

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Phil Lader to the President re: non-selection (2 pages)	02/09/1994	b(6)
002. bio	re: David R. Matthews [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
003. bio	re: Kathy Karpan [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
004. bio	re: Irby Simpkins [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/07/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20047

FOLDER TITLE:

Norway

2013-0534-S

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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]
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- 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]

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file Norway

UNITED STATES
PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION
TO THE XVII WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES
IN
LILLEHAMMER, NORWAY

FEBRUARY 11-14, 1994

NAME AND ADDRESS LIST FOR DELEGATION

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
Norway

MEMORANDUM

TO: Melanne Verveer
FROM: Ann Stock *A.S.*
DATE: October 17, 1995
RE: Background papers - THEIR MAJESTIES King Harald and Queen Sonja of Norway

The United States Ambassador to Norway, Thomas Loftus, gave me the attached background papers on THEIR MAJESTIES, King Harald and Queen Sonja of Norway, in preparation for their visit on October 30.

I thought you might be interested.

Thanks!

M. Verveer

BACKGROUND PAPERS

FOR

PRESIDENT WILLIAM CLINTON

and

FIRST LADY HILLARY CLINTON

FOR THE VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES
KING HARALD AND QUEEN SONJA

NORWAY

OCTOBER 30, 1995
THE WHITE HOUSE

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Prepared By: American Embassy, Oslo, Norway

TEN THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT NORWAY/UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD

By Ambassador Thomas A. Loftus

- #1 Norway is the world's second largest exporter of oil, and has now added a second pot of gold from the North Sea: natural gas. This has changed the energy equation in Western Europe dramatically. It is a secure, long-term source and France has been busy buying, shifting dependency from Algeria. Also, Eastern Europe is busy negotiating so they are not totally dependent on Russia.
- #2 Norway voted no to EU membership and has been scrambling to reaffirm its ties to, and importance with, the U.S. This wooing of the U.S. to repeat the marriage vows is official policy. The worry is they will be in the back pew, mere guests, as the EU and the U.S. start a serious courtship. The current concerns: 1) if WEU is Europe's NATO, Norway is not at the table when defense is discussed. Foreign Minister Godal recently said, "We could be faced with the strange situation where we have to ask Washington what is going on in the European Pillar of NATO"; 2) Norway does not want to be left outside on the doorstep in the early discussion between us and the EU about the TransAtlantic Initiative.
- #3 NATO is national security, indeed a large part of national identity. Their border with Russia, 90 kilometers by land, a thousand by sea, is the northern flank. Norway supports the expansion of NATO because it supports the idea that the U.S. is the leader in NATO and Europe.
- #4 On the other side of that border is: the Russian navy, mostly submarines, both the ICBM carrying technical marvels that operate under the ice cap and row upon row of rusting, decommissioned subs and their nuclear reactors; storage tanks filled to the brim with nuclear waste; a first cousin to Chernobyl model power plant; a pollution belching nickel smelter from the dawn of the industrial age.
- #5 The Norwegians have the environmental security of the above as their top priority and they have asked the U.S. to help. And, we have. Embassy Oslo has as its priority the successful conclusion of a Norwegian, Russian, U.S. project to increase the capacity of the low-level liquid radioactive waste facility at Murmansk. This would serve the civilian atomic icebreaker fleet and be used by the Northern fleet. The deal is they then agree to permanently extend their voluntary moratorium on dumping at sea and sign the London Convention.

Tens Things to Know

This project is the model process to move on to cooperation on the really bad stuff, and to bring our navy and theirs into cooperative, even perhaps normal, contact. (Note: Ambassador Loftus led a group to Murmansk in August. The Russian Foreign Minister's constituency in the Duma is Murmansk and he has been helpful.)

- #6 Fish. What if there is a nuclear dumping or accident? The world's best remaining fishing grounds are in these northern waters. But that is cod. Salmon is now all farmed. We have kept it out of the U.S. market by imposing dumping penalties. This is the one sore point between us...in addition to whaling. Whaling, however, has moved to another arena (where we want it), the International Whaling Commission.

- #7 "Three Circles" in U.S. policy towards Norway.

Circle One: The Barents Council is a Norwegian initiative and brings Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia together to work on increasing trade and cultural and environmental cooperation. The U.S. sits at the table as an "active observer." There is a staff, rotating chairmanship, and the Foreign Ministers meet together. It is the place where the future after the cold war sheds its past and good things happen.

Circle Two: The Nordics and the Baltics. We help them in Northwest Russia, we ask Norway to help in the Baltics. They are not enthused, but the Swedes, Danes and Finns are. There is potential here to constructively engage Russia.

Circle Three: The Arctic Circle. The countries touching the Arctic Circle are a natural grouping to work on environmental cooperation. This is starting to be led by the Vice President. Linking these three circles is the task for U.S. leadership of the subtle variety.

- #8 Bosnia: Norway has a total of 950 troops in the former Yugoslavia, with 750 of them in Tuzla. There are probably 1,000 more Norwegian citizens in the former Yugoslavia who are truck drivers and aid workers. Norway was against lifting the embargo, but wants the U.S. to lead. Foreign Minister Godal recently said after we took charge, "Europe alone lacks the political, diplomatic and military influence required to resolve conflicts of this size." The U.S. is necessary for European security.

Tens Things to Know

- #9** Prime Minister Brundtland. She is at the top of the heap, unchallenged; the society acknowledges that she should be the leader. A day after her party's defeat on the EU referendum, a poll showed her personal popularity over 65%. She is traveling a lot, but insists she is not campaigning for the UN top job. Looking for an opportunity to come to the U.S. soon, if the right platform can be found.
- #10a** In addition to continued work on the "Oslo Accord" Israel-Palestinian peace process, the Norwegians host negotiations for the Guatemalan peace process. They are also looking for similar opportunities (Columbia and Cuba). This is usually helpful and should always be appreciated. Saying thanks at every opportunity for the Mid-East peace breakthrough is important.
- #10b** President Yeltsin has scheduled a State Visit to Norway on November 20 and 21.

HIS MAJESTY KING HARALD

Prince/Crown Prince Harald attended public schools and served in the military like other Norwegians. He soon became liked by all, and formed personal lifelong friendships. He inherited his father's love of sailing, and grew to become a tough, top notch sailor who competed with honors in three Olympic games, several world championships, countless Norwegian championships and other regattas all over the world. He was a tough, demanding, respected and popular crew captain very strong on strategy. His motto was: "The problems you have are problems you make yourself."

Since ascending to the throne in 1990, King Harald has become outspoken and acted as a bridge-builder on touchy subjects traditionally off limits for the King. In connection with the 50th Anniversary of the end of WW II, he stressed the need for reconciliation with the Germans, and in Finnmark he reached out a hand to the Norwegians who fled to Russia in WW II and later returned only to find a lingering suspicion of un-Norwegian feelings.

