) and Max Baucus (D-MT) have reserved time to offer an economic impact amendment, the details of which have not been released.

After a round of heated floor debates last week, the Senate voted Thursday to require the submission of cost analyses and risk assessments on all major regulations proposed by the new department.

One amendment, proposed by Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-LA), would require the nation's environment secretary to estimate the implementation costs, compliance costs and the comparative risk of all regulations proposed by the new department.

Under Johnston's amendment, which passed by an overwhelming 95-3 margin, the secretary would also have to certify that each regulation "substantially advanced" the end sought by lawmakers. That could be "a pretty serious test," said one environmentalist, adding that it was difficult to discern all of the amendment's implications because of its rather cloudy language.

Another add-on would require major regulations to be accompanied by a cost-benefit analysis, including an appraisal of the rule's impact on jobs. It remains unclear how sweeping the changes would be to environmental rule-making under the amendment, which was offered by Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-AK).

"Environmentalists aren't sure yet what to think" of these two amendments, said one enviro who has been tracking the floor debate. Another DC enviro found the Murkowski amendment potentially troubling because of the inherent "difficulty" of putting a dollar value on the benefit of protecting or cleaning up the environment.

In a voice vote Thursday, the Senate approved Sen. Paul Wellstone's (D-MN) amendment providing for an environmental justice agency. The agency would address what has come to be called "eco-racism" -- the disproportionate citing of environmental hazards in poor and minority neighborhoods.

By a 70-26 vote, the Senate rejected a bid by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) that would have allowed adoption of only those regulations whose benefits could be shown to "clearly outweigh" costs. The measure would have required the cost of each new regulation to be offset by killing or amending existing regulations. Sens. John Chaffee (R-RI), Johnston, Glenn and Baucus led the opposition to Hatch's amendment, blasting the measure during debate.

Perhaps the most straight-forward amendment passed was one dictating the name of the new department. The EPA elevation bill had originally called for the creation of a Department of the Environment. However, Chaffee successfully led the charge to change the name to the Department of Environmental Protection, thereby averting the creation of yet another DOE -- in addition to Energy and Education -- in the acronym-laden federal government.

With all of these amendments, the bill runs the risk of getting so bogged down that the Senate will not have the strength to lift the EPA to cabinet status. -- DAN KRAININ

===== CLEAN WATER =====

*6 BOSTON HARBOR: PLANS WOULD LOWER BILLS, HARM ENVIRONMENT

The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority is studying two proposals that, if approved by a judge, could save their customers \$1 billion -- "but at an environmental cost" (Scott Allen, BOSTON GLOBE). The MWRA's advisory board is urging the agency to consider "major cutbacks" in secondary sewage treatment and cuts in storm runoff control. Places such as MA's Charles River and the Fort Point Channel would "still flow with untreated sewage, oil and other urban runoff." But advocates for MWRA customers believe an increase in water pollution is a "small price" to avoid sewer and water bills that some predict could exceed \$2,000 a year by the year 2005 primarily because of the Boston Harbor cleanup (5/2). Gregory Sullivan, chief of the Massachusetts inspector general's office of analytical division, in an "alarming" statement last week, claimed that unless there is some change in the scale of the Boston Harbor cleanup or some outside financial relief, rates will continue to rise until at least the year 2005 (David Chandler, BOSTON GLOBE, 5/1).

PORTS: The nation's river ports are taking on a "siege mentality" as they are hit simultaneously by enviro challenges, water-rights issues "and a proposed escalation in the towboat fuel tax" (John Boyd, JO. OF COMMERCE, 5/3).

CHESAPEAKE BAY: Two Maryland agencies have developed plans to help reduce water pollution caused by animal wastes and use of sewage sludge as fertilizer on state farms. The new guidelines seek to reduce underground water supplies pollution and pollution of the Chesapeake Bay from farm runoff (AP/WASH. TIMES, 5/1).

GULF OF MEXICO: Fifty-two members of Congress, led by Reps. Greg Laughlin (D-TX) and Sonny Callahan (R-AL), are co-sponsoring a bill "that would coordinate economic and environmental activities" in the Gulf of Mexico region (Rebecca Patterson, ST. PETE TIMES). Similar efforts are now being made "almost exclusively" through individual programs of the five Gulf Coast states. Laughlin: "The bill will coordinate activities of all affected agencies and avoid wasteful overlapping" (4/29).

===== HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES =====

*7 RADIATION: NAVAJO URANIUM MINERS GET BELATED FED REWARDS

Almost 50 years ago, the US government began recruiting Navajo men in Cove Valley, Arizona, to work in federal uranium mines, but gov't records indicate the US "did nothing to warn the men of the excessive levels of radiation" in those mines, reports Keith Schneider on page one of today's N.Y. TIMES. Pressed by demands for uranium to build and fuel atomic weapons, the Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor to the Dept. of Energy, turned the valley "into one of the centers of uranium mining in the country." In 1990, "after years of battle in the courts and in Congress," the US issued a formal apology and promised to pay the families of miners "injured and killed by radiation" in the mines. But many Navajo families say that compensation is being slowed or prevented by an application system "that requires reams of documents on health, occupational and family history" (5/3)..

*8 SUPERFUND: CONGRESSMAN SEES CATCH-22'S; TOWN FEELS STIGMA

Rep. Jimmy Hayes (D-LA) says he found some "Catch-22's" in the US's Superfund program (Bill Decker, Lafayette [LA] ADVERTISER). Hayes chaired two days of congressional hearings last week that examined the Superfund law and he said EPA has

identified 30,000 sites that need cleaning up, at a cost of between \$500 billion to \$750 billion. Hayes: "We can't possibly solve all the problems of the 1950s and '60s -- there's not enough money -- unless we improve the technology." One key "Catch-22" Hayes cited with the current Superfund program is that innovators need to test their ideas, however, testing requires permits, and permits require testing (4/30).

FEAR OF BEING LISTED: A tiny mountain community in Triumph, ID, says the Superfund program itself "poses more of a hazard to their community than the tailing left from a century of mining" (Dan Gallagher, AP/L.A. TIMES). The people of Triumph say the "stigma of Superfund designation would destroy property values, hinder efforts to cash in on Triumph's proximity to Sun Valley [ski resort] with new development and shatter the peace of mind that some residents moved here to find." Resident Donna Rose: "Tourists do not go to Superfund sites for vacations" (5/2).

===== NATURAL RESOURCES =====

*9 FOREST POLICY: 62 NATIONAL FORESTS TENTATIVELY TARGETED

The US Forest Service released a tentative list 4/30 of the 62 national forests where below-cost timber sales are to be eliminated by 1998 (GREENWIRE 4/30 #1) (mult., 5/1). Terry Smith, a spokesman for the George Washington Nat'l Forest, which is on the list: "It will mean people will lose jobs ... and money that goes back to the county will be gone" (Carlos Santos, RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH, 5/1). Barry Polsky, of the American Forest and Paper Assn said the logging cuts would reduce the US timber supply and drive up lumber prices. However, enviros "expressed fear that the agency targeted a large number of forests in an effort to whip up timber industry opposition to the idea." Randal O'Toole of Forest Watch, a Eugene, OR-based enviro group, said the USFS is "trying to scare people off so that no action will be taken" (AP/BOSTON GLOBE, 5/1). The USFS list, which "continues to undergo changes and has not been formally endorsed by the agency or reviewed by the Agriculture Department or the White House," targets mostly forests in the Rocky Mountains -- eight in MT and seven in CO -- "but touches 22 states stretching from AK to NH" (AP/WASH. POST, 5/1). Wilderness Society chief economist Jeffrey Olson: "It appears that what the Forest Service is proposing is intended to embarrass President Clinton by whipping up opposition to the administration's effort to halt taxpayer subsidies for logging on public lands" (Wilderness Society release, 4/30).

INDUSTRIAL-STRENGTH PROTECTION? The Society of American Foresters, the world's largest group of professional forest workers, "is urging a dramatic departure from the century-old practices of the US timber industry, saying that more emphasis must be given to protecting wildlife and diversity in forests." In an "uncharacteristically pointed report," the group "says the current aim to cut trees at the same rate of regrowth is simply not enough to protect forests over time." The report released last week "is so controversial within the industry that the 18,000-member society's board of directors has yet to adopt a formal policy advocating the ideas" (AP/mult., 5/2).

*10 PANDAS: CONSERVATION PROGRAM "BLAMED FOR LOSSES"

In his new book, "The Last Panda," field biologist George Schaller tries to explain what went wrong with the world's "frantic efforts" to save pandas and why the prospects for the estimated 1,000 still in the world are "fast declining" (Kathy Wilhelm, AP/mult.). Schaller argues that concerted global conservation efforts "put a price tag" on pandas. Poachers

learned they could make more than \$10,000 for a pelt and world zoos made millions from panda shows. Schaller: "I am haunted by the realization that the (panda conservation) project may have harmed rather than helped the pandas." Schaller notes that the panda's habitat has shrunk by one-third and hundreds have been killed since conservation efforts began in the 1970s. There are indications, however, that Schaller's views are "gaining support." US zoos recently adopted a conservation plan that opposes borrowing pandas from China for special exhibits (5/1).

ENDANGERED SPECIES: While the bald eagle, the American alligator and the California blue whale are all evidence that efforts to rescue endangered species can pay off, "other animals have resisted the most heroic rescue efforts" (Claudia Coates, AP/L.A. TIMES). The whooping crane is among those species that have been slow to grow in numbers. In 1941, there were only 21 or 22 whooping cranes and today there are only 237 "despite dedicated work" (5/2).

===== ENERGY =====

*11 DOE: WATKINS QUESTIONS NUKE SAFETY

In a letter to Congress, former Energy Secretary James Watkins warned that the new secretary's restructuring of the Energy Department had created the "potential for rapid degradation" in nuclear safety, reports Matthew Wald in N.Y. TIMES. Watkins said Energy Sec'y Hazel O'Leary was "returning control of crucial safety issues to the 'old guard' that operated reactors and processing plants in the nuclear weapons complex unsafely and in violation of environmental laws." The letter was addressed to Rep. John Spratt (D-SC), who chairs a panel of the House Armed Services Cmte that oversees the Energy Dept. O'Leary's chief spokesman Mike Gauldin: "The administration has changed. I don't know if anyone has told the Admiral [Watkins]. Secretary O'Leary is now the Secretary of Energy" (5/2).

===== MARKETPLACE =====

*12 TIMBER: LUMBER PRICES "TAKE A TUMBLE"

"The lumber prices that reached for the sky like a tall pine tree have taken a tumble, and the spotted owl didn't have anything to do with it," reports Nelson Antosh in HOUSTON CHRONICLE. Since mid-March when the market peaked, lumber prices have been on a downtrend, according to Shawn Church of Random Lengths, a marketing information service in Eugene, OR. Church "cites as the major contributing factor bad weather which slowed construction" and small signs that the economy was worsening (5/1). JO. OF COMMERCE's Howard Simon reports that last week as the price for plywood fell, speculators were involved in selling plywood, "a building material that has seen unprecedented gains in the past several months because of the controversy surrounding protection of the Pacific Northwest spotted owl" (4/3).

HOME BUILDING: The typical single-family home built in the US generates four to six tons of garbage during construction, but there are some indications that builders are beginning to recycle job-site materials, reports Jane Lehman in CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Increased concern for the bottom line is likely to prompt builders to begin recycling, say industry insiders (5/1).

*13 WASTE DISPOSAL: FLORIDA PLANT TO LEAD A "REVOLUTION"

A unanimous Metro-Dade Commission 4/29 gave Quadrex Corp. the required zoning approvals to open a waste-to-fuel facility near Opa-locka, FL, that "could be leading a revolution in waste disposal" (Joseph Tanfani, MIAMI HERALD). The plant, if successful, would turn old newspapers and magazines into pure 200-proof ethanol, saving landfill space and creating a clean-

burning fuel. Quadrex still needs enviro permits and most of the \$30 million required to build the facility. William Derrickson, chairman and CEO of the firm: "My vision was, and still is, we can't keep generating mountains of landfills. Sooner or later, something like this has to be done, somehow." The modus operandi of the plant would be a "superbug" -- created by splicing two kinds of bacteria together -- that makes alcohol from waste. Local residents have accepted the plant "reluctantly" after the company promised jobs, a new Gainesville park, a scholarship fund and a "no-stink rule" for the plant. Quadrex plans to build other plants near Sao Paulo, Brazil and upstate New York (5/1).

===== STATE REPORTS =====

*14 LOUISIANA: SENS. UNVEIL OIL CLEANUP FUNDING PLANS

Sens John Breau (D) and Bennett Johnston (D) announced new funding for LA oil recovery and conservation projects 4/29 (Lafayette ADVERTISER). Breau and Johnston also announced the addition of more than 600 acres to LA wetlands projects. A Shreveport, LA-based firm, Seagull Mid-South Inc., stands to win \$1,821,463 in Dept. of Energy funding for a 20-month oil recovery project in Oklahoma's Marietta Basin. Breau: "[DOE] funds will allow us to tap oil reserves that have been too expensive or difficult for producers to reach." The two sens, in a separate announcement, listed four projects receiving National Fish and Wildlife Foundation funding totaling nearly \$600,000 (4/30).

