

Research Predicts Summer Doom for Northern Icecap

By WALTER GIBBS

OSLO, July 10 — The mythic icescape that stretches south in all directions from the North Pole is melting so fast that Norwegian scientists say it could disappear entirely each summer beginning in just 50 years, radically altering the Earth's environment, the global economy and the human imagination.

Climatologists have warned for a decade that the northern icecap is retreating. But researchers at the University of Bergen's Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center are apparently the first to predict the disorienting specter of a watery North Pole open to cruise ships and the Polar Bear Swim Club within the lives of today's young people.

"The changes we've seen have been much faster and more dramatic than most people imagine," said Tore Furevik, 31, a polar researcher and co-author of the article "Toward an Ice-Free Arctic?" in the latest issue of the Norwegian science journal *Cicerone*.

Not all ice specialists agree with Mr. Furevik, but his 50-year projection is supported by the director of the Bergen research center, Prof. Ola M. Johannessen, whose own study will appear in the fall issue of *Science Progress*, a British journal.

Professor Johannessen, 61, said the receding and thinning of Arctic sea ice have outstripped the theoretical effect of global warming from greenhouse gases by a factor of three. "The greenhouse is here, no doubt about it, but there is more to it," he said, speculating that a conjunction of long-term oscillations in North Atlantic air pressure have hastened the melting. If so, he said, the cycles will eventually decouple and the ice, or what is left of it, could regain stability.

Since 1978, the coverage of Arctic sea ice in winter has decreased by 6 percent, equivalent to an area the size of Texas, according to satellite pictures. As for average ice thickness in late summer, submarine sonar measurements since the 1950's have shown a decline to 5.9 feet from 10.2 feet, or 42 percent. The Norwegian researchers' prediction of zero ice in a half-century is based partly on extrapolation of the submarine data and partly on Professor Johannessen's discovery last year that hard-core, year-round ice is shrinking twice as fast as the overall winter perimeter.

While an ice-free Arctic Ocean would most likely disrupt the global

environment, researchers said, it could have positive economic aspects. It could shorten shipping routes, for example, and expand the range of offshore oil drillers. Rich new fishing areas would probably appear, though established fisheries to the south could decline.

Dr. Drew Rothrock, a University of Washington oceanographer, said he agreed that Arctic sea ice was on a trajectory to disappear in 50 years. But, he added, that did not mean it would. The ice is being expelled from the Arctic by abnormally strong winds before it could achieve its accustomed thickness, he said, and that could be a temporary phenomenon.

"I think it is quite possible that in the next 10 years we will see the winds revert to a more historical pattern, so that the ice begins to reside longer in the Arctic and thicken up again," he said. "I would be cautious about predicting doom."

Unlike the ice in a pond, Arctic sea ice consists of independent floes of varying age that join together, pull apart or pile up on one another in reaction to wind and currents. In winter, it extends as far south as

Hudson Bay in Canada. By late summer it pulls back to the roughly circular Arctic basin.

The seeming permanence and impregnability of the northern icescape have given it almost continental status in the human imagination. As a mythic anchor point, the North Pole, home of Santa Claus, has few geographic rivals.

"The North Pole is the strongest symbol of mankind's struggle against, and with, nature," said the Norwegian adventurer Boerge Ousland, the first man to ski there alone without aerial reprovisioning, in 1994. "If the ice disappears, well, I just can't imagine it."

The sea ice is thickest above North America, where Canadian islands and the fingers of northern Green-

land act as a sieve in the current. As the floes stack up there, they create pressure ridges up to 40 feet high. By contrast, a branch of the warm-water Gulf Stream keeps Norway's north coast ice-free. That warm flow continues under the ice along most of the northern Siberian coast.

If the trend continues, it is there, the Eurasian Arctic, that the first significant opening of ice-clogged water is expected. Russia, Scandinavia and Japan are laying plans. Government ministers and shipping executives met in Oslo last fall and declared that "considerable profit potential" existed for a proposed shipping lane linking Western Europe and Asia across the mellowing Arctic. The Northern Sea Route is a centuries-old dream comparable to that of the Northwest Passage of Canada, which is even more solidly frozen.

Ships using the Arctic to move cargo from Hamburg, Germany, to Yokohama, Japan, would save about 4,800 miles compared with the usual route through the Suez Canal. Current traffic is limited to the Russian Navy and a handful of heavily subsidi-

dized nickel ore carriers escorted by nuclear-powered icebreakers. But receding ice could open the way for a parade of cargo vessels and oil tankers, shipping industry experts said.

A proponent of the shortcut is Ivan Ivanov, leader of an Arctic shipping demonstration project carried out by Finland's Fortum energy company with financing from the European Commission. Citing what he called official Russian estimates, he said the Russian Arctic shelf contained three times the oil of Saudi Arabia.

The vision of an industrialized Arctic Ocean alarms environmentalists, who see the dwindling of ice as a disaster. They said the loss of white surface area would cause the Arctic to reflect less of the sun's energy, accelerating the warming. On the other hand, open water makes a better "sink" for absorbing atmospheric greenhouse gases.

Thus, according to one model, an ice-free Arctic Ocean could do as much to slow global warming as the melting did to stimulate it. Yet even a modest change in Arctic dynamics could have wrenching effects elsewhere. If the changes divert the Gulf Stream, Professor Johannessen said, much of Western Europe could be plunged into an ice age.

One sure thing is that melting sea ice cannot be implicated in the coastal flooding that many global warming models have projected. Just as melting ice cubes do not cause a glass of water to overflow, melting sea ice does not increase oceanic volume. Any future rise in sea level would result from glaciers melting on land, of which there has been little evidence to date.

Another sure thing is that the polar bear and other creatures face a bleak future if their habitat keeps liquefying. So do Eskimo populations that hunt game like seal and walrus. Alan Springer, a wildlife specialist at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, said Alaska's 250,000 walrus seem to have suffered weight loss and stress from retraction of the pack ice they need for resting and raising pups.

"The sea ice in summer has been receding so far north that it carries the walrus into very deep water, far from their optimal feeding ground," Dr. Springer said.

Mr. Furevik, the Norwegian researcher, said he could foresee ice-dwelling mammals making "a desperate last stand" north of Greenland, where he believes the final patch of Arctic sea ice will linger before vanishing into the waves in about 2050.

JP
cc R Ballentine
I wish we could
get this to turn up
the heat to get out
intruders - H's Healey
P.S.

7-17-00

copied
Podesta
Ballentine



7-10-00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

DAN B -
I THINK WE DID
A LETTER TO
DONOVAN - PLS.
CONFIRM

(W)

7/17/00

June 2000

7-10-00

To
Burkhart for
Reply?

Ken
Walter
has interest
in knowing
this?

I announced earlier this spring his plan to step effective June 30, 2001, bringing to a close 12 accordingly, Georgetown's Board of Directors, and duty of appointing the President of the University, has formed a search committee comprising representatives of the Board, faculty, staff, students, and alumni to identify candidates from whom the Board will select Fr. O'Donovan's successor.

I write to give you a brief report on the search process. The committee has begun to invite nominations and applications for the position of President with the aim of recommending a small number of finalists to the Board in late fall so that the Board can formally elect the President in December 2000.

The Board has instructed the search committee to seek candidates with appropriate academic credentials, an appreciation and respect for scholarship, and significant management experience at the executive level. We have stressed the need for the President to be able to articulate and implement the University's vision for excellence in undergraduate, graduate, and professional education and faculty research; to provide strong and judicious leadership for the comprehensive and collaborative management of the academic, administrative, and financial affairs of the University; to sustain and strengthen the University's strong Catholic and Jesuit identity; to foster a sense of community, shared purpose, and collaboration among the University's faculty, staff, students, and alumni; to build the diversity of the University's faculty, staff, and students and promote an appreciation of the University community's pluralism; to help lead the \$750 million Third Century Campaign and future fund raising; and to represent Georgetown and higher education concerns on a national and international level, among other important abilities.

The Board requires that candidates be strongly committed to the Catholic and Jesuit tradition of higher education and has expressed its preference that the next president of Georgetown be a member of the Society of Jesus. But given the limited number of available Jesuit candidates, the Board has likewise committed



7-10-00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

June 2000

*Have letter
been interest
in knowing
this?*

Georgetown University Alumni

Dear Friends,

As you know, Fr. O'Donovan announced earlier this spring his plan to step down as Georgetown's President, effective June 30, 2001, bringing to a close 12 years of distinguished leadership. Accordingly, Georgetown's Board of Directors, which is vested with the authority and duty of appointing the President of the University, has formed a search committee comprising representatives of the Board, faculty, staff, students, and alumni to identify candidates from whom the Board will select Fr. O'Donovan's successor.

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Georgetown University Alumni

June 2000

Page Two

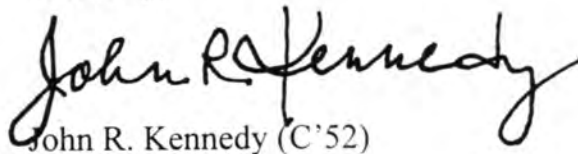
itself to serious consideration of applications from all qualified candidates. And so, the pool of applicants will include Jesuits, other men and women religious, and laypersons.

We will shortly place advertisements for the position in national newspapers and other publications. Review of candidates will begin in August 2000 and will continue until the position is filled. The Board expects to announce the selection of the new President in December 2000 and that the new President's term will begin in July 2001.

The search committee is chaired by Board of Directors member Hans P. Ziegler (F'63). Board Vice Chair Edmond D. Villani (C'68) is also Vice Chair of the committee. Nominations or questions about the search may be directed to Hans or Ed at the following address, in care of the Secretary of the University: 205 Healy Hall, Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20057. The Search Committee is being assisted by Dr. Jean A. Dowdall, Vice President of A.T. Kearney Executive Search. She can be contacted at (703) 739-4761, or by mail at 333 John Carlyle Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

I am confident that this search will yield a good number of competitive candidates and a strong and accomplished President who will build on the momentum of recent years to sustain and strengthen Georgetown's position among the nation's leading institutions of higher education. I look forward to reporting to you in December on the conclusion of the search.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John R. Kennedy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" and last name "Kennedy" clearly legible. The middle initial "R." is smaller and less distinct.

John R. Kennedy (C'52)
Chair

Office of Cabinet Affairs
Interofficememorandum

To: ☐ Kris M. Balderston
☐ Anne W. Bovaird
☐ Sean O'Shea
☐ Wendy Arends
☐ Billy Glunz
☐ Raj Adlakha
☒ Lisel Louy

From: Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

Date: 7/16/00

- ☒ For your action.
☐ For your information.
☐ Per your request.
☐ Send to Scheduling.
☐ Send to OVP Scheduling.
☐ Send to the Staff Secretary.

I met with this group and
they asked that I pass along
this letter to the President.

7-17-00

Send to Barkner
coordinate w/NSC

Yes ☒

No ☐

Carl

cc: NSC

AIR CRASH VICTIMS FAMILIES GROUP,

Post Office Box #6 Telephone: (201) 652-7050
Ridgewood, NJ 07451-0006 Telefax: (530) 504-8472
e-mail: ACVFA@cs.com

July 5, 2000

00 JUL 17 AM 7:58

Mr. President:

We are writing you in support of the "Montreal Convention" ¹⁾ a Treaty which has been adopted by acclamation at the conclusion of a Diplomatic Conference of the "International Civil Aviation Organization" on May 28, 1999.

We respectfully ask that you give this Treaty your early attention – sign it and forward it to the "Senate Foreign Relations Committee" for its Advice and Consent in this Congress.

The speedy ratification of the "Montreal Convention" and its coming into force is urgently needed to restore the international unity of the rules and regulations of carriage by air – which are now covered by a patchwork of limited private agreements.

The "Montreal Convention" is a unique Treaty:

- It is a cornerstone of your Administration's aviation policy.
- It is a common product of all of its interest groups – Government, Congress, the air carriers, the manufacturers, the legal community, the flying public.
- It was concluded by acclamation of over 120 countries, which now have started the process of its ratification. (Japan has already ratified the "Montreal Convention" on May 22).

1) "Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air"

"Montreal Convention"

page -2-

July 5, 2000

The Convention's ratification would also bring to a conclusion the first phase of your Administration's aviation policy:

- *The 1994 joint National Economic Council/Department of Transportation work group, leading to:*
- *The 1995 "IATA" Inter-carrier Agreement (IIA).*
- *The 1996 "Memorandum of Best Practices and Procedures" Leading to the 1998 International Passenger Manifest Rule.*
- *"The White House Commission on Air Safety and Security".*
- *The 1996 "Aviation Disaster Family Assistance Act".*
- *The 1997 "Foreign Air Carriers Family Support Act".*
- *The 1997 joint Department of Transportation/National Transportation Board implementing "Task Force".*
- *The 1998 ratification of the "Montreal Aviation Protocols #4" (first introduced in 1975).*
- *The 2000 "Death On The High Seas Act" amendment as well as Amendments to the 1996 and 1997 passenger assistance acts.*
- *Numerous reports, rules, regulations, bilateral agreements of The Department of State, the Department of Transportation, The Federal Aviation Administration and the National Transportation Safety Board – with other Departments involved.*

This substantial record would not have been achieved without your encouragement, Mr. President, the interest of Vice-President Gore, the participation of Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater and his predecessor Secretary Federico Pena, the initiatives of NTSB Chairman James Hall, the active involvement of FAA Administrator Jane Garvey – and the actual work done with dedication, patience, diplomacy, vim and vigor by Nancy McFadden, Don Horn/Peter Schwarzkopf, Pat Murphy at DOT, David Marchik, John Byerly/David Newman at DOS – and lately by Alan Mendelsohn who lived long enough to see his first efforts to modernize "The Warsaw Convention" in 1966 are brought to its conclusion with the new "Montreal Convention".

"Montreal Convention"**page -3-****July 5, 2000**

Let us not forget all those and many others of their colleagues who have been involved tirelessly. They richly deserve to see the early conclusion of their efforts, so that we all together can go on forward to address the many problems, which still need to be solved.

