

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	re: drop-by with Father O'Donvan and BMW Executives [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	b(6)
002. letter	Leo J. O'Donovan to Melanne Verveer [partial] (3 pages)	07/19/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

Georgetown

2013-0534-S

rc1615

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]



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

November 25, 1997

Barry E. Carter
Professor of Law

Personal

Ms. Melanne Verveer

Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff to the First Lady

Dear Melanne:

Both the media coverage and reports from Bill Courtney indicate that the First Lady's trip to Central Asia, Russia, and Ukraine was a great success. Bill has joined Kathleen and me in the First Lady/Melanne Verveer fan club, which has many members!

I write now because I am reportedly a serious candidate to be the next OMB Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs, a post that Gordon Adams soon vacates.

The selection process is moving quickly. Frank Raines has delegated Josh Gotbaum, OMB's Executive Associate Director, to head the search. Josh interviewed me last Friday and, when he was interrupted, we met again today. I believe the interviews went very well. Josh expects to make recommendations to Frank Raines and OMB's deputy director, Jack Lew, right after Thanksgiving. Raines and Lew would then interview the candidates the first week or two in December.

I would very much appreciate it if you and the Office of the First Lady would support my candidacy. I had not bothered you earlier until I heard (as I have from Josh) that I was a serious candidate. If you would support me, I think it could be decisive if someone communicates soon with Frank Raines or Josh. Frank only met me briefly during the 1992 transition, and Josh and Jack Lew only know me slightly. It would also be helpful if you could communicate your support to the White House Office of Presidential Personnel (Bob Nash or a Thomas Shea).

Indeed, if I were selected for the OMB job, I would hopefully have opportunities to work with you and others to assist the international activities of the Office of the First Lady.

I am well-qualified for this position. I have considerable background in budget and management questions in national security, foreign policy, and international trade. I started as an Army lieutenant/economist in the early 1970's in the Secretary of Defense's Office of Systems Analysis (now Program Analysis) and on Dr. Kissinger's NSC staff, working on the defense budget, NATO, and U.S.-Soviet relations. I delved further into intelligence matters when I was a senior counsel on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. I dealt with international trade, and with many budget and management issues, when I was in Commerce's

file
I talked
to him

Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) during the first Clinton-Gore term. (There is further detail in the accompanying letter to Raines and the short biography.)

Both Josh and Gordon Adams report that, although the bulk of the funds the Associate Director monitors are in Defense, he has to spend most of his time working with the NSC and the Department of State on the budgets of State and other entities in the 150 budget account. Josh emphasized the need for the new Associate Director to work constructively with the NSC and State Department, as well as DoD, to get things done. I believe my 1992 campaign and transition efforts on NAFTA and my activities during 1993-96 in BXA and with Secretary Perry demonstrate my ability to work effectively with others and to achieve excellent results.

I am just beginning to mobilize support in the Executive Branch and Capitol Hill for the OMB position. I expect that many of the same people who backed me for the Commissioner of Customs position (which is still pending) will also support me here. These people include, among others, Sandy Berger, Leon Fuerth, Sylvia Mathews, and Nancy Soderberg in the White House, Secretary of State Albright, and former Secretary of Defense Perry. (My name was on the list that the White House Office of Presidential Personnel sent to Treasury.) From Capitol Hill, Senators Baucus, Feinstein, Jeffords, and Kerrey have written letters supporting me (as did Senator Lugar on an earlier matter), and so have Representatives Berman and Reyes. Rep. John Spratt--the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee--has talked with Secretary Rubin. Several people wrote from the private sector, including John White of Houston. (I can provide copies of many of those letters if you wish.)

I would very much appreciate any support that you can provide me on the OMB position. I will try to call you to see if you have any questions or comments.

*My best,
Barry*



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

November 11, 1997

*Barry E. Carter
Professor of Law*

The Honorable Franklin D. Raines
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Raines:

As you might recall, we met briefly during the 1992 transition when I worked on international trade matters on the Reich/Rubin economics team and we visited the USTR Office together.

I write now because I would very much like to be considered for your next Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs, a post Gordon Adams is soon vacating.

I have considerable background in budget and management questions--and the underlying policy issues--in national security, foreign policy, and international trade. After receiving a master's degree in economics and a law degree, I started in the early 1970's in the Secretary of Defense's Office of Systems Analysis (now Program Analysis) and on Dr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff. I worked on the defense budget, U.S.-Soviet relations (including the SALT negotiations), and NATO. I delved further into intelligence matters when I was a senior counsel on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in 1975. I later dealt with foreign policy and international economic issues, including NAFTA, during the 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign and transition.

During the first Clinton-Gore term, I spent over three years as the Deputy Secretary for Export Administration at the Commerce Department. I was also the U.S. vice chair to then-Secretary of Defense William Perry on bilateral defense conversion committees with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Belarus. I was the chair of the committee with Uzbekistan and served on the committee with China. As a result of these responsibilities, I helped to streamline and enforce U.S. export controls and to assist the states of the former Soviet Union reduce their nuclear stockpiles. My Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) was active in hands-on law enforcement, with agents in the field. I also helped organize and downsize the 370-person Bureau and helped prepare and manage BXA's \$40+ million budget.

I believe this experience demonstrates my ability to work effectively with Executive agencies and Congress to analyze tough issues, to forge interagency consensus, and to manage--with excellent results. Examples include my 1992 campaign efforts on NAFTA and my activities in BXA and with Secretary Perry.

I returned to warm my tenure seat at Georgetown University Law Center in September 1996, where I teach a wide range of international issues and also chair the International Law Programs Committee. Before entering the U.S. government in 1993, I had been teaching at Georgetown since 1979, with the exception of being a visiting law professor at Stanford in 1990. I had also been the Executive Director of the American Society of International Law from 1992-93, and I had served for several years as the vice president of the Arms Control Association and chairman of the Advisory Board of the Defense Budget Project..

During my time as a professor, I have researched and written widely about foreign policy and international issues. My book on International Economic Sanctions won a major annual award in 1989 for the outstanding new book on international law subjects. My casebook on International Law is now a "best-seller," used in over 60 law schools. I have also published articles on national security and foreign policy issues in Scientific American, Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, and other periodicals.

Enclosed is a short biography and a resume to provide additional information about me. The resume also includes a list of references who are familiar with my experience and training.

I would be very interested in working for Jack Lew, Josh Gotbaum, and you. Please let me know if there is any further information that I might provide or any other steps that I might take.

My best,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barry".

Barry E. Carter

cc: Joshua Gotbaum
Jacob Joseph Lew

Biography

Barry E. Carter has an extensive background in budget and management matters--and the related policy issues--in national security, foreign policy, and international trade.

Mr. Carter is presently a professor of law at Georgetown University, teaching primarily international courses and also chairing the International Law Programs Committee. He returned to Georgetown in September 1996 after over three years as the acting Under Secretary and then Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration. During 1993-96, Mr. Carter also was the U.S. vice chair to Secretary of Defense William Perry on bilateral defense conversion committees with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakstan, and Belarus. He was the U.S. chair of the committee with Uzbekistan and he served on the committee with China. As a result of these responsibilities, he helped streamline and enforce U.S. export controls and assist the states of the former Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear stockpiles. His Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) was active in hands-on law enforcement. BXA's special agents made arrests, seized goods, and collected a record amount of fines. Mr. Carter also helped reorganize and downsize the 370-person Bureau and helped prepare and manage BXA's \$40+ million budget.

Before entering the government, Mr. Carter had been a Georgetown law professor since 1979 and Executive Director of the American Society of International Law from 1992-93. He was active in the 1992 Clinton-Gore campaign and transition, working on NAFTA and other trade issues. He was a visiting law professor at Stanford in 1990. He served as a senior counsel on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in 1975. He was a Fellow at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and an International Affairs Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations in 1972. A member of Dr. Kissinger's National Security Council staff from 1970-72, he worked on the defense budget, the SALT negotiations, other U.S.-Soviet issues, and NATO. While an Army officer, he was a program analyst in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in 1969-70, dealing with the defense budget and NATO. He has been a trial and appellate lawyer in California and Washington, D.C.

Mr. Carter, a native Californian, graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Stanford University in 1964, received a master's degree in economics and public policy from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs in 1966, and graduated in 1969 from Yale Law School, where he was the Projects Editor of the Yale Law Journal.