*15 MARYLAND: WETLANDS LAW CRITICIZED

Enviros are claiming that Maryland's freshwater wetlands continue to vanish despite a "heralded" state law designed to protect them (WASH. POST). The law requires the creation of at least one acre of wetlands for each acre destroyed during construction. But since the law took effect in 1/91, MD has suffered a net loss of 46 acres of wetlands, said Curtis Bohlen, a wetlands specialist with Chesapeake Bay Foundation. Bohlen: "Each loss may be tiny, but ... it starts to add up." Because of a flaw in state regs, landowners can move at their own pace on replacement. MD officials acknowledged that their regs have defects, and said new rules are being drafted to "shorten the lag time between destruction of wetlands and replacement" (5/1).

*16 STATE LINES

OHIO: The OH EPA announced on 4/28 that it is imposing additional limits on the plant because preliminary test burn results indicated mercury emission rates exceeded standards set in WTI's operating permit. Opponents of the incinerator allege that the plant has failed the trial burn, and argue it should be shut down (AP/COLUMBUS DISPATCH, 4/29).

NEW MEXICO: Geothermal industry officials and scientists said they are "surprised and angry" over the sudden halt to a 20-year-old federal geothermal energy research project in NM (Charles Petit, S.F. CHRONICLE, 4/29).

RHODE ISLAND: New, strict regulations on how lead-contaminated paint can be removed from houses went into effect this week amid skepticism that the state will be able to enforce the rules (Bob Wyss, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL-BULLETIN, 4/30).

VERMONT: Taking "one of the nation's toughest stands" against smoking, the Vermont Legislature has approved a ban on smoking in all restaurants, motels and hotels starting on 7/1/95 (N.Y. TIMES, 5/2).

===== GLOBAL ISSUES =====

*17 NAFTA: BROWN, SALINAS CONCERNED -- FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

Ex-CA Gov. Jerry Brown, in a N.Y. TIMES op-ed, calls Budget Dir. Leon Panetta's pronouncement that NAFTA is dead "untrue."

Brown: "The truth is, [NAFTA] will only create a race to the bottom in wage levels and [enviro] standards. ... What is needed is a trading relationship ... that emphasizes social justice, ... local communities and respect for the environment" (5/2).

MEXICO: Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari "awaits the Clinton administration's pronouncements on NAFTA the way Mexico City's civil defense officials watch seismographs," writes NEWSWEEK's Tim Padgett. Jorge Zubiria, publisher of ALTO NIVEL, a financial magazine: "There is a historical tendency in Mexican politics to declare triumph too soon. ... Many are starting to wonder if Salinas made that error with NAFTA" (5/10 issue).

KANTOR: US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor: "With proper supplemental agreements, with border cleanup, with trade adjustment assistance, with reform in the Mexican court system that would parallel the reforms we already have in the NAFTA for intellectual property, we believe that in fact we will win on Capitol Hill with a [NAFTA] which means more jobs for American workers" ("John McLaughlin's One on One," 5/2).

*18 CLIMATE CHANGE: STUDY SHOWS GREENHOUSE CAN BE CURBED

Antarctica is providing the first "firm evidence" that man might be able to curb the greenhouse effect, chemist Graham Pearman of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization told the Australian Academy of Science in Canberra 4/30 (Julian Cribb, Sydney WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN). Pearman found a "sharp" reduction of the greenhouse gas methane, which drops to half its level in ten years, in ice core gas samples during the 1960s and especially in recent years. The discovery supports research showing a decrease of methane emissions along the Earth's "heavily industrialized latitudes over the past decade." The best way to prevent the greenhouse effect, reports Cribb, is to cut down on the "short-lived" gases first (5/1).

LAND O' LAKES: U. of CO at Boulder scientists, Lesley Smith and William Lewis, during a 15-month study of lakes in the CO Rockies, have learned that "significant" methane levels sometimes build up under ice. Smith: "This is the first time someone has suggested the spring thaw of lakes and the rapid release of methane may contribute to a seasonal increase in tropospheric methane" (Mercer Cross, NAT'L GEOGRAPHIC/L.A. TIMES, 5/2).

*19 WHALING: IMPORTANCE OF IWC MEETING INTENSIFIES

The issue for the "crucial" 5/10-14 meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Kyoto, Japan, "is becoming whether whales, which many people consider majestic creatures with higher intelligence, should be hunted at all, even if their numbers permit" (Andrew Pollack, N.Y. TIMES). Kunio Yonezawa, advisor to the Japanese gov't on whaling: "We have to insure the principle of rational use of ocean resources" (5/3). Ad in today's N.Y. TIMES by the Earth Island Institute and Humane Society on Norway's resumption of whaling: "Threatened is the spirit of global cooperation that's essential to all international environmental agreements" (5/3). Brian Davies, founder and CEO of the Int'l Fund for Animal Welfare: "If the IWC does not show strong, yet sensitive and balanced leadership at this upcoming session, the organization is at risk of disintegrating" (IFAW release, 4/30). The Clinton admin. will have "perhaps [its] best" opportunity to demonstrate global enviro leadership as was promised during the presidential campaign, said Davies (IFAW release, 4/30).

===== WORLDVIEW =====

*20 JAPAN: CONSTRUCTION FOR NUKE REPROCESSING PLANT BEGINS

On 4/28, construction for one of the largest nuclear fuel reprocessing plants in the world began in Rokkasho, Aomori Prefecture (Kyodo/Tokyo JAPAN TIMES). Most of Japan's spent nuclear fuel is now reprocessed in Britain and France. The Rokkasho complex, consisting of an already operating uranium enrichment plant and a low-level nuke waste storage center, will be used to meet Japan's future energy needs through "efficient use" of plutonium. Most of the plutonium produced will be used for light water reactor fuel. The planned fast breeder reactor development program -- the "cornerstone" of Japanese nuke power policy -- has been delayed. About 150 protestors rallied near the site, fearing the known geological fault beneath the site and the proximity of the Japanese-US air base at Misawa (4/29).

*21 UK: STUDY CONTRADICTS EARLIER CLAIMS OF NUKE-CANCER LINK

A 2/90 study suggesting that workers in the nuclear industry have a higher risk of producing children with leukemia has been challenged by a 4/30/93 study showing no difference in childhood cancer rates and fathers exposed or not exposed to radiation (Chris Mihill, London GUARDIAN). Leo Kinlen, of the Cancer Research Campaign's unit at Oxford U., et al., say in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL that their study "found no significant association with paternal preconceptional exposure to radiation as reported by [the late Prof. Martin] Gardner and colleagues" at Southampton U. (4/30).

*22 WORLD BRIEFS

ISRAEL: Higher than normal radiation levels were discovered in the "Little Crater" area in Hatira in the central Negev desert. The radioactivity, which reportedly is not a risk to the general public, is due to waste run-off from the Institute for Nuclear Research in Dimona (ISRAEL SHELANU int'l weekly, 4/30).

POLAND: Ozone levels in the atmosphere dropped by 25% over Poland last week in relation to average April levels, according to the State Environmental Protection Agency (Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA, 4/30).

===== MEDIA MONITOR =====

*23 IN THE MAGAZINES

OZONE: Protection of the ozone layer, "hailed as the greatest success yet in the defense of Planet Earth" by various international political leaders, may have come too late, reports Eugene Linden in TIME. Despite the phase-out of CFCs, billions of pounds of the chemicals will continue to seep into the atmosphere and "attack the ozone layer" as the amount of CFCs in the atmosphere continues to rise until the year 2000. After that, levels may decrease, but ozone depletion will continue into the 21st century, the magazine reports. Linden asserts that world leaders did not act as fast as possible to meet the threat of ozone destruction and that "the world may pay dearly for the delay." The ozone question shows the results of underestimating global problems and points to the difficulty of imposing enviro regs that are at odds with economic interests (5/10 issue).

*24 TODAY'S HEADLINES

NEW YORK TIMES

"Valley of Death: Late Rewards for Navajo Miners" (A1) (#7)

"They Eat Whales, Don't They? The Fight Resumes" (A4) (#19)

WASHINGTON POST

"Climatology: Bating the Statistical Method" (A2)

"Contaminants Found In Ground Water at Former MD Landfill" (D7)

#

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:03-MAY-1993 09:07:00.00

SUBJECT: AGAM - 5.3.93

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arnold Shore (SHORE_A) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)

ARMS Email System

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua N. Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curie! (CURIE_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATOR: NEWS (6=NEWS@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:03-MAY-1993 08:01:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: B

ATT SUBJECT: AGAM 5/3

ATT TO: TREVELYAN (TREVELYAN_S@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: RASCO (RASCO_C@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: PODESTA (PODESTA_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: INADOMI (INADOMI_L@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: GILL (GILL_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: ELLER (ELLER_J@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: BOYKIN (BOYKIN_K@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: ALEXANDER (ALEXANDER_DA@A1@CD)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TO: BAUER (6=BAUER@4=NCC-KC@5=OIRM@3=GOV+USDA.OIRM.KC@2=ATTMAIL@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)
READ: UNKNOWN

ATT TEXT:
Enclosed file name.

0503.TXT

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====
ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:03-MAY-1993 08:01:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

Monday, May 3, 1993

* * * * * COPYRIGHT NOTIFICATION * * * * *
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GRAZING OPINIONS (W.Post-5/2, USA, AP-5/1) -- Sec. Babbitt heard opinions on management of grazing on public lands at a hearing in Montana that attracted about 800 people, mostly ranchers. The Post notes the fight is over more than just the price for grazing, some see it as a fundamental dispute over how the land should be used in an increasingly developed region. Former FS employee John Mumma wrote that the time has come to start managing rangeland in a sustainable way and sharing it with others. Environmentalists say some of the public range is not suitable for grazing. Ranchers say consumers are the ones subsidized by grazing rates because they benefit from low-cost food.

REA DEBATE OUTLINED (W.Post-5/2) -- The article presents what the REA has accomplished for rural America and the debate over what should be done to the agency's budget and services. REA supporters recognize that times have changed, but see a continuing role for the agency in rural development. The article presents some opinions on how doing away with REA programs could affect costs for rural dwellers; some see attacks on REA as part of the continued devaluation of rural life.

REACTION TO NF LOGGING PLANNING (AP-4/30, KRF-4/30, UPI-5/1) -- A timber industry spokesman said the reductions in national forest timber harvesting being considered would cost jobs, reduce lumber supplies and drive up prices. Environmentalists feared the Forest Service targeted a large number of forests to whip up opposition to the idea. The FS assoc. chief pointed out that no decisions have been made, the proposal has not been reviewed by USDA or the White House, and the list of forests is strictly for a budgeting exercise.

(AP-5/1) -- A Society of American Foresters' task force is recommending an ecosystem approach to forest management that would base logging on wildlife protection, water quality and overall ecological health. They said the current aim to cut trees at the same rate of regrowth is not enough to protect forests over time. The report is so controversial, SAF has yet to adopt a formal policy advocating the ideas. The panel's recommendations would affect private lands as well as public lands.

DEALING WITH NON-POINT POLLUTION (AP-5/1) -- The article examines the concerns raised by the increasing attention to non-point sources of water pollution, especially farm runoff. It covers the patchwork quilt of state laws, as well as the potential national influence of the Clean Water Act, and notes some innovative efforts at rectifying the situation.

(UPI-4/30) -- Illinois environmental groups have charged that the state is not doing enough to protect groundwater despite the law and regulations now in place. A report recommends reductions in use of farm chemicals, increased user fees on toxic chemicals and more funding for monitoring.

BTU TAX CRITICIZED (UPI-4/30) -- The president of the National Farmers Union said the proposed Btu tax would put too much of a financial burden on the rural economy. He pointed to declining farm income and increasing costs, and said agriculture is the only entitlement of the top 12 government programs that sustained budget cuts between 1985 and 1991, an average of 9% annually.

(AP-5/2) -- The article examines the likelihood that President Clinton's tax increase package will pass Congress. It notes that the biggest threat to the energy tax proposals is insistence of farm-state lawmakers that agriculture be exempted.

RUSSIA SITUATION (Reuter-5/1, AP-5/1) -- Russia and the US reached agreement on the \$700-million concessional food credit package. The US agreed to share in the shipping costs to compensate Russia for having to use US carriers. Details are to be released this week, but a USDA official, who is pending confirmation, said Russia would buy maize, other feed grains and soybean meal, but not much wheat because Russia wants EEP subsidies to make the price competitive with EC subsidized wheat. The Russian negotiator said the US administration still needed to clear portions of the agreement with Congress.

(FVN-4/30) -- The article reviews several things dealing with US-Russian trade. It notes that one US shipper has informed USDA they could offer a shipping bid in the \$50-65/ton range. USDA said they would decline a MARAD request to spread out US shipments to Russia; MARAD's administrator said high US shipping costs could be attributed to congestion at Russian ports. FVN says an option being given serious consideration would have Russia purchase commodities under the concessional financing program through US exporters

(like PL480 Title I transactions) instead of having the CCC make the purchases. FWN notes Russia's desire to link wheat purchases to a promise of further credits such as GSM-103 funding.

(UPI-5/1) -- Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) wrote a letter to the administration expressing concern about US shipping rates.

(JOC) -- EC exporters say Russia has demanded further cuts in the agreed-to price of wheat shipments. Loading of the wheat has been delayed beyond the agreed-to deadline, and world wheat prices have been dropping.

PLEA FOR FAIRNESS TO FARMERS (USA) -- A California farmer outlines the many problems farmers face and says farmers are just one of many parts to the equation. He says singling out pesticides for attack oversimplifies the question. He calls for public understanding of the total culture of food.