Please be assured, Mr. President that we shall continue to actively support the ratification process in the Senate, as we have done in the past. Time is getting short for this Congress. So, we are looking forward to the early submission of "The Montreal Convention" to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This writer is grateful to you for your kind words and for your assurances when you invited me as representatives of the air crash victims families, to witness on April 5, 2000 your signing HR 1000 with "The Death On The High Seas Act" attached. I shall never forget when you joined the PAA 103 (Lockerbie) families at the dedication of the memorial for their loved ones in Arlington cemetery, and again when you and Mrs. Clinton mourned with each of the TWA800 families, present at the Ramada Inn, at the time of their tragedy.

Respectfully,



Hans Ephraimson-Abt
Spokesman

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
Washington, DC

"The Air Crash Victims Families Group" is an informal alliance of:
"The American Association for Families of KAL007 Victims", the
"International Association of Swissair 111 Families", "The Families of
TWA800 Ass.Inc." and individual families of Alaska Air261, EgyptAir990, as
well as families of other air crashes.

FAX COVER SHEET

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00 JUL 15 2000

1434 E. Third Street • Bloomington, IN 47401 • (812) 339-3769

FAX (812) 333-2679

To: Mr J. ColemanFrom: LT Col H. SnowNumber of pages including cover sheet 6Thank you for your help

To
Military Office
to handle
7-17-00

Howie

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00 JUL 15 248115

1434 E. Third Street • Bloomington, IN 47401 • (812) 339-3769
FAX (812) 333-2679

To: Mr J. ColemanFrom: LT Col H. SnowNumber of pages including cover sheet 6Thank you for your helpHowie

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Mr. Coleman:

Please allow me to introduce myself, am Lt Col Howard E. Snow III USMC (AR). I work in the Marine Corps Office of Legislative Affairs in the Pentagon. I'm calling upon you to help me resolve a small problem.

If you recall, we spoke on the telephone on Thursday 13 July 2000, about an endorsement for my retirement package. The Commandant of the Marine Corps has already endorsed the package. Title 10 now requires the President's signature.

The reason that I'm requesting your assistance is twofold; first my retirement request has been in the system since 17 May 2000. For a number of unexplainable reasons it keeps floating from one desk to the next. One explanation for the procedural delays may be the fact that I am an Active Reserve officer. Since this is only a five-year-old program some are not accustomed with the administration and Title 10 difference from Active duty. The second reason for the slowdown is due to the fact that I am currently in the summer session of the residency requirement for my Doctoral Studies at Indiana University in Bloomington. Since I am not in the Pentagon to follow the flow of the package it is slowly getting lost in the ether of military paperwork.

I will be retiring from the Marine Corps on the 7th of August and assuming the job as Executive Director of a small military association. Due to the fact that I'm retiring early, my retirement package must go to the auto pen at the White House. I'm hoping that by faxing the package to you, you could shorten the loop for me. Afterward, mailing it to my home. This would ensure that my military brothers would not lose the package again.

If the above is possible through your office I will track down the original package and have it deliver to you. Please provide a mailing address that will ensure that the package gets to you. This information can reach me by way of e-mail.

Thank you for your time,

Howie Snow

Again best way to contact me, while at school, is by the e-mail: LTCOLSNOW@AOL.COM

Mailing address:

Howard E. Snow III
4307-B Quarters
Quantico, Va. 22134
Home Phone 703 221 7469



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1900

OLA

29 Jun 00

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on LtCol Snow ltr 1900 OLA of 27 Jun 00

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps

To: President of the United States

Via: Secretary of the Navy

Subj: REQUEST FOR RETIREMENT

1. Forwarded, recommending approval.


J. L. JONES



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1900

OLA

28 Jun 00

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on LtCol Snow ltr 1900 OLA of 27 Jun 00

From: Legislative Assistant to the Commandant

To: President of the United States

Via: (1) Commandant of the Marine Corps

(2) Secretary of the Navy

Subj: REQUEST FOR RETIREMENT

1. Forwarded, recommending approval.
2. Lieutenant Colonel Snow's request for a waiver of the time-in-grade requirement is in keeping with the references and has my complete support.
3. It has been a pleasure to work with an officer of his caliber, and I will look forward to working with him in his new position as the executive director of the Marine Corps Reserve Officer's Association.


D. E. FLEMING
By direction



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
2 NAVY ANNEX
WASHINGTON, DC 20380-1775

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1900

OLA

27 Jun 00

From: Lieutenant Colonel Howard E. Snow III 199 48 5051/0302 USMCR

To: President of the United States

Via: (1) Legislative Assistant to the Commandant
(2) Commandant of the Marine Corps
(3) Secretary of the Navy

Subj: REQUEST FOR RETIREMENT WITH WAIVER OF TIME-IN-GRADE REQUIREMENT

Ref: (a) 10 U.S.C. 1370
(b) MCO P1900.6E, par. 2003

Encl: (1) CMC WASHINGTON DC 240001Z May 99
(2) OLA Table of Organization

1. Under the references, I request retirement from the Marine Corps Reserve at the grade of lieutenant colonel, effective 1 November 2000. The references cover the guidelines for officer retirement and, in individual cases involving unusual circumstances, allow for the President to waive the Reserve time-in-grade requirement in order to be eligible to retire. The authority of the President may not be delegated.

2. A Reserve officer, with 20 years of active service and at least 6 months of satisfactory service in grade, may be transferred from an active status to the Reserve retirement list and be credited with satisfactory service in the grade in which serving at the time of transfer. On my requested retirement date of 1 November 2000, I will have 20 years, 2 months, and 2 days of accumulated active service. I will have served 14 months in my current grade.

3. As a result of the recent reorganization of the Office of Legislative Affairs, the billet to which I was assigned has been eliminated. In support of my request, I am providing a copy of my orders as enclosure (1), along with a copy of the revised table of organization for OLA as enclosure (2). I have been offered a position with the Marine Corps Reserve Officer's Association, which I intend to accept upon approval of my request. This new position will enable me to continue my efforts on behalf of the Marine Corps Reserve through my work with the association.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. E. Snow III", is positioned above the printed name.

H. E. SNOW III

RAAUZYUW RUEACMC 1440001-UUUU-RUEASUU.

ZNR UUUUU

R 240001Z MAY 99 ZYB

FM CMC WASHINGTON DC//RAM-1//

TO CG MCCDC QUANTICO VA//ADMIN/MCU//

INFO CG MCB QUANTICO VA//MMSB-20//

CMC WASHINGTON DC//ARAC//

BT

UNCLAS //N01326//

MSGID/GENADMIN/CMC (RAM-1)//

SUBJ/LOW-COST PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION (PCS) IN THE
/ACTIVE RESERVE (AR) ICO MAJOR (LTCOL SEL) HOWARD E. SNOW III
/199 48 5051/0302/USMCR//

REF/A/DOC/CMC WASHINGTON DC/961217//

REF/B/DOC/CMC WASHINGTON DC/890622//

REF/C/DOC/CMC WASHINGTON DC/941004//

NARR/REF A IS MCO 1001.52H, REF B IS MCO P1000.6F, REF C IS
MCO P1300.8R//

RMKS/1. THIS MESSAGE CONSTITUTES ORIGINAL ORDERS.

2. PER REF A, AND LAW REF B THRU C, SNO DIR REP BY 2359, 1 JUNE
1999 TO COMMANDING OFFICER, HQ BN, HQMC, 1555 SOUTHGATE ROAD,
ARLINGTON, VA (MCC 010) FOR DUTY.

3. SNO TO BE COUNTED ON T/O 5101, LINE 0015 (ASST BRANCH HEAD OLAC)

4. SNO COMPONENT CODE: B1.

5. IT IS KNOWN OR ASSUMED THAT THERE IS NOT A REQUIREMENT FOR SNO TO
RELOCATE FAMILY MEMBERS OR HHG IN THE EXECUTION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT.
THEREFORE, MEMBER TRAVEL, PERDIEM, AND UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE (IF
APPLICABLE) ALLOWANCES BETWEEN PDS'S IS AUTHORIZED IN EXECUTION OF
THESE ORDERS.

6. IF RELOCATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS "MISSION ESSENTIAL OR IN THE
BEST INTEREST OF THE GOVERNMENT", NOTIFY THIS HQ (RAM-1) WITHIN 10
DAYS OF THE RECEIPT OF THESE ORDERS AND PROVIDE THE FACTORS THAT
RELATE TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOVE REQUEST. IF APPROVED, THESE ORDERS
WILL REQUIRE MODIFICATION TO BECOME A FULLY FUNDED PCS ASSIGNMENT.
THE CRITERIA IN THE JFTR, PAR US355 APPLIES.

7. NO ADVANCE PAY IS AUTHORIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE ORDERS.

8. ENSURE MBR TVL AND TRANS ENTL DO NOT EXCEED \$500.00.

9. APPN DATA FOR FY-99 AS FOL:

TVL: 1791108.2732 021 40632 0 000027 2D 000000 128000074700

OFF TVL, 74701 MALT, 74702 PER DIEM//

BT

#

NNNN

70	LINE NO.	ENCL DESCRIPTION	GRADE	HQS	B	T	S	R	Y	T	1	2	A	MQ	ME	ROB	RES	ROA	REA	CV
CURRENT (From 02/10 TMR)																				
5100	58	OFC OF LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT																		
	59	LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT	BGEN	9903	M	O														
	60	DEPUTY LEGIS ASST	COL	9908	M	O														
	61	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BGT	0181	M	E														
	62	CONO AFFAIRS OFFICER	LTCOL	9910	M	O														
	63	RES AFFAIRS OFFICER	LTCOL	9911	R	O	R													
	64	LEGIS AFFAIRS SPEC	GS15	0301	C	O														
	65	PERS/ADMIN CHIEF	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	66	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	67	ADMIN CLERK	LCPL	0181	M	E														
5003	48	OFC OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS																		
	49	CONO LIAISON OFFICER	LTCOL	9910	M	O														
	50	CONO LIAISON OFFICER	CAPT	9910	M	O														
	51	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	52	ADMIN CLERK	CPL	0919	M	E														
5101	18	SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH																		
	19	BRANCH HEAD	GS13	0301	C	O														
	20	ASST BRANCH HEAD	LTCOL	9910	R	O	R													
	21	ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION																		
	22	SECTION HEAD	GS9	0309	C	O														
	23A	MONIT ASST/TYPST	GS7	0344	C	O														
	24	CORRESPONDENCE CLERK	GS8	0309	C	O														
	25A	MIL PERS CLERK	GS8	0204	C	O														
	26	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	27	ADMIN CLERK	LCPL	0121	M	E														
	28	WRITING SECTION																		
	29	WRITER	LT	9910	M	O														
	30	WRITER	GS11	1082	C	O														
	31	MIL PERS CLERK	GS8	0204	C	O														
	32	CLERICAL SECTION																		
	33	SECTION HEAD	GS7	0309	C	O														
	34	CORRESPONDENCE CLERK	GS8	0309	C	O														
	35A	CORRESPONDENCE CLERK	GS8	0309	C	O														

Total Compensation

Changes

Marine Officer	0
Marine Enlisted	0
Active Reserve Officer	1
Active Reserve Enlisted	4
IMA Officer	6
IMA Enlisted	7
Civilian	4

70	LINE NO.	ENCL DESCRIPTION	GRADE	HQS	B	T	S	R	Y	T	1	2	A	MQ	ME	ROB	RES	ROA	REA	CV
PROPOSED																				
5100	100	OFC OF LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT																		
	101	LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT	BGEN	9903	M	O														
	102	DEPUTY LEGIS ASST	COL	9908	M	O														
	103	DEPUTY LEGIS ASST	COL	9908	R	O	A													
	104	DEPUTY LEGIS ASST	GS18	0301	C	O														
	105	DEPUTY LEGIS ASST	GS19	0301	C	O														
	106	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	CY08	0170	R	O	R													
	107	ADMIN ASSISTANT	GS9	0301	C	O														
	108	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	109	TRAVEL ASSISTANT	GS9	0301	C	O														
5100	120	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS BRANCH																		
	121	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFF	LTCOL	9910	M	O														
	122	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFF	LTCOL	9910	R	O	R													
	123	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFF	LTCOL	9910	R	O	A													
	124	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFF	LTCOL	9910	R	O	A													
	125	LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OFF	GS13	0301	C	O														
	126	HOUSE AFFAIRS OFF	MAJ	9910	R	O	A													
	127	SENATE AFFAIRS OFF	MAJ	9910	R	O	A													
	128	PERS/ADMIN CHIEF	MOYBOT	0183	M	E														
	129	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	130	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	131	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	132	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	133	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	134	ADMIN ASSISTANT	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	135	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	136	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	137	ADMIN CLERK/DRIVER	BGT	0181	M	E														
	138	ADMIN CLERK	LCPL	0181	M	E														
5100	180	SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH																		
	181	BRANCH HEAD	GS18	0301	C	O														
	182	ASST BRANCH HEAD	GS18	0301	C	O														
	183	TEAM LEADER	GS11	0301	C	O														
	184	TEAM LEADER	GS11	0301	C	O														
	185	TEAM LEADER	GS11	0301	C	O														
	186	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	187	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	188	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	189	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	190	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	191	WRITER	GS9	0301	C	O														
	192	WRITER	CAPT	9910	M	O														
	193	WRITER	CAPT	9910	R	O	R													
	194	ADMIN CHIEF	BSGT	0183	M	E														
	195	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	196	ADMIN CLERK	LCPL	0181	M	E														
	197	ADMIN CLERK	LCPL	0181	M	E														

Total Requested Effects

5003	48	OFC OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS																		
	49	HOUSE LIAISON OFFICER																		
	49A	HOUSE LIAISON OFFICER	COL	9910	M	O														
	49B	ASST HOUSE LIAISON OFF	MAJ	9910	M	O														
	49C	ADMIN CHIEF	CY08	0183	M	E														
	49D	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														
	50	SENATE LIAISON OFFICER																		
	50A	SENATE LIAISON OFFICER	COL	9910	M	O														
	50B	ASST SENATE LIAISON OFF	MAJ	9910	M	O														
	50C	ADMIN CHIEF	CY08	0183	M	E														
	50D	ADMIN CLERK	BGT	0181	M	E														

Total Requested Effects

not been successful in investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. I will be the first person to join Senator KENNEDY in trying to find a constitutional federal hate crimes solution. At this time, however, I must reluctantly vote against Senator KENNEDY's amendment in light of my concerns about the necessity and constitutionality of this legislation.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I began my public career prosecuting individuals who committed violent crimes against our fellow citizens. And, that's why I believe that people who commit violent crimes should be punished.

