FOIA Number: 2013-0306-F

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: National Economic Council

Series/Staff Member: Laura D'Andrea Tyson

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 8912

FolderID:

Folder Title:
AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	18	4	3	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/22/1995	b(6)
002. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/22/1995	b(6)
003. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/15/1995	b(6)
004. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/15/1995	b(6)
005. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	03/04/1996	b(6)
006. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	02/14/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:
AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

AFL/CIO BIOGRAPHIES

-AFL-CIO President
John J. Sweeney

-AFL-CIO Executive Vice President
Linda Chavez-Thompson

-AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer
Richard L. Trumka

-Director of Economic Research for the AFL-CIO
Rudolph A. Oswald

-Assistant to the President for Government Affairs
Gerald M. Shea

-Director, Department of Legislation AFL-CIO
Peggy Taylor

-Executive Assistant to the International President
Service Employees International Union AFL-CIO, CLC
Robert William Welsh, Jr.

NEC AFL-CIO Meeting Participants
Tuesday, March 5 at 10:30 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room.

ADMINISTRATION ATTENDEES
Laura Tyson - Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Bob Rubin - Secretary of the Treasury

Gene Sperling - Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Dan Tarullo - Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Bob Reich - Secretary of Labor

George Stephanopoulos - Senior Advisor To The President And Executive Assistant To The Chief Of Staff For Policy

Harold Ickes - Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy and Political Affairs

David Strauss (for Ron Klain) - Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice-President

Doug Sosnik - Assistant to the President Director of Political Affairs

John Hilley - Assistant to the President and Director of Legislative Affairs

Tom O'Donnell - Chief of Staff to the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

Jennifer O'Conner - Special Assistant to the President for Policy and Political Affairs

AFL-CIO ATTENDEES
John Sweeney - President of the AFL-CIO

Rudolph Oswald - Director of Economic Research for the AFL-CIO

Gerald Shea - Assistant to the President for Government Affairs of the AFL-CIO

Peggy Taylor - Director of Legislation for the AFL-CIO

Robert Welsh - Executive Assistant and Chief of Staff to the President of the AFL-CIO

JOHN J. SWEENEY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/22/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:
AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

JOHN J. SWEENEY
AFL-CIO President

John J. Sweeney was elected president of the AFL-CIO at the federation's biennial convention in New York October 1995.

At the time of his election, Sweeney was serving his fourth four-year term as president of the Service Employees International Union, which grew from 625,000 to 1.1 million members under his leadership. He also was a vice president of the AFL-CIO and chair of Executive Council committees on Health Care and Organization and Field Services.

Sweeney's first job in the labor movement was with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which earlier this year merged with the Clothing and Textile Workers Union to form UNITE. He began his SEIU career in 1960 when he first joined Local 32B in New York City as contract director. Sweeney was elected president of Local 32B in 1976, and led two citywide strikes of apartment maintenance workers, including an eight-day landmark strike of 20,000 workers in 1979. He was elected to the SEIU Executive Board in 1972 and became SEIU president in 1980.

Sweeney is a board member of the American Arbitration Association, the American Red Cross, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Citizen-Labor Organization; he is a trustee of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, the George Meany Center for Labor Studies and Iona College.

He has served with the National Committee on Employment Policy (1995), the International Labor Organization in Geneva (U.S. worker delegate, 1984, 1985 and 1991), the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Advisory Council (current) and the 1992 Democratic National Convention (delegate). He co-authored *Solutions for the New Work Force* in 1989 and co-edited the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council's *Family and Work: Bridging the Gap* in 1987.

John J. Sweeney was born [redacted] (b)(6) He graduated from Iona College in New Rochelle, N.Y., with a degree in economics. He lives in Washington with his wife, Maureen, a former New York City school teacher, and their two children, John and Patricia. [001]

November 22, 1995

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/22/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:
AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

JOHN J. SWEENEY
AFL-CIO President

John J. Sweeney was elected president of the AFL-CIO at the federation's biennial convention in New York October 1995.

At the time of his election, Sweeney was serving his fourth four-year term as president of the Service Employees International Union, which grew from 625,000 to 1.1 million members under his leadership. He also was a vice president of the AFL-CIO and chair of Executive Council committees on Health Care and Organization and Field Services.

