

Embassy of the United States of America
Dublin, Ireland

7/26/00

Dear Mr. President -

8-10-00

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Personal message from
Amb. Michael Sullivan
for President Clinton.

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8-10-00

more confident. Surely Camp David will have long term
positive consequences for the Middle East.

I am joins me in sending best.

J. Miller

Embassy of the United States of America
Dublin, Ireland

7/26/00

Dear Mr. President -

On a fit of energy I am this morning attempting to clean off my desk - and what should I find but this picture, taken last year, which I had intended to send you. In case you have forgotten the GARD station is in Ballybunion & the golfer (much loved) absentmindedly staring into the distance is you.

More importantly, however, I thought this morning as I heard of the Peace Task termination how disappointed you must be after such extraordinary dedication and how proud we are for your efforts & perseverance. Your role in peacemaking is giving dividends here & daily people become more confident. Surely Camp David will have long term positive consequences for the Middle East.

I join me in sending our best.

John

An Comhchoiste um Ghnóthaí
Eachtracha
Teach Laighean
Baile Átha Cliath 2



Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs
Leinster House
Dublin 2
☎ (01) 618 3000
GTN 7113
Fax (01) 618 4123 / 618 4124

14 July 2000

H.E. Michael J Sullivan
Ambassador
Embassy of the United States of America
42 Elgin Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

Dear Ambassador

I have been asked by the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs to express its profound hope that the talks underway in Washington on the Middle East Peace Process will conclude successfully.

The Joint Committee would be grateful if you could convey this message to President Clinton and through him to Prime Minister Barak and Chairman Arafat.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Brian Cahalane
Adviser to the Joint Committee

Reckonings

PAUL KRUGMAN

For Richer, for Poorer

After working hard for many years, you and your husband have retired with a decent income from pensions and investments. Then, sadly, he dies. Is it fair that you should suddenly face higher tax bills, because your deductions have been cut in half and you are now in a higher tax bracket? In 1969 widows didn't think so.

Thanks in large part to their complaints, Congress decided to increase the deductions offered to single adults, and raise the incomes at which they entered higher tax brackets. Married couples in which the husband was the dominant earner — the norm 30 years ago — still paid lower taxes than they would have if unmarried, but their advantage was reduced. Nowadays, however, there are enough married couples with two comparable incomes that this tax break for widows is denounced as a "marriage tax," though even more couples receive a "marriage benefit."

The moral of this story is that the legislation Bill Clinton vetoed last week, which would have reduced the taxes of married couples, was not a clear move in the direction of "fairness." Widows, widowers and single people in general can justifiably claim to have been unfairly neglected — especially since it turns out that most of the benefits would have gone to couples who already pay lower taxes than they would if they were unmarried. And the vetoed tax cut would — surprise! — also disproportionately help couples who are already very well off.

So is this just another example of trickle-down economics, of tax cuts for the affluent that are supposed to benefit the rest in some indirect way? No: it's worse than that.

You see, in the good old days conservatives used to argue that the really important thing was to reduce the *marginal* tax rate, the share of an *additional* dollar of income paid to Uncle Sam. If people got to keep more of any extra money they made, so the argument went, they would be motivated to work harder, save more, and so on. Of course, that also meant big tax cuts for the rich — but increasing incentives was supposed to be the point of it all.

The bill eliminating the "marriage penalty," however, *doesn't* reduce marginal tax rates for its biggest beneficiaries. A married couple earning \$100,000 a year would have gotten a tax break of around \$1,700 —

seven times as much as the benefit for a couple with half their income — but any additional money they earn would have been taxed at the same 28 percent rate as before. And because the marginal rate hasn't changed, the couple have no incentive to work harder, invest more, or any of those other good things that tax-cutters usually promise. So this isn't even supply-side economics; it's just a gift package for upper-middle-class couples.

But mainly for richer, as usual.

Still, isn't it a good thing to encourage marriage, the bedrock of our society? Any tax expert could have told Congress that the really serious marriage penalty in our tax code involves the earned-income tax credit, which supplements the income of the working poor: when low-earning workers marry, their benefits are sharply reduced. Congress did vote a token increase in earned-income tax credit allowances, but not nearly enough to solve the problem. You might think that strengthening families trying to work their way out of poverty is more important than persuading affluent professionals not to live in sin. But I guess not.

I never thought that I would miss the days of the Laffer curve, when right-wingers used to say that lower taxes would mean higher revenue. But back then tax cuts were rationalized by ideas, however silly. These days the anti-tax movement seems driven only by a carefully selective sentimentality — one that weeps for children of multimillionaires who don't get their full inheritance, but tells poor mothers to go out and get a job.

And it's a funny thing, but though the rationale for tax cuts seems to have changed, the distribution of the rewards — who gets nothing, who gets the big benefits — always ends up being the same. You might think that just once, for the sake of appearances, Congress would pass a law that provided more benefits (at least as a percentage of income) to those earning less than \$50,000 a year than to those earning more than \$150,000. But these guys are nothing if not consistent. □

8-10-00

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Spierling
Podesta

Gring

Woody Bassett sends a proposal for creating a new Buffalo River National Monument and recommends that you and your Administration consider doing this.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72702-3618

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8-10-00

July 28, 2000

Re: Proposal for Creation of the
Buffalo River National Monument

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Podesta

8-10-00
Geo Frampton

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is information to, I'll be happy to do so if someone will let
who those folks are. I'm cognizant of your strong belief in
ng the environment and am also aware of your deep familiarity
e Buffalo River and the adjoining land. To recognize the
ice of these resources and to protect the unique natural and
al qualities of the Buffalo National River Watershed, and to
re these lands and associated opportunities for future
ions, I would request, along with thousands of others, that you
ur Administration consider creating a new Buffalo River National
it.

ou for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Woody Bassett
Woody Bassett

re as noted ✓

BASSETT LAW FIRM

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

P.O. Box 3618

FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS 72702-3618

Miller

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*ALSO LICENSED
IN OKLAHOMA†ALSO LICENSED
IN MISSOURI

8-10-00

July 28, 2000

Re: Proposal for Creation of the
Buffalo River National Monument

via facsimile to no. 202-456-6703

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I've been asked to forward to you a proposal for the creation of a new Buffalo River National Monument. I know how extremely busy you are but hope at some point you will have an opportunity to review the information I have attached.

I'm aware this is a proposal which would not be without controversy but can tell you that there are many people, including me, who believe it would be a wonderful thing for you and your Administration to take this action and get this done before you leave office in January. I'm not familiar with what steps would have to be taken to accomplish this goal nor do I know what other officials and governmental agencies would have to be involved. If there are other individuals I should send this information to, I'll be happy to do so if someone will let me know who those folks are. I'm cognizant of your strong belief in protecting the environment and am also aware of your deep familiarity with the Buffalo River and the adjoining land. To recognize the importance of these resources and to protect the unique natural and cultural qualities of the Buffalo National River Watershed, and to preserve these lands and associated opportunities for future generations, I would request, along with thousands of others, that you and your Administration consider creating a new Buffalo River National Monument.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,


Woody Bassett

WB/ld
Enclosure as noted ✓

July 20, 2000

Dear Friends of the Buffalo:

Attached you will find a simple proposal for the creation of a new Buffalo River National Monument. It is our hope that this proposal be presented to President Clinton. Mr. Clinton has been very supportive of public land protection and has been using his power to create a series of National Monuments around the nation. We feel that the Buffalo River watershed is unique and that permanent protection be granted to its forests, mountains, and streams.

The Newton County Wildlife has been working for better management of the Buffalo National River watershed since its inception in 1975. Our organization began with a successful legal challenge to the USFS aerial spraying of an agent-orange like herbicide (2,4D and 2,4,5T) on ONF lands in the watershed.

For the past ten years we have been analyzing and researching almost every timber sale, herbicide application, and roading project in the BNR watershed. We have followed our research with comments to the Forest Service and sometimes with appeals of FS decisions. We have used the FS administrative appeal process to appeal more than 30 FS decisions during this time citing concerns varying from water quality, to recreational opportunity loss, to habitat destruction. Every point of every appeal over the last 10 years has been rejected by the agency.

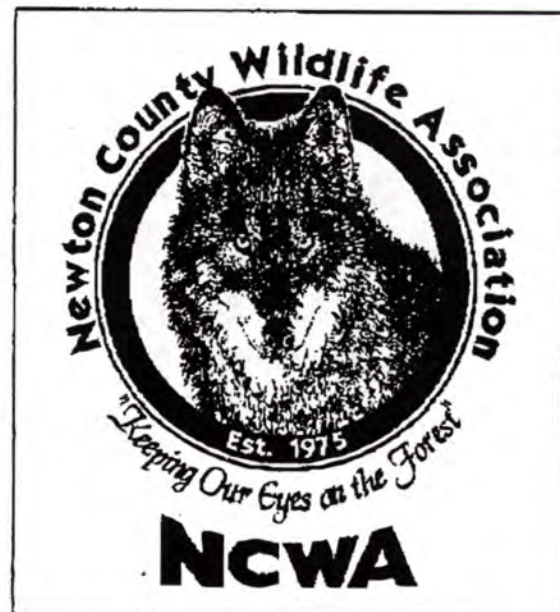
We have employed professional hydrologists, fishery experts, forest ecologists, and ornithologists to research our claims. We have reports from these experts declaring an emergency situation in the forests and river system due to the destruction of habitat, the loss of soils, and resulting effects. Using this information with partners and other resources, we have sought relief in Federal Court. Though our cases were well-litigated and our claims were strongly supported, none of our research was ever allowed within the judicial decision-making process. The USFS and the industry supporters were able to keep our evidence out of the courtroom and restrict the judicial consideration only to the official FS record and FS experts.

