

Date: 10/12/93

Time: 10:30 AM

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**FAX COVER SHEET**

TO: Carol Rasco

Phone: ( ) 456-2216

FAX: ( ) 2878

FROM: Suzan Johnson

Phone: (202) 456-2164

Pages following cover sheet = 3

# American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America



**Memo to:** Susan Johnson-Cooke  
**From:** Richard A. Deem  
**Date:** October 8, 1993  
**Subject:** October 13 Meeting with Carol Rasco

This is in follow-up to our conversation regarding the meeting, with Carol Rasco, scheduled for 9:30 a.m. on October 13, 1993. The American Medical Association (AMA) will be represented by:

**Robert E. McAfee, MD, AMA President-elect**

P6/b(6)

(bio attached)

**James S. Todd, MD, Executive Vice President**

P6/b(6)

(bio attached)

**Lee J. Stillwell, Senior Vice President, Government & Political Affairs**

P6/b(6)

Lee Stillwell is the Senior Vice President for Government and Political Affairs. In this capacity he is responsible for the oversight and direction of the Association's of Congressional and Executive Branch lobbyists. He is also responsible for directing the activities of the American Medical Political Action Committee (AMPAC), overseeing both its political action division and its political education activities.

**Richard A. Deem, Director, Division of Federal Affairs**

P6/b(6)

Richard Deem serves as the Director of the Division of Federal Affairs. In this capacity, he is the senior Executive Branch lobbyist in the AMA's Washington Office. He represents the AMA on a wide variety of issues in meetings with officials at the White House, the Department of Health and Human Services and a host of other federal agencies.

*cc: Roz for clearance*

I will call you today or Monday so we can discuss a proposed agenda.

In the meantime, please call me at 202-789-7413 if you have any questions.

## American Medical Association

Physicians dedicated to the health of America



**Robert E. McAfee, MD**  
Member, Board of Trustees  
American Medical Association

Robert E. McAfee, MD, a surgeon practicing in South Portland, Maine, served as vice chair of the American Medical Association (AMA) Board of Trustees from June 1990 to 1992. He served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board from 1988 to 1992. He was appointed to serve as an AMA commissioner to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations in January 1986 and continues in that capacity. He also served as president of the AMA Education and Research Foundation from 1986 to 1988, and as its secretary-treasurer from 1985 to 1986.

Prior to his election to the AMA Board in June 1994, Dr. McAfee was a delegate to the AMA House of Delegates from 1974 to 1984, and chair of the New England Delegation from 1976 to 1984. Long active in organized medicine, he is a past president of the Cumberland County Medical Society and the Maine Medical Association. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Maine Medical Association since 1974, the Board of Directors of the Maine Health Systems Agency, the Project Review Committee (Certificate of Need) and the Board of Directors of Maine Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

Born August 25, 1935, in Portland, Maine, Dr. McAfee received his MD degree from Tufts University School of Medicine in 1960. He completed his residency in general surgery at Maine Medical Center in 1965 where he served his internship. He is a diplomate of the American Board of General Surgery, an attending surgeon at the Maine Medical Center and chief of vascular surgery at Mercy Hospital in Portland. He is an associate professor of surgery at the University of Vermont.

Dr. McAfee has taken an active role in his community and state on health care issues. He is on the Executive Committee and is a past president of the American Cancer Society, Maine Division, as well as serving on the American Cancer Society's National Board of Directors. He is the recipient of the Frederick G. Payne Memorial Award, American Cancer Society, 1981. In 1986, Dr. McAfee received the National Bronze Award, National Board of Directors, American Cancer Society, which is the highest award given to a volunteer of the Society. He is a member of the Medical Advisory Board, Community Health Services in Portland. He is the first recipient of the O'Wrl Award for community service in communication from the Gannett Broadcasting Company in Portland. Dr. McAfee is also the 1985 recipient of the Huddilston Medal of the Maine Lung Association and the 1989 Governors Medal from the Emergency Medical Services Board for his contribution to the health care of the people of the State of Maine.

Dr. McAfee and his wife, Doris, reside in Portland. They have four children, Deborah, Steven, Robert and Patricia.

1992-1993

**JAMES S. TODD, M.D.**

**Executive Vice President  
American Medical Association**

James S. Todd, M.D., a general surgeon from Ridgewood, New Jersey, joined the American Medical Association as Senior Deputy Executive Vice President on February 12, 1985. On February 9, 1990 Dr. Todd was named Acting Executive Vice President and on June 19, 1990 was appointed Executive Vice President. He was a member of the Board of Trustees from July 1980 to June 1984, as well as a Commissioner to JCAH from 1982-85.