Sweeney's first job in the labor movement was with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which earlier this year merged with the Clothing and Textile Workers Union to form UNITE. He began his SEIU career in 1960 when he first joined Local 32B in New York City as contract director. Sweeney was elected president of Local 32B in 1976, and led two citywide strikes of apartment maintenance workers, including an eight-day landmark strike of 20,000 workers in 1979. He was elected to the SEIU Executive Board in 1972 and became SEIU president in 1980.

Sweeney is a board member of the American Arbitration Association, the American Red Cross, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Citizen-Labor Organization; he is a trustee of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, the George Meany Center for Labor Studies and Iona College.

He has served with the National Committee on Employment Policy (1995), the International Labor Organization in Geneva (U.S. worker delegate, 1984, 1985 and 1991), the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Advisory Council (current) and the 1992 Democratic National Convention (delegate). He co-authored *Solutions for the New Work Force* in 1989 and co-edited the UNA-USA Economic Policy Council's *Family and Work: Bridging the Gap* in 1987.

John J. Sweeney was born [redacted] (b)(6) He graduated from Iona College in New Rochelle, N.Y., with a degree in economics. He lives in Washington with his wife, Maureen, a former New York City school teacher, and their two children, John and Patricia. [002]

November 22, 1995

Remarks by John J. Sweeney
President of the AFL-CIO

The Business Council
Washington, DC

February 29, 1996

Thank you for that cordial introduction and thank you for inviting me here to speak to you on behalf of American workers and their families.

I am here today to talk about what we can do to find new ways to grow the American economy, American companies, and American wages in the new world economy. And bridge the growing gap between the great majority of Americans who are working longer and harder for less and the fortunate few who are prospering as never before.

In the process, I'm going to say some things about American business that will not be especially flattering. I offer my criticisms in a spirit of goodwill and I offer my apologies if you or your company are exceptions to the generalizations I make.

I am a product of the social compact that lifted America out of the Great Depression and lifted working Americans into the middle class.

My father was an Irish immigrant, a New York City bus driver, and a proud member of the Transport Workers Union. Some of my earliest memories are of going to union meetings with him. We'd listen to the thick brogue of Mike Quill as he explained paycheck economics to workers and their families.

Those were tough times. But working people, business people, and public officials shared certain understandings -- a social contract, if you will.

Here's what working people knew: If we got up every morning and did our jobs, then we could earn a better life for ourselves and a better chance for our children.

Here's what business people knew: If they paid their workers fairly and plowed some of their profits back into their communities, they could count on loyal employees and loyal consumers. For companies back then, good citizenship was good business.

And here's what our leaders in government understood -- and President Kennedy said it best: "A rising tide lifts all boats."

For almost 30 years after winning World War II, we all prospered because we prospered together. We were concerned with raising the standard of living for all Americans -- not just accumulating enormous wealth for a fortunate few. That social compact was a formula for the strongest economy, the largest middle class, and the most successful society this world has ever known.

Unfortunately, those days are gone. You all know what happened: the oil embargo of 1973; global economic competition; new technologies; and the deregulation of the domestic economy -- from transportation to communications.

Many businesses, and especially larger corporations, found new ways to compete -- ways that may succeed in the short-term but which, I submit to you, are short-sighted and ultimately self-destructive.

They competed, not by American team-work and American know-how, but by driving down labor costs. Caught in an unforgiving global economy, corporate America too often squeezed the last possible ounce of productivity out of American workers. And then threw them on the scrap-heap of unemployment or old age, with reduced pensions and health coverage.

Consider the stories you've been reading on the business page:

Chase Manhattan and Chemical Bank announce a merger that puts 12,000 people out of work and their stock goes up. AT&T says they plan to lay off 40,000 men and women and their stock goes up. Does a rising tide now sink all ships --- except for the luxury yachts?

And what's wrong with this picture: Caterpillar is doing great, racking up record profits, enjoying great productivity. So they decide to install a two-tier wage system, schedule work on the weekends without paying overtime and reject pattern bargaining. They force thousands of workers out on strike, commit 300 unfair labor practices, and rack up more record profits.

