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MONA CHAREN

Offering body parts for sale

"Kelly" (a pseudonym) was a medical technician working for a firm that trafficked in baby body parts. This is not a bad joke. Nor is it the hysterical propaganda of an interest group. It was reported in the American Enterprise magazine — the intelligent, thought-provoking and utterly trustworthy publication of the American Enterprise Institute.

The firm Kelly worked for collected fetuses from clinics that performed late-term abortions. She would dissect the aborted fetuses in order to obtain "high-quality" parts for sale. They were interested in blood, eyes, livers, brains and thymuses, among other things.

"What we did was to have a contract with an abortion clinic that would allow us to go there on certain days. We would get a generated list each day to tell us what tissue researchers, pharmaceutical companies and universities were looking for. Then we would examine the patient charts. We only wanted the most perfect specimens." That didn't turn out to be difficult. Of the hundreds of late-term fetuses Kelly saw on a weekly basis, only about 2 percent had abnormalities. About 30 to 40 babies per week were around 30 weeks old — well past the point of viability.

Is this legal? Federal law makes it illegal to buy and sell human body parts. But there are loopholes in the law. Here's how one body parts company — Opening Lines Inc. — disguised the trade in a brochure for abortionists: "Turn your patient's decision into something wonderful."

For its buyers, Opening Lines offers "the highest quality, most affordable, freshest tissue prepared to your specifications and delivered in the quantities you need, when you need it." Eyes and ears go for \$75, and brains for \$999. An "intact trunk" fetches \$500, a whole liver \$150. To evade the law's prohibition, body-parts dealers like Opening Lines offer to lease space in the abortion clinic to "perform the harvesting," as well as to "offset [the] clinic's overhead." Opening Lines further boasted, "Our

I told him I would not be part of taking their lives. So he took a bottle of sterile water and poured it in the pan until the fluid came up over their mouths and noses.

daily average case volume exceeds 1,500 and we serve clinics across the United States."

Kelly kept at her grisly task until something made her reconsider. One day, "a set of twins at 24 weeks gestation was brought to us in a pan. They were both alive. The doctor came back and said, 'Got you some good specimens — twins.' I looked at him and said: 'There's something wrong here. They are moving. I can't do this. This is not in my contract.' I told him I would not be part of taking their lives. So he took a bottle of sterile water and poured it in the pan until the fluid came up over their mouths and noses, letting them drown. I left the room because I could not watch this."

But she did go back and dissect them later. The twins were only the beginning. "It happened again and again. At 16 weeks, all the way up to sometimes even 30 weeks, we had live births come back to us. Then the doctor would either break the neck or take a pair of tongs and beat the fetus until it was dead."

American Enterprise asked Kelly if abortion procedures were ever altered to provide specific body parts. "Yes. Before the procedures they would want to see the list of what we wanted to procure. The [abortionist] would get us the most complete, intact specimens that he could. They would be delivered to us completely intact. Sometimes the fetus appeared to be dead, but when we opened up the chest cavity, the heart was still beating."

The magazine pressed Kelly again: Was the type of abortion ever altered to provide an intact specimen, even if it meant producing a live baby? "Yes, that was so we could sell better tissue. At the end of the year, they would give the clinic back more money because we got good specimens."

Some practical souls will probably swallow hard and insist that, well, if these babies are going to be aborted anyway, isn't it better that medical research should benefit? No. This isn't like voluntary organ donation. This reduces human beings to the level of commodities. And it creates of doctors who swore an oath never to kill the kind of people who can beat a breathing child to death with tongs.

Mona Charen is a nationally syndicated columnist.

2/1

REED
about
1/2



Dear Eugenie,

Thank you,
as always, for your
unseen service.
I'm praying for ya'!

Ben

♥ Kate

EB 11/29/99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date 11/30/99

To: PODESTA

From: The Staff Secretary

Any comment?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 30, 1999

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *J*

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *un for*

SUBJECT: Delegating Presidential Authorities Under the
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000

Purpose

Delegate authority to the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Energy to prepare and submit certain reports to Congress.

Background

Sections 1401, 1402, and 1406 of the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 require you to submit three reports to Congress on various technology transfer-related issues. You are required to report to Congress on a one-time basis regarding China's missile technology control practices. You also are required to report annually through 2007 on the significance of U.S. technology transfers to countries of concern and to report annually through 2004 on the national security applications for high performance computers.

The attached memoranda will delegate to the Departments of State, Defense, and Energy the authority to prepare and submit the reports. You have delegated similar authority to the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Commerce in the past.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached memoranda.

Attachment

Tab A Memoranda to the Secretaries

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1401(b)
of the National Defense Authorization Act for
Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by section 1401(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 ("the Act") (Public Law 106-65).