The debate about hate crimes legislation is about fighting crime. It is about fighting violence. It is about taking a stand against crime and violence.

The amendments that we're debating here today would permit states to take full advantage of the investigative resources of the federal government in prosecuting these cases. And, should a state be unwilling or unable to prosecute a case itself, the federal government is there to make sure that these kinds of violent criminals are brought to the bar of justice.

A country that so righteously protects free speech, even when such speech is abhorrent, must vigorously act as a nation, so that when vicious speech is turned into despicable acts—acts that lead to violence and to death—such acts do not go unpunished.

Mr. HATCH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment No. 3474. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 135 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Abraham	Enzi	McConnell
Allard	Frist	Moynihan
Ashcroft	Gorton	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grass	Roberts
Brownback	Grassley	Roth
Bunning	Gregg	Santorum
Burns	Hagel	Sessions
Byrd	Hatch	Shelby
Campbell	Helms	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Hutchinson	Smith (OR)
Collins	Hutchison	Stevens
Coverdell	Kyl	Thomas
Craig	Lott	Thompson
Crapo	Lugar	Thurmond
DeWine	Mack	Warner
Domenici	McCain	

NAYS—49

Akaka	Conrad	Harkin
Baucus	Daschle	Hollings
Bayh	Dodd	Inouye
Biden	Dorgan	Jeffords
Bingaman	Durbin	Johnson
Boxer	Edwards	Kennedy
Breaux	Feingold	Kerrey
Bryan	Feinstein	Kerry
Chafee, L.	Fitzgerald	Kohl
Cleland	Graham	Landrieu

Lautenberg	Reed	Specter
Leahy	Reid	Torricelli
Levin	Robb	Voinovich
Lieberman	Rockefeller	Wellstone
Lincoln	Sarbanes	Wyden
Mikulski	Schumer	
Murray	Snowe	

NOT VOTING—1

Inhofe

The amendment (No. 3474) was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I hope the Chair is watching for Senators who are trying to get order. I have asked for order here six or eight times, and it has not been noticed. I hope they will be more alert.

Second, I hope the Chair will clear the well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BYRD. I urge there be order in the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will suspend until the well is cleared. The well has not been cleared.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Senators should show respect to the Chair. When the Chair asks that the well be cleared, Senators should listen and clear the well.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3473

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are now 4 minutes equally divided on the Kennedy amendment. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I believe we have 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Oregon and 1 minute to the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I say to my colleagues, we have a chance to make a difference today, to vote for an amendment that will actually help a category of Americans who need our help. I believe we have a duty to stand up against hate. I believe the law is a teacher. I believe we can teach all Americans that we will protect all Americans.

I also believe those who feel reluctant to support this amendment for religious reasons, remember the example of the Founder of the Christian faith who when a woman caught in adultery was brought to Him spoke in a way that the sanctimonious dropped their stones. He spoke in a way that saved her life. He did not endorse her lifestyle, but He saved her life.

I believe the Federal Government ought to show up to work when it comes to hate crimes, even if it includes the language of "sexual orientation." It is about time we include them. Even if one does not agree with

all that they ask for, help them with this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to say I believe the time has come to adopt the Kennedy legislation. In effect, the study has been done. We know that since the early 1990s, there have been 60,000 hate crimes in this country. We know that young men such as Matthew Shepard, just because they are gay, can be beaten until they are killed. We know that a U.S. postal worker can be shot and killed simply because he happens to be a Filipino American. We see people targeted for specific crimes.

I authored the original hate crimes legislation in 1993. It had two loopholes: It excluded sex and sexual orientation. This legislation corrects it, and it only applies in pursuance of a Federal right. This legislation extends that. I urge its adoption. I thank the Chair.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to express my strong support for the Kennedy/Smith Hate Crimes Prevention Amendment.

Recent events in the news have unfortunately offered a number of disturbing examples of why this legislation is so badly needed.

All of my colleagues remember that terrible day in August of last year, when a hate-filled gunman, Buford Furrow, opened fire with a semiautomatic rifle at a Jewish Community Center near Los Angeles. We all remember that line of frightened children, holding hands as policemen led them to safety. Furrow's rampage wounded three children, a teenager and a 68-year-old receptionist.

And he later used a handgun to kill a Filipino postal worker. There is every indication that Mr. Furrow, a white supremacist, was motivated by racial hatred.

Then there was the brutal attack in August 1998 on Matthew Shepard, a gay student at the University of Wyoming. Matthew was savagely beaten to death by two homophobic thugs who tied him to a fence and tortured him.

That assault came just a few months after the horrific attack on James Byrd Jr., who was chained to a pickup truck, dragged along a Texas road and killed by avowed racists motivated by prejudice.

Earlier this year, I had the privilege of meeting Matthew Shepard's parents, and the family of James Byrd Jr. at a ceremony honoring victims of crime. They are truly remarkable people, because they've turned their loss into a source of strength for others. They have devoted themselves to helping others—victims of crime everywhere—even while coping with their own personal tragedies.

That's an example that this Congress should follow. Crimes that target race, or sexual orientation, or gender, or religion are the ugliest expressions of ignorance and hate. We need stronger

They were murdered not for their property, but for who they were—one black, the other gay.

Their brutal murders shocked the nation and spurred a national debate over what can be done to prevent further hate crimes and to ensure that perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice.

The Senate soon will consider the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2000. This act would authorize federal law enforcement officers to aid and assist state and local police in the pursuit and prosecution of hate crimes—even if state lines have not been crossed.

The act is controversial. Some believe that all crime is hateful, and that by providing federal resources for hate crimes we would be telling the victims of crimes committed for other motives that they are not as important. I believe, however, that hate crimes are different. While perpetrated upon an individual, the violence is directed at a community.

The most controversial element in this legislation is that in addition to categories of race, religion, gender and disability, it contains a category for sexual orientation. Many in the Senate will oppose the legislation because they feel that to legislate protections for gays and lesbians is to legitimize homosexuality.

I once shared that feeling, but no longer. One needn't agree with all the goals of the gay community to help it achieve fair treatment within our society. It is possible, for example, to oppose gay marriage on religious and policy grounds but to protect gays and lesbians against violence on the same grounds. There is a biblical example and a present duty to protect anyone in the public square who would be stoned by the sanctimonious or the politically powerful.

As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I have spoken against hate crimes of many kinds and in many lands. For that reason, I cannot be silent at home. I cannot forget the testimony given at a recent hearing by Elie Wiesel:

"To hate is to deny the other person's humanity. It is to see in 'the other' a reason to inspire not pride but disdain, not solidarity, but exclusion. It is to choose simplistic phraseology instead of ideas. It is to allow its carrier to feel stronger than 'the other,' and thus superior to 'the other.' The hater . . . is vain, arrogant. He believes that he alone possesses the key to truth and justice. He alone has God's ear."

I often have told those who attempt to wield the sword of morality against others that if they want to talk about sin, go with me to church, but if they want to talk about policy, go with me to the Senate. That is the separation of church and state.

At times, the law can and should be a teacher—and this is one of them. Yes, in many ways, passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act would be nothing more than a symbol. But it is a symbol that can be filled with substance by changing hearts and minds and by better protecting all our citizens, be they disabled, female, black or gay. They are Americans all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Minnesota is to be recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Madam President, I say to my colleague, I will be very brief on this amendment. I will try to take less than 10 minutes because Senator SMITH has taken a major leadership role. I know Senator HATCH will be speaking, and I am sure my colleague from Oregon will want to be here for that debate. The only reason I am tak-

ing this time right now is I won't be able to stay beyond the next 10 or 15 minutes. I will be brief. Then the country will have a chance to hear from the Senator from Oregon. I have not read the piece, but I thank the Senator very much for his leadership.

I am not a lawyer, but I want to try to briefly summarize what this bill is about. Senator LEVIN always does a more masterful job of that than I can. Then I will talk about why I think this piece of legislation is so important for Minnesota and people in the country.

When it comes to hate crimes based on race, religion, or national origin, this legislation essentially moves beyond the very restrictive language we have right now where we can't prosecute people who have committed violent crimes against someone unless that person was involved in some kind of federally protected activity. That is way too narrow a definition. We want to be in a position as a nation where the Federal Government can prosecute, for example, those who murdered James Byrd. It is that simple.

We don't want to have such narrowly restrictive laws and language—and this is where the amendment of the Senator from Utah doesn't do us any good at all—we don't want to have such a narrow definition that we can't prosecute people when they murder a James Byrd. I think it is that simple.

Secondly, we further define the hate crime legislation applied to gender, disability, and sexual orientation when there is an interstate commerce nexus. And in this particular case what we want to make sure of is that as a national community, as the Senate, as the House of Representatives, we care deeply when a Matthew Shepard is murdered, and, indeed, the Federal Government can play a role, and those who commit such a murder because of someone's sexual orientation will be prosecuted, that they will pay the price.

I know there have been some arguments made against this legislation. I am sure my colleague from Oregon will take up those arguments and deal with them in more depth, but as to the argument that somehow this takes on freedom of speech, we are not talking about freedom of speech. We are not talking about somebody in the pulpit saying whatever they want to say about people because of their sexual orientation, as much as I would be in disagreement with what I think would be prejudice or, I would argue, ignorance. But we are talking about an action; we are talking about when there is an act of violence perpetrated against someone because of their sexual orientation. I am not talking about speech. I am talking about violent action.

I believe strongly in this amendment and am proud to support it because I think hate crimes are very special. I came to the human rights rally in Washington, DC—it seems as though it was yesterday; maybe it was a couple

months ago—I wanted to speak, and I had an opportunity to introduce Judy and Dennis Shepard. That was, for me, a much greater honor than actually giving a long speech or speaking at all. I wanted to introduce them. I have seen them at so many gatherings where they have been willing, as the parents of Matthew Shepard, who was murdered because of his sexual orientation, to go around the country and support other people and speak out and try to do everything they can in memory of their son, to make sure that this never happens again. I guess we cannot make sure it never happens again, but we can do everything possible to make sure that it never happens again.

That is what this hate crimes amendment is all about—basically, what happens when there is an act of violence against someone because of the color of their skin or their religion. I am sensitive to this. My father was a Jewish immigrant born in the Ukraine, lived in Russia, fled persecution, and came to the United States of America because of religious persecution. When you have this kind of violence against someone because of their religion or their national origin or their gender or their disability or their race or their sexual orientation, it is terrorism because what you are saying to a whole lot of other people is it could happen to you, too. That is the purpose of a lot of these crimes. You are saying to other people who are gay and lesbian, you are saying to other people because of their religion, sometimes you are saying to other people because they are white—not that long ago I think it was in Pittsburgh we saw people murdered just because of the color of their skin; they were white—what you are saying with these kinds of hate crimes is: other people, you could be next.

What you are doing is you are creating a whole second class of citizens who have to live their lives in terror. What you are doing is dehumanizing people. That is what these hate crimes are about.

Now, we should have a high threshold—I am not a lawyer, but we should have a high threshold. We want to make sure that truly these are hate crimes. And believe me, that will have to be proven in our court system. But, colleagues, in all due respect, you have an amendment here that does a good job of getting beyond the very narrow definition so that, indeed, we have a definition of a hate crime that applies to the murder of a James Byrd; we have a definition of a hate crime that applies to the murder of a Matthew Shepard, and I don't know how Senators can vote against it. It is long past time that we passed such a law. We must and I hope we will.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SMITH of OREGON. Madam President, I wish to say what is in my heart and why I as a Republican stand here in support of a Kennedy amendment on hate crimes.

On June 7, 1998, when James Byrd, Jr., was dragged to death on a dusty Texas road, something happened to me. I was horrified beyond my ability to express it.

On October 12, 1998, when Matthew Shepard was beaten to death on a Wyoming prairie, hung to a fence to die, something happened to me. I, again, had no ability to express the outrage and horror that I felt of such conduct and wondered: What is it in the heart of humankind that could perpetrate such an action upon a fellow human being?

These were people who were murdered not for their property. They were murdered because of who they were. One was a black man and the other was a gay man. I think much of America felt the shock and revulsion that I did. Many of us began to look around and ask: What can I do in my sphere of influence? How can I help to see that this never happens again in my country?

So I was attracted to the whole issue of hate crimes. This is a very controversial thing with many Senators. It is controversial because, frankly, of one clause. It is controversial because it includes a new category: "... or sexual orientation." And many of my friends in the Senate believe that disqualifies it from consideration. But it seems to me that our duty as public officials is to help Americans help human beings however we find them; no matter what we may believe their sins are because all of us are sinful.

Many will say that to legislate favorably towards a gay man is to legitimize homosexuality for our society. I used to have that feeling myself, but I do not any longer. I truly believe it is possible to object to a gay marriage and yet come to the defense of a gay person when it comes to violence. And I believe we have a duty to show up to work in the Federal Government when it comes to the issue of hate crimes. Some people believe that, well, all crime is hateful; don't designate some types of crime. But I tell you that I have come to realize that hate crimes are different in this respect. Hate crimes are visited upon one person, but they are really directed at an entire community—in one case, a black man in the African American community, and in the other case, a gay man in the gay and lesbian community. We need to help, and I believe the Kennedy amendment actually helps.

Some see this as controversial because they will stand behind the argument of States rights; that we cannot defend these people at the Federal level because there are State officials and local officials where most police actions and prosecutions occur; that we should leave that to them. I had that feeling until I was visited by a group of conservative Republican law enforcement officers from Wyoming who said, in the case of Matthew Shepard: It would have helped a great deal had the Federal Government shown up with resources and support to help in the prosecution of this horrible tragedy.

The Kennedy amendment allows this to happen, and I support it for that reason, because I believe we need to show up to work.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have spoken all over the globe against hate crimes of all kinds. Because of that, I cannot in good conscience remain silent about hate crimes in my own country. It is time to speak out, and it is time to vote on something that will actually make a difference.