Our Congressional delegation has been wont to support any proposals that involve public forest protection. There have been strong local industry efforts to prohibit any forest protection measures. Local government has consistently pushed for local control over all public lands and resources.

Thus we feel that our best option to protect the Buffalo National River watershed is now, via support from President Clinton. Thank you in advance for your support.

Sincerely,

The Newton County Wildlife Association Board of Directors



A Proposal for Creation of the Buffalo River National Monument

The Buffalo National River (BNR) is a unique river system located in the heart of the Arkansas Ozark Mountains. It wanders for approximately 145 miles from its headwaters on Cave Mountain at the highest point in the Ozarks to its confluence with the White River. The Buffalo River was designated as our country's first National River in 1972. The upper portion (above the National Park Service boundary) was federally designated as Wild and Scenic in 1992.

The Buffalo River arises from numerous creeks and small rivers falling from headwaters areas nestled below sandstone ridges and limestone bluffs. The watershed is perched on Karst formations through which water percolates downward among the limestone layers. Associated with these formations are many extensive cave systems. Three species of endangered bats inhabit the area cave systems.

The United States Forest Service manages approximately 26% or 224,000 acres of Ozark National Forest (ONF) lands in the 860,000-acre watershed of the Buffalo River. The National Park Service manages approximately 11% or 95,000 acres in the watershed. There are also two Arkansas Game and Fish wildlife management areas (24,000 acres). Most of the remaining watershed lands are privately owned.

The ONF lands consist primarily of steep hardwood forested mountainsides in the upper watershed. These forests are responsible for scrubbing, cleaning and slowly releasing the outstanding waters that make up the Buffalo River. The hardwood forests are home to a rich variety of native plants and animals, many of which are unique to the local area. They are also prime nesting grounds for a large variety of neo-tropical migratory birds.

There has been increasing public demand for forest-based recreational opportunities in the BNR watershed. Approximately 1 million visitors recreate in the Buffalo National River each year. Park visitation is growing annually. Land-based dispersed recreation is the fastest growing recreational category.

To formally recognize the importance of these resources, and to protect the unique natural and cultural qualities of the BNR watershed, and to preserve these lands and associated opportunities for our future generations, we request that a new Buffalo River National Monument be created consisting of the following lands:

Upper Buffalo Watershed... This consists of all non-wilderness lands in the Buffalo Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest within the Buffalo River watershed (approximately 184,000 acres). This area is located approximately 35 miles from Harrison Arkansas, in Madison, Newton and Searcy Counties. These National Forest lands are upstream of the confluence of the Buffalo River and Richland Creek. They are located in the following watersheds: Buffalo River, the various streams comprising the Headwaters of the Buffalo River, Richland Creek, Little Buffalo Headwaters, Edgmon Creek, Big Creek and Cane Creek.

Lower Buffalo Watershed... This consists of all non-wilderness lands in the Sylamore Ranger District of the Ozark National Forest (approximately 6,000 acres). They are located in the watershed of Big Creek, southwest of the Leatherwood Wilderness Area in Searcy and Marion Counties, Arkansas.

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CE OF THE PRESIDENT

Just-about-final draft of the
PRA memo, now expanded with a
federal records component.

Please call me with any comments
as soon as you have had a chance to
review it.

Ann

6-7909

Counsel]

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disposition of their files and to
is an extremely important step
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**MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
STAFF**

FROM: [Chief of Staff and/or White House Counsel]

RE: PRESERVATION OF STAFF RECORDS

DATE: August __, 2000

As we are now in the last year of the Clinton Administration, this is a good time for all EOP staff to review the laws governing the disposition of their files and to begin the archiving of all appropriate records. This is an extremely important step in our Administration. Staff records will be the nucleus of the Clinton Presidential Library.

Two laws -- the Presidential Records Act and Federal Records Act -- provide the basic framework for the appropriate treatment of EOP staff records. The first attachment provides an executive summary of White House policy for departing staff regarding the treatment of Presidential records, then describes those policies in more detail. The second attachment describes White House policy regarding Federal records.

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE, THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, THE OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT, THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS, AND THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD.

FROM: [Chief of Staff and/or White House Counsel]

DATE: August __, 2000

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- PRESERVATION OF PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS

SUMMARY OF WHITE HOUSE POLICIES REGARDING STAFF RECORDS

- The purpose of the Presidential Records Act is to document the performance of the President's constitutional, statutory or ceremonial duties.
- To accomplish this purpose, the Act requires the preservation of Presidential records. File Presidential records separately from other records. Do not discard Presidential records, though you do not have to preserve identical copies.
- Vice Presidential records should be treated in the same manner as Presidential records. Presidential and Vice Presidential records will be jointly referred to as "Presidential records" in this memorandum.
- You do not need to preserve work-related but 'non-record' material, such as certain notes for your own use and drafts not circulated to others. However, you may not take this material with you when you leave.
- Personal records should be filed separately from Presidential records. Materials relating to a political campaign generally are personal records. You may take personal records with you, or discard them, when you leave. However, please consider donating to the Archives any personal records that will create a fuller record of the accomplishments of the Clinton Administration for future historians.
- Beginning now, prepare and send Presidential records you are not using to Records Management. Print out or copy to a diskette any Presidential records that exist only in your computer for inclusion with your records (do not include Lotus Notes email, which is archived automatically).

- You may not take copies of Presidential records with you when you leave unless those records have clearly been made public (e.g., copies of press releases), or in special cases, with permission from Counsel's office.
- Do not discard any of your files that you know are covered by subpoenas or document requests.
- If you have any questions about the status of particular documents, contact Ann Bushmiller in the White House Counsel's office (6-7909), or Ferne Mosley in the Office of the Vice President (6-7022).

MEMORANDUM RE PRESERVATION OF PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS

This memorandum will describe your obligations under the Presidential Records Act ("PRA") and discuss how to prepare your records for delivery to Records Management prior to your departure. Staff records have been vital as we have worked to achieve the goals of the Clinton Administration, and they will continue to play a crucial role in the Clinton Library by documenting our achievements for future students and historians.

The Presidential Records Act

The Presidential Records Act ("PRA") governs the ownership, maintenance and disposition of Presidential records. The requirements of the PRA apply to all records of personnel in the White House Office, including the White House Military Office, the Office of the Vice-President, the Office of Policy Development, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and the National Security Council.¹ Under the PRA, records of the Office of the Vice President are Vice Presidential records and should be treated in a manner similar to Presidential records. Both Presidential and Vice Presidential records are collectively referred as "Presidential records" in this memorandum.

Presidential records are the property of the United States. They should be filed separately from personal or federal records or non-record material. Presidential records must not be discarded. They must be preserved and sent to the Office of Records Management, which will transfer them to the National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA") at the end of the Administration. Some offices routinely send their Presidential records to NARA, and that practice should continue.

I. Records Covered by the Presidential Records Act

Presidential records are defined in the Act as "documentary materials regardless of physical form that are created or received by the President, his immediate staff, or a unit or individual of the Executive Office of the President, whose function is to advise and assist the President, in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon the carrying out of the constitutional, statutory or other ceremonial or official duties of the President." Covered records encompass any form of memorializing relevant information, including but not limited to correspondence, memoranda, documents, papers, pamphlets, electronic word processing files and emails, models, pictures, films, and audio and electronic recordings. All Presidential records must be preserved. You do not have to preserve identical copies. Documents – even drafts --

¹ Records of the OSTP are now treated as federal records; however, from approximately 1993 to 1994 certain records produced or received by the Director of the OSTP in his role as Science Advisor to the President were considered Presidential records. Those documents are already archived. On a prospective basis, OSTP staff should treat all of their records as federal records. The requirements of the Federal Records Act apply to all records of personnel in the Council On Environmental Quality, the Office of Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the United States Trade Representative

circulated to others in the course of conducting activities that relate to Presidential duties are almost always Presidential records.

Electronic Presidential records/databases. If you have Presidential records that exist only in your computer, print them out or copy them to a diskette, so they can be filed with your other Presidential records. Do not print out emails in the standard Lotus Notes application, as they are being archived automatically. If you created an electronic database containing Presidential record information, or are the staff member responsible for maintaining such a database, promptly contact the Transition Coordinator for your office, so that Records Management and IS&T can include this database along with the appropriate technical information in the material scheduled for transfer to NARA.