Caterpillar says it did it to stay competitive with Kamatsu. Baloney! Kamatsu is struggling with a global market share below three percent, while Caterpillar has the lion's share. Know why? Because the United States government has spent American tax dollars fronting them into emerging nations in Europe, including Russia, and helping arrange financing for their operations through the World Bank!

And, finally, how about this picture: The State of Arizona and the City of Phoenix bail America West Airlines out of bankruptcy with more than $100 million dollars in tax breaks and revenue bonds. The airline agrees not to contract out hangar jobs and rebounds with 11 straight quarters of profitability and stacks up $300 million in reserves. Then the Teamsters crank up an organizing drive aimed at machinists working for America West. America West shows its respect for our labor laws and thanks the community by illegally firing 500 $35,000-a-year machinists and contracting out their jobs to a company in Everett, Washington, where machinists make only $21,000.

That happened last December. Now tell me, really, "How many of you want to fly in a 757 that's just been repaired by a $21,000 rookie mechanic?" Raise your hands.

For American workers and their families, these are snapshots from hell. They paint an ugly portrait of an economy that has lost respect for workers and the jobs they do.

In a prophetic article in The New York Times last year, Lou Uchitelle added words to the pictures. "Something is wrong with America's economic boom," he wrote. "After four years of ever-stronger growth, people's wages should be going up faster than their expenses. For most people, they're not, and this is the first time in decades that a recovery has gone so long without putting more money in more pockets. And now, if the recovery runs out of steam ..... that money might never show up."

Here's what's wrong with America's economic boom: Between 1947 and 1973, the median paychecks of American workers more than doubled -- and the bottom 20 percent enjoyed the biggest gains. But since 1973, median earnings have fallen by about 15 percent, and the bottom 20% have fallen the furthest behind. More than 40 percent of all earnings gains have gone to the richest one percent.

Meanwhile, wealth became even more concentrated. The top 20% of all households now control more than 55% of all wealth. The rest of us -- 80% of all American households -- get to split the rest.

Profits are up. Productivity is up, executive compensation is up and the stock market is up. But worker wages and health benefits and pensions are down.

Now we are finally beginning to hear how this great disparity is hurting American workers as well as the American economy. Think of the hardworking Iowa family Susan Sheehan describes in a recent article in The New Yorker.

Bonita and Kenny Merton live with their two sons in a small home they own in Des Moines. Kenny once had an $11-an-hour job before the factory closed. Last year, he made $17,239 hauling sand sacks. Bonita made $13,977 working full time at Luther Park Nursing home. After 15 years, she's paid $7.40 an hour, gets a ham at Easter, a turkey at Thanksgiving, ten dollars for her birthday and $20 at Christmas. She pays $36 a month for health insurance, $28 a month for dental coverage, and gets no pension. Every year they go further and further in debt and there is no hope of ever doing better. Kenny says, "There ain't no middle class no more. There's only rich and poor."

Like the Mertons, millions of American workers are running out of money, running out of options and running out of hope. They've exhausted their savings accounts, they are working two and three jobs and they are loaded with debt. They see the stock market soaring and profits roaring and they wonder, "Who the hell is getting my share?" They are frustrated and bitter and their anger is exceeded only by anxiety over possibly losing their jobs.

And can you imagine in the middle of all of this, the radical Republicans in the House giving a tax break to the rich by declaring all-out war on the programs and policies Kenny and Bonita depend on just for survival?

Because of the wage and the wealth gap, America is becoming edgier, angrier, and meaner. Until we ease the growing gaps in work, wages, and wealth, we will be reading more dispatches from a wounded nation -- more militia movements, more bombings, more hate crimes, and more of the quiet anguish of Americans losing their sense of a common destiny and a common purpose. America will become more like the trouble spots where we send our sons and daughters to keep the peace.

So what can we do about it?

Of course, American business must change. But I stand before you today as President of the AFL-CIO because American labor must also change.

That is why I ran for President of the AFL-CIO, and that is why I won. We understand, that while the world and the workplace have changed, labor stood still and lost ground. Just as today I challenge business to change, every day on my job I challenge labor to change.