The Department of State shall obtain concurrence on the report from the following agencies: the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, and the Director of Central Intelligence on behalf of the Intelligence Community prior to submission to the Congress.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority Under Section 1406
 of the National Defense Authorization Act
 for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by section 1406 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 ("the Act") (Public Law 106-65).

The Departments of Energy and Defense shall jointly prepare a report with the assistance of the Departments of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Director of Central Intelligence. The Departments of Defense and Energy shall obtain concurrence on the report from the following agencies: the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Director of Central Intelligence on behalf of the Intelligence Community prior to submission to the Congress.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority Under Sections 1402 and 1406 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-65)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Defense the duties and responsibilities vested in the President by sections 1402 and 1406 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 ("the Act") (Public Law 106-65).

The Department of Defense shall prepare the report required by section 1402 of the Act with the assistance of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Treasury, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department of Defense shall obtain concurrence on the report from the following agencies: the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Director of Central Intelligence on behalf of the Intelligence Community, the Department of the Treasury, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to submission to the Congress.

The Departments of Defense and Energy shall jointly prepare the report required by section 1406 of the Act with the assistance of the Departments of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Director of Central Intelligence. The Departments of Defense and Energy shall obtain concurrence on the report from the following agencies: the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and the Director of Central Intelligence on behalf of the Intelligence Community prior to submission to the Congress.

Any reference in this memorandum to the provisions of any Act shall be deemed to be a reference to such Act or its provisions as may be amended from time to time.

You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY
4TH DISTRICT, GEORGIA

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RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

COMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL SECURITY

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House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-1011

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11/30/99

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cymck@hr.house.gov

Turn Staff Secretary

November 24, 1999

99 NOV 30 PM 1:48

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President, The United States of America
The White House
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. President:

I write to inform you of the proposed visit to the United States in December of Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, the former Prime Minister of Sweden and now current head of the United Nations Independent Inquiry into its handling of the 1994 Rwandan genocide and to encourage your cooperation with this Inquiry. Unfortunately, key members of your Administration, including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Assistant Secretary of State Susan Rice have refused to cooperate with the Carlsson Inquiry. As you know, the United Nations is conducting this unique inquiry into itself in an effort to learn what went wrong in 1994 and to ensure that a similar catastrophe never happens again.

I have been demanding that the United Nations conduct this inquiry for over a year now and am pleased that at last something is being done. I sit on the House International Relations Committee (HIRC) and have heard disturbing evidence from a number of eminent scholars, human rights activists and public officials reporting that the United Nations and certain countries had received special intelligence warning of the impending calamity in Rwanda. Incredibly, nothing was done with this information. Other concerned individuals have now come to me from many corners of the world with quite extraordinary evidence confirming that the United Nations could, and should have, prevented the mass murder of an estimated 1,000,000 innocent men, women and children in Rwanda.

I am somewhat ashamed to tell you that while in the course of all our work on Rwanda, the HIRC received many people from throughout the world, but not one key State Department representative ever agreed to appear before us or assist us in any way. While France and Belgium conducted public and official inquiries into their handling of the Rwandan genocide your Administration chose to tuck tail, run and hide from the truth.

It is my understanding that, once again, the State Department is attempting to hide from public scrutiny its handling of the Rwandan genocide and is this time refusing to meet with the Carlsson Inquiry. How can the world learn from its past mistakes and ensure that a similar catastrophe like Rwanda never happens again if the truth is actively concealed. How can our country continually demand that the United Nations reform itself and make itself more effective and then, when it seeks our help, we turn our back on it. Instead, our State Department should meet with the Carlsson Inquiry and help it understand what went

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President, The United States of America
Page 2

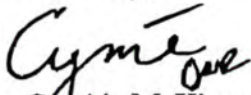
wrong in Rwanda in 1994. If the State Department should continue to stonewall and refuse to assist in the critical examination of the United Nations' handling of the Rwandan genocide then I may have to seriously reconsider the role the HIRC will play in discovering what the Administration knew and when it knew it.

I, together with two Rwandan survivors, am intending to meet with the Carlsson Inquiry to discuss the failure of United Nations' peacekeepers to protect their families from the extremist killers.

We all remember your important and moving trip to Kigali when you apologized for the failure of the United States to prevent the Rwandan genocide. That apology rings hollow, Mr. President, if your Administration continues to stonewall and play hide-go-seek with the truth. The truth always comes out. Your Administration should be the one to tell that truth.

I implore you, Mr. President, to order the members of your administration to meet and cooperate with former Prime Minister Carlsson and the members of the Independent Inquiry into Rwanda.