King Harald is conversant on a wide range of subjects, from politics and the military, to sports. He moves around with a minimum of security guards. Like his father, he says he has enough security around him--the entire population.

His links to the United States:

Arrived in the U.S. on August 28, 1940 with his mother and two sisters. Lived at Pooks Hill, outside Washington, D.C. In the fall of 1943, he started at White Hall Country School. The family left the U.S. on May 20, 1945, stopped over in England, and returned to Norway on June 7, together with their father, Crown Prince Olav, and grandfather, King Haakon. [See "Glimpses of the Norwegian Royal Family's Stay in America During World War II."]

In 1960, Crown Prince Harald made a two-week State Visit to the U.S. that included calls on President Eisenhower, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Governor Nelson Rockefeller. He received an Honorary Doctorate at Luther College, Decorah.

In 1963, he sailed in the U.S. Open championships in the 5.5 meter class at Oyster Bay.

Crown Prince Harald attended the funeral of John F. Kennedy, together with Norway's Prime Minister, Einar Garhardsen.

In January 1964, he made another official visit to the U.S. calling on Norwegian-American institutions on the West Coast.

His Majesty King Harald

In October 1965, he sailed in his 5.5 meter boat Fram III in the U.S. open regatta. He called on President Johnson at the White House, presenting an invitation from King Olav to the President to revisit Norway. (He had visited Norway in 1963.) There followed a visit to Norfolk with a reception for 750 guests. He subsequently had the honor of opening a new floodlight system at Red Hooks stadium in Brooklyn. The program included visits to colleges in Minnesota, and the United Nations Headquarters.

In July 2, 1976, on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the Constitution, King Harald presented a \$200,000 check from the Norwegian people to President Ford for a health sports center to be built in Minnesota. On July 4th of that year, the King and Queen attended the reception on the White House Lawn for the Centennial.

In 1988, the King sailed in a World Championship regatta off San Francisco to defend his Gold Medal of the previous year. He got the Bronze.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN SONJA

Queen Sonja, a commoner by birth, has grown to be endeared, respected and admired. She is an untiring representative of the Royal Family at countless functions around the country, one who always comes well prepared, and is a gracious hostess. She has a university degree in art, and is a frequent guest at openings of art shows. She is a patron of the pictorial arts, and a prestigious music competition bearing her name.

The Queen is an excellent skier, both cross country and slalom. In addition to ski trips with the King, she often joins a small group of friends for extended ski trips into the mountains, overnighing in small cabins along the way. And in summer, she goes on a week long hike trip into the high mountains with another group. But she is also an excellent sailor, like the King and their children.

NORWAY BECAME AN INDEPENDENT NATION IN 1905

Modern Norwegian history dates back to the settlements made after the end of the Napoleonic War (1814). Denmark was forced to surrender Norway to Sweden. But Denmark balked, whereupon Swedish King Charles marched into Norway. In the ensuing loose union with Sweden, Norway adopted a constitution of its own and formed a Parliament. Over the following decades, the Norwegian fight for equality in the union ebbed and flowed. Swedish insistence on having control of Norwegian foreign affairs was a major stumbling block. In 1904, the situation came to a boil when Sweden refused to give Norway an independent consular service. The Storting approved the consular service bill, but the Swedish King refused to sign it. The Storting subsequently declared unilaterally that the union with Sweden was dissolved. Sweden asked for a referendum in Norway to see whether Norwegians supported ending the union. In the referendum the same year, 368,500 voted for and 184 against dissolving the union.

There followed hectic debates in the Storting as to the future form of government. Sweden turned down a Norwegian request for a Prince of the House of Bernadotte to become king. The Storting then offered the throne to Prince Carl of Denmark. A large majority of Norwegians voted in a referendum in favor of monarchy. Prince Carl took the name of Haakon and arrived in Oslo on November 25, 1905.

THE ROYAL FAMILY TREE AFTER NORWAY SEVERED THE UNION WITH SWEDEN IN 1905

King Haakon (1872-1957) was the second son of King Fredrik XIII of Denmark, christened Christian Fredrik Carl Otto Valdemar Axel. When he acceded to the Norwegian throne, he took the name of Haakon. In 1896, he married his cousin, Princess Maud, daughter of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra of England. They had one son, Olav.

King Olav was born in London in 1903, and was christened Alexander Edward Christian Fredrik. When his father became King of Norway in 1905, he became Crown Prince Olav. In 1929, he married Swedish Princess Martha (1901-1954). They had three children, Ragnhild (1930), Astrid (1932), and Harald (1937).

Princess Ragnhild married shipowner Erling Lorentzen and lives in Brazil. Princess Astrid is married to Johan Martin Ferner, an Oslo businessman.

Crown Prince Harald married Sonja Haraldsen in 1968. They have one son, Haakon Magnus (1973), now serving in the Navy, and Martha Louise (1971), studying physical therapy.

GLIMPSES OF THE NORWEGIAN ROYAL FAMILY'S STAY IN AMERICA DURING WORLD WAR II

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha undertook an extensive tour of the U.S. in 1939, visiting 29 states and traveling more than 30,000 kilometers by car and train in the course of 69 days. The day after their arrival and the opening of the World's Fair in New York, the couple visited the Roosevelts at the President's childhood home in Hyde Park. The two couples took an immediate liking to each other, and from this first meeting there arose an enduring friendship. Shortly after the outbreak of WW II, the President invited them to come and stay in America.

When Norway was invaded and occupied, Crown Prince Olav and his father, King Haakon, escaped to England, sailing from Norway on June 7, 1940. The Crown Princess and the three children, Ragnhild (age 10), Astrid (age 8) and Harald (age 3) fled to Sweden and stayed with the family of the Swedish Crown Prince.

In late Spring 1940, the President repeated his invitation. The King gave his approval for the Crown Princess and the children to go to America. Crown Prince Olav requested that the American Minister, Florence J. Harriman, escort the Crown Princess and the children to the U.S. via the trans-Siberian railroad to the Far East. Martha was reluctant to embark on such a long and dangerous journey with three children, so instead Roosevelt dispatched the troop transport ship "American Legion" to Petsamo in northern Finland to pick up the Royal Family and a number of Americans still residing in the Nordic countries.

The crossing took 12 days, with 895 passengers, including 300 children refugees. It was a very strenuous crossing, with stormy weather and constant worrying about German subs. Princess Astrid remembers that her mother was very afraid. Far off the U.S. coast they were met by two U.S. destroyers and escorted to New York. They arrived there on August 28.