In my Subcommittee on European Affairs, I recently held a hearing on the issue of antisemitism. One of the most remarkable witnesses I have ever listened to in the Senate came to testify in that hearing. He is the Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel. I will never forget what he said to our committee that day. He said:

To hate is to deny the other person's humanity. It is to see in "the other" a reason to inspire not pride, but disdain; not solidarity, but exclusion. It is to choose simplistic phraseology instead of ideas. It is to allow its carrier to feel stronger than "the other," and thus superior to "the other." The hater... is vain, arrogant. He believes that he alone possesses the key to truth and justice. He alone has God's ear.

I am afraid there are some like that not just in Nazi Germany about which he was speaking, there are some like that today in Bosnia, in Yugoslavia, Kosovo, in Africa. There are haters still, and there are haters in our own country as well. We are trying to say, once and for all, that when it comes to hate and hate crimes that are directed at these minority communities who live among us as Americans: Your Federal Government cares, too. The Federal Government will show up to work. The Federal Government will try to use the law as well to teach the American people that there is no room for hate, and if you commit a hate crime, we will come after you with the full force of the law at the local, the State, and the Federal level, because while many will say this is just symbolism, I grant you it is in part, but it is symbolism that can be made substance if we change some hearts and minds. In that sense, the law can be a teacher.

That is why I support the Kennedy amendment, because I think we need to change some hearts and minds, as well as some laws, so that the Federal Government can show up to work.

I am going to do something I do not suppose is commonly done here, but I want to speak using a Scripture. I do this because I need to reach out, not to change the minds necessarily of some in my own political base who are the conservative Christians. They are my friends, and many of their views are views I hold. But on this issue, I believe we can care enough to change some hearts and minds. I believe that the God of Christianity, the God whom I worship, said on this Earth that by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples—if you have love one for another. He showed that in a remarkable episode, and I want to share it. I share

it with my friends in the Christian community because we need to remember this story when we think somehow that we should not help a community because of what we think their sins may be.

This is the story. It comes from the 8th Chapter of John:

Jesus went unto the mount of Olives.

And early in the morning he came again into the temple, and all the people came unto him; and he sat down, and taught them.

And the scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken in adultery; and when they had set her in the midst,

They say unto him, Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act.

Now Moses in the law commanded us, that such should be stoned; but what sayest thou?

This they said, tempting him, that they might have to accuse him. But Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground, as though he heard them not.

So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself, and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.

And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

When Jesus had lifted up himself, and saw none but the woman, he said unto her, Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?

She said, No man, Lord. And Jesus said unto her, Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more.

This happened in a public square. This was a wonderful example of mercy and compassion. It was a wonderful occasion in which, in my view, the greatest of all stood up against violence, violence that was later visited upon Him with hatred.

I point out that if you care about the American family and you perceive homosexuality as a threat to that family institution, remember that adultery, if you want to talk about sins, is a far greater threat to the American family than homosexuality.

What I say to fellow Christians everywhere is, it is time to help. It is time to remember a story and an example. It is time to say to the gay community: I do not agree with you on everything, but I can help you on many things. And particularly when it comes to violence, particularly when it comes to dragging a man to death, particularly when it comes to seeing someone beaten to death on a fence, I would be ashamed if we did not act as the Federal Government to say: We can show up to work, we can help, we can teach, we can change hearts and minds, and we can turn the symbolism into substance by letting Federal authorities bring resources and help make a difference.

I know I may not be in large numbers on my side of the aisle, but I hope they will consider what I have just said. All of the excuses that will be offered today—are we prosecuting people for their thoughts? No, we are prosecuting people for their actions that kill people.

Some will say: There are limitations in the bill so that every hate crime is not a Federal crime. There are limitations that will trigger the Federal response. We will defer to the States.

Some will say: What business is it of ours to put hate crimes on the Defense authorization bill? Some of the most horrible hate crimes I have read about have occurred within the military. It is our business to put it here if that is what it takes to pass it here.

Some will say: Isn't every act of domestic violence or rape a hate crime? I say, it may well be. It may trigger Federal involvement. But just because it includes sexual orientation does not make those victims less American.

Some will say: The Kennedy amendment is not constitutional. I believe it is constitutional. I believe it is OK to say we will help Americans—how we find them—whether they are black, whether they are disabled, or whether they are gay.

So my remarks today, Madam President, are about having a bigger heart and making the Federal law big enough to include communities that are the most vulnerable among us.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the Senator from Utah is recognized to offer his amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 3474

(Purpose: To authorize a comprehensive study and to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement)

Mr. HATCH. Madam President, our Nation's recent history has been marred by some horrific crimes committed because the victim was a member of a particular class or group. The beating death of Matthew Shepard in Laramie, WY, and then the dragging death of James Byrd, Jr. in Jasper TX. These two spring readily to mind. I firmly believe that such hate-motivated violence is to be abhorred and that the Senate must raise its voice and lead on this issue.

During the last 30 years, Congress has been the engine of progress in protecting civil rights and in driving us as a society increasingly closer to the goal of equal rights for all under the law.

Historians will conclude, I have little doubt, that many of America's greatest strides in civil rights progress took place just before this present moment on history's grand timeline: Congress protected Americans from employment discrimination on the basis of race, sex, color, religion and national origin with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Congress protected Americans from gender-based discrimination in rates of pay for equal work with the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and from age discrimination with the passage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; Congress extended protections to immigration status with the Immigration Reform and Control Act in 1986, and to the disabled with the

passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. And the list goes on and on.

Yet despite our best efforts, discrimination continues to persist in so many forms in this country, but most sadly in the rudimentary and malicious form of violence against individuals because of their membership in a particular class or group. Let me state, unequivocally, that this is America's fight. As much as we condemn all crime, crimes manifesting an animus for someone's race, religion or other characteristics can be more sinister than other crimes.

A crime committed not just to harm an individual, but out of the motive of sending a message of malice to an entire community—oftentimes a community that has historically been the subject of discrimination—is appropriately punished more harshly, or in a different manner, than other crimes.

This is in keeping with the longstanding principle of criminal justice—as recognized by the Supreme Court in its unanimous 1993 decision in *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* upholding Wisconsin's sentencing enhancement for crimes of animus—that the worse a criminal defendant's motive, the worse the crime.

Moreover, crimes of animus are more likely to provoke retaliatory crimes; they inflict deep, lasting and distinct injuries—some of which never heal—on victims and their family members; they incite community unrest; and, ultimately, they are downright un-American.

The melting pot of America is the most successful multiethnic, multiracial, and multifair country in all recorded history. This is something to ponder as we consider the atrocities so routinely sanctioned in other countries—like Serbia or Rwanda—committed against persons entirely on the basis of their racial, ethnic or religious identity.

I am resolute in my view that the Federal Government can play a valuable role in responding to crimes of malice and hate. One example here is my sponsorship of the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, a law which instituted a data collection system to assess the extent of hate crime activity, and which now has thousands of voluntary law enforcement agency participants.

Another, more recent example, is the passage in 1996 of the Church Arson Protection Act, which, among other things, criminalized the destruction of any church, synagogue, mosque or other place of religious worship because of the race, color, or ethnic characteristics of an individual associated with that property.

To be sure, however, any Federal response—to be a meaningful one—must abide by the constitutional limitations imposed on Congress, and be cognizant of the limitations on Congress's enumerated powers that are routinely enforced by the courts.

This is more true today than it would have been even a mere decade ago,

given the significant revival by the U.S. Supreme Court of the federalism doctrine in a string of decisions beginning in 1992. Those decisions must make us particularly vigilant in respecting the courts' restrictions on Congress's powers to legislate under section 5 of the 14th amendment, and under the commerce clause.

We therefore need to arrive at a Federal response to this matter that is not only as effective as possible, but that carefully navigates the rocky shoals of these court decisions. To that end, I have prepared an approach that I believe will be not only an effective one, but one that would avoid altogether the constitutional risks that attach to other possible Federal Responses that have been raised.

Indeed, Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that States and localities should continue to be responsible for prosecuting the overwhelming majority of hate crimes, and that no legislation is worthwhile if it is invalidated as unconstitutional. This is worth repeating. Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that States and localities should continue to be responsible for prosecuting the overwhelming majority of hate crimes, and that no legislation is worthwhile if it is invalidated as unconstitutional.

There are two principal components to my approach:

First my amendment creates a meaningful partnership between the Federal Government and the States in combating hate crime by establishing within the Justice Department a grant program to assist State and local authorities in investigating and prosecuting hate crimes.

Much of the cited justification given by those who advocate broad Federal jurisdiction over these hate-motivated crimes is a lack of adequate resources at the State and local level. Accordingly, before we take the step of making a Federal offense of every crime motivated by a hatred of someone's membership in a particular class or group, it is imperative that we equip States and localities with the resources necessary so that they can undertake these criminal investigations and prosecutions on their own.

Second, my approach undertakes a comprehensive analysis of the raw data that has been collected pursuant to the 28 U.S.C. 534, the law requiring the collection of data on these crimes—a bill that I worked very hard to pass. The Federal Government has been collecting this data for years, but we have yet to analyze it. A comparison of the records of different jurisdictions—some with hate crimes, others without—to determine whether there is, in fact, a problem in certain States' prosecution of hate crimes also is provided for in my amendment.

Before we make all hate crimes Federal offenses, I believe we should provide assistance to the States and analyze whether our assumptions about

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In America

BOB HERBERT

Cold Facts Of Global Warming

Those inclined to tout the potential benefits of global warming would do well to take a look at the news items about the frightening weather in southern Europe last week.

All week there were stories about the extreme heat and the raging wildfires it triggered. Temperatures reached as high as 120 degrees and dozens of people died. In some places the problems were worsened by drought. According to The Associated Press, "The sizzling weather accompanied the worst drought to strike the Balkans in 50 years, which has already caused record crop losses since it began in late May."

Ambulances patrolled streets in

No one wins in the end.

southern Romania to pick up some of the many individuals who fainted in temperatures that were well over 100 degrees. Soldiers were deployed in western Bulgaria to fight a major forest fire. At least 10 people were reported dead from the heat in Turkey. Intense fires raged on a number of islands in the Aegean. And wildfires in Italy consumed hundreds of acres of forest in the southern Gargano region.

No single weather event can be attributed to global warming. But this is the kind of terrible weather that scientists have long predicted would accompany the warming of the planet. That warming is not only well under way, it is accelerating.

There will be some benefits for some people from global warming. A study commissioned by the federal government said, for example, that the U.S. could see increased crop yields in some parts of the country and that they could lead to falling food prices. But that modest benefit would almost certainly be overwhelmed by the potentially devastating aspects of the warming that will occur here and around the world if nothing substantial is done about the buildup in the earth's atmosphere of heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide.

That same federal study, released just last month, warned of destructive storm surges, chronic erosion of the U.S. coastline, extreme water shortages in some places, and frequent and severe flooding in others. The authors of the study said it is very probable that continued thawing of the permafrost and melting sea ice in Alaska would cause continued severe damage to its forests, buildings, roads and coastlines.

A word of caution is in order for anyone who thinks global warming is a good thing: be careful what you wish for.

"People who argue that global warming will be beneficial are missing two central points," said Dr. Michael Oppenheimer, chief scientist of Environmental Defense, a national research and advocacy organization. "First, until the greenhouse gases are brought under control, the climate is going to continue to warm, so you're never going to be at your optimum climate for very long. If the balance of milder winters versus hotter summers is struck in a direction that's favorable to somebody at some particular time — well, just wait. The benefits will be ephemeral because it's going to get warmer. In that situation, today's winners are very likely to be tomorrow's losers, which means nobody wins over the long term."

The second point, said Dr. Oppenheimer, is the more important one. "Global warming is a problem that cannot be looked at from the point of view of a few individuals in a few isolated places. We are now one globalized world. If the climate in general is hurting large swatches of humanity, there is no way any particular group that thinks it's benefiting can escape from what is happening in the world as a whole. We are too interconnected for that."

"For example, it's been projected that declines in agriculture, particularly in low-latitude areas, could create large masses of environmental refugees. The rest of the world will be affected by those movements of human populations."

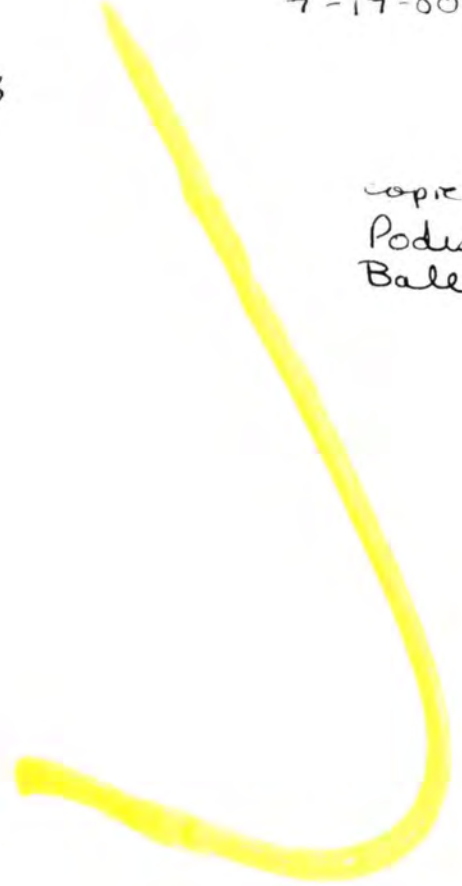
"The same thing can happen as a result of sea-level rise. Bangladesh is having terrible problems in this area. It has a population of about 120 million in an area the size of Wisconsin, and there is already border tension between Bangladesh and India. A significant chunk of Bangladesh is projected to go underwater in the next 100 years. Where are those people going to go? There's no room left."

It is possible — not easy, but possible — to mount an international effort to cut the emissions of greenhouse gases to an extent that would ward off a global catastrophe. It's possible. But there is not a lot of time left. □

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Barak beats back attempt to topple government, heads to summit
By Hugh Dellios
Chicago Tribune

JERUSALEM Ridiculed by opponents but defiant in his pursuit of an agreement with the Palestinians, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak beat back an attempt to topple his government Monday and headed to Camp David for a fateful summit on Mideast peace.

In a parliamentary vote that could have ended the summit before it began, Barak's opponents fell seven votes short of deposing him but sent a stern message that he should not concede too much to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat when the two meet with President Clinton on Tuesday.