Sincerely,



Cynthia McKinney
Member of Congress



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
1600 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1600

'99 NOV 29 PM5:10

November 16, 1999

The President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I wanted to take this opportunity to express how much I have enjoyed working for your Administration. For the past five years I have been the Confidential Assistant to the General Counsel for the Department of Defense and have enjoyed it tremendously. I had never worked for the government until coming with my boss, Judith Miller, to the Pentagon.

I have learned a great deal about the Defense Department, the military services, and the vital roles that they play in all of our lives. I feel very privileged to have had the chance to work in this office and at this level of government. As I return to my former position at Williams & Connolly after a long leave of absence, I will look back at my service here as an extraordinary experience – one that I am very proud of and will never forget.

Thank you for the honor of serving under your leadership.

Sincerely yours,

Dee Dee Williams
Confidential Assistant
to the General Counsel

11/30/99

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes



No

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 29, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR BETTY CURRIE

From: Cheryl Tate Macias, Special Assistant to the President
and Associate Director of Presidential Personnel

RE: Personal Letter from D. Williams
General Counsel
Department of Defense

The White House Liaison at the Department of Defense dropped off the attached letter from Dorothy Williams regarding her departure from service. She asked that Presidential Personnel forward this letter of appreciation and gratitude to the President.

Thank you for your help.

CTM:eap

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

11-29-99

Carolyn -

Can we do a letter?

Betty

D. Williams
Office of General Counsel
Department of Defense
1600 Defense Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1600

The President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

photos of our president
 from Coolidge to Pres.
 Clinton - these are the
 Presidents during my
 husband's life time. He
 is a 21st vetran (30
 missions over Germany
 when he was 19 yrs old.)
 He has been a F.O.B.
 thru all the strife.
 He has a picture of
 Pres. Clinton in casual
 attire and I would
 like a more formal photo.
 I hope you and
 your family have a
 Blessed Thanksgiving.
 Sincerely, Bonnie M. Nugent

11/30/99

Escandido, CA Nov. 10, 1999
 Dear Betty,
 I have grown to
 admire you very much.
 Thank you for your
 loyalty to Pres. Clinton.
 Your steadfastness for
 our country withsta
 the political turmoil
 of the past two years.
 I am also writing
 to request a picture
 of the President and
 also a picture of you.
 I am collecting

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes



No

Pls do photo (formal) to
 Bonnie Nugent /AP

-Justin

Send
 formal photo
 of Potus -
 Autopen





Bonnie M. Nugent
2016 Via Alexandra
Escondido, CA 92026



To: Betty H. Currie
Personal Secretary to
President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C. 20500

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes



No

~~Don't want your book~~

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Managing Editor

WA/caa

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EDU 010	1946; m. Hillary Rodham, Oct. 11, 1975; 1
	child, Chelsea Victoria. BS in
020 030	Internat. Affairs, Georgetown U., 1968;
CAR 010	postgrad., Oxford U., 1968-70; JD,
015	Yale U., 1973. Prof. U. Ark. Sch.
020	Law, Fayetteville, 1973-76; pvt. practice
030	law, 1973-76; atty. gen. State of Ark.,
040	Little Rock, 1977-79; gov. State of Ark.,
	1979-81, 83-92; of counsel Wright,
050	Lindsey & Jennings, Little Rock, 1981-82;
CRE	President of the United States, 1993—;
CIV	chmn. So. Growth Policies Bd., 1985-86.
	Chmn. Edn. Commn. of the States, 1986-87,
	mem. steering com.; mem. Task Force on
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	Mem. ABA, Ark. Bar Assn., Nat. Govs.
	Assn. (vice chmn. 1986, chmn. 1986-87, exec.
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The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, DC 20500-0003

Dear William Jefferson Clinton:

Years of dedication and hard work can bring a level of success that is truly noteworthy. Your credentials have earned you a place among the most important contributors to your profession. Likewise, the men and women listed in **Who's Who in the World** represent integrity as well as accomplishment. Among them are:

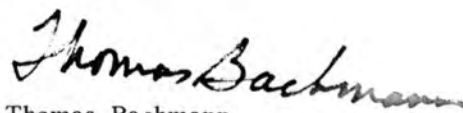
Kofi A. Annan	Secretary General of the United Nations
Sir John Birt	Director General of the British Broadcasting Co.
Elisabeth Guigou	French Minister of Justice
Yoshikazu Hanawa	President of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