Here's the truth: Our weakness encouraged employers to take the low road. And, only by rebuilding our strength, can we bring American business back to the high road of high wages. That is why I am challenging every union and every level of our labor movement to do what the fastest-growing unions do: Put at least 30 percent of our resources into organizing. That is why we will be training at least a thousand organizers a year, pouring millions into organizing programs; and organizing from the sunbelt to the rustbelt and from health care to high tech. That is why we are rebuilding our grassroots political strength, training candidates, and training political organizers.

Second, we have to reach out to business, to management -- from a position of strength -- because that is the only way we can build a stronger, high-wage economy.

We can no longer afford the luxury of pretending that productivity, quality, and competitiveness are not our business. They are our business, our jobs, and our paychecks. Too many workers have suffered because of failed and foolish shortsighted management policies. We need to follow the example of workers and their unions in companies and government agencies and school systems across the country who are winning a voice in improving the products they make and the services they deliver.

As labor becomes stronger and smarter, we will really be in a position to offer business a challenge: take some of your profits and invest them in growing the American economy, American workers, and American wages. Offer your workers the training they need for tomorrow's jobs -- not just the big-shots in the executive suites, but all your employees.

Work with your employees and their unions. Give us a voice in decision-making. Give us half a chance to improve the quality of our goods and services. That is the path to lasting prosperity -- and we want to walk down that road with you. Our challenge to management is to avoid conflict, not promote it; let's spend our time and our money and our energy pursuing higher profits and higher wages.

This year, we will begin to offer these challenges not only to the leaders of labor and business but to all Americans. Later this month, the AFL-CIO will begin to hold hearings on falling living standards in 29 communities across the country to put the issue of wages and wealth at the center of political debate. We will ask working men and women what is happening to their jobs, their paychecks, and their family budgets.

We want to get even more of the suggestions that are already pouring in from unlikely sources, like a letter I got last month from Rusty Hills in East Lansing Michigan. He says, "As a conservative Republican, I suspect you and I part company on most political issues. But as a fellow Catholic, I believe strongly in just wages and an equitable distribution of profits." He goes on to make a recommendation: that we bargain wages by comparing the percentage increase in executive compensation to percentage increases for workers over the past 10 years.

In every speech I give, from the Business Council to the picket lines, I'm trying to make this simple point: America needs a raise. And the sooner we get together and deliver one, the better off we will be, labor and management alike. So, let me offer, through you, a final challenge to American business: Labor's victories can be your victories, too. With decent paychecks, we can buy your products and services.

With a little respect -- as that song says -- we can help you compete in the global economy. We are going to challenge American business to use our brains as well as our backs, to let workers and their unions contribute to your decision-making process, to let us help you make the hard choices that affect our family budgets as well as your bottom lines.

For American business, this is our message: Join us in supporting public policies and private initiatives to build a path to a new shared prosperity for American business AND American workers.

Thank you very much .....

-30-

For information: Denise Mitchell 202/637-5340

LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/15/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
- RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON
AFL-CIO Executive Vice President

Linda Chavez-Thompson was elected executive vice president of the AFL-CIO Oct. 25 at the federation's convention in New York, part of an insurgent campaign to reinvigorate the American labor movement.

A second-generation American of Mexican descent, Chavez-Thompson has 27 years experience in the labor movement. She rose from the organizing ranks of her union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to become the first person of color elected to an executive office of the AFL-CIO. She is the highest ranking woman in the labor movement.

Prior to her election as executive vice president, Chavez-Thompson served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO since Oct. 1, 1993. She served on the Executive Council committees on Full Participation, International Affairs, Article XX Appeals and Housing. She was elected national vice president of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement in 1986, and continues to serve in that capacity.

Chavez-Thompson was elected vice president of AFSCME in June 1988 and again in June 1992 without opposition. As vice president of AFSCME, she directed the union's efforts in a seven-state district -- Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah -- that is widely recognized as unfriendly to labor. But she achieved numerous successes there, including an organizing drive in Texas that brought in 5,000 new members over the past five years, and the passage of a collective bargaining law for public employees in New Mexico.

