

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From Jim Fletcher to Many Recipients Re: Committee of Representative (COR) Meeting (Message 1 of 2) [partial] [National Security Act] (4 pages)	05/13/1994	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
Default ([War Powers])
OA/Box Number: 1100000

FOLDER TITLE:

[02/18/1994 - 05/13/1994]

2019-0154-F

jn604

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]

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-FEB-1994 15:55:00.00

SUBJECT: War Powers Act-Bosnia

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

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

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

TO: Amy Zisook (ZISOOK_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ruano, Araceli (ARACEli RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer (BOWYER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (MUSCATINE_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Helen H. Dickey (DICKEY_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Julie K. Anderson (ANDERSON_JK) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98286422,AP) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98286422\C:AP\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988383,REUTERS) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98988383\C:REUTERS\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988057,UPI) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98988057\C:UPI\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98877686,ABC) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98877686\C:ABC\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93311765,CBS) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:93311765\C:CBS\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98987565,CNN) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98987565\C:CNN\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93622009,NBC) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:93622009\C:NBC\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98953133,FOX) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98953133\C:FOX\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98620340,NY TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98620340\C:NY TIMES\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93345451,WASHINGTON POST) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:93345451\C:WASHINGTON POST\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98871050,LA TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98871050\C:LA TIMES\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98629266,WALL ST. JOURNAL) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98629266\C:WALL ST. JOURNAL\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (917035583935,USA TODAY) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:917035583935\C:USA TODAY\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566210,PRESS OFFICE) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:94566210\C:PRESS OFFICE\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\EDOWD(A)ESUSDA.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JPOLEY(A)ESUSDA.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Steven Kennedy at PROFS (PR_U=SKENNEDY@PR_L=CPUB@MRP@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL SERVICE (WNS_1) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: G. N. Lattimore (LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laurie L. Labuda (LABUDA_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steve Rabinowitz (RABINOWITZ_S) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeremy Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Nancy L. Ward READ: UNKNOWN	(WARD_N) (WHO)
TO: Chad H. Griffin READ: UNKNOWN	(GRIFFIN_C) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: Steve Rabinowitz READ: UNKNOWN	(RABINOWITZ_S) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Natalie S. Wozniak READ: UNKNOWN	(WOZNIAK_N) (WHO)
TO: Lisa M. Caputo READ: UNKNOWN	(CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
TO: Margaret A. Williams READ: UNKNOWN	(WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Melanne Verveer READ: UNKNOWN	(VERVEER_M) (WHO)
TO: Karen Finney READ: UNKNOWN	(FINNEY_K) (WHO)
TO: Anne Walley READ: UNKNOWN	(WALLEY_A) (WHO)
TO: Stephanie Streett READ: UNKNOWN	(STREETT_S) (WHO)
TO: Isabelle R. Tapia READ: UNKNOWN	(TAPIA_I) (WHO)
TO: Patti Solis READ: UNKNOWN	(SOLIS_P) (WHO)
TO: Marcia Hale READ: UNKNOWN	(HALE_M) (WHO)
TO: Karen L. Hancox READ: UNKNOWN	(HANCOX_K) (WHO)

TO: Steve Ricchetti READ: UNKNOWN	(RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine C. Miller READ: UNKNOWN	(MILLER_L) (WHO)
TO: Barbara C. Chow READ: UNKNOWN	(CHOW_B) (WHO)
TO: Unice B. Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_U) (WHO)
TO: Ann M. Cattalini READ: UNKNOWN	(CATTALINI_A) (WHO)
TO: Cathleen L. O'Neil READ: UNKNOWN	(ONEIL_C) (WHO)
TO: Nestor M. Davidson READ: UNKNOWN	(DAVIDSON_N) (WHO)
TO: Stuart E. Trevelyan READ: UNKNOWN	(TREVELYAN_S) (WHO)
TO: LeeAnn Inadomi READ: UNKNOWN	(INADOMI_L) (WHO)
TO: Jocelyn Jolley READ: UNKNOWN	(JOLLEY_J) (WHO)
TO: Paul R. Carey READ: UNKNOWN	(CAREY_P) (WHO)
TO: Kathleen M. Neugold READ: UNKNOWN	(NEUGOLD_K) (WHO)
TO: Ricki Seidman READ: UNKNOWN	(SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Kukis, Heidi READ: UNKNOWN	(HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Aman, Sally J READ: UNKNOWN	(SALLy J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Regina Montoya READ: UNKNOWN	(MONTOYA_R) (WHO)
TO: Jeff Watson READ: UNKNOWN	(WATSON_J) (WHO)

TO: Loretta Avent READ: UNKNOWN	(AVENT_L) (WHO)
TO: rahm Emanuel READ: UNKNOWN	(EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
TO: Joan Baggett READ: UNKNOWN	(BAGGETT_J) (WHO)
TO: Carolyn Huber READ: UNKNOWN	(HUBER_C) (WHO)
TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Joshua A. King READ: UNKNOWN	(KING_J) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Remote Addressee READ: UNKNOWN	(ARACELI RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Ethan J. Zindler READ: UNKNOWN	(ZINDLER_E) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Steve Rabinowitz READ: UNKNOWN	(RABINOWITZ_S) (WHO)
TO: Ilizabeth S. Gonchar READ: UNKNOWN	(GONCHAR_I) (WHO)
TO: Kathleen M. Neugold READ: UNKNOWN	(NEUGOLD_K) (WHO)
TO: John Podesta READ: UNKNOWN	(PODESTA_J) (WHO)
TO: Paul Meyer READ: UNKNOWN	(MEYER_P) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G) (WHO)

TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Romash, Marla E READ: UNKNOWN	(MARLA E. ROMAsH@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Cerrell, Joseph W. READ: UNKNOWN	(JOSEPH W. CERREIL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Kukis, Heidi READ: UNKNOWN	(HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Anne Walley READ: UNKNOWN	(WALLEY_A) (WHO)
TO: Kimberly S. Hopper READ: UNKNOWN	(HOPPER_K) (WHO)
TO: Mary Anton READ: UNKNOWN	(ANTON_M) (OA)
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik READ: UNKNOWN	(LIZIK_C) (OA)
TO: Todd Stern READ: UNKNOWN	(STERN_T) (WHO)
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
TO: Maria M. Tio READ: UNKNOWN	(TIO_M) (WHO)
TO: Joshua N. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
TO: Jess Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)

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

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Ethan J. Zindler (ZINDLER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (MATT GELMAN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\WH-OUTBOX-
DISTR(A)LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\BACKUP(A)REAGAN.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGEX.COM@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 18, 1994

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

February 17, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On October 13, 1993, I provided a further report to the Congress on the deployment of U.S. combat

-equipped aircraft
to support efforts of the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to achieve peace and stability in Bosnia

-Herzegovina. As part of my continuing efforts to ensure that Congress is fully informed, I am again writing to you, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to inform you that the United States has expanded its participation in this important effort to reach a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia.
Beginning with United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 of September 25, 1991, the United Nations has actively sought solutions to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. In Resolutions 781 and 786 (October 9 and November 10, 1992), the Security Council established a ban on all unauthorized military flights over Bosnia

-Herzegovina. Responding to
"blatant violations" of the no

-fly ban, in Resolution 816
(March 31, 1993) the Security Council extended the ban and authorized Member States and regional organizations to take "all necessary measures" to ensure compliance with the no

-fly
zone. NATO agreed to enforce the no

-fly zone and "Operation
Deny Flight" commenced on April 12, 1993.
Under Security Council Resolution 824 (May 6, 1993), certain parts of Bosnia

-Herzegovina have been established as "safe areas." Sarajevo is specifically included as a safe area that "should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile act." In addition, authority for the use of force in and around Sarajevo to implement the UN mandate is found in Security Council Resolutions 836 and 844 (June 4 and 18, 1993), which authorize Member States, acting "nationally or through regional organizations," to use air power in the safe areas to support

the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR), subject to close coordination with the Secretary General and UNPROFOR. As my previous reports to you have described, the participating nations have conducted phased air operations to prevent flights over Bosnia

-Herzegovina that are not authorized by UNPROFOR. The United States has played an important role by contributing combat

-equipped fighter aircraft, along with electronic combat and supporting tanker aircraft, to the operations in the air-space over Bosnia

-Herzegovina. The no

-fly zone has eliminated air

-to

-ground bombings and other air combat activity in more

(OVER)

2

Bosnia

-Herzegovina. Most violations have involved rotary

-wing aircraft. Our enforcement operations have been conducted safely with no casualties to date.

Recent heavy weapons fire in the Sarajevo area has resulted in a continuing heavy loss of life as well as serious injuries among the civilian population. An attack on February 4, 1994, killed ten people, and the following day a Sarajevo civilian marketplace was hit by a mortar attack that caused numerous civilian casualties, including 68 deaths. The United Nations Secretary General thereafter requested NATO to authorize, at the request of the United Nations, air operations against artillery or mortar positions determined by UNPROFOR to have been involved in attacks on civilian targets in the vicinity of Sarajevo. On February 9, 1994, NATO accepted the UN Secretary General's request and authorized air operations, as necessary, using agreed coordination procedures with UNPROFOR. In addition, NATO took the decision to set a deadline for the withdrawal of heavy weapons (including tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons) from within 20 kilometers of the center of Sarajevo, with the exception of an area of two kilometers from the center of Pale, or for their regrouping and placement under UN control. After

ten days from 2400 GMT February 10, 1994, all heavy weapons found within the Sarajevo exclusion zone, unless controlled by UNPROFOR, will be subject to NATO air strikes. In addition, NATO's decision provides the flexibility to act outside the
20

-kilometer zone in response to any further artillery or mortar attacks on Sarajevo and authorizes the initiation of air attacks to suppress air defenses that would represent a direct threat to NATO aircraft in carrying out these operations. Further, U.S. airborne indirect-fire-locating units may be deployed to support these NATO operations. Importantly, U.S. forces assigned to NATO to conduct these missions retain their prerogative to take all necessary and appropriate action in self-defense, consistent with applicable NATO rules of engagement.

In my earlier reports I have informed you about the contribution of U.S. aircraft to participate in NATO air operations in Bosnia. In view of recent events, I have further directed the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate steps to ensure, in conjunction with our allies, that the assets necessary to implement the February 9 NATO decision are available in the region for the conduct and support of the NATO operations described above. At this point, more than 60 U.S. aircraft are available for participation in the authorized NATO missions. In addition to no-fly zone operations and preparations to conduct air operations pursuant to the NATO decision, U.S. forces have conducted more than 2,200 airlift missions to Sarajevo and more than 1,200 airdrop missions in Bosnia. U.S. medical and other support personnel continue to provide critical services in support of UNPROFOR. Our U.S. Army light infantry battalion in Macedonia is an integral part of UNPROFOR monitoring efforts in that area. Finally, U.S. naval forces have completed over 18 months of operations as an integral part of the multinational effort to enforce the economic sanctions and arms embargo imposed by the Security Council. I am taking these actions in conjunction with our allies in order to implement the NATO decision and to assist the parties to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict. It is not now possible to determine the duration of these operations. I have directed the participation by U.S. armed forces in this effort pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief.
more

3

I am grateful for the continuing support the Congress has provided, and I look forward to continued cooperation with you in this endeavor. I shall communicate with you further regarding our efforts for peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

###

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kathy McKiernan (MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:02-MAR-1994 16:34:00.00

SUBJECT: Letter from the President to the Senate on Bosnia

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

TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia J. Lizik (LIZIK_C) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\SSCHLESI(A)MHL.JS.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Nancy L. Ward (WARD_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Chad H. Griffin (GRIFFIN_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Natalie S. Wozniak (WOZNIAK_N) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V) (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: Jonathan P. Gill (GILL_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Kimberly S. Hopper (HOPPER_K) (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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JFREITAS(A)PAGATE.PA.OSD.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer (BOWYER_E) (WHO)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (MUSCATINE_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kohlenberger, Jim (JIM KOHLENBERGER@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Helen H. Dickey (DICKEY_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Julie K. Anderson (ANDERSON_JK) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Remote Addressee (BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (MATT GELMAN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\WH-OUTBOX-
DISTR(A)LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\BACKUP(A)REAGAN.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGEX.COM@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release March 2, 1994

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

March 1, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)
In my report to the Congress of February 17, 1994, I
provided further information on the deployment of
U.S. combat

-equipped aircraft to support NATO's
enforcement of the no

-fly zone in Bosnia

-Herzegovina,
as authorized by the U.N. Security Council. The
United States has conducted air operations along with
other participating nations for these purposes since
April 12, 1993. I am providing this supplementary
report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, on
the NATO military action conducted by U.S. aircraft
in the airspace over Bosnia

-Herzegovina on February
28, 1994.
During enforcement operations in the early morning
hours of February 28, U.S. F-16 aircraft on air
patrol for NATO shot down four Galeb fixed

-wing
aircraft that were violating the no

-fly zone near
Banja Luka, Bosnia

-Herzegovina. After NATO airborne
early

-warning aircraft detected the unauthorized
aircraft, two U.S. F-16s proceeded to the area and
reported visual contact with a total of six Galeb
aircraft. In accordance with approved procedures,
the NATO airborne early

-warning aircraft issued
warnings to the violators that they would be engaged
if they did not land or leave the no

-fly zone
airspace immediately. After several minutes passed
with no response from the Galebs, the U.S. fighter
aircraft again warned them in accordance with
approved procedures and, once again, noted no
response from the violators to heed the warnings.
Soon thereafter, the U.S. F-16s received permission
from the NATO Combined Air Operations Center to
engage the violators. Just prior to the engagement,
the flight leader of the U.S. fighter aircraft saw
the Galebs make a bombing maneuver, and then he saw
explosions on the ground. We have since received
reports confirming that facilities in this area were
hit by bombs during this time frame.
Having received permission to engage the violators,
the lead U.S. F-16 fired air

-to

-air missiles and
destroyed three Galeb aircraft. One of two other
U.S. F

-16 aircraft, which had been sent to the area
to provide support, fired a missile and downed the
fourth Galeb. The two remaining violators left the
area.
This action, part of the NATO effort to enforce the
no

-fly zone, was conducted under the authority of
U.N. Security Council resolutions and in full

compliance with NATO procedures. Responding to the
bombing of villages and other violations
of the ban on unauthorized flights established by the
Security Council in late 1992, the Security Council

acted
more

(OVER)

2

in Resolution 816 (March 31, 1993) to authorize Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the no

-fly zone. NATO
undertook to monitor the no

-fly zone to ensure that
the war in Bosnia

-Herzegovina does not spread to the
air.
Since the commencement of no

-fly zone operations last
April, nearly 12,000 fighter, tanker, and NATO
airborne early

-warning sorties have been flown.
Military personnel from 12 NATO member nations have participated in this effort, which has been highly successful in preventing significant air threats by the parties to the conflict in Bosnia

-Herzegovina.
Although we have no reason to believe that there will be further violations requiring the use of force, U.S. aircraft will continue to serve as part of this important NATO enforcement effort. As always, our forces remain prepared to defend themselves if necessary. U.S. Armed Forces participate in these operations pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief.

I remain committed to ensuring that the Congress is fully informed about significant activities of U.S. Armed Forces in the region. I appreciate the continued support of the Congress for U.S. contributions to the important multilateral effort in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

###

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kenneth R Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:02-MAR-1994 18:15:00.00

SUBJECT: 6:30 pm wire report

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

TO: Dianna A. Pierce (PIERCE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Karen Finney (FINNEY_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: G. N. Lattimore (LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Aman, Sally J. (SALLY J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell (JOSEPH W. CERRELL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Payne, Julia M. (JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: R. Paul Richard (RICHARD_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua A. King (KING_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan L. Kaplan (KAPLAN_JL) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Denise E. Brown (BROWN_DE) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Emily A. Lenzner (LENZNER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
WHITE HOUSE WIRE REPORT
6:30 p.m. edition
Wednesday, March 2, 1994
Produced by the Office of News Analysis (6

-7151)

Index of wire stories:

White House said to be set to revive Super 301 trade law
(AP)
White House says Clinton stands by Hubbell (UPI)
White House backs embattled official (Reu)
Fiske wants Foster suicide probes kept secret (Reu)
President Clinton telephones van shooting victim's
parents (UPI)
Police make arrest, recover weapons after Hasidim attack
(UPI)
Changes at White House travel office costing taxpayers
more, not less (KR)
Foreign Service office named ambassador to Bahrain (AP)

University rebuffs Vatican ambassador's job bid (Reu)
Confirmation of Labor Relations Board noominee (UPI)
US announces partnership with semiconductor industry on
computer chips (KR)

Christopher welcomes Russia move on NATO (Reu)
Government wants accused spies to bring \$2.2 million
from abroad (AP)
Prosecutors seek to freeze assets of accused spies (Reu)
Intelligence chairmen propose declassification speedup
(AP)

Army chief would accept different transport (AP)
Dole: Clinton health reform plan dead, but Congress
shouldn't give up (AP)

Companies, labor advocate universal health coverage
(UPI)
Study: non

-emergencies flooding emergency rooms (UPI)
Senate votes to curb Social Security benefits to drug
addicts, alcoholics (AP)
Low

-budget spacecraft shoots the moon (AP)
Packwood blasts Rehnquist for ruling on diaries (GNS)
High court appears hesitant to enter base closure fray
(GNS)
Simpson introduces bill to cut immigration by 175,000
people a year (AP)
New Orleans mayor election hinges on undecided voters
(Reu)

US troops likely to die in Bosnia: general (Reu)
US explains downing of Serb planes to Congress (UPI)
Possible US force for Bosnia outlined (AP)
Christopher says Palestinians need to see a different
future (AP)
US pressures Israel, Palestinians on talks (Reu)
Clinton administration, members of Congress deplore
Sudanese offensive (AP)

CBS' Olympic coverage crushes ABC, NBC in Feb. sweep
(AP)

CNN The World Today (6 p.m.)

New York police arrest Lebanese Muslim for Hassidic Jew
shootings
Clinton calls victim's parents
Witnesses: Israeli soldiers kill 2 Palestinians

AM

-US

-Japan Trade,690

White House Said To Be Set To Revive 'Super 301' Trade Law
With AM

-Economy Bjt

By MARTIN CRUTSINGER= AP Economics Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) With no movement in its trade battle with Japan, the Clinton administration will soon issue an executive order bringing back the most hated of all U.S. trade laws, congressional and administration sources said Wednesday.

The law, known as "Super 301," targets countries engaged in what the United States considers unfair trade for sanctions unless they mend their ways.

President Clinton and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Wednesday that no final decision has been made yet. However, congressional and administration sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that Clinton had indicated his desire to reinstitute Super 301 by executive order.

The congressional source said the announcement could come as soon as Thursday but the administration source was not as certain on the timing.

The administration, searching for ways to narrow a trade deficit with Japan that last year hit a record \$59.3 billion, has been turning up the pressure since the collapse of so

-called "framework" talks between the two countries on Feb. 11.

Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa were forced to declare the talks deadlocked over U.S. demands that Japan set import goals for opening its markets.

One administration source on Wednesday said that an original list of 20 options had been narrowed to a handful by the president's National Economic Council. The council held the latest in a series of meetings Wednesday afternoon, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said.

Clinton told reporters in the Oval Office that the United States was searching for ways to open Japan's markets not only for U.S. products but for exports from other nations as well.

"Since the framework may well not be carried out, we have to figure out what our options are to proceed now," Clinton said.

The United States and Japan agreed under the framework agreement last July to set a series of deadlines for reaching specific market opening accords.

However, the talks on the first four categories autos and auto parts, medical products, telecommunications equipment and insurance

collapsed when the Japanese refused to accept U.S. demands for import goals in each of the categories.

Kantor told the House Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that the U.S. demand for measurable benchmarks to gauge progress had not changed. He said he expected announcements of further U.S. actions "in the near future" and he noted that Clinton had repeatedly voiced his support for Super 301.

Kantor said Japanese negotiators were trying to resolve a separate dispute involving Japan's cellular telephone market but so far they had made no further offers in the overall framework talks.

"They have not indicated to us either officially or unofficially any response to their failure to live up to the framework agreement," Kantor said, adding that there had been news reports the Japanese were preparing a new proposal to present by the end of this month.

Implementing Super 301 by executive order would revive a lapsed portion of U.S. trade law that was deeply disliked by other countries when it was in effect from 1989 through 1990.

Other nations, especially Japan, complained that it allowed the United States to bully them into making trade concessions under threat that punitive tariffs would be imposed against the offending nation's exports to the United States.

But the law has strong backers in Congress. Two weeks ago, Sen. Max Baucus, D

-Mont. and chairman of the Senate Finance subcommittee that handles trade matters, introduced legislation to re

-implement Super 301, saying that while it was in effect it had been "tremendously successful."

The Bush administration, which did not like having its hands tied by the strict deadlines set in the law, used it reluctantly to open Japanese markets in the area of supercomputers, forest products and satellites. It also succeeded in eliminating certain trade barriers in Brazil.

Under Super 301, after a country is targeted, negotiators have 18 months to try to resolve the dispute and lower the offending trade barriers. If those talks fail, the administration can impose punitive tariffs of up to 100 percent against a portion of that country's exports to the United States.

White House says Clinton stands by Hubbell

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) A White House spokeswoman discounted allegations of billing improprieties leveled in a published report Wednesday against Associate Attorney

General Webster Hubbell, dating back when he was a partner in an Arkansas law firm.

The Rose Law Firm of Little Rock, Ark., has been investigating Hubbell's billing practices since the summer of 1992, The Washington Post reported. Quoting unnamed sources, the Post alleges the law firm's investigation focuses on whether Hubbell overbilled clients and charged the law firm for personal expenses.

Hubbell, through his attorney, has denied the charges. In addition, spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said White House chief of staff Thomas "Mack" McLarty spoke with Hubbell and "received assurances from Webb that it wasn't true, and the president is satisfied by that."

"He stands by Webb. He believes him. He believes his denial," Myers said of the president.

Myers said Hubbell was expected to make statement on his own behalf.

The Post said the Rose Law Firm recently speeded up the Hubbell investigation after the firm was subpoenaed in special counsel Robert Fiske Jr.'s criminal probe into the Whitewater Development Corp.

Whitewater was co

-owned by the Clintons and their friend James McDougal and McDougal's now

-defunct Arkansas thrift, the Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. Madison Guaranty was a client of the Rose Law Firm.

In addition to Hubbell, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and William Kennedy, who works in the White House counsel's office, are former partners in the Rose Law Firm.

Former Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster, who committed suicide last July, was also a partner in the firm. Whitewater

-related documents were removed from Foster's office after his death.

Last week, Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, who had been acting head of the Resolution Trust Corp., was criticized for briefing Clinton and his aides on Whitewater developments. RTC is looking into the failure of the Arkansas thrift.

BC

-USA

-HUBBELL

-CLINTON

WHITE HOUSE BACKS EMBATTLED OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuter) - The White House said Wednesday that President Clinton retains full confidence in Associate Attorney General Webb Hubbell, whose legal billing practices are being scrutinised by Hubbell's

former law firm.

Clinton ``stands by Webb. He believes him, believes his denial," White House spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers told reporters.

The vote of confidence followed a Washington Post report that the Rose Law firm of Little Rock, Arkansas, where Hubbell and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton were once senior partners, is looking into charges that Hubbell overbilled clients or used Rose money for personal expenses.

Myers said the White House learned of the issue Tuesday when the newspaper called to inquire about it.

White House chief of staff Thomas ``Mack" McLarty called Hubbell and asked him about it ``and Hubbell told him what his lawyer told the Post: 'It did not happen,'" Myers said.

She said McLarty later told Clinton of the conversation.

``The president has full confidence in him (Hubbell)," she said, adding that Hubbell planned to make a public statement later Wednesday.

REUTER

BC

-USA

-WHITEWATER

FISKE WANTS FOSTER SUICIDE PROBES KEPT SECRET

By Irwin Arieff

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuter) - Independent Counsel Robert Fiske has asked that three government reports on White House aide Vincent Foster's death be kept secret until he has completed his own investigation, officials said Wednesday.

Fiske, in a letter made public by his Little Rock, Arkansas, office, promised that his own investigation into the events surrounding Foster's death ``will be thorough and complete."

Public release of the findings of the FBI and the U.S. Park Police investigations into the cause of Foster's death ``would substantially prejudice the ability of the office of the independent counsel to conduct its investigation," Fiske wrote in the letter, which was addressed to the U.S. attorney's office in New York City.

Separately, Fiske has asked the Treasury Department to keep confidential the findings of a third investigation into Foster's death prepared by the department's Bureau of

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), government sources said.

Foster, who was first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's former law partner in Little Rock and who later was named President Clinton's deputy White House counsel, was found dead in a national park overlooking the Potomac River last July.

White House officials have said the government's various investigations of his death all led to the conclusion that Foster committed suicide.

But some media reports have questioned the accuracy and thoroughness of the investigations.

Numerous news organisations, including Reuters, have sought access to the reports under the Freedom of Information Act.

But the FBI, the Park Police and the ATF all deferred to Fiske, saying they would let him decide whether the reports should be made public.

Asked last month about the ATF report in a broadcast interview, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen had said he had no objection to releasing the document.

But department officials later said the agency would consult Fiske before acting.

Fiske has set up shop in Little Rock, Washington and New York to look for possible wrongdoing or ethical misconduct by President Clinton in connection with his investment in the Whitewater real estate investment deal while Arkansas governor in the mid

-1980s.

Fiske said his investigation into Foster's death would be coordinated by his office in Washington.

"A number of experienced FBI agents from the Washington area are being assigned to work with us. In addition, forensic experts and pathologists will be retained. The process of interviewing witnesses to the matters in question has already begun," Fiske wrote.

REUTER

President Clinton telephones van shooting victim's parents

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI) President Bill Clinton telephones the parents of 15

-year

-old Ari Halberstam, critically wounded in the attack on a van of Hasidic students. Clinton says he told them his prayers are with them and calls the Brooklyn Bridge attack that injured three others "a spasm of brutal violence."

Police make arrest, recover weapons after Hasidim attack

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI) New York Police Commissioner William Bratton says that a 28

-year

-old Lebanese national

is under arrest for the shooting attack on a van full of Hasidic students on the Brooklyn Bridge Tuesday. Police say they also recovered a cache of high

-powered weapons and

the car they believe was used in the attack, but refused to discuss possible motives.

BC

-TRAVEL national editors:WA

Changes at White House travel office costing taxpayers more, not less

By Angie Cannon
Knight

-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON It has been nearly a year since the wholesale firings at the White House travel office, and that controversial blunder, originally described as a money

-saving maneuver, has cost taxpayers a bundle.

Consider:

Five of the seven fired employees received more than six months of paid leave. Now they work elsewhere in government.

The White House replaced the workers with four other government employees.

Congress approved spending \$150,000 to pay the legal fees of the five fired workers.

Three long

-running government investigations into the mess continue today. A General Accounting Office report may be completed this month.

``When you add this whole thing up, it's going to cost hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars," said Rep. Frank Wolf, R

-Va., whose district is home for some of those who were fired. ``This certainly was not a cost

-saving move, but I don't think anyone ever believed it was."

White House spokeswoman Ginny Terzano said there had been a savings because the new travel office was staffed by four people, not seven. "It's not even comparable," she said. "The overhead is less."

"Travelgate" began last May when, amid allegations of gross financial mismanagement, the White House fired all seven veteran employees of the office that arranges travel for reporters who cover the president. News organizations pay their own travel expenses.

The White House replaced the people with a team of political appointees, headed by President Clinton's

25

-year

-old distant cousin. It also called the FBI to investigate "serious" questions in the office's operations, prompting charges that the FBI was improperly used to justify the firings.

The affair generated a huge controversy and contributed to a slide in public confidence in Clinton.

In July, a White House internal review depicted the situation as one of political favoritism. White House Chief of Staff Thomas "Mack" McLarty apologized to the fired workers, extended other government jobs to them and reprimanded several White House aides involved. The president's distant cousin was reassigned.

However, the two top travel office managers, who had been responsible for handling financial matters, were not

reinstated.

After the flap, the new travel office was criticized for not working as well as the old one. Some bills were sent months late. Last fall, the four major television networks refused to pay their bills for the president's summer trip to Tokyo until they received a better explanation of the high costs.

CNN Washington bureau chief Bill Headline says that dispute has been resolved, adding that his network is receiving more complete bills more promptly now.

"I see some progress," Headline said. "They are nowhere near the old travel office, but they are trying pretty hard."

Even though the travel office firings occurred nearly a year ago, the saga is far from over. Travelgate spawned a host of investigations that continue today: one by the GAO, an internal FBI review and a Justice Department criminal probe of corruption allegations.

"I don't know how much these investigations are costing total," said Washington attorney Mark Shaffer, who represents one of the fired workers. "The government is slow and methodical. It goes on and on and on."

Last fall, Congress approved an amendment from Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole of Kansas and Sen. Christopher Bond, R

-Mo., to set up
a \$150,000 legal defense fund for the five.
"The exhaust fumes from Travelgate linger even
today," Dole said.

AM

-Clinton

-Ambassador,70
Foreign Service Officer Named Ambassador to Bahrain
WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton on Wednesday
nominated David M. Ransom, a veteran Foreign Service
officer, to be U.S. ambassador to Bahrain.
In a State Department career that began in 1965, Ransom
has served as country director for southern Europe and for
the Arabian peninsula.
Among numerous other posts, he was deputy chief of
mission at the U.S. Embassy in the United Arab Emirates.

BC

-USA

-AMBASSADOR
UNIVERSITY REBUFFS VATICAN AMBASSADOR'S JOB BID
BOSTON (Reuter) - Boston's Northeastern University has
rejected a request by former Mayor Raymond Flynn, the
current U.S. ambassador to the Vatican, for a part

-time
professorship, a university spokeswoman said Wednesday.
"Basically there were some informal discussions,"
said Northeastern spokeswoman Janet Hookalow. "The mayor

was looking for something in the part

-time area, while we
felt we were looking for someone full time."
Flynn was mayor of Boston for four terms before
resigning last July to take the Vatican post after a
series of widely publicized tiffs with the Clinton
administration over the scope of his ambassadorial duties.
During a recent visit to Boston, Flynn, a Democrat,
did nothing to dispel speculation that he is bored with
the life of
a diplomat at the Vatican and is considering a return to
politics by running for governor of Massachusetts against

incumbent Republican William Weld.

The speculation was fueled Tuesday when the Boston Globe quoted two officials of the Massachusetts AFL

-CIO as

saying only diplomatic protocol was holding back Flynn from tossing his hat into the gubernatorial ring.

“He said, ‘I’m going to do it, but I can’t do anything yet because of the restrictions of the job,’” the Globe quoted one unnamed union official as saying.

An official at Northeastern University told the Globe Wednesday that Flynn’s reported political ambitions had played a role in the decision to decline his job request.

“We couldn’t have Northeastern used that way,” the Globe quoted the official as saying. “We essentially made it clear to his aides that the mayor couldn’t work here and be a candidate for office.”

REUTER

Confirmation of Labor Relations Board nominee

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) The Senate has voted to confirm the nomination of William Gould as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Gould had served out an unexpired term, and the Senate approved his nomination to the labor relations board for a full term ending in 1998.

BC

-CHIPS national editors:WA

U.S. announces partnership with semiconductor industry on computer chips

By Robert S. Boyd
Knight

-Ridder Newspapers

WASHINGTON The Clinton administration Wednesday announced plans for a government

-industry “partnership”

to strengthen America’s newfound dominance in computer chips, the brains of the information age.

The announcement was welcomed by top executives of the U.S. semiconductor industry, whose share of the world market was overtaken by Japan eight years ago.

Vice President Al Gore confirmed reports that the United States last year recaptured the worldwide market lead in microelectronics it had lost to Japan during the 1980s. After slipping 13 points behind in 1988, the U.S. share rose to 43 percent of world sales in 1993, topping Japan’s 42 percent.

“This administration is committed to maintaining that

lead," Gore told about 50 members of the Semiconductor Industry Association at a White House ceremony. He called electronics the "engine" pulling the U.S. economy in the 1990s.

Craig R. Barrett, chief operating officer of Intel Corp., of Santa Clara, Calif., the leading manufacturer of computer chips, said "strong government support" helped the industry bounce back against Japan.

"By expanding our cooperative effort with the Clinton administration, we can help the nation continue its economic recovery," said Barrett, who is also a director of the Semiconductor Industry Association.

The proposed partnership involves a series of cooperative research and development projects by private companies, universities and four government agencies. It is based on a wish

-list the industry drew up last year to help it solve the difficult technological problems faced in making ever smaller, faster and cheaper computer chips.

Administration officials said the partnership would not require new federal money, but rather a shift from other priorities, chiefly national defense.

"We are not spending more, but we are investing more wisely," Gore said.

For example, a \$100 million center for computer chip modeling and simulation will be established, most likely at the Department of Energy's Los Alamos National Laboratory, which has worked on nuclear weapons research since the dawn of the atomic age. Government and industry will split the cost of the center.

"This is a very happy marriage," said Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary. "We're putting nuclear weapons back in the bottle."

In addition, the Department of Commerce will launch a \$25 million program of "metrology" tech

-talk for precise scientific measurement to help manufacturers design computer chips containing a billion or more transistors.

John Deutsch, the incoming deputy secretary of defense, said the Defense Department would continue to spend hundreds of millions of dollars on computer

-related research despite cutbacks in the military budget.

"We have had a long history of cooperation with the semiconductor industry," Deutsch said. "We helped lay the technological and scientific base for this industry. We shall continue."

The Defense Department has been the main sponsor of Sematech, an earlier industry

-government partnership that

helped U.S. computer chip makers regain the world lead. Sematech will remain as part of the new initiative, Deutsch said.

A fourth agency, the National Science Foundation, will support a National Nanofabrication Users Network, a group of five universities developing chips many times smaller than those now in use.

"The technological challenges are enormous," Gore said. "We need to measure particles as small as 3 nanometers (about 100

-billionths of an inch)."

Intel's Barrett said miniaturization would permit the processing power of desktop computers to increase 20

-fold

by the year 2000 from 50 million instructions per second to a billion instructions per second.

John Gibbons, the White House science adviser, said the computer industry was crossing "a new technical frontier" as it worked with structures only a couple dozen atoms wide, previously the province of atomic physicists.

"No industry is more important to technological leadership in this nation," Gibbons said. "It is the very model of vitality and innovation. It enables other industries to improve their quality and lower their costs."