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Sincerely,



Thomas Bachmann
Editorial Director

WO/bc

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PAR	1946; m. Hillary Rodham, Oct. 11, 1975; 1
EDU 010	child, Chelsea Victoria. BS in
	Internat. Affairs, Georgetown U., 1968;
020 030	postgrad., Oxford U., 1968-70; JD,
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015	Law, Fayetteville, 1973-76; pvt. practice
020	law, 1973-76; atty. gen. State of Ark.,
030	Little Rock, 1977-79; gov. State of Ark.,
040	1979-81, 83-92; of counsel Wright,
	Lindsey & Jennings, Little Rock, 1981-82;
050	President of the United States, 1993—;
CRE	chmn. So. Growth Policies Bd., 1985-86.
CIV	Chmn. Edn. Commn. of the States, 1986-87,
	mem. steering com.; mem. Task Force on
	Adolescent Edn., Carnegie Found.; chmn. Dem.
AWD	Leadership Coun., 1990-91. Rhodes
	scholar Univ. Coll., Oxford U., 1968-70.
MEM	Mem. ABA, Ark. Bar Assn., Nat. Govs.
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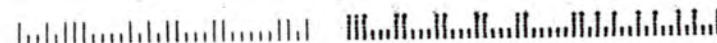
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National Commission on
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November 29, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Send to Burkhardt ?
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No ☐
cc: Scheduling

Dear Mr. President:

It was a real delight to see you at the budget signing ceremony in the Rose Garden this morning, and I am glad I had the chance to tell you personally about the tape I have of your speech 20 years ago at the First White House Conference on Library and Information Services. (I was also pleased that with your signature, our little agency, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, saw an increase in our budget from \$1 million to \$1.3 million. We still need a little more, but I'll save that pitch for later!)

You appointed me to the Commission in 1994, and in 1998 my fellow Commissioners asked me to take on the role of day-to-day manager of the Commission's operations as Executive Director. I certainly regretted resigning a presidential appointment, but I have found great joy in devoting myself to working every day to improve library and information capabilities in this country.

In a separate enclosed letter, Jeanne Simon, the Commission chairperson, is asking you to convene a White House Conference on Library and Information Services (it would be the *Third*), and I strongly concur. I, too, along with you and Jeanne, was involved with the *First* White House Conference. Because of the time you and I spent at Georgetown, I *knew* who the new, young governor of Arkansas was, and I made it a point to greet you after your speech. Recently, I have dug into the informal archives at the Commission office and discovered some long hidden photos and the audiotape of your presentation as well as Bessie's wry introduction of you. As promised, I've enclosed copies. I know full-well how busy you are but I hope, nonetheless, that you find a quiet moment and allow yourself to time-travel back to 1979. (In case you can't listen to the tape, you can at least read the transcript I have had prepared.)

In my opinion, and given your history, it would be a great loss if you leave the White House without taking the opportunity to use that singular venue to celebrate libraries. The world of library and information services has changed in unimagined ways during your

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The Honorable William J. Clinton

November 29, 1999

Page 2

tenure as President, and yet there is a constancy in the function of libraries that should not be forgotten. A library remains a place that builds community; it is a refuge for parents to share with their children and pass along to them the gifts of reading and learning. As you said to the assembled delegates 20 years ago, "Without the ability to read and to think and to believe in the capacity of one's mind, it is impossible for a person ... to have the sort of security, self-confidence, and sense of freedom on which the whole dynamism and success of this society rests."

A lot of work goes into delivering a successful White House Conference. Your burden, however, is relatively light. First, you have to give the green light for planning, and next you have to show up at the event. Much staff and volunteer work will take place between those two acts. I can assure you that if you decide a White House Conference would be the fitting crown to your long-standing support of libraries, the Commissioners, the staff, and I will do all within our power to ensure a meeting you can be proud of. I hope you will say yes to Jeanne's suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob", written in a cursive, stylized script.

Robert S. Willard
Executive Director



United States
National Commission on
Libraries and Information Science

November 29, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

You have appointed me twice now to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) and designated me to chair that agency. We may be a very small Federal agency, but I am proud to report that our work has been characterized as "amazing" by none other than our House appropriations subcommittee chairman, John Porter. I am grateful for the confidence you have placed in me. Although my current battle with cancer has temporarily sidelined me, I continue to stay in close contact with other Commissioners and staff. I am writing you now specifically because of action that was taken at the Commission's recent meeting on November 4, 1999.

I have a life-long love of libraries, but what motivated me to seek appointment to the Commission was an event that you and I shared 20 years ago this month. We both were involved in the First White House Conference on Library and Information Services: I was a member of the Conference Advisory Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House, and you were one of the featured speakers, recruited by our beloved former colleague, Commissioner Bessie Moore.

The Commission has asked me to write to you with a very important request. Please hold the Third White House Conference on Library and Information Services before your term is completed. The ideal time in our estimation is early December 2000 – after the next Presidential election but before the holiday celebrations consume everyone's attention at the White House.