She was elected executive director of AFSCME Council 42 on Feb. 4, 1995, responsible for advancing legislative, political action and education programs of more than 17 local unions that make up the council.

Born (b)(6) to sharecropper parents in (b)(6) Chavez-Thompson began her trade union career as a union secretary. She served as an AFSCME international representative 1971 to 1973; assistant business manager and business manager of AFSCME Local 2399 in San Antonio from 1973 to 1977; and executive director of AFSCME Local 2399 from September 1977 to February 1995. [003]

Chavez-Thompson

Chavez-Thompson has served on the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society and the United Way; President of the San Antonio/Bexar County Public Employee Council; the Martin L. King Commission; the Board of Trustees of San Antonio's VIA Metropolitan Transit Authority; the Governor's Health Policy Task Force and the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Prior to moving to Washington, D.C. in November 1995, Chavez-Thompson had resided in San Antonio since 1972. She is the widow of Robert Thompson, has two children by a previous marriage and a grandson.

November 15, 1995

###

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	11/15/1995	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

815 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20006
(202) 637-5000

LINDA CHAVEZ-THOMPSON
AFL-CIO Executive Vice President

Linda Chavez-Thompson was elected executive vice president of the AFL-CIO Oct. 25 at the federation's convention in New York, part of an insurgent campaign to reinvigorate the American labor movement.

A second-generation American of Mexican descent, Chavez-Thompson has 27 years experience in the labor movement. She rose from the organizing ranks of her union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, to become the first person of color elected to an executive office of the AFL-CIO. She is the highest ranking woman in the labor movement.

Prior to her election as executive vice president, Chavez-Thompson served as a vice president of the AFL-CIO since Oct. 1, 1993. She served on the Executive Council committees on Full Participation, International Affairs, Article XX Appeals and Housing. She was elected national vice president of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement in 1986, and continues to serve in that capacity.

Chavez-Thompson was elected vice president of AFSCME in June 1988 and again in June 1992 without opposition. As vice president of AFSCME, she directed the union's efforts in a seven-state district -- Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah -- that is widely recognized as unfriendly to labor. But she achieved numerous successes there, including an organizing drive in Texas that brought in 5,000 new members over the past five years, and the passage of a collective bargaining law for public employees in New Mexico.

She was elected executive director of AFSCME Council 42 on Feb. 4, 1995, responsible for advancing legislative, political action and education programs of more than 17 local unions that make up the council.

Born [redacted] to sharecropper parents in [redacted] Chavez-Thompson began her trade union career as a union secretary. She served as an AFSCME international representative 1971 to 1973; assistant business manager and business manager of AFSCME Local 2399 in San Antonio from 1973 to 1977; and executive director of AFSCME Local 2399 from September 1977 to February 1995. [004]

Chavez-Thomps

Chavez-Thompson has served on the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society and the United Way; President of the San Antonio/Bexar County Public Employee Council; the Martin L. King Commission; the Board of Trustees of San Antonio's VIA Metropolitan Transit Authority; the Governor's Health Policy Task Force and the Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women.

Prior to moving to Washington, D.C. in November 1995, Chavez-Thompson had resided in San Antonio since 1972. She is the widow of Robert Thompson, has two children by a previous marriage and a grandson.

November 15, 1995

###

RICHARD L. TRUMKA

RICHARD L. TRUMKA
AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer

Richard L. Trumka was elected Oct. 25, 1995, as the youngest secretary-treasurer in AFL-CIO history, part of an insurgent campaign to reinvigorate the American labor movement.

At the time of his election, Trumka, 46, was serving his third term as president of the United Mine Workers of America. A member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council since 1989, he chaired the Strategic Approaches and Energy Committees and served on the executive boards of the Industrial Union, Maritime Trades and Transportation Trades Departments.

In 1994, President Clinton named him to the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform, where he represented the interests of working families in policy debates on Social Security, pensions and health care.

During his tenure as UMWA president, Trumka led two major strikes against the nation's coal companies -- Pittston in 1989 and the Bituminous Coal Operators in 1993 -- that resulted in significant advances in employer-employee cooperation and the enhancement of mine workers' job security, pensions and benefits.