You may not take Presidential records, or copies of them, with you on your departure. This will ensure that the President maintains the maximum control that is permitted by law over this material. The exception to the general rule is that you may take an extra copy of a Presidential record that has been publicly distributed -- such as testimony before Congress, a speech, a press release, or a report. If you have an unusual circumstance you would like to raise with White House Counsel's Office, call Ann Bushmiller at 6-7909.

II. Records in the Office of the Vice President

The PRA expressly provides that records of the Office of the Vice President are Vice Presidential records and are to be treated under the PRA in the same manner as Presidential records. Thus, materials created or received in the Office of the Vice President should be treated in accordance with the guidance given in this memorandum. Personnel in the Office of the Vice President should consult with Ferne Mosley at 6-9037 for additional guidance regarding the filing and disposition of Vice Presidential records.

III. Other Types of Records

You may have other types of documentary materials in your files that are not subject to the preservation requirements of the PRA, as discussed below. These types of materials should be filed separately from your Presidential records.

1. Federal records. Personnel in many EOP offices, including the Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the United States Trade Representative, generate Federal records, which are official government records, though not subject to the PRA. You are required to leave federal records with your office on your departure, and may take copies only if authorized by agency guidelines. The attached memorandum discusses the relevant provisions of the Federal Records Act.

2. Non-records. The PRA does not require you to preserve documentary materials that are (1) official records of an agency; (2) stocks of publications and stationery; and (3) extra copies of documents produced only for convenience, when those copies are clearly so identified.

Examples of other types of documents that may not be Presidential records include:

- preliminary drafts of correspondence, memoranda or reports, kept for your own use and not circulated to others;
- work sheets and informal notes that contain information reflected in final documents and that do not document policy development or execution;
- copies of the 'clips' or other clippings or news summaries so long as they have not been annotated, organized or arranged for an official purpose;
- catalogs, trade journals and other publications received from other government agencies, or private firms and institutions and that are maintained for reference purposes.

All of your documents should be reviewed carefully, however, because documents in the categories listed above may nonetheless constitute Presidential records. Particularly in the White House, drafts, working papers and other similar materials often document policy development, significant decisions or other matters related to the execution of Presidential duties. If there is any reasonable doubt, treat the material as a Presidential record. If the material is clearly of nonrecord status, you may discard it.

Administrative material, such as telephone directories, organizational charts and press releases, though they may not be Presidential records, may nonetheless be of great utility to presidential scholars many years hence. We recommend preserving such material.

You may not take non-record material that was generated in the course of performing work for the administration when you depart. If you have a question regarding a particular document, call the White House Counsel's office at the number above.

3. Personal records. The category of "personal records" includes private papers, such as insurance claim forms, purely personal correspondence, and personal diaries or journals that staff members sometimes keep in their offices. It also includes certain kinds of political materials, i.e., those relating exclusively to (a) the President's own election as President, (b) the election of a particular individual or individuals to Federal, State, or local office, or (c) private political associations. To be considered "personal," however, these materials must have no relation to or direct effect upon the execution of the President's official or ceremonial duties. Personal and political material should be filed separately from your Presidential records. You may remove personal records on your departure or donate them to NARA for the Clinton Library.

Donation of personal records to Clinton Library. If you have personal materials that could assist future scholars in building a comprehensive picture of the achievements of the Clinton Administration, you are most welcome to donate these materials to the Clinton Library. Let your Transition Coordinator know of your intent and they will put you in touch with a professional archivist from NARA.

The above categories do not exhaust the universe of possible legal rules applicable to your files. In particular, documents in your possession may be responsive to a pending request for documents or a subpoena directed to the White House. Do not discard documents if you are aware that they are responsive to a pending subpoena or document request.

If you have any questions about the record status or appropriate disposition of any material in your office, please contact Ann Bushmiller of the White House Counsel's Office for advice at 456-7909.

IV. Preparation of Presidential Records for Delivery to the Office of Records Management

Prior to transferring files to the Office of Records Management or to NARA, staff members should ensure that they have gathered together all Presidential records, and appropriately filed them. You should take care to review your records and ensure that federal records and personal material have been clearly segregated from Presidential records. If you have any Presidential records that exist only in your computer, reduce them to paper or copy them to a diskette. Do not print out emails in the standard Lotus Notes application, as they are being archived automatically.

You may index your files by affixing a typed list to the box containing them, or by providing Records Management with a computer disk containing an index of all of those files. Some Presidential records may be particularly sensitive, such as files relating to presidential appointments, which contain personal information. Note on the index that a particular file contains sensitive personal information. Under the PRA restrictions and the Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA") exemptions, as well as in accordance with constitutional and common law privileges, most sensitive Presidential records can be protected from public access for a period of 12 years, and longer in some cases. (All such materials will be available to President Clinton and his designated representatives regardless of public availability.)

As mentioned above, you should notify your Transition Coordinator about any electronic databases you created or maintained that contain Presidential record material. Also notify these personnel of any stand-alone PC systems that have been used to generate Presidential records in your files, along with the hardware and software requirements. If you are transferring any electronic records on computer disks, CD-ROM, or tapes please indicate the software that has been used. It is extremely important that you indicate whenever a box of files includes electronic media. This will assist in ensuring that the information created on these systems and diskettes can be permanently preserved and accessed at the Clinton Library.

Consult with the Transition Coordinator for your office if you have questions on how to prepare your files for delivery to Records Management.

V. Delivery of Presidential Records to the Office of Records Management.

As part of the official checkout procedures, departing staff members must certify that they have transferred their Presidential records to the Office of Records Management. The records will be in courtesy storage with NARA during the pendency of the Administration. Upon the completion of the Clinton Administration, the Archivist of the United States will assume legal custody of Clinton Presidential records for eventual deposit at the Clinton Library. Vice Presidential records will remain separately in storage with NARA for the time being.

To complete the arrangements for transferring Presidential records to NARA in a timely manner at the completion of the Administration, you should, as soon as possible, transfer to the Office of Records Management those Presidential records that are not needed for ongoing business. These records can, of course, be retrieved if they later become needed. Staff members should transfer all of their remaining files to the Office of Records Management as they depart.

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY, THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY AND THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

FROM: [Chief of Staff and/or White House Counsel]
DATE: August, ___, 2000
RE: PRESERVATION OF FEDERAL RECORDS

This memorandum discusses your obligations with respect to the preservation and appropriate disposition of federal records. The responsibilities apply regardless of whether the records are generated in paper form or exist in electronic systems. Staff records have been vital as we have worked to achieve the goals of the Clinton Administration, and they will continue to play a crucial role in the Clinton Library by documenting the Administration's achievements for future students and historians.

The Federal Records Act

Federal records are subject to the provisions of the Federal Records Act. Materials are covered federal records if (1) the materials have been created or received by agency personnel in connection with their official duties in a federal agency, and (2) the materials are appropriate for the preservation as evidence of the agency's activities or because they contain information of value. The requirements of the Federal Records Act apply to all records of personnel in the Council On Environmental Quality, the Office of Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the United States Trade Representative.¹ Most records of the OSTP have always been treated as federal records. However, from approximately 1993 to 1994, certain records produced or received by the Director of the OSTP in his role as Science Advisor to the President were considered Presidential records. Those documents are already archived. On a prospective basis, OSTP staff should treat all of their records as federal records.

Federal records, as defined by the Federal Records Act, are the property of the United States. They should be filed separately from personal or non-record material. Federal records must not be discarded without the prior approval of the National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA"). Federal records that are not in current use may be prepared for shipment to the

¹ All records of the White House Office, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisers and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board are Presidential records. The records of the Office of the Vice President are treated in the same manner as Presidential records under the Presidential Records Act.

Office of Records Management, which will transfer them to NARA at the end of the Administration. Some offices routinely send their Presidential records to NARA, and that practice should continue.

Documents Covered by the Federal Records Act

Federal records are defined in the act as “all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them.”

Under this definition, federal records are documentary materials that meet two tests. First, the materials must have been created or received by agency personnel in connection with their official duties in a federal agency. Second, the materials must be appropriate for preservation as evidence of the agency’s activities or because they contain information of value. Federal records may be in any physical form, including paper, film, and disk. The method used to record information may be manual, mechanical, photographic, electronic, or any combination of these or other technologies.

A document created in any agency normally becomes a federal record once it is circulated to others in the course of conducting agency business, or once it is placed in files accessible to others. Moreover, even documents that are not circulated can become federal records if, in the judgment of the agency, those documents are needed to conduct agency business – and whether or not those documents are accommodated by current filing systems employed by the agency. Materials received by agency personnel are federal records when they are received in the course of official business. Materials received can become federal records whether they have been transmitted in person, by messenger, by mail, by electronic communication, or by any other means.