We do not propose replicating the large-attendance, lengthy events of the past (1979 and 1991), but rather a short day or two activity with a small number of key library leaders in Washington, but ever greater numbers participating around the country using communications technologies that were not feasible at the time of the earlier conferences. NCLIS would, as it has in the past, eagerly take on the administrative burden of planning and producing the event. We will, with your approval, include in our FY2001 budget the relatively modest amount this event requires (\$400,000 versus the multi-million dollar budgets of the two prior events).

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The Honorable William J. Clinton

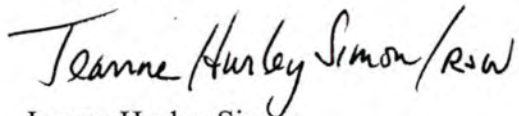
November 29, 1999

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You have been a long time advocate of libraries, not only throughout your Presidency, but also (as evidenced in your speech in November 1979) throughout your public service career. For nearly seven years in the White House, you have repeatedly mentioned schools and libraries, and specifically your intention that they all become connected to the information superhighway. I can imagine no better way to underscore this commitment than to bring together – in the White House – library leaders from around the country in a celebratory statement of the importance of library and information services to all citizens.

I hope you will give favorable consideration to this request. I remain,

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jeanne Hurley Simon" followed by the initials "RSW".

Jeanne Hurley Simon
Chairperson

November 17, 1979

Unofficial transcript of remarks at

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

BESSIE BOEHM MOORE: Thank you, Warren, that was a very delightful introduction. I'll have to tell you something funny before I introduce Governor Clinton. Those of you that are here – I have to tell you something funny about this before I introduce the Governor.

The other night a delegate came up in the room where the head table was gathering, and he introduced himself to Carl Elliott and me, and he said, "I am meeting Carl Elliott and Bessie Moore." And we said, "Yes, that's who we are." And he said, "Well, you are both legends, and I thought you had both been dead for years." [Laughter]

It is also a great pleasure for me today to introduce the Governor. In 1974, a new political figure burst forth on the Arkansas scene when Bill Clinton announced he was a candidate for Congress for the 3rd Congressional District. A young professor of law at the University of Arkansas in his late twenties, a native of Hope, Arkansas, he brought an impressive educational background and a rich experience for his age. He had a bachelor's degree in International Affairs from Georgetown University here in Washington. He studied at University College in Oxford, England. [Incidentally, this was typed hurriedly, and it has a typographical error. It says that he received a Rogue (R-O-G-U-E) Scholarship. [Laughter.] There are some in Arkansas who think that that is actually the kind he was doing. Anyway, he studied in Oxford on the all-new Rhodes Scholarship. He then graduated from Yale, in Law School, in 1973. He won the Democratic Primary, and was narrowly defeated in the general election by the incumbent Congressman. The defeat only whetted his appetite for future political office. In 1976, he was elected Attorney General of Arkansas, serving one term. He won that Democratic Primary without a runoff, and he had no Republican opposition in the general election.

In 1978, he was elected Governor of Arkansas with more than 64% of the vote and became the youngest Governor Arkansas ever had and also the youngest Governor in the nation. With his youth, vitality and good looks, he was an excellent subject for a political cartoonist. George Fisher, our Arkansas-born cartoonist, while he was on the campaign trail, drew him in a baby carriage. At his inaugural, however, Mr. Fisher drew a caricature of the Governor at the inaugural gala and when he finished, the Governor said, "Now I don't mind if you draw me ugly, George, but for goodness sake get me out of that baby carriage."

The following morning, the Arkansas Gazette carried a cartoon of the Governor in a sailor suit peddling away on a tricycle.

Anyway, Arkansas people feel inordinately proud of the recognition that Governor Clinton has received throughout the nation. He is listed by Time Magazine as

one of the 50 leaders of the United States. The U.S. bi-weekly and [unintelligible] Magazine shows him as one of the most promising Americans under 35. And, he was chosen by his peers as the Vice Chairman of the Democratic Governor's Conference, which means that he will become the Chairman of the august assembly next year. He was also elected Chairman of the Southern Growth Policies Board. *Pretty Good*, say we in Arkansas.

The baby carriage and the tricycle image soon disappeared when the General Assembly met in January following the November election. Governor Clinton showed himself as a tough and able executive. He was able to defend his executive budget, which reflected an overriding concern for education. His defense of his own budget was so strong that he found it necessary to make only a few compromises. This show of strength was a surprise to a lot of old timers, I can assure you, including me.

Library users and supporters were delighted beyond measure when his budget called for an increase of 30 percent, both in the state aid budget and the budget for operation of our brand new state library. [Applause.] Even with this, I am sure the Governor recognizes that Arkansas is certainly not near the top in its support of library and information services. We have every reason to believe that his support will increase because he believes in the library and is, himself, a reader and user of information. He quickly joined Fred Glazer's campaign to "Be With a Book for a Day." His choices were: With Malice Toward None, a biography of Abraham Lincoln by Stephen Oates, and A Hundred Years of Solitude, a fiction work by Gabrielle Marquez.