UMWA victories in those disputes were assisted by international campaigns that Trumka developed. As chairman of the committee on strategic approaches, he was instrumental in developing tactics to bring the pressure of international labor to bear on multinational conglomerates involved in disputes with U.S. workers. He also serves on the executive boards of the International Miners Federation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and played a key role in organizing a new global coalition of coal miners' unions in five countries.

Trumka is a third-generation coal miner from Nemacolin, Pa., who began working in the mines at the age of 19. He joined UMWA Local 6290, serving as safety committee chairman. He soon became an activist in the Miners for Democracy reform movement.

In the early 1970s, he graduated from Pennsylvania State University and later earned a law degree from Villanova University Law School. After serving four years on the UMWA legal staff during the reform administration of Arnold Miller, he returned to the mines in

Trumka

1978. He was elected to the union's executive board in 1981. He was first elected president of the union in 1982.

He has received numerous awards, including the 1995 Gompers-Murray-Meany Award from the Massachusetts AFL-CIO and the Labor Responsibility Award from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in 1990.

###

RUDOLPH A. OSWALD

RUDOLPH A. OSWALD

Rudy Oswald is the Director of Economic Research for the AFL-CIO. He has served in that position since 1976, having previously served as the Research Director of two AFL-CIO affiliated unions, the Service Employees International Union and the International Association of Fire Fighters. He was also the Assistant Director of the AFL-CIO's Education Department.

He serves on various government advisory bodies, including the Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations, the Panel of Economic Advisers to the Congressional Budget Office, and the Labor Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He serves on the Boards of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the National Planning Association, the Joint Council on Economic Education and is a past president of the Industrial Relations Research Association.

He was educated at Holy Cross University, received his Masters from the University of Wisconsin and his Ph.d from Georgetown University. He attended the University of Munich as a Fulbright Scholar.

###

GERALD M. SHEA

GERALD M. SHEA

Gerry Shea is currently Assistant to the President for Government Affairs of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Shea was appointed to this position by President John J. Sweeney who was elected on October 25, 1995.

Prior to this appointment, from June 1994 through October 1995, Mr. Shea served as executive assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, and, later, executive assistant to the president. From August 1993 through May 1994, Mr. Shea was director of the AFL-CIO Employee Benefits Department.

Before coming to the AFL-CIO, Mr. Shea held the position of Assistant to the President for Government Affairs for the Service Employees International Union. He began his tenure with SEIU in 1972 as an organizer for the Massachusetts Hospital Workers Organizing Committee. Later, he served the union in various capacities, including executive director, Local 880; business manager, Local 285; Health Care Coordinator and, later, Healthcare Division Director for SEIU.

Mr. Shea is a member of the 1995 Advisory Council on Social Security and the Prospective Payment Advisory Commission.

Mr. Shea is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Boston College.

November 1995

PEGGY TAYLOR

Bio for Peggy Taylor
Director, Department of Legislation
AFL-CIO

Peggy Taylor became the Director of Legislation on March 1, 1995.

She had been the AFL-CIO's Associate Director for the Department of Legislation since March 1986.

Taylor has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative since 1979, specializing in budget, appropriations, and defense conversion issues.

Before coming to the AFL-CIO staff, she was a professional staff member of the House Budget Committee, dealing primarily with labor and employment issues. She previously served on the Senate Labor subcommittee with responsibilities including occupational safety and health programs.

ROBERT WILLIAM WELSH, JR.

Not current.

Robert William Welsh, Jr.

Executive Assistant to the International President
Service Employees International Union
AFL-CIO, CLC

Bob Welsh has been the chief of staff and top aide to the President of the Service Employees International Union since 1976. He was named to this position by former International President George Hardy and has served under President John Sweeney since Sweeney's election in 1980.

As Executive Assistant to the President, he has overall responsibility for the administration of the International Union, overseeing staff of more than 400 and an annual budget of over $50,000,000.

Prior to becoming Executive Assistant to the President, he served as Assistant to the Executive Secretary for three years. He began his career in the labor movement with the AFL-CIO in 1972.

Prior to 1972 he worked as a community organizer for the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs.