The next day the family drove to Hyde Park and met the President and the First Lady. On September 9, they went to Wianno at Cape Cod for a brief stay as guests of a Norwegian-American, Frederick Schaefer. In the meantime, the President had found a home for the Royal Family at Pooks Hill near Bethesda, Maryland. The family moved in on October 9, in a real blizzard. The children went skiing the next day on the property.

The Crown Princess soon involved herself in a number of activities for Norwegian seamen and refugees. She often appeared at functions with the First Lady. Once she spoke to a crowd of 20,000 in Madison Square Garden, together with Mrs. Roosevelt, about the situation in Norway.

Glimpses of the Norwegian Royal Family

There were frequent visits to the White House and Roosevelt was a frequent visitor to Pooks Hill. The Crown Princess on several occasions joined the President and First Lady onboard the presidential yacht. The children were usually present. The President soon asked her to stop calling him Mr. President, and instead call him "dear godfather."

Just about everyone dropped in at Pooks Hill, Princess Astrid recalls. Trygve Lie was the most frequent guest, and Prime Minister Nygaardsvold also came. Numerous guests of the President called. He thought it was a good idea for them to relax for a moment in a family atmosphere. He would call the Crown Princess on short notice and ask if so and so could come over for tea or dinner. Chang Kai-shek was there many times. But the favorite guest was Winston Churchill. He brought letters from father and grandfather in London, and he had a marvelous way of including the children in the conversation, Princess Astrid remembers.

The Crown Prince first visited Pooks Hill in December, 1940. He traveled incognito from London via Lisbon, as Mr. Alexander Carlsen. He made two more visits to the U.S. during the War to speak for Norway. He would come shortly before Christmas and leave around February 12, which was Princess Astrid's birthday.

Princess Astrid says the President was a tremendous support to her mother. They became very good friends. The children were always present when the adults talked about the situation in Norway and the War in general. The President was very curious about the reactions of the children to the invasion of Norway.

Roosevelt was very kind to the children, helping them with their homework, and disciplining the current King when he was mean to his mother. King Harald remembers very well standing behind Roosevelt when he was sworn in for his fourth term.

While at Pooks Hill, the children always spoke Norwegian inside the house. Mother got angry if we didn't, Princess Astrid says.

In 1942, the President arranged for a plane to bring the Crown Princess to London for King Haakon's birthday on August 3. She traveled as Mrs. Sven Nilsen. The children were sent fishing, under the sharp eyes of Secret Service agents. King Harald caught a small shark, which the Secret Service reportedly dumped out of the boat. Too dangerous for children, they said.

Glimpses of the Norwegian Royal Family

In Norway, the Crown Prince's family was popularly called "the family at Skaugum" (their residence outside Oslo). While in the U.S., they became known as "the family at Pooks Hill." Princess Astrid says their mother always told them what she was doing, where she went, and what was happening at home.

When President Roosevelt gave his famous "Look to Norway" speech on September 16, 1942, in connection with presenting Norway with the first of seven destroyers, he had long since become impressed with Norway's war effort through the friendship with Crown Princess Martha.

Princess Astrid remembers that the family lived a frugal life in the United States. In the summer, they moved out of the Washington area. One summer they stayed at a small place on the coast near Boston. The children played around in the nearby woods, where they marked cross country trails to follow when they ran. And they loved to play around on a float anchored 50 yards from shore. They became very good swimmers and divers, says one of the many Norwegian visitors.

Prince Harald's memories from the stay in the U.S. are vague. But he has memories from those summer months, like the time he fell out of his canoe when it was hit by a gust of wind. He held on to the canoe while his mother rowed out and helped him ashore.

Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister in the London-based government, said the Crown Princess was undoubtedly Norway's Ambassador #1 to the United States during the War. At Pooks Hill, she received countrymen and important international guests. Americans called the Norwegian Crown Prince and Crown Princess "the royal democrats."

On May 6, 1945, Foreign Minister Lie stopped over at Pooks Hill after having headed the Norwegian delegation to the UN conference in San Francisco. Crown Princess Martha left Pooks Hill on May 9 for London. The children followed a few days later.

After starting school in Norway, Prince Harald wrote an essay about "a happy day in my life." He wrote about the day at Pooks Hill when they learned that the War was over.

The Roosevelts were enormously supportive of Crown Princess Martha and the children during the early years of the War, for which the King on many occasions later expressed his profound gratitude. When Foreign Minister Lie visited the White House

Glimpses of the Norwegian Royal Family

towards the end of the War and thanked President Roosevelt for his personal concern and support during the years of occupation, the President confided that his affection for Norway was in no small measure a reflection of the special fondness he felt for Crown Prince Olav, Crown Princess Martha and their three children. When the President died in 1945, the Royal Family was in mourning, and Crown Prince Olav said that he felt he had lost a close relative and dear friend.

* Much of the relationship between President Roosevelt and Crown Princess Martha and the children is detailed in Doris Kearns Goodwin's book, No Ordinary Time.

* Florence Harriman describes the journey to Petsamo and the voyage to New York in her autobiography, Mission to the North.

FOREIGN MINISTER BJØRN TORE GODAL

Age 50. Professional, credible, energetic, warm, Mr. Correct, organized, very well informed, with the right background and experience, low key. These are but some of the labels hung on Mr. Godal. He moved up through the right positions: from chairman of the Labor Party youth organization, to the Labor Party central committee, chairman of the Oslo Labor Party, member of Parliament, member of the Finance Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Minister of Trade before becoming Foreign Minister.

Mr. Godal has few hobbies outside his work. He is a voracious reader of non-fiction literature. He enjoys music, especially classical, and, time permitting, jogs in the woods around Oslo on weekends. He is very protective of his private life, and does not give private interviews. He wants to focus on his job, not his private life. A hard worker, he still insists on spending a four week summer vacation at his cabin on the Oslofjord, where he goes fishing, swims and reads, available by conference telephone only one hour each morning.

Like so many other Norwegian university students, Mr. Godal was a frequent visitor to the USIS Library in Oslo. While a key Labor Party politician in Oslo, Godal opposed EU membership in 1972, was a sharp critic of the Labor Party's defense and security policy, opposed the INF agreement and the agreement to preposition U.S. military equipment in Norway. When reminded of his past, he always says: "Europe has changed more than I have." Mr. Godal prefers professional talk to small talk at official functions. But with his background, he can cover the whole range of topics, from the changing patterns of Norwegian party politics, the disappearance of ideology from party programs, the effects of influence brought by the mounting oil revenues, an increasingly more pragmatic and competitive society, problems relating to the post-EU referendum situation, and problems like mounting crime and public concern over immigration.

Minister Godal has one son, age 22, from his first marriage.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S WIFE: GRO BALAS

Mrs. Godal has for the last two years been a member of the Oslo city government, as municipal Commissioner for Children and Education. She has held a number of appointments in women's organizations, the Labor Party, and the City of Oslo Government, and was formerly the manager of a modern art gallery.