Prof. Carter's book on International Economic Sanctions: Improving The Haphazard U.S. Legal Regime (Cambridge Univ. Press: 1988) received the 1989 annual award from the American Society of International Law for the outstanding new book on international law subjects. His casebook on International Law (Little, Brown & Co.: 2nd ed. 1995) (with Phillip Trimble) is in use in over 60 law schools. Prof. Carter has also published articles in the Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Scientific American, law reviews, and other periodicals.

He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and an Honorary Vice President of the American Society of International Law. Until joining the Commerce Department, he had also been the vice president of the Arms Control Association and chairman of the Advisory Board of the Defense Budget Project.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

file
6u

Office of Alumni & University Relations
Facsimile Message

DATE 1/14 TIME 4:18 NUMBER OF PAGES (including this) 5
FOR THE ATTENTION OF Katie Button
COMPANY _____
FAX NUMBER 456-6244
FROM Daniel Porterfield, Associate Vice President for Communications
PHONE 202-687-4328
MESSAGE:

For Katie / Melanne.

Thank you,

DP

Revised Draft

January 14, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President:

Georgetown University will never forget October 23, 1991.

That was the day you came back to the Hilltop, an alumnus aspiring to the highest office in the land, and shared with our students and all Americans your deepest political beliefs and vision for our country.

"To turn America around," you said, "we need a New Covenant, a solemn agreement between the people and their government, to provide opportunity to everybody, inspire responsibility throughout our society, and restore a sense of community to this great nation."

Mr. President, those values -- opportunity, responsibility, and community -- run through many of the gains we Americans made during your first term: A strong and growing economy. Reduced poverty rates. Big reductions in homicide and other crimes. Significant increases in student aid. Major breakthroughs against AIDS. Record lows for infant mortality, and record highs for pre-school immunizations and child support collections.

These are impressive achievements, created by the alchemy of good government, private sector leadership, and above all, responsible citizenship.

But they are not enough, and I know you are not content with them. Profound challenges await your leadership -- historic opportunities that will define both your legacy and, much more important, our very character as a nation.

Let me start with foreign policy. Once Georgetown's own Madeleine Albright is confirmed as Secretary of State, you will have a remarkable leader by your side. Here the great task is to define our nation's role in a post-Cold War

The President
January 8, 1997
Page 2

Revised Draft

world in which bitter regional conflicts, high-tech terrorism, rapid economic change, environmental dangers, and the urgent need to assist the very poor all demand our attention. That said, your success in foreign policy will ultimately depend on what you achieve at home -- the reservoir of respect, trust and good will you engender by courageously taking on tough challenges that define, and sometimes divide, the soul of our nation. These are some of those issues:

Promoting an ethic of life. You cannot be a great President without being a defender of life at all points on the spectrum where life is threatened today. For example, you have said that abortion should be "rare," and although the abortion rate has declined to a twenty-year low, it is still scandalously high. To start, I hope you and Congress will work together to pass a law to prevent the morally unacceptable procedure of partial birth abortion. And to build on your clear statement of opposition to the legalization of assisted suicide, I hope you will use the bully pulpit to spark greater discussion in kitchens and classrooms all across this country concerning the moral harm and havoc that legalization would cause.

Making Welfare Reform Work. Mr. President, more than any other leader, you will be held accountable for the outcome of the welfare bill you signed, and accountability will be measured by the material condition of the families and children affected by the legislation. I hope you succeed in your promise to restore the billions of dollars the legislation cut from non-welfare services for legal immigrants and poor working people. I also hope you succeed in putting in place a system to analyze carefully each state's implementation of the bill, to make sure we know if our new state-based welfare system is plagued by the same failures as, for example, some of our state foster care systems. Galvanizing a massive private sector effort to help welfare recipients find and keep steady jobs is especially important. Otherwise, we may well witness an historic American tragedy.

Putting People First. Last summer, the American people were gratified when your administration and the Congress finally put down the sabers and found a way to work together. Such bipartisan leadership must continue. From increasing people's take-home pay to promoting greater savings, from protecting Medicare's future to increasing access to health insurance, from taking on campaign finance reform to balancing the budget in a way that is fair to our citizens, it is critical that you and the Congress focus relentlessly on bread-and-butter issues in 1997. A return to gridlock and partisan finger-pointing would be devastating to the credibility of all elected leaders.

Educating our Future. Many of us in education applaud your initiatives to improve Head Start, strengthen our schools, expand worker retraining, and help

The President
January 8, 1997
Page 3

Revised Draft

parents send their children to the college of their choice. This term offers you the chance to write your name into the history books as one of our great education presidents. Yes, that will require continuing the fight for federal resources and greater community participation, especially by families and religious groups. But it will also mean leading in new ways: How can we allow more students, especially in distressed areas, to benefit from the ongoing miracle of private and parochial schooling in America? How can we ensure access to higher education for all Americans, regardless of income? And, as the world's finest system of biomedical research unlocks more mysteries, finds more cures, and perhaps transforms the very nature of illness, how can we protect the fiscal futures of our academic health centers, the stewards of our medical destiny?

Hope and Renewal in the District of Columbia. Many of us who call the District home are inspired by the strong leadership you, Mrs. Clinton, and your administration have displayed in recent months on behalf of our nation's capitol. As so many local and national leaders have said, America's capitol city should be a national jewel, modeling civic excellence and racial harmony. Working toward that vision is a great mission for your second term -- and a great service to our citizens.

Strengthening Citizenship and Civil Society. As Alexis de Tocqueville observed, one of the unique strengths of American society is the extraordinary leadership exercised by citizens through their civic associations and activities -- as teachers and healers, pastors and employers, protectors and creators. And yet, sadly, as we approach the twenty-first century, it is widely agreed that our American community is less cohesive and confident in its purpose than in previous eras.

What more can be done to empower our citizens? To bolster the obligations of citizenship? To help communities sustain themselves? To tap the social potential of our religious communities? To promote and reward corporate responsibility?

These are all questions of opportunity, responsibility, and community that you explored in your first Georgetown University speech in 1991. You effectively emphasized these themes throughout your campaign for reelection. Now they should become central to your presidency -- in your words and your deeds, your poetry and your policies -- if we are to move forward into the next century as one people, bound by our common democratic purposes and the shared belief that tomorrow belongs to all Americans.

The President
January 8, 1997
Page 4

Revised Draft

I wish you good luck and godspeed.

God bless.

Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.

LJO'D/dp:rdb

HOW CARROLL QUIGLEY MADE HISTORY

At the appointed hour, the classroom doors would bang shut with theatrical force, the boom echoing through a cavernous lecture hall on the hilltop campus of Washington's Georgetown University. A lean-faced man with scraggly white hair and the exaggerated, strutting posture of a gamecock would advance to the podium. "Ladies and gentlemen," he would intone in the thin, high-pitched accents of his Boston Irish Catholic upbringing, signaling for the freshman class of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service the opening of another mesmerizing hour surveying the history of Western civilization.

The professor was Carroll Quigley, the dominant intellectual force on the Georgetown campus in the mid-1960s. One of those students was a future President of the United States, Bill Clinton.

Judged by Clinton's repeated references to Quigley—in his speech accepting the Democratic presidential nomination in July, in the series of lectures given at his alma mater kicking off his presidential bid in the fall of 1991—the brilliant, egocentric Georgetown professor may have been the most important intellectual influence in young Clinton's life.

Quigley's worldview—that the strength of Western civilization has been its balancing of individual rights and responsibilities, its preference for savings over consumption and its willingness to embrace seemingly antithetical views—resonates through Clinton's Kennedyesque calls for national service, his New Covenant approach to welfare and educational reform and his oft-criticized efforts to accommodate the discordant constituencies of the Democratic Party.

Divining a President's intellectual roots is obviously tricky business. But a review of Quigley's writings and teachings—he died in 1977 at the age of 65 after 41 years of teaching—provides fresh insight into the President-elect's own worldview.

"Carroll Quigley taught that the future can be better than the present and that each of us has a personal, moral responsibility to make it so," Clinton said at Georgetown on Oct. 23, 1991, summing up his motivation for a lifetime of government service.

Quigley argued in his magnum opus, *Tragedy and Hope* (Macmillan Inc., 1966), that America's past success can be attributed to this sense of future preference, which he defined as "the gospel of saving, of work and of postponed enjoyment, consumption and leisure." To him, these were "the chief psychological attributes of the middle class that made [possible] the Industrial Revolution and the great economic expansion of the West."

In his classes, Quigley stressed that in times of trouble—in the Dark Ages, during the Great Depression—Western society has repeatedly been rescued by the emergence of a sense of reciprocal obligation—a practical and moral covenant between individuals, reaffirming that they have both individual rights and responsibilities toward one another.