Gibbons said the administration would establish a Semiconductor Technology Council, representing the government, industry and academia, to oversee the partnership.

Administration officials said they hoped to establish similar partnerships in other industries, to create jobs and expand markets for American products.

"This is the kind of public

-private partnership we are seeking to be a more productive and competitive nation," Commerce Secretary Ron Brown said.

BC

-CIS

-RUSSIA

-USA (SCHEDULED)

CHRISTOPHER WELCOMES RUSSIA MOVE ON NATO

By Carol Giacomo

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Secretary of State Warren

Christopher on Wednesday welcomed Moscow's plans to join NATO's "partnership for peace" and set a meeting with his Russian counterpart to discuss Bosnia and other contentious issues.

``We extended that invitation to all the newly independent (ex

-Soviet) states, including Russia, and we welcome their participation along with the other countries to have an opportunity to participate in joint planning and joint exercises," Christopher told reporters.

The partnership, NATO's plan for close military links with former Warsaw Pact states, ``was designed to be a flexible instrument with a lot of participation by all the

countries of Eastern Europe as well as the newly independent states," he said, posing for pictures with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenzky.

NATO sent a diplomatic mission to Moscow this week to convince the alliance's main Cold War foe that it should sign up to the partnership, which offers joint military training, exercises and cooperation in defense planning.

Ambassadors from the 16 NATO nations were briefed on the visit at a meeting Wednesday, and one source told Reuters in Brussels: ``The Russians say they will definitely join soon. ... The decision has been taken at the highest level, although no date has been fixed. We are very relieved."

The move may help calm fears that Moscow may be set on a course of hardl

-ine confrontation with the West.

One U.S. official noted that other countries have already signed up for the partnership and said Russia may have decided it needed to do likewise to prove ``they are a player and have a seat at the table" of the world's major military alliance.

In recent weeks, U.S. concerns about a hard

-line shift

in Russia have been fanned by the departure of key reformers from the government and the release from jail of leaders of last year's parliament confrontation with President Boris Yeltsin.

Also troubling were the arrest of a former CIA officer accused of spying for Moscow, some actions in Bosnia and Yeltsin's recent speech asserting what some see as imperialistic designs.

Christopher will discuss Bosnia and other of these issues with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev when the two men meet March 14 in Vladivostok.

Christopher had invited Kozyrev to Washington, but the State Department said the rendezvous has been set for the Russian Far East because Christopher flies home from a

visit to China on March 11.

With the United States awash in debate over what many see as ominous signs in Russia, Christopher spent the better part of two hours trying to convince a key Senate panel U.S. policy of strong support for Russian reform was on the right path.

“We know that Russia can't overcome the Soviet legacy in a year or any short period of time. We've expected setbacks and I think we can expect more setbacks,” Christopher said.

He vowed that when decisions are made about expanding NATO “they'll be made not by Russia, but by the members of NATO.”

He played down the assertion in Yeltsin's speech that Russia has a right to intervene in other former Soviet states to maintain stability and protect ethnic Russians.

But he renewed the U.S. warning that “we do not recognize any right on their part to take action in the other newly independent states except in coordination with

United Nations or other international bodies and consistent with international norms.”

REUTER

AM

-Spy Case,690

Government Wants Accused Spies To Bring \$2.2 Million From Abroad

By MICHAEL J. SNIFFEN= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Prosecutors asked a federal court Wednesday to order accused CIA spy Aldrich Ames and his wife to transfer over \$2.2 million from foreign bank accounts so it can be seized if they are convicted.

In documents filed in U.S. District Court in suburban Alexandria, Va., prosecutors said the \$2,245,311 they want repatriated “is the minimum amount of espionage proceeds that the defendants are charged with having earned” by spying for Moscow since 1985.

The unusual move drew instant objections from lawyers for Ames and his wife, Maria del Rosario Casas Ames.

“Repatriating money? I've never heard of it before,” said Ames' attorney Plato Cacheris. He said he would oppose the motion at a hearing before U.S. District Judge Claude Helton on March 10.

“This is a little different” from the existing restraining order preventing the Ames from using money in 11 bank and brokerage accounts here and abroad, said William Cummings, Mrs. Ames' attorney. “My client is going to oppose this, because she doesn't know where this money is or even if it is there somewhere.”

Prosecutors told the court that “the purpose of this restraining order is to preserve the availability of these assets so that they can be forfeited upon conviction of

the defendants."

Government officials knowledgeable about the case agreed the repatriation request is a rare motion. "Even though the judge can't tell a foreign bank to hold the money, the judge can order the defendants to bring the money back," said one official, who declined to be identified by name.

The officials said the Justice Department also is pursuing its only other route to acquire any foreign assets by requesting cooperation from foreign governments but they said that is a lengthy process that is not always successful.

At a hearing Tuesday, FBI agent Leslie Wiser Jr. said seized documents showed the Russians had allocated more than \$2.7 million to Ames by May 1, 1989, of which \$1.8 million had actually been paid to him and the rest invested by his handlers in bonds.

The FBI has calculated that by this year Ames actually received more than \$2.5 million in cash and that amount could go much higher, Wiser said.

The March 10 hearing also will review the government's request to extend the order that now blocks the Ameses from selling or borrowing on their house or from using money from bank and brokerage accounts in Washington, Virginia, New York, Italy, Colombia and Switzerland without prior court approval.

On Tuesday, a federal magistrate ordered Ames, a
31

-year CIA veteran, and his wife held without bail and referred the case to a grand jury. They are charged with selling secrets to Moscow from 1985 to 1994. If convicted, they could face life in prison.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D

-Ariz., chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said Wednesday he had been told by the CIA that the intelligence agency zeroed in on Ames and other possible mole suspects in 1991, and began moving toward the arrest of Ames in 1992. On Tuesday, Wiser said the FBI did not open an investigation of Ames until May 12, 1993.

But DeConcini asked "why didn't a light go on?" in 1989 when Ames spent more than \$500,000 on a home, bought a Jaguar and built up a credit card bill of \$450,000.

Rep. Dan Glickman, D

-Kan., chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, agreed that "it's a fair question what the CIA knew or should have known" concerning Ames' lifestyle.

Defense Secretary William Perry, meanwhile, said it will take months to assess the damage caused by Ames'

alleged treachery.

And the State Department announced that Secretary of State Warren Christopher had added a stop in Vladivostok next week to his planned trip to Asia so he could see Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev about developments in Bosnia and the Ames case.

President Clinton last week expelled the senior Russian intelligence official from Washington in retaliation for the alleged recruitment of Ames, and the Russians kicked out the CIA station chief in Moscow.

BC

-USA

-SPY 1STLD

PROSECUTORS SEEK TO FREEZE ASSETS OF ACCUSED SPIES

(Eds: combines takes, adds details)

By James Vicini

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuter) - U.S. prosecutors asked a federal judge Wednesday to freeze assets of more than \$2.2 million belonging to CIA officer Aldrich Ames and his wife, Rosario, both of whom face charges of spying for Moscow.

Prosecutors said in court documents they wanted the couple's assets preserved so the government could later begin proceedings aimed at forcing them to forfeit any money obtained through their alleged espionage activities.

Among the assets at issue are bank accounts in the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Colombia, stock brokerage accounts and the couple's \$540,000 house in Arlington, Virginia.

Prosecutors said that within the next month they expect to seek a grand jury indictment formally charging the couple with conspiracy to commit espionage and would seek the forfeiture of assets related to the alleged conspiracy.

They asked the judge for a pre

-indictment restraining

order that would preserve the \$2.2 million in assets and force the repatriation of foreign assets.

A court hearing has been scheduled March 10 on the government's request.

On Tuesday the Ames were ordered held in jail without bond & 7/8M much as what Moscow has ever paid for a U.S. spy.

A federal magistrate said the 31

-year CIA veteran, who allegedly disclosed some of the spy agency's most sensitive secrets, and his Colombian

-born wife might flee the United States or posed a danger to the country if freed from jail.

Ames and his wife have denied the government's charges that they have spied first for the Soviet Union and then the Russians since 1985.

The latest request by the prosecutors seeks that the assets be held by the court, pending the outcome of the trial and the forfeiture verdict.

"Absent a restraining order, there is no way to prevent the defendants from transferring overseas all their assets that are subject to forfeiture," prosecutors Mark Hulkower said.

A day after the couple's arrest February 21, a federal judge temporarily froze some of their assets. Prosecutors want the new order to last at least 90 days and cover more assets.

Intelligence analysts rate the case potentially one of the gravest spy scandals in U.S. history. Its Cold War echoes have caused the Clinton administration considerable political embarrassment in light of its staunch support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

REUTER

Justice Department asks federal court to freeze Ames' assets

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) The Justice Department asked a federal court Wednesday to freeze the assets of ex

-CIA official Aldrich Ames and his wife, Maria Rosario Ames, who are accused of spying for Moscow.

Among the assets targeted are five bank accounts in the Washington, D.C., area, three Swiss ones as well as

individual accounts in Bogota, Rome and New York. The freeze includes the couple's \$540,000 house in Arlington, Va.

Wednesday's request is for an extension of the existing
10

-day restraining order, issued Feb. 21, to now include the bank accounts in the order.

The extension was requested by Assistant U.S. Attorney Mark Hulkower.

The couple are accused of spying for the Soviet Union and later for Russia, and accepting more than \$2.5 million for their services. Ames also is accused of betraying an unknown number Russians spying for the United States to the Soviet KGB and to its Russian successor, moves that may have led to their deaths by officials in Moscow

On Tuesday, a U.S. magistrate ordered the couple held without bail, while ruling there is probable cause to send

the espionage case against them to a grand jury.

Meanwhile, President Clinton said earlier Wednesday he has put a ``very high priority" on determining the damage caused to U.S. national security by the alleged espionage case.

Clinton also said the United States was working to ensure that any Americans involved in espionage efforts are safe.

AM

-Secrets, Bjt,410

Intelligence Chairmen Propose Declassification Speedup

By JIM ABRAMS= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The chairmen of the Senate and House intelligence committees introduced bills Wednesday to drastically shrink the number of classified documents and reduce the time that records are kept secret.

``Too much information is kept secret, for too long, at too high a level of classification and at too great an expense," said Rep. Dan Glickman, D

-Kan., chairman of the House committee.

Glickman and Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D

-Ariz., chairman of the Senate panel, offered similar bills that would set tough standards on what should be classified and cut sharply the 30

-year period that now must pass before most documents can be declassified.

Both would also establish two classification levels, down from the three categories of confidential, secret and top secret now used.

DeConcini's bill would require declassification of secret documents in 10 years, top secret in 15, while Glickman calls for 6- and 10

-year waiting periods. Both allow agencies to request extensions for highly sensitive documents.

But Glickman said the two bills ``would establish a strong presumption in favor of disclosure, placing the burden of proof on those who would restrict access to documents."

He said the arrest last week of alleged Soviet mole Aldrich Ames should not affect efforts to make government less secret. ``All the classification in the world didn't

stop the Ames situation," he said.

DeConcini said the government is now classifying some 7 million documents a year, creating a tremendous burden on defense and other industries that must deal with special access information. "Our system is just inundated and overburdened with the classification of millions of documents every year."

DeConcini is to hold hearings Thursday on the findings of the Joint Security Commission, a 10

-member panel formed by the Pentagon and CIA last May to study ways to streamline the classification system.

Rep. David Skaggs, D

-Colo., a member of the Intelligence Committee, said their report submitted this week notes the "absence of any kind of consistency in the current classification system."

The report recommends the formation of a single agency to establish who will have access to secrets.

Skaggs said: "We are paying a high prices for this, not just in terms of security costs" but in "the ability of democracy to function in the way it is intended with the maximum flow of information."

AM

-C

-17,310

Army Chief Would Accept Different Transport

By JOHN DIAMOND= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The Army would accept a workable substitute for the troubled C

-17 transport plane but needs some new form of airlift quickly, the service's top general told lawmakers Wednesday.

Gen. Gordon Sullivan, the Army chief of staff, told two congressional panels that the ability to move troops to a battle front quickly matters more than the label on the aircraft.

"If you're asking me if the only aircraft out there is the C

-17, I'm not prepared to say that," Sullivan told the House Armed Services Committee.

The statement marked the first time the Army has publicly distanced itself if only slightly from an airplane beset by faulty wings, poor performance, cost escalation and other problems.

Rep. Norman Sisisky, D

-Va., an Armed Services member
and critic of the C

-17, said the panel would have killed
the plane five years ago, ``but the Army kept saying it's

a priority and that's why we kept after it."
Although the C

-17 is an Air Force program, the Army
would be the main beneficiary since the huge four

-engine
craft is designed to transport soldiers, tanks, trucks,
artillery and other equipment to
a battle front. The C

-17 is designed to replace an aging
fleet of C

-131s and the newer C

-5 transports that need
longer runways.
``We certainly need something C

-17

-like," Sullivan
said. ``And we need it soon." He added that he believed
the C

-17 program would overcome its problems and that the
plane would perform well.

The appearance by Sullivan and Army Secretary Togo West
Jr. before the Armed Services Committee and the House
Appropriations defense subcommittee was part of a series
of hearings on President Clinton's \$263.7 billion defense
budget for the fiscal year beginning next Oct. 1.

AM

-KS-

-Dole Health Reform, Bjt,0420

Dole: Clinton Health Reform Plan 'Dead,' But Congress
Shouldn't Give Up

By CURT ANDERSON= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton's health reform plan
is ``probably dead" but Congress should still try to
extend health insurance coverage to people without
it, Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole said Wednesday.

Dole, waving copies of opinion polls showing sagging support for the president's plan, said in a Senate floor speech the proposal has no chance of passing in its current form.

“It is probably dead dead in its present form,” said Dole, R

-Kan. “The more time this program is around, the lower it's going to sink in the polls.”

Clinton shrugged off the poll numbers, saying health and insurance interest groups have spent millions of dollars to “trash the plan.”

“In the end ... I think we'll get it done,” the president told reporters.

Dole said doubt continues to rise in Congress and among the American public about the bureaucracy, costs and regulations proposed by the president.

“We're a little skeptical that everybody's going to get more out of this program and we're going to save money. That's a hard sell,” Dole said.

The GOP leader cited an ABC/Washington Post poll showing 44 percent in favor of Clinton's health reforms and 48 percent opposed. Three weeks earlier, 51 percent were in favor.

A CNN/USA Today/Gallup survey conducted Feb. 26

-28

found only 46 percent in favor of the Clinton plan and 48 percent opposed. A month earlier, 57 percent backed the

president's proposal and 38 percent were against it.

Both polls had margins of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Yet Dole said Republicans, who gather Thursday and Friday for a health care retreat at a hotel in Annapolis, Md., should seek compromise on a plan to help the millions of people who have no health care insurance.

“There's got to be a better way,” Dole said. “Some people in America fall through the cracks. Some people don't have coverage. We ought to make sure they have coverage.”

He mentioned vouchers and tax credits as possible solutions for low

-income people who make too much money to qualify for Medicaid. He said the GOP lawmakers probably wouldn't endorse a particular plan at their Maryland retreat.

“The purpose of the conference ... is to determine how many areas we can agree on in health care,” he said, “explore our disagreements and find out if there is any way to resolve those disagreements.”

Companies, labor advocate universal health coverage

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) Representatives of both organized labor and industry told a Senate committee that Congress must improve health care for older Americans and level the playing field for their companies. They said that under the current system, conscientious companies suffer competitive losses if they voluntarily give their workers more health care benefits.

Study: non

-emergencies flooding emergency rooms

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) A study by the federal government has found that a majority of visits to U.S. hospital emergency rooms do not involve emergencies. The Department in Health and Human Services says its study is another argument for universal health care coverage, since it confirmed that people are using emergency rooms when they can't afford regular health care.

AM

-Social Security,630

Senate Votes to Curb Social Security Benefits to Drug Addicts, Alcoholics

By JENNIFER DIXON= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The Senate voted Wednesday to stop unsupervised cash payments to drug addicts and alcoholics who are using Social Security disability benefits to feed their habits.

The measure, sponsored by Sen. William S. Cohen, R

-Maine, was unanimously approved as an amendment to legislation that would make the Social Security Administration an independent agency.

That bill also passed by unanimous voice vote, after Senate Finance Committee Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D

-N.Y., declared that Social Security had been ``brain

-dead in the policy sense" for more than a decade and was neglected by the Clinton administration.

Social Security now spends \$1.4 billion a year on cash benefits to 250,000 adults who are on the disability rolls either solely because of their substance abuse, or because they have another long

-term disabling condition as well as an addiction. Only 3 percent are known to be in treatment, Cohen said.

His legislation would require addicts and alcoholics be in treatment as a condition of receiving either Social Security or Supplemental Security Income.

All addicts and alcoholics would be required to have a responsible third party manage their benefits, such as a community service agency, which would bar taverns, liquor stores and groceries from handling an addict's money.

Cohen said a yearlong investigation by the Republican staff of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, on which he is the senior Republican, found a Denver bar that had received checks totaling \$160,000 on behalf of several Social Security recipients.

The investigation found that addicts were using their benefits to feed their habits, and some had even died or overdosed with drugs purchased with federal tax dollars.

Under Cohen's plan, an addict or alcoholic would be suspended from the rolls for failing to comply with the treatment requirement, and all benefits would end after three years. Those who profited from illegal activities, such as dealing drugs to pay for their habits, would be kicked out of the program.

“This amendment is intended to make sure that addicts and alcoholics get treatment for their addictions and to stop federal cash payments from going into a needle or into a bottle,” Cohen said.

Moynihan's plan to take Social Security away from the Department of Health and Human Services passed despite opposition from HHS Secretary Donna Shalala.

The bill now goes to the House, which has approved a similar plan three times, once unanimously. Standing alone, Social Security would be one of the largest federal agencies in government, with 64,000 employees working in a

network of 1,300 field offices and a budget of more than \$300 billion.

“This bill will provide more stability and energy in leadership, qualities sorely needed at the agency,” Moynihan said.

Shalala's spokesman, Victor Zonana, however, continued to insist that Social Security is best kept a part of HHS.

“We believe that Social Security beneficiaries would be best served by the continued integration of Social Security with other departmental programs,” such as Medicare, Zonana said.

Social Security touches the lives of nearly all Americans. It pumps \$1 billion a day into the U.S. economy and mails a monthly check to one in four households.

But public confidence in Social Security is waning. Moynihan said a majority of adults in the United States who have not yet retired do not believe they will get

their Social Security benefits.

The agency, which lost 21 percent of its work force during the 1980s, also has been struggling to cope with a tidal wave of claims for disability benefits in recent years.

It has largely abandoned its attempts to remove from the disability rolls recipients who have recovered enough to return to work, and it faces allegations of fraud in the SSI program.

AM

-Moon Mission,410
Low

-Budget Spacecraft Shoots the Moon

By HARRY F. ROSENTHAL= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The former Star Wars team in the Pentagon, now with a new name and more

-public pursuits,
showed off the early results of its mission to map the moon Wednesday and pronounced the effort a success.

Using commercially produced hardware and electronics, the new Ballistic Missile Defense Organization built a small spacecraft called Clementine because it'll be lost and gone forever and sent it off toward the moon on Jan. 25.

It returned familiar images of the moon for instance, the site where the astronauts of Apollo 16 landed and of Earth. When it's done its two

-month job of making pictures
of the entire moon, Clementine will journey outward to make a rare picture of an asteroid.

What distinguished Clementine is the fact that it was built "faster, cheaper and better," than any comparable space probe.

For \$75 million \$55 for Clementine and \$20 million for its launch the team spent less than two years from concept to launch.

Being a defense organization, BMDO had to select

targets for its spacecraft, in this case the Earth, the moon and the near

-Earth asteroid Geographos. It calls
Clementine a dual

-use spacecraft "to demonstrate military
systems and provide new astronomical data."

When it takes fly

-by photographs of Geographos, Clementine for the first time will make readings good enough to provide topographic data to scientists.

"This is an engineering program, not a science program," Lt. Col. Pedro L. Rustan told a Pentagon news conference. Clementine has a number of novel sensors for mapping the surfaces of both the moon and the asteroid.

BMDO displayed the cameras and guidance mechanisms. The work of
a 40

-pound camera was done by a new one of only one pound. Electronics that usually are housed in six black boxes now fit comfortably into one box. And guidance systems were reduced to the size of softballs.

Asteroids are rocks in space that mostly exist between Mars and Jupiter in an orbit around the sun. They are usually spotted as trails against the black background of space. But in recent years the Galileo space probe to Jupiter photographed one called Gaspra, and radar images were made a few years ago of the asteroid Toutatis when it came near Earth.

At Geographos, more than 2,000 pictures will be made showing objects as small as 16 feet long. It will also record the impact of
a comet with the planet Jupiter.

bc

-packwood

PACKWOOD BLASTS REHNQUIST

FOR HIS RULING ON DIARIES

By PAMELA BROGAN=

Gannett News Service=

WASHINGTON Sen. Bob Packwood, R

-Ore., Wednesday lashed out at Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist's decision to deny his request to bar the Senate Ethics Committee from reviewing his diaries pending his appeal of the panel's subpoena.

"Under the American system of justice, the courts have the final word," said Packwood. "However, a precedent has now been set that will not protect the private thoughts and property of American citizens from government snooping.

"No one's private papers are safe. The government can force production of them at any time, regardless of relevance to any allegation or charge. It is ironic that I have spent 30 years in public life trying to protect people from overbearing government interference in their private lives and now am subject to an unconstitutional government invasion of my own private life."

In denying Packwood's request Wednesday, Rehnquist said the senator's argument that the ethics committee's subpoena was overly broad ``has been seriously undermined by the evidence, presented to the district court, that his diary transcripts and tapes have been altered. ... The evidence of tampering very likely renders all of the requested diary entries relevant to that investigation."

Rehnquist also rejected Packwood's arguments that the subpoena violated his right to privacy under the Constitution's Fourth Amendment and his Fifth Amendment protection against self

-incrimination.

In denying his right to privacy argument, Rehnquist said Packwood ``does not quarrel with the legal standard applied by the district court, only with its conclusion."

Rehnquist also said that court recently denied review of a separate case involving whether the Fifth Amendment protected people from turning over private papers.

Packwood asked Rehnquist on Feb. 25 to block U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's ruling that ordered the diaries to be provided to the ethics committee.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia is scheduled to hear Packwood's appeal of that order on May 12. Meanwhile, the appeals court also denied Packwood's request to block the diaries from being provided to the ethics panel.

The ethics panel is probing allegations that Packwood made improper sexual advances to more than two dozen women, used his staff to intimidate witnesses, solicited job offers from lobbyists for his wife and obstructed the investigation by tampering with the diaries.

The Justice Department also is probing allegations that Packwood sought job offers from lobbyists for his wife. Packwood denies he solicited job offers.

In court papers, the ethics committee's lawyers told Rehnquist that none of the diaries have been delivered to the committee. Packwood turned the diaries over to U.S. District Judge Jackson in December.

Under Jackson's order upholding the subpoena by the ethics panel, Packwood is allowed to delete information related to attorney

-client, medical and family matters.

The deletions are reviewed by former federal appellate judge Kenneth W. Starr before he sends the diaries to the committee. Packwood must be given 24 hours notice before the diaries are transferred to the ethics panel.

Victor Baird, the staff director of the Senate ethics panel, declined comment on when that would happen.

On Friday, Packwood will be interviewed by ABC's Barbara Walters on ``20/20."

Barbara Munson, Packwood's press secretary, said Packwood believes the press coverage of the allegations has been biased.

"We want to try something different," said Munson.
"Maybe some of this press bashing will stop. The press

should look at the other side, nobody is questioning the women. I think the press should investigate these women."

bc

-specter

HIGH COURT APPEARS HESITANT
TO ENTER BASE CLOSURE FRAY

Eds: Separate version moving to Northeast points as
PA

-SPECTER

By LARRY WHEELER=
Gannett News Service=
WASHINGTON The Supreme Court appears to want no part
of the government's divisive base closure process.
Several justices engaged in a tough go

-round Wednesday
with Sen. Arlen Specter, R

-Pa., who argued a case on
behalf of a coalition fighting the 1991 decision to close
the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

At issue is the politically sensitive Base Closure and
Realignment Act the legislation that set into motion a
process for downsizing the nation's military while giving
Congress and the president maximum political cover.

The act stipulates that once a base closing list is
completed, Congress and the president must take it or
leave it. So

-called "cherry picking" saving plumb bases
in key congressional districts
is forbidden, said Solicitor General Drew Days.

Specter and his supporters are asking the court to
initiate a form of "judicial cherry picking," Days said.
"That's what this case is all about."

Seizing on that theme, several justices peppered
Specter with questions, postulating that if they were to
agree with him, the nation's courts would be clogged with
lawsuits opposing every proposed base closure or
realignment.

"You're arguing ... that there should be no cherry
picking by the president. No cherry picking by Congress
... but that the courts must always be able to engage in

the cherry picking business?" Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg asked Specter pointedly.

"Not cherry picking but the courts must always be able to review," Specter responded.

Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy referred to the base closure process as a "horror" and questioned Specter's argument.

Since the first base closure round in 1991, Congress and the president have signed off on plans to shut 250 military bases and realign 152 others. The third and final round of base closures is scheduled to conclude in 1995.

The first senator to argue a case before the high court

in two decades, Specter had hoped to persuade the justices to exercise the power of judiciary review over the base closure procedure.

Since 1991, Specter has spearheaded a group of union members and government officials from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware in pressing a lawsuit against the Navy for allegedly withholding information about the shipyard during the base closure hearing process.

The question of whether or not the Navy acted improperly barely even entered into Wednesday's debate, although Specter brought it up at least twice.

Instead, the justices appeared intent on probing whether a constitutional right had been violated and if judicial review was even necessary in this case.

After his court appearance, Specter seemed upbeat and joked about the rapid

-fire questions from the bench. "The Supreme Court seemed to have the case well in hand," he said. "It was the 30 fastest minutes in town."

All but two of the justices took turns poking holes in Specter's arguments. Associate Justices Harry Blackmun and Clarence Thomas remained silent throughout.

AM

-Simpson

-Immigration,420

Simpson Introduces Bill To Cut Immigration By 175,000 People A Year

By MARCY GORDON= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The number of legal immigrants into the United States would be cut by 175,000 a year for five years under legislation introduced Wednesday by Sen. Alan Simpson, R

-Wyo.

Simpson said the bill would help combat rising illegal

immigration by providing a five

-year ``breathing space"

in the legal flow of immigrants into the country.

``After a decade of high immigration coupled with a tough recession and high unemployment, it is time to take a breather," Simpson said at a news conference. ``In some particularly hard

-hit areas of the country there is a growing concern about the heavy costs to the taxpayer, not only of illegal immigration, but legal immigration as well."

``Reforming federal immigration and asylum policy is neither anti

-immigrant, nativist, mean

-spirited nor xenophobic," he said.

Simpson said that so far, eight senators had told him they would support the bill.

A bill that has been pending in the House for several months contains some similar provisions.

Simpson's bill would cut the number of legal immigrants

from 675,000 to 500,000 a year, a reduction of about 25 percent. It also would replace the so

-called ``pierceable cap" on legal immigration with a firm limit.

The annual reduction of 175,000 immigrants would be composed of:

75,000 from the group of people whose requests to immigrate are based on a family relationship with a legal permanent resident or U.S. citizen.

45,000 from the group of people whose requests are based on job skills.

55,000 people from a group of countries from which immigration to the United States declined after 1965, under the diversity program.

Simpson's bill also would establish a legal limit of 80,000 on the number of refugees allowed to gain asylum in the United States each year. Congress could increase the limit for a ``crisis or emergency."

Simpson said the government has been admitting refugees for many years at an annual rate of 100,000 to 150,000.

The bill would impose increased penalties for the smuggling of aliens and document fraud, including capital punishment in cases where death occurs in a smuggling operation.

The bill would deny federal benefits to illegal aliens, except for emergency medical care, short

-term disaster relief, and some child nutrition and immunization programs.

It also seeks to speed up deportation of aliens convicted of crimes, by allowing federal judges to issue deportation orders at the time of sentencing.

BC

-USA

-MAYORAL

NEW ORLEANS MAYORAL ELECTION HINGES ON UNDECIDED VOTERS

NEW ORLEANS (Reuter) - New Orleans residents choose a new mayor Saturday after a bitter campaign between a civic leader and a state senator whose father was the city's first black mayor, with the outcome hinging on undecided voters and black turnout.

Lawyer Donald Mintz, a longtime community activist and civic leader, held a slight edge in the polls over Senator Marc Morial.

The campaign has been overshadowed by political dirty tricks, with each side accusing the other of involvement in circulating blatantly racist, anti

-Semitic fliers

before last month's mayoral primary. Mintz is Jewish.

According to the latest poll of 660 registered voters, Mintz was favored by 41 percent, compared with 37 percent for Morial, according to University of New Orleans pollster Susan Howell.

But the poll, conducted Friday, showed 22 percent were undecided and had a margin of error of 3.8 percentage

points, meaning results could vary that much either way.

Sixty

-one percent of New Orleans voters are black, and the Crescent City has been governed by black mayors since Morial's father, the late Ernest ``Dutch" Morial was elected 16 years ago with strong crossover support from white voters.

The city charter prevents incumbent Mayor Sidney Bathelemy from seeking a third consecutive term.

If undecided black and white voters split between the two candidates in the same proportion as others in last week's poll, the election will be a ``dead

-even, 50

-50

race," Howell said.

Mintz, who carried 15 percent of the black vote and 91

percent of white voters in the primary, could win with those numbers only if black voter turnout remains relatively low, at 55 percent, analysts said. If the turnout rises to 65 percent, Mintz would need 21 percent of their votes to win.

Both men are Democrats. They were the top two vote

-getters in the primary, which is open to candidates of all parties.

Both Mintz and Morial have touted their plans to combat the city's staggering crime rate and decaying urban infrastructure.

Mintz, 55, marched with the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr in civil rights rallies almost 30 years ago, a point he made repeatedly in television advertisements.

To counter the ads' impact, Morial, 36, sought and won an endorsement last week from Martin Luther King III. He also has been endorsed by Mitch Landrieu, son of the city's last white mayor and the third

-place finisher in the primary.

REUTER

BC

-YUGOSLAVIA

-USA

-PEACEKEEPERS

U.S. TROOPS LIKELY TO DIE IN BOSNIA - GENERAL

WASHINGTON, March 2 (Reuter) - The commander of U.S. Army forces in Europe said Wednesday some American troops are likely to be killed if they are sent to Bosnia to oversee any peace accord.

General David Maddox told reporters that there is so much anger and hate among warring factions in the former Yugoslavia that even a solid peace treaty will not guarantee an end to shooting incidents.

"I do not believe that we are going into Bosnia

-Herzegovina and not have any soldiers killed," he said.

"Hopefully, I won't have a Beirut. But we're going to have some fights there," Maddox added when asked about prospects of an incident such as the terrorist bomb blast that killed over 200 U.S. Marine peacekeepers in Lebanon in 1983.

He said U.S. soldiers are already being carefully trained in peacekeeping chores to better handle their part

in any international force which could soon be overseeing any peace accord among Moslems, Croats and Serbs.

The United States has made no final decision on whether, when or how many U.S. troops might be sent to the former Yugoslavia. But President Clinton has made clear that they will be sent only if an agreement is acceptable to Moslems, Serbs and Croats and is enforceable.

Earlier estimates suggested that Washington might send as many as 25,000 troops to Bosnia, about half of a Western peacekeeping force that might be needed there.

But recently published reports have said that the figure could be much smaller than that.

``I think the peacekeeping in a Bosnia

-Herzegovina
sense is
a tougher job than high

-intensity, full armed force --
particularly what you do in a desert," Maddox said,
comparing the peacekeeping prospect to the 1991 Gulf War.

``It is different from the point of view that in a Desert Storm (Gulf War) you want to give the medal to the guy who could identify friend from foe quickest and pull the trigger most rapidly and often," the general said.

``In Bosnia

-Herzegovina, if we were to end up there,
I'm going to give the medal to the guy who is able to not
have to pull his trigger at all."

REUTER

U.S. explains downing of Serb planes to Congress

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UPI) President Clinton said Wednesday that U. S. aircraft will continue to take part in the NATO enforcement of the ban on military flights over Bosnia

-Herzegovina following the downing last Monday
of four Serb planes.

In a report to Congress, Clinton said the incident was in line with the requirements of the War Powers Act.

``Since the commencement of no

-fly zone operations last
April, nearly 12,000 fighter, tanker and NATO airborne
early warning sorties have been flown," Clinton said.

Military personnel from 12 NATO countries have
participated in the effort to enforce the United Nations
no

-fly zone, he said.

``Although we have no reason to believe that there will
be further violations requiring the use of force, U.S.

aircraft will continue to serve as part of this important NATO enforcement effort," he said.

The president said that on Feb. 28, U.S. F

-16 aircraft
on air patrol shot down four Yugoslav

-manufactured Galeb
jet fighters that were violating the no

-fly zone near
Banja Luke in Bosnia

-Herzegovina. He said that the planes
were seen making a bombing maneuver and then there were
explosions on the ground.

The F

-16 pilots received permission to engage the
violators after the planes invading the no

-fly zone failed
to heed warnings, Clinton said in his report.

Since then, Clinton said NATO has received reports
confirming that facilities, apparently ammunition dumps,
were hit by bombs during that same time frame.

AM

-Yugoslavia

-US Troops, 420
Possible U.S. Force For Bosnia Outlined
By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER= AP Military Writer=
WASHINGTON (AP) Americans should realize some U.S.
soldiers will be killed if they are sent to police a peace
agreement in Bosnia, the commander of U.S. Army forces in
Europe said Wednesday.

"We won't go through that operation and not lose an
American soldier," Gen. David Maddox told reporters.

"We're going to have some fights there. ... We'll take
some losses, but we'll get the job done."

The four

-star Army general commands the 85,000 U.S.
Army troops in Europe, from where the potential
peacekeepers are expected to drawn.

Maddox said he would expect casualties even under the
best conditions, including a formal peace agreement by the
three warring parties.

It would be naive not to do so, the general said, given

the centuries of turmoil in the region and the hatreds unleashed by a two

-year war that has claimed 200,000 lives.

President Clinton has pledged to obtain congressional approval before ordering U.S. ground forces into the region, and has indicated Washington would contribute half the number needed for an international force.

Maddox said he has drawn up numerous outlines for the size and structure of the U.S. contingent, but he will not define its exact size and composition until he knows exactly what job it will be given.