A day after his ruling coalition collapsed, a raucous debate in the Israeli Knesset or parliament sent Barak off with a question mark about whether he has the authority to reach a breakthrough with Arafat to end their people's century-old conflict.

As he departed, Israelis were awash in a hand-wringing sense of déjà vu, recalling how previous leaders, David Ben Gurion, Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Rabin all struggled to persuade their own people to risk forging peace with Israel's Arab neighbors.

Barak, Israel's most decorated soldier for his daring and bravery in battle, left determined to secure an agreement despite the political dissension at home. Brushing off the attempt to bring down his government as "childish behavior," he insisted that he had the support of those who mattered most, the Israeli people.

"I am not going alone (to Camp David)," Barak, 58, declared during the debate. "With me are over 2 million Israeli voters, citizens who want peace, who want to give a chance to change, hope and a modern Israel built on peace and security."

His claim was supported by at least one public opinion poll. Yedioth Ahronot newspaper reported a survey Monday in which 52 percent of Israelis said he should be going to the summit and 53 percent said he had a mandate to make concessions to the Palestinians.

Yet the Knesset debate was indicative of how split Israel is over peace and how disillusioned some Israelis are with Barak, who suffered an embarrassing setback Sunday when half of the six parties in his ruling coalition abandoned him in protest over his peace overtures to the Palestinians.

"To my dismay, you are conducting a dangerous process," Ariel Sharon, the opposition Likud leader and himself a prominent former general, told Barak during the debate. "A prime minister who can't make peace in his nation, let alone in his own government, can't make peace with the Arabs."

The three-way summit was called by Clinton as a last-ditch effort to solve the final issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict before he leaves office this year and before the Sept. 13 deadline for the Palestinians to declare their own state.

Both sides fear that a unilateral declaration by Arafat without a peace deal and without Israeli approval could lead to a violent clash between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian police.

On Monday, dozens of Palestinians protested in the Gaza Strip a day after Israeli soldiers accidentally killed a Palestinian woman and wounded four other bystanders in an exchange of gunfire with unknown gunmen. Palestinian leaders rejected an army apology demanded the soldiers be put on trial and warned of an "explosion of violence."

"Our people's lives are not cheap," said Palestinian Communications Minister Imad Falouji.

At the summit, negotiators will be trying to bridge gaps on control over contested Jerusalem, borders of a new Palestinian state, fate of some 170,000 Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and the future of more than 3 million Palestinian refugees scattered all over the world.

Fearing that Barak would concede too much to the Palestinians, the ultra-Orthodox Shas Party and two right-wing parties resigned from his coalition Sunday. Also in mutiny was his own foreign minister, David Levy, who refused to take part in the summit.

In Monday's no-confidence vote, which was organized by the Likud, Barak's opponents out-voted his supporters 54-52. But they fell short of the 61-vote majority needed in the 120-member chamber to force new elections within 90 days.

The prime minister was saved only because seven lawmakers abstained and others did not show up in the Knesset, further evidence of his lack of support. When he rose to speak, he

had to shout above hecklers and at one point asked "Can I even speak here?"

"It appears that no Israeli leader has ever left on such a crucial mission with his parliamentary home front so shrunken," Nahum Barnea, Yedioth Ahronot's top columnist, wrote Monday. "Barak wants to climb Everest without a rope, without a ladder and without a sweater. His pretension is big. His courage, enormous. His chances, so-so."

Yet not everyone agreed that Barak's send-off left him too weak to deal. Avraham Diskin, a political analyst at Hebrew University, argued that the dissension back home could make Barak stronger if he uses it to force more concessions out of Arafat.

And it could make it easier for him if he doesn't have to worry about the approval of the right-wing parties as he negotiates. He hopes to take the result directly to the Israeli people in a referendum.

"I don't think it will affect his behavior. Maybe it will even give him more room to maneuver," Diskin said.

With Jewish settlers, right-wing groups and pro-peace activists gearing up for massive street demonstrations, Israeli commentators stressed that Israel had reached one more historic moment in its long, tortured path toward peace and security.

Israeli author Amos Oz compared the situation to the dissension that surrounded Ben Gurion, considered the father of the nation, when he accepted the division of Israel and Palestine in the United Nations in 1947 and Israel's risky declaration of independence in 1948.

"Ehud Barak is now in a Ben Gurion-like situation, and it seems that he is demonstrating Ben Gurion-like courage," Oz wrote in a newspaper column.

Others, including Barak himself, noted the difficulties that Menachem Begin had when trying to forge peace with Egypt in 1978 and the way that Yitzhak Rabin was forced to promote the 1993 Oslo accords with a minority government and Israeli Arab votes.

"If Begin had heeded the fearful, today we would have another war with Egypt behind us and thousands of graves," wrote Eitan Haber, a former aide to Rabin.

With that history behind him, Camp David and an uncertain homecoming ahead, Barak surrounded himself at the airport Monday night with the families of terror victims and a range of children representing the broad spectrum of Israeli society.

Addressing the nation on TV, he vowed never to sign an agreement that did not strengthen Israel's security. Then he turned, shook the hand of Levy, who had come to see him off despite his reservations, and bounded up the stairs into his waiting plane.

"This is the time to make a decision and bring our children a better future," Barak said. "There is not peace without a price, just as there is no peace at any price."

China deal doesn't guarantee a fix for deficit
By R.C. Longworth
Chicago Tribune

The new trade deal with China may do all sorts of impressive things, like opening the Asian giant to more American goods and investment and, with luck, making the two nations better friends.

What it will not necessarily do is erase, or even shrink, the huge U.S. trade deficit with China, which many Americans consider one of the main goals of the deal.

So even as trade ties expand under a new framework, the deficit appears likely to live on. Some economists, both supporters and foes of the trade deal, think it might even increase at least in the short run.

For the public, the U.S. merchandise deficit with China is the most visible part of trading relations between the two countries.

The deficit was \$43.2 billion last year, second only to the U.S. deficit with Japan. It is growing by 20 percent to 25 percent per year. The April deficit was \$5.8 billion, up from \$5.1 billion the month before.

President Clinton twisted half the arms in Washington to get approval from the House of Representatives for a bill establishing permanent normal trading relations with China and speeding Chinese membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Part of the pressure included the promise sometimes stated, more often implied that the new trade relations would reduce

the deficit by opening the Chinese market to American exports, shrinking tariffs, eliminating non-tariff barriers, allowing U.S. companies to set up distribution networks and forcing the notoriously protectionist Chinese to live by global trading rules.

One official, Kenneth Liberthal, an Asia expert at the National Security Council, told the NewsHour with Jim Lehrer that the deficit "will not grow as much as it would have grown without this agreement and over time clearly it will shrink with this agreement."

A more cautious forecast by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) predicted a gradual increase in U.S. exports to China. But government officials are quick to point out that all this depends on so many other things, including overall U.S. economic vigor, that precise predictions are impossible to make.

In short, nobody knows for sure.

"There's no way to make an accurate estimate," noted Frank Vargo, vice president for international economics at the National Association of Manufacturers, which supported the deal. Asked about the chances of the deficit vanishing in the foreseeable future, Vargo said, "I don't see it."

Robert Scott, international economist with the Economic Policy Institute, a Washington think tank, believes the deficit is already so big it cannot be turned around. Instead, Scott predicts a steady growth in the deficit of some \$5 billion to \$10 billion per year.

Yet other analysts do expect the deficit to vanish.

"The deficit is the reason why China should be in the WTO," said Desmond Wong, Chicago-based national director of China for Ernst & Young. "Once China joins the WTO, the rate of the increase of the deficit will slow down to the point that, if we find markets, the deficit will narrow and eventually reverse."

"It will be three to five years before the deficit can be eliminated," Wong said.

In the middle is Greg Mastel, director of global economic studies for the New America Foundation. Mastel, a supporter of the trade deal, said the deficit could grow, possibly by as much as \$5 billion per year, for five years before it begins to shrink.

Amid those making the on-the-one-hand-on-the-other-hand analyses are some who contend that, in this global era, trade deficits amount to meaningless statistics.

"I just don't think the deficit is so meaningful anymore," argued Lyric Hughes, president and chief executive of China Online. "This is because of the way that trade is measured. It depends on where goods are made and sold, and we are just becoming more borderless."

"Actually," Hughes said, "the deficit is a measure of our prosperity. Look at our huge @1/8overall@3/8 deficit and look at how prosperous we are. Do we have high unemployment as a result of the deficit? No. If we had a recession, we'd buy less and the deficit would be diminished. Is that what we want?"

Scott disagreed.

"Ask a worker in Korea or Mexico or Russia that @1/8a meaningless deficit@3/8 is the case," he said, making the point that problems in external accounts can have big repercussions at home.

The United States is different in that its economy is so big and it prints the currency, the dollar, in which most debts are denominated.

Even so, Scott said, "there's a limit to how much you can borrow from the rest of the world. No country is an island."

The government trade official and others noted that many factors beyond bilateral trade deals or WTO membership affect trade balances, making forecasts hazardous.

This includes economic growth in China and the United States, which will govern how much each can afford to buy. It also includes global financial problems: Another Southeast Asian crisis could send currencies plummeting there, which could damage China's export competitiveness.

A key factor will be currency stability. The U.S. dollar is high right now against other currencies, hurting U.S. competitiveness. On the other hand, China has kept its controlled currency stable through the Southeast Asian crisis: If it decided to devalue, that would make Chinese exports even cheaper than they already are, increasing their competitiveness in the United States and driving the deficit higher.

A related issue is the threat that a growing trade deficit with China will cost the jobs of Americans in industries that compete with Chinese-made goods.

Scott, among others, stresses this point, arguing that the

nation's overall trade deficit cost no less than 880,000 manufacturing jobs in 1999.

Bush tells NAACP he intends to woo blacks back to the GOP

By Bob Kemper
Chicago Tribune

BALTIMORE Traveling to what an aide called "the lion's den," Republican George W. Bush told the NAACP's national convention Monday that the GOP has alienated African Americans but that he intends to woo blacks back to the Party of Abraham Lincoln.

"For my party, there is no escaping the reality that the party of Lincoln has not always carried the mantle of Lincoln," said Bush, whose father was the last Republican Party standard bearer to address the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's annual meeting in 1988.

"The history of the Republican Party and the NAACP has not been one of regular partnership. But our nation is harmed when we let our differences separate us and divide us," Bush said to light and polite applause.

Bush, who has invested considerable time reaching out to Latinos and now African Americans in hopes of burnishing his image as a "different kind of Republican," offered up no new policy initiative to help blacks and other minorities. Rather, he reiterated his rallying cry that prosperity should touch all and that quality education, medical care and opportunity should not be reserved for the well-to-do.

Vowing that civil rights would be a priority of a Bush administration, the governor said: "Discrimination is still a reality, even when it takes different forms. Instead of Jim Crow, there is racial redlining and profiling. Instead of 'separate but equal' there is separate and forgotten."

Democrat Al Gore has dismissed Bush's outreach to minorities as a cynical ploy. Despite Bush's rhetoric, Gore said, the Texas governor has done little to assist minorities in his home state and will do nothing on the national level to aide African Americans and Hispanics.

Bush's decision to address the NAACP even though, as one aide put it, "98 percent of those in the room are not going to support him," is part of his strategy to reach out to minorities, particularly Hispanics, in a very visible way. Bush intends not only to broaden his support and the base of his party but also to win over moderate white voters, particularly women, who may be more critical to a Bush victory than Democratic-leaning minorities.

Trying to fulfill the promise of his campaign pledge to be a "compassionate conservative," Bush has distanced himself from Republican measures that were intended to assuage middle-class fears but in actuality painted the GOP as strident, intolerant and mean-spirited.

Bush refused to endorse the 1994 initiative of former California Gov. Pete Wilson, once a shining GOP star in his own right, to deny education and medical services to the children of illegal immigrants. He also would not back Wilson's 1996 effort to abolish affirmative action in state hiring and employment, education and contracting.

Bush also did not stand with congressional Republicans who sought to crack down on illegal immigration along America's porous border with Mexico by, among other things, dispatching the U.S. military.

But Bush is true to conservative roots, too. He does not support the use of quotas or preferences to assist minorities, saying they will not work to meet America's social responsibilities or to improve the lot of minorities.

When he was part-owner of the Texas Rangers professional baseball team, for instance, Bush and his management team did not set aside any of the work on the team's new stadium for minorities. Minority firms were required to compete head-to-head with larger, white-owned companies, a move critics charged gave blacks and Hispanics only a tiny slice of the publicly financed project.

Bush has placed minorities in high-profile roles within his campaign. And he recently announced that three members of Congress — one black, one Hispanic and one woman — would have leadership roles in the Republican National Convention later this month.

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U.N. Envoy Tries to Aid Peace Effort in 'Unique' Colombia War

By LARRY ROHTER

BOGOTÁ, Colombia, July 5 — He organized the "Norwegian channel" that led to a peace plan between Israelis and Palestinians, and has had a hand in peace talks from Central America to Central Africa. Now, as a United Nations emissary in Colombia, Jan Egeland is leading efforts here to solve a 35-year conflict unlike any he had ever seen.

"What is unique in Colombia compared with most other processes is the size and scale of the armed actors and armed conflict, and the size of the black money associated with drugs and other criminal activities," Mr. Egeland said in an interview here. "So the sources fueling the conflict are bigger than they have been in many other places, and that makes it more challenging."

Officially, Mr. Egeland's title is merely that of special adviser to the secretary general on international assistance to Colombia. But after six months on the job, Mr. Egeland, 42, has emerged as a trusted intermediary between the Colombian government and left-wing guerrilla groups, which until recently agreed on one thing: They did not want any foreigners in the negotiations.

"In Colombia we have always had the fear that internationalizing the peace process would also mean internationalizing the conflict, so we were suspicious of outsiders wanting to enter," said Fernando Cepeda Ulloa, a former interior minister. "So Egeland's presence here is a good thing because it means a barrier has been breached."

Mr. Egeland, who has been a journalist, deputy foreign minister of Norway and a Red Cross official, is careful to play down his own role.

"We have no formal third party role vis-à-vis the Colombian conflict, nor are we seeking one," he said. While acknowledging that he is in constant contact with both sides, he cautioned, "It may be premature to say that we are facilitating any kind of peace process because none of the

parties have asked anyone to really play that kind of an activist role."