Welsh holds an undergraduate degree in American History from the University of Virginia and a Masters in Public Administration from the American University.

He was elected to the Service Employees International Union Executive Board in 1992 where he serves as Vice Chair of the SEIU Committee on the Future, chaired by International Vice President Betty Bednarczyk.

He is on the board of the National Consumers league, and a member of the Industrial Relations Research Association. He is active in community affairs.

He is married to the former Joan Seidman and has three children.

Update: Currently Exec. Asst + Chief of Staff to the President of the AFL-CIO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

LAURA D'ANDREA TYSON

Laura D'Andrea Tyson is President Clinton's National Economic Adviser and has served in the Clinton Administration since January of 1993.

In appointing Dr. Tyson, President Clinton praised her for offering "unfailingly frank, direct and principled advice." As *Business Week* magazine noted, with Tyson's appointment, the Administration gained an "articulate economist" who would be a "frontline economic spokesperson" for the Clinton economic agenda.

In her position as the Administration's top economic adviser, Dr. Tyson manages all economic policymaking throughout the executive branch. Dr. Tyson is a key architect of President Clinton's economic plan and is well-known for her influence on U.S. trade policy. She oversees these economic activities by serving as head of the National Economic Council, the coordinating group made up of the President, Vice President and members of the Cabinet. The NEC was established by President Clinton in recognition of the fact that all domestic and foreign economic matters are vital to our national interest and are central to our economic and political security at home and abroad. Dr.Tyson is also a Member of the President's National Security and Domestic Policy Councils.

Prior to her appointment as National Economic Adviser in February of 1995, Dr. Tyson served as the sixteenth Chair of the White House Counsel of Economic Advisers, the first woman to hold the position.

Dr. Tyson has published a number of books and articles on industrial competetiveness and trade, including the highly acclaimed book, *Who's Bashing Whom? Trade Conflict in High Technology Industries.*

Dr. Tyson has a *summa cum laude* undergraduate degree from Smith College (1969) and earned a Ph.D. in economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1974). She is currently on leave from the University of California at Berkeley where she holds a joint appointment in the Economics Department and the Haas School of Business.

Dr. Tyson was also a member of the Board of the *Los Angeles Times* Board of Economists from 1989-1992, a visiting scholar at the Institute for International Economics and has served on the advisory boards of many well known organizations.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	03/04/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ROBERT E. RUBIN
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Robert E. Rubin was sworn in as the 70th Secretary of the Treasury on January 10, 1995.

From January 20, 1993 to January 10, 1995, Mr. Rubin served in the White House as Assistant to the President for Economic Policy. In that capacity he directed the activities of the National Economic Council. The NEC's principal functions include: overseeing the Administration's domestic and international economic policymaking process, coordinating economic policy recommendations to the President, ensuring that economic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals, ensuring that those goals are effectively pursued, and monitoring the implementation of the President's economic policy goals.

Prior to joining the Administration, Mr. Rubin spent 26 years at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York City. He joined Goldman in 1966 as an associate, became a general partner in 1971 and joined the management committee in 1980. Mr. Rubin was Vice Chairman and Co-Chief Operating Officer from 1987 to 1990 and served as Co-Senior Partner and Co-Chairman from 1990 to 1992. Before joining Goldman, he was an attorney at the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton in New York City from 1964 to 1966.

Mr. Rubin's previous activities included membership on the Board of Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, Harvard Management Company, New York Futures Exchange, New York City Partnership and the Center for National Policy. He has also served on the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Mt. Sinai Hospital and Medical School, the President's Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations, the Securities and Exchange Commission Market Oversight and Financial Services Advisory Committee, the Mayor of New York's Council of Economic Advisors and the Governor's Council on Fiscal and Economic Priorities for the State of New York.

Mr. Rubin graduated *summa cum laude* from Harvard College in 1960 with an A.B. in economics. He received a L.L.B. from Yale Law School in 1964 and attended the London School of Economics.