Clinton echoed that concept in the fall of 1991 when he proposed "a New Covenant that will challenge all of our citizens to be responsible. We'll say to people on welfare, we're going to



give you training, but if you can work, you must go to work because we can no longer afford to have you stay on welfare forever. We will say to hardworking middle-class Americans, we're going to guarantee your children access to a college education, but if you take the help, you have to give something back to your country."

Finally, Quigley's teachings provide an intellectual rationale (if not a convincing explanation) for Clinton's inveterate tendency to seek compromise, a trait that has earned him the sobriquet Slick Willie.

Quigley taught that when faced with intellectual, political and economic

dichotomies that threatened to tear it apart—fundamental problems such as whether salvation can be obtained by grace or by good works—Western civilization, as distinguished from previous, failed, civilizations, has repeatedly survived through inclusive diversity, in essence by embracing both extremes.

"The West believes in diversity rather than in uniformity," he wrote in *Tragedy and Hope*, "in inclusion rather than exclusion, in heterogeneity rather than in homogeneity, in relativisms rather than in absolutes, and in approximations rather than in final answers."

In what could be Clinton's political credo, Quigley argued that "the West believes that apparently discordant parts of [society] can be put into a reasonably workable arrangement with a little goodwill, patience and experimentation."

The impact such views may have had on an impressionable Arkansas-born freshman cannot be underestimated. A quarter of a century later, many of Quigley's former students still speak of him with reverential awe. For most of them, Quigley was the first person they ever met with a compelling, coherent vision of the history of the world. His acknowledged desire to shape how undergraduates thought, not just cram their heads full of facts, combined with his Olympian lecture style, left an indelible mark on nearly everyone who took his course.

Quigley wasn't without quirks. One was his belief in the pervasive influence of the Round Table Group, a semi-secret lobbying and discussion organization that included England's business and intellectual elites. Quigley believed it responsible for pre-World War II appeasement and the formation of the U.S. "Eastern Establishment." Such views have won Quigley a small following among American conspiracy theorists. Ironically, Clinton benefited from one of the Round Table's many creations: the Rhodes scholarship.

Personally, Quigley could be a vain, at times bitter man. With undergraduate and graduate degrees from Harvard University, Quigley was denied tenure on the faculty at his alma mater in what he always saw as a Brahmin slight against his ethnic heritage. In historian circles, he was criticized for seeking patterns in the evolution of civilizations when most in his profession made careers out of burrowing into narrow topics.

But time could provide sweet revenge against an intellectual establishment that never fully accepted his vision. In the end, Bill Clinton could be Carroll Quigley's most enduring legacy. ■

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

ORIALS/LETTERS SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1992

isher

itor
Editor
Editor
Editor
ng EditorEditor
Page Editorty Gen. Mgr.
y Gen. Mgr.
, Sales
eting
ertising
l Technology
resources
roller
uction
ulationts the idea of
at maintains
rom the most
ost.nt President,
ter winning a
e lapsed into
e to reneging
of wetlands,
undercut the
ess. And his
governed by
what couldstrong envi-
e Arkansas
the Arctic
h supports.
ise course,
servation.

Vote on the Issues, and May the Best Man Win

To the Editor:

Having heard the charges against Bill Clinton regarding his alleged "draft evasion," I would like to step forward as a witness to the truth.

As a classmate of Bill Clinton at Georgetown University, former Mayor of Sarasota and local co-chairman for the Bush campaign in 1988, I offer the following as objective testimony.

The charge is that Bill Clinton, like many young men of our generation, opposed the Vietnam War and did not serve in the military. Let me take you back to the spring of 1968.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy had been shot, Washington was burning and Richard M. Nixon was running for President on a platform to get us out of Vietnam. Protesters on college campuses were burning draft cards, barricading themselves in administrative offices and suggesting that students subject to the draft flee to Canada. It was a time of turmoil.

In the spring of 1968, Bill Clinton was not participating in draft-card burnings or sit-ins. He was finishing his senior year of college, hoping he would be able to use his Rhodes scholarship to study in Oxford, England, and not be called up in the draft. He had been very involved on campus and had led fights to build the largest float at the homecoming parade and for unification of Georgetown schools. In addition to service work on campus, and work at Senator J. W. Fulbright's office on Capitol Hill, he led many of us, including me, into active, responsible, social issues.

During the last month of our senior year, Dr. Ralph J. Abernathy brought rural, impoverished blacks from the South to Washington on the "Freedom Train" to protest peacefully around the Reflecting Pool for civil rights and economic development, and Bill Clinton spent his every extra minute helping. The protest, poorly planned, underfunded and subjected

to torrential rains, turned into a quagmire of human misery. The people had no food, sanitary facilities, financial resources, no way to get home.

Bill enlisted me to help transport people to bus stations, to bake bread and to help out those in a desperate situation. I had just returned from a marathon trip to Sebring, Fla., and back, trying to hook up with a National Guard unit — unsuccessfully, I might add. I vividly remember discussing the draft with Bill, particularly in light of his Rhodes scholarship, and his remarking that he was going to take his chance in the lottery, or get into a Reserve Officers Training Corps unit if he wasn't called up sooner. This was not a radical student, but someone who, like most of us, wanted to get on with the productive advancement of his life.

Having supported George Bush in 1988, and having known Bill Clinton since college, I like and admire both. Like most people, I want to see this election based on issues, not innuendo and false issues that won't lead us out of this economic depression.

I hope people vote on the issues of today, based on the plans that have been offered for tomorrow. Unless we pull together, and get back to solving problems, our collective hopes for the 21st century will never be realized. For our country, may the best man win.

KERRY G. KIRSCHNER
Sarasota, Fla., Oct. 9, 1992

He Led Us to Peace

To the Editor:

Within days we elect the next President of the United States. As I watched the debates and read the commentaries in newspapers and news magazines, I reflected on a precedent that might repeat itself.

I recall that Britain, in the election immediately following the defeat of Germany in World War II, but before the surrender of Japan, voted Sir

Winston Churchill out as Prime Minister and Clement Attlee in. Within six years Britain again summoned its greatest statesman and wartime leader, Winston Churchill, back to serve as Prime Minister.

As the father of three draft-age sons and two daughters who are now able to plan their lives without taking into consideration military service or the dangers that haunted this nation during the cold war, I find it difficult to believe that the American people have reduced the nation's highly successful foreign policy of the last 12 years to an insignificant consideration in their selection of leadership for the next four years.

I recently visited the three Scandinavian countries. Like the rest of the world, they are experiencing economic recession. Many individuals with whom I spoke, however, seemed amazed at the vitality of the United States in resisting the worldwide slowdown. Our free enterprise system has experienced recessions, no matter who occupied the White House. Anyone older than 30 can recall one or more recessions from which the country bounced back.

We should think twice before we punish the architects of victory in the cold war. The promises of short-term economic gains or of change for the sake of change appear to come from those who are without the wisdom of experience. Britain made that mistake — let us learn from its experience.

GEORGE P. MCANDREWS
Barrington, Ill., Oct. 23, 1992

Not Wasted at All

To the Editor:

Our purpose in writing is to dispel the constant liberal media propaganda that a vote for Ross Perot is a wasted vote. We don't believe it is.

We think there are a lot of people like us who are fed up with the constant hollow rhetoric of George Bush and Bill Clinton, the two professional politicians in this campaign.

What makes any intelligent voter think four more years of Mr. Bush will solve anything? Perhaps more important, what makes any intelligent voter believe that a man whose character flaws are evident and whose experience as governor of one of our least populated states has

Hoping to Mary Matalin'

vain said, and because I subscribe to the Times and learn a lot from it, I let her a note with it.

What came back was this amusing reply. No wonder Mr. Bush and his

✓ CNS: You're a Southern Baptist who was educated by Jesuits at Georgetown. How do those two influences affect your outlook on life and your administration? Will these come into play in your day-to-day administration?

Clinton: Yes. You know, when I showed up at Georgetown, they thought I had a screw loose. They said, here you are, you've never had a foreign language, you're at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, you're a Southern Baptist who's hardly been out of Arkansas. I told them, I said -- But I had those four years of Latin, which qualified me to go to a Catholic university.

From my Southern Baptist heritage, I have a deep belief that the First Amendment separation between church and state is what guarantees the religious freedom of all people. That's something that's really deeply ingrained in the history of the Baptist Church in America, going back to its founding.