Electronic Federal Records. If you have federal records that exist only in your computer, print them out and place them into the appropriate file or copy them to a clearly labeled diskette, so they can be filed with your other Presidential records. Do not print out emails in the standard Lotus Notes application, as they are being archived automatically. If you created an electronic database containing federal record information, or are the staff member responsible for maintaining such a database, promptly contact the Transition Coordinator for your office, so that Records Management and IS&T can include this database along with the appropriate technical information in the material scheduled for transfer to NARA.

Other Types of Records

At the same time, certain types of documentary materials are not subject to the Federal Records Act, as described below. These types of materials should be filed separately from federal records.

1. Non-records. The Act does not require you to preserve (1) library and museum materials created, or acquired and preserved, solely for reference or exhibit purposes; (2) extra copies of documents kept only for convenience of reference; and (3) stocks of publications and processed documents. These and other types of transitory or duplicate records are considered “nonrecord” because they are not “appropriate for preservation” as defined in the Act. Such materials are not needed to provide full and accurate documentation of an agency’s policies, decisions, procedures, and program activities. These materials need not be maintained in official files, and, unlike federal records, may be destroyed when no longer needed and without prior approval of NARA.

Other examples of materials that may not be federal records include:

- Preliminary drafts, that are not circulated to any other individual, of correspondence, reports, and studies;
- Preliminary drafts, work sheets or informal written notes that contain information reflected in final documents and that do not document policy development or execution;
- Newspaper clippings (the ‘clips’), or news summaries, particularly if they are not annotated;
- Copies of printed or processed agency materials, such as operating and procedural manuals, directive, and notices, distributed for information or use of agency employees;
- Catalogs, trade journals, and other publications that are received from other government agencies, commercial firms, or private institutions and that are maintained for reference purposes.

It is important to remember, however, that certain informal documents may be federal records. In the Executive Office of the President, to a greater extent than in many other government offices, drafts, notes, background materials or working papers can be considered federal records because they document policy development, significant decisions, major activities, or other matters basic to an understanding of the office and its role in government operations. Such materials should be treated as federal records and maintained in official files if they were circulated for review or clearance, and if they have been modified substantively.

When it is difficult to determine whether documents or other records should be treated as federal records, you should treat them as federal records and contact your agency records management office for a final determination. Legal questions will be referred by the records management office to appropriate counsel.

Administrative material, such as telephone directories, organizational charts and press releases, though they may not be Presidential records, may nonetheless be of great utility to presidential scholars many years hence. We recommend preserving such material.

2. Personal records. In addition, certain “personal papers” fall outside the scope of the Federal Records Act. Personal papers are documentary materials that are not used in the transaction of agency business. Examples include:

- Papers and other materials accumulated by a staff member before joining government service;
- Materials that relate to a staff member’s private affairs, such as personal financial records, insurance forms, and materials relating to an individual’s professional activities and outside business and political pursuits;
- Personal photographs;
- Materials that may refer to official duties but are not directly used to carry out that individual’s personal use (memory aids and personal observations on work-related matters).²

Donation of personal records to Clinton Library. If you have personal materials that could assist future scholars in building a comprehensive picture of the achievements of the Clinton Administration, you are most welcome to donate these materials to the Clinton Library. Let your Transition Coordinator know of your intent and they will put you in touch with a professional archivist from NARA.

The above categories do not exhaust the universe of possible legal rules applicable to your files. In particular, documents in your possession may be responsive to a pending request for documents or a subpoena directed to the White House. Do not discard documents if you are aware that they are responsive to a pending subpoena or document request.

Preparation of Federal Records for Delivery to the Office of Records Management.

Policies and procedures governing the appropriate disposition of federal records are prescribed by NARA and are incorporated into the EOP records management program. All EOP offices generating federal records have an approved federal disposition schedule. Please consult your schedule for more detail on how to handle your records.

Prior to transferring files to the Office of Records Management or to NARA, staff members should ensure that they have gathered together all federal records, and appropriately filed them. You should take care to review your records and ensure that personal and non-record material have been clearly segregated. If you have any federal records that exist only in your computer, reduce them to paper and file them appropriately or copy them to a clearly labeled diskette. Do not print out emails in the standard Lotus Notes application, as they are being archived automatically.

² For further information on personal papers, consult Personal Papers of Executive Branch Officials: A Management Guide, published by the National Archives and Records Administration. Copies are available in the Office of Records Management.

should *each box of* *You should also provide*

You ~~may~~ index your files by affixing a typed list to the box containing them, ~~or by providing~~ Records Management with a computer disk containing an index of all of those files. As mentioned above, you should notify your Transition Coordinator about any electronic databases you created or maintained that contain federal records. Also notify these personnel of any stand-alone PC systems that have been used to generate federal records in your files, along with the hardware and software requirements. If you are transferring any electronic records on computer disks, CD-ROM, or tapes please indicate the software that has been used. It is extremely important that you indicate whenever a box of files includes electronic media. This will assist in ensuring that the information created on these systems and diskettes can be permanently preserved and accessed at the Clinton Library.

apply to President's records as well

Consult with the Transition Coordinator for your office if you have questions on how to prepare your files for delivery to Records Management.

Delivery of Presidential Records to the Office of Records Management.

To complete the arrangements for transferring records from the Clinton Administration to NARA in a timely manner at the completion of the Administration, you should, as soon as possible, transfer to the Office of Records Management those federal records that are not needed for ongoing business. These records can, of course, be retrieved if they later become needed. Staff members should transfer all of their remaining files to the Office of Records Management when they depart.

Removal of Non-record and Personal Materials Upon Your Departure.

Purely personal, unclassified materials may be removed from the office by staff members at any time, subject to any agency procedures regulating such removal.

Unclassified non-record materials, with the exception of copies of records, may be removed with the prior approval of an agency official with records management responsibility.

Except where expressly authorized by appropriate agency officials, copies of federal records, regardless of the reason for which they have been duplicated, may not be taken by staff members for any purpose other than an official purpose related to the staff members' official duties and responsibilities.

No classified material may be removed from the office at any time, without compliance with the rules applicable to such materials.

Hadassah Lieberman Exhibits Political Caution, Commitment

By SUSAN SCHMIDT
Illustration by Peter K. Schuchman

Nearly a decade ago, Hadassah Freilich Lieberman commented on the increasingly tricky role of the modern political spouse. "When they say nothing, there's a problem," she noted. "When they say something, there's an even greater problem. . . . It reinforces the notion that a political wife should just step into the background and don't say anything that is controversial."

Yesterday, Lieberman was anything but in the background, helping introduce her husband as the vice presidential candidate of his party in an emotional tribute to her adoptive country. The child of Holocaust survivors who came to the United States from Czechoslovakia, the 52-year-old Lieberman presented herself as a symbol for all immigrants, the embodiment of American promise.

"I say this to all of you here and all of you who are watching this on television, and this is real," she said. "Whether you and your family immigrated from Europe, Africa, Mexico, Latin America or Asia I am standing here for you. This country is our country. This land is your land. And anything is possible for us."

Hadassah Lieberman is an Orthodox Jew, the daughter of a rabbi, striving to follow demanding religious strictures in the most worldly of settings, as wife of a U.S. senator. Friends describe her as determined in her commitment to her faith, to advancing women's health here and in Israel, and to her husband.

"She's not taken with the whole scene of him being a senator and her being the wife of a senator," said friend Phyllis Greenberger, head of a women's health organization. "She's not into the glitter and cocktail parties and all that."

Lieberman keeps kosher, sends her 12-year-old daughter to an Orthodox Hebrew academy in Aspen Hill and walks to *shul* on Saturdays with other women in the Hillandale area of Georgetown.

As devoted as she is to adhering to the ancient rituals of her faith, said Greenberger, Hadassah Lieberman is very much of this world. "She lives a regular life. It's not like she's in a *shtetl* [village] with a bandanna on her head. She is a modern woman who takes her religion seriously."

Much of her philanthropic work is devoted to bringing better health care to women in Israel,

particularly assisting a hospital in Jerusalem to devote more attention to heart disease in Arab and Israeli women. "She is passionately committed to the Jewish value of *tzedakah*—social justice—here and around the world," said U.S. Assistant Surgeon General Susan Blumenthal, a friend and fellow congressional wife.

Her friends describe her as a woman of strong, even passionate, moral convictions. When her husband denounced President Clinton in a speech at the height of the Monica S. Lewinsky scandal, friends assumed Hadassah Lieberman had urged him on. In fact, although she was deeply offended by Clinton's behavior, she argued against her husband giving the speech, worrying that he should not step out front to challenge authority.

Lieberman would later describe her attitude with a Yiddish word: *behalten*—meaning to hang back. Outspoken she may be, but she also has an innate sense of caution, born of an immigrant's past. As she told the nation yesterday, she is a child of Holocaust survivors, a status that has indelibly shaped her world view.

Hadassah Lieberman arrived in the United States in 1949, the infant child of parents who narrowly survived the Nazis. Her father, Samuel Freilich, was a lawyer in Prague before he was forced into a slave labor battalion and marched with 60,000 other Jews to the Russian front.