Still, Mr. Egeland has been instrumental in "attempting to get the guerrillas out of the jungle and into the modern world," said Cynthia Arnson, editor of a new book "Comparative Peace Processes" in Latin America" (Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2000). As in Guatemala, she noted, here you had "a guerrilla movement that was so isolated politically and had operated so long in clandestinity that it had lost touch with politics and public opinion and needed to be reacquainted."

While both the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Guatemalan guerrillas were nearly bankrupt when they began peace talks, here the two main insurgent forces are flourishing as a result of their links with drug trafficking, kidnappings and extortion. In addition, the biggest group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, has formally been given control of an area the size of Switzerland, and now seems to want to deal with the government on almost a state-to-state level.

"Our situation is very odd and ambiguous, in that there is a coexistence between the government and the guerrillas that I don't see elsewhere," said Mr. Cepeda Ulloa. "That makes Egeland's job more difficult, in that the guerrillas think it perfectly natural to ask the state for territory or the international community for financing."

But Mr. Egeland said that in some other respects, the issues being confronted here are not as intractable as elsewhere. "It is more difficult to negotiate Jerusalem than agrarian reform in Colombia," he said. "One of the positive aspects of Colombia compared with other places is that the parties are not necessarily so much poles apart on some of the issues as many believe."

At the moment, the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the other main left-wing guerrilla group, the Army of National Liberation, are engaged

in separate but parallel negotiations with the government. But "later on," Mr. Egeland said, "there should be a convergence" of the two sets of talks because "in the end there is only one country and society to reform."

In an essay in "Herding Cats," a new book about peacemaking, (U.S. Institute of Peace Press, Washington, 1999), Mr. Egeland writes that he agrees with the refusal of the government here to negotiate with right-wing paramilitary groups because they are "criminal terrorist organizations that should only be



Guerrillas have been given formal control of large areas of Colombia.

met with to discuss the laying down of arms." His opinion is that "the random killing of fellow citizens in a society should not lead to negotiations in the presidential palace."

But in an interview here, he softened his tone somewhat. The paramilitaries have "little political content, and a big human rights violation content," he said, so "they should be treated differently from other actors." But "one should not be categorical about leaving anyone in or out" of the negotiations, he added.

Such a pragmatic approach would be a concession to the political realities prevailing here. Previous efforts

to negotiate an end to the conflict have foundered at least in part because there was nothing to prevent right-wing death squads from killing guerrillas who had agreed to lay down their arms.

"My sense is that some point down the road the paramilitaries have to be brought into the peace negotiations," said Dr. Arnson, who is deputy director of the Latin American program at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington.

"At what time or circumstances is open to question, but you can't convince the guerrilla movements to re-enter the political process so long as their members are subject to elimination," he said, alluding to the death squads.

Thus far, the Clinton administration has kept a distance from the peace negotiations here because of a ban on contacts with the guerrillas and on the theory that, as one official in Washington put it, any formal involvement "might well be more harmful than helpful." But the State Department welcomes Mr. Egeland's presence "as the injection of another element, curbing rebel misbehavior," and said it would not oppose a more prominent role for him.

For his part, Mr. Egeland is reluctant to discuss assuming a mediator's role or to speculate about a timetable, other than to caution that the situation here could just as easily deteriorate as improve. "It is terrible here, and it could get much worse," he said, before adding that "part of my job is to be an optimist."

In one sign of progress, the government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces group exchanged proposals on July 3 for a cease-fire. Mr. Egeland said that while "one should not be overly optimistic about them agreeing," he did expect the talks to produce some sort of accord that would halt the killing of civilians.

"This should happen this year," he said. "It would be another great defeat for all of us if it doesn't happen this year."

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VICE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUNICATIONS

PERSONAL

July 10, 2000

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

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Dear Mr. President:

Both as an historian and an admirer, I feel extremely grateful to have enjoyed the opportunity to witness your dedication of the new Lincoln National Monument at the Soldiers' Home last week. I'd worked with Dick Moe on the advisory committee for the home, so it's wonderful to see so much progress made on restoration so quickly.

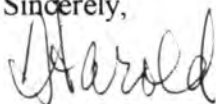
Your speech was a marvel; I've never heard better use made of Lincoln's favorite poem, *Mortality*; in fact most biographers dismiss Lincoln's affection for it as an example of his occasionally maudlin tastes. You actually found a way to make sense of it -- and it illuminated Lincoln's reverence for the past.

Your own dedication to history has made a genuine difference, the Anderson Cottage being only the latest example. I suspect that the Lincoln Bicentennial Commission will present another opportunity to advance your mission of preserving Lincoln's memory. If I am fortunate enough to serve on it, I will do my best to make sure that your dedication to this effort is perpetuated. Americans should know that while it's Lincoln's legacy we're preserving, it's your own legacy that's making it possible.

I thought you might enjoy the enclosed book. It's not one of my newer ones, but it's appropriate to the occasion. The Lincoln's "family album" included a photo of their beloved Anderson Cottage. There's no stronger evidence, written or visual, of how important the retreat was to them. I hope you enjoy it.

Please know that the extremely kind words you spoke to me on the "rope line" after the event were very deeply appreciated. They meant so much to me. I just e-mailed Tommy Caplan to tell him: "You're right: the President has an astonishing memory."

Sincerely,



HAROLD HOLZER

Get
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file

Governor Frank Keating - Jack Dreyfus told him of his pleasant conversations with you and Mrs. Clinton. His little book is persuasive and significant. Dilantin is a remarkable substance of good health. Jack's legacy of research and information is a gift to all of us. Thanks for coming on April 19.

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Mrs. Clinton.

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Frank Keating
Governor of Oklahoma

May 26, 2000

Dear Mr. President — My old friend,
Jack O'ayfer told me of his pleasant
conversations with you and Mrs. Clinton.
His little book is persuasive and signifi-
cant. It made a convert of me. Dilantin



is a remarkable substance of good health.
Jack's legacy of Research and information
is a gift to all of us.

Thanks for coming on April 19.

Gene McCluskey

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For Clinton, the Personal Is Political at Summit

By JANE PERLEZ

THURMONT, Md. July 13 — During President Clinton's seven years in office, no world leader has journeyed more often to the White House than Yasser Arafat.

The Palestinian leader has met Mr. Clinton there a dozen times, and his image in Washington — sitting in a high-backed chair in the Oval Office, speaking in Arabic on the White House driveway — has become almost commonplace. In turn, Mr. Clinton made the risky gesture of being the first American president to visit Mr. Arafat on his home turf in Gaza.

In the coming days, as the Camp David summit meeting proceeds, the White House will see whether that investment can be made to pay in a peace settlement.

Mr. Clinton believes that personalities and relationships can fundamentally alter history. According to his aides, he is banking on his affinity with Mr. Arafat, and with Prime Minister Ehud Barak of Israel, to make a crucial difference at Camp David.

The success of the summit meeting could well depend, they say, on whether the president's personal chemistry can help overcome obstacles of history and the calculus of political survival embedded in these high-stake negotiations.

Mr. Clinton, his aides like to point out, has come wholly prepared on substance — so much so that he joked the other night that he could draw a map of the West Bank in his sleep. He has propped himself with new briefing books that give the latest positions of both sides, and pored over historical records from President Carter's Camp David summit meeting on the art of negotiation.

That Camp David meeting in 1978 set a tone of informality, which this one is trying to emulate, but so far neither Mr. Barak nor Mr. Arafat has yet been spotted riding a golf cart, the favored mode of transport there, with the president.

Mr. Clinton greeted Mr. Arafat warmly on their first morning together, and asked whether his accommodation was to his liking. "I hope you are comfortable," Mr. Clinton was reported by one of his aides to have said of Birch cabin assigned to the Palestinian leader. "You are staying in the cabin where my mother used to stay."

Pleasantries aside, the relationship between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Clinton took on a new significance as the summit meeting got under way.

Faced with an Israeli prime minister who was likely to argue that he needed concessions because of his political fragility at home, Mr. Arafat was viewed as sure to stiffen his

resolve not to cave in to Israeli demands, a senior Clinton administration official said.

"I suspect it raises his level of concern that he will be the one asked to produce," the official said in describing Mr. Arafat's reaction to Mr. Barak's narrow victory against a no-confidence vote in the Israeli Parliament.

Mr. Clinton would underscore that Mr. Barak was "taking the political heat because of the positions he was prepared to take," and therefore was the best Israeli leader Mr. Arafat could hope for.

The connection between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Arafat has grown over time, to the point where there is considerable warmth, trust and candor though hardly chumminess, say those who have watched it. "Arafat is not an easy guy to understand because of who he is and where he has been," one of Mr. Clinton's aides said.

But gradually, their relationship has solidified. The turning point was the peace conference at Wye, Md., in 1998, when Mr. Clinton stood up for Mr. Arafat against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel, according to several participants.

On one occasion at Wye, Mr. Netanyahu said something that was heard as insulting to Mr. Arafat. Mr. Clinton got up from his chair, walked away and then returned, saying, in effect, to the Israeli, "I'm not going to tolerate this," a senior administration official said.

After the Wye conference, Mr. Clinton agreed to go to Gaza, where he spoke to the Palestinian leadership about removing the idea of Israel's destruction from their charter. That trip cemented the link, aides said.

"I said to Arafat, 'Did you believe the American president would visit the Middle East and the only one he would see was the leader of the Palestinians?'" said another senior administration official. "The look on Arafat's face meant how far he had come in his relations with an American president."

In contrast, Mr. Clinton's relationship with Mr. Barak is freshly minted.

They first met nearly a year ago, when the newly elected prime minister came to Washington for a get-to-know-you session. They knew each other from mutual colleagues; some of Mr. Clinton's political advisers and pollsters advised Mr. Barak on his successful campaign to convert himself from soldier to prime minister.

The president showed the prime minister an unusual courtesy — a night at Camp David. According to an account by Mr. Clinton, they hit it off, talking about politics and war and their mutual respect for Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister who was assassinated in 1995.

Mr. Clinton will probably use this relationship with Mr. Barak in a different way from his dealings with Mr. Arafat.

After initial hesitation about the need for a strong American role in striking an agreement with the Palestinians, Mr. Barak has swung the other way. At a meeting in Madrid last month with Mr. Clinton, followed by frequent phone contact, the Israeli prime minister lobbied hard for this meeting.

Mr. Barak, according to his aides, has come to the conclusion that despite Mr. Clinton's lame-duck status, this was the moment to shoot for an accord with the Palestinians, an accord that Mr. Barak says he was elected to make. Mr. Barak did not want to wait for another administration and, therefore, another year before new officials in Washington were up-to-speed on the Middle East.

Moreover, this is one of the few areas in which Mr. Clinton's remaining months in office creates no particular disadvantage. His power as a mediator starts with the United States' unique position as the only nation that could possibly convene these talks.

One of Mr. Clinton's chores will be to convince Mr. Barak that even in a weakened political situation, "an extremely painful deal is better than no deal," an experienced Middle East negotiator said.

By some calculations, Mr. Barak, having put his political life on the line over a peace deal with Mr. Arafat, cannot go home without one.

Mr. Clinton might add to his argument by pointing out that he had faced extraordinary personal and political crises during his second term, and had survived by staying the course, the negotiator said.

In the end, the personal relationships that Mr. Clinton has established may be important but not enough to seal a deal. "If, at the core, the political will is not there, it's difficult to come up with the kind of creative fixes needed," one of Mr. Clinton's aides said.

And the former United States ambassador to Israel, Samuel W. Lewis, who urged Mr. Clinton to call the summit meeting, noted that personal chemistry did not count for a lot at President Carter's Camp David meeting.

Mr. Lewis, who was there, said Mr. Carter had an empathetic relationship with the Egyptian leader, Anwar al-Sadat, who most wanted the deal. The Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, was finally brought around.

But during the entire 13 days, Mr. Lewis recalled, the Israeli remained aloof and difficult.

BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN
4P63NS48

359 DIRKSEN BUILDING
TELEPHONE 202-224-3343

e-mail: Blanche.Lincoln@Lincoln.Senate.Gov

COMMITTEE ON
NATURAL RESOURCES
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ADVICE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

7-17-00

20 TY to Randy + Bob

June 29, 2000

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

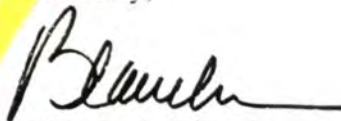
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to share with you a galley copy of the novel *Broken Hearts* which was written by Mr. Bob Levy of Memphis, Tennessee. Bob is a good friend of mine and he asked me to share with you a copy of his book, hot off the press.

I have enclosed a copy of the author's profile along with a galley copy. Bob thought you may enjoy this forensic suspense thriller because you have stated previously that you have enjoyed Patricia Cornwell's novels and both employ similar elements. Additionally, Bob will be visiting "That Bookstore" in Blytheville on his book signing tour this fall.

Thank you for any time you give to Bob's book. I know he will be honored for your personal attention to his work.

Sincerely,



Blanche L. Lincoln

BLL: jr
Enclosures

TO UEG FOR
REPLY
(N)
7.17.00

7-17-00

7/15

Wink

Did we ever get any
money for Hot Springs Park
for Bathroom Row?

I sent it to you several
weeks ago —

Bc

copied
Padesta
Ricchetti



WASHINGTON PLAZA

JULY 7 2000

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

00 JUL 10 PM 3:33

GREETINGS ONCE AGAIN,

YOU WERE IMPRESSED ENOUGH WITH THIS
"BONNITA FOR AMERICA" TO TURN IT
OVER TO YOUR STAFF FOR EVALUATION.

SO FAR I HAVE NOT HEARD FROM YOU.
PERHAPS IT IS BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT
AWARE OF MY LOCAL PHONE NUMBER,
#202 842-1300, RM. 926.

DUE TO THE SENSITIVE NATURE OF THIS
TRANSACTION, I WOULD PREFER SOMEONE
CALL ME DIRECTLY RATHER THAN THROUGH
A THIRD PARTY.

7-17-00

MOST SINCERELY,

Send to Burkhardt?