But the Catholic influence on me, frankly, I think, is manifested in two ways. First of all, a real sense that we are morally obliged to try to live out our religious convictions in the world, that our obligation to social mission is connected to religious life. And I believe that. That I got out of my Catholic training more than from the Baptist Church, which is much more rooted in the notion that salvation is a matter of personal relationship between an individual and God and carries with it no necessary burden to go out into the world and do things.

And the other thing I got out of my Catholic tradition is real respect for the obligation to develop one's mind, that religious convictions involve more than emotions, that there is an intellectual vigor, that if you have a mind you have an obligation to develop it, to learn to think and to know things and then to act on those things more powerfully because you know more and because you can think better. That's something the Jesuits did for me as much as anything else.

I loved Georgetown. I love the Jesuits. You know one of my good friends to this day is a Jesuit priest who I went to Boy's Nation with in 1963, he didn't go to Georgetown, but we went to Yale Law School with me.

CNS: Fred Kammer?

Clinton: Uh huh. You know him?

CNS: I've spoken with him on the phone.

Clinton: He's a wonderful man. One of the best letters I ever got in my life was a letter Fred Kammer wrote to his friends when he was 40 years old, on his 40th birthday, explaining how proud he was that he had kept all of his vows as a priest and what each of them had meant to him over the course of his life. It was the most overwhelming letter. Hillary and I read it and just wept.

CNS: Do you have a favorite Scriptural passage? Something that means a lot to you?

Clinton: A lot of them. Galatians 6:9. "Let us not grow weary while doing good for in due season we shall reap, but do not lose heart." It's a wonderful Scripture.

CNS: Thank you very much, Gov. Clinton.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

more."

A favorite scriptural passage is Gal 6:9, he said. "Let us not grow weary while doing good, for in due season we shall reap, but do not lose heart."

...

TEXT CLINTON Oct. 26, 1992 (4,600 words).

FREELAND, Mich. (CNS) -- Here is the transcript of a Catholic News Service interview with Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton. The interview was conducted by CNS federal reporter Patricia Zapor at the Tri-City Airport in Freeland Oct. 25 while Clinton was campaigning in the Saginaw area.

CNS: A little bit of old history, but it's still of interest to our readers, who are, the majority, Catholic newspapers in this country. Why wasn't Gov. Casey given a forum at the Democratic convention?

Clinton: Well, the people who were running the convention, and I must say this issue was not brought directly to me, if it had been I might've made a different decision. But I wanted -- Ray Flynn spoke, who is very strongly pro-life and made some pro-life statements. But he had endorsed our ticket. Jesse Jackson spoke from a different perspective, and you know we'd been sort of estranged, but he had endorsed our ticket.

At the time the convention occurred, Gov. Casey had not yet endorsed the ticket. So, the chairman of the party decided that he shouldn't make a position for him. It was very frustrating to me 'cause I like Bob Casey a lot. I mean, I've known him for years and worked with him. And I attempted to, you know, visit with him about it. And I personally had no problem with him talking. I want pro-life Democrats in our party and I think I've relied extremely heavily on Mayor Flynn in this campaign for all kinds of advice on a number of issues. And I've done my best to make that clear. I also in a related way was really moved by the article that Gov. Cuomo wrote in The New York Times not very long ago, I don't know if you saw it, basically arguing for a common effort by Americans who are pro-life and pro-choice to reduce the number of abortions in America.

So I regret what happened. I still, you know, in terms of Gov. Casey, 'cause I really like him and I'd like to have, you know.

CNS: Have you settled it between you? Have you spoken about it? Do you feel like you've come to an agreement of some sort with each other?

Clinton: Well, he said publicly, you know, he's going to support the ticket, but I think, you know, I don't know how he feels about the national party not offering him a forum. But I think, that's the policy that Ron Brown thought we ought to follow and in that case, no one really brought the issue to me. But I had supported the policy when it was developed.

But I really like Casey, and I respect his convictions and I hope we can find ways to work together.

CNS: Partly because of that incident and various other things, a couple people have said that it's getting real hard to cast a vote for a Democrat without also by implication casting a vote for pro-choice. Obviously from what you say you don't necessarily think that's the way the Democratic Party should be, it should not be quite so restrictive.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

Clinton: I don't want to run anybody out of the party that agrees with us on more issues than they disagree with us on. And I think the -- as I said, Ray Flynn spoke and made a very impassioned pro-life comment, through his remarks. And I would -- I think the decision was solely based on whether we could break the precedent of letting someone speak at the convention who had not yet committed to support the ticket. And I hope it's all resolved.

CNS: What else would you do then to try to dissuade that notion that there isn't room in the Democratic Party for people who disagree about abortion?

Clinton: I think the best thing that we could do is -- I think there are only two responses, frankly. One is talk about all the issues on which we do agree. I mean, the Democratic Party's platform and historic commitments are much more consistent with the Catholic Church's social mission than the Republican platform. And so I think we should talk about those things on which we do agree. And the second thing, I think that we should do what Mario Cuomo suggested and try to find ways that people who disagree over what the law should be on abortion can work together to reduce the number of abortions. You know, in most of the years that I have been governor, the number of abortions have gone down over the previous year. There was a chart just printed in the Arkansas Democrat, about, oh, I don't know, a couple months ago, which documented that I think there were only two of the last eight years that the number of abortions increased over the previous year. And I think that you do that by promoting adoption and doing what you can to reduce unwanted pregnancies. I think that we ought to have a concerted effort on that.

I remember, and this incident has been quoted elsewhere, but I want to repeat about it. I had an amazing encounter with a woman in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in front of Quaker Oats at this rally, and there were a lot of pro-life demonstrators at the back of the crowd and she was in front of the crowd and she had a pro-choice sticker on. But she was holding this baby of another race -- she was white and the kid was African-American, this little girl had AIDS and she had adopted this child out of another state. And she talked about her commitment to trying to get -- to adopt problem children because she had done this and that she wished she could be part of a common effort to try to promote the notion of adoption, to let people know that there were people like her who want to adopt these children and she thought that might reduce the number of abortions, which I thought was an interesting thing. She basically looked back longingly at the pro-life demonstrators all the way on the other side of the crowd and she said that's something I wish I was involved with them in doing. I really think that's what we ought to do. Those are the two things that I would say to pro-life Democrats about why they shouldn't necessarily leave the Democratic Party.

CNS: As governor, you supported a parental notification bill

Clinton: I did support that.

CNS: But you also support the Freedom of Choice Act, which even the ACLU says would make it impossible to have such laws as parental notification.

Clinton: Well, what the final form of that act will be is not yet clear. I mean, before the people who supported it decided not to push it in this Congress, there were all kinds of negotiations about what the states should still be free to do, including that. I think states should absolutely have the freedom to have parental notice.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

CNS: What about some other restrictions -- 24-hour waiting period, things like that.

Clinton: The thing that bothers me about the 24-hour waiting period is philosophically, it sounds like a totally reasonable thing. But as a practical matter, people don't, I don't think there are very many people who ever go through an abortion who haven't thought about it for 24 hours. No. 1. And No. 2, since only 17 percent of the counties today, according to the Time or Newsweek story on abortion --

CNS: There aren't many clinics --

Clinton: Yeah, there aren't many clinics anymore doing it. For people who have limited means and who come in from a long way away, who by definition have been thinking about it however long it took them to get from where they live to where they go, it can impose a significant burden on their ability to have access to what other people could, maybe just because they live down the street from a clinic. So that's my only problem with that. I don't know that federal law needs to regulate it away, but I just think that as a practical matter, in the real world it is a significant burden. In the real world there are very few people who do that who haven't thought about it for 24 hours.

I do think that we should do more to promote adoption services as an alternative. I think people need to know in this country that there are caring, loving people out there who don't have children who would love to have children, who will adopt children. I don't know that any place has done as good a job with that as they should. But I think that is a more constructive thing to do than to focus on the waiting period, given the practical circumstances of most people's conditions in America.

CNS: Would your nominations to federal courts or the Supreme Court -- would you require that the nominees agree with you on political issues like abortion?

Clinton: I wouldn't give them a laundry list of procedures that they would agree with me on. But I have said that I think that given the fact that there are four justices on the court who have ridiculed the ruling in Roe vs. Wade, and that we now have a Republican platform which calls for an outright ban on all abortions, and they've run on four different platforms now committing them to appoint only judges to all benches who are committed to repeal Roe vs. Wade, then I thought if I got a chance to make an appointment to the court I ought to appoint somebody who was pro-choice. Not someone I gave 10 questions to answer about "How do you feel about every last issue," but at least someone who believed that there was a constitutional right to privacy -- which a lot of people don't believe that there is one, that encompasses a right to choose -- and I do. So I would do my best without giving somebody a 20-question interview to appoint someone who had expressed the belief that the right to privacy is in the Constitution.