GATT DEVELOPMENTS (Reuter-4/30) -- The president of the European Commission said the US-EC farm-trade agreement "would have no meaning if the US does not make concessions in other areas." He said the ball is in the US court.

(AP-5/1) -- World financial leaders said the potential breakdown in the GATT talks could lead to a "downward spiral of increasing protectionism." They expressed concern about the US movement toward "managed" trade.

TRADE WITH JAPAN (KRF-4/30) -- Australia said it would support Japan in any US push for managed trade, but Australia's foreign affairs minister said that to the extent that Japan was dragging its heels on removing quotas and trade barriers, such as in access to its rice market, "then we are very much supporting the US side."

(Reuter-5/1) -- Japan said it might retaliate if the US were to impose sanctions against Japan for alleged discrimination against US companies seeking government contracts. The article did not mention agriculture.

(W.Times-5/2) -- A writer reviews the cultural and environmental aspects of rice cultivation in Japan and says undercutting the country's rice market through liberalization of trade poses dangers.

ATTEMPT TO CHANGE CAP REFORM CRITICIZED (Reuter-4/30) -- The EC's farm commissioner criticized some EC states for trying to backtrack on EC farm reforms agreed to last year. Aides said the commissioner's main target was France, but it was not specifically mentioned. The commissioner told farm ministers he would examine ways to make CAP reform more flexible, but changes must not weaken the scheme or increase costs.

WOOL PROGRAM DEFENDED (JOC) -- US sheep producers say import tariffs, not tax dollars, pay for the Wool Incentives Program. Some see the program as compensating US producers for unfair foreign competition; industry research indicates termination of the program would drive 25% of the sheep industry out of business immediately and another 25% would quit in three to five years.

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CREATOR: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:06-MAY-1993 11:56:00.00

SUBJECT: AGAM May 6, 1993

TO: Patricia A. Clark (CLARK_P) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arthur L. Jones (JONES_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carter Wilkie (WILKIE_C) (WHO)
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TO: Eric Berman (BERMAN_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nestor M. Davidson (DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
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TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan (TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Arnold Shore (SHORE_A) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Keith Boykin (BOYKIN_K) (WHO)
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TO: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)
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TO: Thomas F. McLarty (MCLARTY_T) (WHO)
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TO: Doris O. Matsui (MATSUI_D) (WHO)
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TO: Margaret A. Williams (WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Bruce K. Sasser (SASSER_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (TOIV_B) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Leon Fuerth (FUERTH_L) (VPO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Marla Romash (ROMASH_M) (VPO)
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TO: Steven Akey (AKEY_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Handal (HANDAL_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa Mortman (MORTMAN_L) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ernest D. Gibble (GIBBLE_E) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia A. Enright (ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Richard Strauss (STRAUSS_R) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua N. Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jess Sarmiento (SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: C. Patricia Cogdell (COGDELL_C) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine A. Voles (VOLES_L) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Margaret C. Sherry (SHERRY_M) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Carolyn Curiel (CURIEL_C) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: David B. Anderson (ANDERSON_D) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thursday, May 6, 1993

***** COPYRIGHT NOTIFICATION *****
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MEAT LABELING (W.Post, NY Times, AP-5/5, Reuter-5/5) -- USDA will propose
rules requiring labels on meat and poultry to instruct consumers about safe

handling and cooking of the products. In settling a lawsuit filed against the department on this issue, the judge set an Aug. 15 deadline to propose the labels. A USDA spokeswoman said the agreement outlines exactly what Sec. Espy has been advocating. The meat and poultry industry supported the settlement. WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION (Reuter-5/5) - EPA's administrator said Congress should focus on watersheds as a whole, rather than merely on specific sources of pollution, when attempting to restore the nation's aquatic resources. She said pollution prevention, farm runoff control and funding for wastewater treatment were top priorities for reauthorizing the Clean Water Act. Reuter notes that the controversy over management of wetlands is far from over.

(PRN-5/5, 2 articles) -- A bill for nutrient management cleared Pennsylvania's senate. It would require farms with high concentrations of livestock to develop and implement runoff-prevention plans approved by local conservation districts. The measure is supported by many farmer and environmental organizations.

(UPI-5/5) -- A field day on groundwater protection in Illinois will include demonstrations on ways to manage agricultural chemicals and prevent pollution.

ENERGY TAXES CRITICIZED (JOC, Reuter-5/5) -- Waterway operators said the proposed barge fuel tax would wreck their industry and have devastating impacts on shipments of major commodities such as grain.

(NY Times, Reuter-5/5) -- Agricultural interests have joined a coalition of 906 organizations to defeat the energy tax proposal. They say the tax could place the US at a competitive disadvantage and cost over 600,000 jobs. Citizen Action says a modest Btu tax will have positive effects and America's corporate leadership should stop whining and help reduce the deficit.

GATT DEVELOPMENTS (Reuter-5/5) -- A French newspaper said their government's draft GATT position shows only a slight shift from the former government's stance, but the style is very different. It calls for the US to renounce unilateral retaliation measures, and for an extension of the "green box" which includes subsidies not considered as creating distortions.

(UPI-5/5) -- France's prime minister said France is defending the interests of all EC nations by opposing the US-EC farm-trade pact.

(KRF-5/5) -- The EC external affairs commissioner said the EC won't give in to demands for it to open its markets and the US must compromise.

(Reuter-5/5) -- USTR Kantor said the US and EC agreed to try and wrap up the GATT talks by Dec. 15. He said they would be successful only if Japan and developing countries are full participants, but notes some nations are waiting for the US and EC to show leadership in opening markets.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT (JOC) -- Legislators unveiled a plan to allow the Senate to vote on reforms for the 1872 Mining Law. Sec. Babbitt and others feel it doesn't go far enough; the mining industry supports it.

(NY Times) -- A New Mexico county has proposed contracting with the federal government to help manage federal lands for grazing; it is expected to be the focus of debate at a public hearing today.

RUSSIA SITUATION (FWN-5/5) -- The article, anticipating fireworks at yesterday's congressional hearing on freight rates for the concessional financing program for Russia, outlines MARAD's concern about tanker exclusion. A White House source said tanker exclusion is in the agreement with Russia, at Russia's insistence, but USDA was told "to keep a low profile on this to avoid upsetting the maritime industry." Sec. Espy had noted that he has the ability to decide whether certain vessels are available, and if not, to move to other modes of transportation.

(FWN-5/5) -- Maritime interests questioned whether USDA has the expertise to negotiate with the Russians on shipping issues, but USDA's acting general sales manager took issue with that. The president of the North American Export Grain Assn. said getting MARAD involved is "an invitation to closing down future negotiations with the Russians."

(FWN-5/5, 2 stories) -- When asked why USDA cannot increase the amount of commodities in the program when the Russians are paying \$100 million up

front for the shipping, USDA's acting general sales manager explained the math of accounting for the shipping costs. But one FWN story says, "USDA sources were quite evasive when asked why the Russians did not have an additional \$100 million to spend on commodities."

(JOC, Wires-5/5) -- The articles outline reasons presented by MARAD for the higher US-flag shipping costs to Russia. They include delays in port and being forced to pay for lightering. Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) and Rep. Ed Pastor (D-Ariz.) want the US to insist on cost-saving freight terms such as unloading priority for US ships. USDA's acting general sales manager said the department has all the leverage it needs to encourage Russia to keep the costs of shipping down. Russian officials have given assurances they will see that Russian ports do not boost costs of unloading US ships.

(JOC) -- Bids by foreign-flag shippers are edging up for transporting commodities to inland destinations in the former Soviet Union.

(Reuter-5/5) -- Russia's first deputy prime minister said Russia was satisfied with the Food for Progress program and commodity supplies will begin (moving) immediately.

(KRF-5/5) -- USDA's acting general sales manager said Russia will hold open tenders for about \$433.5 million worth of commodities under the Food for Progress concessional sales. USDA will monitor the tenders to ensure all food-aid terms and conditions are met.

(Reuter-5/5) -- USDA is making an emergency fund transfer to finance the food-aid package to help with Russia's reform effort and relations with America. The acting general sales manager said the transfer of \$385 million from CCC's huge revolving fund would not affect other programs. Critics say the money will have to be repaid, it is a stretch to call foreign aid an emergency, and the move could open up USDA to similar demands for a variety of programs. One congressional source expressed willingness to bet there will be another multi-million-dollar pull from CCC before the year is out.

(KRF-5/5) -- Russia's defaults on US credits reached \$827.9 million. USDA has paid \$395.6 million in claims on the defaulted loans.

(KRF-5/5) -- Some EC grain exporters are being soured on deals with Russia because of renegotiation problems with some shipments. One said that in the future, no one will commit themselves until they have a "workable" letter of credit at the bank.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES FORESEEN (Reuter-5/5) -- Experts expect world wheat supply to comfortably exceed demand this year, leading to a gradual decline in prices. Unless there is unusual weather in wheat growing areas, it appears exporters will have to accept lower prices and governments will compete more keenly to place exports. The falling prices are seen putting pressure on EC finances to meet increased costs of wheat subsidies, but the EC wheat crop is expected to decline in size.

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Mineral Policy Center, on 1872 Mining Law reform proposals
now in the Senate. (#9)

GREENWIRE/DATABASE INDEX

SPOTLIGHT STORY

ENERGY TAX: Coalition drums up support to beat BTU plan. (#1)

SOCIETY AND POLITICS

EPA ELEVATION: Roll call for Senate vote. (#2)

CLEAN AIR

SMOG: Getty challenges Jersey ethanol regs. (#3)

ACID RAIN: Massachusetts waters suffering, study says. (#4)

CLEAN WATER

CHESAPEAKE BAY: PA one-ups VA, MD in protection. (#5)

BOSTON HARBOR: Official willing to trim cleanup budget. (#6)

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

LEAD: Nat'l ad campaign underway; Louisiana sued. (#7)

SUPERFUND: EPA to scrap \$50M cleanup plan in Vermont. (#8)

NATURAL RESOURCES

MINING REFORM: Senate cmte poised to vote on plan. (#9)

ENERGY

DOE: O'Leary OKs OSHA supervision; defends safety stance. (#10)

WIND: Power may be clean, but is it for the birds? (#11)

MARKETPLACE

GEORGIA PACIFIC: Shareholders say no to CERES principles. (#12)

TECHNOLOGY: DOE picks firms' clean coal program. (#13)

EFFICIENCY: Meet George Jetson ... or at least his home. (#14)

STATE REPORTS

AK: Biologists may have to pick their fights. (#15)

CA: Development project to test Santa Barbara board. (#16)

NY: Cuomo honors Scouts. (#17)

TX: Firms try to wean workers from auto addiction. (#18)

STATE LINES (#19)

GLOBAL ISSUES

RIO FOLLOWUP: UNEP head to issue first policy statement. (#20)

AROUND THE GLOBE (#21)

WORLDVIEW

BELGIUM: Nuke safety has a long way to go, official says. (#22)

MALAYSIA: Forestry leader touts management practices. (#23)

WORLD BRIEFS (#24)

MEDIA MONITOR:

ON THE AIR (#25)

TODAY'S HEADLINES (#26)

===== FACT OF THE DAY =====

California's wind farms offset

more than 2.7 billion pounds of carbon dioxide. (#11)

===== SPOTLIGHT STORY =====

*1 ENERGY TAX: COALITION DRUMS UP SUPPORT TO BEAT BTU PLAN

THE COALITION: As the House Ways and Means Committee (WMC) took up the Clinton energy tax plan yesterday, the manufacturers' and farmers' organizations "declared war" on the BTU tax (Steven Greenhouse, N.Y. TIMES). The National Assn of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau said they had formed a coalition of more than 900 companies and associations "that would fight to kill the tax," arguing it would hurt US competitiveness abroad and "seriously harm" rural America. NAM Pres. Jerry Jasinowski: "Everyone loses under this proposed BTU tax. ... [It] is a jobs killer." The new coalition, which has dubbed itself the Affordable Energy Alliance, includes the American Petroleum Institute, the American Dairy Products Institute and the National

Federation of Independent Businesses, which represents some 600,000 small firms. "Notably absent" was the US Chamber of Commerce. The coalition's success "could hinge largely on whether they succeed in getting thousands of businesses and farmers around the country to fight the tax" (5/6). The coalition argues the tax would cost more than 600,000 jobs by 1998 (Jackie Calmes, W.S. JOURNAL, 5/6).

THE HOUSE: Dems on the WMC, which "is expected to modify" the BTU plan, "took shots" at the tax (Calmes, W.S. JOURNAL, 5/6). The plan was attacked by farm-state reps., "who seek a broad exemption for diesel fuel used in farming," and by reps. from energy-producing states (5/6). Rep. Sander Levin (D-MI), one of the WMC's "most vocal defenders" of the tax: "It is important to ask, 'If it were removed, what would be in its place?'" As the WMC is dominated by Dems by a 24-14 margin, "even with a few [Dem] defections, the proposal is expected to survive" the committee (Greenhouse, TIMES, 5/6).

THE SENATE: The Senate Finance Cmte, however, has only an 11-9 margin of Dems to GOPers. "In addition," some Dems -- OK's David Boren and LA's John Breaux -- "come from states dominated by agriculture and the energy industry" (Greenhouse, TIMES, 5/6). The tax "faces significant opposition in the Senate" (Reuters/INVESTOR'S BUSINESS DAILY, 5/6). Jasinowski: "I'm convinced we will beat the energy tax in the Senate" (JOURNAL, 5/6).