[005] Mr. Rubin was born in [redacted] (b)(6). He is married to Judith Oxenberg Rubin, who served as the New York City Commissioner of Protocol for four years under Mayor David M. Dinkins. The Rubins have two adult sons, James and Philip.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. profile	DOB (Partial); POB (Partial) (1 page)	02/14/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Economic Council
Laura D'Andrea Tyson
OA/Box Number: 8912

FOLDER TITLE:

AFL-CIO Biographies [binder]

2013-0306-F
jm1234

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

2/14/96

Harold Ickes
Deputy White House Chief of Staff

[006]

Harold Ickes is the Deputy White House Chief of Staff. Born in [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] (b)(6) Ickes graduated from Sidwell Friends School, Stanford University (1964) and earned his J.D. from Columbia University Law School in 1971.

Ickes is married to Laura Rose Handman, a partner in the Manhatten law firm of Lankenau, Kovner & Kurtz. They have a daughter, Charlotte Jane, 9.

Prior to joining the Clinton Administration, Ickes was a partner and 16-year member of the New York law firm of Meyer, Suozzi, English & Klein, P.C., where he specialized in labor and election law. He has served as a consultant to Democratic political campaigns since the 1960s.

Before joining the White House Staff as Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff, Ickes served as Special Counsel to the Democratic National Committee during Ron Brown's tenure as DNC chair and served as deputy chair of the DNC during the 1992 general election campaign. Ickes was manager of the New York State Clinton for President campaign in 1992 and manager of the Democratic National Convention in July of that year. Ickes went on to serve as Deputy Director of the Clinton-Gore Presidential Transition.

The son of President Franklin Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior, Ickes was introduced to practical politics during the civil rights movement. After graduating from Stanford University in 1964. Ickes joined the Congress of Federated Organizations to help increase voter registration in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Ickes entered Columbia University Law School in 1964, but continued his civil rights work with the Congress for Racial Equality in Louisiana during the summer.

In 1967, Ickes joined the staff of New York Congressman William F. Ryan as a Legislative Assistant. In 1968, he joined the McCarthy for President campaign in New York as co-campaign manager. Also that year, Ickes served as organizer of the Commission on Democratic Selection of Presidential Nominees. During the 1970s, Ickes served on a number of national and state campaigns including: Muskie for President (1972), Basil Paterson for Lt. Governor (NY State), Carey for Governor (NY State, 1975), Bayh for President (1976), and Udall for President (1976).

A nationally recognized expert on the rules governing the Democratic Presidential nomination process and national convention procedures, Ickes served as Deputy Director of the Rules Committee for the Kennedy for President campaign in 1980; Deputy Director of the Rules Committee for the 1984 Mondale for President campaign; and Director of the Rules Committee for the Jackson for President campaign in 1988.

ROBERT B. REICH

Robert B. Reich is the nation's 22nd Secretary of Labor. Appointed by President Clinton, Secretary Reich has dedicated himself to improving the job prospects of all Americans.

Secretary Reich has been a tireless advocate for upgrading workers' skills through education and training. He has focused on the need to make work pay, by raising the minimum wage and increasing the Earned Income Tax Credit. He has also pushed for a new social contract between American business and employees in which companies share the gains when profits are up, and treat their workers as assets to be developed rather than costs to be cut.

In recent months, the Labor Department has cracked down on sweatshops and pension fraud. It has raided illegal apparel contractors, and Secretary Reich has reached out to the garment industry to encourage and laud manufacturers and retailers that ensure the clothes they sell are made under legal, humane working conditions. He has also made pension security a top priority: The Labor Department has spotlighted and prosecuted companies that raid their employees' 401(k) and defined-benefit pension plans, and implemented the Retirement Protection Act, which will ensure that millions of Americans get the retirement benefits they deserve.

Under Secretary Reich, the Department has collected tens of millions of dollars in back pay for victims of job discrimination. With the Secretary's steady stewardship, the Family and Medical Leave Act was also passed, giving workers up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a new child or ill family member. And workplace safety has become a priority.

Before coming to the Labor Department, Secretary Reich was on the faculty of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He served as an assistant to the Solicitor General in the Ford Administration, and headed the policy planning staff of the Federal Trade Commission in the Carter Administration.

Secretary Reich and his wife, Clare Dalton, have two sons, Adam and Sam.

###

12/95

Name	Date
Carl Rauner	3/17/99

Counsel