``I've worked numbers ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 (troops)," he said, emphasizing that the units should be strong enough to protect themselves.

``I ain't goin' in with two squads," the general said.

The general said he would like to use a mixture of some mechanized forces and light infantry, including tanks and armored attack helicopters.

``I may come in too heavy," the general said, noting he could send the heavier forces out and bring less heavily defended units, such as combat engineers, should the situation calm.

The force would be brought into the region by air, rail

and sea, given the expectation that troops from other nations would also be coming in at the same time, he said.

``You'd go in fairly rapidly. ... You go 'clunk' on the country," he said, describing a speedy influx of troops and weapons.

There are 27,000 troops on the ground in the former Yugoslavia from 24 nations and any U.S. soldiers there would work in coordination with those troops, the general said.

AM

-US

-Mideast,550

Christopher Says Palestinians Need To See A Different Future
With AM

-Israel

-Unrest

By BARRY SCHWEID= AP Diplomatic Writer=
WASHINGTON (AP) Trying to coax the PLO back to the bargaining table, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Wednesday that Palestinians need more than security assurances ``they need to see a different future."

He told the Senate Appropriations Committee that means changing ``realities on the ground," spreading self

-rule

from Jericho and Gaza to all of the West Bank, and withdrawing Israel's military forces.

Also, Christopher said the Clinton administration might support the temporary stationing of U.N. observers in Jericho and in Gaza, which are targeted for self

-rule

later this year, if Israel gave its consent.

The Palestinians are demanding U.N. troops be deployed throughout the West Bank, and Christopher said later at the State Department the idea of placing observers in Gaza and Jericho ``could provide an opening for discussion of that subject" when he sees PLO emissary Nabil Shaath here on Friday.

``We will be discussing ways the parties can resume the negotiations on common ground," Christopher said. ``The Palestinians need a greater sense of security. ... I am sure we will be discussing ways to do that."

But he stressed that when it comes to a U.N. presence ``that is up to the Israelis and Palestinians to work out."

Otherwise, there was no apparent yielding to PLO demands, even at the risk of further delay in resuming Mideast negotiations. A senior U.S. official said the administration did not support changing the agenda the PLO wants to air its opposition to Jewish settlements on the West Bank and Gaza and Christopher again praised Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin for the measures he has ordered to restrain Jewish extremists.

PLO leaders have denounced those steps as inadequate, and negotiator Saeb Erekat dismissed Christopher's pledge that the Clinton administration would play a new and

active role in the self

-rule negotiations. Erekat, in Jerusalem, said ``the State Department is more Israeli than the Israelis."

State Department spokesman Michael McCurry said Arafat's decision to send Shaath here ``was more authoritative" than Erekat's remarks.

Shaath, a close adviser to the PLO chairman and the chief negotiator on self

-rule, is due to arrive Thursday and to meet with Dennis Ross and other State Department officials involved in Middle East policymaking.

This will be followed by a meeting Friday with Christopher before the secretary of state departs on a

-day trip to Asia and Russia.

Christopher has talked to Arafat three times by telephone since a Jewish extremist opened fire in a Muslim mosque in Hebron on the West Bank last Friday.

The PLO leader is said to have given Christopher assurances the negotiations would be resumed. But there have been no such public pledges.

President Clinton, meanwhile, said that for Palestinians, scuttling the peace talks with Israel would be "the surest way to hand a victory to the mad man that killed all the Palestinians in the mosque."

Speaking to reporters at the White House, Clinton said Arafat is "under a lot of pressure at home" to end the talks.

He said of the Palestinians: "I think they want to come back; I'm not resigned to their not doing that. ... We want to keep going."

BC

-MIDEAST

-USA (SCHEDULED)

U.S. PRESSURES ISRAEL, PALESTINIANS ON TALKS

By Steve Holland

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - The United States urged Israel Wednesday to move quickly to make Palestinians feel more secure following the Hebron massacre and appealed to Palestinians not to give up on the Middle East peace process.

President Clinton telephoned Jordan's King Hussein Wednesday, the latest in a series of calls to regional leaders in an effort to keep negotiations from dying in the fallout over an Israeli extremist's killing of about 40 Palestinians last Friday in a mosque in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher left open the possibility of a temporary international presence in the Israeli

-occupied lands to make Palestinians feel more secure.

He said he plans to meet Palestine Liberation Organization negotiator Nabil Shaath in Washington Friday

in the latest effort to salvage Israeli

-Palestinian peace talks.

Testifying to a Senate subcommittee, Christopher praised a speech by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

Monday but urged him to follow through quickly on his promises.

Rabin had said he would restrict the movement of 18 Jewish settlers and take other steps in an attempt to defuse tension.

“What I would hope and expect would be done there is to have an aggressive implementation of the steps that were outlined...,” Christopher said.

The PLO has dismissed Rabin's attempts to rein in Jewish militants as inadequate. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat told Christopher Tuesday he wants a multinational force to protect the two million Arabs in the Israeli

-occupied lands and the disarming of the 120,000 settlers who live among them.

Christopher told reporters the Israeli

-Palestinian peace accord signed at the White House last September permits a temporary international presence in Gaza and in Jericho and that this provision “could provide an opening for a discussion of that subject.”

Christopher, who said he has talked to Arafat three times in recent days, said the temporary international presence was a possibility but that it is “really up to the Israelis and Palestinians to work out.”

Of more immediate importance, he said, is for Israel to follow through on giving Palestinians “a greater sense of security.”

Clinton told reporters he believes the Palestinians want to rejoin the talks but that Arafat is under pressure at home not to do so.

In the aftermath of the Hebron massacre, Clinton invited all parties to resume negotiations in Washington on a non

-stop basis.

“The only thing I would say to the Palestinians who are pressuring Mr Arafat not to resume talks is that that is the surest way to hand a victory to the madman who killed all the Palestinians in the mosque. Why should they do something that would hand a victory to the extremists on both sides?” he said.

A U.S. official said Shaath was expected in Washington by Thursday, when he is due to meet U.S. Mideast Coordinator Dennis Ross and others before his talks with Christopher.

In Cairo Wednesday, Shaath urged the United Nations and the United States to take a tough stand appropriate to the seriousness of the massacre.

Even some of Israel's most loyal supporters in Congress were demanding a crackdown on militant Jewish settlers in the occupied territories.

California Democratic Senator Dianne Feinstein said her vote on continued U.S. aid to Israel, which totals

more than \$3 billion a year, could hinge on how the Rabin government deals with the issue.

``For my vote on this committee (for continued aid), Israel has to take very strong steps to condemn the incident and to follow through with a process that would indicate that activities of this nature are absolutely not going to be countenanced in any way, shape or form," she said after Christopher testified to the Senate Appropriation subcommittee on foreign operations.
REUTER

AM

-US

-Sudan,200

Clinton Administration, Members of Congress Deplore Sudanese Offensive

By DAVID BRISCOE= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The Clinton administration and members of Congress dealing with Africa condemned Sudan on Wednesday for an aerial attack which a congressman said was aimed at a hospital.

George Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the United States was pressing the U.N. Security Council to condemn the Sudanese government for an offensive which included the attack against the southern village of Nimule earlier Wednesday.

Sudan's ruling National Islamic Front is fighting Christian and animist rebel elements in the south. An estimated 1.5 million people have died since the conflict began in 1983.

Moose said the Clinton administration is considering appointing a special envoy to press Khartoum to end the offensive and negotiate a peaceful settlement with rebels.

Reps. Harry Johnston, D

-Fla., and Dan Burton, R

-Ind., chairman and ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, issued a statement deploring the Sudanese government's attack.

Johnston said he and other members of Congress, on a recent trip to Africa in July, had visited Nimule and a hospital that he said was the intended target of the bombing attack.

AM

-TV

-Olympic

-Sweep,0494

CBS' Olympic Coverage Crushes ABC, NBC in February Sweep
By SCOTT WILLIAMS= AP Television Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) About 204 million Americans watched the Winter Olympics, making it the most

-watched event in TV

history and crushing CBS' rivals in the February ratings sweep.

``On a household basis, 92.5 percent of all American

households tuned in," David Poltrack, CBS vice president for research, said Wednesday. ``That is also the highest

-rated cumulative audience of any event in television history."

The Lillehammer, Norway, games posted the highest average rating, a 27.8, of any Olympics, winter or summer, in history. A single ratings point equals 942,000 homes of the 94.2 million TV households in the United States.

CBS' ratings will equal the combined ratings of ABC and NBC for the monthlong February sweep one of three, annual periods of intensive audience measurement that let affiliates set local ad rates.

According to preliminary Nielsens, CBS averaged a 22.6 rating for all programs up 36 percent from 1992; ABC averaged an 11.2 rating and NBC a 10.4.

CBS affiliates saw an immediate benefit from the Olympic ratings in the 30

-city ``people

-meter" markets

that provide instant, overnight Nielsens: A late news audience increase of 64 percent, Poltrack said.

Even without the Winter Olympics, CBS won the sweep. In non

-Olympic time periods, CBS averaged a 14.7 rating in prime time. ABC had a 12.8 rating, and NBC an 11.7.

CBS also claimed five of the sweep's Top 10 regularly scheduled programs, including the No. 1, ``60 Minutes."

The Olympics numbers, like the rising tide, lifted other CBS boats as well. The Olympics morning show, featuring the ``CBS This Morning" anchors and production team, won their time period for the first time.

The ``CBS Evening News" finished second for the sweep, but won last week's newscast ratings for the first time

since 1992.

And ``Late Show with David Letterman," which sent Letterman's mother to Norway to cover the games, posted its highest

-ever daily and weekly ratings during the sweep. ``Late Show" beat its own premiere night and topped NBC's ``Tonight" show by 58 percent in households and 92 percent among adults ages 18 to 49.

Poltrack said three factors helped build CBS' overwhelming Olympic sweeps victory.

First was the Tonya Harding

-Nancy Kerrigan figure skating controversy. The nights they competed were the fourth- and sixth

-most

-watched broadcasts in TV history.

In addition, viewers still had positive memories of CBS' coverage of the Albertville, France, winter games in 1992, which drew 184 million viewers. ``They came back earlier and they watched longer," Poltrack said.

And, on nights when there were no major American victories or high

-appeal sports, CBS ``smoothed out the valleys" with feature stories and profiles of competitors.

``Skating was a major promotional factor," Poltrack said, ``but for whatever reason people came into the Olympics, they stayed, they enjoyed themselves, and they'll be back."

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-APR-1994 19:28:00.00

SUBJECT: Bosnian Message to Congress

TO: Ruano, Araceli (ARACELI RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Amy Zisook (ZISOOK_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia J. Lizik (LIZIK_C) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\EDOWD(A)ESUSDA.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98987565,CNN) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98987565\C:CNN\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98877686,ABC) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98877686\C:ABC\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93345451,WASHINGTON POST) (TLXA1MAIL_F:93345451\C:WASHINGTON POST\\)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93311765,CBS) (TLXA1MAIL_F:93311765\C:CBS\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566210,PRESS OFFICE) (TLXA1MAIL_F:94566210\C:PRESS OFFICE\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988057,UPI) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98988057\C:UPI\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98871050,LA TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98871050\C:LA TIMES\\) (DEFAULT)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98620340,NY TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98620340\C:NY TIMES\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98953133,FOX) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98953133\C:FOX\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98286422,AP) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98286422\C:AP\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93622009,NBC) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:93622009\C:NBC\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988383,REUTERS) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98988383\C:REUTERS\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (917035583935,USA TODAY) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:917035583935\C:USA TODAY\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98629266,WALL ST. JOURNAL) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98629266\C:WALL ST. JOURNAL\\)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\SSCHLESI(A)MHL.JS.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822JFREITAS(A)PAGATE.PA.OSD.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer (BOWYER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (MUSCATINE_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Helen H. Dickey (DICKEY_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Julie K. Anderson (ANDERSON_JK) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Amanda Crumley (CRUMLEY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Laurie L. Labuda (LABUDA_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: G. N. Lattimore (LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Steven Kennedy at PROFS (PR_U=SKENNEDY@PR_L=CPUB@MRP@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (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: Anne Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL SERVICE (WNS_I) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jocelyn Jolley READ: UNKNOWN	(JOLLEY_J) (WHO)
TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Lorraine C. Miller READ: UNKNOWN	(MILLER_L) (WHO)
TO: Cathleen L. O'Neil READ: UNKNOWN	(ONEIL_C) (WHO)
TO: Steve Ricchetti READ: UNKNOWN	(RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
TO: Ricki Seidman READ: UNKNOWN	(SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Eric K. Senunas READ: UNKNOWN	(SENUNAS_E) (WHO)
TO: Aman, Sally J READ: UNKNOWN	(SALLy J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Lisa M. Caputo READ: UNKNOWN	(CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
TO: Karen Finney READ: UNKNOWN	(FINNEY_K) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Melanne Verveer READ: UNKNOWN	(VERVEER_M) (WHO)
TO: Margaret A. Williams READ: UNKNOWN	(WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
TO: Jeff Watson READ: UNKNOWN	(WATSON_J) (WHO)
TO: Loretta Avent READ: UNKNOWN	(AVENT_L) (WHO)
TO: David B. Anderson READ: UNKNOWN	(ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein READ: UNKNOWN	(BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell READ: UNKNOWN	(COGDELL_C) (WHO)

TO: Carolyn Curiel READ: UNKNOWN	(CURIEL_C) (WHO)
TO: Jeffrey L. Eller READ: UNKNOWN	(ELLER_J) (WHO)
TO: Patricia A. Enright READ: UNKNOWN	(ENRIGHT_P) (WHO)
TO: Ernest D. Gibble READ: UNKNOWN	(GIBBLE_E) (WHO)
TO: Jonathan P. Gill READ: UNKNOWN	(GILL_J) (WHO)
TO: Lisa Mortman READ: UNKNOWN	(MORTMAN_L) (WHO)
TO: Rica F. Rodman READ: UNKNOWN	(RODMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Jess Sarmiento READ: UNKNOWN	(SARMIENTO_J) (WHO)
TO: Laura D. Schwartz READ: UNKNOWN	(SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
TO: Joshua N. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_J) (WHO)
TO: Richard Strauss READ: UNKNOWN	(STRAUSS_R) (WHO)
TO: Mary Anton READ: UNKNOWN	(ANTON_M) (OA)
TO: Remote Addressee READ: UNKNOWN	(ARACELI RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Joan Baggett READ: UNKNOWN	(BAGGETT_J) (WHO)
TO: Katherine L. Darwin READ: UNKNOWN	(DARWIN_K) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: rahm Emanuel READ: UNKNOWN	(EMANUEL_R) (WHO)
TO: Carolyn Huber READ: UNKNOWN	(HUBER_C) (WHO)

TO: Kukis, Heidi READ: UNKNOWN	(HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Cerrell, Joseph W. READ: UNKNOWN	(JOSEPH W. CERREIL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Joshua A. King READ: UNKNOWN	(KING_J) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik READ: UNKNOWN	(LIZIK_C) (OA)
TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G) (WHO)
TO: Carola McGiffert READ: UNKNOWN	(MCGIFFERT_C) (WHO)
TO: Paul Meyer READ: UNKNOWN	(MEYER_P) (WHO)
TO: John Podesta READ: UNKNOWN	(PODESTA_J) (WHO)
TO: R. Paul Richard READ: UNKNOWN	(RICHARD_R) (WHO)
TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Todd Stern READ: UNKNOWN	(STERN_T) (WHO)
TO: Paul A. Toback READ: UNKNOWN	(TOBACK_P) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Anne Walley READ: UNKNOWN	(WALLEY_A) (WHO)
TO: Dawn A. Alexander READ: UNKNOWN	(ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)

TO: Steven A. Cohen READ: UNKNOWN	(COHEN_SA) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: Jeremy Gaines READ: UNKNOWN	(GAINES_J) (WHO)
TO: Chad H. Griffin READ: UNKNOWN	(GRIFFIN_C) (WHO)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Kathy McKiernan READ: UNKNOWN	(MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
TO: Dee Dee Myers READ: UNKNOWN	(MYERS_D) (DEFAULT)
TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez READ: UNKNOWN	(RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Nancy L. Ward READ: UNKNOWN	(WARD_N) (WHO)
TO: Natalie S. Wozniak READ: UNKNOWN	(WOZNIAK_N) (WHO)
TO: Virginia M. Terzano READ: UNKNOWN	(TERZANO_V) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: Marcia Hale READ: UNKNOWN	(HALE_M) (WHO)
TO: Lee A. Satterfield READ: UNKNOWN	(SATTERFIEL_L) (WHO)
TO: Patti Solis READ: UNKNOWN	(SOLIS_P) (WHO)
TO: Stephanie Streett READ: UNKNOWN	(STREETT_S) (WHO)
TO: Isabelle R. Tapia READ: UNKNOWN	(TAPIA_I) (WHO)

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

TO: Remote Addressee (BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (MATT GELMAN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\WH-OUTBOX-
DISTR(A)LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\BACKUP(A)REAGAN.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGEX.COM@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 13, 1994

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

April 12, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)
One year ago, I provided you with my initial report on the
deployment of U.S. combat

-equipped aircraft to support the North
Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) enforcement of the no

-fly
zone in Bosnia

-Herzegovina. I provided you with follow

-on

reports on October 13, 1993, February 17, 1994, and March 1, 1994. I am reporting today on the use of U.S. combat

-equipped

aircraft on April 10-11 to provide protection for U.N. personnel who came under attack in Gorazde, Bosnia

-Herzegovina.

Since the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 713 on September 25, 1991, the United Nations has actively sought solutions to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Under Security Council Resolution 824 (May 6, 1993), certain parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been established as "safe areas." Gorazde is specifically included as a location that should be treated as a safe area "by all the parties con

cerned and should be free from armed attacks and from any other hostile acts." In addition, Security Council Resolutions 836 and 844 (June 4 and 18, 1993) authorize Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to use air power in the safe areas to help protect the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR).

Recent heavy weapons (tank and artillery) fire in the Gorazde area has resulted in a serious threat to the citizens remaining in Gorazde and to UNPROFOR and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) personnel operating there. On April 10, the city was subjected to sustained Bosnian-Serb tank and artillery fire. The UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel in Gorazde were placed in great danger. Based on the threat to UNPROFOR, as reported by U.N. observers in the city, the UNPROFOR commander requested the U.N. Special Representative for Bosnia-Herzegovina to authorize close air support (CAS) strikes on the Bosnian-Serb firing positions. The U.N. Special Representative approved the request. Consistent with approved procedures and rules of engagement, two U.S. aircraft from NATO Allied Force Southern Europe (AFSOUTH) engaged Bosnian-Serb targets after receiving targeting orders from the Commander in Chief, AFSOUTH. On April 11, 1994, U.N. personnel in Gorazde requested NATO air support after again coming under attack by Bosnian-Serb gunners. United States F/A-18 aircraft from AFSOUTH were successful in neutralizing Bosnian-Serb targets that had been firing on the city.

more

(OVER)

There were no NATO or U.N. casualties as a result of the operations on April 10 and 11, 1994.

It is my hope that the clear resolve of the United Nations and NATO as shown by these actions will encourage the parties to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia to respect the decisions of the Security Council concerning the protection of U.N. personnel and of the declared safe areas. United States forces will continue to serve as part of this important NATO enforcement effort and will remain prepared to respond to U.N. and NATO requests for further action against those who violate these decisions.

These actions are being taken in Bosnia-Herzegovina in conjunction with our allies to implement the decision of the Security Council and the North Atlantic Council and to assist the parties to reach a negotiated settlement to the conflict.

It is not now possible to determine the duration of this operation. I have directed the participation of U.S. Armed Forces in this effort pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct U.S. foreign relations and as Commander in Chief. I am providing this report as part of my effort to keep the Congress fully informed, consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I remain grateful for the continuing support the Congress has provided and I look forward to continued cooperation with you in this endeavor. I shall communicate with you further regarding our efforts for peace and stability in the former Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: David Leavy (LEAVY_D) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:19-APR-1994 18:56:00.00

SUBJECT: Letter to Congress on Troops to Macedonia

TO: Ruano, Araceli (ARACELi RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Amy Zisook (ZISOOK_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mary H. Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cynthia J. Lizik (LIZIK_C) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\EDOWD(A)ESUSDA.GOV@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98987565,CNN) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98987565\C:CNN\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98877686,ABC) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98877686\C:ABC\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93345451,WASHINGTON POST) (TLXA1MAIL_F:93345451\C:WASHINGTON POST\\)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93311765,CBS) (TLXA1MAIL_F:93311765\C:CBS\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (94566210,PRESS OFFICE) (TLXA1MAIL_F:94566210\C:PRESS OFFICE\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988057,UPI) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98988057\C:UPI\\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98871050,LA TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_F:98871050\C:LA TIMES\\) (DEFAULT)

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98620340,NY TIMES) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98620340\C:NY TIMES\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98953133,FOX) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98953133\C:FOX\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98286422,AP) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98286422\C:AP\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (93622009,NBC) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:93622009\C:NBC\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98988383,REUTERS) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98988383\C:REUTERS\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (917035583935,USA TODAY) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:917035583935\C:USA TODAY\) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: FAX (98629266,WALL ST. JOURNAL) (TLXA1MAIL_ \F:98629266\C:WALL ST. JOURNAL\)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\SSCHLESI(A)MHL.JS.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\JFREITAS(A)PAGATE.PA.OSD.MIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth C. Bowyer (BOWYER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Alison Muscatine (MUSCATINE_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Christian M. Baldia (BALDIA_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Helen H. Dickey (DICKEY_H) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Julie K. Anderson (ANDERSON_JK) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Lori E. Abrams (ABRAMS_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=WESTERN
UNION@3=@5=EASYLINK@*ELN\62955104@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=COMPUSERVE@3=CSMAIL@*ID\73030,21@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Lisa M. Caputo (CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Amanda Crumley (CRUMLEY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Laurie L. Labuda (LABUDA_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: G. N. Lattimore (LATTIMORE_G) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Steven Kennedy at PROFS (PR_U=SKENNEDY@PR_L=CPUB@MRP@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Ricki Seidman (SEIDMAN_R) (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: Anne Walker (WALKER_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL SERVICE (WNS_1) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

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

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Jocelyn Jolley READ: UNKNOWN	(JOLLEY_J) (WHO)
TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Lorraine C. Miller READ: UNKNOWN	(MILLER_L) (WHO)
TO: Cathleen L. O'Neil READ: UNKNOWN	(ONEIL_C) (WHO)
TO: Steve Ricchetti READ: UNKNOWN	(RICCHETTI_S) (WHO)
TO: Ricki Seidman READ: UNKNOWN	(SEIDMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Eric K. Senunas READ: UNKNOWN	(SENUNAS_E) (WHO)
TO: Aman, Sally J READ: UNKNOWN	(SALLy J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Lisa M. Caputo READ: UNKNOWN	(CAPUTO_L) (WHO)
TO: Karen Finney READ: UNKNOWN	(FINNEY_K) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Melanne Verveer READ: UNKNOWN	(VERVEER_M) (WHO)
TO: Margaret A. Williams READ: UNKNOWN	(WILLIAMS_MA) (WHO)
TO: Jeff Watson READ: UNKNOWN	(WATSON_J) (WHO)
TO: Loretta Avent READ: UNKNOWN	(AVENT_L) (WHO)
TO: David B. Anderson READ: UNKNOWN	(ANDERSON_D) (WHO)
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein READ: UNKNOWN	(BERNSTEIN_E) (WHO)
TO: C. Patricia Cogdell READ: UNKNOWN	(COGDELL_C) (WHO)

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Rica F. Rodman (RODMAN_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Mary Anton (ANTON_M) (OA)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (ARACELI RUANO@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Katherine L. Darwin (DARWIN_K) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Anne M. Edwards (EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Carolyn Huber (HUBER_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi READ: UNKNOWN	(HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Cerrell, Joseph W. READ: UNKNOWN	(JOSEPH W. CERREIL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Payne, Julia M READ: UNKNOWN	(JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
TO: Joshua A. King READ: UNKNOWN	(KING_J) (WHO)
TO: Evelyn S. Lieberman READ: UNKNOWN	(LIEBERMAN_E) (WHO)
TO: Cynthia J. Lizik READ: UNKNOWN	(LIZIK_C) (OA)
TO: Gordon Li READ: UNKNOWN	(LI_G) (WHO)
TO: Carola McGiffert READ: UNKNOWN	(MCGIFFERT_C) (WHO)
TO: Paul Meyer READ: UNKNOWN	(MEYER_P) (WHO)
TO: John Podesta READ: UNKNOWN	(PODESTA_J) (WHO)
TO: R. Paul Richard READ: UNKNOWN	(RICHARD_R) (WHO)
TO: Stephen B. Silverman READ: UNKNOWN	(SILVERMAN_S) (WHO)
TO: Todd Stern READ: UNKNOWN	(STERN_T) (WHO)
TO: Paul A. Toback READ: UNKNOWN	(TOBACK_P) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Anne Walley READ: UNKNOWN	(WALLEY_A) (WHO)
TO: Dawn A. Alexander READ: UNKNOWN	(ALEXANDER_DA) (WHO)

TO: Steven A. Cohen READ: UNKNOWN	(COHEN_SA) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)
TO: Jeremy Gaines READ: UNKNOWN	(GAINES_J) (WHO)
TO: Chad H. Griffin READ: UNKNOWN	(GRIFFIN_C) (WHO)
TO: Arthur L. Jones READ: UNKNOWN	(JONES_A) (WHO)
TO: Kathy McKiernan READ: UNKNOWN	(MCKIERNAN_K) (WHO)
TO: Dee Dee Myers READ: UNKNOWN	(MYERS_D) (DEFAULT)
TO: A. Victoria Rivas-Vazquez READ: UNKNOWN	(RIVASVAZQU_A) (WHO)
TO: Lorraine A. Voles READ: UNKNOWN	(VOLES_L) (WHO)
TO: Nancy L. Ward READ: UNKNOWN	(WARD_N) (WHO)
TO: Natalie S. Wozniak READ: UNKNOWN	(WOZNIAK_N) (WHO)
TO: Virginia M. Terzano READ: UNKNOWN	(TERZANO_V) (WHO)
TO: Felton T. Newell READ: UNKNOWN	(NEWELL_F) (WHO)
TO: Erin A. O'Connor READ: UNKNOWN	(OCONNOR_E) (WHO)
TO: APRIL K. MELLODY READ: UNKNOWN	(MELLODY_A) (WHO)
TO: Laura D. Schwartz READ: UNKNOWN	(SCHWARTZ_L) (WHO)
TO: Rica F. Rodman READ: UNKNOWN	(RODMAN_R) (WHO)
TO: Anne M. Edwards READ: UNKNOWN	(EDWARDS_A) (WHO)

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

TO: Lee A. Satterfield (SATTERFIEL_L) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: Isabelle R. Tapia (TAPIA_I) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Remote Addressee (BULLETIN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (MATT GELMAN@1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=HOUSE@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-822\WH-OUTBOX-
DISTR(A)LEX-LUTHOR.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\BACKUP(A)REAGAN.AI.MIT.EDU@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Remote Addressee (1=US@2=TELEMAIL@3=INTERNET@*RFC-
822\USIA01(A)ACCESS.DIGEX.COM@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 19, 1994

TEXT OF A LETTER FROM
THE PRESIDENT TO THE SPEAKER OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE

April 19, 1994

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On January 8, 1994, I provided my second report to you on the deployment of a U.S. Army peacekeeping contingent as part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. I am now providing this further report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, to inform you about my decision to augment our contingent in support of multilateral peacekeeping efforts in the region.

Since its arrival in July 1993, our combat-equipped U.S. Army contingent of approximately 315 Americans has been an important part of UNPROFOR Macedonia. Along with a Nordic battalion consisting of troops from Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, the U.S. Armed Forces have assisted in the U.N. Security Council

-authorized mission of monitoring and reporting developments along the northern border that could signify a threat to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The U.S. contribution has played an important role in the UNPROFOR Macedonia effort to prevent the conflict in the former Yugoslavia from spreading while contributing to stability in the region.

In order to support the United Nations as it sought additional forces to serve with UNPROFOR Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States offered to increase the U.S. contribution to UNPROFOR Macedonia by approximately 200 personnel. The United Nations expressed its appreciation for continued U.S. cooperation and support and requested that the additional U.S. personnel be deployed to UNPROFOR Macedonia. We believe that the decision to deploy additional U.S. personnel to replace elements of the UNPROFOR Macedonia Nordic battalion has contributed to the decisions by member governments to deploy additional military personnel to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

As a result of these decisions, the U.S. European Command is deploying a reinforced company of approximately 200 personnel to augment the U.S. Army contingent in UNPROFOR Macedonia. The additional U.S. Armed Forces are from Company D, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, V Corps, Vilseck, Germany. This unit is joining the U.S. reinforced company that was deployed earlier. The unit is equipped to assume sector responsibilities for departing Nordic troops as part of the ongoing U.N. monitoring and observer mission.
more

(OVER)

casualties since the operation began. The mission has the support of the government and the local population. Our forces will remain fully prepared not only to fulfill their peacekeeping mission, but to defend themselves if necessary. This additional U.S. contribution to UNPROFOR Macedonia is consistent with our commitment to multilateral efforts to address threats to international peace and security in the former Yugoslavia. I have ordered the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces for these purposes pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations and as Commander in Chief.

I appreciate the support of the Congress for our efforts in the former Yugoslavia, and I look forward to continued cooperation with you in these matters.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kenneth R Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:03-MAY-1994 15:00:00.00

SUBJECT: 3 pm wire report

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

TO: Dianna A. Pierce (PIERCE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Aman, Sally J. (SALLy J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell (JOSEPH W. CERRELL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Payne, Julia M. (JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: R. Paul Richard (RICHARD_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua A. King (KING_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan L. Kaplan (KAPLAN_JL) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bousian (BOUSIAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Emily A. Lenzner (LENZNER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cara A. Levy (LEVY_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER
WHITE HOUSE WIRE REPORT
3 p.m. edition
Tuesday, May 3, 1994
Produced by the Office of News Analysis (OEOB 162, 6

-7151)

Index of wire stories:

Clinton makes strong pitch for passage of new global
trade rules (AP)

Clinton attends campaign

-style rally (upi)

The character questions cling like burrs (AP)

Clinton says he's not ruling out any option in Haiti AP)

Official says US mulls Haiti military options (Reu)

Clinton says Haitian military leaders must go (Reu)

Clinton gains on assault weapon ban, backer says (Reu)

Clinton: time for Haiti's rulers to go (UPI)

Haitians place little faith in effectiveness of

tightened embargo (AP)

Looking ahead to 1996, Clinton team sends operative to
Iowa (AP)

White House to hire prominent defense attorney (AP)
President Clinton praying for pope (UPI)
US offers N. Korea carrot, stick on nuclear program
(Reu)
US presses Japan for trade progress by July (Reu)
US will wait and see on China MFN status (DJ)
Clinton signing order on new FBI

-CIA relationship (AP)
New Navy chief moving to put mo omen at sea (AP)
Air traffic control corporation planned (AP)
House health panel favors Clinton plan (UPI)
Conservative Democrats block Clinton's bill requiring
health

-care for everyone (MGNS)
Charlton Heston joins debate on assault weapons (AP)

PM

-Clinton

-Rally, 430
Clinton Makes Strong Pitch For Passage of New Global Trade
Rules

By TOM RAUM= Associated Press Writer=

ATLANTA (AP) President Clinton today urged Congress to
pass a new global trade agreement this year and not delay
it until after the congressional elections. "We cannot
withdraw from the world," Clinton declared.

Clinton's remarks, at a rally in an indoor shopping
mall, reflected the new urgency the administration has
decided to put on winning congressional passage of the
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade pact hammered out
last among more than 100 nations.

"This year, the Congress has got to adopt the new
world trade agreement," Clinton said. Some 55 House
members, nearly all of them Democrats, have urged Clinton
to delay pushing the GATT agreement for a year.

But he said he was in no mood to postpone the hard

-won
trade agreement.

The global agreement, which would generally lower
tariffs and other trade barriers, faces a difficult time
in Congress. It would also create a new World Trade
Organization to oversee global trading.

The president this week is expected to write each
member of Congress to call for speedy approval of the
agreement.

One of the major controversies: lowering tariffs under
the agreement would cost the U.S. Treasury up to \$14
billion over five years, according to the Congressional

Budget Office.

Congress would have to find ways to replace the money. The administration has suggested reducing farm support programs and new fees on broadcasters to raise some of the money.

``We must keep this economy strong," Clinton said.

Clinton spoke in the courtyard of an indoor mall decorated with red

-white

-and

-blue bunting. More than 1,000 people were in the friendly crowd.

There were posters saying ``Back on Track" and ``The Clinton Recovery: More Jobs, More Growth, More Hope."

Later, Clinton was to meet privately with former President Jimmy Carter at the Carter Center and Presidential Library.

The Carter Center was also the site for a live
90

-minute ``global forum" to be broadcast tonight on Cable News Network tonight at which Clinton will take questions on foreign policy from international journalists, here and by satellite hookup in other countries.

Clinton told the downtown rally he hoped to reach an audience of up to 75 million people in 100 countries with the CNN broadcast: ``People asking questions about what this world's going to be like and what America's role in it is."

``Last year, we made more progress in opening America's borders to new trade and new investment and reaching out to the rest of the world than had been made in a generation," he said.

Clinton attends campaign

-style rally

ATLANTA, May 3 (UPI) President Clinton kicked off a campaign

-style rally, claiming his administration is ``moving this country forward." In town for a televised forum later with CNN correspondence worldwide, Clinton first swiped at critics he said should ``leave aside the hot air" and get to work for Americans.

AM

-The Vulnerable Clinton, Ark Bjt,820

The Character Questions Cling Like Burrs

By MIKE FEINSILBER= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) If Ronald Reagan was the Teflon president because nothing stuck to him, Bill Clinton is the Velcro president: Doubts from his past cling like burrs.

Clinton is adept at shaking them off, but they have a habit of returning.

Now he is hiring a personal lawyer to deal with pre

-presidential allegations a step suggesting just how disruptive the character question has become to his presidency.

Robert Bennett, one of Washington's best

-known white

collar criminal lawyers, is being brought in. White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said he had spoken with Bennett ``about the possibility of him helping" if Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, files suit against Clinton.