Arkansas has had a good record for electing competent and bright officials. While Arkansas voters tend to be predictable, sometimes they are entirely schizophrenic. As in 1968 when they elected Winthrop Rockefeller, Governor; Bill Fulbright, United States Senator; the state went for George Wallace for President; and, despite the influence of the Baptists, Arkansas voted in liquor by the drink.

So I am happy to present to you this product of Arkansas' good judgment — our able Governor, still in a hurry because there is so much to be done. He plays a mean saxophone, is an expectant father for the first time, and we see him, indeed, as not only an able politician and able executive, but also as a scholar and a gentleman. I present to you Governor Clinton.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. CLINTON: Thank you very much. I can promise you that she doesn't always talk to me like that in private.

I must be the only Governor in history to travel 1500 miles to be lobbied on libraries in front of a thousand people from every part of our nation. One of our Arkansas delegation, here at the top front two tables, came up to me at lunch and said, "Gee, Bill, I hope Bessie gives you a chance to talk." [Laughter] I think that this is an appropriate forum to reveal that the real reason that the people of my state—which has one of the oldest electorates in America; 45 percent of our voters are over 50—elected me Governor

is that they needed somebody young enough and with enough vigor to stand up to Bessie when she comes rolling in the door.

I have taken a lot of kidding about my age, you know. It doesn't amount to much, and it's getting away from me very quick. But, not long after I became governor, I went to Georgia to a conference that the National Governors' Association sponsored for new Governors. There were twenty of us; thirteen attended the conference, the other seven knew all they needed to know. It was the first time I ever had the chance to act like a Governor—whatever that is. I got on the airplane and flew to Atlanta, and I realized when the plane landed down, that finally people were going to treat me as if I were Governor of a state. I sat there riveted in my chair, not knowing what to do. Everyone got off before I did. Finally, I worked up my courage and with my two aides I walked off the plane. I looked up at the end of the corridor, and there was this enormous, enormous Georgia state trooper standing there. And, I thought, "My goodness, he's come to take me around. That's wonderful." So I walked up to him, shook his hand, and I said, "Hi, I'm Bill Clinton." He said, "Hi. Where's your dad?" [Laughter] We went out to the car and he said, "Son. You know usually when I carry dignitaries around they sit in the back seat. But," he said, "I think you had better sit up front here with me, otherwise they'll think I busted you for marijuana." [Laughter]

I think it's a wonderful thing if people would come to this White House Conference on Libraries all the way from the Marianas and Micronesia. But I can tell you one thing. If I lived out there, I wouldn't waste my time reading books. That is going to sink in on somebody here in a minute. [Laughter] That's how I got a "rogue" scholarship.

[The remainder of the speech was delivered essentially as it appears in the official report of the Conference (attached)].

**November 17, 1979:
Luncheon Session**

Remarks of Bill Clinton

GOVERNOR CLINTON: I think it's very nice that you were kind enough to ask a Governor and the leader of a city government to come here. It's a little painful for me that you picked Arkansas and Dallas, Texas, a poor state and a rich town, but perhaps Mr. Schrader will be merciful with us.

There is one real reason that I'm very proud to be here, apart from the fact that we have been able to advance the cause of libraries in our State. That is that I take a great deal of satisfaction always in being in crowds of people who are interested in books and reading.

Every time I've ever run for office, somebody running against me has said, "That kid's never done anything but go to school, teach school, and read books—he's obviously not competent to hold public office." Every time that has happened, the majority of people—except the first time, and I'm grateful, because then I'd never have gotten to be governor if I hadn't been beaten the first time—have said they didn't mind if someone said somebody should hold public office who had gone to school and taught school and read books. I believe, therefore, that the work which brings you here has a great deal of public support, even in this time of anti-government feeling and anti-tax feeling. It is for you to decide what direction we should take, and what you expect from governmental leaders in manifesting that support.

We're very fortunate in Arkansas to have a fine new State library building. We are now spending about 50 cents per capita on library aid in our State, which I know is not the highest in the country; but only about half the States are higher, and since we're 49th in per capita income, I think that's pretty good. Our new constitution, thanks to Bessie Moore and to some of the people at these two tables here, which the people will vote on in November of 1980, actually contains a provision requiring the State to develop libraries at the local level.

I have had more good fortune in my life than most people. I've been lucky enough to study in some of the greatest libraries in the world, like the Library of Congress, the Bodleian Library at Oxford University. But I can honestly say that I get almost as much thrill out of going into small libraries, as I have all the way from California to the State of Maine.