CNS: But if a nominee disagreed with you on that area and you were basically in line on others, that wouldn't necessarily be a requirement that would keep somebody on or off the court?

Clinton: Well, I would have a difficult time appointing someone to the Supreme Court that didn't believe in the constitutional right to privacy. Because I believe in that. I think every president throughout history without exception has had some so-called litmus test, even though I don't think it's ever a good idea for a president to sit down and interview a prospective judge and ask them, "Well, what would you do in this case, that case and the other thing?" I would

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

never do that.

But, I mean, for example, I can't imagine a president after 1990, for example, appointing a justice to the Supreme Court who didn't believe in the 14th Amendment, that is, requiring the integration of public schools. Just for an example. So, that's an important thing to me. But I'm not going to sit around and give anybody a test on the Pennsylvania law, for example, on how they feel about this restriction or that one. I wouldn't do that.

CNS: A quick change of subject. There are a couple things we can breeze through quickly. You support capital punishment, yet you're certainly aware that it's inequitably imposed on poor non-whites much more than for any other racial or income groups. What would you do to change how capital punishment is applied in the U.S.?

Clinton: I think that we ought to make sure that people who are charged with crimes for which they can be executed have better lawyers at the trial level and at the appeals level. You know, retired Justice Powell headed a commission to look at the appellate process in criminal capital cases, because the average capital punishment case takes almost eight years to work its way through the courts. And Powell argued that that was too long, but that part of the reason that it took so long and that we had so many appeals was the uneasy feeling that the judicial system has that so many people who get sentenced to death don't have the same shot at the courts as those who beat the death penalty because their upbringing (unintelligible) better lawyers. So his argument was that we should accelerate somewhat the criminal appeals process, but in return for that every state would have to demonstrate that it had imposed a higher standard for what kind of legal assistance someone who could be executed got.

CNS: Would your policies encourage more widespread application of the death penalty for federal crimes?

Clinton: Oh, I'm not all hung up on that. I supported this federal crime bill that was filibustered to death. But I supported it largely because it contained more funds to put police officers on the street, and because it contained the Brady Bill, which would have a waiting period before people could buy handguns so we could check their criminal and mental health history and age. But I think capital punishment decisions by and large should be left to the states and that the capital punishment provisions in the federal crime bill will have a marginal effect, at most, on the crime problem in the United States. I don't think that's one of the most important parts of that bill. And I'm not hung up on that. I do think the money that was in that bill for local police officers and the Brady Bill and the provisions for speeding up the criminal's appeals process in a fair way were good ones. I'd like to see that stuff enacted. I don't have any particular problem with the capital punishment provisions of that bill, but if you read them, while there are a whole bunch of them, they would have very limited application to the problems that most Americans face in terms of their safety and security. So I think that frankly that has been way overemphasized at the federal level. By and large, the capital punishment issue as it affects most people in their lives is one that's going to be resolved at the state level.

CNS: There's been a lot of talk in your campaign about improving children's lives. What's the flip side of your hit single, "full funding for Head Start"?

Clinton: You mean, what else would we do?

CNS: Right

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

Clinton: Let's talk about two or three other things. I think that as we move toward a universal health care system -- that is, one in which everybody gets some coverage -- I think we need to focus on young mothers and their children first. I think that if we can improve the primary and preventive health care system in this country, we can lower infant mortality, lower the low birth weight rate, which is quite high in this country and improve the mental and physical development of children as they start school. I think that is very, very important.

The other thing I think we need to do is to take a hard look nationally at something that I've grappled with in my state, with mixed results, and that is the whole system we have for dealing with abused and neglected children, you know, the foster care system, working with kids when they stay in the homes. The systems are breaking down in most states in America as more and more kids grow up in difficult family circumstances and more and more families fall into poverty and tensions build up. And the way that the federal government works now with regard to that aspect of children's needs is that essentially the federal contribution to programs that deal with abused and neglected children is more limited than the federal contribution to deal with children's health needs through Medicaid, for example, or they're more limited than federal contributions to the Head Start program. So that there is this real uneven pattern which has gotten aggravated by the state budgetary problems in most states because most states have had to take more and more money away from preschool education and more and more away from those things that deal with the Medicaid problems, 'cause of the explosion in the health care rolls in America for poor people.

Another thing I'd really like to look at is to see what we can do to strengthen the foster care systems in America, strengthen the adoption systems and to help the states get in a position where they're making better judgments about when they keep children in families and when they should be removed from families. Those are the toughest calls you have to make.

If you interview most children, most children would rather stay with their family even in an abusive situation than be extracted. This young child that filed a lawsuit to stay with his adopted family, that's basically the exception rather than the rule and that kid had been jacked around something terrible in his life. I was very sympathetic with him, but in our experience that's the exception not the rule. And I must tell you, I think that of all the decisions made by governments in this country that those are the toughest calls. I mean, when you see these kids, you see parents that are in trouble, should they be left in the home? Should they be taken out of the home? If they're left in the home, what kind of support can you give the home to make sure the kids are not abused and neglected? Those are the tough things I'd really like to see us make some progress on as a country.

CNS: Along the lines of children and education, you oppose President Bush's education voucher plan, where it includes the non-public schools. How do you feel about tax credits for parents with children in non-public schools?

Clinton: I think it's about the same thing. The tax credits are about the same as his idea of giving everybody a certain amount of money and letting them take it to --

Let me explain where I'm coming from on this. I'd like to talk about this a little bit, especially to your readers.

I believe in Catholic education. I went to a Catholic school. I was at Springfield, Mo., the other night at my rally. They had a terrific rally in Springfield. And the nun who taught me in the second and third grade came up to me at the rally. I had not seen her since, in 38 years.

Her name is Sister Mary Amata and she lives with an order in Springfield, Mo. And it was wonderful. She had sent me a letter when I got nominated with a picture of her when she was teaching me and a picture of her today.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

So I got to sort of see her and in my mind I got ready to see her. She was a terrific teacher. I loved her. Of course I went to Georgetown, as you know. But I went to a Catholic grade school for two years and it was one of the most rewarding experiences of my life.

I have the following concerns about the tuition tax credits or the Bush proposal, which is different, by the way, from what happened in Milwaukee. In Milwaukee, the state made a judgment about a particular school system, the Milwaukee school system, that it was seriously deficient. And the Catholic schools in Milwaukee had vacated all these buildings and moved out to the suburbs, basically. And there were private but non-sectarian schools in Milwaukee where a limited number of poor kids were able to go rather than the public schools. But the Milwaukee thing is not what Bush is proposing.

The two problems I have with it are these. No. 1, as opposed to the voucher system for child care, which, in Arkansas, I have a voucher system at home that I put in. We were the first state in the country, I think, to put one in for child care. We let working people take their vouchers and take their kids to church child care centers. Our state program in Arkansas, which I strongly supported, gives out state scholarships for people to go to college to private or public schools, including church-related universities.

CNS: So what's so different about elementary schools?

Clinton: There are two things different about elementary and secondary schools, particularly elementary schools. One is, I went to a Catholic school and I know this -- I liked it and I participated willingly in the religious instruction and I was very much rewarded for it even though I wasn't a Catholic. But I think that a part of the mission of the Catholic schools is to communicate the values of the church to the children and I don't think the Constitution of our country permits taxpayers to subsidize that. I think there is a real difference between little children going to a child care center where they're too young to get religious instruction, or kids going to a Catholic university. For example, when I went to Georgetown, there were alternatives to the theology requirement for non-Catholic students. There's a difference in that, in people going to public schools where they as a part of their instruction get religious instruction.