Freilich escaped from the Nazis during a forced march to Auschwitz in 1945 and helped set up schools for Jewish orphans in Hungary. He married Ella Weider, a survivor of Auschwitz and Dachau, in 1947, and they emigrated to the United States with Hadassah when the Communists took over Czechoslovakia in 1949.

Freilich served as a rabbi in Gardner, Mass., for much of Hadassah's childhood. She attended Boston University and received a master's degree in American government and international relations from Northeastern University.

She married a rabbi, Gordon Tucker, who now leads a progressive synagogue in White Plains, N.Y. The two had a son, Ethan, now 24 and the father of two children. Hadassah and Tucker divorced, and in 1982 she met Lieberman with the help of a matchmaker who'd given him her name, among others. He said later he called her because he was curious about her name Hadassah, which is also the name for a Jewish women's charity.

It was love at first sight, he has written. She was 31, with a 9-year-old son; he was a 40-year-old divorced father of two. They were married in 1987, and Lieberman still brings her flowers every Friday. Hadassah Lieberman, who calls her husband Joey, is not shy about calling her husband's office to demand that he get home, or helping him sort through his political positions.

"Hadassah reminds Joe he is still a normal human being with all the responsibilities of a husband and father," said Rep. Christopher Shays (R-Conn.). "She brings him down to Earth. There is nothing arrogant about Joe Lieberman, and that is part of the effort that Hadassah makes."

During the Senate's debate on Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas, Hadassah Lieberman was up with her husband at 4 a.m. as he agonized over whether to withdraw his initial support of Thomas in light of the allegations of sexual harassment. In the end, Lieberman switched and voted against confirming Thomas. "She has great political instincts," said Lanny Davis, a long-time friend. "She is a great foundation stone. She really brought stability to his life."

Lieberman's brother Ary Freilich, a New Jersey real estate investor four years her junior, said she has a complex view of the world. "She feels deeply for people to take care of each other, and yet that every person has to be accountable for their own actions," he said. "In some ways, those are conflicting sentiments, but life is complicated and there are no simple two-dimensional philosophies."

Hacking of Pentagon Computers Persists Pace Undiminished This Year, Complicating Security Efforts

By JIM WOLF
Reuters

Defense Department pleas to computer hackers to quit mischief-making appear to be largely ignored, making spotting potential national security threats more difficult, a top Pentagon expert said yesterday.

Despite recent appeals, "we're not seeing any diminishing" of the pace of attacks on Defense Department systems, said Richard Schaeffer, who heads the cybersecurity office in the Pentagon unit responsible for command, control, communications and intelligence.

Last year, a total of 22,144 "attacks" were detected on Defense Department networks, up from 5,844 in 1998, Air Force Maj. Gen. John Campbell, then vice director of the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), told Congress in March.

So far this year through Aug. 4, a total of 13,998 such "events" have been reported, according to Betsy Flood, a spokeswoman for DISA, which provides worldwide communication, network and software support to the Defense Department. She defined "events" as probes, scans, virus incidents and intrusions.

Schaeffer, at a Bethesda "Web Defense" conference on business solutions to cyber-crime, said the government would like to take hackers "out of the equation as much as we can" to make it easier to track cyber-threats possibly tied to foreign foes.

Asked whether he expected recreational hackers to comply with the Pentagon request, he replied "Probably not," even though, he said, the Pentagon was crying "uncle" and telling hackers "you got our attention."

The Pentagon called on cyber-vandals last month to

turn their talents to defense.

Assistant Defense Secretary Art Money urged hackers in the audience at "DEF CON 8.0" in Las Vegas to join the government or private industry and get on the "defense side."

Once an underground event, the eight-year-old DEF CON computer hackers convention drew 5,000 people.

Schaeffer attributed the jump in reported attacks on Defense Department systems from 1998 to 1999 to improved intrusion-detection procedures and technology, along with stepped-up awareness and reporting.

But the "sophistication" of attacks is also increasing, he said, and the often-present "noise floor" from computer hackers "makes it a whole lot easier for [a serious threat] to slip in."

He said the Pentagon is confident that its classified systems have never been penetrated by hackers, thanks to very strong access controls, and that only unclassified networks have been pierced.

Richard Thieme, a Milwaukee-based consultant on human dimensions of technology who chaired the panel at DEF CON at which the Pentagon made its appeal, said all but 1,000 of last year's reported attacks were attributed to recreational hackers.

Schaeffer said in an interview it was "highly probable" that at least some of the 22,000 attacks last year were mounted by foreigners probing U.S. security gaps.

But he said he had never seen anything purporting to document any such effort by China, often cited by U.S. national security experts as probably actively involved in developing offensive cyber-weapons.

8-10-00

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8-10-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

August 9, 2000

FROM:

Mary Beth Cahill
Maureen Shea

CC:

John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Steve Richetti
Melanne Vermeer
Capricia Marshall

RE:

Proposed guest list for September 14 Religious Leaders Breakfast

Attached is a list of proposed guests for the September 14 breakfast. We have consulted internally and with Secretary Slater and Carol Willis in putting together the list. The heads of the major African-American denominations, as well as their first woman bishop, Vashti McKenzie, are included, plus representatives of the four Jewish movements. Because of the strong leadership from the faith community regarding reduction of Third World Debt, we have also included the leaders of the denominations most active in that effort.

We welcome your suggestions.

Copied
Cahill
Shea
Podesta

Make sure
Afr Am people who
have been in an invited
- eg Amos
Brown
Sunstein
- know have leaders
from key states: Ark, La, Ga,
Tex, MS -
- Carol Willis follow for her

PROPOSED LIST FOR WHITE HOUSE RELIGIOUS LEADERS BREAKFAST

SEPTEMBER 14, 2000

FRIENDS AND PREVIOUS GUESTS

Dr. Don Argue, President – Northwest College – WA
Rev. Calvin Butts- Abyssinian Baptist Church - NY
Dr. Tony Campolo – Eastern College - PA
Doug Coe – National Prayer Breakfast – VA
Father Robert Drinan – Georgetown University Law School - DC
Dr. James Dunn – Baptist Joint Committee Foundation - DC
Rev. James Forbes - Senior Pastor, Riverside Church - NY
Rev. Dr. Robert Franklin – Interdenominational Theological Center – GA
Rabbi Menachem Genack – Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America - NY
Dr. Billy Graham - TN
Janet Hall - VA
Rev. Brian Harbour – First Baptist Church - TX
Rev. Otto Hentz, SJ – Georgetown University Law School - DC
Rev. Dr. Beecher Hicks – Metropolitan Baptist Church - DC
Rev. Rex Horne – Immanuel Church - AR
Rev. Bill Hybels – Willow Creek Community Church – IL
Rev. Dr. Barbara King – Hillside Chapel – GA
Rev. Bernice King – Greater Rising Star Baptist Church – GA
Rev. Billy Kyles – Monumental Baptist Church - TN
Ambassador and Mrs. Phillip Lader
Rev. Max Lucado – Oak Hills Church of Christ - TX
Dr. Gordon MacDonald – Grace Chapel – MA
Rev. Anthony Mangun – Pentecostals of Alexandria – LA
Pastor Jack Marcom – Ft. Washington Baptist Church - MD
Rev. Ed Matthews – First United Methodist Church – AR
Rev. Otis Moss – Olivet Baptist Church - OH
Father Leo O'Donovan, S.J. – Georgetown University – DC
Bishop Chandler Owens - Presiding Bishop, Church of God in Christ – GA
Rabbi David Saperstein – Religious Action Center - DC
Dr. Gardner Taylor – Concord Baptist Church – NY
Dr. Philip Wogaman – Foundry Methodist Church – DC

JUBILEE 2000 LEADERSHIP

Don Abramson – Board Chair – American Jewish World Service – CA
Rev. George Anderson, Presiding Bishop – Evangelical Lutheran Church in America – IL
Revs. Granger and JoAnn Browning – Ebenezer AME Church – MD
Ms. Marie Dennis – Religious Working Group on the World Bank - DC
Most Rev. Frank Griswold III – Presiding Bishop, Episcopal Church – NY
Ken Hackett – President, Catholic Relief Services – MD
Dr. Kathleen Hurty – Church Women United – NY
Rev. Wesley Granberg-Michaelson-General Secretary, Reformed Church in America - NY
Susan Mark Landis – Minister of Peace & Justice, Mennonite Central Committee - OH
Cardinal Bernard Law – Archdiocese of Boston – MA
Archbishop Theodore McCarrick – Archdiocese of Newark – NJ
Bishop William Oden – Council of Bishops, United Methodist Church - TX
Dr. Dorothy Peck - Women's Missionary Society of the A.M.E. Church - DC
Rev. Syngman Rhee – Moderator, Presbyterian Church (USA) – KY
Russell Silverman – Chairman, Union of American Hebrew Congregations - FL
Richard Stearns – President, World Vision – WA
Rev. John Thomas – United Church of Christ – OH
Sister Christine Vladimiroff, OSB – Chair of the Board, Bread for the World – PA
Joel Volk – Executive Director, Friends Committee on National Legislation - DC