THE PRESS: Under the header "This tax would sink an industry," CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorial: "The [WMC] should do itself, the president and the economy a favor and quickly excise one unfair, unwise tax from the package -- a proposed 525% increase in the fuel tax for the nation's barge operators" (5/4). WASH. POST editorial: "The energy tax would have the useful effect of encouraging energy conservation. The less fuel the country can learn to burn, the better" (5/5). JO. OF COMMERCE header: "Colorado Businesses Fear Effect of US Energy tax" (5/5).

===== SOCIETY AND POLITICS =====

*2 EPA ELEVATION: ROLL CALL FOR SENATE VOTE

The Senate voted 79-15 on 5/4 to elevate the EPA to Cabinet status (GREENWIRE 5/5 #1). The following senators voted against the bill (GREENWIRE sources):

Frank Murkowski (R-AK)	Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID)
Larry Craig (R-ID)	John Danforth (R-MO)
Bob Kerrey (D-NE)	Robert Smith (R-NH)
Jesse Helms (R-NC)	Don Nickles (R-OK)
Strom Thurmond (R-SC)	Phil Gramm (R-TX)
Larry Pressler (R-SD)	Robert Bennett (R-UT)
Orrin Hatch (R-UT)	Alan Simpson (R-WY)
Malcolm Wallop (R-WY)	

The following senators did not vote:

Ted Stevens (R-AK)	Dale Bumpers (D-AR)
Sam Nunn (D-GA)	Richard Lugar (R-IN)
Claiborne Pell (D-RI)	John Warner (R-VA)

CLINTON JOB BOARD: Sources have said that the "closely watched and politically sensitive" job of program associate director for natural resources, energy and science at the Office of Management and Budget is likely to go to T.J. Glauthier, director of energy and climate change policy at the World Wildlife Fund. Another name also mentioned for the post is Josh Gotbaum, a partner in the New York banking firm of Lazard Freres and ex-Carter White House official (Al Kamen, WASH. POST, 5/6).

===== CLEAN AIR =====

*3 SMOG: GETTY CHALLENGES JERSEY ETHANOL REGS

The Getty Petroleum Corporation has filed a federal lawsuit challenging the legality of a New Jersey regulation that "effectively bans" the sale of ethanol fuel during the summer (Robert Rudolph, Newark STAR-LEDGER). NJ issued the ruling last week on the grounds that the fuel worsens smog problems during the summer. Getty had been adding ethanol to gasoline during the winter to comply with a requirement to reduce carbon monoxide pollution. But NJ's Dept. of Environmental Protection and Energy ruled the continued use of ethanol fuel during the summer "could increase ozone levels and contribute to smog pollution" in NJ. But in its lawsuit, Getty challenges the constitutionality of the regulation, "charging that it is in conflict with" federal regs that grant a special exemption for ethanol-blended fuel (5/5).

*4 ACID RAIN: MASSACHUSETTS WATERS SUFFERING, STUDY SAYS

Melting snow has produced "a severe acid shock" in Massachusetts lakes and streams and caused the greatest acid rain damage in the past decade, according to data released 5/4 by the MA Acid Rain Monitoring Project (Dianne Dumanoski, BOSTON GLOBE). Samples taken from 750 lakes and streams 4/93 have "dash[ed] any hope" that MA waters are on the upswing, according to the project. Paul Godfrey, U. of Massachusetts researcher and head of the ARMP: "This has been a real shock to us. I think we may have been lulled into a false sense of security. In fact, things have not gotten better." Godfrey has concluded that Clean Air Act regs will not sufficiently protect many of the state's waters from more acid rain damage. Because of budget constraints, Division of Fisheries and Wildlife funding for the state monitoring project will end 6/93. Priscilla Chapman of the Sierra Club: "This ought to be a call to arms. We absolutely need to keep [the Acid Rain Monitoring Project] going" (5/5).

===== CLEAN WATER =====

*5 CHESAPEAKE BAY: PA ONE-UPS VA, MD IN BAY

In a major step toward restoring Maryland's Chesapeake Bay, Pennsylvania's state Senate passed legislation yesterday requiring farmers to "stop polluting the bay's lifeline, the Susquehanna River, with manure and fertilizer," reports Timothy Wheeler in today's Balto. SUN. The legislation, which is expected to get the signature of PA Gov. Robert Casey (D), would make PA the first state in the Chesapeake watershed -- and one of the first in the nation -- "to adopt mandatory controls on farm pollution." The action also puts pressure on both MD and Virginia, "since both states have a greater stake in the bay's health" than does PA, yet rely mainly on voluntary efforts by farmers. Chesapeake Bay Foundation Senior Vice-President Robert Hoyt: "We're not saying every farm in Maryland and Virginia should be doing this. But we do believe a mandatory approach is necessary in all three states" (5/6).

*6 BOSTON HARBOR: OFFICIAL WILLING TO TRIM CLEANUP BUDGET

Faced with increasing public opposition to the cost of the Boston Harbor cleanup project, acting EPA regional admin. Paul Keough said 5/4 that he is willing to consider cutting up to \$830 million from the project as long as the harbor meets water quality standards (Scott Allen, BOSTON GLOBE). Keough said EPA would consider less treatment of Massachusetts Water Resources Authority sewage before it is discharged, as well as a scaled-down storm run-off collection system. Keough: "We are flexible, but we can't turn our backs on the requirements of the Clean Water Act." The MWRA Advisory Board, which represents the areas

that get authority sewer service, and US Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D) say that new scientific data show that some parts of the cleanup project may be eliminated without "major environmental harm" (5/5). Douglas MacDonald, MWRA exec. dir., at a House Appropriations subcmte hearing 5/4: "I am coming to you today to plead for increased assistance so that the growing anger over our rates does not stop the enormous progress that has been made" (Kennedy/Heaney, BOSTON HERALD, 5/5).

===== HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES =====

*7 LEAD: NAT'L AD CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY; LOUISIANA SUED

The Clinton admin. launched an ad campaign on 5/4 to tell parents about steps they can take to prevent lead poisoning of children (GREENWIRE 4/30 #25). The public-service ads come as the admin. is seeking a 70% increase -- to nearly \$35 million for the next fiscal year -- in spending on lead pollution programs at EPA. Tipper Gore: "There is no environmental problem that poses a more immediate threat to America's children than lead poisoning" (AP/mult., 5/5).

BAYOU BLUES: The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund filed a lawsuit on 5/4 that claims Louisiana has "not moved quickly enough to remove lead contamination from drinking water coolers" in LA schools and day-care centers (Mark Schleifstein, N.O. TIMES-PICAYUNE, 5/5).

"EPIDEMIC": Physicians for Social Responsibility will hold a press briefing, "The Global Epidemic of Lead Poisoning," on 5/11 in Washington, DC, to discuss recent research findings, the "prevalence" of lead poisoning in E. Europe, and policy recommendations (PSR release, 5/5).

*8 SUPERFUND: EPA TO SCRAP \$50M CLEANUP PLAN IN VERMONT

The EPA will abandon a \$50 million cleanup plan for the Pine Street Barge Canal Superfund site in Vermont, acting Regional Admin. Paul Keough said 5/4, according to state lawmakers (Nancy Bazilchuk, BURLINGTON FREE PRESS). Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT): "[Keough] assured me that this plan will be scrapped. I told him that I would expect nothing less than that." Keough said the plan "in all likelihood" will be eliminated and replaced with another solution. Critics of the Superfund plan say it would release toxic fumes and could also release tar compounds into Lake Champlain. EPA says the site does not pose a risk to human health or the lake, but says cleanup is necessary "to protect the creatures that live at the bottom of the canal." Leahy: "Just because you are an environmentalist doesn't mean you leave your common sense behind" (5/5).

REAUTHORIZATION HEARINGS: Today, NAACP's Exec. Dir. Rev. Benjamin Chavis, Jr. will testify at a Senate subcommittee hearing on the health and enviro effects of Superfund sites (Senate Cmte on Environment and Public Works release, 5/4).

===== NATURAL RESOURCES =====

*9 MINING REFORM: SENATE CMTE POISED TO VOTE ON PLAN

Lawmakers, "after decades of deadlock," unveiled a plan 5/4 that will allow the Senate to vote on legislation reforming the 1872 mining law "that critics call a giveaway to industry" (Reuters/JO. OF COMMERCE). Opponents praised the Senate Energy Cmte for moving on a bill "but say the plan might not produce the tough changes they want." Interior Sec'y Bruce Babbitt "said a reform bill the committee plans to pass today does not go far enough to end environmental abuses and stop cut-rate minerals sales." The measure calls for a 2% royalty on the net value of minerals taken from federal lands, said Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-LA), who added the measure "was not the final product but merely

a vehicle that would allow for a Senate vote." Mining groups, who say the reform could throw companies out of business, back another proposal introduced by Sen. Larry Craig (R-ID). Enviros oppose the bill, "but at the same time they are glad the Senate is prepared to debate the issue." Philip Hocker, pres. of the reform group Mineral Policy Center: "We're glad things are moving forward. This is a little like having a baby, but we're not really sure whose baby it is" (5/6). James Lyon, director of government affairs at the policy center, said the bill being considered by the Senate "would make a mockery" of reforming the 121-year-old law (MPC release, 5/5). Wilderness Society's Nancy Green: "The Senate is engaged in a complete charade. ... If we are asking senior citizens, military families, and other groups to do their share [to help solve the fiscal problem facing our country], why should mining companies get a virtually free ride?" (Wilderness Society release, 5/4).

===== ENERGY =====

*10 DOE: O'LEARY OKS OSHA SUPERVISION, DEFENDS SAFETY STANCE

Energy Sec'y Hazel O'Leary announced 5/5 that "after years of resisting any control over it by other Federal agencies," the DOE will now voluntarily submit to supervision of worker safety by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "among other steps to improve safety" (Matthew Wald, N.Y. TIMES). The decision covers about 150,000 contract employees "engaged in the perilous task of cleaning up decades of contamination from nuclear weapons production." DOE said it will take three to four years just for OSHA to "gear up," and "at least dozens" of inspectors will be needed to oversee DOE worker safety (5/6).

Among the safety initiatives are surprise inspections of nuclear plants and laboratories, declassification of records on exposure of department workers to radiation and "employee-management committees to bolster safety," reports Christopher Hanson in the SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER. Some DOE officials "had resisted OSHA monitoring, citing security." Daryl Kimball, a nuclear safety expert with the Physicians for Social Responsibility, said inspections by an outside agency "were better than audits from within the department" (5/6). Nolan Hancock, legislative director of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union said he was "very pleased" with the move (W.S. JOURNAL). Nuclear weapons labs, despite being known as among the most hazardous work sites in the nation because of the prevalence of radioactive and other waste, have been exempt from OSHA since its creation in 1970 (5/6).

DENIES CHARGES: O'Leary yesterday "angrily dismissed charges by her predecessor that she had been swayed by the 'old guard' in the department to downplay nuclear safety" (GREENWIRE 5/3 #11). O'Leary: "For anyone to presume that influence could set in over some short period of time ... is in my view absurd" (Hanson, SEATTLE P-I, 5/6).

*11 WIND: POWER MAY BE CLEAN, BUT IS IT FOR THE BIRDS?

Enviros have long hailed wind power as a clean alternative to other pollution-generating energy sources -- California's wind farms alone offset more than 2.7 billion pounds of CO2. The costs of wind power have dropped dramatically over the last decade, bringing it in line with those of coal and nuclear power. While these and other factors fuel the opinion that wind power will be the energy choice of the future, one growing problem could hinder its success: birds, including protected golden eagles, are killed when they fly into a windmill's powerful blades. Enviros have asked the Justice Dept. to levy criminal

finer against wind farms for killing birds, but E MAGAZINE reports such action is "unlikely." Several wind interests such as US Windpower, the world's largest wind company, are exploring a variety of options in hopes of cutting down on bird casualties. The firm is working with the Boise, Idaho-based Peregrine Fund, New York's Cornell U. and others to explore options that might combat the problem, "such as different colored blades and high frequency sounds that might deter birds" (May/June issue).

===== MARKETPLACE =====

*12 GEORGIA PACIFIC: SHAREHOLDERS VOTE NO TO CERES PRINCIPLES

Georgia Pacific Corp. shareholders "overwhelmingly turned down" the CERES Principles, a set of enviro standards developed by the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies, in favor of the company's own standards at its annual shareholders' meeting 5/4 in Augusta, GA (Dale Hokrein, AUGUSTA CHRONICLE). GP officials "'believe its own current policy commitments will serve the interests of all shareholders better than would the CERES Principles,' which were unnecessary and too vague," according to the company's proxy statement. Hans Neuhauser, senior VP of enviro affairs at the Georgia Conservancy, says that despite GP's decision not to sign the CERES Principles, GP has demonstrated a "leadership role in environmental stewardship." However, Georgia Pacific is still involved in civil court battles on enviro issues and may be held responsible for a number of hazwaste sites under federal and state Superfund laws (5/5).

