

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. entire folder	Various documents including reviews, articles, letters of recommendation, resumes, menus, recipes re: chef candidates (64 pages)	ca. 1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 9477

FOLDER TITLE:

Chefs [2]

2013-0359-S

rv1383

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]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

White House Cook Sues Supervisor ✓

Employee Says He Was Unfairly Passed Over for Promotion

By Michael York
Washington Post Staff Writer

One moment he was flipping burgers and twirling linguine for President Clinton. The next he was on the sidewalk outside the White House, stripped of his kitchen pass and under investigation for threatening the First Family.

Those allegations and embarrassing treatment are at the heart of a lawsuit filed yesterday by a White House cook who regularly prepares meals for the president and his family.

The cook, Sean T. Haddon, said the action grew out of his objection to being passed over for a promotion last year. In his lawsuit against White House head usher Gary J. Walters, Haddon alleged he was denied a promotion because his wife is African American and because he is neither of French descent nor has trained in France.

Walters, who is in charge of the White House domestic staff, yesterday denied telling the FBI that Haddon threatened the First Family. He declined further comment.

Haddon's lawyer, Rodney R. Sweetland III, said yesterday that Haddon was led from the White House kitchen May 16 by armed Secret Service agents and placed on administrative leave.

But Haddon was cleared the next day, Sweetland said, after being interrogated by the Secret Service and passing a polygraph test. Sweetland said Haddon returned to work on Saturday after Walters refused to take the test.



It was unclear yesterday whether the president had been informed of the controversy.

Lisa Caputo, press secretary to Hillary Rodham Clinton, said the White House would not comment on the suit. "We respect the privacy of the individual and the confidentiality of the process," Caputo said. It was unclear yesterday whether the president had been informed of the controversy.

Haddon, 33, has worked in the White House kitchen since 1988, when he moved here from Atlanta. He earns \$48,000 a year and is part of a White House domestic staff of some 100 employees, Sweetland said. Under federal law, such staff members serve "at the pleasure of the president," Sweetland said, but nevertheless are considered permanent government workers and enjoy what he called "limited merit system protection."

Sweetland said Haddon has previously worked as a sous chef, the kitchen's No. 2 position, in Atlanta, and he said in the lawsuit that he was passed over for the same position here although he maintains he was more qualified than the successful applicant.

In an interview, Sweetland said there is a long tradition of French cooking at the White House as well as an institutional bias in favor of cooks of French descent or those who have trained in France.

In his suit, Haddon claimed Walters refused to consider him for the promotion last August by saying, "I do not want American food, California Nouveau or eclectic cooking in the White House."

Haddon claimed in the suit that Walters had violated his Equal Employment Opportunity rights and had subjected him to "disparate treatment." He asked the court to order him promoted to sous chef, expunge his latest performance evaluation and order Walters not to retaliate against him for filing the suit.

U.S., Mexico to Negotiate Extradition Issue ✓

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Staff Writer

Mexico and the United States will attempt to negotiate an end to the U.S. practice of abducting criminal suspects in Mexico for trial in this country, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday.

The talks are being convened at Mexico's request. But in return for an end to U.S. kidnappings, Mexico will be asked to ease its opposition to the extradition of its citizens to the United States, a senior State Department official said.

The move seemed part of an attempt to clear the air of controversial issues as U.S. lawmakers prepare to debate the North American Free Trade Agreement, which would eliminate trade barriers among Mexico, the United States and Canada. NAFTA, as the proposed treaty is known, has attracted opposition in Congress because of fears that U.S. firms would relocate in Mexico where labor costs are just a fraction of U.S. rates.

The ability of drug traffickers to elude capture in Mexico is a sticking point in U.S.-Mexican relations and a factor used against the proposed trade agreement. Critics of NAFTA say drugs would cross the border more freely if customs barriers were to fall.

"We have agreed to negotiate the extradition issue to find a legally binding way to prohibit territorial abductions," Christopher said during a photo session with Fernando Solana, the visiting Mexican foreign affairs secretary. "The foreign secretary and I have asked our negotiators to proceed as quickly as possible on this very sensitive and important issue."