ADDITIONAL CHRISTIAN

Bishop John Hurst Adams – Presiding Bishop, AME Church – SC
Rev. Wendell Anthony – Fellowship Chapel Baptist Church – MI
Very Rev. Nathan Baxter – Dean, Washington National Cathedral – DC
Rev. Willie Barrow – Operation PUSH – IL
Rev. Henry Brinton – Calvary Presbyterian Church – VA
Rev. Dr. Cecilia Bryant – AME Church – TX
Rev. Juanita Bynum – Morning Glory Ministries – GA
Rev. Jeffrey Champlain – AR
Rev. Young Choon Chang – Korean American Presbyterian Church of Queens - NY
Pamela Chinnis – Past President, Episcopal House of Deputies – DC
Sister Joan Chittisler – Benedictine Sisters of Erie – PA
Rev. Elizabeth Conde-Frazier – Andrew Newton Theological Seminary – MA
Chaplain Jeni Cooke – Director, Chaplain Services, VA – DC
Father Daniel Coughlin – Chaplain, U.S. House of Representatives – DC
Rev. C. Mackey Daniels – President, National Baptist Convention – KY
Father Irinez Mirko Dobrijevic – International Orthodox Christian Charities – OH

Rev. Chris Doss – Interfaith Alliance - AL
Rev. Robert Edgar – General Secretary – National Council of Churches – NY
Rev. O.W. Efurd – Hawaii Baptist Convention - HI
Bishop J. Delano Ellis, II – Pentecostal Church of Christ – OH
Prof. John Esposito – Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding – DC
Dr. Thomas White Wolf Fassett – United Methodist Board of Church and Society – DC
Rev. Floyd and Dr. Elaine Flake – Allen AME Church – NY
Bishop Willard Graves – CME Church – TN
Rev. R. Michael Guarino – MA
Bishop Barbara Harris – Episcopal Archdiocese of Massachusetts – MA
Dr. Wallace Hartsfield, Jr. – Chairman, Congress of National Black Churches – MO
Rev. Louis-Charles Harvey – Metropolitan AME Church – DC
Rev. Edwin Hernandez – Pew Charitable Trust – PA
Dr. Gordon Hinckley, President – Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints – UT
Capt. Janet Horton – Executive Director, Armed Forces Chaplains Board – DC
Bishop Carolyn Irish – Episcopal Archdiocese of Utah – UT
Bishop T.D. Jakes – The Potters House – TX
Marlin Jensen – Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints – UT
Rev. N. Edward Jones – President, National Baptist Convention of America – LA
Rev. Cheryl Kirk-Duggan – Graduate Theological Union – CA
Rev. Luis Leon – St. John's Church Lafayette Square – DC
JoAnne Lyon – Executive Director, World Hope International, Inc. – MO
Dr. Kevin Mannoia, President – National Association of Evangelicals
Rev. Daniel Matos – Coalition of Latin American Ministers
Pastor Vashti McKenzie – Payne Memorial AME Church – MD
Elder Alfred McClure – President, General Conference -Seventh-day Adventist Church - MD
Rev. Al Meredith – Wedgwood Baptist Church – TX
Bishop Donald Ming – AME Zion – GA
Dr. Cecil Murray – First AME Church – CA
Rev. Mary Nelson – Bethel New Life – IL
Sister Virginia O'Connell – MA
Dr. Lloyd Ogilvie – Chaplain, U.S. Senate - DC
Rev. Omar Pachecano – Hispanic Baptist Ministry - TX
Bishop John Ricard – President, National Black Catholic Congress - FL
Rev. William Shaw – National Baptist Convention, USA – PA
Rev. Barbara Skinner – Leadership Institute – MD
Rev. Dr. Bennett Smith, Sr. – Progressive National Baptist Convention – NY
Dr. W. T. Snead – President, National Baptist Missionary Convention – CA
Rev. Ken South – Interfaith Service, National Gay & Lesbian Task Force – DC
Susan Thistlewaite – President, Chicago Theological Seminary – IL
Rev. Oliver Thomas – Legal Services Corporation - TN
Rev. Hugh Tobias – Riverside Baptist Church – FL
Rev. Carlton Veazey – Religious Coalition for Reproductive Choice - DC
Rev. Dr. Daniel Vestal – Cooperative Baptist Fellowship - GA
Bishop George Walker – Presiding Bishop, AME Zion – CT
Rev. J. Brent Walker – Executive Director, Baptist Joint Committee - DC

Dr. Renita Weems – Prof. of Religion, Vanderbilt University – TN
Rev. Mel White – Soulfence Inc. – CA
Rev. Jeremiah Wright – Trinity United Church of Christ – IL
Rev. Barbara Brown Zikmund – Hartford Seminary – CT

ADDITIONAL JEWISH

Rabbi Yosef Adler – Congregation Rinat Israel – NY
Rabbi Hanan Balk - Golf Manor Synagogue – OH
Rabbi Steven Carr-Reuben – Kehillat Israel – CA
Rabbi Paul Drazen – Congregation Beth El – NE
Rabbi Jerome Epstein – United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism – NY
Rabbi Charles Kroloff – Central Conference of American Rabbis – NJ
Rabbi Janet Marder – Senior Rabbi, Congregation Beth – CA
Rabbi Allen Schwartz – Congregation Ohab Zedek – NY
Rabbi Robert Slosberg – Congregation Adat Jeshurun – KY
Rabbi Toba Spitzer – Congregation Dorshei Tzedek – MA
Rabbi Brian Walt – Mishkan Shalom – PA
Rabbi Andrew Warmflash – Temple Emanuel – MA
Rabbi Tzvi Weinreb – Congregation Shomrei Emunah – MD
Rabbi Eric Yoffie – President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations - NY

MUSLIM

Prof. Leila Ahmed – Harvard Divinity School – MA
Dr. Nimat Barazangi – Cornell University – NY
Dr. Hassan Hathout – Islamic Center of Southern California – CA
Dr. Farouk Khan – American Muslim Alliance - NY
Abdullah Khouj – Islamic Center of Washington - DC
Imam Warith Deen Mohammed – Muslim American Society - IL

OTHER RELIGIONS

Dr. Robert Henderson – Baha'is of the United States – IL
Prof. Orens Lyons – Turtle Clan – NY
Dr. Uma Mysorekar – Secretary Treasurer – Hindu Temples of America – NY
Manjit Singh – Sikh Mediawatch – MD

Fire season could be a 'watershed'

Like Big Blowup in 1910, this year's blazes could dictate century's policy

By Tom Kenworthy
USA TODAY

DENVER — It became known as the Big Blowup, and compared with its fury and scale, this year's wildfires in the West seem almost puny.

In just two days in late August 1910, fires in northern Idaho and Montana, driven by hurricane-force winds, consumed 3 million acres and killed 85 people, most of them firefighters trapped by roaring flames.

"Mass fires stormed across the landscape, disintegrating prepared firelines like tissue paper tossed into a furnace," wrote Stephen J. Pyne in his book *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*. The conflagration, he wrote, "swept 30-50 miles across mountains and rivers, oblivious to natural barriers and terrain."

The Big Blowup was a seminal event for federal forest and wildland fire policy. For decades after, through most of the 20th century, the suppression of fire remained a cardinal principle in the U.S. Forest Service, enshrined in the public consciousness by Smokey Bear.

Now, another epic wildfire season in the West might turn out to be a similar watershed event, forging a consensus on the dire need to restore tens of millions of acres of Western forest and range to more natural, fire-resistant conditions.

The stubborn, massive fires affecting nearly every Western state this season "are telling us we have a major problem from an ecological standpoint," says Ron Dunton, national fire program manager for the federal Bureau of Land Management. "We need to start work to bring back the natural balance."

Already this year, with the worst fire weeks still to come, about 4 million acres have been consumed. That is nearly as big as Connecticut and Delaware combined, but only about 1% of the 450 million acres that the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service manage.

Underscoring the seriousness of a fire season being described as the worst in half a century, President Clinton flew to Idaho on Tuesday to express the nation's gratitude to firefighters on the line near McCall. He also directed the Agriculture and Interior secretaries to rec-

ommend within 30 days a plan to rehabilitate fire-damaged areas and to reduce fire hazards throughout the West.

As Clinton toured a fire camp at the Burgdorf junction fire in the Payette National Forest, federal officials were preparing to call in a third military battalion to aid the firefighting effort, which also involves fire personnel from Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand.

As of Tuesday, 66 fires were burning about 866,000 acres in 11 Western states.

From the rangelands of the Great Basin area of Nevada and Utah, to the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests of the northern Rockies and the Southwest, landscapes that were naturally fire-adapted are now severely out of whack. Decades of fire suppression, poor grazing and logging practices, and the replacement of native vegetation with exotics from overseas have left tens of millions of acres tinder boxes ripe for catastrophic wildfires.