*13 TECHNOLOGY: DOE PICKS FIRMS' CLEAN COAL PROGRAM

The Dept. of Energy has selected a project proposed by Allentown, PA-based Air Products and Chemicals Inc. and Cleveland-based firms Centerior Energy Inc. and LTV Steel Co. for possible funding under a clean-coal technology demonstration program (Cleveland PLAIN DEALER). The project seeks to demonstrate that Ohio coal can be used in a process to produce molten iron for steelmaking and to generate electric power "in an environmentally acceptable way" (5/5). The group has asked for \$150 million from DOE for the project, which it estimates will cost \$825 million (W.S. JOURNAL). "But the companies must complete several other steps, including negotiating a cooperative agreement with the department, before they receive funding." The firms estimate a 1998 start-up (5/6). Four other projects were selected for the fifth round of DOE's Clean Coal Technology Demonstration programs (DOE release, 5/4).

COAL CONFERENCE: Former Washington Gov. Dixy Lee Ray, "an outspoken critic of environmental politics," told the Sixth US-European Coal Conference in Barcelona, Spain, yesterday that "it was highly important for the energy industries to understand scientific realities before adopting programs that will waste hundreds of million of dollars and ruin the economy" (Arthur Gottschalk, JO. OF COMMERCE). Ray: "We are in the difficult position where the political arena has overtaken scientific evidence. The consequences are absolutely enormous" (5/6).

*14 EFFICIENCY: MEET GEORGE JETSON ... OR AT LEAST HIS HOME

Illustrating what may come in the near future, the "Smart House" is somewhat like the "home of the Jetsons," writes Richard Brack in the DES MOINES REGISTER. The Smart House was designed by a consortium of manufacturers that has been working and improving on the project since 1984. Ron Brandt, regional manager for AMP Inc., one of the members of the consortium, says that even though the high-tech feel of the house may be fun, "the two hot buttons (to sell the systems) are energy management and convenience." Owners of a Smart House can literally call their

house on the telephone and tell it to turn lights off or find out if some appliance might have been left on. Currently there are only about 200 Smart Houses in the nation, but the concept seems to be "getting a boost" in the state of Texas, where developers are beginning to build whole subdivisions of Smart Houses (5/5).

===== STATE REPORTS =====

*15 ALASKA: BIOLOGISTS MAY HAVE TO PICK THEIR FIGHTS

Combined pressures of budget cuts and a logging boom have state biologists worried that streams may be damaged, "despite hard-fought laws to protect public resources on private logging lands" (AP/Fairbanks DAILY NEWS-MINER). Overhauls in AK's law three years ago were a compromise, with the timber industry agreeing to leave buffers of uncut trees along salmon runs and AK officials agreeing to "cover costs of enforcement." But state habitat biologists say they're "hard-pressed" to keep up with work created by the complex law as well as a logging boom, caused by soaring timber prices. Frank Rue, dir. of the AK Dept. of Fish and Game's habitat division: "We're going to have to ignore some things, and only try to pick the very biggest issues" (5/2).

*16 CALIFORNIA: DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO TEST SANTA BARBARA BOARD

The 254-acre Ellwood Shores area of Goleta, CA, "has emerged as the first test of the new Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors, which is widely regarded to be in the midst of a switch from two decades of pro-environment positions to more of a pro-growth stance" (Kathleen Sharp, L.A. TIMES [DC edition]). The supervisors are considering a plan to build half-million-dollar homes and other developments in an area home to red foxes and great blue herons. The board's decision "in the next few weeks will serve as a sign for the future of what for years has been one of [CA's] most famous slow-growth communities" (5/5).

*17 NEW YORK: CUOMO HONORS SCOUTS

Gov. Mario Cuomo (D), in a bow to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, yesterday abandoned his controversial ban on their collecting returnable bottles at state campgrounds, reports L.B. Miller in today's N.Y. POST. Just a week after Cuomo defended the NY Environmental Conservation Department's plan to seize up to \$100,000 in annual deposits being collected by the Scouts and other non-profit groups, "he issued a one-page press release announcing the turnabout." Cuomo: "While we are trying to reduce the cost of providing recreation for New Yorkers, we do not wish to hurt groups that have come to rely on bottle and can deposits." Scout leaders "jubilantly reacted" to Cuomo's reversal. Adirondack Scout Council executive Bob Baker: "It looked like the big guy was beating up on the little guy when Cuomo said the Scouts couldn't collect the cans anymore" (5/6).

*18 TEXAS: FIRMS TRY TO WEAN WORKERS FROM AUTO ADDICTION

50 representatives from 22 Houston, TX-based firms gathered 5/4 "and wondered aloud" how they can convince their employees to give up their cars and take the bus, share rides or work ten-hour days (Jennifer Liebrum, HOUSTON CHRONICLE). The firms involved are beginning the task of complying with federally mandated regs to reduce air pollution in the region under the Clean Air Act. Eventually, about 2,500 companies in the Houston area will have to meet the same goal by convincing their workers to share rides, take mass transit or alter their work schedules. TX Air Control Board members, whose agency will oversee compliance with the US law in TX, acknowledge a "monumental task lies ahead convincing area workers to give up their vehicles" (5/5).

*19 STATE LINES

IOWA: For nearly 10 hours on 5/4, residents of Alexander,

IA, were evacuated from their homes when anhydrous ammonia "spewed" out of an underground pipeline and cast a cloud over the area (Jack Hovelson, DES MOINES REGISTER, 5/5).

RHODE ISLAND: The latest study by EPA on the former Picillo toxic-waste dump concluded contaminated ground water is moving away from nearby residential wells "and into surface water in swampland to the west and southwest" (Jerry O'Brien, PROV. JOURNAL-BULLETIN, 5/4).

===== GLOBAL ISSUES =====

*20 RIO FOLLOWUP: UNEP HEAD TO ISSUE FIRST POLICY STATEMENT

The highlight of the 17th session of the Governing Council of the UN Environment Program will be the first policy statement by the new exec. dir., Canadian Elizabeth Dowdeswell, "outlining the task ahead for UNEP in the framework of its heightened responsibilities as a result" of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Dowdeswell wants UNEP to have a clear set of priorities and be on a "results-oriented management approach." Dowdeswell: "UNEP can no longer be all things to all people" (UNEP release, 5/5).

BELGIUM: The Belgian Council of Ministers will create a National Council for Sustainable Development as a follow-up to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Prince Philippe will preside over the council, and honorary ambassador Jean-Paul Van Bellinghen and Free U. of Brussels director Francoise Thys-Clement will act as vice presidents (Brussels' LE SOIR, 5/3).

*21 AROUND THE GLOBE

POPULATION: In light of China's announcement that its fertility rates are down to American and European levels (GREENWIRE 5/4 #20), Pres. Clinton "has to make it clear" in funding international population agencies that "the [US] is repelled by the gross infringements that the Chinese government makes on the personal liberties of its citizens," says an editorial in the WASH. POST (5/6).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK: At the 26th annual Asian Development Bank Board of Governors meeting in the Philippines 5/4, non-governmental organization representatives from several Asian countries and the US "attacked" the ADB for not following through with "well-designed" sustainable development projects (EDF release, 5/4).

ACROSS THE BOARD: German electronics giant Seimens AG, will supply a hydroelectric power station in Mexico with \$20 million in Russian equipment (MOSCOW TIMES, 5/5).

===== WORLDVIEW =====

*22 BELGIUM: NUCLEAR SAFETY HAS A LONG WAY TO GO, OFFICIAL SAYS

Last year, after five years' work, a parliamentary commission created in the wake of the Chernobyl explosion released its list of 256 recommendations on nuclear safety (Brussels LE SOIR). Jean-Pol Poncelet, president of the National Radioactive Waste Organization and a member of Congress is "pressing" the gov't to "go a step further." Poncelet's follow-up report on the six main issues examined by the commission -- detection networks, emergency plans, facility safety, transportation safety, waste and downgrading facilities -- points out the slow manner in which they have been dealt with. Poncelet notes problems have been identified by the commission's report, but adequate steps to remedy them have yet to be taken (5/5).

*23 MALAYSIA: FORESTRY LEADER TOUTS MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

During a three-day national symposium on development and the environment, Dr. Salleh Mohamed Nor, director-general of the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia, said that Malaysia's development of sustainable forest management is "well advanced"

compared to many other Third World countries (Agnes James, Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES). Salleh, saying more progress still needs to be made: "Research to explore various logging technologies should be looked into so that they could be used effectively in more environmentally friendly logging activities. ... [We need to] reduce reliance on the natural forest as a source of timber ... [and] increase [revenue] from non-destructive activities such as eco-tourism" (5/5).

*24 WORLD BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: A management plan for the Great Sandy Region, which surrounds the Fraser Island World Heritage Area in southeast Queensland, would allow exploration and extraction of gas, petroleum or minerals with "strict environmental controls." Aboriginal people would still be given "traditional" hunting and gathering rights (Madonna King, Sydney AUSTRALIAN, 5/6).

RUSSIA: Although a consortium of foreign investors -- including McDermott International Inc., Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui & Co. and Royal Dutch/Shell group -- conducted an \$80 million feasibility study last year in two vast Russian offshore oil and natural gas fields, the projects cannot begin unless Russia agrees to provide tax breaks (Sander Thoenes, MOSCOW TIMES, 5/5).

THAILAND: Community leaders and enviro groups in the northern section of Thailand have urged the nation's Forestry Department to change its Forestry Development Plan to recognize and support the tree conservation work that has been done by local villagers (BANGKOK POST, 5/2).

===== MEDIA MONITOR =====

*25 ON THE AIR

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT: CNN's John Zarella reported on the recent surge of people relocating to US coastal communities. Enviros say coastal living leads to overdevelopment, which creates more pollution, runoff and drainage problems ("The World Today," 5/5).

DEFENSE CONVERSION: In a regional roundup of the nation's economy on CNN's "The World Today," Brian Jenkins reported that defense workers in Connecticut are "being laid off in droves." Rusty Dornin reported that the Silicon Valley "continues to strive towards lean and mean, in light of defense cutbacks, restructuring and global competition" (5/5).

*26 TODAY'S HEADLINES

NEW YORK TIMES

"131-Year-Old Reservoir Is Deemed Obsolete" (A1)
 "North Korea Stirs New A-Arms Fears" (A7)
 "Energy Dept. Submits To Oversight on Safety" (A18) (#10)
 "In Cattle-Raising West, a County Wants to Help US Manage Federal Lands" (A24)
 "Cost to Clean Poisoned Lake Staggers County" (B8)
 "Manufacturers and Farmers Oppose Clinton Energy Tax" (B16) (#1)

WASHINGTON POST

"Legacy of a Poisoned Paradise" -- Mary McGrory column on radioactive fallout (A2)
 "OMB Natural Resources Choice Near" (A21) (#2)
 "China's One-Child Limit" -- editorial (A22)
 "Panetta's Poke at Trade Pact Lands Hard in Mexico" (A36)

WALL STREET JOURNAL

"Treasury Aides Get a Hostile Grilling On Capitol Hill Over Business-Tax Plan" -- includes energy tax (A3)
 "An Asbestos Settlement With a Hidden Agenda" (A11)
 "Proposal by Centerior, Air Products and LTV May Get DOE Funding" (B6) (#13)

"DOE Is Taking Steps For OSHA to Cover Nuclear Labs Workers" (B6)
(#10)

#

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: S. Collier Andress (ANDRESS_S) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:08-MAY-1993 17:23:00.00

SUBJECT: talking points: Response to Gramm, McCain, Armev and ging

TO: George Stephanopoulos (STEPHANOPO_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
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TO: David Dreyer (DREYER_D) (WHO)
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TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Robert O. Boorstin (BOORSTIN_R) (WHO)
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TO: Michael Waldman (WALDMAN_M) (WHO)
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TO: Ann F. Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
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TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
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TO: R. Paul Richard (RICHARD_R) (WHO)
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TO: Joshua Silverman (SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
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TO: Andre C. Oliver (OLIVER_A) (WHO)
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TO: Maria M. Tio (TIO_M) (WHO)
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TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein (BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
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CC: FAX (98638129,ken) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98638129\C:ken\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

HORIZONTAL_PITCH 11
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_ROMAN
RESPONSE TO THE GRAMM, MCCAIN, ARMEY AND GINGRICH
"PROGRAM TO CREATE AND PRESERVE AMERICAN JOBS"
5/7/93

Background: On May 7, 1993, Senators Gramm and McCain and Representatives Armeay and Gingrich announced a "job creation" package of tax incentives and proposed savings that cost \$82 billion over five years and that they claim will create and preserve over 1,000,000 jobs through 1998 while maintaining deficit neutrality. (Although it is not clear, this proposal seems to adopt the Clinton Economic Plan but without the energy tax or the investment package.) Only two reporters attended their press conference and they immediately raised the question: how are you going to pay for this plan? They propose to pay for this package with a four year freeze of non-defense discretionary spending. The two reporters repeatedly asked them to

identify one specific cut they would use to pay for this plan, which they declined to do. Result: this package was met with great criticism and is not likely to receive much attention in the press.

The Tax incentives and savings they propose are:

- * IRA Plus Plan to encourage more savings
- * Indexing Capital Gains
- * Passive Losses
- * Increasing Small Business Expensing
- * Increased Tax Exemption for Middle-Class Families
- * Drop Clinton's Energy Tax and Offsets

MORE OF THE SAME:

* They Don't Pay for It: While their focus on job creation is commendable, the fatal flaw in this plan is that they do not pay for it. The Gramm-Army plan cannot even name \$1 in specific cuts. Their approach is not real and hides the draconian cuts of an \$82 billion across the board freeze in non-defense discretionary spending.

For example, the Gramm-

Army freeze could lead to an estimated 10% funding cut in all domestic discretionary programs. That could mean 10% cuts to Head Start, to law enforcement officers, to medical researchers, and to meat inspectors just to name a few.