Mrs. Godal hosted a City of Oslo ceremony at the statue of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (located at the Oslo harbor near City Hall) in connection with the WW II commemorations this past May.

Mrs. Godal has one daughter, age 19, from her first marriage.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Phil Lader *PL*
Date: January 31, 1994
Re: Presidential Delegation to Lillehammer Winter Olympics

The first six individuals invited to represent you at the 1994 Winter Olympics accepted with great enthusiasm.

The Delegation is as follows:

The First Lady - Head of Delegation
Chelsea Clinton - TBD
David Matthews
Florence Griffith-Joyner
Tom McMillen
Dawn Steele
Kathy Karpan
Irby Simpkins

It has been recommended by the National Security Council and the Office of Protocol that U.S. Ambassador to Norway Thomas Loftus be added to the delegation. It is also recommended that Ambassador Loftus serve as the Head of Delegation after the First Lady departs.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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MEMORANDUM

February 8, 1994

TO: Office of the First Lady
Liz Bowyer c/o Angela

FR: Nancy Eisenhaur
Manager, Government Relations

RE: Previous White House Delegations to the Olympic Games

In 1992, the following delegation represented President Bush at the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville, France:

Dorothy "Doro" Bush - President's daughter and delegation leader
Nancy Ellis - President's sister
Osmond Day - Personal friend of the President
Don Johnson - Actor
Melanie Griffith - Actress, spouse of Don Johnson
Jennifer Fitzgerald - Dept. of State, delegation coordinator
Jay Allison - Dept. of State, Asst. delegation coordinator

The following delegation represented President Bush at the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain:

Arnold Schwarzenegger - Actor/ Delegation leader
Marvin Bush - Son of President
Margaret Bush - Wife of Marvin Bush
Mary Lou Retton - Olympian
Kristi Yamaguchi - Olympian
Greg Anthony - UNLV/ N.Y. Knicks
Willard Heminway - Bush family friend.

These delegations were selected by the White House and sent as representatives of the President. They were invited neither by the host city nor by the International Olympic Committee. Therefore, there was no official duty assigned to any of the members of the delegation outside anything designated by the White House.

Members of the delegation attended various Olympic events and social activities where they were honored guests either of the host city, the USOC and/or the IOC.

I have requested from my media division, information on previous delegations, which I hope to have to you this afternoon. Please call should you have further questions.

THOMAS A. LOFTUS

Current

Thomas A. Loftus is the Director of WisKids Count, a foundation-funded study that will result in a book detailing the status of children in Wisconsin. The project is housed in the non-profit Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, and it is a KidsCount project of the Anne E. Casey Foundation.

Mr. Loftus is also currently a consultant working for foundations on projects to help parliaments in developing democracies, a lecturer in the political science department at Edgewood College in Madison, and has finished a book on American Legislatures that will be published in 1994 by Congressional Quarterly Press.

He speaks frequently on ethics, campaign finance, welfare and health care reform and on the "American Democracy". He has had recent articles published in Governing Magazine and Spectrum, a journal about state legislatures.

Government

Tom Loftus served fourteen years in the Wisconsin State Legislature (1977-1991) and was the Speaker for the last eight years (1983-1991).

Mr. Loftus was the longest serving Speaker in the history of Wisconsin and was the first Speaker to ever be elected unanimously.

Speaker Loftus was the chairman of the State-Federal Assembly of the National Conference of State Legislatures in 1987. The State Federal Assembly is the organization that represents the interests of state legislatures before the White House and Congress.

Speaker Loftus won national and international recognition for his passage of a new child support system that became the model for other states and was incorporated into a new federal law. He was the author of Wisconsin's Conservation Corps, now a model for part of President Clinton's National Service proposal; the author of a ten-year, \$250 million bonding program for the environment; and was instrumental in authorizing Wisconsin's trade offices in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Loftus has received several awards for his legislative work, and chaired several special committees.

Political

Mr. Loftus was the Democratic nominee for Governor of Wisconsin in 1990. He was defeated by the incumbent Republican, Governor Tommy G. Thompson.

He was the Chairman of the Clinton for President campaign in Wisconsin during the primary and a member of the national executive committee of the campaign.

Mr. Loftus chaired the Wisconsin Dukakis for President campaign in 1988 and was a congressional district chair for the Udall for President Campaign in 1976.

Mr. Loftus was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1992 (Chair of the Clinton delegation); 1988 (Chair of the Dukakis delegation and member of the rules committee); 1984 (Mondale); and 1976 (Udall).

Speaker Loftus was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1987 through 1990. He was elected by his fellow Democratic legislative leaders to represent them on the committee.

Academic

Currently a lecturer in Political Science at Edgewood College in Madison, Mr. Loftus lectured on the political process as a fellow at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in the Spring 1991 semester, and he was a visiting professor of government at the Eagleton Institute at Rutgers University in 1991 and 1992. Mr. Loftus was an adjunct professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin at Whitewater and taught a course in the legislative process in 1984, 1986, and 1988. From 1983 to 1987, Mr. Loftus was a member of the State and Local Government Advisory Committee of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

International

In 1990, Speaker Loftus was part of a small team that conducted a workshop on the legislative institution in Budapest for the new Hungarian Parliament. In 1992, he conducted a four-month training program designed to strengthen the staff capabilities of the Parliament of Thailand (a project of the UW Center for Development and the Asia Foundation); led the Speakers of the provincial parliaments of Pakistan on a study tour of two American legislatures and a Canadian provincial parliament; and instructed the staff chiefs of the Pakistan national parliament in bill drafting and committee staffing structures, all projects of the Asia Foundation.

Mr. Loftus is a grant recipient of the Swedish American Bicentennial Commission and spent several weeks in the spring of 1993 studying leadership in the Swedish Parliament.

Travel

Mr. Loftus has traveled widely in Europe, Asia, and Central and South America. In 1985 he led a fact-finding delegation to Honduras and Nicaragua which resulted in a privately circulated written record of interviews. He was a member of State of Wisconsin trade missions to the People's Republic of China in 1983 and to Israel in 1988. Twice the German Marshall Fund sponsored personal trips for Mr. Loftus to study German state parliaments and the German educational system (1987 and 1989). He has also observed parliaments in Thailand, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Canada, and Norway.

Personal

Mr. Loftus was born in 1945 and was educated at the University of Wisconsin. He holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and a master's degree in public policy from UW-Madison. He served as a military policeman in the U.S. Army from 1965-1967.

Mr. Loftus has been the recipient of many awards, including being named a distinguished alumni by the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

Mr. Loftus is married to Barbara, and they have two children: Alec, 12; and Kari, 6. Their home is in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin. Mr. Loftus enjoys golfing, swimming, and skiing.