Born in 1931, Doctor Todd graduated cum laude both from Harvard College and Harvard Medical School. He interned and served his residency in surgery at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, becoming Chief Resident in 1963. He is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. From 1977-1985 he was Chairman of the Board of the New Jersey State Medical Underwriters, Inc. and is a Past President of the Physician Insurers Association of America.

Doctor Todd has been a Director of the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences (Hastings Center) and is a member of the Overseers Committee to Visit the Harvard Medical School. His service to the community includes: Committee to Establish Guidelines for the Care of Comatose Patients, State of New Jersey, 1977; recipient of the Edward J. Ill Distinguished Physician Award of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine in 1980, the Distinguished Service Award of the New Jersey Hospital Association in 1985 and the Surgeon General's Medallion in 1992.

He has served as Trustee and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Chairman of the New Jersey Delegation to the AMA House of Delegates, and Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the AMA's Principles of Medical Ethics.

Doctor Todd has published numerous articles dealing with health care and professional liability in various journals.

1993

## **THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION CRIME PLAN MORE COPS, FEWER GUNS**

### **THE RIGHT TO FEEL SAFE**

- Along with economic and health security, Americans have a right to personal security -- to feel safe where they live, work, play, and go to school will be safe. But too many of our people and denied that right. Government's first duty is to keep its citizens safe.
- There is an epidemic of violence in this country that must be confronted. We cannot let reckless teenagers roam the streets with assault weapons better armed than our police officers. We cannot stand by as random gunfire claims victim after victim, including innocent children.
- We can start by doing the two things that we know can reduce and prevent crime: putting more police on the street and getting guns off the streets. It's time to pass the crime bill, the Brady Bill, and a tough ban on assault weapons. The American people have been waiting long enough for these common sense measures.

### **PUT MORE POLICE ON THE STREET**

- During the 1980s, the number of violent crimes and murders skyrocketed -- as did the level of youth and gun violence. But the trend in policing has been to do more with less. In fact, thirty years ago, there were three police officers for every violent crime; today, there are more than three violent crimes for every police officer. It's time to reverse this trend and help our cities put more police on the street.
- In August, the President outlined his plan to put 100,000 more police and public safety personnel on the street. Title I of the crime bill authorizes \$3.4 billion over the next 6 years to put 50,000 more police on the street "in community-oriented policing." Several other programs will help keep the President's 100,000 cops campaign pledge -- the Police Corps, National Service, Safe Schools, Empowerment Zones, Troops-to-Cops, and HUD's Community Partnerships Against Crime.
- Putting more "cops on the beat" makes sense. Cities like Los Angeles, Detroit, New York, San Diego and Boston would like to increase their police presence and expand community policing. The President's policing plan will help them do just that.

## **REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE**

- America's streets are flooded with guns. We have an estimated 200 million guns on the street, and more federally licensed gun dealers than gas stations.
- On August 11th, the President took the first step by signing two gun-related directives: one to close the loophole allowing the importation of assault pistols into the country; and one to "beef up" the compliance procedure for distributing federal firearms licenses by requiring background checks, fingerprinting, etc.
- But we need to do more. The Brady Bill, which provides for a five-day waiting period to allow local law enforcement to conduct a background check of prospective handgun buyers, must be passed as soon as possible. We've already banned the importation of assault weapons that have no sporting purpose. We should do the same for those same guns that are domestically produced.

## **ENSURE SWIFT AND CERTAIN PUNISHMENT**

- We need a criminal justice system where those who commit crimes are caught, those who are guilty are convicted, and those who are convicted are punished. That's not the case today.
- Too often, our lack of prison space or resources forces us to choose between prison or no punishment at all. This should not be the case. We must use boot camps and other innovative means of punishment to promote certainty of punishment when an offender first encounters the criminal justice system, not after it's too late.
- In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. We need to do the same at the federal level.
- The criminal justice system must be used to demand that addicted offenders get treatment. We already pay considerable overhead costs for incarcerating drug-addicted offenders and should demand that they be treated. Parole or probation should also be used to test, and if necessary, treat drug addicts in the criminal justice system.
- For the most heinous crimes, the death penalty is appropriate. But we must reform the current process of endless death penalty appeals. The Administration supports a compromise reached by Senator Biden, Attorney General Reno, and America's prosecutors that limits inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limited -- while also assuring that indigent capital defendants are represented by qualified counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.

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