* One-

Sided Approach to Job Creation: This plan reflects the ideological approach that the only thing we need to do to create economic growth are tax cuts alone and that we can ignore investments in defense conversion, technology, and infrastructure.

The Clinton Administration believes we need a balanced approach to strengthening the economy and creating jobs. We believe that tax incentives must be complemented by public investment and deficit reduction to create a high wage, high-growth economy. President Clinton takes a balanced approach to high-wage job creation in the short and long term.

In order to repair the economy we must invest in our people, our infrastructure and our businesses. We must give the American people and American businesses the tools to compete -- e.g., training for the high wage jobs of the future, and R & D to develop new and emerging technologies.

This "new" Gramm-Army proposal is simply more of the same supply-side economics that were tried and failed --adding to the "investment" deficit and soaring budget deficits.

ARMS Email System

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAY-1993 15:41:00.00

SUBJECT: Cleveland City Club Q & A

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey L. Eller (ELLER_J) (WHO)
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TO: Lavora R. Barnes (BARNES_L) (WHO)
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MORE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Cleveland, Ohio)

For Immediate Release

May 10, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION
WITH THE CLEVELAND CITY CLUB

The Statler Tower Building
Cleveland, Ohio

1:50 P.M. EDT

Q Mr. President, based on the congressional hearings so far, how do you expect to resolve the issue of gays in the military this July?

THE PRESIDENT: I can only tell you what I think should be done and what my guess is will be done. And I'm glad you asked this question.

Let me say one thing by way of background. The difference between my position and that of many people in the military, including most folks in the military, is over a very narrow category of people, actually. That is, in the last few months, the Armed Services have, on their own initiative after meeting with me, stopped asking people when they join up whether they are homosexual or not. That is not being asked anymore. For many years that question was not asked; it only started being asked in the relatively recent past. That will solve most of the problems.

I do not propose any changes in the code of military conduct. None. Zero. I do not believe that anything should be done in terms of behavior that would undermine unit cohesion or morale. Nothing.

Here is what this whole debate is about. It is about whether someone should be able to acknowledge, if asked -- or otherwise, homosexuality -- and do nothing else -- do nothing to violate the code of military conduct and not be kicked out of the service. And my position is yes. Others say no. Others say if you let someone acknowledge it, it amounts to legitimizing a

lifestyle or putting it on a par with -- I don't see it as that. I just believe that there ought to be a presumption that people ought to be able to serve their country unless they do something wrong. But you need to know -- that is -- it is not such a big difference. That is what we're arguing about. We're arguing not about any kind of conduct, but about whether people can acknowledge that. Like that young man who was the sixth Army soldier of the year and who's now about to be mustered out because he acknowledged being homosexual.

It is not about asking the American people to approve a lifestyle, to embrace it, to elevate it -- anything else. The question is if you accept as a fact, as we now know and as the Pentagon has said, there have been many, many thousands of homosexuals serve our country and serve it well with distinction -- should we stop asking? They say yes and I say yes. So we solved most of the issues. (Applause.) They say yes and I say yes. (Applause.)

Should we change the code of conduct? They say no, and I say no. Not at all. Not on the base, not any way. No changes in the code of conduct. So the issue is over this what will happen to this -- in this narrow category of cases, and that

is what is still to be resolved. I hope my position will prevail. Frankly, I think most people believe as a practical matter -- most people who have studied it -- that the position I have taken can be worked out and is fairest to the good men and women who serve in the service who have done well. But they are -- I think they're frankly worried about having that position look like they are embracing a lifestyle or legitimizing a lifestyle they don't agree with. And I keep saying -- that's not what I think we're about. What I think we're about is acknowledging people's right to do right and to be judged by what they do. And that's sort of my position. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, as a resident of Ohio, what action can I take, what can I do to express my outrage at Senator Dole and his cohorts who block a legitimate vote like the stimulus package? (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what I think we need -- let me make a constructive suggestion. (Laughter.) I appreciate your sentiments, obviously, but let me make a constructive suggestion. What I think we need to do is to go on now and pass this budget and then just see where we are.

Let me back up and say what I think happened in that deal. (Laughter.) I believe that I won the debate with the American people that we needed more investments to create some jobs now, because this economy is not producing a lot of jobs. On the other hand, the Republicans said, well, that's fine, but we ought to pay for it.

Well, I had announced this stimulus program as a part of this five-year deficit reduction program, so it had already been incorporated by the financial markets and everybody else who evaluated this. It was paid for in the sense that it was part of the program. But to pass it in time to get the summer jobs and some other things out, we had to, in effect, take it out of sequence, if you see what I mean -- to put it up now so we can get the money out to create the jobs in 1993 before Congress could have actually acted on the budget of which it was but a small part.

So what I think -- to be constructive, what I think you should do is to do whatever you can to encourage the big budget to pass -- long-term deficit reduction and investment increases. Then let's watch this unemployment rate. And once we have proved that we have the discipline in Washington to cut spending and reduce the deficit, if we don't generate new jobs, if the economy doesn't pick up in terms of employment, then I think we can come back and look at that.

Now, that doesn't solve a couple of the severe problems, like the summer jobs -- we're still trying to assess where we are on that. But the larger question of creating jobs is something that I think that we need to recognize is primarily going to be dealt with by the big budget, the big issue. But if

we need to come back, then I'll need you and all your folks, because we need to get ahead of the curve on this one. Because we were not trying to increase the deficit; this was part of a big, five-year plan where we had to take it out of sequence because of the summer jobs issue and because we wanted a lot of these jobs created in 1993. Thank you for asking. (Applause.)

Q What is your prognosis for the success of your proposed aid for college students who do public service?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh, I think it's got very great prospects of success. We've had wonderful bipartisan support for several Republican congressmen in the House of Representatives already asked to be cosponsors. We have at least two supporters, Republican supporters in the Senate. And as far as I know, virtually every Democrat is for it.

We've worked very hard to try to work out all of the objections, and I think it will be very helpful. We're going to move as quickly as possible. The national service part, I think will fly through. The question of cutting down on the cost of the loan program will be more difficult, because many of the bankers and others who like the system as it is will oppose it. But it's unconscionable for us to lose \$3 billion a year on loan defaults, and \$1 billion on transaction fees which could be put into direct loans which could then be collected. So there will be a lot of dispute about the loan issue. But I think the national service part of it will go through. It wouldn't hurt for you to express your support, though, to your member of Congress. Thank you. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, what legislations do you hope to pass in order to help protect the environment while cutting the national deficit?

THE PRESIDENT: There are several things that we want to do. As you know, the Vice President and I have both worked very hard on this issue since we took office. I want to sign the biodiversity treaty, and I expect to do it, committing the United States to help preserve wildlife species. We want to be part of an international effort to preserve wildlife and plant life in the United States and in the rainforest, especially around the world. We want to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases in this country to 1990 levels over this coming decade, which I think we can do.

And we want to invest some of the money that is coming from defense cutbacks into environmental technologies and environmental cleanup here at home, so that those technologies can produce American jobs, many of which can also lead in exporting.

The biggest new commercial market in the world in the next 10 years will be the market for various environmental technologies and services. It is a huge gold mine out there waiting to be tapped. When the countries met in Rio last year, regrettably the Germans and the Japanese were much ahead of the United States in total in environmental technology companies and services. But we have a lot of very successful ones here in the United States, and I hope we can galvanize more of them. If we do this right, cleaning up the environment won't cost us jobs, it'll save us jobs. It'll have a big positive impact. (Applause.)

He asked a good question. Give him a hand. Isn't he good? Thank you.

Q Mr. President, perhaps this is a bit premature. But does your health care program incorporate a focus on wellness as well as merely curing illnesses? And what I mean by wellness is universal immunization, health examinations and so forth. Or, perhaps Mrs. Clinton might answer that a little bit better. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT: Well, let me say that it will, and that if it were just up to the two of us, it would focus on wellness much more. You may know that, for example, there are a lot of countries -- in France, for example, where even working-

class families get a family allowance when a woman is pregnant. You can only draw the family allowance if the mother can prove that she has followed a certain regime of maternal health, designed to produce a healthy baby.

I saw the other day in the paper that some Republican congressman had suggested that we ought to do the same thing with immunizations for people on public assistance having to immunize their kids. I thought that was a good idea. I think that we should have a big wellness prevention component of this.

That is -- that's another point I wish I had made in my remarks. But we are exploring what our options are there.

There will be every effort made to have a strong education and prevention and wellness component of this health care effort. And I might add that if we can have more clinics in chronically underserved areas and more health educators there, I think we can do that. That's one way you can save a ton of money in the system, and I think you must know that or you would not have asked the question.

Thank you. (Applause.)

Q Mr. President, your administration has proposed two new taxes. First, a value-added tax in which goods would be taxed at each stage of production. Secondly, an energy BTU tax in which coal, gas, oil and other forms of energy would be taxed at each stage of use. Are not these taxes inflationary in that they compound at each stage? And, secondly, they push up the consumer price index to which wages, prices, and Social Security and other entitlements are indexed to the consumer price index.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, first, let me say I have proposed a BTU tax, and I'd like to come back to that. I have not proposed a VAT tax. I have not. (Applause.) There have been a lot of rumors about it.

You should know -- it's interesting that you should know with whom a VAT tax is popular. Hillary's health care group -- the First Lady's health care group -- was asked to consider a VAT tax by an unusual coalition of big business and labor interests. Why? Because other countries have a VAT tax -- most other countries have a VAT tax of some kind and we don't, and a value-added tax is one of the few ways that you can -- somebody who advocated it now wants to get off of it -- (laughter and applause) -- anyway, a value-added tax is one of the few ways that you can avoid taxing your own exports and tax someone else's imports. That is, it is placed on things sold in your country. So when our competitors in Europe, for example, have a value-added tax, when they produce things for sale in the United States it's not subject to the tax. When we sell our stuff over there, it's already carried the full burden of our taxes and it gets hit with the VAT.

So there are a lot of business and labor interests who believe that, conceptually, even if we lower some other tax, we should embrace the VAT tax because it helps us in international trade. I had never thought of it as an answer to the health care problem, because I thought it would aggravate the maldistribution of paying for the problem. It would allocate the burden of paying for the problem in ways that I didn't think were particularly fair. But that's what it is.

Now, on the BTU tax, let me say that America taxes energy less than any other country. There were a lot of suggestions for how we might raise funds to reduce the deficit. The energy tax clearly is the thing which, for all kinds of reasons, had the biggest impact on the financial markets.

I was reluctant -- there were people who said, "Well, you ought to have a carbon tax; that's the most polluting." I thought that was unfair to the coal-producing states. Then there were people who said, "Well, we have real low gas taxes." We do, but states also set gas taxes. "We have real low gas taxes. You ought to have a gas tax." I thought that was unfair to the rural areas, particularly west of the Mississippi where they have much higher per-vehicle usage.

The reason we decided to go with the BTU tax is that you can put it uniformly on all sources of energy so that it doesn't fall with incredible disproportion on any given sector. Now, the problem is that for the sectors that are especially

energy-intensive, it hurts them more than a gas tax. And it hurts people who don't pay anything for their energy now. So farmers, for example, that had a fuel tax exemption are dealing with this burden. And you know, we've tried to come to grips with that. I don't think there is a perfect solution. But I like the BTU tax, because it promotes energy conservation, it's good for the environment, and it's fairer, I think, to every region than any other energy alternative that we could devise.

And then we tried to have -- let me follow up on that -- we tried to increase the earned income tax credit -- that is, the proposal -- so that for people with earnings of \$29,000 a year or less, \$30,000 a year or less with families, the impact of the BTU tax would be offset by the increase they'd get in the tax cut under the earned income tax credit.

Q Good afternoon, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Good afternoon.

Q What I'd like to know is, first of all, your economic plan is twofold. It is to cut spending and secondly to encourage more government spending in the private sector. Well, obviously there's a lot of support for the first part -- cutting spending. What I'd like to know is, there seems to be a lack of enthusiasm for the second part. One is: How do you plan to get that through? Basically, how do you plan to garner more support for it? And, once you get your economic package through, how much input are just ordinary people going to have to this? And when will we feel it at our level?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, depending on whether you borrowed any money since November, you've already felt it. From the minute Secretary-designate of the Treasury said after the election -- Lloyd Bentsen said we were going to attack the deficit and how we were going to do it and what was going to be in it, we began to have pretty steep drops in interest rates. So if you have any -- if you're paying any kind of interest payments, you've already felt it.

The question that -- the reason I was for the job stimulus program -- to go back to the jobs program that the gentleman asked me in the back -- is that I wanted to be able to lower the unemployment rate by another half a percentage point this year through an investment program, because all over the world -- I will say again -- all over the world -- Europe's got a higher unemployment rate than we do. Japan has a much lower unemployment rate than we do because it's got a more closed economy, but they also are not creating jobs, and many of their firms are laying off for the first time in modern history. So I wanted to do that.

So you will -- let me just tick them off -- you should be able -- if we pass the budget, I think we will secure a healthier financial environment for the next year, and I think that will help everyone. If we can pass health care, I think, by next year people will begin to feel the impact of greater health security. If we can pass it -- it's a big job and it's going to take a lot of work.

The student loan program, if it passes, it will affect people immediately. People will be eligible who are now in college for it, as well as those who would wish to go. The same thing with the apprenticeship program. The welfare reform program should begin to have effect next year. Those are just some of the things that I think will actually touch people's lives and make a big difference.