Ms. Jones is said to be contemplating legal action; she asserted at a Feb. 11 news conference here that in 1991, when Clinton was governor, he summoned her to a hotel room and made sexual advances toward her.

There was a time when election to the presidency granted political rebirth. New presidents were absolved of past sins.

For example, Herblock, the Washington Post cartoonist, always had portrayed Richard Nixon as a heavy

-bearded

habitué of the sewers. But once Nixon was elected president in 1968, Herblock gave him a shave.

No one has given Clinton a clean shave. During his campaign he had to deal with a barrage of questions about his personal life and behavior. He carried an Arkansas sobriquet, ``Slick Willie."

As a result, he came into office without having established the moral authority Americans traditionally give their presidents, says Suzanne Garment, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and author of ``Scandal: The Culture of Mistrust in American Politics."

``He belongs to the group of '60s kids that didn't want to go fight in Vietnam and that first used marijuana as a kind of cultural statement, and that was the antithesis of being grown up," she said.

The public wonders ``not simply whether he has an OK character or whether he committed this or that sin, but whether he's a grownup and can be trusted."

In addition, Republicans have found it useful to capitalize on personal questions because Clinton hasn't given them much political ground from which to attack him.

He's stolen some of their issues. The economy is doing fine.

So Whitewater becomes a way to slow his progress. Senate GOP Leader Bob Dole threatens to bring the Senate to a halt until Whitewater hearings are called.

Moreover, press standards have changed. Tabloid television helps set the pace. Stories from fringe publications get picked up by the mainstream press.

Newsweek this week analyzes Clinton's "fecklessness" under a big headline: "The Politics of Promiscuity." British newspapers, in which sex is a daily staple, have paid enormous attention to allegations about Clinton's sex life. "Fornigate" is one paper's headline term for it.

The Washington press corps is larger, too: News organizations have the resources to put half a dozen reporters in Little Rock, Ark., for months. That kind of effort is bound to lead to stories.

Lewis Gould, a presidential historian at the University of Texas, says Clinton's election with less than a majority in a three

-man race robbed him of "a sense of legitimacy."

"Republicans have a sense that Clinton doesn't deserve to be where he is," Gould says.

But Frank Fahrenkopf, who was GOP national chairman in the Reagan years, disputes the view that Clinton is unusually vulnerable. Fahrenkopf sees Clinton as more Teflon than Velcro.

"He has this remarkable ability to be able to respond to just about anything without ever admitting that he made a mistake or did anything wrong," Fahrenkopf says. "He bounces like a cue ball from one cushion to another."

And a moderate Republican, Rep. Sherwood Boehlert from New York state, thinks Clinton is sheltered by his personality.

"People generally like Bill Clinton," he says. "Real people identify with him more than they did with George Bush, for example. He's proven he's very human."

Still, the line by which presidents are judged seems to have shifted. Clinton is held to standards that did not apply to other presidents.

Lyndon B. Johnson's first election to the Senate was fishy. He won a runoff by 87 votes and some Texans still swear it was a rigged election. But it wasn't held against him when he became president.

And, more analogous to the Whitewater questions, a mass of evidence suggests Johnson used undue influence to turn an Austin, Texas, radio station into a source of millions. But LBJ escaped the scrutiny that now haunts the Clintons. No one has yet to see LBJ's income tax returns.

-US

-Haiti, 4th Ld

-Writethru, a0559,880

Clinton Says He's 'Not Ruling Out Any Option' on Haiti
EDs: INSERTS 2 grafs after 6th graf pvs, bgng, They
added... with additional comments; picks up with 7th graf
pvs, According to...

By TERENCE HUNT= AP White House Correspondent=
WASHINGTON (AP) The Clinton administration is reviving
the idea of dispatching military trainers to Haiti as part
of a plan to professionalize the Haitian military, U.S.
officials said today.

A previous such attempt ended in failure last October
when President Clinton ordered the vessel carrying
military personnel to retreat after a gang of armed,
pro

-military demonstrators protested on the dock in
Port

-au

-Prince. On board the vessel were more than 200
trainers and construction workers.

Clinton, keeping alive the threat of U.S. military
action in Haiti, said today, "I'm not ruling out any
option." He said Haiti's military rulers should get the
message: "It's time for them to go."

The officials, who asked not to be identified by name,
said that if the plan is revived, the means of dispatching
the troops will be altered considerably to avoid a repeat
of the debacle last fall.

One possibility would be to fly the trainers in
piecemeal to an air base in Haiti, the officials said.

They added that Army chief Raoul Cedras has not been
approached about the proposal. Cedras had given his
consent to the earlier attempt at deploying trainers six
months ago.

The officials stressed that sending in military
trainers would come only after progress had been made on
restoring democracy.

"You've got to keep the two issues separate," said
one official. "The U.N. mission would be a training
mission. The first step is to get the military leadership
out and begin the restoration of democracy and we hope to
do that through the sanctions. But we have not ruled out
other options. That's separate from the training
mission," the official said.

According to the officials, the administration also is
working with the United Nations on ways to tighten
sanctions along Haiti's border with the Dominican

Republic, where oil supplies are filtering through in violation of the embargo against Haiti.

The officials said the U.N. Security Council may eventually authorize monitors to keep an eye on Dominican military enforcement of the embargo.

Clinton said the first step is to tighten economic sanctions on Haiti to bring pressure on the forces that ousted democratically elected President Jean

-Bertrand
Aristide.

``The military leaders of Haiti have abused their authority," Clinton said, pausing briefly to talk with reporters as he left the White House for a foreign policy speech in Atlanta.

It remains unclear whether signs of increased administration attention to the military option mark a turning point, or whether they are merely intended to scare Haiti's generals into surrendering power.

In any case, the focus this week is on the United Nations, where the administration is pushing for tightened international sanctions against Haiti.

Clinton said Haiti's military leaders are killing innocent civilians who are not involved in political life. He said the United States and the rest of the world are outraged.

``And we've tried other initiatives and they have not worked," the president acknowledged. ``We have done our best to work through this and the things we have done have not worked, so we are now doing this sanctions regime as recommended by President Aristide and others.

``But we're not ruling out anything."

Invoking Al Gore's 1992 campaign slogan about the Bush administration, Clinton said the same message now applies to Haiti's military rules. ``It's time for them to go."

Anthony Lake, Clinton's national security adviser, said the new sanctions would be much stronger and would be targeted specifically at Haiti's military leaders.

``We believe they will have a significant impact on them," said Lake, who accompanied Clinton.

``We are very serious about it," Lake said. ``These are going to be very, very serious sanctions."

Meanwhile, former President Bush said it's time for ``a significant shift in U.S. policy towards Haiti," including abandoning support for the return of Aristide.

Bush, quoted in today's editions of the Houston Chronicle, said it would be ``a tremendous mistake" for the Clinton administration to use military action to restore democracy in Haiti.

``I certainly could not support the use of U.S. troops under existing conditions in Haiti," he said. ``No U.S. lives are at risk in Haiti today."

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers was asked today if the public would be told in advance of the

likelihood of military action.

``That's a little far down the way, but we always said we'll act consistent with the War Powers in terms of notifying Congress just as a general statement. But it's too soon to talk about what we'll do for preparation for military action," she said.

According to some analysts, if tightened sanctions fail to dislodge the Haitian leaders, military force may be the only way to spare the Haitian people a humanitarian nightmare even more severe than the one they are experiencing now.

The Post also reported that the former special envoy to Haiti, Lawrence Pezzullo, wrote Secretary of State Warren Christopher several days before he stepped down, warning of the deteriorating situation with Haiti.

``I wanted to express my grave concern that we are heading down a path toward unilateral military intervention in Haiti," he wrote in the letter dated April 28. ``That would be a grave mistake.

``We have abandoned the negotiating track," he continued. ``We have unwittingly taken on full responsibility for Haiti's future."

Parts of the letter were read to the Post and Pezzullo confirmed the contents, the paper said.

BC

-HAITI

-USA

-FORCE

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. MULLS HAITI MILITARY OPTIONS

ATLANTA, May 3 (Reuter) - The United States will consider unilateral military action to drive Haiti's military leaders from power if strengthened economic sanctions do not force them out, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

The official, travelling with President Clinton, made clear U.S. options go beyond reviving a mission to send about 200 armed American troops to Haiti to retrain its army and police once the military government steps down. A U.S. ship carrying such training forces returned home last October when armed Haitian mobs blocked the port area.

Washington is pushing for U.N. Security Council approval of a resolution giving Haiti's military leaders a virtual

15

-day ultimatum to resign or leave the country, or face comprehensive economic sanctions much tougher than those so far imposed. A vote could come as early as week's end.

If this does not work, the senior official said military force is a further possibility -- separate from the sending of military trainers. That move would be a U.N.

-backed mission under terms of a July 1993 accord in which the Haitian military leaders were to step down.

"The first step is to get the military leadership out, and to begin the restoration of democracy, and we hope to do that through the sanctions, but we have not ruled out other options. That's separate from the training mission," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

This official said that Clinton "has not made a decision to pursue any other options. But we're not ruling them out."

REUTER

BC

-HAITI

-USA (SCHEDULED)

CLINTON SAYS HAITIAN MILITARY LEADERS MUST GO

By Steve Holland

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters) - President Clinton warned Haiti's military rulers Tuesday that "it's time for them to go" and a senior U.S. official said the United States would consider military force to drive them out if sanctions fail.

Clinton, accused by critics of a confused policy on Haiti and its "boat people" refugees, sharpened his rhetoric against the military leaders who have refused to step down in favour of democratically elected President Jean

-Bertrand Aristide.

"It's time for them to go," he told reporters. "The military leaders of Haiti have abused their authority.

"They have begun to clearly kill more innocent civilians -- people not even directly involved in the political life of the country. I think the United States and the world (are) outraged by it."

The Miami Herald reported Tuesday that in the latest of a series of military crackdowns against Aristide supporters, Haitian soldiers raided a peasant village a week ago, shooting and beating residents, hacking down crops and setting homes afire.

Washington is pushing for U.N. Security Council approval of

a resolution giving Haiti's military leaders a virtual

15

-day ultimatum to resign or leave the country, or face

comprehensive economic sanctions much tougher than those so far imposed. A vote could come as early as week's end.

If this does not work, the senior official said U.S. options go beyond reviving a mission to send about 200 armed American troops to Haiti to retrain its army and police once the military government steps down. A U.S. ship carrying such training forces returned home last October when armed Haitian mobs blocked the port area.

"The first step is to get the military leadership out, and to begin the restoration of democracy, and we hope to do that through the sanctions, but we have not ruled out other options. That's separate from the training mission," said the official, who was travelling with Clinton in Atlanta.

He said Clinton "has not made a decision to pursue any other options. But we're not ruling them out."

The president has increasingly come under fire for his stewardship of U.S. foreign policy, including Haiti, which is growing as a focus of controversy. Aristide has called Clinton's policy of forcing refugees to return home "racist."

The former U.S. special envoy to Haiti, Lawrence Pezzullo, last week warned Secretary of State Warren Christopher that the United States was blundering toward futile military involvement in Haiti.

Clinton's White House predecessor, George Bush, told the Houston Chronicle in an interview published Tuesday that it was time for a significant shift in U.S. policy toward Haiti, including abandoning support for Aristide.

Bush also said it would be "a tremendous mistake" to send in U.S. ground forces and such an option should be ruled out.

Clinton, on his way to Atlanta for a forum to discuss and defend his foreign policy, admitted his policy toward Haiti thus far had failed.

"We have done our best to work through this, and the things we have done have not worked, so we're now doing this sanctions regime as recommended by President Aristide and others," he said. "But we're not ruling out anything."

But the emphasis for now was extending comprehensive sanctions to make Haitian military leaders and their supporters feel the pinch, rather than just the impoverished citizens of Haiti.

Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, said the United States believes sanctions can work now despite prior failure because "they are going to be much stronger sanctions targeted at the people who are the military leaders and we believe they will have a significant impact on them."

The new U.S.

-proposed sanctions would freeze assets and financial transactions of Haiti's ruling elite. They

also would clamp an air ban on Haiti, forbidding non

-scheduled flights in or out, military or private.

Commercial air traffic would not be hindered.

The United States would also drop an exemption that has helped keep open 60 small companies in Haiti. American companies have farmed out work to these companies in the assembly of clothing, electronics and sporting goods.

“We considered the impact on unemployment but decided resolving the crisis in Haiti is paramount,” an official said.

REUTER

(ED: complete writethru clarifying, tightening)

Clinton: Time for Haiti's rulers to go

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI) President Clinton, declaring that it is time for Haiti's military rulers to go, said Tuesday that he is not ruling out any options, including the possibility of sending military trainers to the Caribbean nation.

Clinton, looking grim, made the comments as he was departing the White House grounds by helicopter for the start of an all

-day trip to Atlanta.

“I don't think it's useful to rule out any option and I'm not ruling out any option,” Clinton said.

“We've have done our best to work through this and the things we have done have not worked,” he said, apparently referring to loose sanctions already in place.

Clinton was responding to wide

-spread reports that his administration was actively considering the dispatch to Haiti of well

-armed military trainers, in compliance with a U.N.

-backed plan to build up a new police force in the Caribbean country.

“It's time for them to go,” Clinton said of Haiti's military rulers. “The rulers of Haiti have clearly abused their authority.

“The United States and the world are clearly outraged by it and the other things we have done clearly have not worked.”

The U.N. Security Council imposed sanctions against Haiti but they have not been strictly enforced and the United States is proposing that the United Nations, which meets Tuesday, consider adopting much tougher trade restrictions aimed at turning up the heat on the military junta.

``Right now, what we're doing is to put in place a stiffer sanction policy, urged by (deposed President Jean

-Bertrand) Aristide," Clinton said. ``And we want to have better enforcement of what we've had."

National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, who accompanied Clinton along with other White House staffers, said the United States has been complying with the sanctions but added ``now we think the whole world community should be following them."

Part of the new policy is to give Lt. Gen. Raoul Cedras, who led the September 1991 coup that ousted Aristide, a 15

-day deadline to give up power or other actions will be taken. Cedras agreed last July to step down and allow Aristide's return to power in an accord he signed on Governors Island, N.Y., but he later reneged on that promise.

By possibly sending military trainers to Haiti, Clinton would be reinstating a mission that failed last October when the U.S.S. Harlan County, a ship carrying 200 lightly armed U.S. and Canadian trainers, was turned back at sea when Cedras supporters rioted at the docks. The United States suffered a diplomatic bloody nose for retreating at that time.

When asked about the possibility of sending military trainers to Haiti, a senior administration official said aboard Air Force One en route to Atlanta that such a step must be kept separate from earlier steps taken to restore democracy.

``He's (the president) got to keep the two issues separate," the official said under conditions of anonymity. ``The U.N. mission would be a training mission. "The first step is to get the military leadership out and begin the restoration of democracy and we hope to do that through the sanctions but we have not ruled out other options. That's separate from the training mission."``

The official said the administration is hoping ``that these sanctions would bring about a change in Haiti...which would not require them (military trainers) to fight their way in."

Last week, Secretary of State Warren Christopher removed special envoy to Haiti Lawrence Pezzullo from his post in Port

-au

-Prince and began reviewing new policy options. Pezzullo blasted the administration in an interview with The Washington Post for ``weak

-kneed decisions" that he
said had cost the United States credibility with the
Haitian military it is trying to oust from power.

BC

-Haiti

-Embargo, 1st Ld

-Writethru Haitians Place Little
Faith In Effectiveness Of Tightened Embargo
Eds: INSERTS new graf after 19th previous, U.S. and ...
with refugee worker doubting effectiveness of embargo.
Picks up 21st graf, Many diplomats...
AP Photo Planned
By DAVID BEARD= Associated Press Writer=
CAP

-HAITIEN, Haiti (AP) As the U.N. Security Council
prepares to tighten international sanctions against Haiti,
foreigners and many Haitians believe such a move would be
disastrous.

Some see little choice for the United States but to
drive out the brutal military administration with force.

But others believe invasion, which Washington recently
began floating as an option, would be a historical
mistake.

A 7

-month

-old oil and weapons embargo intended to
pressure the military to restore exiled President
Jean

-Bertrand Aristide has instead enriched army
officials, who control a black market in fuel oil from the
neighboring Dominican Republic.

The U.N. Security Council is expected to approve a
total trade embargo against Haiti this week.

But opponents say expanding the sanctions would allow
military black

-marketeers to branch out, broaden
anti

-foreigner sentiment and force more Aristide backers
to cooperate with the military to feed their families.
They also warn tighter sanctions could prompt
a series of internal political moves, such as an attempt to
declare the presidency vacant or perhaps even expel a

-member U.N. human rights observer mission.

Aristide has pushed for tighter sanctions, but his supporters are divided.

"There are a lot of people who support the president who betray their faith because of hunger," said schoolteacher Marienne Obas, sitting on a rocking chair on a porch of her modest concrete home in the north coast town of Cap

-Haitien.

When asked her opinion of a tightened embargo, she went limp in her chair as if struck by a blow. "Whoosh," she exhaled.

"They have changed their opinion because they cannot stand it anymore," added a fellow Aristide supporter, Derisseau Charitable. "But it's not because they don't like him (Aristide)."

Some Aristide hard

-liners believe exacerbated suffering will prompt Haitians of all classes to rise up against the military; others argue an extended embargo is the last chance to avoid civil war.

"It's like a surgery like a C

-section to free the baby," the Roman Catholic Rev. Gerard Jean

-Juste, a former Aristide government official, said in Port

-au

-Prince, the capital. "It will be painful, but it is the best chance of saving the mother and the baby."

Medical officials say the coup and the resultant economic sanctions have led to the deaths of thousands. Malnutrition has spread, particularly among Haiti's children.

Bibiana Pinto, an Argentine doctor who runs a clinic outside Cap

-Haitian, said the embargo has prevented her from getting piping to connect a well to her clinic to provide safe drinking water for nearby Haitians. She blames the rise in oil costs for closing hundreds of shops and putting Haitians out of work.

Bitterly, she watches what diplomats call "leakage" across the Dominican border, and sees Haitian authorities collect payoffs from smugglers.

"The Dominican border is a joke," she said. "You go

there and laugh all day."

Flatbed and oversize dump trucks, groaning under the weight of drums and jugs of Dominican fuel, roar through this northern port every day, climbing the mountains to the south to deliver their cargo to hundreds of black market vendors.

U.S. and U.N. officials in Haiti privately express exasperation with the drive by their superiors in Washington and New York to intensify the embargo.

"Nobody has any confidence that the (strengthened) embargo would be effective," said Anne Fuller of the New York

-based National Coalition for Haitian Refugees. She also expressed skepticism about a proposed 15

-day deadline for military leaders to quit before the stiffer embargo was imposed, saying, "I've seen too many deadlines come and go."

Many diplomats and U.N. observers believe only force could prompt the military to leave. The international community has consistently failed to follow through on threats of force.

"It would take so little to get them out," said one U.N. observer, who said he would be fired if he gave his name. "If they see one American on the beach, the Haitian soldiers will turn and run all the way to the Dominican border."

In opposing intervention, Jean

-Juste, the pro

-Aristide priest, found himself in uncomfortable agreement with far

-right nationalists. He said a U.S. invasion would not lead to reform, citing American alliances with the traditional ruling elite during interventions in 1904 and 1915

-34.

"I know my Haitian history, and invasion is not even an option," he said.

AM

-Clinton

-Politics,500
Looking Ahead To 1996, Clinton Team Sends Operative To Iowa

By JOHN KING= AP Political Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Mindful of the fits Pat Buchanan gave George Bush in the 1992 primaries, President Clinton's political team is taking early steps to protect him against an unwelcome challenge in 1996.

With Clinton's blessing, the Democratic National Committee has sent a full

-time emissary to Iowa, where the kickoff caucuses of the 1996 campaign are a full 21 months away.

For 1994, Greg Haas' job is to coordinate Democratic spending on this year's campaigns in Iowa, which include a governor's race and several competitive House contests.

But the party makes no secret that Haas, who is a DNC deputy political director, also is charged with building a Clinton network in Iowa, a state the president ignored early in 1992 because Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"There's not a deep reservoir of Clinton folks or Clinton history in Iowa because of Harkin," said Don Sweitzer, the Democratic National Committee political director.

Being in charge of the Clinton effort is an odd turn for Sweitzer.

He was a top Harkin aide in the 1992 primaries. And he was a strategist for the last Democrat to mount a primary challenge to a sitting Democratic president, Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. Jimmy Carter fended off the 1980 Kennedy challenge, but then lost to Ronald Reagan.

"I think and I hope as a party we learned a lesson about this kind of stuff," Sweitzer said. "It's a hell of a risk so I hope we'll recognize that this president is the president of every wing of the party. But it doesn't hurt to be prepared."

The DNC also considered putting a full

-time operative in New Hampshire this year. But the idea was shelved because there are fewer races there and because Clinton has a deep network of political allies in the state dating back to his aggressive 1992 primary campaign.

Still, a former party operative now working for the DNC on a consulting basis, Nick Baldick, has been charged with keeping a close eye on New Hampshire.

If there is a challenge to Clinton in 1996 primaries, it is expected to come from the party's liberal wing, which has been at odds with Clinton off and on over domestic spending, his support for the North American Free Trade Agreement, welfare reform, and Haiti policy.

Some Clinton advisers believe a potential challenger is former California Gov. Jerry Brown, Clinton's final rival for the 1992 nomination. In an interview last week, however, Brown said he has given no thought to challenging

Clinton. ``I'm not thinking about it," he said. ``The Democratic Party is decrepit."

Sweitzer said he knew of no Democrats even considering a challenge.

``But smart politics dictates that you prepare for any potential situation in 1996 and therefore it makes sense to be on top of the political situation in both Iowa and New Hampshire," he said.

PM

-Clinton

-Attorney, 1st Ld

-Writethru,420

White House To Hire Prominent Defense Attorney

EDS: Leads top 3 grafs to update; picks up 4th graf pvs, Bennett is

By TERENCE HUNT= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton is hiring prominent Washington attorney Bob Bennett to join his defense team, sources familiar with the decision said today.

Bennett will be hired by the president as a private attorney, initially to deal with a threatened lawsuit by a woman who accused Clinton of making an unwanted sexual advance in 1991. He could, however, end up dealing with Whitewater matters also, said the sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

White House counsel Lloyd Cutler said Monday he had spoken with Bennett ``about the possibility of him helping" with the lawsuit.

Bennett is considered one of Washington's top lawyers in defending white

-collar cases, skilled both in the legal intricacies and the public relations aspects of high

-profile cases.

He currently represents Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in an investigation of the lawmaker's use of congressional and campaign funds.

Cutler said the White House was in the position of waiting to see if a suit is filed by Paula Jones, a former Arkansas state employee.

Jones, at a Feb. 11 news conference, said Clinton sent word through a state trooper in his security detail that he wished to see her alone May 8, 1991, in a Little Rock hotel where Clinton was attending a convention. Jones said she went to the room where she fended off an advance from Clinton and left within 15 minutes.

Jones is said to be considering a suit against Clinton.

``If there's a lawsuit, a lawsuit would have to be defended," Cutler said. ``He (Bennett) would be a private counsel for that purpose."

Bennett has played a minor role on another front troubling Clinton: the Whitewater affair. Bennett represents White House Deputy Chief of Staff Harold Ickes. The official, who has been in charge of Whitewater damage control, was among several White House aides subpoenaed by special counsel Robert Fiske for grand jury testimony.

Bennett represented longtime Washington insider Clark Clifford, who was investigated but not prosecuted in the case of a crime

-ridden financial institution, BCCI. State and federal charges against Clifford were ultimately dropped.

He was special counsel to the Senate Ethics Committee in the investigation of the so

-called Keating Five, senators who had close ties to former savings and loan official Charles Keating Jr.

President Clinton praying for pope

By CHARLES RIDLEY=

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (UPI) President Clinton has sent a ``get well" message to Pope John Paul II in which he said ``my thoughts and prayers are with you in this difficult moment," the Vatican announced Tuesday.

The brief message was delivered to the 73

-year

-old pope

by U.S. ambassador to the Holy See Raymond Flynn at Rome's Gemelli Catholic hospital where John Paul is recovering from an operation to replace a broken hip joint.

``Your Holiness, I was saddened to learn of your recent unfortunate accident," Clinton's message said, according to the Italian text published by the Vatican.

``I hope that your pain will diminish quickly and that your recovery will be rapid," Clinton said. ``My thoughts and prayers are with you in this difficult moment. I have a great desire to see you in June."

The U.S. president's reference was to an audience he is scheduled to have with the pope in the Vatican, probably June 2, when Clinton will be visiting Italy to take part in ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of World War II allied landings at Anzio and Nettuno.

However, the audience with Clinton could not be confirmed by the Vatican in a list of official engagements which have had to be re-adjusted because of the pope's indisposition.

The first occasion which the Vatican said the pope would be attending was on June 13

-14, when it said the pope will preside over a special meeting of cardinals from all over the world to prepare the Church for celebrations marking the year 2,000.

The pope originally called the extraordinary cardinals' consistory for May 9

-10, but his accident forced a postponement.

The Vatican list named the prelates who will take the place of the pope at other ceremonial engagements between now and June 13.

It confirmed that a visit to Belgium the pope had planned to make May 13

-15 had been postponed indefinitely.

Meanwhile Chief Vatican Spokesman Joaquin Navarro Valls and hospital doctors confirmed the pope was making steady progress in the hospital where he underwent his operation Friday after breaking his right thigh bone in a fall in the bathroom of his Vatican apartment.

“The pope has no fever and is continuing the passive gymnastics of his left leg, the one that will have to support the greater burden in the first period of his rehabilitation,” Navarro told reporters.

He said the pope was eating regularly and otherwise was making normal progress.

Professor Emilio Tresalti, the hospital's medical director, told reporters, “I have nothing to say and that is an excellent sign.”

He said the pope should remain in the hospital about another two weeks but added: “At the end of this week, we should be able to judge more precisely when the pope can be discharged.”

BC

-KOREA

-USA

U.S. OFFERS N.KOREA CARROT, STICK ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - The United States will cancel joint military exercises with South Korea if North Korea complies with U.N. demands to allow inspections of its nuclear program, Defense Secretary William Perry said Tuesday.

He said that North Korean compliance with U.N. demands would also lead to new diplomatic, economic and security cooperation with the United States, Japan and South Korea.

But if inspections are blocked, Perry said the United States would ask the United Nations Security Council to impose economic sanctions, go ahead with the "Team Spirit" exercises in November and prepare to beef up its forces in the region.

North Korea has termed these measures provocations to war.

"Our forces have been, are and will be ready to meet any contingency," Perry told the Asia Society. He spoke after a recent trip to South Korea and Japan.

There are 36,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, a legacy of the Korean War, when a U.S.

-led United Nations alliance fought off a northern invasion. They support a South Korean force of 650,000.

North Korea, which has defied the U.N. by refusing to allow full inspection of its nuclear facilities by International Atomic Energy Agency officials, has a force of 1.1 million, 70 percent of which has moved close to the border with South Korea.

The Central Intelligence Agency suspects that North Korea already has at least one nuclear weapon and within several years could be producing a dozen a year. It also says that North Korea has developed SCUD

-type missiles that it sells to third world countries and is developing longer

-range missiles that could hit targets in Japan, Russia and China.

Perry said that the United States does not expect an imminent North Korean attack, but if Pyongyang decided to strike, "U.S. forces will be swiftly reinforced with aircraft, naval and ground forces."

He said that the "Team Spirit" exercises in November would be purely defensive. "North Korea has no reasonable basis to regard these exercises as provocative," Perry said.

REUTER

BC

-TRADE

-CHRISTOPHER

U.S. PRESSES JAPAN FOR TRADE PROGRESS BY JULY
CAIRO, May 3 (Reuter) - The United States told Japan's new government on Tuesday that the two countries must make progress on trade before the July meeting of the Group of Seven countries in Naples, and Japan promised to seek a solution.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told

reporters he delivered the message during a meeting in Cairo with Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa.

It was the first high

-level contact between the two allies since a new government was installed in Tokyo. Christopher and Kakizawa are in Cairo for Wednesday's scheduled signing of the Israel

-PLO agreement on Palestinian self

-rule.

Christopher said the United States was prepared to be understanding during this transition phase as the new government established itself and developed its policies.

But at a news conference with Kakizawa, he said: ``It's quite important that we make as much progress as possible before the G

-7 (Group of Seven leading industrial countries) meeting in Naples so we have a good report to give to the other leaders of the world at that time."

Kakizawa said: ``We agreed that the two countries have to make further efforts" following talks between then

-Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, now Japan's new prime minister, and U.S. trade representative Mickey Kantor in Marrakesh at a recent meeting of the new World Trade Organisation.

``We did promise that the Hata government will seek the solution of this problem in a very sincere manner," Kakizawa added.

Christopher noted that Kantor raised with Japan in Marrakesh three questions on the framework agreement that the two sides are negotiating to provide greater access to Japan's markets for American businessmen.

He said Kakizawa told him the answers would be forthcoming.

Japan has a trade surplus of more than \$50 billion with the United States, which has been trying to force Tokyo to open up its markets.

A senior U.S. official said a U.S. threat to invoke legislation giving President Clinton power to expedite penalties against countries that keep U.S. goods out of their markets was not discussed.

But he added that the threat is ``still a live option" if the United States and Japan cannot resolve their differences.

REUTER

Bentsen

-2-: U.S. Will 'Wait And See' On China MFN Status
WASHINGTON

-DJ- Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said the Clinton administration is continuing to press the Japanese government to stimulate its economy through tax cuts, and work harder to reduce its massive trade surplus.

Bentsen also said the administration remains concerned about the "human rights situation" in China and that the Chinese government knows what conditions must be met for renewal of its most

-favored

-nation trading status.

"And we'll have to wait and see what happens between now and when the president (Clinton) makes his decision" (regarding China), Bentsen said in remarks prepared for delivery to the Center for Strategies and International Studies.

As for Japan, "we also are continuing to emphasize to the Japanese the importance of stimulating their economy and bringing down taxes so it can increase demand and bring on recovery," Bentsen said.

(MORE) DOW JONES NEWS 05

-03

-94

11:35 AM

PM

-After Ames, 1st Ld

-Writethru, a0544,410

Clinton Signing Order On New FBI

-CIA Relationship

EDS: SUBS top 2 grafs and SUBS 7th graf pvs, The White House, to update with Clinton signing order

WASHINGTON (AP) President Clinton signed an executive order today designed to foster better cooperation between the FBI and the CIA as a response to the Aldrich Ames spy case.

Word of the order came at a Senate Intelligence Committee hearing, where the chairman, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D

-Ariz., said it was necessary to "break down the walls that for many, many years have separated the FBI and the CIA."

"Our investigative agencies seem to be more concerned with protecting their own bureaucratic turf than getting

down to the business of catching spies," DeConcini said at a hearing. ``The nation cannot afford to let this situation continue."

Ames pleaded guilty last Thursday to conspiring to commit espionage and evade taxes. He was sentenced to life with no chance of parole. His wife, Rosario, pleaded guilty to a lesser version of the espionage charge; her sentencing was put off until August.

The FBI and CIA worked together to complete the Ames investigation before his arrest in February, but in its early stages the probe was hampered by conflict between the two agencies.

The order requires that FBI and CIA officers train more closely together and do periodic rotations at each other's agencies.

Clinton signed the order this morning, Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick told senators at the hearing.

The Senate and House intelligence committees are holding hearings this week on a Clinton administration proposal for getting the FBI more closely involved in CIA espionage investigations.

Under the administration bill, the FBI would replace the CIA as the main agency supervising counterintelligence investigations in all U.S. spying agencies. In addition, a senior FBI agent would be assigned to work in the CIA's counterintelligence office and a senior CIA official would be placed at the FBI's counterintelligence office.

DeConcini said the bill appears to be ``something that we can work with."

But Sen. John Warner of Virginia, the committee's ranking Republican, said, ``I find the administration bill somewhat vague. ... It falls somewhat short of the goals I would like to see achieved."

The administration agrees that it needs to tighten its spycatcher's net, but it doesn't want reforms to be imposed by Congress. The executive branch traditionally opposes efforts by Congress to legislate matters of national security.

PM

-Navy

-Women,390

New Navy Chief Moving To Put More Women At Sea
By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER= AP Military Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The Navy's new chief, attempting to erase the bitterness of the Tailhook sex abuse scandal, said today he wants to put women on all ships including submarines and recruit more women into the Navy.

``The goal is all ships. The goal is everything," said Adm. Jeremy Boorda.

The new chief of naval operations announced his plans

just 10 days after taking command of a service battered by the Tailhook scandal and rocked by allegations of lackluster leadership and cheating at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Speaking with a group of reporters, Boorda said the issue amounts to one of proving that the Navy is committed to equal opportunity in the workplace.

"I want to do it as quickly as we can do it correctly," the admiral said.

The four

-star admiral said the Navy's image of treatment of women will appear "a lot better ... once everybody is recognized to be equal in the workplace. We're a profession that needs a lot of readiness, and it doesn't make sense to exclude half the population, does it?"

The four

-star admiral said current plans call for putting women on three aircraft carriers and about 27 to 30 ships over the next three years, but that he has asked his staff to look into ways to integrate women into the service more quickly.

"I would like to go faster," Boorda said.

At present, there are 55,600 women among the Navy's 482,800 total force.

There are 406 vessels in the service, and some 8,000 women are embarked on a total of 57 ships. Ten combat vessels are scheduled to take on women this year.

Although the issue of putting women on submarines has been under study, Boorda said he has asked his personnel chief to "look at it hard, again."

The new chief of naval operations said that he also wants to take more female recruits into the service, because his "bank" of recruits those who have signed up to be drawn into the service several months later has dropped.

"It is not just the humanitarian or the sociological reasons for doing that, it is because our Navy is getting smaller, recruiting is getting more difficult," he said. "It's a business and a professional thing, as well as the equal opportunity kind of aspects to it. It's nice, because they come together and you can do two good things at once this way."

AM

-Air Traffic Inc, Bjt,520

Air Traffic Control Corporation Planned

Eds: News conference set for 3:30 p.m. EDT; top planned

By RANDOLPH E. SCHMID= Associated Press Writer=
WASHINGTON (AP) Hoping to strip away the tangle of

federal rules that critics say have stifled modernization, the government is looking to the corporate model to run the nation's air traffic control system.

Vice President Al Gore and Transportation Secretary Federico Pena are leading the charge for the separation of air traffic control from the Federal Aviation Administration.