Christopher said that President Clinton, like Presi-

dent George Bush before him, had assured Mexico in writing that the abductions would stop. Mexico, however, is seeking further assurance in a legally binding treaty, the senior State Department official said.

Negotiations will begin in July, although Mexico's hope that the issue can be settled by summer's end may be overly ambitious, the official added.

In the 1980s, Mexico became a leading conduit for cocaine from South America as U.S. interdiction efforts in the Caribbean disrupted traditional smuggling routes.

In 1985, Mexican drug traffickers captured, tortured and killed Enrique Camarena, a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent working in Guadalajara, Mexico. In 1990, U.S. agents kidnapped Humberto Alvarez Machain, a suspect in the Camarena case, and spirited him across the border.

The abduction angered the Mexican government. Mexican officials were further enraged when the U.S. Supreme Court declined to free Alvarez last year on the grounds that his abduction did not violate the U.S.-Mexico extradition treaty, on which Mexico's protests were based.

Other suspects in the Camarena killing are in Mexican jails or at large. Mexico, like other Latin American countries, prefers to try within its territory citizens who are wanted abroad.

Ratification of NAFTA is awaiting the outcome of negotiations on side agreements that would address such key U.S. concerns as labor standards and pollution control. Both Clinton and Christopher took Solana's visit as an opportunity to lobby for approval of NAFTA.

"By approving NAFTA, we can cement in place a new source of jobs and economic growth for workers in Canada, Mexico and our own country," said Clinton.

Proposed Oil Rules Prove Too Sticky

By Guy Gugliotta
Washington Post Staff Writer

The thing about coconut oil, Albert Mogerly explained, is that it doesn't melt below 120 degrees Fahrenheit. So if a few hundred gallons spill from an insulated tank truck, most days it will just lie there on the highway like an enormous smear of suntan lotion.

This is a reason not to fear coconut oil. Still, the Department of Transportation early this year proposed that coconut oil and other vegetable and animal oils be designated class 9 "hazardous materials."

That's right: Just when you thought cholesterol was the only thing you had to fear from fat, the government decided to up the ante. Under the proposed regulation, Crisco, Bertolli, Mazola, Wesson and Spry would move around town in specially built trucks painted in garish colors and stenciled with unpleasant warnings.

"They ruffled the feathers of every single food manufacturer and processor in the United States," said Mogerly, the president of Hudson Tank Terminals Corp., of Newark, N.J., which stores and ships 600,000 tons of animal and vegetable oils each year. "They put vegoils in the same category as formaldehyde and PCBs."

Fortunately, the Transportation Department asked for comment, and more than 250 people, including Mogerly, responded. "We maintained our credibility, and kept our cool," he said.

More important, he added, "We found listeners."

On June 14, Transportation Secretary Federico Peña issued a statement acknowledging that the oil plan had been "the subject of considerable concern." And "after reviewing the evidence," he went on, "I have concluded that we will not classify these oils as hazardous."

Whew.

Instead, the department is proposing a new law dealing specifically with the transport of oil—animal, vegetable and mineral. Basically it talks about "response plans," which is what is needed when a truck overturns and a few hundred gallons of olive oil, warm lard or coconut oil gurgles into a culvert and congeals.

Mogerly, like most Americans, knows it's a bad thing to pour bacon grease down the drain, and his firm, like others in the business, already has to comply with a large menu of regulations about how to sop it up and how fast.

The Transportation Department apparently realized this, too, because the new regulation will not apply to animal and vegetable oils in lots

smaller than 42,000 gallons. This pretty much excludes trucks and railroad cars (too small), so the industry is effectively off the hook. The new rules do apply to mineral oils and their byproducts—the diesel and gasoline guys.

According to Bob McGuire, DOT's deputy associate administrator for hazardous materials safety, the agency took its first action on edible oils as part of efforts to comply with tougher regulations in the Oil Pollution Control Act of 1990, which, not surprisingly, took three years for proper bureaucratic digestion before it came into force.