Paul A. Liberty

Yes ☒

No ☐

10 THOMAS CIRCLE, NW
(AT MASSACHUSETTS)
202-842-1300 • 800-424-
www.washingto

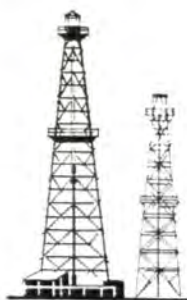
(handling original correspondence)

Carl

LIBERTY PETROLEUM CORP.

1113 Broadway
Toledo, Ohio 43609

May 15, 2000



President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I represent a business associate who has Power of Attorney for, and controls, some \$3,800,000,000,000 in gold bullion and platinum, presently in Swiss, and in other foreign banks--which can be transferred to the United States.

This comes with an extra \$3,000,000,000,000 in immediate cash to the U. S. Treasury, from an average 80% of accumulated interest.

The transfer of this 6.8 trillion dollars in precious metals, and in cash, to the U. S. would immediately help pay off the current \$5.594 trillion national debt now owed by the U. S. government to numerous individuals, banks, and institutions. This influx of cash on the market would also reduce prime interest rates, to further boost the economy.

The total principal (\$6.8 T) could be repaid over 25 years (to merely 10 interest holders), at a reduced 3% interest per year, in lieu of the present 6% average. This would create a saving to the American taxpayer of some \$168,000,000,000 in interest on the national debt each year--off the annual budget.

Further, the 3.8 trillion dollars in precious metals as an asset, when deposited into various banks, would earn for the U. S. government an additional hefty interest of billions of dollars every year from such depository banks.

Some 92.4% (of the total \$6.8 trillion to be returned) will be placed in foundations, and will be spent on humanitarian causes worldwide. The remaining 5.8% will be taxed at approximately 39% in federal income taxes. This will give the U. S. government an extra \$153,800,000,000 in taxes at current rates.

This transaction would bolster the U. S. dollar on world markets, and, enhance U. S. prestige throughout the world. It would further leave an outstanding legacy by the present administration to the American people--including their grandchildren.

So... this transaction would not cost the United States ! But rather would rather give the government a quick \$3,000,000,000,000 in actual cash (!) from foreign banks, which is immediately due and receivable.

A brief appointment, perhaps 15 minutes, to show you our documentation could quickly initiate all these benefits.

I am presently at the Washington Plaza Hotel, phone # 842-1300, Room # 926.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply, I remain
Most sincerely yours,

LIBERTY PETROLEUM CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul L. Liberty".

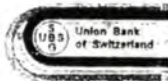
Paul L. Liberty, President

PLL/bl

#202-842-1300
Rm #926

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No. I. P. 641-Date 9/28/ L. S. Memo / Bank - S. A. / 348 Comp. 2635



**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
STATEMENT TRANSACTION
WARRANTY CODE TRANSACTION
UNION COMMERCIAL INVEST**



COMMERCIAL DEPOSIT
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D.S. 32809

C.L. 71809 / N.S. 72
R.S. 7809

PROTECTIVE TRANSACTION DEPOSIT
No. 2384 / S / D. II / 6278

LEGALIZED
DEPOSIT / PROCEDURE / REALIZATION
THE GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL BANK
No. 248011 / B / 625 - II - 3809
U.S. - TREASURE
No. 6271 / C / 41 - S - II - 809872

THE LAST HOLDER CODE D.S.R. DEPOSIT
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NSA. 32818 / U.S. TREASURY
C.A. 428097 SUISS

THE LAST HOLDER CODE

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US \$ 97.000.000.000

MR. SOEKARNO

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C.B. 80927 - FINANCE OF MINISTRY No. 38098718009 N.S. 218 / SUISS

SUISSE B.C.T. BANK
COMPTROLLER OF THE
CURRENCY



ROBERT CALDIC
MONETARY CONTROL BANK

WARRANTY CODE TRANSACTION
THE GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL BANK
SUISSE NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
SWITZERLAND



ALBERT BRUCE WILLE
SUISSE - 39800927 C.N. 348609

SUISSE NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION - THE SUISSE ADVISORY COUNCIL



UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND



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NAME CODE : B.N.D. 3278609 .B. 308

INTERNATIONAL CODE SECRET
SOCIETE de BANQUES SUISSE
N.P.T 360986 A.045

STATES THAT

MR. S O E K A R N O IS RECORDING AS INVESTED
LETTER ABOVE BY THIS LETTER, HAS A TRUTH
REALIZATION IN U.B.S BANK. THIS DECISION LETTER
ALSO INDICATES THAT THE RELATED PARTY COULD
MAKE USE OF THIS RIGHT IN OBTAINING A LAW
INVULNERABILITY AND ALL TYPE OF CURRENT
RULES IN UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND
STATES HE HAS POINTED
NEW HOLDER WHOSE HOLDING THE ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE
AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ABOVE TRANSACTION

F.S/U.S. 2080 - L.B - 24800142 - H.S - 2411808098

GUARANTEE OF STATEMENT TRANSACTION

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
MONETARY CONTROL BANK

THE GOVERNOR of CENTRAL BANK
SUISSE GOVERNMENT

FINANCE MINISTRY
DEPARTMENT

ROBERT CALDIC

WILLIEM COCHER

MAX PETITPIERRE

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
SUISSE C.B.C.

SUISSE NATIONAL MORTGAGE
CORPORATION

US-TREASURY (C.I.F.)
LEGALIZED

LUDWIG VON MOSS

ALBERT BRUCE WILLE

HENRY WALLICH
LEGALIZED / D.F.
US-TREASURY N.B.S.
TRANSACTION-DOLLAR P.C.T.
No. 270098 B. 36098

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND REGULATION, NATIONAL BANQUE de SUISSE
SUISSE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 190027 B. 278
SUISSE ASSOCIATION TRUST

Daniel W. Burkhardt

07/12/2000 05:03:06 PM

Terry's prioritization:
let's discuss Parren Mitchell

Record Type: Record

To: Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP

CC:

Subject: citizens medal

Terry --

We are in the process of putting together a list of names to submit to the President as potential Presidential Citizens Medal candidates. The Citizens Medal was established on November 13, 1969, by Executive Order. The President awards it to U.S. citizens who have performed exemplary deeds of service -- but of slightly lesser impact or scope than those performed by Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients.

The following individuals have been recommended from the civil rights area. What are your views, if any, regarding them? Do you think they are worthy of receiving this recognition? Are they accurately described? How would you prioritize them?

Walter Bergman (posthumous; died 1999).

Walter Bergman was an educator, civil rights advocate, and lifelong social activist. He founded the Michigan Chapter of the ACLU and the Michigan Federation of Teachers, fought to end poverty, aided U.N. refugees in Germany after World War II, and worked for women's rights and an end to racial segregation. At the age of 61, he became one of the first Freedom Riders, traveling through the South in the effort to desegregate public transportation. In Anniston, Alabama, he was savagely beaten by members of the Ku Klux Klan, and a few weeks later, he suffered a stroke and spent the rest of his life in a wheelchair. He continued to be a strong advocate for social causes well into his nineties and died in 1999 at the age of 100.

The Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, 78.

A native of Alabama, Shuttlesworth went on to become one of the leaders of the non-violent civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s, leading efforts to integrate Birmingham's schools, buses, and recreational facilities. He established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights after Alabama banned the NAACP. A confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., Shuttlesworth helped organize the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and was its first secretary.

Morris Dees, 63.

Co-founder of the Southern Poverty Law Center, he also founded Klanwatch, a system designed to catch the KKK in acts that violate others rights.

7-17-00
cc: Dan B.

5

Sidney Poitier, 76.

The first black American to be nominated for the Best Actor Academy Award, first to win Best Actor, and to be a number one box office star, Poitier challenged Hollywood's stereotypes and forced America to confront racial prejudice. His career expanded opportunity for other black actors, and he was the first actor to demand a certain percentage of black crewmembers. He currently serves as ambassador to Japan for the Bahamas.

medalists?

4

Kweisi Mfume, 52.

Growing up in Baltimore, Kweisi Mfume experienced poverty and discrimination firsthand, and he has long been a strong advocate for economic justice, educational excellence, and civil rights. From his earliest days as a radio personality through his tenure on the Baltimore City Council and as a five-term Member of Congress, he has given a voice to those who have historically been excluded from political, economic, and educational opportunity. He has demonstrated his leadership ability as the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus from 1993-1996 and as the current President and Chief Executive Officer of the NAACP, and his efforts have done much to promote empowerment.

Thanks for your help.

Dan

3 Parren Mitchell

report also explores the economic and social implications of such a society and suggests the more connected we are, the more vulnerable we are to the risks of the networked world.

- (F) **Lovell Letter re Lincoln and Soldiers' Home Event** -- Ellen thanks you for your remarks at the Lincoln-Soldier's Home last Friday. She wanted you to know that when you walked to the stage, all the veterans in the audience -- including many in wheelchairs, with the assistance of staff -- stood at attention.

Justin



WHITE HOUSE
MILLENNIUM COUNCIL

Honor the Past - Imagine the Future

00 JUL 17 06:47

7-17-00

Copied

July 7 Podesta
Original
POTUS

Dear Mr. President,

It was a great day for Anderson Cottage
and the memory of Abraham Lincoln. You
made it more so by what you said about
Save America's Treasures and our millennium
projects - and by giving Hillary the praise
she so deserves. You were so generous to
mention me as well - thank you.

I wanted to let you know about some touching
moments. When you walked to the stage, all
the veterans stood at attention. Some of them -
in wheelchairs - asked our staff to help lift them
up, so they could stand for their Commander-in-
Chief.

Then at the end, the Save America's Treasures
grantees rushed to the rope line - they all
wanted to tell you how much it means for
their site to receive a grant. Reverend Carter
from the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn, NY,
drove down to be here today, arriving at 3am.

Katharine Toy, the director of Ellis Island Immigration Station, jumped on a plane from San Francisco. The veterans who served on the USS Missouri gave me a kiss, and told me how important the \$300,000 is to the restoration of that historic battleship.

They all went to stand under the copper beach after you left.

It was a good day. Thank you.

Ellen

The PTO has recently published guidelines -- praised by both NIH and the private sector -- that will make it more difficult to patent a second generation of gene fragments. David notes there is little evidence to show patents impede access to an underlying invention or stifle research; rather, patents for significant biological inventions can spur further innovation. He also notes that under our WTO obligations, the U.S. cannot discriminate against any field of technology, which protects against special rules for biotech inventions.

(C) **Berger memo re: Medical Community involvement in Bioterrorism Preparedness --**

In response to a *USA Today* article, you noted that the medical community should be involved in our bioterrorism preparedness efforts. Sandy reports that the community is significantly involved and that the CDC leads our integrated medical response, which includes: cooperative agreement programs with all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and four major metropolitan areas that, among other things, enhance our ability to detect biological outbreaks and expand laboratory capacity; a Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response program at CDC; Public Health Training Centers at academic institutions to train medical professionals in treating contaminated patients; funds to local governments to develop Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS) that will enhance local authorities' ability to respond to biological incidents; and the National Disaster System, made up of over 7,000 volunteer health professionals who can be mobilized anywhere in the U.S. We are also working with the private health care system to increase its ability to respond to large-scale bioterrorism.

(D) **Schneider memo re: Update on Peace Corps --** Mark provides an update on the Peace Corps, reporting that 7,000 Peace Corp Volunteers are currently serving in 76 countries. He also reports on five initiatives: Crisis Corps, which you announced in July, 1996, allows Returned Peace Corp Volunteers to assist disaster and humanitarian relief efforts in developing countries; HIV/AIDS Training, which trains every Peace Corp volunteer serving in Africa in HIV/AIDS prevention; Information Technology Initiative, which will dedicate more volunteers to work on information technology projects in host countries to help bridge the digital divide; 40th Anniversary, which will include commemorative events at the University of Michigan (where President Kennedy announced the formation of the Peace Corps) and in Washington to mark the Peace Corps' 40th Anniversary; FY 2001 Budget, Mark reports that the proposed House and Senate appropriations, \$244 million and \$258 million respectively, are substantially lower than your request for \$275 million, and that the shortfall would undermine your goal of fielding 10,000 volunteers over the next several years.

(E) **Computer Systems Policy Project report (via Podesta) --** John forwards the Computer Systems Policy Project's report, "Living in the Networked World," which describes the future of connected society as a comprehensive network, "where everyone and everything is connected at all times," and the current internet as only a "preview" of a much more powerful, valuable and user-friendly network to come. According to the report, the "Networked World" will be characterized by faster, cheaper, smaller computers; drastically reduced barriers to productivity and interaction; cheaper access; and the ability of individuals to work where they choose -- so-called "mobility without movement." The

6-pied

Berger

NSC WW Desk

Fatester

4158

7-17-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 2000

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER *SB*

SUBJECT: Medical Community's Involvement in Bioterrorism Preparedness

Regarding the June 21, 2000 USA Today article, "Bioterrorism Defense Under Fire: Doctors Say Military Plans are Wrong Approach," you asked me to ensure that the medical community are fully involved in U.S. bioterrorism preparedness efforts. Current USG bioterrorism preparations draw significantly on this community as part of our integrated medical management strategy.

At the direction of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have the lead for this integrated medical response. Some highlights of the medical management strategy include:

- Awarding multi-year cooperative agreement programs to the health departments of all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and four major metropolitan areas. These cooperative agreement programs enhance the detection and reporting of biological outbreaks, augment epidemiologic expertise, and boost laboratory capacity at the state and local levels;
- Establishing the Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Program at CDC made up of 63 full-time personnel who are available to support public and private health providers around the clock;
- Establishing Public Health Training Centers at academic institutions to train health professionals in the identification and medical management of contaminated patients in a bioterrorist event;

- Providing local governments with resources to develop Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS). MMRS enhances the ability of local emergency and other medical care systems to respond to biological incidents by providing on-site primary care, vaccine administration, decontamination, and emergency medical transportation; and
- Developing the National Disaster System which includes over 7,000 volunteer health professionals who can be mobilized to provide medical services anywhere in the United States and its territories.

We are also working with the private health care system to increase their ability to participate in a large scale bioterrorism event and to improve their capability to handle the massive influx of patients that such an event would create.