I think the trick on -- to go back to the question the other gentleman asked -- to getting people to support the targeted spending for education, training and technology is to make sure that you lock the spending cuts in first before you do

the taxes, and that overall, that the spending increases are

small compared to the spending cuts, which they are, in our plan. So I think to me, that's the trick and that's what I'm trying to achieve, and I hope you'll be with me when we do it. Thank you.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END1:50 P.M. EDT

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TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Cleveland, Ohio)

For Immediate Release May 10, 1993

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE CLEVELAND CITY CLUB

Statler Tower Building
Cleveland, Ohio

12:45 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Well, I don't know what you had for lunch, but I wish I'd had some of it. (Laughter.) I do want to say I'm delighted to be back in Cleveland and glad to be back at the City Club. And I hold here in my hand a membership to the City Club given to me by Senator Metzenbaum. (Applause.) Now, I'd rather have his vote on all the issues, but I'll take this. (Laughter.)

Actually, I want to thank Howard Metzenbaum and Lou Stokes and Eric Fingerhut and Congressman Hoke and all the others who are here -

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your Mayor, your State Treasurer, your State Attorney General. I'm delighted to be here with all of you. And I did -

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I saw in the introduction that you mentioned something I was going to say in my own remarks. I very much enjoyed being here last year and having the opportunity to talk in Cleveland about family values.

Two years ago, I came here -

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the Mayor hosted the

Democratic Leadership Council's national convention. And I said at that time that I thought the time had come for us to move beyond the political debate in Washington between one party which seemed to have advocated the politics of abandonment and another which seemed to advocate a politics of entitlement. It seemed to me the time had come for us to face our problems squarely as a country and to try to do something about them, but not to pretend that the government could give a solution to the American people

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solutions to problems that require all of us to give something ourselves and to do more. I feel that even more strongly today.

For 110 days I have lived and worked in Washington, D.C. I think that all of us would agree that for too long our great Nation's Capital, which is filled with monuments to men and women who have done so much to bring us to this point in history, has practiced more politics than progress. I'm glad to be back here in a place like Cleveland where it's not possible to produce more politics than progress. (Laughter and applause.)

Here you have to produce steel or automobiles or biomedical technology -

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real things with real value. This debate in which we are all engaged about America's future should properly take place here in the Industrial Belt and in the Grain Belt and in the Sun Belt and in the Bible Belt -

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all across America where people live in a world that is determined by consequences and not by talk.

If you're a mayor in a city like Cleveland you either provided more houses and people moved into them or it didn't happen. There either are more economic opportunities or there aren't. You can measure that. In Washington, we're told that the most important thing to do is not more than one thing at a time. (Laughter.) And some want you to do one thing at a time because it's easier to stop one thing at a time than it is a whole range of things. (Applause.)

But I would argue to you, my fellow Americans, that the challenges of the moment require both a focus and a discipline on the big problems of our nation and a determination to face them in a comprehensive way.

The challenge of international competition, new technologies, soaring health care costs, defense cuts without an offsetting strategy to invest in America, a global recession, a global inability of wealthy countries to create new jobs in an open and competitive environment -

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all these things create great

new challenges for our country.

Here in the heartland, I've seen you stepping up to the challenges. When the Mayor and I rode in from the airport today, he talked to me about how people were moving from the suburbs back into the cities, how more houses were being built. I looked at some of your economic development projects. I see a partnership between the public and private sector here that does not require someone to check his political label in when you roll up your sleeves and go to work. That is the sort of thing we need to do in Washington and the kind of spirit I hope to be able to bring to our Nation's Capital. (Applause.)

I believe very strongly that in the last 12 years, our nation's government has collectively produced two immense problems. Problem number one obviously is the enormous explosion of the national debt and the continuing growth of the annual federal deficit. In 1980, our debt was \$1 trillion. Today, it's \$4 trillion and rising to about two-

thirds of our annual national product -

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a much bigger percent of our annual deficit than, for example, the debt in Japan is.

Now, how did it happen? It happened partly because we like it when politicians told us what we wanted to hear. It happened because we had big tax cuts and big spending increases at the same time. First the spending increases were in defense, and then when defense began to be cut they were totally offset -- those cuts -

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by even bigger increases in health care spending through Medicare and Medicaid, the fact that one-

tenth of America is now on food stamps, and by huge increases in interest payments on the national debt.

The deficit is also aggravated by the fact that we index both payments to people and income taxes. Now, it's fair to index income taxes. If you get pushed by inflation into a higher bracket, we adjust the brackets upward. For the first time that's happened in the last few years. No one can doubt that is fair. But consider the impact on that if you offset on the one -

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hello, Congressman Brown. I didn't see you out there. You offset, on the one hand, your income; and at the same time you promise to pay more out. So everybody that gets a salary or a retirement check, their payments go up with inflation even as your intake comes down with inflation. So these are the two things that have created the kind of problem we have in the budget deficit.

The second thing that happened, interestingly enough, is that that portion of our government budget which is in partnership with the private sector, making investments in our future and promoting economic growth, actually shrank as a percentage of the whole, and often in absolute terms. So that at a time when we are more dependent than ever before on how skilled our work force is, the federal commitment to education and training of the work force went down as other nations were exploding their commitment.

At a time when we were cutting high technology in the defense sector, the peace dividend was not automatically reinvested in new technologies in the commercial sector and new partnerships. Why? Because, as any member of Congress here will tell you, the easiest place to cut spending is in that broad category known as discretionary nondefense spending. That doesn't mean anything. That's a lot of gobbledy-

gook. But when you strip it away, a lot of it is our investment in our future. So we wind up with this unusual difficulty -

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a huge debt, an increasing deficit, and a diminished commitment to invest in our future -

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the results have been clear: a limited ability to create new jobs, even when productivity is growing.

We're allegedly in an economic recovery of some 17 months in duration, and yet the unemployment rate is higher this month than it was at the depths of the recession. We had a huge increase in productivity in the last three months of last year and in the first three months of this year. Another big increase in output for a person in the manufacturing sector, but that money now is being plowed back into new technologies or kept for profit, not to increase new jobs.

As any small businessperson here knows, it is difficult to increase employment in a small business because of the extra added costs. By the time you pay the Social Security and the worker's comp and all the other costs, you've got more and more small businesses using overtime workers or part-

time workers, and fewer new jobs being created there.

So here we are. What are we to do? I have asked the United States Congress to adopt a plan that I believe over the next five years will do something to make real measurable change in both those areas. It will substantially reduce the federal deficit in the most disciplined deficit reduction plan every presented to Congress, and it will permit some very disciplined targeted increases in those investments which are critical to our future.

We do it by a combination of things

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cutting
spending, raising taxes, and targeting investment. Because this involves a whole lot of change, as you might imagine, it challenges a lot of established interests in Washington who would prefer that things go on as they are. Because while, as a whole, our country is disadvantaged, I would argue, by what we're doing, certain specific groups benefit from everything that is done.

Now, the lobbyists are lining the corridors of Washington as never before. There are about 80,000 of them there. And unless all the American people speak out loud and clear, it's going to be hard for us to hold this program together. There are those fighting for the national interests and those who are properly there to be heard about more narrow interests. There are those who believe we can make things better and those who believe that any change will make things worse for them. There are those who believe we can spend money more productively and less wastefully and others who believe that we ought to just keep on spending it the way we are now.

This is the oldest conflict in our history, and the eternal battle of any great democracy. The impetus for inertia is always strong. And very often a country does not have the courage to change until it is almost too late. But I believe with all my heart that the voters said last November -

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not just
those who voted for me, either -

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but all the voters said, we know this country has got to take a different course. We know we can't keep drifting. We know we can't wander. We have to have a plan, we have to follow it, we have to try to make some things happen that will lift this country's spirits again, lift this country's prospects again, and, yes, that will insist that all of us have the discipline and will and vision to change.

Now, I think that there are a lot of -

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I would call them preachers of pessimism in our Nation's Capital who underestimate the capacity of the American people to know the cost of what is happening to us right now. I readily admit that none of these changes can occur unless a vast majority of us understand the cost of what is happening to us right now. The cost of maintaining this deficit at its present level. The cost of maintaining the present health care system. The cost of maintaining a system which is underinvesting in our future compared to all of our major competitors in a high-

wage, high-

growth economy. The cost of maintaining the credit crunch on

small business. The cost of having no technology policy. The cost of having no plan to convert from a defense to a domestic economy.

I would argue that those costs are very high. The cost of having no strategy to put young people to work in our cities, and instead spending money to pay for the cleanup and the consequences of drug problems, gang problems, gun problems. The cost of the status quo are very, very high -

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even when you don't see it directly attributed on the government's ledger books. I believe we don't see that enough. (Applause.)

So I think we can do more than one thing at once. I think we can reduce the deficit and provide the opportunity for all of our young people to go to college. I think we can reduce the deficit and provide decent job training and education for our working people when the average worker will change jobs eight times in a lifetime. I believe we can reduce the deficit and put more police on our streets to protect our communities better. I believe we can reduce the deficit and offer more targeted incentives for real investment to American businesses and to their workers. I believe we can reduce the deficit and change the welfare system so that we move people from welfare to work after a certain amount of time. I believe we can do these things. (Applause.)

I believe we're strong enough to provide for a budget that reduces the deficit and invests in the future in a prudent way. And I can't help noting that some of those who say that we can't do that are the very ones that brought the debt from \$1 trillion to \$4 trillion over the last 12 years. (Applause.)

Our greatest Republican President -

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perhaps our
greatest President -

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Abraham Lincoln, used to tell the story about when he was practicing law in Illinois. It kind of reminds me about some of these folks today talking about the deficit in Washington. He said it reminded him of a man who killed his parents and then threw himself on the mercy of the court because he was an orphan. (Laughter.)

I think we've all got to understand that we didn't get where we are overnight. We have to accept where we are. I don't care about who should bear the blame, but I don't think we should have people pointing fingers who helped to create the current course of events. We should pull together. (Applause.)

My whole approach has been to try to say to the American people we are all in this together. If we ask what's in this program for me instead of what's in it for us, we'll all

find something we don't like, including me. If the issue is going to be, now, what's in it for me instead of what's in it for us, we are defeated before we begin. But the "what's in it for me" decade didn't work out very well for us over the long run, and I think we can do better. (Applause.)

Now, shortly after I took office I submitted to Congress a blueprint of a budget that makes now over 200 specific budget cuts, reduces the deficit by over \$500 billion over five years, and refocuses the priorities of our government from consumption to investment in our future. Both Houses of the Congress passed that blueprint in record time -

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the first time
in 17 years the budget resolution had passed within the calendar required.

Our commitment to cut the deficit clearly boosted confidence on Wall Street, and it's beginning to be felt on Main Street. It is beginning to change lives for the better already. Starting after the November election, when we announced a clear determination to bring the deficit down, interest rates have been going down. The trend line is steady, with only minor interruptions whenever there's some sense that maybe we won't really reduce this deficit after all. The plan that I announced and the outline that Congress adopted clearly played a major role in bringing interest rates down to historic lows, mortgage rates to 20 year lows. There's been a huge wave of refinancing. I'll bet you anything there are lots of people in this room that since November have refinanced their home mortgages. I know that there are people in every city in America who have gotten business loans, whose consumer loans have gone down, whose cost of car financing have gone down.

It is estimated that in the aggregate, if we can keep these rates down just a few more months, this will lead to enough refinancing of debt that it will release another \$100 billion to be reinvested into this economy. That's one and two-

thirds percent of our total gross domestic product in a given year. That is a huge impetus to stay on the track we're on to bring this deficit down. According to a bipartisan survey, a poll recently conducted in these conditions -

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74 percent of all
Americans now believe that homeownership is within reach for most young people. Do you know what it was a year ago? The reverse -

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47 percent. (Applause.)

The reason for the change is obvious: lower interest rates. Businesses are paying less to borrow. That means new investments and new jobs. The taxpayers, by the way, are saving billions of dollars in financing the government debt.

We've already brought the deficit down this year because of those interest rates.

Along with that, we have launched a real effort to attack the credit crunch in partnership with community banks all across America, and that should mean that farmers, small business people, and homeowners will be able to do even more in the weeks and months ahead. These are things that happen when people take some responsibility for their financial future. And if we can keep going -

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now we -

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having passed the budgetary blueprint, the Congress is now about to move into the specifics in what is called the budget reconciliation process. That means they've got to take the targets that were adopted in the budget resolution and specify how we're going to meet those targets -

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what kind of taxes are going to be raised; what kind of spending is going to be cut; what kinds of investments are going to be made.

That is the process now beginning. And that is the kind of thing that will require us all to make tough choices to make good on the results that are being achieved. I've asked Congress to join me in making real spending cuts, and that process is now unfolding. Our budget contains, as I said, over 200 specific cuts. I thought I should start as President by setting an example. In the new fiscal year we'll be operating the White House with a staff that is 25 percent smaller than my predecessor's. I must say I made that commitment and we're going to do all that work -

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I have to say in parenthesis, I didn't know that I'd receive more letters in the first 100 days than came into the White House in all of 1992. (Laughter.) So if you haven't gotten your letter answered, hold on, I'm coming. (Laughter.) We're trying to do it.