In my state of Arkansas, the public will support public expenditures for purposes when they believe they need the services, and they think the money is not being wasted. You might be interested to know that in Arkansas, in the last election, people voted against a measure to cut their taxes, 55 to 45 percent. Thereafter, the people in Little Rock, our capital city, which has the highest property taxes in our State, voted twice by popular vote, within the next year, to raise their property taxes, once for their schools and once for the Children's Hospital of Arkansas, which serves all the people of our State.

So I believe that we do not need to foresee a bleak future, as long as people are convinced that what we're doing, and what we wish to do at the State and local level, is in their interests and will spend their money well.

I would like to talk briefly about my view, as Governor of my State and as a citizen, of the function of public libraries today, and in the future, at least in a rural State, for the kind of people we serve. As Governor, I have two distinct but related views of libraries. In the administrative environment, they represent branches of governing bodies—the State, the cities, the school systems, with inherent problems of budget and personnel, which we must try to alleviate. Secondly, they provide services to citizens, students, and scholars, and we must ask continually, in this age of information explosion, if we are meeting their needs. Are we doing it effectively and efficiently? Are we reaching the total population, including the handicapped and the minorities who have remained insulated from our efforts for far too long? For those of us who have citizen boards, are those boards actively and aggressively establishing the kinds of high standards and goals that people deserve and expect?

In a rural State like Arkansas, especially one which has a high percentage of low-income people in the cities and in rural areas, and one with a very high percentage of people in their later years, there are special problems. Therefore, we have to set special priorities.

One of our problems, as you might imagine, is the cost per capita of providing library services to people who are spread out in far distant areas. And one of the things that interests me about the proposed National Library Act, which I understand Senator Javits has already discussed with you, is the formula for distributing the aid which the Act would provide. I think that it should recognize the minimum standards we should attempt to provide in every State, and the real per capita costs of providing those minimum standards, as they vary among the various States of our country.

At the State level and below, we need more cooperation and coordination with all areas of responsibilities. Oftentimes, in individual library units our collections are small. The population which uses them, even around that unit, is highly diverse and dispersed, and our budgets are usually inadequate. Accordingly, it is essential to do the best we can within the current fiscal limits, and not waste a penny. That includes, it seems to me, the sharing of resources through statewide networks, and the provision of flexible interlibrary loan policies, and unified acquisition policies, to prevent duplication of expensive materials.

In northeast Arkansas, at the Mississippi County Community College, we have established what I suppose you would call a multi-layered community library. The community college is cooperating successfully there with its county, and is providing library services to both its citizens and its students. I view this effort as an excellent measure of cooperation, and one which we must extend to other areas of our State, if we ever hope to maximize our resources.

The delivery of rural library services, as I've said, is expensive; but we are constantly reminded that it is an important, even a necessary, investment. Our farmers and local businessmen, our retirees and our children, require more sophisticated information than they did years ago—more, indeed, than they did last month—in order to study continually changing markets and new techniques in their fields and their interests.

Moreover, in Arkansas, and in many other States, we are trying to attract new jobs to rural areas which previously had not shared in the economic growth that have come to us in general. In order to broaden our economic base in rural areas and to provide better employment opportunities, we have to be aware of the fact that it is virtually impossible to attract some kinds of jobs to areas which otherwise could accommodate them. Beyond the economic interests, we must continue to satisfy the personal needs of individuals for information and for learning purposes. As in any area of services, States have to be concerned with the best way to reach people. That becomes an issue of surpassing importance, if you live in a highly rural area.

The bookmobile in Arkansas has been one of our best tools. But, as you might imagine, the rising cost of fuel is having a tremendous impact on our ability to use it and to increase bookmobile services. I am beginning to look at what other innovations we should bring to our outreach programs, in view of the large concentration of senior citizens in rural areas, in view of the very large percentage of handicapped persons we have in our State, and in view of the fact that still, notwithstanding all of our efforts at integration, many of our minorities are still in residential and community enclaves that do not get the full reach of public services that they deserve.

Obviously, every State is acutely aware of the responsibilities and ramifications of improving the services and strengthening the collections available to students in public schools and institutions of higher education. I mention them here only to point out that, in my study of our budgets and our projection of future budgets, the book costs, the paper costs, the printing costs, inflation is going to be at least as high as the rate of inflation in the country as a whole, perhaps higher than the general rate of inflation. If that is true, we have no choice but to band together and work together to maximize the coordination and the sharing of all library resources in the public sector, if we hope to do anything like keep up with the costs and the demands for learning.