Business Address

16 N. Carroll Street, Suite 420, Madison, WI 53703
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FLORENCE GRIFFITH JOYNER
Biography

As Nadia Comaneci first defined perfection in modern women's gymnastics and Peggy Fleming in figure skating, Florence Griffith Joyner has elevated women's track to a new level with her three Gold and one Silver medal-winning performance in the 1988 Summer Olympics. Recognized by her brightly colored, often one-legged outfits and intricately painted fingernails, Joyner captured the affection of the world with a rare combination of speed, grace and beauty. Her still-standing World Record times in the 100- and 200-meter events have rightly earned her the title "World's Fastest Woman." Such a description may be as necessary as it is true—today, Joyner (nicknamed "Flo Jo") continues to refine her talents as an athlete while extending her range as an actress, designer, author, painter, sportscaster and charity spokeswoman.

To that impressive list Joyner recently added political appointee, as she and ex-basketball great Tom McMillen have been chosen by President Clinton to replace Arnold Schwarzenegger as chair of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. "While the president continues to find ways to reduce our national debt, I'll be helping Americans trim the fat off their diets," says Joyner. "Preventing illness is the first and best step toward reforming our health care system, and I hope to do my part by encouraging healthy eating habits and regular exercise among all Americans."

From a childhood in the housing projects of South Central Los Angeles to the respect and reward she enjoys today, Florence Griffith Joyner truly serves as a modern emblem of the

(more)

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145 Avenue of the Americas, Second Floor • New York, NY 10013 • (212) 206-7160 • Fax: (212) 627-8733

405 South Beverly Dr.
Beverly Hills CA 90212

277-6200

Page Two

American Dream. Born and raised in Watts, she was the seventh of eleven siblings raised by a divorced mother who instilled in her children the values of independence and individualism. Though one brother practiced martial arts and another football, Florence was unique among the Griffith clan in her athletic prowess, competing with her brothers on their own demanding terms.

One childhood anecdote clearly illustrates her tenacious nature. In 1964 at age five, Florence spent a year in the Mojave Desert where she became determined to catch a jack rabbit, the fastest creature on the sand. Every day she increased her efforts until her goal was met, after which she moved on to other childhood exploits, never attempting the same feat twice.

Returning to the city, Florence began running at the age of seven under the auspices of the Sugar Ray Robinson Youth Foundation. By adolescence she had become an accomplished long jumper and one of the top runners at Jordan High, regularly beating boys her own age. Joyner did not seclude herself in athletics, however; a straight-A student, she enrolled as a business major at Cal State/Northridge before earning a scholarship to UCLA, where she studied psychology. Joyner's track and field skills blossomed under UCLA coach Bob Kersee and she first qualified for the Olympic trials in 1980, finishing fourth in the 200-meter and making the finals in the 100-meter event. The collegiate awards would come in as swiftly as Joyner herself: in 1981 she was the American Record Holder in the World Cup 4x100 meter relay; in 1982 and 1983, the NCAA Collegiate Champion in the 200-meter and 400-meter events, respectively.

The turning point came in 1984, when Joyner earned the Silver medal in the 200-meter track event at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. Though she considered it a great honor to finish second, Joyner set her sights on the next Olympic Games, intent on taking home the Gold. In the intervening years, she sharpened her competitive edge by winning the Champion's crown in the 100-meter sprint at the 1985 Mobile Grand Prix, and Gold (4x100 meter relay) and Silver (200 meter) medals at the 1987 World Championships.

(more)

Page Three

1988 proved a year of fruition for Florence Griffith Joyner, the first American woman to win four medals—three Gold and one Silver—in one Olympic year. The toast of Barcelona, Joyner opened a floodgate of honors in the wake of her performance: U.S. Olympic Committee's Sportswoman of the Year, Track and Field Magazine's Athlete of the Year, Associated Press Sportswoman of the Year, UPI Sportswoman of the Year, Jesse Owens Outstanding Track and Field Athlete, Tass News Agency's Sports Personality of the Year... *And that was just 1988!*

Honors from around the world have recognized not only her athletic ability, but her new status as a role model. Joyner has won accolades from institutions (Harvard), publications (Essence, McCall's, Trackworld) even television networks (Nickelodcon), in addition to earning a Positive Image Award from Women at Work and a Gold Camera from the German Advertising Industry. Recipient of a Distinguished Service Award from the United Negro College Fund, Joyner remains in increasing demand as a spokeswoman for such worldwide concerns as Project Eco-School (a resource center for environmental education), The American Cancer Society and The Multiple Sclerosis Foundation. Recently, a one-of-a-kind diamond necklace designed by Joyner raised \$60,000 to benefit M.S.

Joyner's passion and eloquence as a spokeswoman has translated equally well to the acting domain, where she has been featured in a recurring role on the NBC daytime drama "Santa Barbara," as a guest star on NBC's "227" and in a principal role in the motion picture *The Chaser*. Having served as an articulate host and commentator for ABC's "Wide World of Sports," NBC's "Melrose Games" and the Los Angeles Marathon, Joyner has also been seen on "The Bob Hope Christmas Special," "The Kenny Rogers Show" and "The People's Choice Awards," among numerous appearances on every major network talk show.

Equally expressive in other artistic areas, Joyner is a prolific painter and author of numerous children's stories. Currently penning a children's book for publication next year, Joyner is also working on her autobiography for admirers of all ages.

(more)

As a designer Joyner caught the public's eye with her colorful track outfits; she brought over 280 of these handmade outfits to the 1988 Olympic trials. Displaying a penchant for bright colors at an early age, Joyner wore different colored socks in kindergarten and began sewing at the age of five, taught by her seamstress mother. Her unusual one-legged designs, part of a retail collection currently available in Japan, were born during the 1988 Olympic trials when she accidentally cut one leg off an outfit—and decided she liked it! Joyner has also helped to "feminize" the image of women athletes by proudly displaying her six-and-a-half-inch nails, detailed with such intricately painted designs as the red, white & blue of the American flag.

President of FloJo International, a little league track team that fosters athletic excellence, Joyner also encourages goal-setting and achievement through the Florence Griffith Joyner Youth Foundation, a non-profit foundation helping disadvantaged youth which she co-founded this year with her husband, Olympic Gold medalist Al Joyner. The Foundation provides youth with the necessary financial, emotional and educational support in achieving their expressed goals, promoting self-esteem and social interaction while involving family and friends in the process. With its emphasis on positive self-image, the Foundation has been invited to become part of the national DARE PLUS (Play Learning Under Supervision) program.