The second issue is a practical problem for me, purely practical. The United States is spending, contrary to myth, less of its income on public education, that is on K through 12 education, than nine other countries already. Unlike those nine countries that are spending a higher percentage of their income, we have more poor kids and greater diversity and more difficulties. I simply don't think we have the money. And we also have drastic inequalities, you know, in funding of public education. I simply don't think we have the money to divert many resources away from our obligation to improve the public education system. And I believe with public school choice, with dramatic restructuring of the schools --

By the way, I think we have a lot to learn from the Catholic school systems. You look at the Catholic school system in Chicago, for example, which is the biggest one in the country, I think. The administrative costs of operating that school system are roughly 5 percent of the cost of administering the public schools. Part of that is the public schools have to deal with the federal grants and deal with the -- but basically that shows you what we could do. We have a lot to learn from the private school systems and from the Catholic school systems. But I don't think that we can as a practical matter -- given the fact that we know we could fix the public schools with certain reform strategies that are proven -- I don't think we can afford to be diverting public funds to private purposes. For those two reasons, I oppose the Bush plan and the tax credits.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

CNS: You're a Southern Baptist who was educated by Jesuits at Georgetown. How do those two influences affect your outlook on life and your administration? Will these come into play in your day-to-day administration?

Clinton: Yes. You know, when I showed up at Georgetown, they thought I had a screw loose. They said, here you are, you've never had a foreign language, you're at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, you're a Southern Baptist who's hardly been out of Arkansas. I told them, I said -- But I had those four years of Latin, which qualified me to go to a Catholic university.

From my Southern Baptist heritage, I have a deep belief that the First Amendment separation between church and state is what guarantees the religious freedom of all people. That's something that's really deeply ingrained in the history of the Baptist Church in America, going back to its founding.

But the Catholic influence on me, frankly, I think, is manifested in two ways. First of all, a real sense that we are morally obliged to try to live out our religious convictions in the world, that our obligation to social mission is connected to religious life. And I believe that. That I got out of my Catholic training more than from the Baptist Church, which is much more rooted in the notion that salvation is a matter of personal relationship between an individual and God and carries with it no necessary burden to go out into the world and do things.

And the other thing I got out of my Catholic tradition is real respect for the obligation to develop one's mind, that religious convictions involve more than emotions, that there is an intellectual vigor, that if you have a mind you have an obligation to develop it, to learn to think and to know things and then to act on those things more powerfully because you know more and because you can think better. That's something the Jesuits did for me as much as anything else.

I loved Georgetown. I love the Jesuits. You know one of my good friends to this day is a Jesuit priest who I went to Boy's Nation with in 1963, he didn't go to Georgetown, but we went to Yale Law School with me.

CNS: Fred Kammer?

Clinton: Uh huh. You know him?

CNS: I've spoken with him on the phone.

Clinton: He's a wonderful man. One of the best letters I ever got in my life was a letter Fred Kammer wrote to his friends when he was 40 years old, on his 40th birthday, explaining how proud he was that he had kept all of his vows as a priest and what each of them had meant to him over the course of his life. It was the most overwhelming letter. Hillary and I read it and just wept.

CNS: Do you have a favorite Scriptural passage? Something that means a lot to you?

Clinton: A lot of them. Galatians 6:9. "Let us not grow weary while doing good for in due season we shall reap, but do not lose heart." It's a wonderful Scripture.

CNS: Thank you very much, Gov. Clinton.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

Clinton: I must say that one of the things I've really appreciated as I've dealt with different groups of pro-life people around the country, is that of all the people that I've dealt with, the Catholics and the Pentecostals have been the most consistent, from my point of view, in dealing with the position of their cause. And really, anytime I have pro-life demonstrators in my crowds, I always try to treat them with great respect because I have so much respect for their position. But the Catholics and the Pentecostals have been the most consistent because they have put themselves on the line for adoption. So that it's much more than politics with the Catholic Church, but it also is with the Pentecostals. That's really impressed me. And I think that's important.

CNS: One question I didn't get to is about Haitian refugee policy.

Clinton: I want to answer that. I am opposed to the Bush administration policy and I don't think we ought to be shipping those people back until we know we have done everything we can to restore democracy in Haiti, either with Aristide and the coalition government or in some other fashion, a democratic government that observes human rights and freedoms. I have opposed it from day one and I strongly oppose it and if I'm elected on Nov. 3 I'm going to change it.

ADVISORY-PEROT Oct. 26, 1992 (90 words)

Editors: As you know, presidential candidate Ross Perot turned down our request for an interview like the ones we had with President Bush and Gov. Bill Clinton. Since you'll need to let your readers know that, here is a suggestion for a reader advisory.

ABOUT THESE INTERVIEWS

Catholic News Service began seeking interviews with the main presidential candidates last summer after the Democratic and Republican conventions. When Ross Perot re-entered the race this fall, CNS made the same request for an interview with him. Despite repeated efforts, Perot campaign officials declined the interview request.

WEEKLY ROUNDUP Oct. 26, 1992 (960 words) With photos.

CATHOLICS URGED TO USE VOTE FOR POOR, BE GLOBAL ACTIVISTS

By Nancy Frazier O'Brien

Catholic News Service

WASHINGTON (CNS) -- As the United States prepared to choose its leaders and to decide on dozens of referendum issues ranging from abortion to euthanasia to school choice, Catholics were urged to use their vote for global activism and on behalf of the poor.

"Choices made and policies set in the months and years immediately ahead may well determine whether or not the people of the world can meet the challenges of the 21st century," said an Oct. 17 statement from the Committee on International Policy of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

The bishops warned against a temptation to withdraw, to build new walls or to lash out against foreigners.

"Out of an understandable desire and clear need to face neglected problems at home, then, many Americans may be tempted to shut out international problems and to shun global responsibilities," they said. "Yet as pastors in a universal church, we appeal to the American people not to turn away from the cries of a still-suffering world beyond

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

ethical values," said the bishop

This is a "serious challenge to our church because of the fact that dialogue with Muslim fundamentalists -- who are gaining ground in Tanzania -- is very difficult -- if not impossible -- to realize," he said

Bishop Lebulu said there are 4.5 million Catholics in Tanzania's total population of 28 million.

The "pangs of political transition" also exert "pressure on the socio-economic, political and cultural needs of the people," he said

"Due to the current economic crisis, our people struggle to make ends meet," causing social turmoil, he added.

"It creates tensions between the just and the unjust, the honest and the dishonest, the powerful and the powerless, the privileged and the non-privileged, the high-income and the low-income earners," he said

The result is "the emergence of many moral problems such as corruption, banditry and all sorts of dishonesty," he said

There is an "urgent need for an appropriate systematic theology of development to respond to the spiritual demands" of the socio-economic situation, he said.

Bishop Fortunatus M. Lukanima of Arusha told Catholic News Service that many Tanzanians are converting to Catholicism from traditional animist religions.

"We must develop a ministry for these people," he said.

Overall, a peaceful and "smooth transition" is taking place from a one-party to a multiparty political system, he said.

So far, 19 parties have been registered, and the first multiparty elections may be held in 1995, he said.

Bishop Lukanima said several years are needed for a valid multiparty election. Newly registered parties need time to consolidate and become known to the people, he said.

"If the elections were held now, the ruling party would be too powerful," he said

Bishop Lukanima said one-party rule might have been needed after independence to unify the nation, "but this time has come now to have many parties."

♦ ♦ ♦

CLINTON-INTERVIEW Oct. 26, 1992 (1,460 words) With photos sent Oct. 21 and today.

CLINTON SAYS LAWS ON PARENTAL NOTICE FOR ABORTION WOULD BE OK

By Patricia Zapor

Catholic News Service

FREELAND, Mich. (CNS) -- States should have the freedom to require parental notification for abortion, Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton said Oct. 25 in a 25-minute interview with Catholic News Service.

Clinton, who says he opposes abortion but believes it should be legal, also said he doesn't think federal law should prohibit a state's right to establish a 24-hour waiting period before an abortion may be performed, although he believes such waiting periods pose an unnecessary burden for some women.

The Arkansas governor, a Southern Baptist who graduated from Jesuit-run Georgetown University, also credited his six years of Catholic education with ingraining in him a sense of moral obligation to try to live out religious convictions that affects his daily life.

In a wide-ranging interview at Tri-City Airport in Freeland, Mich., near Saginaw, Clinton discussed:

-- His college years at Georgetown and two years in a Catholic grade school.

-- His opposition to a school choice voucher funding system that includes parochial schools.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

- Standards he would apply in nominating Supreme Court justices.
- His support for the death penalty.
- His support for would-be refugees to the United States from Haiti.
- Proposals to help the nation's poor children.

Clinton has said he would support the Freedom of Choice Act, a bill which, as introduced in the last session of Congress, would have prohibited states from passing any laws restricting abortion. But Clinton noted that various proposed amendments to the bill would have given states some regulatory leeway.