The idea is to set up a government

-run corporation to operate the system that manages movement of 19,000 airline flights around the country each day.

Gore and Pena were announcing plans for a corporation Tuesday.

Currently, government corporations run the Postal Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Amtrak and some other activities. The idea of adding air traffic control has been kicking around industry and government for years, and was revived in Gore's proposals to "reinvent government."

Separating air traffic control from the FAA could permit faster installation of new technology, save money and improve service while still protecting safety, said Frank Kruesi, who heads the Transportation Department committee that worked up the plan.

But the idea faces a mixed reception in Congress, where opposition has already been expressed by Rep. James Oberstar, D

-Minn., who heads the House aviation subcommittee. He would prefer to keep air traffic control with the FAA.

Other key House and Senate members have taken a wait

-and

-see approach, though some are skeptical.

Barry Krasner, head of the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, supports a government corporation.

The Air Line Pilots Association was less enthusiastic, however, worrying about lack of public confidence, the possibility of work stoppages and the idea of a corporation running a system vital to national defense.

Kruesi has said that it is unlikely that strikes would be allowed under any new structure. An illegal strike by the former union representing air traffic controllers resulted in 11,400 controllers being fired in 1981 by then

-President Reagan.

The FAA

-run air traffic control system now employs about 37,000 people and absorbs 80 percent of the agency's \$9 billion budget.

The FAA has been accused of mismanaging the modernization of air traffic control. Administrator David Hinson said a plan to replace computer terminals and programs at all FAA control towers piled up more than \$1.2 billion in cost overruns and is more than three years behind schedule.

Modernization of the computers and other equipment has become so bogged down that some critics fear the updating may never be finished as planned. Meanwhile, controllers use older equipment that depends on vacuum tubes no longer made in the United States.

David S. Stempler, executive director of the International Airline Passengers Association, has said that corporate operation of the control system ``will reduce delays and improve the efficiency of the airlines, which in turn will reduce delays and improve the efficiency of their customers airline passengers and shippers."

Jeff Morales, an aide to Pena, estimated that airlines lose \$3 billion a year because of delays and inefficiency in the current system.

House health panel favors Clinton plan

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI) A House panel considering President Clinton's health care plan has rejected a Republican proposal that would not provide universal coverage or require employers to pay for insurance premiums. The president's plan, however, would ensure health care coverage for every citizen and require employers to pay 80 percent of the premiums.

BC

-HEALTHCARE national editors:MG
Conservative democrats block Clinton's bill requiring health

-care for everyone
(EDITORS: Media General News Service stories are available for use by all Knight

-Ridder/Tribune News
Service subscribers.)

By Gil Klein
Media General News Service
WASHINGTON When Rep. Jim Slattery goes home to his east Kansas district, he makes the rounds that any Midwestern politician makes: the Rotary Clubs, chambers of commerce, and Main Street businesses.

A Democrat, Slattery serves a constituency with Republican leanings. And he makes no secret of his plans to run for governor this year in a state that elects either Republicans or conservative Democrats.

So it comes as little surprise that Slattery has become one of stumbling blocks for Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman John Dingell's drive to produce a health

-care
reform bill.
Dingell, D

-Mich., had promised a bill by the Easter recess. For the past couple of weeks, he has promised one the next week. But he has yet to line up a majority of his committee behind any one proposal.

With the weeks beginning to slip away, some analysts wonder if a bill can be crafted that will meet concerns of conservative Democrats yet fulfill President Clinton's requirement of health insurance for everyone.

Back home Slattery is finding widespread opposition to President Clinton's proposal to require employers to pay 80 percent of the health care insurance costs for their employees.

``Those small businesses that don't offer health insurance say they just can't afford it," a Slattery aide said the congressman is being told. ``And there's also a strong ideological opposition to more federal mandates on business."

Slattery is not alone among Energy and Commerce's Democratic members.

Rep. Richard Boucher, who comes from rural southwestern Virginia, says he has nothing but small businesses in his district.

``Our economic base is primarily small businesses that don't provide health insurance," he said. ``If they were required to provide it, they would lay off workers or even go out of business."

But employer mandates are one of the cornerstones of Clinton's plan to ensure that everyone can be covered by health insurance without raising taxes sharply.

Both Boucher and Slattery have been lobbied by Dingell and the White House practically on a daily basis. Without 23 votes on his committee, Dingell cannot approve a bill that can go to the House.

Sighed one White House health care adviser, ``we just have to wait to see what Slattery is going to do."

While a bill can come out of another committee or be written by the House leadership, Energy and Commerce is important because its membership reflects the make up of the full House. A bill that cannot pass there would probably have trouble passing the House.

Seeing the roadblock, Dingell and Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell are looking for compromises to help

small business. Among them are exempting businesses with 10 or fewer employees, putting more of the burden on employees to pay, and providing more government subsidies. But Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D

-Ill., chairman of the tax

-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said health reform will need "tens of billions of dollars a year in new revenue" that will have to come from broad

-based taxes.

Simply raising cigarette taxes and containing costs won't be enough, he said. That puts even more pressure on Congress to pass employer mandates to help pay for the plan because a bill full of new taxes will have trouble passing just before congressional elections in November.

Republicans, who feel like they have been left out of this negotiation, are taking advantage of these delays to push their own ideas of limited health reform.

"The clock is ticking and ticking and the legislative time is short," said Rep. Tom Bliley, R

-Va., who sits on the Energy and Commerce Committee. "We can still have a bill, but it would have to be a modest bill, a first start."

Slattery has a proposal that puts the burden on insurance companies to come up with a way to provide universal coverage before the year 2000.

But Clinton has drawn his own line in the sand. He has said that to get his signature, the bill must make health insurance universal in a specific time frame.

All things in politics are negotiable, however, especially when the clock is ticking. Once some kind of compromise is reached, Dingell will be ready to produce a bill within days. Some analysts say he can wait until Memorial Day before he has reached a crisis point.

"I think we may have to think long and hard about how we define 'universal coverage,'" Boucher said, "and what kind of time frame we are talking about for reaching it."

AM

-Assault Weapons,640

Charlton Heston Joins Debate On Assault Weapons

By CAROLYN SKORNECK= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The debate over assault

-style weapons

intensified Tuesday on Capitol Hill and featured actor

Charlton Heston, who accused those who want to ban 19 types of firearms of lying.

Meanwhile, Rep. Charles Schumer, D

-N.Y., the chief

sponsor of a bill to ban those weapons, said it still needs almost 15 more votes for passage.

"I'm amazed at ... how much deception, how much deliberate misstatement of reality is taking place in this debate," Heston told reporters at a news conference arranged by the National Rifle Association.

Heston said "none of the lead people" pushing passage of the assault

-style weapons ban, including President Clinton, "are speaking the truth."

"I think the degree of misinformation is more than simple ignorance," he said. "It has to be deliberate obscuration."

On the other side, Lee Brown, Clinton's director of drug control policy, was joined by police officers shot at by criminals wielding weapons that would be banned, and relatives of officers killed by such guns.

"Banning assault weapons is a message that our Congress should have gotten long ago, without our help and without the personal tragedies of the people who are here with us today," Brown said.

Lisa Lally of Stanton, Ky., told of the deaths of her brother

-in

-law, Powell County, Ky., Sheriff Steve Bennett, and her brother, Deputy Arthur Briscoe, who were ambushed by a man using an AK

-47 rifle equipped with a 30

-round magazine.

Bennett, "who didn't even have a chance to fire his .357 Magnum, was shot in the back three times as he attempted to take cover," she said.

Briscoe ran out of bullets long before his attacker did and was shot twice in the back as he tried to run, she said. The assailant then approached his prone body and "put one more bullet in Arthur, to the right side of his head. ... We were unable to open his casket at the joint funerals."

The House is expected to vote Thursday on legislation to stop production and sale of 19 assault

-style firearms and copycat models and limit detachable magazines to 10

rounds. The bill exempts 650 named rifles and shotguns.

Similar provisions were incorporated in the Senate crime bill passed last November. The House crime bill passed two weeks ago did not address the issue.

The last time the House voted on banning assault

-style

weapons in October 1991 the measure failed by 70 votes, 247

-177.

Heston said the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has threatened to add 150 weapons to the list of those banned should the bill become law. The NRA's Wayne LaPierre said it had added 40 to the list, according to an ATF letter to Sen. Larry Craig, R

-Idaho, an NRA board member.

The April 1 letter from ATF Director John Magaw does not list 40 or 150 additional weapons but says:

``The majority of semiautomatic firearms could be modified by the addition of features such as pistol grips, folding stocks, flash suppressors, etc., such that their modified configuration would make them subject to the definitions of assault weapon. ... Therefore, it would not be possible to formulate such a comprehensive list."

The legislation has slightly different lists of characteristics that would make semiautomatic rifles, pistols and shotguns illegal.

Some of the intense lobbying has misfired.

Rep. Jim Bachus, D

-Fla., who supports the ban, has been targeted for up to 30 phone calls a day by people who seem to be reading a script, said press aide Brian Faith. The callers say they feel so strongly about the issue that if he doesn't vote against the ban, they'll vote against him in November.

Bachus has already announced he is retiring from Congress.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kenneth R Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:04-MAY-1994 09:07:00.00

SUBJECT: 9 am wire report

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

TO: Dianna A. Pierce (PIERCE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Aman, Sally J. (SALLY J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell (JOSEPH W. CERRELL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Payne, Julia M. (JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: R. Paul Richard (RICHARD_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua A. King (KING_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan L. Kaplan (KAPLAN_JL) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bousian (BOUSIAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Emily A. Lenzner (LENZNER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cara A. Levy (LEVY_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

WHITE HOUSE WIRE REPORT

9 a.m. edition

Wednesday, May 4, 1994

Produced by the Office of News Analysis (OEOB 162, 6

-7151)

Index of wire stories:

Clinton warns Haiti US may use force to restore
democracy (Dallas Morning News)

In TV appearance, Clinton takes a harder line on Haiti,
N. Korea (Chicago Tribune)

Clinton implies US may invade Haiti (Fort Lauderdale
Sun

-Sentinel)

Clinton warns military force against Haiti isn't ruled
out (Boston Globe)

Mahathir accepts Clinton invitation for Friday meeting
(DJ)

Lack of vision: US foreign policy fails with Clinton
(Chicago Tribune)

"Leading with my Heart" book review (KR)

Congress' Watergate Class of '74 no longer rebels
(Boston Globe)

Mitchell may have seen what's coming (Dallas Morning
News)

Assaulting our right to arms (Colorado Springs Gazette
Telegraph)

Israel, PLO sign agreement on Palestinian autonomy (AP)

Fay caning reduced "to accommodate" Clinton (FBIS)

Singapore caning decision unlikely to end debate (Reu)

North Korea rules out UN inspection of spent nuclear
fuel (AP)

Amensty urges US to stop returning Haitians (Reu)

South Africa's last white cabinet holds final meeting
(Reu)

BC

-BILLCLINTON national editors:DA

Clinton warns Haiti U.S. may use force to restore
democracy

(HAS TRIM)

By Carl P. Leubsdorf and Kathy Lewis

Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON President Clinton conceded Tuesday night
that his patience is running out and warned Haiti's
military leaders the United States might use force to
restore democracy to the troubled Caribbean nation.

Clinton indicated in a globally televised news
conference from the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta
and in comments earlier in the day that he still hopes for
a peaceful resolution of the Haitian situation.

``But given how many people are being killed and the

abject misery of the Haitian people and the fact that
democracy was implanted by the people and then uprooted by
the military leaders there, I think that we cannot afford
to discount the prospect of a military option," he said.

However, when asked what the mission of a U.S. military
force might be, he tempered his comments. ``We have not
decided to use force," he said. ``All I said is we can't
rule it out any longer."

Clinton's comments came during a 90

-minute ``Global

Forum with President Clinton" that was broadcast by the
Cable News Network. It featured questions from
correspondents of 80 countries that were in Atlanta and
others via satellite from Sarajevo, the former Yugoslavia;
Seoul, South Korea; Jerusalem; and Johannesburg, South
Africa.

Tuesday night's session took place at a time when the
president has received more intense criticism for his
handling of international issues than at any time since 18

Americans were killed in Somalia last October.

Republicans and Democrats alike have faulted him for inattention to foreign affairs, for lacking coherent policies and for not following through on threats. Criticism has focused on his handling of the situations in Bosnia, Haiti and North Korea.

Early in the program, Clinton found himself on the defensive when CNN correspondent Christiane Amanpour in Sarajevo asked whether ``the constant flip

-flop" in his

Bosnian policy might send the wrong signal to other leaders such as North Korea's Kim Il Sung.

``Speeches like that may make them take me less seriously than I'd like to be taken," he replied, referring to her lengthy question. He disputed the premise of her question by contending that ``there have been no constant flip

-flops." And Clinton said his administration has ``been much more active than my predecessor was in every way from the beginning."

The president conceded that he had ``underestimated the difficulty of putting a coalition together, all agreeing with one policy."

Earlier in the day, Clinton said he expected to announce a doubling of U.S. aid to South Africa to about \$200 million a year in order to encourage the development of its new multiracial democracy.

``If the South African miracle can be translated from an election to the lives of the people there, then the promise that that would have for lifting all of southern Africa and setting an example that others might follow is quite extraordinary," he said.

Also prior to the CNN session, Clinton applied to Haiti's military leaders the phrase that Vice President Al Gore used repeatedly in the 1992 campaign about the Republican administration.

``It's time for them to go," the president told reporters in Washington.

But during a photo session with former President Jimmy Carter before the televised forum, Clinton indicated that his preference remained non

-military measures. ``We're going to keep trying to find other ways to do it, but we cannot remove the military option," he said.

Clinton's handling of foreign policy has come under attack even from some Democrats. He particularly has been faulted for Haiti, both for the inability to restore democracy there and for his policy against allowing refugees into the United States.

Ousted Haitian President Jean

-Bertrand Aristide has called the refugee policy racist. Six Democratic members of Congress, including Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy, D

-Mass., were arrested in front of the White House two weeks ago as they protested the administration policy.

Clinton subsequently has sought tougher U.N. sanctions.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

Last spring, Clinton sought allied support for lifting the arms embargo for Muslims in Bosnia and for air strikes, but backed down when faced with objections from NATO partners. He dispatched a ship to Haiti last fall with American military training personnel, but called it back when armed Haitians awaited it on the dock.

Some members of Congress also criticized him for not acting sooner in Bosnia to help the Muslim enclave of Gorazde that was under siege from Bosnian Serb forces.

Administration officials counter that Clinton has had important foreign policy successes, including the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement and a global trade pact. They also cite the Middle East and Russia as examples of U.S. policy that has had a positive effect. And they note that Clinton inherited problems such as Bosnia and Haiti from the Bush administration.

As a candidate in 1992, Clinton harshly criticized Bush for his policy of returning Haitian refugees. But as president Clinton also adopted a policy of turning the refugees away.

He is not the only one, however, to revise thinking on Haiti.

In an interview published in Tuesday's Houston Chronicle, former President George Bush said he now believes "it's time for a significant shift" in U.S. policy toward Haiti. He said he no longer believes the United States should insist on the return of Aristide to power.

"As president, I felt that the way to support democracy in Haiti was to insist on the return of Aristide to power. Given recent events and Aristide's demonstrated instability, the time has come to break that linkage," Bush said in the interview.

Instead, he said, the United States should be "backing democracy." He also said it would be "a tremendous mistake" for the Clinton administration to try to restore democracy in Haiti by using military force.

There have been published reports indicating that the Clinton administration may again try to send military trainers to Haiti once progress toward restoring democracy is made.

The Washington Post on Tuesday quoted unnamed U.S. officials as saying the trainers would be sufficiently armed to defend themselves against attack.

Clinton is seeking U.N. approval for tighter sanctions

against Haiti, but he and his aides have made a point in recent days of not ruling out any action.

BC

-BILL national editors:TB In TV appearance, Clinton takes a harder line on Haiti, N. Korea

(HAS TRIMS)

By William Neikirk

Chicago Tribune

ATLANTA With his foreign policy under fire, an animated President Clinton threatened Haiti's leaders with military action to restore democracy and warned North Korea that it risks isolation if it pushes ahead with developing nuclear weapons.

In a 90

-minute Cable News Network ``global forum"
Tuesday night in which he answered questions from reporters around the globe, Clinton defended his policies in Bosnia

-Herzegovina and said his aim is to limit bloodshed there and bring the parties to the peace table.

The forum, televised around the world, gave Clinton the chance to show that he is on top of foreign policy and to reverse the impression that he is a weak leader who often flip

-flops on major decisions affecting global hot spots.

To a correspondent in Sarajevo who suggested at length that Clinton has been slow to take action in Bosnia and isn't taken seriously by other leaders because he has changed his mind so often, the president responded sharply: ``Speeches like that may make them take me less seriously than I'd like to be taken.``

Clinton seemed more comfortable and focused on foreign policy questions than in the past. He tried to give it sharper definition, saying the United States broadly stands for democracy, economic prosperity and security in an uncertain post

-Cold War world.

``America cannot solve every problem and cannot become the world's policeman," he said. How and when it intervenes varies from circumstance to circumstance, he said, but ``if our interests are at stake, we will not hesitate to act alone if necessary."

In the extraordinary forum, broadcast to more than 100 countries, Clinton took the opportunity to speak directly through the magic of high technology to leaders in Haiti, North Korea and China. He said they hold the power to change policies that will ease tensions with the United

States.

In general, he broke little new ground on policy. And while he took a tougher line on Haiti, he alternated between firmness and conciliation in dealing with other major areas.

(EDITORS: BEGIN OPTIONAL TRIM)

He also had a confession: "At least on the international front, I would say the problems are more difficult than I imagined them to be."

Overall, this was a more assertive Clinton on foreign policy than seen before, an important matter for the president. Recent polls suggest that an overwhelming majority of Americans have little faith in his ability to handle a foreign policy crisis.

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

The president raised the stakes of U.S. policy in Haiti, saying the country's military rulers have killed and mutilated its citizens and followed a "reign of terror" that must be reversed, with military power if necessary.

Pointing out that the United States is pursuing tougher economic sanctions in the United Nations to force Haiti's military rulers to restore democracy there, Clinton talked as forcefully as he ever has as president.

"We're working for tougher enforcement of the existing sanctions, but given how many people are being killed and the abject misery of the Haitian people, and the fact that democracy was implanted by the people and then uprooted by the military leaders there, I think that we cannot afford to discount the prospect of a military option," he said.

He made it clear, however, that military action would be a last resort, to be considered only if newly proposed, expanded sanctions against Haiti fail to restore democracy and its elected leader, Jean

-Bertrand Aristide, to power.

To North Korea's leaders, Clinton said "our hand is still out" for a solution to the growing conflict over building nuclear weapons. While he said he expects Pyongyang to follow its commitment to be a non

-nuclear

state, he dodged a question on whether the United States is willing to go to war to prevent the regime from developing a nuclear bomb.

"At a minimum, North Korea will be much more isolated and (in) a much more tenuous position," but it didn't make sense for North Korea to do this, and, he said, he would work with allies to reach a solution. And there was a veiled threat if they did not come around, "they would run a risk of having more difficult things happen."

(EDITORS: BEGIN OPTIONAL TRIM)

To China's leaders, Clinton said they will have to "work very hard" over the next month to try to work out

differences over human rights and avoid losing their most

-favored

-nation trading status.

But he seemed at the same time to send a signal that differences between Washington and Beijing can be overcome by saying he's working "in the spirit of reconciliation" to work out an agreement. "We have to keep working to get over these last humps."

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

Bristling at the suggestion that he flip

-flopped and

moved too slowly in Bosnia, Clinton told of his frustrations to pull allies together on the war

-torn land,

and again he laid out a limited U.S. agenda that does not include putting U.S. troops on the ground.

"It's in the American interest to limit the conflict to Bosnia, to try to restore humanitarian conditions, to see that a bad example is not set, and to limit the refugee outflow," he said.

For the first time, he said NATO air power will be used to protect an area other than the six U.N.

-designated

"safe areas," such as Sarajevo and Gorazde. That is around the strategically placed town of Brcko, near the Serbian border. Moreover, he said, air power would be used "keep the Brcko area stable."

(EDITORS: STORY CAN END HERE)

On Haiti, earlier in the day, he used a phrase from Vice President Al Gore's 1992 campaign speech about Republicans to apply to the military leaders: "It's time for them to go."

The sum of all these statements is that Clinton appears ready to wield the big stick of U.S. military power to score a foreign policy victory in his own hemisphere.

Politically, the president now is involved in a faceoff with Haiti's leaders that must be resolved in his favor if he is to restore his credibility on foreign policy.

At a session earlier with former President Jimmy Carter, he said U.S. patience has run out. "Maybe we've let it run on a bit long," he said. "... We're going to do our best to bring a conclusion to this before more people die innocently and continue to suffer."

For Clinton, Haiti could turn out to be like Ronald Reagan's Grenada and George Bush's Panama, military invasions that succeeded and raised the popularity ratings of both men. But history provides an important reminder that invading Haiti may not be a short

-term thing. The U.S.
Marines occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934.

-END

-OF

-AUTOBREAK(1)-

-AUTOBREAK(2)

-FOLLOWS

BC

-BILL

----- AUTOBREAK (2)-----

Bush, though, said in an interview with The Houston Chronicle that it would be a "tremendous mistake to use military action to restore democracy in Haiti." The former president urged that the United States should abandon Aristide and use diplomatic means to achieve U.S. goals in Haiti.

"It's time to break the linkage" with Aristide, Bush said.

The White House said it is looking at ways to send military advisers to Haiti to retrain the military. A similar mission last year collapsed with great embarrassment to the administration. A U.S. ship carrying the trainers turned back in October when a loud and angry mob backed by Haitian army chief Raoul Cedras gathered on the shore.

A U.S. official said the idea was that sanctions would make the Haitian military agree to accept the advisers, but he also held out the prospect of force if they do not agree. The training mission would be a "separate force" from an armed invading force, the official said, and could be flown to Haiti in small groups.

X X X

Terry Atlas contributed to this report.

BC

-HAITI national, foreign editors:FL
Clinton implies U.S. may invade Haiti
By William E. Gibson
Fort Lauderdale Sun

-Sentinel

WASHINGTON U.S. officials escalated their war of words against Haiti's military rulers on Tuesday and implicitly

threatened armed invasion if that is what it takes to oust the outlaw regime.

``It's time for them to go," President Clinton declared.

The next step will be to squeeze the Haitian regime with a tighter economic embargo, Clinton said. But the president would not rule out a U.S.

-led military intervention to restore democratic government in Haiti.

The saber

-rattling at the White House reflects a new and tougher U.S. stance toward the military regime. After months of inaction, the administration has decided to follow the advice of exiled Haitian President Jean

-Bertrand Aristide by seeking tougher sanctions, backed by the threat of force.

``They must be meaningful sanctions, and they must be backed up with something if the sanctions do not work," said Ira Kurzban, a Miami lawyer and legal counsel to Aristide. ``Psychological war, planes flying over Port

-au

-Prince, strategic air strikes there are a whole range of options that could be taken even without committing ground troops."

Congressional pressure is building for a military solution. Sen. Bob Graham, D

-Fla., on Tuesday renewed his call for a multinational intervention, rather than wait for sanctions that might not work.

``Many Americans are loath to commit U.S. forces to yet another troubled country after our experience in Somalia," Graham said. ``But Haiti is not an isolated country halfway around the world. Haiti is our virtual next

-door neighbor, less than 800 miles off the coast of our nation."

The United States, particularly Florida, has much at stake in resolving the Haitian crisis, Graham said.

``Corrupt members of the military have allowed drugs to travel through Haiti at transshipment points for illegal substances, which end up killing people on the streets from Florida to California," Graham said.

He warned that deprivation and human rights abuses in Haiti could produce an immigration tidal wave. Those pressures have prompted thousands to seek refuge in

Florida.

The most recent arrivals came to Key Largo just before dawn on Tuesday. Ninety

-seven Haitians on a 30

-foot

sailboat eluded Coast Guard patrols that have been seizing Haitians and forcing them back home.

Clinton accused Haiti's military leaders of killing innocent civilians, including some who were not involved in political affairs.

``We have done our best to work through this, and the things we have done have not worked, so we are now doing this sanctions regime as recommended by President Aristide and others," Clinton said.

White House officials refused to confirm a Washington Post report that the administration was considering sending armed military trainers to Haiti. But they acknowledged that U.S. military action, as part of a multinational force, was one option they were considering if sanctions failed.

Former President George Bush, who initiated the controversial policy of forcing Haitian boat people back home, said it was time for ``a significant shift in U.S. policy toward Haiti."

But Bush, quoted in the Houston Chronicle, said it would be a tremendous mistake for the Clinton administration to use military action to restore democracy in Haiti. ``No U.S. lives are at risk in Haiti today," he said.

Defense analysts say seizing control of Haiti would be a short week's work.

Haiti has a force of about 7,400, with 20 artillery pieces, 11 armored vehicles and two combat aircraft, according to the Center for Defense Information, an independent think tank based in Washington.

The main problem would come afterward, when foreign troops would have to maintain order, avoid sabotage and protect the restored government leaders.

``To have that take root, these things take a long time," said David Isenberg, senior analyst at the center. ``It could make the anarchy even worse."

Isenberg speculated that the United States would send no more than one division of about 10,000 troops to Haiti.

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said the president would inform Congress about an impending invasion, consistent with the War Powers Act. She said further speculation about war preparations would be premature.

Aristide has stopped short of publicly seeking a foreign invasion of his homeland. His reluctance in part stems from the bitter legacy of an unpopular occupation of Haiti by U.S. forces from 1915 to 1934.

BC

-HAITIPLAN national, foreign editors:GL
Clinton warns military force against Haiti isn't ruled out
(HAS TRIMS)
By Paul Quinn

-Judge and Pamela Constable
Boston Globe

WASHINGTON President Clinton warned twice Tuesday that he had not ruled out the use of force against the military regime in Haiti, as U.S. officials said they might revive an aborted military training mission there and Pentagon sources said Special Forces troops had been told to be ready for a "contingency" in Haiti.

But while the administration tried to ratchet up pressure, opposition to U.S. military involvement was raised by defense officials, members of Congress, former President Bush, Clinton's former top adviser on Haiti and even aides to Haiti's exiled president.

"We have not decided to use force, but we can't rule it out any longer," Clinton said in a televised foreign policy forum in Atlanta Tuesday night. He said Haiti's military rulers had unleashed a "reign of terror" that now included "killing innocent civilians" as well as political opponents.

Earlier in the day, Clinton told reporters it was time for Haiti's top army and police officers to leave power. They have ruled brutally since overthrowing the democratically elected leader, Jean

-Bertrand Aristide, in
September 1991.

"The military leaders of Haiti have abused their authority. They have begun to clearly kill more innocent civilians ... I think the United States and the world is outraged by it," Clinton said. "I'm not ruling out any option."

Publicly, administration officials said they were considering resurrecting a military training mission that was abandoned last October when a U.S. troopship carrying 218 military engineers was greeted by armed protesters at Haiti's main dock.

The Haitian army and its civilian allies have systematically repressed all opposition since then, while refusing to allow Aristide to return as promised last fall. In recent weeks, reports of political murder and terror have mounted steadily, including the killing of at least 12 civilians during an army raid last week.

But privately, U.S. military sources said any military operation in Haiti would face extreme reluctance on the part of the Pentagon. Military officials were strongly

opposed to the original mission, fearing U.S. troops might be drawn into a Somalia

-like quagmire, and angry that Haitian military authorities had never agreed to it.

Tuesday, criticism of U.S. military involvement in Haiti poured in from a wide variety of sources. Bush was quoted as saying it would be a "tremendous mistake" to use U.S. troops to restore democracy in Haiti, arguing that "no U.S. lives are at risk" there.

Some Republicans in Congress also questioned the idea, warning against a "reckless" commitment of troops for uncertain goals. But a handful of Democrats, notably Rep. David Obey of Wisconsin, have stated that only the threat of military force will pry Haiti's army from power.

Lawrence Pezzullo, who served as Clinton's chief adviser on Haiti until he was forced to resign last week, was quoted as accusing the administration of being "weak

-kneed" toward Haiti's military, yet he warned that a U.S. invasion would be "a grave mistake."

Aides to Aristide, meanwhile, pointed out that he cannot call for a foreign military intervention without risking impeachment. They said it was "premature" to contemplate force until all other forms of pressure had been exhausted, and they expressed concern that U.S. troops would be used to install a coalition government without Aristide.

"An invasion would undermine the credibility of President Aristide and destroy what is left of democratic institutions," said Jocelyn McCalla, director of the National Coalition for Haitian Refugees. He said a military training mission would only work if the army left power and was purged of abusers.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

The administration, which has come under increasing pressure from leading Democrats to take action on Haiti, last week said it would press the United Nations Security Council to toughen its current economic sanctions against Haiti and give military authorities two weeks to step down after that. The Security Council is expected to endorse harsher sanctions within days.

It was not clear Tuesday whether the administration is serious about reviving the troop mission, or is merely saber

-rattling to make Haiti's military authorities nervous. Pentagon sources said that if any U.S. troops were deployed, they would have to be armed and would probably be used to support the U.N. human rights observer mission in Haiti.

(EDITORS: STORY CAN TRIM HERE)

A large U.N. observer team was withdrawn last October after the U.S. troopship retreated from Haiti. A smaller U.N. team returned several months ago, but its members have been harassed by the military and rightist groups in several areas of the country.

The administration has been moved to action partly by intense criticism from Democratic supporters, including a three

-week hunger strike by activist Randall Robinson of the group TransAfrica, who have denounced Clinton for forcibly returning Haitian refugees to repressive conditions.

But military sources said the administration was also anxious to act quickly for fear Haiti's rightist

-dominated parliament would declare the presidency vacant, appoint a new government and perhaps call elections, making it much more difficult to restore Aristide.

The sources said U.S. officials had been examining the possibility of military intervention for some time, and that late last year the White House asked the Pentagon to construct a ``Grenada

-type scenario" for Haiti. The island of Grenada was invaded by 7,000 U.S. troops in October 1983 to oust a renegade Marxist regime, and 19 U.S. troops were killed.

Pentagon planners reportedly told White House officials Haiti would be much more difficult to attack than Grenada, and calculated that at least a third of its troops would remain loyal to the current regime. They also said a ``surgical removal" of the top military leaders was highly risky, and that another strongman could emerge to replace them.

But military sources did cite one disturbing similarity: President Reagan decided to attack Grenada in part because he sought to improve his foreign policy credentials after the disastrous U.S. military intervention in Beirut. Clinton faces similar pressure after the debacles in Somalia and Bosnia.

BC

-USFOREIGN

-ANALYSIS foreign, op

-ed, national editors:TB

Lack of vision: U.S. foreign policy fails with Clinton

By Ray Moseley
Chicago Tribune

LONDON The West's success in persuading the Serbs to lift their siege of Gorazde has done nothing to obscure the failure of the United States and its allies to deal with the larger issue raised by the war in Bosnia.

Whatever happens to Gorazde, the inescapable fact is that Western nations have given their blessing to the eventual dismemberment, by force of arms, of a country they all recognize and that is a member of the United Nations.

Serbia will be allowed ``only" 49 percent of Bosnian territory. Just 18 months ago, leaders of the West solemnly pledged that they would never let this happen. Today they admit: Aggression pays.

The failure is first of all European. But it is also American, and it is a particularly disquieting element of a general bankruptcy in foreign policy unparalleled in recent U.S. history.

President Clinton's dealings with the outside world differ from those of his postwar predecessors in several important respects, all of them damaging to U.S. interests.

He is the first of these presidents to undertake a U.S. retreat from leadership in world affairs. He is the first to display such remarkable indifference to foreign policy. And, more than most, he has staffed the departments of government that have responsibility in this area with mediocrities.

The result is that the United States no longer has a coherent foreign policy. There is no overarching vision or set of principles that seems to guide and inspire it. Warren Christopher, Clinton's secretary of state, admitted as much in an interview with *The Economist* of London last year.

Under Clinton, U.S. policy is simply reactive and ad hoc. Indecisiveness, confusion and inconsistency reign.

It is a sorry spectacle, and the unease it generates on this side of the Atlantic would perhaps be more palpable if European governments did not share in the culpability for the Bosnian debacle.

In the U.S. foreign policy establishment, a rot may be setting in. Two of America's most distinguished career ambassadors, Raymond Seitz and Warren Zimmermann, have resigned from the Foreign Service in recent months, joining several young diplomats who quit last year in protest over Bosnian policy.

Seitz, the ambassador to Britain, and Zimmermann, the former ambassador to Yugoslavia, have chosen not to speak about the reasons for their departures, but both were treated shabbily by the Clinton administration. To paraphrase Oscar Wilde: Losing one diplomat of this caliber is unfortunate, but losing two looks like carelessness.

The U.S. retreat from the world was signaled a year ago by Peter Tarnoff, undersecretary of state for political

affairs, when he told journalists in Washington that the United States no longer could afford to play the leadership role it had during the Cold War.

Tarnoff's remarks were disowned by the administration, but events since then have demonstrated that he was stating administration policy, whether the administration knew it or not.

A striking example of U.S. reluctance to lead occurred last summer when Christopher came to Europe to consult the allies on U.S. plans to lift the arms embargo on Bosnian Muslims and to strike at attacking Serbian forces.

Previous secretaries of state, backed by their presidents, have known how to cajole and arm

-twist and

bring reluctant allies along in America's wake. But Clinton made no phone calls to soften up heads of government in advance of Christopher's trip, and the secretary deferred to allied reluctance to act.

The nation that had led the Western alliance was content to be led, in a direction it professed not to want to travel.

In Somalia and Haiti, the United States made commitments and then backed away from them when trouble started. That may fit the current isolationist mood of the U.S. public, but it is hardly a reassuring sign of U.S. reliability.

Clinton entered office with a pledge to aid the Bosnian Muslims, then last June abandoned that promise. By August, he had reversed himself again, threatening air strikes against the Serbs, but in October he blamed the French and the British for America's failure to act.

In February he told the allies that NATO's credibility was at stake in Sarajevo. But it took a slaughter caused by a mortar attack on a Sarajevo market to get him and the allies to do anything about it. While Serbs were widely blamed in the attack, United Nations investigators said Feb. 16 that it was impossible to determine who fired the shell.

In Gorazde, he was slow to acknowledge the implications of letting the Serbs get away with attacking a United Nations protected area. But in belatedly nudging NATO into putting an ultimatum to the Serbs to pull back, he demonstrated that, when a U.S. president wants to exercise leadership, the allies will go along.