With a strong belief in God and family, Joyner and her husband recently welcomed into the world a daughter, Mary Ruth Joyner, affectionately dubbed "Mo Jo" by the media. With this crowning achievement, it would be easy to imagine Florence Griffith Joyner enjoying a well-deserved sabbatical. But, as always, she remains an unstoppable force of nature. Alongside husband Al Joyner's training for the Decathlon and Triple Jump in the upcoming Olympic Games in Atlanta, Florence Griffith Joyner intends to add "endurance" to her own athletic goals. In 1996 she will compete for a fourth Gold medal in the Women's Marathon.

#

Steel Pictures, Inc.

DAWN STEEL

Dawn Steel heads up all aspects of development and production for her company, Steel Pictures, where she produced the hit "Cool Runnings," the true story of the Jamaican Olympic bobsled team. The film has become Disney's top grossing movie released in 1993 earning 65 million dollars domestically to date.

In addition to "Cool Runnings," in 1993 Steel also produced "Sister Act 2" starring Whoopi Goldberg, as well as the concert "For Our Children" to benefit the Pediatric AIDS Foundation in Los Angeles, for which she received an ACE Award nomination. She also wrote the bestseller They Can Kill You, But They Can't Eat You, which chronicles her journey to the top with a lot of self-discovery in between.

Steel is distinguished as being the first woman to head a motion picture studio when she was named President of Columbia Pictures in 1987. She held this position from October 1987 to February 1990.

As President of Columbia Pictures, Steel was responsible for all aspects of production, marketing, business affairs, and distribution for the studio's films including "Ghostbusters II," "Karate Kid III," "Postcards from the Edge," "Casualties of War," "Flatliners" and "Awakenings." She also oversaw the marketing and distribution of "When Harry Met Sally" and "Look Who's Talking" among others.

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90210

Prior to joining Columbia, Steel was President of Production for Paramount Pictures where she was responsible for the development and production of such pictures as "Flashdance," "Footloose," "Top Gun," "Star Trek III," "Beverly Hills Cop II," "The Accused," "The Untouchables," and "Fatal Attraction."

Steel joined Paramount in November, 1978 as Director of Merchandising. Six months later, she was promoted to vice president of that department. While in merchandising, she developed a number of strong, creative campaigns, notably for the film "Star Trek," for which she convinced the McDonalds and Coca-Cola companies to create commercials featuring Klingons eating Big Macs. In 1980 Steel was elevated to Vice President, Production at Paramount Studios; in November 1983 she was promoted again to Senior Vice President, Production.

Steel came to Hollywood in the late '70's after having worked for several years in the marketing and merchandising of novelty items through her own company, Oh Dawn! Previous to this, she worked in the magazine industry as an editor and as a sportswriter.

In January 1993, Steel became a member of the new advisory board at UCLA's School of Theater, Film and Television. She is also a member of the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts & Sciences and on the Board of Hollywood Supports. She has been active in the California Abortion Rights Action League/Los Angeles, the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, AIDS Project Los Angeles, the NOW Legal Defense Fund, the Board of Directors of the

American Film Institute, and she was a recipient of the Women in Film Crystal Award in 1989.

Steel was one of the 10 members of L.A. Mayor Richard Riordan's transition team, and now leads the Mayor's Entertainment task force.

Steel lives in Los Angeles with husband Charles Roven and their daughter, Rebecca.

###



THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS
WASHINGTON DC 20004

CHARLES THOMAS McMILLEN

Tom McMillen, who served three consecutive terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from the 4th Congressional District of Maryland from 1987 to 1993, was recently named by President Clinton to co-chair the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Mr. McMillen began his involvement with the Council as a high school student in 1970 when he was selected by President Nixon as a member of the Council. He received a Bachelor of Science degree, Phi Beta Kappa, in chemistry (pre-med) in 1974 from the University of Maryland, and had the honor of delivering his class commencement address. While he attended the University, he was a three-time All-American in basketball, an academic All-American, and was a member of the 1972 U.S. Olympic Team. McMillen is the first University of Maryland student to be awarded a Rhodes Scholarship, on which he received a Master of Arts in politics, philosophy, and economics from Oxford University in 1978.

In the 1974 National Basketball Association draft, McMillen was the first selection by the Buffalo Braves. He subsequently played for 11 years in the N.B.A. with the New York Knicks, Atlanta Hawks, and the Washington Bullets, when he retired to run for Congress in 1986.

Congress, Mr. McMillen served on the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Science, Space and Technology Committee. He was unanimously elected as President of the Democratic Freshman class of the 100th Congress. While in Congress, Mr. McMillen held the Maryland record for consecutive House floor votes, casting 2,050 votes in a row during his first five years in office. He served as Chairman of the Congressional Chesapeake Bay Caucus, Co-Chairman of the Congressional Biotechnology Caucus, and Vice-Chairman of the Federal Government Task Force.

Mr. McMillen serves as Chief Administrative Officer for CliniCorp, Inc., a management company specializing in spinal care. Additionally, he is affiliated with the Washington law firm of Verner, Lipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand as a business and legislative consultant.

In May, 1988, Mr. McMillen was inducted into the GTE Academic All-American Hall Fame and is a charter member. He served on the Knight Foundation's Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics that investigates abuses within college sports. Mr. McMillen is the co-author of a book on sports and ethics in America, entitled Out of Bounds.

Mr. McMillen serves on the Board of Visitors of the University of Maryland School of Public Affairs and is National Chairman of the University of Maryland Presidents Club. He is an Advisory Council Member of the Paul Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University and is a member of the Board of Directors of the International Visitors Center.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. bio	re: David R. Matthews [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

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rc1780

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]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- 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]

David Matthews
119 South 2nd
Rogers, Arkansas
72756-4525

DAVID R. MATTHEWS
BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

David R. Matthews was born on (b)(6) He is married [004]
to University of Arkansas Law Professor Mary Beth Matthews. They
have three children.

Matthews is a partner in the Rogers, Arkansas law firm of
Matthews, Campbell & Rhoads. He is the Past President of the Arts
Center of the Ozarks in Springdale, Arkansas. He is the Past
President of the Rogers, Arkansas City Council PTA. He is the
Chairman of the Legislative Action Committee of the Arkansas Bar
Association.

Matthews served in the Arkansas Legislature from 1983 through
1990. He served on the Education, State Agencies, Rules,
Transportation, and Aging and Legislative Affairs Committees during
his tenure in the Legislature. He was lead sponsor on several
pieces of Governor Clinton's legislative proposals, including the
1989 Tax Reform Act. Matthews was active in efforts to effectuate
education reform, campaign financing, lobbyist disclosure reform,
and economic development.

In 1991, Matthews was appointed by Governor Clinton as a
Special Justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court.

In 1992, Matthews was awarded the Charles L. Carpenter
Memorial Award by the Arkansas Bar Association.