Acknowledging that as governor of Arkansas he supported a law requiring minors to notify their parents before having abortions, Clinton noted, "The final form of that act (in Congress) is not yet clear. Before the people who support it decided not to push it in this Congress, there were all kinds of negotiations about what the states should still be free to do."

"I think states should absolutely have the freedom to have parental notice," he said. While he believes a 24-hour waiting period "philosophically, sounds like a totally reasonable thing," it can impose an unfair burden on women who must travel long distances in some areas of the country where there are few abortion clinics.

"I don't know that federal law needs to regulate it away, but as a practical matter, in the real world it is a significant burden," Clinton said. "In the real world there are very few people who do that who haven't thought about it for 24 hours."

Clinton also said he wants pro-life Democrats to remain in the party and that he regrets the decision to refuse Pennsylvania Gov. William Casey's request to address the Democratic National Convention in July.

Casey, a popular Catholic governor in a key Democratic state, has urged the party to moderate its platform, which strongly opposes any regulation of abortion. Clinton was criticized at the time for keeping Casey off the speaker's platform as part of an effort to present a united front favoring abortion rights.

According to Clinton, Ron Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, based his decision to turn down Casey's request on the fact that Casey had not yet endorsed the Clinton-Gore ticket.

"It was very frustrating to me because I like Bob Casey a lot," said Clinton. "I mean I've known him for years and worked with him. And I attempted to visit with him about it. I personally had no problems with him talking."

Other Democrats who oppose abortion, such as Boston Mayor Ray Flynn, had time at the microphone and made pro-life statements, Clinton said. "But he had endorsed our ticket."

Clinton said he would like Democrats who disagree about abortion to feel they can work within the party to make abortions less necessary.

"I want pro-life Democrats in our party and I've relied extremely heavily on Mayor Flynn in this campaign for all kinds of advice on a number of issues," Clinton said.

"I don't want to run anybody out of the party that agrees with us on more issues than they disagree with us on," he said.

Catholics in particular should feel at home in the Democratic party, even if they disagree about abortion, believes Clinton.

"The Democratic Party's platforms and historic commitments are much more consistent with the Catholic Church's social mission than the Republican platform's," he said. "So I think we should talk about things on which we do agree."

He urged finding ways for people who disagree on abortion to work together to reduce their number. Adoption, in particular, should be more widely encouraged, he said.

CNS - Catholic News Service

Tuesday, October 27, 1992

Clinton said as president he would nominate Supreme Court justices who agree with him that the constitutional right to privacy guarantees freedom to have abortions.

"I wouldn't give them a laundry list of issues that they would have to agree with me on," Clinton said of judicial nominees. But "if I got a chance to make an appointment to the court, I'll appoint somebody who is pro-choice."

Clinton also disagrees with the Bush administration over priorities in education.

Although he attended a Catholic grade school for two years and thinks highly of Catholic schools, he believes the federal government should have no part in funding them, even under a voucher system that lets parents choose among private and public schools.

He supports Arkansas programs that allow state funds to be used for child care at church-run schools and at religious colleges and universities.

He said he found it rewarding to join in religious instruction as a second and third grader at St. John's Catholic School in Hot Springs, Ark.

"But, I think that part of the mission of the Catholic schools is to communicate the values of the Catholic Church to children and I don't think the Constitution of our country permits taxpayers to subsidize that," he said.

Children's interests also need to be better supervised by government entities that are charged with protecting them, Clinton said.

Aside from approving full funding for Head Start, a pre-school preparation program for poor children, Clinton said he wants to pay greater attention to the medical and foster care systems for children.

"The (foster care) systems are breaking down in most states in America as more and more kids grow up in difficult family circumstances and more and more families fall into poverty and tensions build up," he said.

Clinton also opposes Bush's policy to turn back Haitians fleeing their country before they reach the United States, vowing to change it if elected.

"I don't think we ought to be shipping those people back until we know we have done everything we can to restore democracy in Haiti, with (deposed President Father Jean-Bertrand) Aristide, or a coalition government or in some other fashion, a democratic government that observes human rights and freedoms," Clinton said. He agrees with the use of capital punishment, but said he doesn't think there's much to be gained by extending capital punishment to more federal crimes.

Clinton supported a crime bill that never made it out of Congress this session that included imposing the death penalty for several additional federal crimes. He said he thought those provisions were secondary.

"I supported it largely because it contained more funds to put police officers on the street and because it contained the Brady Bill, which would have a waiting period before people could buy handguns so we could check their criminal and mental health history and age," he said.

Discussing his religious beliefs, Clinton said his years at Georgetown left their mark. Paired with his Southern Baptist beliefs, Clinton said, his years of studying under the Jesuits have shaped his sense of public duty.

While his religious heritage established his belief that the basis of religious freedom lies in church-state separation, Catholic influences have underscored his sense of obligation to others.

He's learned "we are morally obliged to try to live out our religious convictions in the world," he said. Baptists believe that salvation is a matter of the personal relationship between an individual and God, Clinton noted.

Jesuits also taught him "a real respect for the obligation to develop one's mind," Clinton said.

"Religious convictions involve more than emotions, there is an intellectual vigor. If you have a mind, you have an obligation to develop it to learn to think ... and then to act on those things more powerfully because you know

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Raquel Aceves/The HOYA
Melanne Verveer is Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady.

Students, Professionals Promote Success At Women's Leadership Conference

By Sally Sykes
HOYA Staff Writer

Six women prominent in journalism, politics, business, law and international relations addressed students and alumni in the Women's Leadership Conference, Saturday in the Georgetown Intercultural Center. The conference, organized and directed by a committee of seven female Georgetown students, was designed to encourage networking between college and working women.

Nancy Walbridge (CAS '95), who chaired the panel that coordinated the event, said the day was very successful and the panel planned to hold the conference again next year. "It was a great opportunity to create a community that encourages women's leadership and achievement. You can learn so much from other women who have been successful in their careers," she said.

The conference featured former UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, CBS

Chief White House Correspondent Rita Braver, Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady Melanne Verveer (SLL '66), Public Policy Counsel for the Women's Legal Defense Fund Helen Norton, Political Director of the National Women's Political Conference Mary Beth Lambert, and President of Rand Construction Company Linda Rabbit.

Participants could choose from three of the six 50-minute seminars offered depending on their professional interests. During the seminars the guest speakers explained how they became involved in their profession, what their jobs entailed, and what helped them in their search for the right job. Each seminar was small, with less than 30 students attending each one, according to Walbridge.

Ali Carter (SLL '97), who attended the conference, said she liked the personal interaction and sense of unity the small seminars provided. "What struck me about the women's movement when I first got to Georgetown was a lack of

solidarity among the many groups dealing with women's issues," Carter said. "At the conference I felt that for the first time there was a unity of purpose among Georgetown women faculty, students and alumni. I was really inspired."

Helen Norton spoke with students about her work on employment law and making sure sexual harassment laws were enforced. She stressed the need for accumulating a broad spectrum of employment experiences during law school. "After a year at law school you have a marketability you don't have coming out of undergraduate school. It's important to make the most of that," she said.

Norton also encouraged students to get work experience in as many areas as possible. "It looks great on your resume to see that you've worked in so many different places and it also helps you decide what you might want to do when you finish," she said.

Although Norton said she enjoyed

See CONFERENCE, p. 3

Speakers Share Career Stories With GU Women

CONFERENCE, from p. 1

her work she said there were some drawbacks to practicing public interest law. "The pay is lower than other areas of law and there aren't always as many jobs available," she said.

Norton encouraged students to attend law school, even if they planned to enter another field. "I'm a big fan of law degrees," she said. "It's just a great education. There's no downside to it."

Kirkpatrick, who is a professor at Georgetown, spoke primarily about her experiences as UN Ambassador under the Reagan Administration and what she thought it took to become successful in any career. "Whatever you want to do, doing it successfully takes a lot of work. You have to develop habits of saving your energy so you can invest it," she said.

Kirkpatrick said she became involved in international politics when she reluctantly published an article criticizing President Carter's foreign policy. After the article's publication, she received a

letter from Governor Ronald Reagan complimenting it. "He said he had been thinking a lot of the same things and would like to meet with me the next time he was in Washington or the next time I was in California," she said.

Kirkpatrick said the problems she faced as a woman were related not only to the attitudes and stereotypes in the United States, but in other countries as well. "There are a good number of nations who don't even pretend to think women have equal rights. The foreign services of the world are almost exclusively an all-male preserve. One reason is that some people feel other country's leaders would prefer not to deal with women. My view on that is 'tough'," Kirkpatrick said.