Throughout their 16 months in office, Clinton and Christopher have been quick to slough off positions on Bosnia, and there is a fundamental contradiction in their outlook.

This wavering has persisted even though the United States implicitly acknowledged the international character of the conflict last year when it sent 300 troops to Macedonia as a tripwire against further Serbian aggression.

Those troops were sent with the awareness that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic almost certainly will carry the war into Kosovo and Macedonia if he can get away with defying the international community in Bosnia.

That could lead to a general Balkan war, even one in which two NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, could be fighting on opposite sides.

America's national interest lies in preventing that. Bosnia is a European problem, but not a European problem alone. It threatens European stability, and an unstable Europe is directly contrary to U.S. interests.

Clinton, like many of his predecessors, may not be knowledgeable about foreign affairs. But a more forceful secretary of state, and one with more conviction than Christopher appears to possess, could have compensated for that.

Christopher's latest contribution to what passes for foreign policy in the Clinton administration was to go to Beijing as the flag

-bearer of a nation committed to free trade and threaten the Chinese with trade sanctions if they didn't clean up their human rights record. The Chinese called his bluff, and Christopher went home looking foolish.

His deputy, Strobe Talbott, who came to government as an expert on Russia, consistently has taken an overly optimistic view of Russia as a potential partner of the United States, sometimes at the expense of other parts of the former Soviet Union.

-END

-OF

-AUTOBREAK(1)-

-AUTOBREAK(2)

-FOLLOWS

BC

-USFOREIGN

-ANALYSIS

----- AUTOBREAK (2)-----

With the recent reassertion of Russian nationalism, criticism of Talbott's approach has grown. Christopher rewarded him by giving him the No. 2 job in the State Department.

Anthony Lake, Clinton's national security adviser, is the invisible man of the foreign policy team. Last year he

tried to assert himself with a speech in which he said the United States would replace its Cold War policy of containment of communism with one of "enlargement of democracy."

No one could argue with that, but it was more pious hope than policy. Enlarging democracy implies a muscular, assertive foreign policy, not retreating from the world. The theme is now largely forgotten, and Lake has lapsed back into obscurity.

Former Defense Secretary Les Aspin, a brilliant man, nevertheless proved a hopeless ditherer on policy issues and was replaced by William Perry. Perry has been more assertive and is a critic of Talbott's Russo

-centrism. But

he sometimes comes across as naive.

He undercut administration attempts to pressure North Korea to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities by stating that the United States would not resort to bombing those facilities.

Similarly, he ruled out air strikes to relieve the siege of Gorazde, encouraging the Serbs to believe they had nothing to lose. Then Clinton overruled him, and the United States participated in two pinprick air strikes that left NATO and the United Nations looking weak in Serbian eyes.

Most disturbing of all to Europeans are the frequent reports from Washington about Clinton's apparent indifference to foreign affairs. He is said to skip Lake's briefings on many occasions, and Christopher also has difficulty in scheduling time with him.

George Bush lost the 1992 election partly because his intense concentration on foreign affairs meant that he neglected domestic problems. With Clinton, the neglect has been reversed.

The world has changed since the Cold War, but not so much that a U.S. president can afford to make foreign policy the least of his priorities. Under Clinton, the United States risks becoming a kind of nuclear

-armed but

impotent Sweden.

Clinton has demonstrated an interest in foreign economic issues, overcoming strong domestic opposition to secure the North American Free Trade Agreement and the GATT world trade agreement.

But in this area he has been no more consistent than many of his predecessors. The United States likes to pose as a champion of free trade while pursuing protectionism when it wishes. It scolds Japan for its trade policies, then urges Japan to accept managed trade with the United States, not free trade.

Foreign policy, of course, often impinges on domestic affairs, but Clinton has a disturbing tendency to put

dubious political ends above the nation's interest.

The most egregious example was his decision to allow Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams to visit the United States. The decision was made over the opposition of the State Department, the Justice Department, the FBI, the British government and the U.S. Embassy in London.

Among Clinton's advisers, only Lake supported this decision to give an American forum to the voice of Irish Republican Army terrorism. Clinton's unstated purpose was to secure the support of Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, D

-Mass.,
and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D

-N.Y., for his health

-care
program.

There may be hope for the Clinton foreign policy yet, if the president's belated show of resolve in Bosnia is pursued with some constancy. He articulated what he saw as U.S. interest in this conflict.

But if there is a national interest in Bosnia, there should also be long

-term U.S. objectives and some road map
as to how these are to be reached. Clinton has yet to spell those out, if indeed he has thought about them at all.

Mahathir accepts Clinton invitation for Friday meeting
KUALA LUMPUR, May 4 --
Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has accepted U.S. President Bill Clinton's invitation for a first

-ever
meeting in Washington on Friday, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Wednesday.

The meeting is slated for Friday afternoon at the White House and the two leaders are expected to discuss issues such as the Bosnian conflict and economic matters, he said.

Winston Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, said Tuesday that Clinton had issued an invitation to meet Mahathir, who will be in the U.S. on a five

-day private visit from Thursday.
Mahathir was the only leader to boycott an informal summit of the 17

-member Asia

-Pacific Economic Cooperation

(APEC) forum in Seattle last November and instead is trying to promote his rival East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC).

The EAEC has yet to take off after Mahathir mooted it in late 1990 because of Washington's cool stance toward a grouping it sees as a potential trading bloc.

Abdullah described the meeting as "very important" for bilateral relations especially since the U.S. is currently Malaysia's biggest foreign investor and third largest trading partner.

No agenda has been fixed as yet for the meeting, Abdullah told reporters.

Mahathir is expected to voice Muslim Malaysia's concern at what it deems inadequate action by the U.S. and Europe to end the war in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia

-Herzegovina where Bosnian Muslims are the main victims of Serbian aggression.

He wrote a letter to Clinton last month asking that the U.S. support moves to equip U.N. peacekeepers in Bosnia with heavier arms because of the upsurge in fighting. Malaysia has 1,500 troops serving with the U.N. force there.

BC

-BOOK

-KELLEY

-REVIEW book editors:MI

LEADING WITH MY HEART, by Virginia Kelley with James Morgan; Simon & Schuster (286 pages, \$22.50)

By Frank Davies
Knight

-Ridder Newspapers

Virginia Kelley's life reads like an improbable Southern gothic novel. A fun

-loving, hard

-drinking

railbird at the horse track, she favored thick rouge and extra

-long eyelashes and had buried three husbands (killed by car wreck, cancer and diabetes) by the age of 51 one of whom was an abusive alcoholic. She watched her domineering mother become addicted to morphine, saved a friend who attempted suicide, married a fourth time, stood by her second son as he went off to prison for drug

dealing and fought a nasty small

-town feud that cost her
her career.

Then, one year before she died of cancer, she saw her first son, Bill Clinton, become 42nd president of the United States.

In recent years, presidential relatives have become minor celebrities with books by or about them, including such matriarchs in the classic mode as Rose Kennedy and Lillian Carter. But it's difficult to imagine a Kennedy or Miz Lillian spending Christmas Eve with a good friend in a truckers' motel in Texas, munching on Snickers bars and drinking whiskey, steeling herself to visit her son in prison.

“That night I finally realized why I had never liked country music,” wrote Kelley. “My life was too much like a country song.”

That's why “Leading With My Heart,” Virginia Kelley's autobiography, is a lot more readable and lot more fun than most White House

-kin literature. It passes a basic test: Take away the presidential son, and there's still a pretty good story there, “colorful enough without the rouge.”

Of course, this is the sort of book whose first chapter weaves together the events of Inauguration Day with makeup tips. “When you wear as much as I do, you don't want to repeat the process,” Kelley explained about her careful
45

-minute morning ritual.

And this is the sort of book we would not read had her only son been Roger, sometime musician and recovering cocaine addict. So Kelley, along with writer James Morgan, tells us a few new things about her presidential son's early days and his family.

Bill Clinton's father, “wild and impetuous” William Blythe, was killed in a wreck a few months before his son's birth. “I needed someone older to embrace both me and my fatherless son” is how Kelley explained her marriage to Roger Clinton, the sharp

-dressing “life of the party” from Hot Springs whose heavy drinking later led to violence.

Much has been written about how Bill, at age 14, pushed in a bedroom door to confront his abusive stepfather. “Never ever touch my mother again,” he said.

Kelley soon divorced Clinton, only to take him back out of pity a few months later. Her older son told her that was a mistake. He was proved right by a harrowing episode that Kelley described for the first time. Roger Clinton

had her down on the washing machine, holding
a pair of scissors to her throat. Six

-year

-old Roger
screamed for his stepbrother:

“Bill went absolutely crazy. ... Big Roger threw me
down and wheeled to face Bill, who pulled little Roger
behind him with one hand and me behind him with the other.
Bill was seething. ‘You’re not going to hurt them
anymore,’ he said to his stepfather. ‘You’re not going to
hit Mother and you’re not going to hit Rog anymore. ... If
you hit them, you’re going to have to go through me.’

“Little Roger was crying and so was I, and all of us
were shaking with fear and rage and the sheer indignity of
what we had been forced to endure. Big Roger tried to
follow, laying down the scissors and taking off his belt
as though he was going to hit Bill, but Bill shut the door
in his face. He knelt down and comforted us. ‘Everything
is going to be all right.’

“Then he stood up and went to the kitchen to deal with
Roger. We could hear them shouting, but Roger was no match
for Bill anymore. This time it was over. ... ”

There are several other revelations. Kelley’s first
impression of Hillary Rodham (‘no makeup ... Coke

-bottle
glasses ... brown hair with no apparent style ... quiet,
cool, unresponsive”) led to years of tension between
them. Kelley admits she was intimidated by her future
daughter

-in

-law, and it was her third husband, Jeff Dwire,
who helped her realize they were actually a lot alike.
Kelley eventually warmed to Hillary.

Kelley doesn’t call herself a feminist, but she learned
early on the need to pursue her own career as a nurse
anesthetist: “I realized that a woman needs her own money
money enough, to put a fine line on it, so that she can
take care of herself and her children if need be.”

Kelley acknowledges that she “led with her heart” in
trusting too many people over the years, that she was
over

-protective of son Roger, and that her own
stubbornness contributed to a bureaucratic medical battle
that led to her early retirement. She regrets that heavy
smoking and drinking made her susceptible to the cancer
that killed her in January at 70.

But Virginia Kelley’s life was not about regrets.
“Leading With My Heart” tells a lot about the origins of

Bill Clinton's survival skills, his glib tongue and his love of life and people and it tells how a young man grew up fast.

BC

-WATERGATE national editors:GL Congress' Watergate
Class of '74 no longer rebels
(HAS TRIM)

By Jill Zuckman
Boston Globe

WASHINGTON They were young, liberal and inexperienced outsiders in a year when the ultimate insider, the president of the United States, was forced to resign in the face of pending impeachment.

But Watergate had put the country in a grim, anti

-incumbent mood. So in November 1974, voters sent 92 freshmen 75 Democrats and 17 Republicans to the House of Representatives. It was the largest turnover since 1948.

Now, 20 years later, the outsiders are insiders. The Class of '74, as the Watergate generation is known on Capitol Hill, is running the House. Its members are powerful committee chairmen, appropriators and officials in the Democratic leadership.

``The Class of '74 is at the upper

-management stage of Congress," said former Rep. Thomas J. Downey, a New York Democrat who was just 25 when he defeated a veteran Republican to join the Watergate class.

Along the way, they have changed their views, at least on some matters.

``The longer you're here, the better seniority looks," said Rep. Norman Y. Mineta, D

-Calif., chairman of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, who once helped marshal his fellow freshman to oust three committee chairmen who did not share their priorities.

These days, the class' power no longer comes from its sheer numbers. In fact, its ranks are dwindling rapidly. Of the 75 Democrats elected in 1974, 13 remain. Of those, five are retiring at the end of this year, and one is running for the Senate.

But tangible proof of their legacy continues, most recently in a fight for the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. The gavel did not automatically pass to the next in line; a vigorous contest erupted between the third- and fifth

-ranking Democrats. David R.

Obey of Wisconsin, the fifth in line, won.

When they arrived on Capitol Hill two decades ago, most of the newcomers called themselves reformers, but not everybody bought their good

-government label. Former

President Gerald R. Ford believes that many were simply in the right place at the right time.

“As I campaigned around the country that fall, I could sense a terrible, terrible atmosphere among the voters over the pardon of Nixon, Watergate and the tragedy in Vietnam,” Ford recalled in an interview.

“I think those Democrats ran under the banner of reformers, but they were the beneficiaries of a huge anti

-Republican trend,” Ford added. “I think some of them were pretty much getting a free ride.”

Congress, like U.S. politics, is elastic enough to absorb its most ardent accusers. Just as Ross Perot and his push to cut the deficit moved from fringe to mainstream, the young legislators moved from complaining about the House to being one with it.

(EDITORS: BEGIN OPTIONAL TRIM)

Of the remaining Watergate

-era members left today, some still exude the crusading spirit of two decades ago, while others have more easily adapted to the institution's go

-along

-to

-get

-along tradition.

Rep. Henry A. Waxman, a California Democrat who heads the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, has used his position as a factory for reform and as a bully pulpit.

Recently, he called in the chief executive officers of the seven major U.S. tobacco companies and questioned them relentlessly about the health effects of cigarettes, marketing cigarettes to children and charges of spiking their products with higher levels of nicotine to ensure addiction.

(END OPTIONAL TRIM)

Rep. George Miller, D

-Calif., is the first environmentalist to head the Natural Resources Committee,

giving pause to the farmers and developers who have traditionally dominated that agenda. "You have to start from the fundamental principle that these are the people's resources," he says.

But the class also has its share of more cautious, lower

-profile members who quickly fell into step with the institution. They include Rep. John J. LaFalce, a New York Democrat who is chairman of the Small Business Committee, and Rep. W.G. (Bill) Hefner, a North Carolina Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction.

Over the years, the zeal and idealism of many freshmen have tended to wear away as friendships formed and the institution absorbed their ideas. "Some of it was tempered," said Rep. Philip R. Sharp, an Indiana Democrat who is retiring at the end of this year.

When the newcomers arrived on Capitol Hill, they came to a place that moved as slowly as some of its Dixiecrat octogenarians. Seniority was the rule, and those without it were expected to submit. The legendary Rep. John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is now chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, waited 20 years for his turn to head one of its subcommittees.

"If you had a fire, members would have left by the fire escape in order of seniority," recalled House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, D

-Wash., who was elected in 1964.

But Foley and several other young Democrats had ideas about changing the House. Immediately after the Watergate class arrived, the freshmen's votes provided the muscle to force those changes, increasing the number of subcommittees and reducing the power of committee chairmen.

The freshmen decided to interview legislators who were running for re

-election as committee chairmen. "They all said they were too busy," said Mineta. So the freshmen declared that they would vote against anyone who did not meet with them.

The chairmen relented. But the freshmen still targeted four to be dumped, and only one survived. The result was a message that chairmen would have to answer to the Democratic caucus, rather than running their committees as personal fiefdoms. Over the years, seniority has lost its role as the sole criterion for moving up.

Miller argues that although he has gradually accumulated power at the top of one committee and ranks near the top of a second, it has not affected the basic motives that brought him to Congress. "I don't think you lose your core convictions or your sense of urgency," he said. "If you do, you should leave."

BC

-LEUBSDORF

-COLUMN op

-ed editors:DA

Mitchell may have seen what's coming

By Carl P. Leubsdorf

Dallas Morning News

WASHINGTON When Majority Leader George J. Mitchell of Maine announced in March he would leave the Senate after this year, he gave a perfectly logical reason: He had never regarded the position as a lifetime post and wanted to do something else.

He might have known that the something elses available to him included two very attractive jobs: the Supreme Court post he later turned down and the baseball commissioner's job for which he is regarded as the current favorite.

But it's also hard to escape the conclusion that Mitchell might have been encouraged in making his decision by his realization of the unattractive prospect facing whoever is the Senate's majority leader in 1995.

For it will take only a bit more than the normal midterm gains by the party out of power to turn the job of leading the Senate from a trial into a nightmare.

The Democrats need only 50 seats to keep their numerical majority, given Al Gore's presence in the tiebreaking vice presidency. But it takes the 60 votes required to limit debate to get most controversial measures through the Senate.

With their current strength of 56 seats, the Democrats were barely able to get President Clinton's economic program through the Senate last year. And Republican votes will clearly be needed to enact a health

-care bill this
year.

But with a loss of two to four seats this fall, Mitchell's successor could be looking at trying to run the Senate with just 52 to 54 seats, possibly the smallest Senate majority since the Democrats held a 49

-47 margin in
the 1950s.

And the situation will be complicated by the escalating partisanship that is likely as the 1996 presidential election nears.

Analysts who study congressional elections see a loss of that size as increasingly likely, given such recent

developments as Mitchell's retirement and the evidence that the acquittal of Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas transformed her from threatened incumbent to favorite.

That's partly because 21 of the 34 Senate seats being contested this November are now in Democratic hands. In addition, five of the eight senators who have decided against running again are Democrats.

And more Democratic incumbents than Republicans seem to face difficult re

-election races, including Charles S.

Robb of Virginia, Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey and Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania. The most threatened GOP incumbent appears to be Slade Gorton of Washington.

That means the majority party faces an uphill battle to hold anything close to its own in November, even if the economy remains strong and Clinton's approval remains relatively high.

A two- to four

-seat loss would be unusually large for the first midterm election after a change in control of the White House. In fact, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Jimmy Carter are the only two post

-World War II presidents to lose any Senate strength in their first midterm tests, and the average loss for six such elections is exactly zero.

The Senate situation contrasts with that in the House, where the party in power has lost seats in every postwar first

-term midterm election. The losses have averaged 15 seats and ranged from a low of four seats under John F. Kennedy in 1962 to 26 seats under Ronald Reagan during the recession of 1982.

It wouldn't take much for the Democrats to fare even more poorly than that. Already, 46 House members have announced they won't run again, either to retire or to seek other positions, and 28 of them are Democrats.

Many of them held seats that will be difficult for other Democrats to hold. And a gain of just 17 seats would give the perennial GOP minority a total of 193 seats, its largest membership since the 1950s and enough to give Republicans and conservative Democrats effective control of the House.

These numbers have implications far beyond the relative standing of the two parties.

For one thing, it means that if the Clinton administration is unable to get its health

-care reform

measure passed by this year's Congress, it may have even less of a chance in 1995.

For another, the likely combination of two more closely divided bodies and the onset of the 1996 election campaign almost certainly means both increasing partisanship and a decreased likelihood that significant legislation can be passed.

And that, in turn, means that issues that can't be resolved in the 1995 and 1996 congressional sessions will inevitably become part of the 1996 campaign debate.

It could lead to a situation in which Republican claims that the Democrats are unable to govern will be met by Democratic arguments that the 1994 GOP gains were responsible for the stalemate. It's certainly easy to see Clinton mounting yet another campaign against congressional gridlock.

On the other hand, the likely GOP gains in 1994 could put the Republicans within reach of attaining in 1996 their long

-cherished dream of not only regaining control of the Senate but also winning their first House majority since the 1950s.

But that is likely to happen only if the Republicans were able to follow up their looming 1994 midterm successes with an even greater victory in 1996 recapture of the presidency.

X X X

Carl P. Leubsdorf is chief of the Dallas Morning News Washington bureau, 1012 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045.

BC

-ASSAULT

-EDITORIAL op

-ed editors

Assaulting our right to arms

Knight

-Ridder/Tribune News Service

(c)1994, The Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph

The following editorial appeared in The Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph on Tuesday, 5

-3.

X X X

As with so many other gun

-control proposals over the

years, an attempt by Congress to crack down on so

-called

``assault rifles" flouts both fundamental freedom and common sense in pursuit of empty symbolism.

The measure, passed by the Senate and now pending in the House (President Clinton's pen is poised to sign it into law), would ban production and sales of 19 models of semiautomatic, quasi

-military style rifles as well as detachable magazines holding more than 10 rounds.

The ban's supporters are making their pitch using some of their favorite banalities, like how cops ``shouldn't be outgunned" (as if they were) and how the rifles targeted in the ban are ``only intended to kill people" (presumably, a big

-game rifle ``intended" to bring down a charging rhino is OK). And then there was this priceless non sequitur from Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen the other day as he stumped for the ban: ``Why should we have laws that protect ducks more than human beings?" he asked, noting how some rifles carry dozens of rounds of ammo while shotguns used on migratory birds are limited to three shells. Someone ought to explain to Bentsen it's also illegal to kill humans.

But logic has little to do with the assault on so

-called assault rifles. It doesn't matter to the ban's backers, for instance, that there is simply no difference in lethal capability between the street

-legal, semiautomatic assault rifles on the ban list and a garden

-variety semiautomatic ``hunting rifle" lovingly polished and kept in a gun cabinet. If anything, some hunting rifles can be more powerful, packing more of a punch with a bigger slug.

Even the term ``assault rifle," as applied to the guns to be banned, is a misnomer. Gun enthusiasts will tell you a true assault rifle must be capable of fully automatic fire i.e., like a machine gun. Such guns are out there (and are rarely used in crimes); but they require a special permit from the federal government to be owned legally.

The guns targeted by the legislation are in fact semiautomatic copies that, in many cases, have that commando look and sometimes, a larger magazine but in fact can fire no faster or farther or more accurately than other rifles. Of course, ``assault" has such a sinister sound to it.

Whether or not a law

-abiding citizen ``needs" an

assault

-style rifle or a 30

-shot magazine is beside the point, both practically and philosophically.

As a practical matter it's beside the point because crimes by and large simply aren't being committed with this latest kind of weapon to be stigmatized. Data from around the country in recent years make that clear.

Crime

-plagued Florida, which designated an "Assault Weapons Commission" just to study the subject, concluded in a 1990 commission report that the vilified assault rifle was used in precisely 17 of that state's 7,500 gun crimes from 1986 to 1989. A 1989 report in gun

-banning

Washington, D.C., meanwhile, found not even one semiautomatic assault rifle among the 3,000 weapons police seized in 1988. Nationwide, such weapons barely make a blip on the crime curve.

Philosophically, Americans long have cherished their right to arms as ensconced in the Second Amendment to the Constitution; there's no exception for guns that look dangerous. And, notwithstanding the president's misplaced reassurances to hunters, our right to arms is not the right to bag an elk. It's an acknowledgment by our founding fathers that our right to defend ourselves from miscreants, yes, but also from oppressive government itself is inalienable.

Anti

-gun activists will of course continue to claim the Second Amendment doesn't guarantee individual firearms possession, citing various opinions over the decades by activist courts with agendas of their own.

Defenders of keeping and bearing arms will continue to counter, with considerable substantiation, that the Constitution's founders expressly intended for average citizens to be armed as distinct from any standing army.

Yet as that debate continues, our central government is chipping away, bit by bit, at our fundamental right to keep and bear arms. Don't be deceived the anti

-gun lobby

and its disciples in Congress do not intend to stop at so

-called assault rifles. Bentsen, when asked if the administration would go beyond the proposed ban, responded weakly, "I would not." Just Sunday, White House spokesman Jeff Eller said more cryptically, "it's way to

early to make any kind of predictions."

Then allow us to make a prediction: The ban on
``assault rifles" is just one step along the path toward
taking ever more firearms away from the law

-abiding

citizenry. Wasn't it only yesterday America was urged to
embrace the ``sensible" Brady bill and its worthless
five

-day waiting periods? We were told only ``special
interests" opposed the measure; we were assured that it
wouldn't infringe on our right to defend our families and
homes. Now we're hearing the same kinds of things about
how this ban isn't aimed at sporting enthusiasts, about
how only killers want these assault weapons and the like.

Do you believe them?

The Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph

PM

-Israel

-PLO, 8th Ld

-Writethru, a0536,1055

URGENT

Israel, PLO Sign Agreement on Palestinian Autonomy

Eds: LEADS with 6 grafs to UPDATE with Shaath's
explanation of dispute. Pickup 7th graf pvs,

'Nevertheless, the...'

With PM

-Palestinian

-Autonomy Zones, PM

-Israel

-Gaza

Frontier, PM

-Jericho

-Sketch

AP Photo NY112

By KHALED DAWOUD= Associated Press Writer=

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of
Israel and PLO leader Yasser Arafat signed a historic
accord today that will give Palestinians autonomy in the
Gaza Strip and Jericho, at a ceremony disrupted by a
last

-minute dispute over a map.

Arafat walked out of the hall, but returned a few minutes later and signed some papers, writing notes on disputed sections. Rabin then signed a document after an aide translated Arafat's Arabic writing.

The dispute produced an extraordinary scene as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other dignitaries appeared to be negotiating with Arafat on stage as speeches continued.

The PLO chief negotiator, Nabil Shaath, said Arafat refused to sign maps of Jericho and Gaza because he wanted to make clear these were still disputed. He agreed to sign when Rabin offered a letter saying arguments over the areas were not yet settled, Shaath said.

After the quarrel, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the audience that some last

-minute negotiation

took place during the ceremony. "Nowadays you can watch how birth is being given on television," he joked.

In Israel, another hitch arose. The Israeli government began releasing prisoners under the accord, but then froze the process for more than an hour because of a dispute over the numbers to be freed.

Nevertheless, the agreement, originally signed Sept. 13 in Washington, was finally on track. Once signed, Israel has pledged to withdraw its army from the two areas in three weeks and to release hundreds of prisoners.

The first of 9,000 Palestinian police named by the Palestine Liberation Organization are also to move into Jericho and Gaza.

Arafat, dressed in military uniform and black

-and

-white

checked his address, called the accord a "true beginning to complete the march of peace and guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," but he did not mention a Palestinian state.

Rabin also spoke of a beginning, setting off on a "daring road" that he envisioned could end in peace despite the obstacles.

"We have hope but much trepidation that the two peoples could live on the tiny patch of land, each under their own fig tree as the prophets said," Rabin declared.

Mubarak, Christopher and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev signed as witnesses, with the American and Kozyrev representing their nations as sponsors of the Middle East peace process.

Agreement on signing the accord came earlier this morning after a more than six

-hour meeting between Arafat and Rabin.

Shaath announced an agreement was reached, but later in the morning made clear this was achieved by putting off three of the main issues until after the signing.

These were the number of Palestinian prisoners to be freed, the exact size of Jericho and whether a uniformed Palestinian guard would stand on the bridge crossing from Jordan to the West Bank.

He said those issues would be negotiated after the agreement was signed.

An earlier impasse was apparently broken when Israel raised to 25 square miles the amount of land it would withdraw from around Jericho, increasing its offer of 21.5 square miles.

Gad Ben

-Ari, Rabin's spokesman, said negotiators were still trying to deal with the exact size of Jericho and the bridge crossing this morning but that the snags had not endangered the signing.

``It's a historic day," Ben

-Ari said. ``No question that today, after the signing, we are embarking on a new era, not without risks, not without concerns, not without butterflies in the stomach. But we feel that a tremendous step has been achieved."

Only a couple of hours before the start of the signing ceremony, negotiators were trying to put the agreements reached into a document that runs 200 pages, with maps and annexes.

Tuesday's negotiations began with the Palestinians accusing Israel of reneging on previous agreements, and Arafat said on his flight from Tunis to Cairo that he almost didn't go. Uri Dromi, head of Israel's government press office, said Arafat walked out of the talks ``in a militant way" at one point, but returned.

Despite complaints that the agreement still leaves Israel too much power over their lives, Palestinians started saying it would lead to what they most want and many Israelis most fear an independent state.

``This is the first stage for a Palestinian state," said Faisal Husseini, the main Palestinian leader in the occupied territories. ``I would hope that it would be a bigger first step, but it is the beginning."

The accord does call for negotiations on a permanent settlement for the rest of the West Bank and Arab east Jerusalem.

From what is known of the agreement, it will give the Palestinians the right to make laws, collect taxes and issue travel documents containing the word ``passport."

But a joint committee with Israelis will have to approve the laws, and the travel document will contain the words ``laissez passer," a French term for papers often

used by those who have no passports.

The Israelis keep control of Gaza's Jewish settlements and the border crossings to Egypt and Jordan. And Israel still can move troops into the self

-rule zones ``in the event of the outbreak of general hostilities or imminent threat of such hostilities."

One compromise that came out of the Tuesday's negotiations was that Arafat will be called ``chairman" of the Palestinian Authority governing Gaza and Jericho, not ``president."

Whatever the title, Arafat faces a tough job, starting a government and police force in the unruly Gaza Strip, with its more than 700,000 residents.

Jericho is smaller and calmer, but Palestinians everywhere have grown skeptical of the search for peace as negotiations dragged on after the initial accord was signed.

The PLO also faces opposition from the Islamic extremist group Hamas, and extremist Jewish settlers vow to do whatever they can to upset Palestinian autonomy.

The Gaza Strip and the West Bank were captured in the 1967 Arab

-Israeli war.

S

057MAY04

UNCLAS 4H

Singapore: Fay Caning Reduced 'To Accommodate' Clinton
BK0405114994 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
in English 1100 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] American teenager Michael Fay will be caned for vandalism. But the cabinet has advised the president to reduce the caning sentence from six strokes to four. Fay has petitioned President Ong Teng Cheong to commute his sentence.

President Clinton has also written to President Ong to appeal for the sentence to be commuted. A government statement says the cabinet has reviewed the case and found the special circumstances which justify commuting the sentence of caning. It said Fay was convicted of vandalism, for which caning is a mandatory penalty. The government cannot show special leniency to Fay and exempt him from all six strokes without undermining its ability to enforce future caning ordered by the court. However, for the government to reject President Clinton's appeal totally will show unhelpful disregard for him and the domestic pressure on him on this issue. Therefore, even though the cabinet found no merit in Fay's petition, it sought a way to accomodate President Clinton's appeal without compromising the principle that persons convicted

of vandalism must be caned.

The government hopes that this gesture would go somewhere toward meeting President Clinton's concern. The statement adds that the government will consider similar reduction in the punishment of any other persons involved in the same episode of vandalism, were found guilty, sentenced to caning, and had petitioned the president for clemency. But this is an exceptional decision which will not be a precedent for future cases. 04 MAY 1221z sm NNN

BC

-SINGAPORE

-CANING 1STLD

SINGAPORE CANING DECISION UNLIKELY TO END DEBATE
(Eds: Updates throughout)

By Ajoy Sen

SINGAPORE (Reuter) - Singapore's decision to reduce the number of strokes of the cane an American teen

-age

vandal will receive is unlikely to end the debate on the island's severe laws, political and economic analysts said Wednesday.

"The reduction in the number of strokes does recognize the economic and security importance the United States holds for Singapore," an economist said.

"But wider questions and issues raised by the (Michael) Fay affair still remain unsolved," he said, adding that Singapore's internal arrangements and policies are likely to receive closer scrutiny in the future.

The sentencing of 18

-year

-old Fay on March 3 to six strokes of the cane, four months of jail and a \$2,000 fine for spray

-painting cars, brought U.S. media and political attention to local laws some call Draconian.

In addition to its caning penalties for vandalism and a variety of other crimes, Singapore has a mandatory death sentence for drug traffickers and for people illegally possessing guns during crimes even if no one is hurt.

In certain cases Singapore authorities can indefinitely detain criminals without trial.

President Clinton had publicly called Fay's punishment extreme and had asked Singapore's President Ong Teng Cheong to commute the caning sentence. Caning splits the skin, causes intense pain and leaves permanent scars, according to sources familiar with the punishment.

Ong Wednesday agreed with the recommendation of

Singapore's Cabinet to reduce Fay's caning sentence from six to four strokes of the cane.

The Cabinet said it hoped reducing the number of strokes would "go some way to meeting Clinton's concern."

But legal and other analysts said the move might encourage further pressures on the government to change laws long regarded by foreign critics and human

-rights groups as harsh.

Bruce Gale, Singapore manager of the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, said Singaporeans themselves "may not be entirely happy with the Cabinet's decision."

Young Singaporeans have been caned in the past under the vandalism act under which Fay was convicted.

"They might now say the government is making an exception under political pressure because an American is involved," a academic said.

Gale said the Cabinet's decision has surprised him because "there has been enormous publicity in the local press on how Singapore should stick to its guns"

Gale said he wondered whether the move indicated a different style of leadership under Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

"One cannot believe such a thing would be possible under (Goh's predecessor) Lee Kuan Yew," he said.

Goh succeeded Lee and became the island state's second prime minister in November 1990, and pledged a consultative style of government in a marked departure from his predecessor's authoritarian style of administration.

Analysts cite Lee's row with the United States and Australia over their alleged interference in Singapore's domestic affairs in mid

-1988 as testimonies of his toughness and determination.

In his latest comment on the Fay case, Lee, now senior minister, told Time magazine last week that if the caning of the American teen

-ager did not go through as planned the government would lose its moral authority and its right to govern.

Analysts said Singapore's latest move suggests it is keen not to annoy Washington and thereby risk losing American military and economic ties.

"The government appears to have acted more on political rather than on legal considerations," said lawyer Chandra Mohan Nair, vice

-president of the Law Society of Singapore.

The United States figures among Singapore's major investors and as its biggest trading partner.

Singapore, which strongly supports the U.S. military presence in the region, hosts a logistics command of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, earlier based at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Nair said he was not sure how many Americans the government's move would satisfy. "But it was better than nothing," he said

There was no immediate comment from the White House, to which the U.S. Embassy in Singapore referred queries. In New York, however, the family and lawyer of Fay rejected the reduction of the sentence, saying only an annulment of the caning would be sufficient.

REUTER

PM

-North Korea

-Nuclear,0415

North Korea Rules Out U.N. Inspection of Spent Nuclear Fuel

By BRAVEN SMILLIE= Associated Press Writer=

TOKYO (AP) North Korea again rebuffed U.N. efforts to determine whether the nation is making nuclear weapons and said today that inspection of its spent nuclear fuel rods can "never be allowed."

A U.N. nuclear watchdog agency wants to inspect the fuel rods to determine if plutonium might have been diverted, perhaps to make nuclear weapons.

North Korea says it has no plans to build nuclear weapons, but it has barred U.N. inspectors from fully inspecting its suspect nuclear sites.

The International Atomic Energy Agency said Saturday it was planning not to send inspectors this week to North Korea because it had refused to allow sampling of the rods.

South Korean officials said the United States made an offer to reopen talks on improving relations with North Korea if it allowed full nuclear inspections.