In 1993, Matthews was awarded the Outstanding Lawyer Citizen
Award by the Arkansas Bar Association and Arkansas Bar Foundation.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. bio	re: Kathy Karpan [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

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Kathy Karpan
410 W. 2nd Ave.
Cheyenne, Wyoming
82001

Biography of Kathy Karpan

Kathy Karpan was elected Wyoming's twenty-fifth Secretary of State in 1986 and re-elected in 1990. She is the second woman to hold the position and the first Secretary of State born in Wyoming. In addition to serving as the Secretary of State, she is also the Lieutenant Governor of Wyoming.

A native of (b)(6) she graduated in 1960 from Rawlins High School. She earned two degrees at the University of Wyoming: an undergraduate degree in Journalism in 1964 and a master's degree in American Studies in 1975. She graduated in 1978 from the University of Oregon Law School. [003]

Her career as a journalist included work for newspapers in Cody and Cheyenne, Wyoming, and for the Canberra Times in Canberra, Australia.

Her career in the federal government included six years on the staff of United States Representative Teno Roncalio and three years in the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Her career in Wyoming state government included two years on the Attorney General's staff and two years as Director of the former Department of Health and Social Services, one of the largest agencies in state government. She resigned in June of 1986 to run successfully for Secretary of State.

PUBLIC SERVICE WORK:

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. staff of Congressman Teno Roncalio: 1965 - 1966, 1971 - 1974.

Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.: 1979 - 1981.

Wyoming Attorney General's Office: 1983 - 1984.

Director, Department of Health and Social Services: December 1984 - June 1986.

Elected Secretary of State: 1986; re-elected: 1990.

PRIVATE SECTOR WORK:

Editor, Cody, Wyoming, Enterprise, 1964.

Assistant News Editor, Cheyenne, Wyoming Eagle, 1967.

Contract Writer, Mobil Economy Run, in the spring 1968.

Rewrite Desk, Canberra, Australia, Times, in the autumn 1970.

Manager, U.S. Senate campaign, Rodger McDaniel, 1982.

SPECIAL AWARDS AND HONORS RECEIVED:

National Board of Governors, Democratic Leadership Council, 1991 to present.

At Large Member, Democratic National Committee, appointed by Chairman Wilhelm, 1993. Member, Rules and Bylaws Committee.

Chair, Board of Directors, Wyoming Chapter of the Democratic Leadership Council, 1991 to present.

Member of 15 person Platform Drafting Committee which met in Santa Fe, NM, June 1992, Democratic National Convention - appointed by Clinton campaign.

Delegate, Democratic National Convention: 1984, 1988, 1992.

One of 75 Distinguished Alumni of University of Wyoming College of Arts and Sciences announced on the 75th anniversary of the college, 1993.

Board member, Longs Peak Scout Council, (parts of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming) 1993 to present.

Anti-Defamation League, Special Citation of Merit, June 12, 1990.

Board member, five-state Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harrassment, 1989-1992.

Member, New World Airport Commission to help plan opening events for Denver International Airport, 1993 to present

Small Business Advocate of the Year Award: Cheyenne, Wyoming Chamber of Commerce, 1992.

Honorary Chair, Wyoming State MS Walk, 1994.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. bio	re: Irby Simpkins [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/07/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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**BIOGRAPHICAL
INFORMATION****IRBY CLIFFORD SIMPKINS, JR.****ADDRESS:**

Home: 605 Westview Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37205

Business: Nashville Banner
1100 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

PERSONAL BACKGROUND:

Born (b)(6) 6041

Parents I.C. and Dorothy Simpkins
of Franklin, Tennessee

Spouse Peaches G. Simpkins

Children Elizabeth Paige Simpkins
Date of Birth: (b)(6)
Irby Clifford Simpkins, III (Ford)
Date of Birth: (b)(6)
Raleigh Anne Simpkins
Date of Birth: (b)(6)

Military Honorable Discharge from U.S. Marine
Corps on October 8, 1968;

Interest Snow Skiing
Hunting
Fishing
Boating

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT:

Publisher and CEO
Nashville Banner Publishing Company
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Irby Simpkins began his career in Houston, Texas, where he was active in real estate development and other investments including banking. He returned to Tennessee in 1977 and was active managing his real estate and banking interests. Since 1979, Irby Simpkins has been a principal owner of the Nashville Banner and has been publisher of the newspaper since 1981.

EDUCATION:

High School Franklin High School, Franklin, Tennessee
College Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
Degree: Bachelor of Engineering, 1966

ORGANIZATIONS:

Chancellor's Council, Vanderbilt
University, Nashville, Tennessee

Member, Southern Newspaper Publishers
Association

American Society of Newspaper Editors

The Society of Professional Journalists

Board of Directors, Nashville YMCA

Member, Commission on the Future of
the South, 1980, 1986, and 1992.
Appointed by Governor's McWherter and
Alexander.

Member, National and Local Boards of
Directors, National Conference of Christians
and Jews

Board of Advisors, Jack C. Massey
Graduate School of Business Leadership
at Belmont College, Nashville, Tennessee

Dinners Advisory Board of Jewish National Fund

Member of David Lipscomb University
Business Cabinet, Nashville, Tennessee

Board of Governors, Nashville Area
Chamber of Commerce

Board of Trustees, Martin Methodist
College, Pulaski, Tennessee

Board of Trustees, Committee for Economic
Development, New York, NY

Member, Society of International Business
Fellows, Atlanta, GA

Civic and Clubs: Cedar Creek Club, Mt. Juliet, Tennessee
The Nashville City Club, Nashville, Tennessee
The University Club, Nashville, Tennessee
The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach,
South Carolina
Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville, Tennessee
National Press Club, Washington, DC
The Golf Club of Tennessee, Nashville,
Tennessee

Church Affiliation:

Calvary United Methodist Church
3701 Hillsboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37215



United States Department of State

The Chief of Protocol
Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM

TO: Delegates to the Winter Olympics

FROM: Molly Raiser *MR*

SUBJECT: Information Regarding Your Trip

Congratulations to each of you for having been selected as an official member of the Presidential Delegation to the Lillehammer Olympics. I hope it will be a momentous occasion for all of you.

We are delighted that First Lady Hillary Clinton will head the delegation.. Mrs. Clinton's advance team is in Oslo now arranging the schedule.

The State Department, Office of Protocol, will assist you in planning your trip. Fred DuVal, Deputy Chief of Protocol and Delegation Coordinator, Maria Sotiropoulos, will contact you to discuss logistical details. Both can be reached at (202) 647-4120.

The Office of Protocol will cover expenses to and from Oslo and Lillehammer, including travel to and from Washington, D.C., the cost of the hotel, meals and transportation. Further questions should be directed to Maria.

Dress is comfortable and warm. The 2 hour opening ceremony will take place out of doors and by the end of the ceremony the sun will have set. Warm boots, gloves, and hat are essential. As of today, all events will be casual and "ski resort clothing" is appropriate.