Director of Student programs Penny Rue, who also attended the conference, said she thought it was a landmark day for women at Georgetown. "It was nice to see women's leadership in the middle of things, in the middle of campus, in the middle of the ICC. I was enormously proud of the students who organized it,"

Rue said.

Rue also praised Verveer's seminar. "She was fabulous. She went to Georgetown when Clinton was here. That was back when there were no women admitted to the College and there were quotas on the number of women admitted to the School of Foreign Service. They were really among a sea of men," Rue said.

Beth Daily (SFS '95), who helped organize the event, said she thought it was a very successful event and was surprised by the support it drew from the speakers and alumni. "As I left my most prominent emotion was 'This is the beginning.' It was a wonderful celebration of women leaders of today and tomorrow," she said.

Walbridge said the conference had been well supported. "[University President Leo O'Donovan, SJ's] office even gave us \$500 toward the conference after the fact. Right now I'm just brainstorming ideas for next year's speakers. We'd really like to get Janet Reno to make the keynote address next year," Walbridge said.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

THE HOYA

Founded January 16, 1920

Real Empowerment

Last Saturday a panel of seven female campus leaders presented Georgetown's first women's leadership conference, titled "Women Leaders of Today and Tomorrow: A Celebration of Success."

The conference brought distinguished women from a variety of professions to campus to present seminars on being a woman in their respective fields and to speak directly to Georgetown students and faculty.

Speakers included Georgetown professor and former U.N. Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, CBS White House Correspondent Rita Braver, National Legal Defense Fund Lawyer Helen Norton, Political Director of the National Women's Political Caucus Mary Beth Lambert, Rand Construction Company founder Linda Rabbit and Deputy Chief of Staff to the First Lady Melanne Verveer.

The conference was an excellent opportunity for women to focus on their successes and for Georgetown women to meet and network with women who have been successful in their careers despite obstacles facing women in the workplace.

The conference was particularly encouraging because it brought together a

variety of professionals, who have not focused their careers on women's issues, to discuss the positive aspects of being a woman today.

This type of conference, which highlighted women's accomplishments, is particularly beneficial because too often contemporary discussion of women's issues centers around the negative aspects of being female. The negative tone of many of today's feminists leads many would-be supporters to reject the movement outright or to linger on its fringes, looking for alternatives. A continual focus on victimhood may actually become counter-productive to the process of liberation as women may begin to see themselves as helpless victims in a world of patriarchy and chauvinism.

By having a conference that centered on success, the organizers of Saturday's event reached out to those women (and men) who do not want to wallow in self-pity and victimization but rather choose to concentrate on the things people should be focusing on - honoring women's achievements and setting goals for the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*File
Georgetown*

April 22, 1996

DROP-BY WITH FATHER O'DONOVAN AND BMW EXECUTIVES

DATE: April 23, 1996
TIME: 5:00 pm
LOCATION: Map Room
FROM: Melanne Verveer

I. PURPOSE

As a favor to Father O'Donovan, to drop by the Map Room, where the First Lady will be gathered with Father O'Donovan and BMW executives on the occasion of BMW's \$10 million gift to Georgetown University.

II. BACKGROUND

BMW is making a \$10 million gift to Georgetown University - one of the largest grants Georgetown has ever received and also one of the largest investments by an international firm in an American academic institution. Chancellor Kohl thinks very highly of this project.

The BMW Endowment will support into the 21st Century the work of Georgetown University's Center for German and European Studies. Founded in 1990 with a ten-year grant from the German government, the Center is part of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- The President
- The First Lady
- Father Leo O'Donovan, President of Georgetown University
- Helmut Panke, CEO of BMW US
- Hans Count von der Goltz, Deputy Chairman of BMW Supervisory Board
- Bernd Pischetsnieder, Chairman of BMW Board of Management
- Johanna Quandt, BMW
- Ambassador Juergen Chrobog, German Ambassador to the U.S.
- Dr. Magda Gohar-Chrobog, wife of German Ambassador

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
--------------------------	---------------	------	-------------

001. memo	re: drop-by with Father O'Donovan and BMW Executives [partial] (1 page)	04/22/1996	b(6)
-----------	---	------------	------

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

Georgetown

2013-0534-S

rc1615

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]

IV. OUTLINE OF EVENTS

- Photo op

(b)(6)

[001]

V. REMARKS

- None required

VI. PRESS

- Closed Press. A White House Photo will be released after the photo op.

GEORGETOWN

U N I V E R S I T Y
Office of Public Relations □ 37th and O Streets, N.W. □ Washington, D.C. 20057

NEWS

CONTACT:

Sandra Hvidsten
202-687-4328
or
Blake Smith
202-687-4327

For Immediate Release/April 23, 1996

MEDIA ADVISORY

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- A \$10 million endowment from BMW AG of Munich, Germany, will perpetuate into the next millennium the work of Georgetown University's Center for German and European Studies. Founded in 1990 with a ten-year grant from the German government, the Center is part of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service.

BMW AG's gift will take effect on January 1, 2001, when the German government grant expires. Thereafter, the Center will be known as the BMW Center for German and European Studies. Between the gift exchange and January, 2001, the funds will be held by the University in an interest-bearing trust.

Starting this year, the Center will inaugurate The Herbert Quandt Distinguished Lecture Series. The lectures will bring internationally acclaimed leaders to Georgetown to discuss topics relevant to German and European studies, and will be open to both the Georgetown community and the public.

Herbert Quandt was one of the most influential figures of German economic reconstruction. His intervention in 1959 enabled BMW to develop into one of the most successful German international business groups. Quandt died in 1982.

"BMW's support and this generous gift will have a powerful effect on the future of this unique program," said Georgetown President Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J. "Germany

-- More --

and Europe have undergone many changes in recent years, from German reunification to the progress toward economic union. Our partnership with BMW will continue to solidify the Center's strength, and help prepare future generations of leaders for the United States, Germany, Europe and the world."

Bernd Pischetsrieder, chairman of BMW AG's Board of Management, said "BMW AG is proud to advance the relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and Georgetown's Center for German and European Studies. Tomorrow's leaders require a perspective that integrates the lessons of political science, history and economics while gaining the agility to cut across the borders that are used by some to limit competition and innovation. With this endowment, BMW is confident that the Center will encourage dialogue among academic, business and political leaders."

BMW AG's endowment will have wide-ranging effects on the Center for German and European Studies. It will endow chairs for Center leadership and faculty positions in European business relations or political economy. A significant portion of the income from the endowment will be used to establish fellowships in the Center's masters and doctoral programs.

In addition, the University will develop an innovative electronic library for reserved materials named after BMW. An additional specialized library will also be created to augment Georgetown's existing German and European collections.

"More importantly, BMW's support will help attract more students from Europe and around the world into the program. With an expanded student base, we can encourage research in the fields that will have the most impact on the future of Germany and Europe," said Ambassador David D. Newsom, interim dean of the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service.

Georgetown's Center for German and European Studies was founded in response to an initiative set forth in 1988 by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He encouraged American universities to advance cross-cultural studies at a time when Germany and Europe were undergoing major political, cultural and economic changes. Georgetown,

-- More --

The University of California at Berkeley and Harvard University were selected to receive grants from the German government to advance their efforts.

Georgetown is the only one of the three grant recipients to create a degree program in

German and European studies. The curriculum allows students to pursue an interdisciplinary Masters of Arts in German and European Studies through the Center. They may simultaneously pursue a Ph.D. in German, government, history or economics, the four academic disciplines that are associated with the Center.

"I am grateful that, thanks to the generous donation by BMW, the future of the Georgetown Center for German and European Studies has been secured beyond the year 2000.

Conveying knowledge about Germany and Europe is critical for the future of the transatlantic partnership," said His Excellency Juergen Chrohog, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"I am very proud to count BMW among the members of Georgetown's family," said Father O'Donovan. "Their concern for education and international relations sets an outstanding example of corporate responsibility that others will surely emulate."

BMW AG's contribution to maintaining strong relations between Germany, Europe and the United States, and its relationship to Georgetown will be recognized later today at the White House.

-- 30 --

EDITOR'S NOTE: For additional assistance or information, please contact the Office of Communications at the number listed above. After business hours, you may reach a public relations staff member by calling 202-687-PAGE.

1995-96/158

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Leo J. O'Donovan to Melanne Verveer [partial] (3 pages)	07/19/1993	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20032

FOLDER TITLE:

Georgetown

2013-0534-S
rc1615

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]