Despite the offer, North Korea announced today that it won't allow sampling and plans to go ahead with its schedule to change the rods at a reactor at the Yongbyon nuclear center north of Pyongyang.

"The selective measurement of the fuel rod can never be allowed," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. North Korea has not specified when the rods would be changed, but the IAEA believes it must be done soon.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the spokesman said North Korea is willing to place the spent fuel under agency supervision in the future if the United States and North Korea work out a "package deal" settling the nuclear issue and improving relations.

On Tuesday, U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry said spent fuel from the reactor could be used to produce enough plutonium to make four or five nuclear bombs.

Meanwhile, President Clinton warned that North Korea would become more isolated if it develops nuclear weapons.

"It does not really make sense for the North Koreans to pursue this path of isolation," he said. "They can have more prosperity, more security and more prestige by abandoning this nuclear program that they have already promised to abandon."

Perry said the full scope of the North Korean nuclear program is unknown.

He also warned that the United States will pursue U.N. economic sanctions against North Korea if it refuses IAEA monitoring.

North Korea signed a Nuclear Non

-Proliferation Treaty
in 1985 but threatened to pull out a year ago.

BC

-HAITI

-USA

-AMNESTY

AMNESTY URGES U.S. TO STOP RETURNING HAITIANS

LONDON, May 4 (Reuter) - Amnesty International called on the United States on Wednesday to end its policy of returning Haitian refugees and said many "boat people" faced arrest and ill

-treatment by the Haitian military
when they arrived back.

"The U.S. administration is violating international standards by continuing with its policy of forcibly returning all Haitian asylum

-seekers intercepted at sea
outside U.S. territorial waters," the London

-based human
rights group said.

"By continuing to intercept and return Haitian
asylum

-seekers, the U.S. government is placing them at
risk of serious human rights violations in Haiti,"
Amnesty added.

It said in a statement it had received a number of
recent reports of Haitians being arrested or ill

-treated

by the Haitian military after being returned home by the U.S. coastguard.

An Amnesty official said since December several hundred Haitians had been arrested on return and subjected to torture and beatings. The official said the true figure was likely to be much higher as not all incidents are reported to Amnesty.

The organisation also called on the Haitian authorities and the international community to take urgent steps to end what it called the ``outrages" of killings by the Haitian military and to include human rights measures in any political initiatives.

``Failure to do so will cast doubt on the commitment of the international community to the very ideals upon which the United Nations was founded," it said in a statement.

U.S. President Bill Clinton said on Tuesday that a new ``reign of terror" in Haiti has forced him to consider military action if the leaders there refuse to restore democracy following the 1991 ouster of President Jean

-Bertrand Aristide.

Aristide has called Clinton's policy of forcing refugees to return home ``racist."

REUTER

BC

-SAFRICA

-CABINET (SCHEDULED, PICTURE)

S.AFRICA'S LAST WHITE CABINET HOLDS FINAL MEETING

By Robyn Green

PRETORIA, May 4 (Reuter) - South Africa's last white cabinet held its final meeting on Wednesday, surrounded by relics of the past and a symbol of the future -- the new country's interim flag.

Seated around a heavy wooden oval table in the Union Buildings, the 24 members of the cabinet were relaxed and smiling when photographers were allowed to take pictures of the historic occasion.

``We are not always so light

-hearted," said President

F.W. de Klerk, Africa's last white head of state.

``But we don't want to discuss sensitive matters in front of you," he added, declining to answer questions on what was on the agenda.

De Klerk hands over to African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela next Tuesday following the ANC victory in last week's historic all

-race elections.

A waiting room next to the cabinet room is lined with black and white portraits of solemn

-looking former state
presidents -- all of them white.

Original paintings by renowned South African artists adorn the walls of the cabinet room, where apartheid was nurtured by the National Party which came to power in 1948 and dismantled by de Klerk four decades later.

A statue of a Voortrekker woman gazes down from a niche in the wall. The Voortrekkers, descendants of South Africa's original Dutch settlers, marched into the interior to escape British rule in the Cape.

Presidential aide Richard Carter said de Klerk was likely to leave his presidential office in the West Wing for the last time next Tuesday, on the way to Mandela's inauguration as South Africa's first black president in the amphitheatre.

De Klerk, likely to be a deputy president in a national unity government following the second

-place
showing of his National Party in the elections, will probably move to the East Wing after the inauguration because of a lack of office space.

Security will be tight for Mandela's inauguration, which will be attended by world leaders and watched by tens of millions of television viewers around the globe.

Security sources said three sheets of bullet

-proof
glass sandwiched together would shield Mandela from possible attack.

The armoured

-glass arrived on Wednesday for installation around the podium in the amphitheatre and the stage erected on the lawns below on which about 150,000 people are expected to gather.

Sharp

-shooters will be stationed on nearby high

-rise
buildings.

The air force has declared an air exclusion zone over South Africa's political capital to deter sightseers and possibly airborne attack on Mandela and his guests by die

-hard white rightwingers opposed to majority rule.

REUTER

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Kenneth R Chitester (CHITESTER_K) (WHO)

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-MAY-1994 15:06:00.00

SUBJECT: 3:30 pm wire report

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

TO: Dianna A. Pierce (PIERCE_D) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Steven A. Cohen (COHEN_SA) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

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

TO: Jeremy M. Gaines (GAINES_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Aman, Sally J. (SALLY J. AMaN@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph W. Cerrell (JOSEPH W. CERRELL@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Kukis, Heidi (HEIDI KUKIS@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Payne, Julia M. (JULIA M. PAYnE@EOP_OVP@CCGATE@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

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

TO: R. Paul Richard (RICHARD_R) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Virginia M. Terzano (TERZANO_V) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: Joshua A. King (KING_J) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan L. Kaplan (KAPLAN_JL) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Mark Bousian (BOUSIAN_M) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Emily A. Lenzner (LENZNER_E) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: Cara A. Levy (LEVY_C) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

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

TO: APRIL K. MELLODY (MELLODY_A) (WHO)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

PRINTER FONT 12_POINT_COURIER

WHITE HOUSE WIRE REPORT

3:30 p.m. edition

Tuesday, May 10, 1994

Produced by the Office of News Analysis (OEOB 162, 6

-7151)

Index of wire stories:

Nurses honor President's Mom (AP)
Clinton pushes again for health care (UPI)
Clinton says mom raised him to be real person (Reu)
Boston judge emerges as contender for Supreme Court
vacancy (AP)
State Dept. promises drop in aid to E. Europe, Russia
(AP)
Clinton calls on Congress to pass GATT (DJ)
Newspaper argues for unsealing lawsuit involving Clinton
investment helper (AP)
US distances itself from Kantor over Singapore (Reu)
Rostenkowski wants financing for health bill (Reu)
Vote on Bosnia touches old nerve between Congress,
President (AP)
Youth hopes tale of bike crash serves as safety warning

(AP)

Winter wheat crop down 6 percent from 1993 (AP)

Government ponders a makeover for paper money (AP)

US protests to Saudis over arrests (Reu)

LA Daily News sale being explored (UPI)

CNN Headline News (3 p.m.)

Eclipse blocks sun, causes temperature drop

Mandela accepts presidency with eloquence as foreign
leaders look on

AM

-Clinton's Mom, 1st Ld

-Writethru, a0613,350

Nurses Honor President's Mom

Eds: SUBS graf 5, The president, to CORRECT spelling of
Caesarean

AP Photo WX105

By RON FOURNIER= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Reminiscing about boyhood trips to his
mother's hospital, President Clinton thanked a nurses
organization Tuesday for creating a \$40,000 Virginia
Kelley scholarship. ``You have honored my favorite
nurse."

Mrs. Kelley, who was a nurse anesthetist for more than
30 years, died Jan. 6 of cancer.

She was ``always telling me stories that indicated that
there was literally nothing in the world more important to
her than dealing with a person frightened, in pain,"

Clinton told the American Nurses Association.

The scholarship will go to a nurse researcher. Clinton
said the award will promote women's health issues,
``something she would have been very proud to be a part
of."

The president said he spent many days as a boy watching
his mother work, an experience that came in handy when his
pregnant wife was told at the last minute that she needed
a Caesarean section.

Clinton fought efforts to get him out of the delivery
room, telling doctors that his wife had never been in a
hospital before.

``I said, `Look, I've been watching people get cut on
and bleed since I was a little boy, I'll do fine, but
she's never been here before and she may not. You'd better
let me come in.'"

The hospital later changed its policy, allowing fathers
into the delivery rooms if they attended birthing classes.
``That's my contribution to medical advances," he said,
drawing laughter.

Clinton spoke reverently of his mother, who buried three husbands one an abusive alcoholic and raised two children. The president called her "a remarkably determined woman in the face of often excruciating adversity."

He then made a pitch for his health care plan, requesting their help with Congress.

"The determination that my mother showed in getting up off the pavement many times in her life is the same sort of determination you have to show for us to get health care reform this year," Clinton said.

Clinton pushes again for health care
By LORI SANTOS=

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI) Pursuing a dogged campaign on behalf of his health care reform plan, President Clinton pitched it to members of the American Nurses Association Tuesday, urging them to make sure lawmakers ignore powerful special interests and take care of average Americans.

In addressing the group, Clinton also acknowledged its decision to establish a \$40,000 endowed research fund in honor of his late mother, Virginia Kelley, who died last year after a long bout with breast cancer.

"I want to thank you for recognizing my mother, who worked for 30 years and then some as a nurse and was deeply proud of what she did," Clinton said. "There was literally nothing in the world more important to her than dealing with a person frightened, in pain, with a caring and effective manner."

In the speech to the nurses and in unscheduled remarks later before the American Federation of Teachers, Clinton renewed his arguments for his plan to overhaul the nation's health care plan.

With a flurry of competing plans now under scrutiny on Capitol Hill, he railed in particular against attacks from opponents who claim his plan would limit choice of doctors and create a massive government bureaucracy.

"I want to emphasize today that what I seek, contrary to the attacks, and what you have sought, is not a government

-run health care system, it's a private insurance health system that covers everybody where the health care professionals run it and not the insurance companies," he said. "The thing that has made me the maddest in the relentless campaign against this plan, are all those bogus ads" from the insurance industry, he said.

While Clinton has not received an outright endorsement from the nurses group, he said their position "more closely parallels the recommendations that our

administration has made than that of any other professional health care group in the country."

He pointed anew to the plights of regular Americans who are not being heard from, this time citing such imaginary groups as "the association of 81 million Americans and families with pre

-existing conditions, the association of hundreds of thousands of small businesses who are doing the right thing and being punished for it" as examples of who must be supported in the debate over reform.

If these people were organized, he said, "we would have health care so fast you couldn't blink. You must be their voice in an organized way."

"Remember, most of these members of Congress want to do the right thing. But they don't know what you know," he added. "You have to help them. And the people in their districts that really need their help are not in great national associations."

After the speech, Clinton dropped by unannounced before the meeting of teachers, subbing for a tardy Sen. Edward Kennedy, D

-Mass., who Monday unveiled a modified version of the administration plan in a bid to win Republican support and ease concerns of small businesses.

BC

-CLINTON

-MOTHER

CLINTON SAYS MOM RAISED HIM TO BE REAL PERSON

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - President Clinton Tuesday praised an article that said if he sometimes drove other politicians crazy it was because he was raised by "human beings" and some of that has stayed with him.

Clinton made the remark while paying tribute to his late mother, Virginia Kelley, as he accepted an award from the American Nurses Association honoring the nurse anesthetist who died of complications from breast cancer in January.

He referred to a Washington Post review that said his mother's memoirs would "remind other politicians and journalists why Bill Clinton drives some of them so crazy. Clinton was born and raised among human beings and some of that has stayed with him. He's more an American than a politician."

Clinton told the nurses' association the review "tickled" him because of its assertion that "I was actually brought up by real people and occasionally I

still acted like one."

He described his mother, who was widowed three times, as "a remarkably determined woman in the face of often excruciating adversity." Reminiscing about her, he said she had taken him to the hospital as a child to meet nurses and doctors and let him watch people go into the operating room.

Striking a very personal note, Clinton said those early experiences at the hospital helped him years later when his wife, Hillary, had their only child by cesarean section.

He said he was not afraid to watch the operation and his "one contribution to medical advances" may have been the fact that he was the first husband the hospital had allowed in the delivery room for a C

-section.

REUTER

PM

-Clinton

-Court, 2nd Ld

-Writethru, a0617,420

Boston Judge Emerges as Contender for Supreme Court
Vacancy

EDS: SUBS 4th graf pvs, Breyer was, with 2 graf to UPDATE
with Clinton saying no announcement today; picks up 5th
pvs, Breyer had

By RON FOURNIER= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Boston judge Stephen Breyer, bypassed
by President Clinton once before, has re

-emerged as a
candidate for the Supreme Court, a White House official
said today.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said
Breyer is one of five candidates on Clinton's short list.
The others are Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and
federal judges Richard Arnold of Arkansas, Jose
Cabrane of Connecticut and Amalya Kears of New York.

Administration officials directly involved in the
search have refused to speculate on who is the
front

-running candidate, saying no one knows for sure
which way Clinton is leaning. But Breyer, Babbitt and
Arnold are the names most mentioned in the White House

rumor mill.

Breyer was in Washington today for a previously
scheduled speech, but returned to Boston by early

afternoon. It was unclear whether he talked to Clinton or White House officials while in town.

Clinton was meeting with his search team today probably for the last time to review his options. The president said there would not be an announcement today.

Breyer had been considered the leading contender for the last Supreme Court vacancy, which eventually went to Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Officials regretted bringing Breyer from his hospital bed to Washington for a high

-profile

interview with the president, only to offer the job to someone else.

This time, aides sought to keep the president's deliberations under wraps to avoid putting any contenders through such a public ordeal. The fifth name on the list has been closely guarded because, as a senior official said Monday, "it's not in his best interest to make it public."

The nominee will replace retiring Justice Harry Blackmun. "I think it could happen at any time," spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said.

Breyer, 55, has served on the U.S. Circuit Court for the 1st Circuit since December 1980. He became chief judge in 1990.

Arnold is an old Clinton pal and chief judge of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court. Babbitt, a political soul mate of Clinton, is a former governor and attorney general. Cabranes, a Hispanic, and Kearse, a black woman, are the only minorities on the list, and both are well respected jurists.

AM

-US

-Foreign Aid,430

State Department Promises Drop In Aid To East Europe, Russia

By JIM ABRAMS= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The United States may soon begin to phase out aid to some East European countries, the State Department said Tuesday. Rep. Dave Obey warned against making promises that can't be kept.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said the Czech Republic, "now well on its way towards full integration with the market democracies of Europe, will be the first country to 'graduate'" from U.S. aid programs.

He said Estonia and Slovenia may follow soon thereafter.

Other State Department officials testifying before the House Appropriations foreign operations panel, mentioned Poland and Hungary as other candidates for early cut

-offs

in aid and said Russia also could be weaned from U.S.

assistance by the end of the decade.

But Obey, D

-Wis., the new chairman of the

Appropriations Committee, said he didn't believe those predictions and warned that the State Department risked losing credibility in Congress by making overly optimistic forecasts.

"The worst thing you can do to us is to hold out optimistic promises that can't be met. The clock has a way of ticking," he said.

The State Department is requesting \$380 million in the fiscal 1995 budget for the Support for East European Democracy program. In 1994 the budget is \$390 million. It is seeking \$900 million for programs in Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union.

Talbott said "there are bound to be delays and setbacks along the way," but there is reason for optimism in light of levels of progress over the first five years of the program and the resources of the countries.

Ralph Johnson, the department's coordinator for East European assistance, said Estonia would soon no longer need aid because its access to private capital, particularly from neighboring Finland, was rapidly replacing the need for aid.

Obey also said he was concerned that too much of the aid money is going to American "consultants who have the know

-how to get the damn contracts" rather than the know

-how to help the recipient nations.

He raised a thick book of documents that applicants must fill out to get an Agency for International Development contract in Russia or East Europe.

AID's Thomas A. Dine acknowledged it was "dazzling the amount of paper" that is required. He said efforts are being made to simplify the process and spread the procurement process beyond Washington

-area consultants by advertising in newspapers and on computer networks and contacting small firms, minority businesses and universities.

Clinton, Congress

-GATT

-2-: Important Way To Create Jobs
WASHINGTON

-DJ- President Clinton called on Congress to enact legislation to implement the new global trade agreement this year, saying its the most important thing the U.S. can do to create jobs.

Clinton made the remarks during a meeting with the Advisory Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations, a group that includes state and local government leaders and private sector representatives.

"We can't be the only nation not to ratify the GATT this year," Clinton said.

"Our trading partners are beginning to understand it's harder for us" to ratify GATT than it is for other

nations because the U.S. has to account in its budget for revenues lost from tariff cuts imposed by GATT, Clinton said.

The president pegged the five

-year revenue losses from GATT "in the range of" about \$14 billion and said he wanted to propose a package of revenue increases and spending cuts to compensate for the lower government income.

However, the president noted a special 60

-vote waiver would be required to get around Senate rules that require the administration to compensate for the full 10

-year cost of the GATT program

-which could amount to \$40 billion.

Clinton said he didn't want to seek such a waiver initially, although he said he would do so if there were a "clear, deep and bipartisan consensus" to do so.

"We would have to have clear indications that that would be warranted," Clinton said.

He said he would ask Budget Director Leon Panetta to present a financing plan for GATT that would comply with Senate rules first. Then, if the administration couldn't get support for the package, it would seek a waiver, Clinton indicated.

(END) DOW JONES NEWS 05

-10

-94

2:51 PM

AM

-AR-

-Journal

-Securities Lawsuit, Ark Bjt,410
Newspaper Argues for Unsealing Lawsuit Involving Clinton
Investment Helper
jwjllid

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP) There is no reason to keep from the public the 1980 settlement of a lawsuit involving a man who helped Hillary Rodham Clinton make about \$100,000 in the cattle futures market, a lawyer for the Wall Street Journal has argued in a court brief.

The lawyer, Thomas A. Mars, filed the brief Monday in Washington County Chancery Court in a reply to Jim Blair's argument against opening the file. Blair, a friend of President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, is fighting the Journal's effort to intervene in the 14

-year

-old case and open the file.

Blair, now corporate counsel for Tyson Foods Inc., helped Mrs. Clinton turn a \$1,000 investment into about \$100,000 through trading in cattle futures in the late 1970s.

The case involves a 1979 lawsuit Blair filed against Ray E. Friedman and Co., also known as Refco, a Chicago

-based commodities trading firm, Refco President Thomas H. Dittmer and commodities traders Robert "Red" Bone and Bruce Strange. The parties in the case agreed to seal the file in January 1980.

Mrs. Clinton made her trades through Refco.

In separate briefs filed with the court, Blair and Bone

opposed what they called the Journal's "fishing expeditions" they said were for digging up dirt on the president and his family.

Mars, in his reply Monday on behalf of the newspaper and its parent company, Dow Jones & Co. Inc., Mars wrote, "Every federal and state court in this country that has considered the issue has recognized that there is a presumption of public access to judicial records, including the Supreme Court of Arkansas..."

In a recent opinion, the state Supreme Court wrote that, "One of the basic principles of a democracy is the people have a right to know what is done in their courts. Correlative of this principle is the vital function of the press to subject the judicial process to extensive

scrutiny."

Mars alleges in his reply that, contrary to the legal arguments of Blair and Bone, the Journal does not need to show any "special interest" to justify unsealing the settlement, nor is the passage of time relevant.

He argues that "it is the burden of the party seeking to seal records to lay out the compelling interest that overcomes the presumption of public access."

BC

-SINGAPORE

-CANING

-USA

U.S. DISTANCES ITSELF FROM KANTOR OVER SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - The State Department Tuesday distanced itself from a statement by U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor that Singapore should not host a major trade summit after the caning of an American teen

-ager.

In what some Washington analysts saw as retribution for the May 5 caning of American Michael Fay over objections from President Clinton, Kantor said Monday he opposed Singapore's bid to host the first ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization when the body comes into being next year.

Kantor told reporters: "The United States believes that the trade ministerial ought to be held somewhere else." Asked if his decision was expressly related to Singapore's caning of Fay, Kantor said only: "I have made myself quite clear."

State Department spokesman Mike McCurry suggested Kantor was expressing his own view rather than speaking for the Clinton administration. "I don't believe that we have taken a position on who should host that (meeting). I think the ambassador certainly reflected his view on that question," he said. "I think he was expressing his view."

Fay received four strokes of a rattan cane after pleading guilty to spray

-painting cars and other offences.

His punishment also includes a four

-month jail term and a fine of about \$2,000.

Clinton appealed to Singapore three times for clemency before Fay was punished.

REUTER

BC

-HEALTH CONGRESS

ROSTENKOWSKI WANTS FINANCING FOR HEALTH BILL

By Joanne Kenen

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Reuter) - Representative Dan Rostenkowski, trying to keep the focus on health care reform and off his possible corruption indictment, called Tuesday for a realistic assessment of health care costs and a practical way of paying them.

The Illinois Democrat, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, which is drafting a health bill, is reportedly facing a federal indictment after a two

-year investigation into his finances.

Questioned by reporters after a speech on health care to a professional group in Washington, Rostenkowski said the only thing he knew about his legal situation was "what I read in the papers."

Asked whether the legal problems were further slowing the pace of health care reform in Congress, he replied, "Not so far."

In an important speech at Harvard University last month Rostenkowski said cutting fraud and waste won't be enough to cover the cost of health reform, and he floated the idea of some type of "broad

-based tax."

Without being more specific in his speech Tuesday he again stressed the need to face financial realities and devise a "sound and sensible funding mechanism."

"People must understand the true costs of health care and the best way is to let them see the tab," he said.

President Clinton has been cool toward the idea of a broad

-based tax, such as a payroll tax, but Rostenkowski said, "If someone can show me how we can fill in the year 2000 a 40 billion (dollar) hole, I'll be glad to listen."

Critics of reform cite the recent slowing of medical cost inflation to argue that government involvement is not needed, but Rostenkowski said, to the contrary, it was the promise of a government role that led to the slower growth.

"We've got to ignore the siren song of the ever

-present enchantress Rosy Scenario," he told his audience.

The Ways and Means committee has put work on hold for at least a few days pending analysis by the Congressional Budget Office. Four other House and Senate committees are

also working on health bills.

Also Tuesday, the Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on mental illness and health care reform.

Witnesses emphasised that the push since the 1960s to move patients out of institutions, while beneficial for some patients, has also left tens of thousands of mentally ill people living in the streets, and without treatment.

Witnesses also called for severe mental illnesses such as manic depression and schizophrenia, which are now recognised by science as diseases of the brain and not products of an unhappy childhood or emotional trauma, to be treated under a health reform bill the same way as Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis or other brain disorders.

REUTER

AM

-War Powers,770

Vote On Bosnia Touches Old Nerve Between Congress And President

By JIM ABRAMS= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) A Senate effort to force President Clinton's hand on Bosnia is another jab in a dispute between Capitol Hill and the White House over the president's control of military operations abroad.

The confrontation has grown in intensity, aggravated by intractable crises in Bosnia, Haiti and Somalia and by criticism of Clinton's foreign policy efforts.

The Senate could vote as early as Wednesday on a bill by Senate GOP leader Bob Dole, with 22 Republicans and 11 Democrats as co

-sponsors, which would require Clinton to unilaterally lift the U.N.

-imposed embargo that has denied arms to Bosnia's beleaguered government forces.

The latest conflict between Congress and the president raises some of the same issues as the 1973 War Powers Act, passed over President Nixon's veto to give Congress authority to reverse U.S. military action initiated by the president.

The intent, as the Vietnam War wound down, was to keep the president from committing troops to a foreign conflict without public support. It requires U.S. troops to be withdrawn from hostile situations abroad unless Congress gives its approval within 90 days of their arrival.

Every subsequent president has regarded the act as an unconstitutional infringement on his warmaking powers.

Many in Congress agree, but say there must be some mechanism to compel the president to consult before sending Americans into conflict.

The War Powers Act is "an important tool," said Rep. Ben Gilman of New York, ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who last year sought to use the act in an attempt to force an early withdrawal from Somalia.

"It is important that the legislative branch remind the executive branch if they don't feel they are moving in the right direction."

There are no American troops in Bosnia, and the Senate debate over ending the U.N.

-imposed arms embargo is not directly a war powers issue. But it is the latest example of Congress second

-guessing the president on a military

-related issue.

"The real issue," said Dole on Tuesday, "is whether or not the United States will exert the leadership necessary to end this illegal and immoral embargo on Bosnia and allow the Bosnians to defend their homes and their families."

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell, D

-R.I., said the bill would put the United States in defiance of U.N. action, upset peace negotiations, escalate U.S. involvement and leave the Bosnians even more vulnerable.

"It may make us feel better," he told the Senate, "but I believe it is bad policy that could yield disastrous results."

In the past year lawmakers have sought to bar Clinton from sending troops to Haiti without congressional approval, pushed for an early withdrawal from Somalia and tried to limit the president's right to put troops under foreign command.

After many hours of largely inconclusive debate, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, D

-Maine, asked the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees to carry out reviews of the War Powers Act.

The act, said Sen. Robert Byrd, D

-W.Va., in a Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the issue, "has failed to establish a working mechanism for congressional

decision

-making on committing U.S. forces abroad."

Congress instead should rely on its power over the purse it can withhold funds for military operations and the president should go to Congress before any major decision on military deployment.

"Presidential policies will fail absent substantial consensus between the two branches."

Consensus is now the key to any military action. "The one enduring lesson of Vietnam, to me, was we have to get the country's up

-front consent to whatever it is we're going to try to do," said House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, D

-Mo. "I just don't think a democracy can go to war halfheartedly."

Rep. Lee Hamilton, D

-Ind., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has proposed legislation that would create a White House

-Congress group, a kind of crosstown National Security Council, on military force. But the administration has reportedly shown little enthusiasm for the idea.

Another Vietnam legacy is lawmakers' fear of silently acquiescing to a military operation that fails or results

in American casualties.

"There's a dread," said Catherine Kelleher of the Brookings Institution, "that they will get into a situation in public opinion where support will evaporate once the body bags come.

"The Congress itself, when it comes right down to it, doesn't want the responsibility."

AM

-Safe Kids,470

Youth Hopes Tale of Bike Crash Serves As Safety Warning

AP Photo WX111

By CURT ANDERSON= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Marcus Young wasn't wearing a helmet last August when he crashed his bicycle into a car. He now walks with a limp, has a scar on his head and his left arm is partly paralyzed.

The 14

-year

-old from Kansas City, Mo., told a congressional committee Tuesday his injuries should serve as a warning to other children.

“If I had worn a bicycle helmet that day, I could have saved my head, and saved a lot of money,” he told a Senate Labor and Human Resources subcommittee on children and family.

Marcus was among the 102 children who went to Capitol Hill to share their stories about injuries that could have been prevented. The hearing is part of the National Safe Kids Campaign, aimed at publicizing issues such as bike helmets, drowning prevention, smoke detectors and safety seats.

Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, chairman of the campaign, said more than 13 million children are treated each year for unintentional injuries at a cost of \$13.8 billion.

“Nearly 8,000 children die each year from unintentional injury, claiming more lives than all other children diseases combined,” Koop told the committee.

“Good preventive measures save families untold suffering.”

Once a budding football player, Marcus now spends a lot of time at physical therapy and doing exercises to improve the coordination in his hands.

“I know that doctors and hospitals and ambulances all cost a lot of money, a whole lot more than a bicycle helmet,” he said.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Christopher Dodd, D

-Conn., said preventing injuries would bring down the cost of health care and should be a key component in any health reform bill.

Safe Kids wants Congress to provide subsidies for child safety devices for low

-income families, grants to states that approve injury prevention laws and grants to train

physicians in injury prevention counseling.

Government can only do so much, however. As 11

-year

-old Heather Giambo of Greenwich, Conn., put it, “Kids tend to listen more to other kids than to parents.”

Marcus Young said he didn't want to wear his bike helmet before the accident because “I didn't think they were cool a lot of kids feel that way.”

But he encouraged parents to make safety fun for their children. For example, helmets could be decorated with

sports logos or other designs.

“If their helmet said Chiefs or Bulls or Rams, they would think their helmets are cool,” he said.

This week, the Senate is expected to pass a bill requiring toy labeling and manufacturing standards for bike helmets.

AM

-Crop Report, Bjt,490

Winter Wheat Crop Down 6 Percent From 1993

By ROBERT GREENE= AP Farm Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) The nation's winter wheat crop will shrink 6 percent from last year but still be fourth largest in a decade, the Agriculture Department said Tuesday.

In a forecast based on May 1 field conditions, the department estimated the crop at 1.66 billion bushels. Growers harvested 1.77 billion bushels last year.

Growers will harvest 4 percent fewer acres this year. Yields are projected to be lower than last year's 40.3 bushels per harvested acre, but still high at 39.3.

Scattered weather and pest problems from Washington eastward to New Jersey had an impact on the estimate, reducing yields and knocking some acres out of production.

“It's been fairly cool out through the Midwest so far this spring, so I think it has probably hampered the development somewhat,” said Gary Adams, economist at the University of Missouri's Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute.

Montana had problems with late April snow and cutworms, while some Washington counties are threatened with wheat streak mosaic. Missouri had excessive moisture and flooding in parts; Illinois, a cold January and wet April.

Oklahoma had dryness problems. Freezes, insect, diseases and drought hurt Texas production, expected to shrink 26 percent from last year.

The report noted little visible damage from the late April freeze in Kansas, the top wheat state, and Colorado, a leading producer.

And some states may be reducing their winter wheat acreage in order to grow more profitable spring varieties, such as durum, said Barry Jenkins, spokesman for the National Association of Wheat growers.

“There's going to be an awful lot of switching,” he said.

A source of flour for breads and other baked goods, winter wheat accounts for about three

-quarters of all U.S.

wheat production. Most states grow the crop.

Tuesday's estimate is the first for the season. Most

harvesting will begin next month.

A separate report, based on trends and projections rather than field surveys, put total U.S. wheat production for 1994

-1995 at 2.36 billion bushels, down 2 percent.

That projection includes spring as well as winter wheat, and calls for a larger spring wheat crop, including durum.

In another report Tuesday, the Agriculture Department projected this season's corn crop at 8.7 billion bushels, up 38 percent from 1993

-1994. Soybean production was estimated at 2.1 billion bushels, up 16 percent.

The higher projected corn crop was based on increased plantings and a return to trend yields after last season's weather disasters.

The report noted, however, that total supplies will increase only 13 percent because of lower surpluses at the start of the season, strong gains in domestic use and larger exports.

The higher projected soybean harvest reflects a return to normal yields and a 3 percent increase in acreage. Supplies will return to a more nearly normal level of 280 million bushels.

AM

-New Greenbacks,480

Government Ponders A Makeover For Paper Money
By JAMES H. RUBIN= Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) Counterfeiters are getting more sophisticated, so the government is taking steps to make its big

-denomination bills harder to duplicate.

The Treasury Department is studying a new look for its \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills, the first major overhaul in 65 years for U.S. currency.

Officials are tight

-lipped about the likely changes, but experts think the greenbacks could be more colorful in a few years. One possibility is using two different colors that would be difficult to copy without running them together.

Another forgery

-fighting device could be moving the centered portraits to one side to make room for a hard

-to

-duplicate watermark.

``Exactly what any new currency might or might not look like is not something we can talk about at this time," Treasury Department spokeswoman Rebecca Lowenthal said Tuesday.

The first of the Founding Fathers who might be moved to one side is Ben Franklin, whose portrait graces the middle of the \$100 bill.

The largest denomination bill likely would be the first to undergo remodeling because it is the favorite of counterfeiters.

There are \$207.5 billion worth of \$100 bills in circulation worldwide, along with \$5.5 billion in \$1 bills, \$841 million in \$2 bills, \$6.5 billion in \$5s, \$13.2 billion in \$10s, \$75 billion in \$20s, and \$41 billion in \$50s. That adds up to more than \$349 billion in U.S. currency.

Ideas to make life tougher for forgers have been circulating for years, but the government has only done some tinkering since the existing bills were put in circulation in 1929.

Treasury Department officials insist U.S. currency is not at great risk and that any redesign is aimed at keeping ahead of high

-tech counterfeiters.

``This is not a response to one particular threat," Lowenthal said. ``Our goal is to stay ahead of the counterfeiters."

It's not certain when any new bills might be printed, but the department expects to have a proposal ready by the end of this year, she said.

The government made some changes in the currency three years ago for security reasons, adding a nearly invisible thread and a microscopic line of type.

It is unlikely existing currency would be recalled with issuance of new bills, she said. ``We don't want to give anyone the impression that there's any impending recall."

While \$1 bills wear out in about 18 months, the larger denominations last a lot longer. The typical \$100 bill or \$50 bill stays in circulation nine years, and a \$20 bill lasts about four years.

The Secret Service said that the value of counterfeit money seized has declined from \$110 million in 1988 to \$24 million last year, and the estimated value of bogus money in circulation has gone from \$11 million to \$19 million.

BC

-SAUDI

-USA

U.S. PROTESTS TO SAUDIS OVER ARRESTS

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - The United States plans to protest to Saudi Arabia over the detention and alleged mistreatment of a group of foreigners including five Americans by Saudi religious police, a spokesman said Tuesday.

State Department spokesman Mike McCurry said the incident occurred May 3 when 19 foreigners were detained leaving a private party in Riyadh suspected of violating Saudi Arabia's ban on alcohol.

``In the course of the incident, the religious police

reportedly beat on the cars, smashed the windows. There was one American hospitalized from injuries suffered during the arrests," McCurry said.

``Our embassy in Riyadh raised the case with the Saudi government and plans to protest the mistreatment in the arrests," he said.

REUTER

(attn. eds, publishers)

L.A. Daily News sale being explored

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (UPI) The Los Angeles Daily News said Tuesday it has hired an investment banker to review inquiries about a possible sale of the newspaper.

The Daily News, owned by Jack Kent Cooke Inc., has retained Lazard Freres & Co. to explore potential offers and contact other potential buyers.

Jack Kent Cooke, whose holdings also include the NFL's Washington Redskins and the Chrysler and Kent buildings in New York, bought the newspaper from the Tribune Co. of Chicago in 1985.

Since that time, the Daily News has contributed Southern California stories to the New York Times News Service.