McGuire said the department has nine classifications for transporting "hazardous materials," which include everything from nuclear waste to rat poison, nitroglycerine, crude oil and acetone. Edible oils were supposed to be included in "Class 9," along with formaldehyde, PCBs and other "others" not covered by earlier categories.

"Quite frankly," McGuire acknowledged, "we probably did not" anticipate the cries of protest that ensued. "We underestimated the difficulties and the perception people would have."

Mogerly was one of those who helped explain. To handle hazardous material paperwork, he said in his "comment," he would have to hire three new employees and incur \$5 million in new expenditures. All this for a business with less than 50 employees involved in the seemingly innocuous storage of coconut oil, palm oil, canola oil, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, castor oil, peanut oil, olive oil, corn oil, safflower oil, linseed oil, sea-animal oil (fish), tallow (animal fat for animal feeds) and edible wax (milk cartons and lipstick).

"We also stressed the 'cry wolf' factor," Mogerly said. What this means, he explained, is that volunteers geared up for environmental catastrophe are not going to take kindly to being called out of bed to wipe olive oil from blue jays' chins. So if the big one finally comes, like, say, when a truckload of cobra venom capsizes in front of City Hall, volunteers are going to ignore it as another "salad oil disaster."

Mogerly said New Jersey Sens. Bill Bradley (D) and Frank R. Lautenberg (D) helped point this out. Freshman Rep. Robert D. Franks (R), Mogerly's representative, went even further, submitting a statement for the record in which he described the regulation variously as "inane," "absurd," "pointless," "ridiculous" and "job-destroying."

Everything helped, Mogerly said, and when the cause faltered, it was always useful to point out that the regulation was in bad taste. "Remember," Mogerly said, "you don't stir-fry with formaldehyde."

AM-White House-Chef, 2nd Ld-Writethru, a0698,460

White House Chef Claims Racial Bias Denied Him A Promotion

EDs: SUBS 6th graf, bgn Haddon has, to ADD that Haddon is white.

By MATT YANCEY= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) An assistant White House chef claimed in a lawsuit Monday that he was denied a promotion because he married a black woman.

Sean T. Haddon claimed in the suit filed in U.S. District Court that supervisors repeatedly retaliated against him, including having him physically removed from the White House last Wednesday after falsely telling the FBI that he had threatened members of the first family or other employees at the executive residence.

Haddon, 33, said he was completely exonerated the next night after a Secret Service examination that included a lie detector test. His White House passed was returned, and he has since returned to work.

But in the suit, he seeks promotion to sous chef, the No. 2 position in the White House kitchen, plus removal of a mediocre job evaluation that he claims was in retaliation for bringing an equal employment opportunity complaint against chief White House usher Gary Walters.

Walters was named as the defendant in Haddon's civil suit.

Haddon has worked in the White House kitchen since 1988, receiving "exemplary" ratings on his annual job evaluations every year. But after he announced his engagement early last year to a black woman, "the whole atmosphere changed for him," said his attorney, Rodney Sweetland. Haddon is white.

Instead of helping plan menus and prepare main courses for state dinners, Haddon was relegated to "washing carrots and lettuce," Sweetland said. And his evaluation was lowered two categories, from exemplary to average, with no explanation, according to the suit.

"He was warned not to marry a black woman, that there would be severe consequences," Sweetland said. "Since then, the White House has allowed the level of retaliation to escalate. Last week they sicked the FBI on him like they did those poor travel office people."

Seven nonpolitical veteran employees of the White House travel office were fired last month and a cousin of President Clinton who recommended their dismissals was put in charge of it. Most were later reinstated and an investigation was ordered into the incident.

Walters declined to comment on Haddon's specific charges, referring inquiries to the White House counsel and press office. Cheryl Mills, an attorney in the White House counsel's office familiar with the dispute, also referred inquiries to the press office.

"We have no comment," Lisa Caputo, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's press secretary, said Monday. "We want to respect the privacy of the plaintiff and the confidentiality of the process."

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