We are going to reduce just in our office alone \$10 million in payroll and perks and cost of government. In the Executive Branch, I have ordered over the next four years a 14-

percent cumulative reduction in the administrative costs of the federal government, 100,000 person in reduction in the federal payroll by attrition. That will save well over \$9 billion. I have asked the federal employees to have a pay freeze in this coming year and reduced raises in all the rest of this first term.

I just left the Galleria, and right across the street there's a big federal office building, and a lot of those

federal employees said they weren't looking forward particularly to doing without a raise next year. We have put the clamps on federal spending and we have asked federal employees to make a sacrifice. I didn't see how I could ask people to raise their taxes unless the people who were getting the tax money also made a sacrifice. (Applause.)

I come from a rural state where the Rural Electrification Agency -

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the REA -

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has been very important to my family and our people. They have brought life and hope to millions of Americans. But now our country is about 100 percent electrified, and I have recommended that we reduce the interest subsidies to the REA -

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something that is tough to do for members of Congress from rural areas and for this President who came from that place. I may get shocked instead of light when I go home. (Laughter.)

I've asked the Congress to join me in repealing the special interest exemption for lobbying. It's only been in the tax code since 1962. Before that, it didn't exist. You had to pay if you wanted to go lobby. (Applause.) Now the taxpayers actually at large bear the burden of people's lobbying costs. Now, again, I'm all for people lobbying. I think -

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and frankly, it's a good thing if it's in balance. But I don't see why the taxpayers should subsidize someone's costs when they go and try to influence the outcome of legislation in Washington.

I've asked to cut urban programs that don't work. While I plead guilty to trying to get more community block grant funds for Mayor White so he could build more houses in Cleveland -- (applause) -

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I also called for the abolition of a designated project program at the Housing and Urban Development Department because it had no real accountability to the taxpayers and cost over \$100 million a year.

I also believe that after all these cuts are in place, if you really expect this deficit to be brought down, we have got to raise some more tax money. And I believe that we ought to do it in a progressive way. I can tell you this just to start out -

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I have proposed more budget cuts and more taxes than I thought I would when I was running, and the reason is simple: After the election the government said the deficit was going to be \$50 billion a year bigger in three of the next four years than we thought, and \$15 billion in the fourth year. The deficit was announced after the election in each year to be much, much bigger than had previously been forecast.

So we asked for about 73 percent of the money to be paid for by people with incomes above \$100,000; the rest to be paid for, 27 percent, by the 93 percent or so of us that are under \$100,000. And then there is an exemption in effect for the energy tax burden for lower-

middle income working people and middle income working people with children up to the levels of about \$29,000 by the increase in the earned income tax credit which will offset the impact of the energy tax. I think it is a very fair program and I hope it will be adopted. (Applause.)

We take on the entitlements in this plan. People say, why don't you take on the entitlements? I'll tell you why -- because people get mad at you when you do that. (Laughter.) We asked Social Security recipients who are in the top 20 percent of income to pay taxes on more of their income than they do today coming from Social Security. We have done our best to restrain the exploding costs of Medicare. We have taken on these tough issues to cut spending and to raise some money. But I would also argue to you that we must have some disciplined increases in investment. And I'll tell you where my recommendations are.

I recommend, first of all, that we focus on rewarding work, strengthening families, and creating more jobs, especially for the middle class. These ideas include the following -

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this is where we spend money: First of all, in tax cuts to encourage investments for new jobs. Private enterprise is, after all, the engine of this economy, not the government, and we need to get it running as close as we can to full throttle. So there are substantial new incentives in this program for both large business and small business to lower their taxes through direct investments. Investments mean lower taxes and more jobs and, therefore, more revenue to the government by putting people to work if you target it to investment. I think it's very important.

Secondly, we focus especially on the depressed areas of the country, both rural and urban, with establishing a new network of community development banks to make loans to people who want to go into business in these areas with special incentives to get others to do the same thing. With special kinds of enterprise zones, especially in the rural and urban areas, which are particularly depressed, that will at least give us a chance to see if free enterprise alone can revive these areas if the government gives them enough incentives. These are things I believe that will make the private sector work for all Americans.

The plan also strengthens our schools by providing access to Head Start to all children who need it by setting higher standards throughout the country and enshrining in the law the national education goals and the standards that they will produce. The plan encourages experimentation with things like public school choice and charter schools in public school. It contains a bold national apprenticeship program where the federal government is a partner with the private sector and state and local government in helping to retrain the work force for a lifetime.

We are the only advanced country -

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the only one -

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that doesn't worry about having a systematic way of training high school graduates who don't go on to college. And yet we now have clear evidence in the 1990 census that anybody who graduates from high school but gets no further training, or who drops out of high school, who goes into the work force is likely to have declining earnings. This is good money, and it will be really shaped by private sector people and public trainers at the local grass-

roots level -

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not a national program, but a national partnership. And it will really, really increase the productivity of the American work force. (Applause.)

This plan also will open the doors of college education to all Americans by changing the nature of the student loan program. And I want to explain this. Today, the way the student loan program works, you can go down to your bank, you borrow the money, you pay it back based on how much you borrow. If you don't pay it back, the government gives the bank 90 percent of the loan. That's the way it works. The college dropout rate is more than twice the high school dropout rate, in part because of the cost of a college education. The student loan program is very profitable for many banks and for the national mortgage organization that's behind it. They have made a killing out of it. It's terrible for the taxpayers. Why? Because if somebody defaults on the loan, there's no incentive to go get it, because there's a 90 percent government guarantee -

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and no offense to all of us lawyers in the crowd -

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but it's going to cost you more than 10 percent of the loan to pay a lawyer to go get it.

Not only that, the repayment terms are often too burdensome. Here's what we want to do: Set up a system to make the loans directly. Let people pay back the loans only when they go to work, and then as a percentage of their income. So no one will ever not be able to repay, and no one will be discouraged from taking a lower paying but perhaps more rewarding job as a teacher or a police officer or whatever, but collect the money at tax time so you cannot beat the bill. Don't let people welch on their student loan anymore. (Applause.) And we estimate this system can save you \$4.3 billion in the next five years. (Applause.) That's a lot of money. (Applause.)

Let me tell you what we'd like to do with that money

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or some of it, anyway. We'd like to give tens of thousands of our young people the opportunity to earn credit against college or pay off their college loan by doing community service before, during, or after they go to college -

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working with housing projects, working with environmental projects, working to help keep streets safer, working after they graduate as teachers or police officers in underserved areas. We can have a program of national service that it community-

based that will help us solve so many of our problems.

I got a letter from a friend of mine with whom I was in grade school the other day, reminiscing about all kinds of things. And she had a very wise thing in this letter. She said, you know, somebody came up to me the other day and said, "How are we going to save all these kids that are in trouble? How are we going to get them back?" And she said -

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without even thinking I said, "We're going to get them back just the way we lost them -

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one at a time." Now, you think about that. (Applause.) That's what this national service proposal could do. It could give all kinds of young people a chance to do something meaningful to help earn credit to go to college and to help solve the problems of Cleveland and Cincinnati and Columbus and Dayton and every other community in this country. That's the kind of thing that I think is money well spent. And we can pay for it if we just have the discipline to make the student loan program make sense again. I think we have to do it.

Let me say -

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there are many other issues I could talk about, but I want to mention one other. I have spent a lot of the last six years working on the issue of welfare. I have probably spent more time than any elected politician talking to people who live on welfare checks. And I can tell you that nobody likes the system, least of all most people who live on it. (Applause.) But if you want to move people from welfare to work, you have to realize three or four basic things. First of all, you've got to make work pay; welfare can never be a better deal. Secondly, we've got to realize that it's not the welfare check that keeps people on welfare as much as it is the child care and the medical coverage for the children. (Applause.) Most people on welfare have kids.

The third thing you've got to realize is that most people -

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not all, but most people on welfare are woefully undereducated and can't claim a very good paycheck in the market that we're in -

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not all, but a lot. So what is the answer? The answer is, a comprehensive plan that will empower people to go to work, require them to take jobs when they can, and set a date certain beyond which no check comes without an effort being made either in a public or a private job. That's what I think should be done. We should do away with the system as we know it forever. It is a shackle on the spirit of millions of Americans, and we can change it. (Applause.)

Now, here's what we're going to propose. One, in this plan, increase the earned income tax credit. You can fill out a form on your taxes and get money back if you're eligible for the earned income tax credit. And let's fix it so that any American who works 40 hours a week and has a child in the house is not in poverty. That is a simple, elemental principle that will reduce the incentive of welfare. (Applause.)

Second, strengthen the system of child support enforcement. Don't lose \$20 billion a year for people who beat their bills and won't support their kids. Let it cross the state lines. (Applause.)

Third, provide a system of education and training so that people are empowered to do what can be done in this economy. Fourth, deal with the health care issue through the national health initiative that I'll say more about in a minute. And then finally, set up a system -

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it will take us a while to do it and to work out the financing -

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but set up a system so that after a

certain amount of time, if there is no private sector job, to keep drawing a check, you must make an effort. I think that will be a very good thing. And most people on welfare, once you take care of these other issues, will applaud the American people for changing that system. Nobody likes the system we've got. We've got to have the courage to change it, and I think we will this year. (Applause.)

Finally, let me say a word about the last issue, which incorporates so much of the other. If you want to bring the deficit down to zero, which is what our goal ought to be, over a period of years, we must face the biggest exploder of the deficit, and perhaps the biggest human dilemma America faces -

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and that's the health care crisis.

We're spending now -

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this year we're going to spend 15 percent of our income on health care. The next nearest country will not spend 10 percent. Now, we should be spending more than everybody else for a number of reasons: Number one, we do more on medical research than any other country. Number two, we rely more on new technologies, and we enjoy that when we need it, as opposed to somebody else needing it.

Number three, we have a more diverse population with more poor people than most other advanced countries, more cases of AIDS than most other advanced countries, and we are a more violent country than any other advanced country. So we pay more money, keeping emergency rooms open on the weekend for people getting shot and cut up. (Laughter.)

You can laugh about it. These are true things. Anybody comes and paints some miracle picture on health care without telling you the truth is not credible. So we cannot -

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(applause) -

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we cannot get our costs down to the level of other nations unless we make changes dealing with these big structural things. We can do something about this violence if we wanted to, and I'll have more to say about that as we go through this term. I've already tried to do too much, according to the experts. But let me tell you, we cannot continue to have health care costs go up at the rate of inflation anymore. We cannot do that here.

This deficit, no matter how much we bring it down in the next five years, will start to go right up again because health care costs are going up at a projected 12 percent a year for the government. A hundred thousand Americans a month are now losing their health insurance, coming right on to the government

rolls. People giving up jobs because they have sick children. People giving up health insurance to keep the small business from going broke. People giving up health insurance because they have to change jobs and they have somebody in their family sick.

And there are things that can be done about this. We are spending about 15 percent of every dollar in health insurance on administrative costs and insurance profit. That is exorbitant, it's about a dime a dollar more than any other country in the world spending.

The average doctor in 1980 was taking home 72 percent, 75 percent of all of the money that came into the clinic that he or she brought in -

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75 percent. Do you know what it is now? Fifty-

two percent. Lost 23 cents on the dollar. Why? Because of paperwork. The blizzard of insurance requirements, the blizzard of government requirements and a few other things as well. We can do something about this.

Now, the trick is going to be not to spend a lot more money, but to move the money from where it shouldn't be to where it should. And some people will have to pay some more. But we are going to do the very best we can to make sure that the people who are entitled to a reduction in their insurance bills start to get it right away, and that we phase in the burdens of this so that no small business is bankrupt, so that the providers are relieved of a lot of these paperwork burdens, and so that we can actually both lower the costs to the millions and millions of Americans who are entitled to it and stabilize the rate of increase for everybody else.

Now, the naysayers can always call any new responsibility that anybody assumes that they are not assuming now a tax. And I'll -

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five will get you ten, they'll never want to give any credit for all the cost reductions that will go to the tens of millions of Americans who are paying too much now. We have got to do something about this. We are the only advanced country in the world that has no system for covering everybody, maintaining health security for working families, and trying to keep costs somewhere near inflation. We can do that and preserve everything that is best about the American system, keep spending more than everybody else is, but not run this country into a ditch. And we've got to do it. (Applause.)

In order to do it, all of us will have to take a view about the national interests that will not enable us to say, what's in it for me? We'll have to say, what's in it for us? There are a couple of things moving through the Congress that are very hopeful in that regard. One is the Senate passed a bill this week that I strongly support, that requires all the lobbyists in Washington to register for a change. Did you know they didn't have to register before? A whole bunch of them never

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even registered. And limit very strictly the gift that any member of Congress can receiving without reporting them. They're going to have to report the money that all the lobbyists make -

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(applause) -

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and the lawyers. (Applause.)

And now -

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we introduced last Friday a new campaign finance reform bill that will limit the cost of congressional campaigns, limit the influence of political action committees, and open the airwaves to challengers and incumbents alike so that the people get a real race every time, and pays for it by repealing the deduction for lobbyist expenses. I hope that those two things can pass. To get economic reform, you're going to have to have political reform. (Applause.) I'm sure of that. (Applause.)

Bring down the deficit. Do it with spending cuts and tax increases. No tax increases without the spending cuts. Invest -

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in education and training, new technologies, incentives to business, changing the welfare system, and have political reform face health care. That is a big agenda, but that is America's agenda. If we're going to bring this country back, that is what we must do. I hope you and every American, without regard to political party, in good faith will ask the United States Congress to engage these issues this year so that we can move this country in the future.

Thank you very much, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END1:28 P.M. EDT