Fixing mismanagement will be expensive, time-consuming and controversial.

The Forest Service, for example, is now finalizing what it calls a "cohesive strategy" for treating millions of acres of unnaturally crowded forests

through mechanical thinning and intentional fires. The projected cost: about \$825 million a year for 15 years, according to a draft of the plan that grew out of a General Accounting Office report last year.

Similarly, the Bureau of Land Management is pushing to rehabilitate about 75 million acres of the Great Basin where invading cheatgrass has dramatically increased the frequency and intensity of fire. The probable cost: \$40 an acre.

Fighting fires involves enormous costs, too. With fires raging in the West, and with 25,000 civilian and military firefighters working the lines from Montana to Arizona, costs to date are about \$500 million.

Among the hardest hit regions is the Bitterroot Valley in western Montana, where fires have destroyed scores of buildings, forced hundreds of residents to flee and blackened nearly 125,000 acres.

Meanwhile, firefighters in southern Colorado were desperately trying to keep a blaze at Mesa Verde National Park from destroying a research center and its priceless collection of 2 million artifacts left by ancient Pueblo peoples who inhabited the area from A.D. 550 to about 1300.

For Ann Bartuska, the Forest Service's director of forest management, this year's fires might yet have a bright side: focusing attention on the need to restore forest and range. "There clearly is bipartisan support on Capitol Hill to ... be more preventative instead of fighting fires all the time," she says.

The Senate has attached a \$240 million fuel reduction package to a public lands appropriations bill this year, and chances are the House will follow suit. However, that's just a down payment on what it will cost the Forest Service to treat 4.2 million acres a year, three times the fuel reduction acreage reached in 1999.

The emphasis, says Forest Service fire ecologist Mike Hilbruner, would be on protecting at-risk communities, shielding watersheds and conserving biological diversity. The proposal would only stem forest deterioration and make modest improvements. "It keeps us from sliding further down the path," he says.

With dwindling public support for logging on public land, and concerns about air quality stemming from intentional burns, such a broad initiative would face controversy. Yet there are signs that environ-

mental groups will be more flexible. "Thinning has a place, timber harvest has a place," says Tom France, northern Rockies representative for the National Wildlife Federation.

In Santa Fe, a militant conservation group known as Forest Guardians, long an opponent of any commercial logging on public lands, has proposed what founder Sam Hitt calls "light touch logging" in that city's overcrowded and tinder dry watershed. "I guess if we can get behind it, anybody can," says Hitt, emphasizing that the plan would involve no commercial timber sale, no new roads and no entry into designated wilderness.

That seems an important sign to Frank Carroll, a longtime Forest Service employee now working for timber products giant Potlatch Corp.

"My feeling is this could be a watershed year," he says. "It's a rude awakening, a sharp kick in the butt telling us we have to do something. We're like alcoholics: We keep taking a drink thinking we're going to get a different outcome."

Talk Live about the wildfires with Tom Kenworthy today at 2 p.m. ET at talk.usatoday.com
► Satellite photos, 14A

8-10-00

Geo Langdon
FBI

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Podesta

Pakistan gets more Chinese weapons

Beijing also sells to N. Korea, Iran

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES



China increased its missile-related sales to Pakistan last year and is continuing to supply nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missile goods to North Korea, Libya and Iran, the CIA said in its latest semiannual report to Congress.

"Chinese missile-related technical assistance to Pakistan increased during this reporting period," the report stated. "In addition, firms in China provided missile-related items, raw materials, and/or assistance to several countries of proliferation concern — such as Iran, North Korea and Libya."

The report, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Times, also stated that "we cannot preclude" that China has ongoing contacts with Pakistani nuclear weapons officials — contrary to a pledge made by Beijing in 1996 to halt aid to nuclear programs in Pakistan that are not under international controls.

"China's involvement with Pakistan will continue to be monitored closely," the report said.

But the Senate Intelligence Committee is investigating why additional arms proliferation activities by Beijing were left out of the unclassified report, a Senate aide said.

"We welcome the report but the committee has some concerns over the content and whether certain information should have been included in the unclassified report that was not," said the aide. A hearing is planned in the near future to discuss the gap with officials from the CIA's Nonproliferation Center, which produced the report.

The 11-page unclassified report is the public version of a more detailed study the CIA is required to produce every six months under a 1997 intelligence law. It is based on intelligence reports of global

weapons sales for the last six months of 1999.

The report contradicts recent claims by Clinton administration policy-makers that China's record of illicit arms sales is improving.

National Security Adviser Samuel R. Berger recently told the Senate that China's proliferation record is improving, according to Senate aides. He went to Capitol Hill last month to lobby against legislation sponsored by Sen. Fred Thompson that would punish China for its numerous arms transfers to rogue states.

The report is expected to boost the chances for passage of the bill, a Thompson aide said.

State Department arms control official John Holum went to Beijing last month to discuss China's arms sales, including the missile transfers to Pakistan.

After meeting Chinese officials, Mr. Holum told reporters: "We held detailed, substantive discussions on the missile issue, and we made progress, but the issue remains unresolved."

China restarted the proliferation talks that were broken off after the errant May 1999 bombing of China's embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by U.S. bombers.

Pentagon officials have said the Chinese use the arms talks to consistently deny that Chinese firms are engaged in selling dangerous weapons technology to states seeking nuclear weapons and missile delivery systems.

The meetings usually consist of blanket Chinese denials and then requests for additional information in an effort to find out about U.S. intelligence capabilities and how to avoid detection of further covert sales.

Michael Pillsbury, a former defense official during the Reagan and Bush administrations, said the report shows that Beijing is using its arms sales against the United States.

"This illustrates that China remains angry over the embassy bombing in Belgrade over a year ago and the announcement of increased arms sales to Taiwan," Mr. Pillsbury said.

On other weapons transfers, the CIA report stated that: -

- Iran is stepping up efforts to build nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, missile systems and advanced conventional arms with help from companies in Russia, China, North Korea and Western Europe.

- Iran gained nuclear technology from Russia that will be "useful in supporting nuclear weapons research and development."

- Iran bought attack helicopters and is working on building production facilities for anti-tank missiles, jet fighters, Chinese-design air defense missiles and anti-ship missiles.

- Iraq is continuing to rebuild chemical weapons plants and missile production facilities, and may

have up to 6,000 chemical weapons munitions hidden from international inspectors.

- Iraq is working on an unmanned aerial vehicle made from an Eastern European L-29 training jet. "These modified and refurbished L-29s are believed to be intended for delivery of chemical or biological agents," the report said.

- North Korea increased its procurement of missile-related components from China, and purchased nuclear-related goods that could be used for nuclear weapons.

- North Korea purchased MiG-21 jets from Kazakhstan.

- Libya is expanding its efforts to acquire missile materials as the result of the lifting of United Nations economic sanctions last year.

- Syria is continuing to build a solid-fuel missile motor plant and also obtained missile-related equipment from Russia and North Korea.

- Sudan is seeking to develop a chemical weapons capability with help from Iraq.

- India's nuclear weapons program benefited from Russian and Western European assistance and is working to develop more sophisticated nuclear arms.

- Russia and India are discussing the leasing of several long-range bomber aircraft that provide the Indian military a "significantly" longer-range strike capability.

- Despite 1997 sanctions imposed on seven Chinese companies, Iran "continues to seek ... assistance from Chinese entities" for its chemical weapons program.

Regarding Chinese-Pakistani missile cooperation, the report said Chinese companies increased their assistance to Islamabad's missile program, which U.S. officials believe will be used to deliver nuclear weapons.

In addition to China, North Korea also assisted the Pakistani missile program. "Such assistance is critical for Islamabad's efforts to produce ballistic missiles," the report said.

Pakistan also acquired nuclear-weapons-related goods, primarily from Western Europe, the report said.

The Pakistanis also purchased advanced fighters and anti-ship missiles from China last year.

China's pledge to limit nuclear assistance to two projects in Iran "appears to be holding," the report said.

On Russian weapons transfers, the report said Russian companies provided Iranian missile manufacturers with "substantial missile-related technology" in the last half of 1999.

The assistance is likely to provide a major boost to Iran's several long-range missiles now under development.

Despite U.S. government pressure, Russia has been unable to curb the missile assistance to Iran, the report said. It stated that "the Russian government's commitment, willingness and ability to curb proliferation-related transfers remains uncertain."

8-10-00

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Jawid
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HANDGUN CONTROL

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keep handguns out of the wrong hands.**

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

newsrelease

CONTACT: Naomi Paiss
202-898-0792
Pager: 1-800-465-0334

NEW SURVEY SHOWS GUN ISSUE MOVES WOMEN VOTERS FROM BUSH TO GORE

July 25, 2000, Washington, D.C. A new national survey of likely voters in November reveals that the gun issue makes a significant difference in the choice of presidential candidate, particularly among suburban women in key battleground states. The survey, conducted by Hart Research Associates, sampled more than 800 likely voters nationally, and oversampled 300 suburban women in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and New Jersey.