There is a critical concern which underlies these issues, and relates to your general theme, "Bringing Information to People." You must remember all the people. As I have mentioned already, libraries, I believe, have to make additional efforts to serve minorities, the handicapped, the aged, and others with special needs and special problems. We do not now know all of the needs of those we have not served as well as we should. Accordingly, we cannot meet those needs without bringing more groups of diverse backgrounds into the decision making process—everything from the planning of buildings,

to the decisions about allocations, to the provision of the outreach services that I have already mentioned. I believe you have made a significant beginning in this Conference, and I want to congratulate you for that effort.

The growing need for information, and for a nationally coordinated organization and accessibility system to new information, affects each of us every day. Without even pretending to know as much as I should about it, I can tell you that it is satisfying to me to know that this Conference is working on improving and refining the wide-ranging information services already enjoyed by our people. To keep the commitment of the people, and all levels of government, to pay for the changes and improvements we need in our libraries is imperative. I pledge to you that we will do what we can in our State, within our limits.

I believe that this Conference has a story to tell, which has perhaps not been told as well as it might have been, to the Governors of the various States. I've been talking with your representatives here at the head table, and I want you to know that I believe you should be present when our Governors' Conference meets here again in Washington in February, to tell that story. I will do what I can to see that you have a chance to present your views.

I am interested in this Conference not only as a Governor, but as a citizen. I don't want to get into the kind of anecdotal reminiscence that is so easy for people to lapse into when they look out and see librarians, and think about the ones they knew, and the books they read, and where they spent their hours as children. Besides, the lady who runs the library in the Governor's office has already told me President Carter did a better job of that than I could. But I would just like to remind you of something that perhaps you already know. Every day I try to deal with incredibly difficult problems, and try to make people believe that they can solve their problems, and mobilize them and move them, and save people from wasting their lives, and improve the institutions of our society. But without the ability to read and to think and to believe in the capacity of one's mind, it is impossible for a person, as an individual, to have the sort of security, self-confidence, and sense of freedom on which the whole dynamism and success of this society rests.

Accordingly, it is impossible for a society, faced with the challenges and the stern tests which we face today, to band together, in an optimistic and aggressive frame of mind, to deal with the problems we face. We are being challenged today, I think, in a way that we have never faced before. This is not the worst time we have ever faced, to be sure; not even the worst time in my lifetime. And certainly not the worst time of the last century. But we have unique and profoundly difficult challenges that cannot be met except by people full of hope, with well-disciplined, well-developed minds that give them the sense of security that they can move down the road to a better day.

Not long before he died, our late 81-year-old senior Senator from Arkansas, John McClellan, had a talk with me. We were friends, even though we had disagreed on more than half the things we talked about. He told me a story about his 10-year-old grandson coming to see him when he was 81, saying that he wanted to grow up and have a career in public life, and he wondered what he should do to prepare to be a lawyer or a teacher or a politician. And John McClellan told his grandson that two generations had passed since he was the same age. The world was very different, and he could be sure of only one thing—that he should develop his mind as best he could.

One of my favorite stories is about a lawyer and former law teacher. It involves Oliver Wendell Holmes, who served on the Supreme Court, as some of you know, until he reached the age of 93, and was lucid until the end. When he was 91, his 22-year-old law student broke in on him in his study and found him reading a dog-eared copy of Plato's Republic. And he said, "Mr. Justice Holmes, what are you doing, at your age, straining your eyes with that old yellow-leaf book?" He said, "Young man, I'm trying to improve my mind."

These are the kinds of stories that, if you believe in the capacity of the human mind to liberate and enrich the spirit and to advance the cause of mankind, you never forget once you hear. They mean more, sometimes, than we are aware of. If you just take President Carter, who has been here with you. Think of the pressures that he has been under in the last few days. Think of the opportunities he has had to make a misstep here, doing too much and overreaching, or doing too little, and backing off too much. Think of the incredible discipline it has taken to learn, to think, and to move with what I think has been exemplary decisiveness in an extremely difficult area. I honestly believe that there is a relationship between the manner in which he has conducted himself in this crisis and the time he has spent in his library.

So I ask you, in closing, to remember that, as we talk about the computer technology and microfilm, and all these complicated things that the world has brought us in the new age: do not shirk from mastering them and using them and incorporating them in what we do. Don't ever forget that information is nothing, nothing, if it's not in the hands of someone who can read and think and act. Beyond that, knowledge has a virtue of itself to enrich the human spirit and advance the quality of life that is worth nurturing and worth paying for.

As I think about the future of our State, I remember often these stories that I've related to you. Usually what I ask school children to do is to do whatever they can to make their minds work as well as they can, because that is something that cannot be taken away from anyone. It is the source of our true freedom.

NCLIS



UNITED STATES
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

1997-1998 ANNUAL REPORT
(FY 1998)

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**United States National Commission
on Libraries and Information Science**

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