Siberell, Justin H. (NSA)

From: Siberell, Justin H. (NSA)
Sent: Friday, June 23, 2000 7:33 PM
To: @TRANSNATIONAL - Transnational Threats
Cc: @PRESS - Public Affairs; @RECORDS & ACCESS MGMT
Subject: POTUS Question for Response [CONFIDENTIAL]

@TNT: On a Wednesday, June 21 USA Today article by Dan Vergano titled "Doctors Say Military Plans are Wrong Approach," the President wrote:

"We should make sure the medical community is part of this."

Please prepare a one-page response to the President's comment, noting the current (if any) role being played by the US Medical Community in devising a response to Bioterrorism attack.

Sending you the item in hard copy.

Records please track.

Thanks, Justin

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, May 16, 2017
By NARA, Date 12/9/21
2019-0990-5

6-22-00

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Podiatry
Beniger
105C (W) Book

JP / Study
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JP / Study
we should make
sure medicine
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Bioterrorism defense under fire

Doctors say military plans are wrong approach

By Dan Vergano
USA TODAY

Plague stalked the streets of Denver recently, in the form of a sham bioterrorist attack.

Starting in mid-May, when fake patients started walking into city hospitals, federal officials used the exercise to gauge the response of law enforcement and public health authorities to an intentional outbreak of infectious disease.

Over 10 days, the mock attack caused more than 1,000 imaginary deaths.

"The exercise was a really good way to think through the issues we might encounter and enhance our relationships with our counterparts" in local law enforcement and public health, says the Justice Department's Myron Martin. His agency co-ran the \$3.5 million "Project TopOff" exercise because of the participation of top federal officials, including Attorney General Janet Reno.

Beside the pretend events, however, a real battle rages over bioterrorism.

At a recent briefing sponsored by the American Medical Association, infectious-disease specialists argued that military planners have botched the nation's bioterrorism defenses and ignored the doctors who would form the leading lines of defense against terrorists wielding diseases to kill.

At the start of the month, a congressional advisory panel released a controversial report urging greater military involvement in domestic counterterrorism efforts.

"It's not the military who will respond to a biological event, but biologists," says AMA briefing speaker Michael Osterholm of the Minneapolis-based Infection Control Advisory Network, an infectious-disease consulting firm. A former state health official, he warns "it's just a matter of time" before a bioterrorist attack occurs. He estimates an anthrax attack could cause 3 million deaths.

Like noted smallpox expert D.A. Henderson of Johns Hopkins University's Center for Civilian Biodefense Studies in Baltimore, Osterholm criticizes the federal government's allocation of funds as already too military-oriented, with about \$121 million sent to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to combat bioterrorism, out of about \$10 billion in the 1999 federal counterterrorism budget.

Politicians are paying more attention to these concerns: Only last week, Sens. Bill Frist, R-Tenn., and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., introduced a bill that would add funding to public health efforts like fighting bioterrorism.

Biological weapons pose a unique public threat. Unlike explosives or gunfire, microbes overwhelm people slowly, spreading through the populace with symptoms that can mimic more benign maladies, like the flu. Nobel Prize-winning biologist Joshua Lederberg of Rockefeller University in New York points to the 1918 flu epidemic, which killed at least 20 million people worldwide, as a model for the type of disaster a biological weapon could wreak on mankind.

"Biological events are very different from explosive or chemical attacks, and they require different responders," says Scott Lillibridge, bioterrorism chief at the CDC.

But he defends his agency's capabilities against the verbal blast at the AMA briefing. Lab analysis, vaccines and drugs, "disease detectives," and quarantine are all tools that can be directed toward a biological disaster by the CDC director without the involvement of any other federal agency. Lillibridge says, "We anticipate the rest of the government catching up with us."

Much of the concern over bioterrorism springs from revelations of Iraqi bio warfare capabilities after the Gulf War and reports from bioweapons scientists, notably Ken Alibek, author of *Biohazard*, who details Russian scientists' efforts to make weapons out of smallpox, anthrax and other formidable diseases.

"Until recently, strategic planning, program implementation and research related to bioterrorism have been dominated by those whose backgrounds are in fields other than medicine and public health," Henderson said in a May speech at the National Academy of Sciences.

Instead of funding military bioterrorism response teams, he says, the government should bulk up disease surveillance efforts staffed by physicians and public health experts.

Some experts say that beefing up the surveillance efforts would offer a payoff to public health in detecting natural biological disasters. Speaking hypothetically, "from the perspective of a local public health official wondering what good are bioterrorism initiatives, you might tell them to take advantage of it to get resources for other activities," such as improving infectious-disease surveillance, says Michael McGinnis of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in Princeton, N.J. In 1993, he published an article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* that estimated infectious diseases kill about 90,000 people every year. More active surveillance might

cut those numbers, he says.

Amid calls for such dual-use activities, some decry bioterrorism warnings as a ploy for increased funding, among both physicians and the military.

"They're playing a game. They think it's a money pot," says epidemiologist Victor Sidel of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York, a past president of the American Public Health Association. "Alarmists do a disservice to public health. We have much more important public health problems than this one."

He criticizes efforts to build up stockpiles of vaccines for exotic bioterrorist agents when people die of real, and common, infectious diseases every year. Tuberculosis killed 1,666 people nationwide in 1999, while pneumonia and influenza killed about 86,000, for example. The CDC received \$128 million last year to fund its efforts in vaccines for childhood and other diseases and combating antibiotic resistance, \$7 million more than its bioterrorism funding, says James Hughes, head of the CDC's National Center for Infectious Diseases.

In 1950, the federal government started the CDC's Epidemic Intelligence Service with the intent of detecting sneak disease attacks during the Cold War. Since then, the only domestic bioterrorist attack was the 1984 poisoning of a salad bar by a religious cult in Oregon, an event that left 750 people ill but unhospitalized. "Most bioterrorism planning revolves around worst-case scenarios," says terrorism expert Bruce Hoffman, who heads the Washington, D.C., office of RAND, a military and public policy think tank. Terrorists desire terror, he suggests, a goal achieved far more easily and cheaply with a gun or a bomb than with microbes.

In September, the General Accounting Office released a report critical of efforts to stop bioterrorists. It noted the high technical barriers facing such would-be attackers. "It's a risk we have to question," says Hoffman, while acknowledging the awful potential of biological weapons.

"Even a small incident could turn into a large one very quickly," Osterholm says. "From a terrorist standpoint, for sheer terror, nothing attacks the psyche more than an infectious agent."

→ TNT

→ JUSTIN

Get 1 page analysis of this for POTUS

①

6-22-00

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Pete Rhodes, III
C.E.O.

1004 Marquette Ave. Suite 302
Minneapolis, Minnesota
55401-2647

office: 612-661-7667

fax: 612-661-7667

email: pete@blackmusicamerica.com

Mr. President, Please accept This pen.
As you know I would be
honored if you would address
my political science class at
the Univ. of Wisconsin-River Falls.
Erick Highum 715-246-6384.

7-17-00

~~Do Reply~~
OK

7-17-00

1. ^{ES} ~~Backhandt~~ for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Scheduling?
Yes ☐ No ☒

B.

7-17-00

To Eugenie Bisulco for
reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.



7-17-00

Pls do mine reply
per fax

JUNE 23, 2000

✓
DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON,

I HOPE THAT ALL IS WELL WITH YOU. I HAVE BEEN THINKING A LOT ABOUT THE PASSED EIGHT YEARS. I WANTED YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH I APPRECIATE THE ATTENTION YOU HAVE GIVEN TO BOTH GOLDEN BEAR AND MY FAMILY. NEVER WOULD I HAVE IMAGINED THAT I COULD BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE SO EASILY WITH A PERSON AS IMPORTANT AS YOURSELF. I CANNOT TELL YOU HOW MUCH MY CHILDREN GLOW WHEN WE HAVE HAD THOSE SPECIAL MOMENTS MEETING WITH YOU AND THEN BEING ABLE TO RETELL THE STORIES OF THEIR EXPERIENCES.

ON MANY OCASSIONS, YOU HAVE COME CLOSE TO OUR HEARTS. YOU HAVE WISHED MY CHILDREN HAPPY BIRTHDAY, YOU BLESSED OUR SON, ISAAC, FOR HIS BAR MITZVAH, YOU HAVE PRAISED GOLDEN BEAR AS A COMPANY AND INVITED US TO SHARE IMPORTANT MOMENTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW FORTUNATE WE FEEL.

I AM ENCLOSING A CD WHICH I OFTON ENJOY. CANTOR BARAK IS THE CANTOR OF OUR SYNAGOGUE-TEMPLE EMANUEL. TEMPLE EMANUEL IS CELEBRATING IT'S 150TH BIRTHDAY THIS YEAR. IT IS THE LARGEST TEMPLE ON THE WEST COAST. CANTOR BARAK WAS ISAAC'S TEACHER FOR HIS BAR MITZVAH. HER VOICE GOES DEEP INTO YOUR HEART. IF YOU HAVE TIME-PLEASE LISTEN TO HER AND ENJOY. THE CANTOR SIGNED THE CD WITH A SPECIAL NOTE TO YOU-IT IS ON THE INSIDE COVER OF THE ENCLOSED BOOKLET.

AGAIN, I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR ALL OF THE WONDERFUL MEMORIES OF YOUR TERM IN OFFICE AS PRESIDENT. BEST OF LUCK AND HAPPINESS IN ALL OF YOUR FUTURE ENDEVORS.

SINCERLEY,


SCHIRLEY ZISMAN

Golden Bear Sportswear

tel 415 . 863 . 6171 / fax 415 . 863 . 8704

200 Potrero Avenue San Francisco California 94103

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE 7-17-00
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

~~After~~

6-14-00

Dear Mr President

Today is my last day and I wanted
the thank you one again for the honor and
privilege of serving our country and you.

I will never forget your words the
other evening and I will cherish our friendship.
We will talk and visit often in the next 4
months but hopefully the same will be true
for many years. Good health and best to you,
you have been special to Oniecia and me.

your friend
Bill.

7-17-00

~~After you have seen,
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~~ORIGINAL FOR POTUS~~
~~PER POTUS~~ cal
TO DAN B. FOR REPLY;
ORIG TO POTUS
PERS. FILE @ 7-17-00

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
DURING THE RECEPTION FOR SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WILLIAM M. DALEY
STATE DINING ROOM
JULY 6, 2000

Good evening, everybody. Well, if I -- even with my fading eyesight, I can look around and see the massive Daley clan here, to my right. And a large number of your fellow Cabinet members and members of the White House staff, the Commerce Department staff. And, Chairman Greenspan, we're glad to see you.

Is this an endorsement of the Gore campaign? We accept.

Q It's an endorsement of the gentleman to your left.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, if he's to my left, I'm finally in line with you.

Mr. Strauss, thank you for coming. Mr. Rostenkowski, thank you for coming. And there are so many other people here -- you even have members of the press here, I don't know what that means. This is a good omen for the press coverage of the campaign.

Let me just say to all of you what you already know, that Bill Daley has been a magnificent Secretary of Commerce, a valued advisor to me and a truly wonderful friend. Neither he nor I, I suppose, view this change in his life as an unmixed blessing. But I think the fact that he was willing to do this and is doing it in ways that I can already see the difference in the campaign, is a testament to his loyalty, his character and his convictions about what is still at stake in the great debate now going on in our country.

I have met and been fortunate to serve with hundreds and hundreds of people in my public life, which is about to come to a close. I have met very few that I thought had the unique combination of intelligence, political acumen, old-fashioned horse sense and good values that this man does. He is certainly one of the most popular people who has served in our administration -- perhaps one of the most popular who has served in any administration in modern times.

He keeps rising higher and higher because he is not self-seeking; and because he just does what he thinks is right. And I will miss him. I'm going to do my best to help him. I expect all the rest of you, who have no limitations as a result of your position -- to do your best to help him. He is a good man and he is going to do something truly wonderful for our country now.

I wish him well. And I only hope that for the rest of our lives I'll still have the chance to be his friend.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

7-17-00

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

As per

6-14-00

Dear Mr. President

Get me transcripts
of my remarks
at Daley event

attached

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#4

7-17-00

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-Onelia and me.

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POTUS

your friend
Bill.

Get me transcripts
of my remarks
at Daley event

TRANSCRIPT SENT
TO POTUS VIA BETTY;

DAN B. - IF POTUS
DOES NOT DO HANDWRITTEN
NOTE (PROB. WILL), WE
SHLD DO LETTER FOR
HIS SIG. (W)

7-17-00

7.17.00

7-17-00

TERENCE T. FINN
3803 BRADLEY LANE
IVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20915
(301) 854-0914

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I'd like to suggest that in December you sponsor a White House Conference on the Presidency.

Such a conference would gather together scholars who've studied the Presidency providing them a unique opportunity for analysis and discussion. More importantly, the conference would enable you to put your mark on present and future Presidential scholarship by giving the keynote address in which you lay out your views of the job. Your remarks and the conference report would become an essential element of future Presidential studies. No one could write a book or teach a class on the Presidency without including what you had to say. Imagine if today we had such a speech by Teddy Roosevelt or Harry Truman!

Like many in this country, and in the Democratic Party, I'm a fan of yours. I suspect that historians will rate your time in office a great success. Having for posterity your views of the Presidency surely would enhance that legacy.

Sincerely,

TERRY F

Terence T. Finn

7-17-00

DB-KLIX
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7-23-00

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~~YES - YES - CHECK UP ON~~

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reply ✓ and

00 JUL 17 AM 11:32

TERENCE T. FINN
3803 BRADLEY LANE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815
(301) 854-0814

March 5, 2000

The Hon. William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington DC 20500

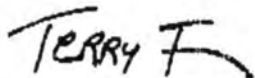
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Like many in this country, and in the Democratic Party, I'm a fan of yours. I suspect that historians will rate your time in office a great success. Having for posterity your views of the Presidency surely would enhance that legacy.

Sincerely,



Terence T. Finn

*cc-husel
gives
upset
he wants
a purpose
Can you look
into it?
I sent the
memo:
Oggie*

BILL CLINTON

June 14, 1999

Mr. Terence Finn
3803 Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815-4254

Dear Terry:

Thank you so much for joining me for dinner at the home of Chris and Tom Downey. I enjoyed having the chance to see you.

Your support of the Democratic National Committee and of my Administration has been critical to our efforts. I am grateful for all that you do.

Hillary joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

COPY

430 S. Capitol St., S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

[Paid for by the Democratic National Committee]