The Daily News has an estimated circulation of 218,000 daily and 232, 000 on Sundays in the San Fernando Valley. Its circulation has grown more than 40 percent in the last seven years, the fastest of any California newspaper, the Daily News said.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	From Jim Fletcher to Many Recipients Re: Committee of Representative (COR) Meeting (Message 1 of 2) [partial] [National Security Act] (4 pages)	05/13/1994	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System [Email]
Default ([War Powers])
OA/Box Number: 1100000

FOLDER TITLE:

[02/18/1994 - 05/13/1994]

2019-0154-F

jn604

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]

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (RECONSTRUCTED EMAIL)

CREATOR: Jim Fletcher (1=US@*RFC-822\FLETCH1J(A)CC.IMS.DISA.MIL@3=INTERNET@2=TELEMAIL@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)

CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1994 17:27:00.00

SUBJECT: Committee of Representative (COR) Meeting (Message 1 of 2)

TO: wunderlich (BILL WUNDERlich@3=gov+treas@2=telemail@1=US@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\alys(a)pentagon-emh5.army.mil@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\andersob(a)c3ipnt.c3i.osd.mil@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\apostoloug(a)jmbpo4.bah.com@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\brodyi(a)jmbpo4.bah.com@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX) (DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: mcconnell (MCCONNELL_B@A1@CD) (OMB)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\cbowen(a)mitre.org@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\cooper(a)usdoj.gov@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\cullend(a)delphi.com@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (b)(3)
(b)(3) [001]
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: UNKNOWN (1=US@*RFC-822\fschulz(a)nist.gov@3=internet@2=telemail@MRX@EOPMRX)
(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TO: flynn (GEORGe flynn@5=gsa2@3=gov+gsa2@2=telemail@1=Us@MRX@EOPMRX)

(DEFAULT)
READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RFC-822-Headers:

Original-Received: from ccMail by cc.ims.disa.mil id

AA768874806 Fri, 13 May 94 17:20:06 EST

PP-warning: Illegal Received field on preceding line

Return-Receipt-To: fletchlj@cc.ims.disa.mil

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATOR: UNKNOWN (UNKNOWN)

ATT CREATION DATE/TIME:13-MAY-1994 17:27:00.00

ATT BODY PART TYPE: A

ATT SUBJECT:

ATT TEXT:

Greetings:

JS - Please pass to COL Marlin Forbes - USA

NSA Customer Support please pass (b)(3)

Message 1 of 2 includes Memorandum, Agenda Page and Minutes *****
Message 2 of 2 includes Agenda items 5 - 7. *****

Forward is the agenda packet for the 26 May 1994 COR meeting. A copy was fax to those members who do not have e-mail. In an effort to make the maximum use of electronic mail and reduce the numbers of paper copies, it is requested that each member bring their agenda packet with them to the meeting, only limited paper copies of the agenda packet will be available at all future meetings. Copies of the agenda packet will no longer be mailed to you, unless requested.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Jim Fletcher at (703) 746-8537 or Ms. Patricia Poole at (703).692-9274.

Thanks
Jim Fletcher

NCS 3130/1

NJ

MEMORANDUM FOR NCS REPRESENTATIVES

SUBJECT: Meeting of the NCS Council of Representatives
May 26, 1994

1. The next meeting of the NCS Council of Representatives (COR) is scheduled for May 26, 1994 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in the Executive Board Room of The MITRE Corporation's Hayes Building in McLean, Virginia (refer to map at enclosure 8).
2. The proposed agenda and background material on the agenda items are enclosed.
3. Attendees are reminded of the security access procedures for Committee of Principals (COP)/COR meetings. Unless names are submitted at least three working days before each meeting, only the COP/COR member will be preregistered, others will have to adhere to the full sign-in procedures.
4. To permit discussion up to the SECRET level, any person who plans to attend, but who has not submitted a Visitor Authorization Request (VAR), should do so. It must be received by the NCS Joint Secretariat Security Monitor no later than Friday, May 20, 1994. Verification that a VAR is on file can be made by contacting SMSgt Berry McFarlin, USAF, NJ Security Monitor on 703/692-9274.
5. For further information, please contact LTC Jim Fletcher, USA, NJ, at 703/746-8537 or Ms. Patricia Poole at 703/692-9274.

8 Enclosures:	CARMIN C. CAPUTO
1 NCS 3131/1	Executive Secretary
2 NCS 3123/1	
3 NCS 3132/1	
4 NCS 3133/1	
5 NCS 3134/1	
6 NCS 3135/1	
7 NCS 2467/3	
8 Map	

NCS 3131/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda

Time

09:00 1. Call to Order

09:02 2. Announcements

09:05 3. Subcommittee Reports

09:15 4. Action Item . . . Review minutes of March 24, 1994
meeting

09:20 5. Info Item . . . Telephone Interference (Mr. Roy
Kolly, FCC)

09:40 6. Info Item . . . Wartime Telecommunications
Management Documents (Mr. Bill
Belford, OMNCS)

10:00 7. Info Item . . . Changes to NCS Manual 3-3-1,
"Shared Resources (SHARES) High
Frequency (HF) Radio Program User
Manual" (Mr. Pancho Cardon, OMNCS)

10:20 Break

10:35 8. Info Item . . . National Information Infrastructure
(NII) Support Activities (Ms. Peggy
Newland, OMNCS)

10:55 9. Info Item . . . Government Emergency
Telecommunications Service (GETS)
(Mr. Frank Suraci, OMNCS)

11:10 10. Old Business

- NII Symposium Update

11:20 11. New Business

11:30 12. Adjournment

NCS 3123/1

NCS Council of Representatives
Meeting of March 24, 1994

Minutes

1. Introduction. The National Communications System (NCS) Council of Representatives (COR) met on March 24, 1994, at the MITRE Hayes Building Board Room, McLean, Virginia. The NCS Executive Secretary, Mr. Chuck Caputo, served as Chair and called the meeting to order.

2. Administrative Announcements. The Chair introduced Mr. Bob Marquette, the new Deputy Manager, NCS. He also introduced Mr. Jim Smith, the new Alternate Representative from HHS. The Chair presented Mr. Terry Johnson, the retiring FCC Representative, with an NCS plaque.

The revised Communications Resource Information Sharing (CRIS) Initiative Concept of Operations and Implementation Plan were sent to the Committee of Principals (COP) for approval via mail vote. Ballots are due to the Office of the Manager, NCS (OMNCS), by April 2, 1994.

The FY93 NCS Annual Report and its classified supplement have been sent to the Defense Printing Service and will be distributed in early May.

A meeting on Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) usage funding and billing procedures will be held on April 11, 1994, at Booz Allen & Hamilton, McLean, Virginia, from 1:30-4:30 p.m. A memorandum providing meeting details will be sent to member organizations.

The response deadline for the NCS Vision 21 Major Focus Area (MFA) VI NII Capabilities Survey has been extended. The new deadline for responses is April 29, 1994.

3. Agenda Item 3 - Subcommittee Reports. Mr. Ron Menold, NCS Office of Emergency Preparedness (NE), briefed the Representatives on the status and activities of the SHARES Interoperability Working Group, including SHARES participation during the Northridge earthquake. During the earthquake, 66 stations were on the air providing support. He also noted that the working group is updating the SHARES directory and revising the SHARES user manual. Exercise 94-1 will take place in Alaska in April.

The USDA Representative noted that he received a memorandum from the NCS Office of Technology and Standards (NT) on requirements for High Frequency (HF) radio standards. The SHARES Program Office should coordinate with NT on this issue. Mr. Menold agreed.

4. Agenda Item 4 - Approve Minutes of the February 17, 1994 Meeting. The minutes were unanimously approved as written.

5. Agenda Item 5 - Joint Industry/Government National Information Infrastructure (NII) Game. Mr. Peter Gness, NCS Office of the Joint Secretariat (NJ), presented a briefing on the NII game, which will be held September 19-21, 1994. He discussed expected industry and Government participants, industry NII issues, and the Game schedule.

The DOE Representative commented that the Federal Wireless

Policy Committee is planning to address issues similar to those in the NII Game, such as network security and standards. Thus, there should be coordination between these groups. Mr. Marquette agreed and said that the OMNCS is proposing that the Executive Office of the President invite the heads of all NCS member departments and agencies to identify high level representation to participate in the NII Game. Such high-level government attendance will help ensure high-level industry participation. He added that it is important to define the issues and ensure that the Game's focus is on NS/EP concerns.

6. Agenda Item 6 - Network Security Symposium. Mr. Mark Centra, NJ, briefed the Representatives on the Network Security Symposium, which was held February 6-8, 1994, at the Hyatt Regency, Reston, Virginia. He discussed the meeting agenda, panel topics, speakers, network security issues, and overall symposium evaluations.

The NRC Representative asked whether information from the February symposium or details about the June 28, 1994 Firewalls Symposium would be made available to a wider audience via the Internet. Mr. Fred Herr, NJ, responded that the information on the Firewalls Symposium will only be made available to NCS/National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) members because the meeting will focus on NS/EP concerns. He said that the proceedings from the February symposium will probably not be put on the Internet because sensitive information was discussed.

The USDA Representative suggested that the OMNCS provide NCS Principals who did not attend the February symposium with a copy of the meeting materials. Mr. Marquette agreed to provide the meeting materials to all COP members. Mr. Herr noted that symposium proceedings are being developed, and will be provided to all symposium attendees, as well as COP, COR, NSTAC, and Industry Executive Subcommittee (IES) members once the proceedings are published. The JS Alternate Representative said the OMNCS should consider posting the proceedings on the NCS bulletin board system.

The DOS Representative asked whether any issues arose during the symposium that the COP/COR should take action on. Mr. Centra responded that the Representatives should make available the symposium proceedings to their senior management to raise their level of awareness and ensure that adequate security measures are put in place. The Chair added that there is a lot of valuable information in the meeting materials, including procedural changes that could facilitate better security. The Representatives discussed some of the security measures their organizations are undertaking.

7. Agenda Item 7 - Survey of Encryption Capabilities. Mr. Bob Catlin, NJ, presented an information briefing on the member organization encryption capabilities survey. He discussed the

survey's background, the responses, and member organization encryption capabilities in the future.

The Chair noted that the survey responses would be provided to Dr. Mike Nelson, Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The NTIA Representative said that he recently attended a briefing on MOSAIC and recommended that the COR receive such a briefing. The NSA Representative volunteered to coordinate a briefing on MOSAIC for the COR. The DOE Representative asked whether the member organizations could get a copy of the survey results. The Chair said yes. The USDA Representative suggested that the document the OMNCS forwards to OSTP include information on encryption as it relates to the NII and Internet.

8. Agenda Item 8 - Communications Legislation. Mr. Paul Schwedler, AR, presented an information briefing on the NS/EP implications of proposed communications legislation, focusing on the purpose of the Communications Act of 1934, common carrier regulation, cable television regulation, broadband services, war powers of the President, and the Modified Final Judgment. Mr. Schwedler said his office is addressing NS/EP concerns by drafting language for potential inclusion in the proposed legislation. The language will be provided as input to the NII Reliability and Security Working Group.

In response to a question from the DOC Representative about emergency communications responsibilities during a Federally declared emergency, Mr. Schwedler said none of the proposed legislation is offering changes to Section 706 of the Communications Act. The DOC Representative said the OMNCS should work to ensure that any change to the Communications Act reflect the authority and responsibilities of the Federal Response Plan, Emergency Support Function #2. With respect to the Federal Response Plan, the DOE Representative asked the OMNCS to ensure that Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEAD), Telecommunications Orders, and Telecommunications Instructions remain current, and that member organizations are notified of their updated status. Mr. Bill Belford, Manager, National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NEO), replied that PEADs are revised infrequently, but were reviewed and updated as recently as 1991.

9. Old Business. The Chair reported that he met with several Representatives on March 16 to generate a list of potential items for presentation to the COR and COP. The Chair distributed the list to the Representatives at their seats. He encouraged the Representatives to review the list and contact him with any comments or additional items. The Chair also said that NJ has developed a Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report to document the status of actions emanating from COR/COP meetings. The Chair also distributed this document to the Representatives at their seats. In response to a question from the DoD Representative, the Chair said many of the items contained in

the document will be presented to the members at COR/COP meetings, given time management constraints. The DOT Alternate Representative asked if suspense dates for member organizations' reply comments to OMNCS requests would be included in the Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report. The Chair replied that such requirements would be included, and that the OMNCS will also distribute a monthly inventory of NCS correspondence to member organizations. The DOC Representative asked if Federal Telecommunications Standards Committee actions would be included in the report. The Chair responded that he could discuss such a consideration with Dr. Dennis Bodson, Assistant Manager, NT; however, the purpose of the report is more narrowly focused on the status of COR/COP actions. This focus is more likely to assist the members in accomplishing their COR/COP-related responsibilities.

The USDA Representative reminded the COR that comments to NTIA's draft document on spectrum reallocation are due by April 22, 1994. The DOE Representative asked member organizations to ensure that comments to the document are coordinated within their organizations between COR and Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee representatives.

The JS Alternate Representative said that, according to the Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report, NCS Vision 21 MFA VI may be responsible for reporting out to the COP on the NII at the next COP meeting. She asked what preparations might be needed for such a briefing. The JS Alternate Representative also said MFA VI would like to participate in planning for the Joint Industry/Government NII Game. The Chair responded that these issues should be addressed at the next MFA VI meeting, scheduled for April 13, 1994.

The DOC Representative asked if GSA would be willing to brief the COR on the GSA TOPS system, which provides automated ordering of telecommunications and certification. The GSA Representative agreed to arrange an information briefing for presentation at a future COR meeting.

The DOJ Representative complemented NJ for successfully distributing information to member organizations electronically over the Internet. He said that form of distribution has proven very useful.

10. New Business. The DOE Representative said NTIA will soon develop government policy on the domestic use of INMARSAT services. He recommended that the NCS provide input to NTIA via the IRAC on the NS/EP policy concerns regarding the domestic use of INMARSAT. The Chair replied he would bring the issue to Mr. John Cooley, NE, who is the NCS IRAC liaison.

With regard to the IRAC, the DOC Representative said MFA V is recommending that the NCS work to gain voting status for its representation. This would permit the NCS to play a more

effective role.

11. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 11:11 a.m.

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES
Meeting of March 24, 1994

NAME	AGENCY	TELEPHONE
* SPRINGER, Stephen	DOS	(202) 647-2624
* WUNDERLICH, William H.	TREAS	(202) 622-1553
* ANDERSON, Robert	DoD	(703) 697-5508
* JOSEPHS, Donald E.	DOJ	(202) 514-3386
* DOLEZAL, James E.	DOI	(202) 208-5002
* JOHNSON, Robert D.	USDA	(202) 720-8628
* GIBBON, Jorome T.	DOC	(202) 482-3501
** SMITH, James Earl, Jr.	HHS	(202) 690-8771
* LEWIS, Robert M.	DOE	(301) 903-4627
(b)(3)		
** ALY, Sherrie, CDR, USN	JS	(703) 697-7090
* FLYNN, George F.	GSA	(202) 501-0843
** BRILLIANT, Jordon	GSA	(202) 501-2557
* MAISON, Paul B.	FEMA	(202) 646-4288
* KOLLY, Roy	FCC	(202) 632-7090
JOHNSON, Terry	FCC	(202) 632-0923
* KRUZIC, Pamela	NRC	(301) 492-7575
(b)(3)		
* BELOTE, William A.	NTIA	(202) 482-2473
MARQUETTE, Bob	NA	(703) 692-3760
BOWSER, Victor, COL, USA	NAD	(703) 692-3762
SCHWEDLER, Paul	AR	(703) 692-8457

BITTNER, James	CN	(703) 692-8020
HAMILTON, Paul, Col, USAF	NE	(703) 692-0506

* Representative

** Alternate Representative

BELFORD, William	NEO	(703) 746-1300
MENOLD, Ronald	NEO	(703) 746-1300
GANNON, Harvey, CAPT, USN	NJ	(703) 692-9274
CAPUTO, Chuck	NJ	(703) 692-8044
CATLIN, Bob	NJ	(703) 692-8560
HERR, Fred	NJ	(703) 692-8388
FLEIT, Merle	NJ	(703) 692-8508
FLETCHER, Jim, LTC, USA	NJ	(703) 746-8537
JEFFERSON, Janet	NJ	(703) 692-8434
TRULL, Gerald, LtCol, USAF	NJ	(703) 692-8132
BOHEIM, Kenneth	NP	(703) 692-2813
KERR, James	NP	(703) 692-0698
LUTZ, Michael, SFC, USA	NP	(703) 692-5994
NEWLAND, Peggy	NP	(703) 692-9858
RAINES, William E.	NP	(703) 692-1071

WITHEY, James	ARTEL	(703) 379-0021
---------------	-------	----------------

APOSTOLOU, Greg	BAH	(703) 902-5358
BRODY, Ira	BAH	(703) 902-5449
GOLDBERG, Monica	BAH	(703) 902-5373
SPARKS, Rebecca	BAH	(703) 902-5432

BURNS, Thomas	MITRE	(703) 883-6214
STANLEY, W. Ken	MITRE	(703) 883-7678

MURRAY, George	SAIC	(703) 790-7449
----------------	------	----------------

NCS 3130/1

NJ

MEMORANDUM FOR NCS REPRESENTATIVES

SUBJECT: Meeting of the NCS Council of Representatives
May 26, 1994

1. The next meeting of the NCS Council of Representatives (COR) is scheduled for May 26, 1994 from 9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. in the Executive Board Room of The MITRE Corporation's Hayes Building in McLean, Virginia (refer to map at enclosure 8).

2. The proposed agenda and background material on the agenda items are enclosed.
3. Attendees are reminded of the security access procedures for Committee of Principals (COP)/COR meetings. Unless names are submitted at least three working days before each meeting, only the COP/COR member will be preregistered, others will have to adhere to the full sign-in procedures.
4. To permit discussion up to the SECRET level, any person who plans to attend, but who has not submitted a Visitor Authorization Request (VAR), should do so. It must be received by the NCS Joint Secretariat Security Monitor no later than Friday, May 20, 1994. Verification that a VAR is on file can be made by contacting SMSgt Berry McFarlin, USAF, NJ Security Monitor on 703/692-9274.
5. For further information, please contact LTC Jim Fletcher, USA, NJ, at 703/746-8537 or Ms. Patricia Poole at 703/692-9274.

8 Enclosures: CARMIN C. CAPUTO
1 NCS 3131/1 Executive Secretary
2 NCS 3123/1
3 NCS 3132/1
4 NCS 3133/1
5 NCS 3134/1
6 NCS 3135/1
7 NCS 2467/3
8 Map

NCS 3131/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda

Time

- 09:00 1. Call to Order
- 09:02 2. Announcements
- 09:05 3. Subcommittee Reports

- 09:15 4. Action Item . . . Review minutes of March 24, 1994 meeting
- 09:20 5. Info Item Telephone Interference (Mr. Roy Kolly, FCC)
- 09:40 6. Info Item Wartime Telecommunications Management Documents (Mr. Bill Belford, OMNCS)
- 10:00 7. Info Item Changes to NCS Manual 3-3-1, "Shared Resources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program User Manual" (Mr. Pancho Cardon, OMNCS)
- 10:20 Break
- 10:35 8. Info Item National Information Infrastructure (NII) Support Activities (Ms. Peggy Newland, OMNCS)
- 10:55 9. Info Item Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) (Mr. Frank Suraci, OMNCS)
- 11:10 10. Old Business
- NII Symposium Update
- 11:20 11. New Business
- 11:30 12. Adjournment

NCS 3123/1

NCS Council of Representatives
Meeting of March 24, 1994

Minutes

1. Introduction. The National Communications System (NCS) Council of Representatives (COR) met on March 24, 1994, at the MITRE Hayes Building Board Room, McLean, Virginia. The NCS Executive Secretary, Mr. Chuck Caputo, served as Chair and called the meeting to order.

2. Administrative Announcements. The Chair introduced Mr. Bob Marquette, the new Deputy Manager, NCS. He also introduced Mr. Jim Smith, the new Alternate Representative from HHS. The Chair presented Mr. Terry Johnson, the retiring FCC Representative,

with an NCS plaque.

The revised Communications Resource Information Sharing (CRIS) Initiative Concept of Operations and Implementation Plan were sent to the Committee of Principals (COP) for approval via mail vote. Ballots are due to the Office of the Manager, NCS (OMNCS), by April 2, 1994.

The FY93 NCS Annual Report and its classified supplement have been sent to the Defense Printing Service and will be distributed in early May.

A meeting on Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) usage funding and billing procedures will be held on April 11, 1994, at Booz Allen & Hamilton, McLean, Virginia, from 1:30-4:30 p.m. A memorandum providing meeting details will be sent to member organizations.

The response deadline for the NCS Vision 21 Major Focus Area (MFA) VI NII Capabilities Survey has been extended. The new deadline for responses is April 29, 1994.

3. Agenda Item 3 - Subcommittee Reports. Mr. Ron Menold, NCS Office of Emergency Preparedness (NE), briefed the Representatives on the status and activities of the SHARES Interoperability Working Group, including SHARES participation during the Northridge earthquake. During the earthquake, 66 stations were on the air providing support. He also noted that the working group is updating the SHARES directory and revising the SHARES user manual. Exercise 94-1 will take place in Alaska in April.

The USDA Representative noted that he received a memorandum from the NCS Office of Technology and Standards (NT) on requirements for High Frequency (HF) radio standards. The SHARES Program Office should coordinate with NT on this issue. Mr. Menold agreed.

4. Agenda Item 4 - Approve Minutes of the February 17, 1994 Meeting. The minutes were unanimously approved as written.

5. Agenda Item 5 - Joint Industry/Government National Information Infrastructure (NII) Game. Mr. Peter Gness, NCS Office of the Joint Secretariat (NJ), presented a briefing on the NII game, which will be held September 19-21, 1994. He discussed expected industry and Government participants, industry NII issues, and the Game schedule.

The DOE Representative commented that the Federal Wireless Policy Committee is planning to address issues similar to those in the NII Game, such as network security and standards. Thus, there should be coordination between these groups. Mr. Marquette agreed and said that the OMNCS is proposing that the Executive Office of the President invite the heads of all NCS

member departments and agencies to identify high level representation to participate in the NII Game. Such high-level government attendance will help ensure high-level industry participation. He added that it is important to define the issues and ensure that the Game's focus is on NS/EP concerns.

6. Agenda Item 6 - Network Security Symposium. Mr. Mark Centra, NJ, briefed the Representatives on the Network Security Symposium, which was held February 6-8, 1994, at the Hyatt Regency, Reston, Virginia. He discussed the meeting agenda, panel topics, speakers, network security issues, and overall symposium evaluations.

The NRC Representative asked whether information from the February symposium or details about the June 28, 1994 Firewalls Symposium would be made available to a wider audience via the Internet. Mr. Fred Herr, NJ, responded that the information on the Firewalls Symposium will only be made available to NCS/National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC) members because the meeting will focus on NS/EP concerns. He said that the proceedings from the February symposium will probably not be put on the Internet because sensitive information was discussed.

The USDA Representative suggested that the OMNCS provide NCS Principals who did not attend the February symposium with a copy of the meeting materials. Mr. Marquette agreed to provide the meeting materials to all COP members. Mr. Herr noted that symposium proceedings are being developed, and will be provided to all symposium attendees, as well as COP, COR, NSTAC, and Industry Executive Subcommittee (IES) members once the proceedings are published. The JS Alternate Representative said the OMNCS should consider posting the proceedings on the NCS bulletin board system.

The DOS Representative asked whether any issues arose during the symposium that the COP/COR should take action on. Mr. Centra responded that the Representatives should make available the symposium proceedings to their senior management to raise their level of awareness and ensure that adequate security measures are put in place. The Chair added that there is a lot of valuable information in the meeting materials, including procedural changes that could facilitate better security. The Representatives discussed some of the security measures their organizations are undertaking.

7. Agenda Item 7 - Survey of Encryption Capabilities. Mr. Bob Catlin, NJ, presented an information briefing on the member organization encryption capabilities survey. He discussed the survey's background, the responses, and member organization encryption capabilities in the future.

The Chair noted that the survey responses would be provided to Dr. Mike Nelson, Office of Science and Technology Policy

(OSTP). The NTIA Representative said that he recently attended a briefing on MOSAIC and recommended that the COR receive such a briefing. The NSA Representative volunteered to coordinate a briefing on MOSAIC for the COR. The DOE Representative asked whether the member organizations could get a copy of the survey results. The Chair said yes. The USDA Representative suggested that the document the OMNCS forwards to OSTP include information on encryption as it relates to the NII and Internet.

8. Agenda Item 8 - Communications Legislation. Mr. Paul Schwedler, AR, presented an information briefing on the NS/EP implications of proposed communications legislation, focusing on the purpose of the Communications Act of 1934, common carrier regulation, cable television regulation, broadband services, war powers of the President, and the Modified Final Judgment. Mr. Schwedler said his office is addressing NS/EP concerns by drafting language for potential inclusion in the proposed legislation. The language will be provided as input to the NII Reliability and Security Working Group.

In response to a question from the DOC Representative about emergency communications responsibilities during a Federally declared emergency, Mr. Schwedler said none of the proposed legislation is offering changes to Section 706 of the Communications Act. The DOC Representative said the OMNCS should work to ensure that any change to the Communications Act reflect the authority and responsibilities of the Federal Response Plan, Emergency Support Function #2. With respect to the Federal Response Plan, the DOE Representative asked the OMNCS to ensure that Presidential Emergency Action Documents (PEAD), Telecommunications Orders, and Telecommunications Instructions remain current, and that member organizations are notified of their updated status. Mr. Bill Belford, Manager, National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NEO), replied that PEADs are revised infrequently, but were reviewed and updated as recently as 1991.

9. Old Business. The Chair reported that he met with several Representatives on March 16 to generate a list of potential items for presentation to the COR and COP. The Chair distributed the list to the Representatives at their seats. He encouraged the Representatives to review the list and contact him with any comments or additional items. The Chair also said that NJ has developed a Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report to document the status of actions emanating from COR/COP meetings. The Chair also distributed this document to the Representatives at their seats. In response to a question from the DoD Representative, the Chair said many of the items contained in the document will be presented to the members at COR/COP meetings, given time management constraints. The DOT Alternate Representative asked if suspense dates for member organizations' reply comments to OMNCS requests would be included in the Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report. The Chair replied that such

requirements would be included, and that the OMNCS will also distribute a monthly inventory of NCS correspondence to member organizations. The DOC Representative asked if Federal Telecommunications Standards Committee actions would be included in the report. The Chair responded that he could discuss such a consideration with Dr. Dennis Bodson, Assistant Manager, NT; however, the purpose of the report is more narrowly focused on the status of COR/COP actions. This focus is more likely to assist the members in accomplishing their COR/COP-related responsibilities.

The USDA Representative reminded the COR that comments to NTIA's draft document on spectrum reallocation are due by April 22, 1994. The DOE Representative asked member organizations to ensure that comments to the document are coordinated within their organizations between COR and Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee representatives.

The JS Alternate Representative said that, according to the Status of NCS COP/COR Actions report, NCS Vision 21 MFA VI may be responsible for reporting out to the COP on the NII at the next COP meeting. She asked what preparations might be needed for such a briefing. The JS Alternate Representative also said MFA VI would like to participate in planning for the Joint Industry/Government NII Game. The Chair responded that these issues should be addressed at the next MFA VI meeting, scheduled for April 13, 1994.

The DOC Representative asked if GSA would be willing to brief the COR on the GSA TOPS system, which provides automated ordering of telecommunications and certification. The GSA Representative agreed to arrange an information briefing for presentation at a future COR meeting.

The DOJ Representative complemented NJ for successfully distributing information to member organizations electronically over the Internet. He said that form of distribution has proven very useful.

10. New Business. The DOE Representative said NTIA will soon develop government policy on the domestic use of INMARSAT services. He recommended that the NCS provide input to NTIA via the IRAC on the NS/EP policy concerns regarding the domestic use of INMARSAT. The Chair replied he would bring the issue to Mr. John Cooley, NE, who is the NCS IRAC liaison.

With regard to the IRAC, the DOC Representative said MFA V is recommending that the NCS work to gain voting status for its representation. This would permit the NCS to play a more effective role.

11. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 11:11 a.m.
NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES
Meeting of March 24, 1994

NAME	AGENCY	TELEPHONE
* SPRINGER, Stephen	DOS	(202) 647-2624
* WUNDERLICH, William H.	TREAS	(202) 622-1553
* ANDERSON, Robert	DoD	(703) 697-5508
* JOSEPHS, Donald E.	DOJ	(202) 514-3386
* DOLEZAL, James E.	DOI	(202) 208-5002
* JOHNSON, Robert D.	USDA	(202) 720-8628
* GIBBON, Jorome T.	DOC	(202) 482-3501
** SMITH, James Earl, Jr.	HHS	(202) 690-8771
* LEWIS, Robert M.	DOE	(301) 903-4627
(b)(3)		
** ALY, Sherrie, CDR, USN	JS	(703) 697-7090
* FLYNN, George F.	GSA	(202) 501-0843
** BRILLIANT, Jordon	GSA	(202) 501-2557
* MAISON, Paul B.	FEMA	(202) 646-4288
* KOLLY, Roy	FCC	(202) 632-7090
JOHNSON, Terry	FCC	(202) 632-0923
* KRUZIC, Pamela	NRC	(301) 492-7575
(b)(3)		
* BELOTE, William A.	NTIA	(202) 482-2473
MARQUETTE, Bob	NA	(703) 692-3760
BOWSER, Victor, COL, USA	NAD	(703) 692-3762
SCHWEDLER, Paul	AR	(703) 692-8457
BITTNER, James	CN	(703) 692-8020
HAMILTON, Paul, Col, USAF	NE	(703) 692-0506

* Representative

** Alternate Representative

BELFORD, William	NEO	(703) 746-1300
MENOLD, Ronald	NEO	(703) 746-1300
GANNON, Harvey, CAPT, USN	NJ	(703) 692-9274
CAPUTO, Chuck	NJ	(703) 692-8044
CATLIN, Bob	NJ	(703) 692-8560
HERR, Fred	NJ	(703) 692-8388
FLEIT, Merle	NJ	(703) 692-8508
FLETCHER, Jim, LTC, USA	NJ	(703) 746-8537
JEFFERSON, Janet	NJ	(703) 692-8434
TRULL, Gerald, LtCol, USAF	NJ	(703) 692-8132
BOHEIM, Kenneth	NP	(703) 692-2813
KERR, James	NP	(703) 692-0698
LUTZ, Michael, SFC, USA	NP	(703) 692-5994
NEWLAND, Peggy	NP	(703) 692-9858
RAINES, William E.	NP	(703) 692-1071
WITHEY, James	ARTEL	(703) 379-0021
APOSTOLOU, Greg	BAH	(703) 902-5358
BRODY, Ira	BAH	(703) 902-5449
GOLDBERG, Monica	BAH	(703) 902-5373
SPARKS, Rebecca	BAH	(703) 902-5432
BURNS, Thomas	MITRE	(703) 883-6214
STANLEY, W. Ken	MITRE	(703) 883-7678
MURRAY, George	SAIC	(703) 790-7449

NCS 3132/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda Item #5

1. Subject. Telephone Interference
2. Background.
 - o The FCC receives 25,000 complaints per year from individuals who are unable to use their telephones because of interference from nearby radio stations. This number represents only a fraction of the actual instances in which this interference occurs.
 - o The FCC's Field Operations Bureau has conducted a study to obtain information about telephone interference from radio stations, and to serve as a catalyst for the affected parties to productively

address and resolve this problem.

3. Action.

- o The Representatives will receive an information briefing on the principal findings of the FCC's telephone interference study.

POC: Mr. Roy Kolly, FCC, (202) 632-7090

NCS 3133/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda Item #6

1. Subject. Wartime Telecommunications Management Documents

2. Background.

- o Section 706 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, delineates the wartime emergency powers of the President as they pertain to telecommunications. Under Executive Order 12472, some of these powers are delegated to the Director, OSTP. Through OSTP guidance, plans and other documents have been developed to execute the wartime powers of the President.

3. Action.

- o The Representatives will receive an information briefing on the current status of wartime telecommunications management documents.

POC: Mr. Bill Belford, NEO, (703) 746-1261

NCS 3134/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda Item #7

1. Subject. Changes to NCS Manual 3-3-1, "Shared

Resources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio
Program User Manual"

2. Background.

- o NCS Manual 3-3-1 is issued under the authority of NCS Directive 3-3, "Shared Resources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program," and establishes standard HF radio operating procedures for the SHARES HF Radio Program. The second edition of the manual was issued by the Manager, NCS, in June 1991.
- o Proposed revisions to NCS Manual 3-3-1 includes a new SHARES Coordination Concept, lists applications for Automatic Link Establishment in SHARES, and clarifies participation in the SHARES program.

3. Action.

- o A copy of NCS Manual 3-3-1 change package was mailed to the Representatives on May 12, 1994.
- o The Representatives will receive an information briefing on proposed changes to NCS Manual 3-3-1.

POC: Mr. Pancho Cardon, NEO, (703) 746-1278
NCS 3135/1

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda Item #8

1. Subject. National Information Infrastructure (NII)
Support Activities

2. Background.

- o The Administration's National Information Infrastructure (NII) initiative promotes the development and integration of the public and private sector information technology base to meet the social, economic, and security needs of the Nation. The Office of the Manager, NCS, is actively involved in a number of government-industry forums to ensure interoperability, reliability, and security in the NII.

3. Action.

- o The Representatives will receive an information

briefing on NII support activities.

POC: Ms. Peggy Newland, NAP, (703) 692-8506
NCS 2467/3

NCS COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meeting of May 26, 1994

Agenda Item #9

1. Subject. Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS)
2. Background.
 - o GETS is a national level program designed to provide NS/EP users with a dependable, cost effective, and flexible switched voice and voice-band data emergency communications service available through the public switched network. As directed by E.O. 12472, GETS and other national level programs will be responsive to the NS/EP telecommunications needs of the President, Federal departments and agencies, and other entities, under a broad range of natural and manmade disasters.
 - o The OMNCS awarded the GETS integration contract and contracts for GETS services during June and July, 1993.
 - o The Representatives received an information briefing on the status of GETS at their November 18, 1993 meeting.
 - o An information briefing on member organization responsibilities with respect to future GETS milestones was provided at a special GETS workshop held on January 26, 1994.
 - o A special meeting on GETS usage funding and billing procedures was held on April 11, 1994.
3. Action.
 - o The Representatives will receive an information briefing on the status of GETS.

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