Several of you have inquired about the possibility of spouses joining you during and after the official delegation in Norway. There is a limited number of seats on the aircraft and tickets for the games. Because the International Olympic Committee has already distributed the tickets for the events, there are no remaining tickets for spouses.

If you should choose to meet your spouse in Norway, he/she may stay in the hotel room with you and we will bill for any expenses incurred other than the room. Transportation to and from the events will be provided for official delegates only.

Once Mrs. Clinton departs, no official support will be available to any members of the delegation. If you would like to arrange for your own accommodations and travel following her departure, our office is happy to discuss these arrangements with you.

We wish you a pleasant trip.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1994

Dear Madam Prime Minister,

Thank you for your warm hospitality during my trip to Norway for the Opening Ceremony of the Winter Olympics. Breakfast with you at the picturesque Maihaugen Folk Museum was the perfect beginning to a very special visit to your beautiful country. I so enjoyed our discussion.

I wanted you to have these photographs as a reminder of our meeting. We look forward to welcoming you to Washington in May.

With best personal wishes,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1994

Your Majesties:

It was a great pleasure to meet you on my recent trip to Norway. The opportunity to attend the Opening Ceremony of the Winter Olympic Games was truly unforgettable. I certainly enjoyed experiencing the rich culture, beauty and warm hospitality of your wonderful country.

With best personal wishes,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1994

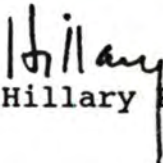
Dear Tom,

I wanted to express my thanks to you and the Embassy staff for making our visit to Norway so very special.

We are grateful for the long hours and tireless efforts that went into arranging our visit. The result was a very memorable trip for all of the Delegation. Thank you too for the insights on Norwegian life and culture that you and Barbara provided us.

Please convey our thanks for a job well done to all the members of your staff. I am enclosing some photographs from our trip and ask that you distribute them to all who helped.

With best personal wishes,


Hillary Rodham Clinton



To King Harold and Queen Sonja with appreciation for your
warm hospitality and your Country's splendid Olympics -
Hillary Rodham Clinton



To Tom and Barbara Loftus with thanks for your help and
warm hospitality that made our trip to Norway so special -
Hillary Rodham Clinton

sent 3/17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

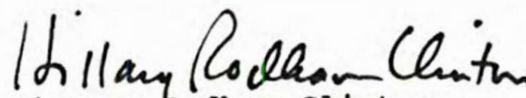
March 8, 1994

Your Excellency:

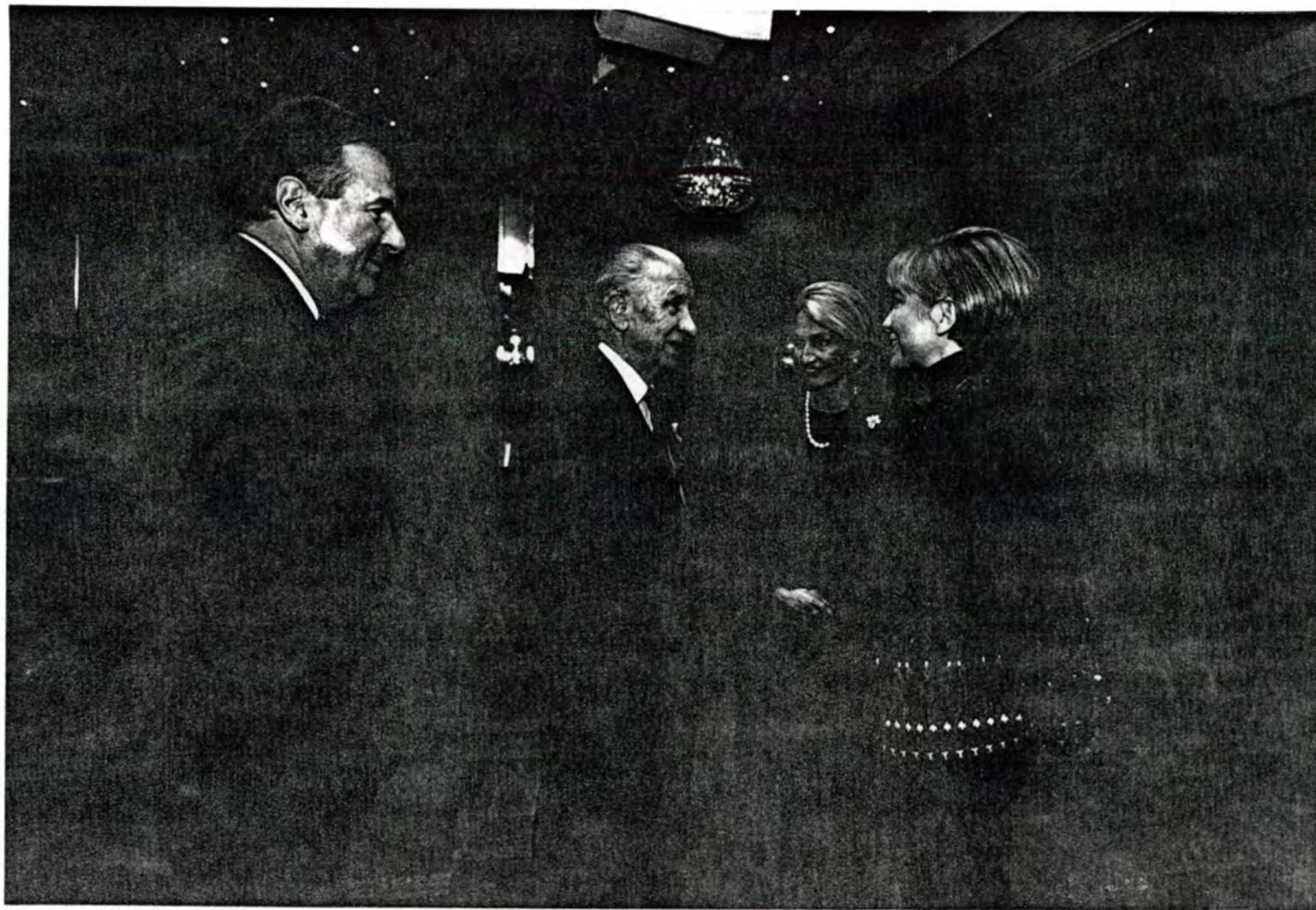
It was a great pleasure to meet with you in Lillehammer. I enjoyed our conversation.

The opportunity to attend the Olympic Winter Games was a very special one for me. The Opening Ceremony was truly unforgettable. The International Olympic Committee's leadership and organization of the Games was outstanding. You certainly deserve all the praise you have received for the Committee's fine work.

With best personal wishes,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

sent 3/17



To President Juan Antonio Samaranch with best wishes—
Hillary Rodham Clinton