"This presidential election is going to be decided in large measure by suburban women," said Peter Hart. "When these voters compare the Bush and Gore positions on guns, Bush scares them and Gore wins them."

The survey establishes that, at this point in time, many voters do not understand the differences in the two candidates' positions on the gun issue. But their preferences are clear: by a 3-to-1 margin, voters say that current gun-control laws do not go far enough and need to be strengthened. On specific issues, voters are just as concerned:

- 79% favor requiring that everyone who owns a handgun be licensed after passing a test of basic gun safety;
- 77% support requiring that all guns be sold with child safety locks
- 76% support holding adult gun owners responsible if their guns are misused by a child;
- 70% support closing the gun-show loophole and
- 67% support the ban on assault weapons that can fire more than 10 bullets. (The federal assault weapon ban sunsets in 2004; the next president will decide whether to support strengthening or sunseting that legislation.)

Perhaps most important, a majority of voters (52%) and a larger majority of suburban women (70%) oppose liberalizing concealed-carry laws. One of George W. Bush's first acts as Texas governor was to allow concealed-carry of hidden handguns in Texas for the first time in 100 years; later, he further liberalized the law to allow the carrying of guns in churches, hospitals and amusement parks.

Voters are consistent in the way they connect gun issues to politics. Candidates who supported pro-gun-control positions on loopholes, assault weapons, concealed-carry and the Brady Law were more likely to garner support than those who oppose these measures. A majority of suburban women said they would be less or much less likely to support a candidate endorsed by the NRA; fully 85% said that support of licensing/safety training – a centerpiece of the Gore gun policy – would make it more or much more likely for them to vote for that candidate.

-MORE-

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Correspondence -
Send to WSC? Yes
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UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON
INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

August 7, 2000

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



Re: Presidential Visit to Nigeria, August 25-27, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

We were pleased to learn that you will be making a state visit to Nigeria on August 25-27, 2000 to meet with Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo. According to the White House statement, the purpose of the visit is to "underscore [U.S.] support for Nigeria's impressive democratic transformation under President Obasanjo's government and for Nigeria's leadership role in the region."

On behalf of the U.S. Commission On International Religious Freedom, I urge you to raise with President Obasanjo the need for his government to preserve religious liberty for all Nigerians. A number of northern states have adopted, or proposed the adoption of, Islamic criminal law and sought to impose it on non-Muslims. These proposals are opposed -- sometimes violently -- by non-Muslims throughout Nigeria. The result has been a wave of violence between Muslims and Christians since February of this year that has claimed hundreds of lives, displaced thousands, and destroyed many places of worship, homes and businesses. It appears that there has been deliberate targeting of Christians and their institutions based solely on their religious affiliation; these attacks have triggered reprisals against Muslims in southern states. This strife threatens to halt the progress of democratic transformation, and to destabilize the country and the surrounding West African region.

President Obasanjo's government has as you know taken some steps to prevent further violence and diffuse the crisis, but with limited success. He has spoken out publicly against both the violence and the recent announcement that Islamic law would be implemented in Kano state (despite an earlier agreement by the National Council of States to suspend implementation of Islamic law in northern states). An increased presence of security forces has been established in areas where violence can occur. Muslim and Christian religious leaders have also spoken out against the violence. However, President Obasanjo's government has been unable to check the violence and bring the perpetrators to justice. More fundamentally, the federal government has not challenged the imposition of Islamic law on non-Muslims, which lies at the heart of the problem.

Rabbi David Saperstein, *Chair* Dean Michael K. Young, *Vice Chair* Hon. Elliott Abrams Laila Al-Marayati, M.D.
Hon. John R. Bolton Firuz Kazemzadeh Archbishop Theodore E. McCarrick Nina Shea
Justice Charles Z. Smith Ambassador Robert A. Seiple, *Ex-Officio* Steven T. McFarland, *Executive Director*

AUG 8 2000

Letter to the Honorable William J. Clinton
August 7, 2000
Page 2

The Commission respectfully recommends that you impress on President Obasanjo the high priority that our government will continue to place on religious freedom in its relations with Nigeria. We ask that you urge President Obasanjo to do all he can to restore order and to ensure that the application of religious law anywhere in the country be done in consonance with the federal constitution's separation of church and state and with international covenants of human rights. It may indeed be difficult to balance respect for the law-making authority of Nigerian states, the right of non-Muslims to speak out on important issues such as the implementation of Islamic law, and the need to prevent outbreaks of violence. However, the willingness to do so will be indicative of the commitment of President Obasanjo's government, and the Nigerian people, to democracy, human rights and religious freedom.

We hope that your visit to Nigeria provides an occasion for a serious discussion of religious freedom and communal violence in Nigeria.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Elliott Abrams", written in a cursive style.

Elliott Abrams
Chairman

cc: Steve Naplan, NSC

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527-0001, U.S.A.



August 8, 2000

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

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

Dear Mr. President:

On September 29, 2000, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), along with the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility (HACR) and the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (USHCC) will be hosting a business forum on "The Important Role of Hispanics in Globalization".

The forum will take place in the Dean Acheson Auditorium at the State Department from 2:00 – 5:00 p.m. We expect over 700 Hispanic leaders in business, financial, academic and the political arena from throughout the country. This is a unique opportunity to address a national Hispanic audience on globalization.

It would be our highest honor to have you address this group. Most of the attendees at this forum have attended OPIC conferences across the country in response to your directive to raise awareness of the economic ties and opportunities that the U.S. has in Central America and the Caribbean.

Sincerely,

George Muñoz
President and Chief Executive Officer

Cc: Maria Echaveste, Deputy Chief of Staff
Sean Maloney, Staff Secretary
Mickey Ibarra, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs
Thurgood Marshall Jr., Cabinet Secretary

8-10-00
Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc: NSC

cc

22 NH
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 2000

Angela Wasson-Hunt
412 NW 43rd Terrace
Kansas City, Missouri 64116

Dear Angela:

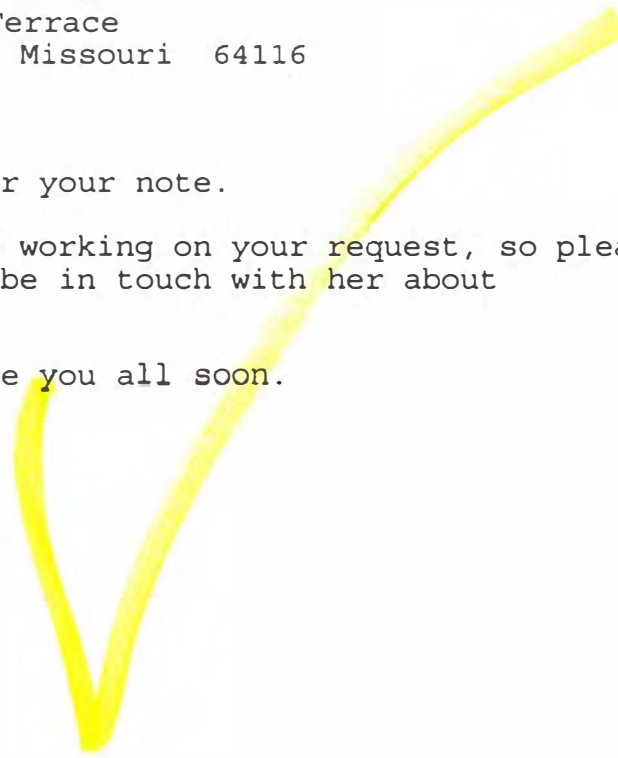
Thank you for your note.

Ann McCoy is working on your request, so please
continue to be in touch with her about
scheduling.

I hope to see you all soon.

Sincerely,

Pin



ANGELA WASSON-HUNT

July 20, 2000

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC

Dear President Clinton,

We have been following the news regarding the Israeli and Palestinian negotiations that you were instrumental in bringing together. If anyone can bring a just resolution to these historical differences, it is you.

Being respectful of your schedule, I have a special favor to ask.

My Mother's 68th birthday is September 6. The greatest gift for her would be the opportunity to spend a night at the White House during your administration. Would this be a possibility for her and my Father?

The day itself is not important, other than the chance to have a visit with you. And, if this is possible, could Stuart and I weasel our way in too? We would be thrilled to stay in the boiler room!

It is lot to ask, but it would mean everything
to Mother.

Sincerely and with love:



Angela

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20503

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 2000

8-10-60

August 9, 2000

MR. PRESIDENT:

Jack advises that we've requested this exemption annually and that this year's request is due tomorrow.

Lisel Loy

Exemption from Sequester

on Act of 1990, you must notify Congress by
personnel accounts from sequester or provide for
r is necessary. You may later reduce (but not
personnel accounts, subject to Congressional

8-10-00

that a sequester in the discretionary accounts for the fiscal year 2001 appropriations process is not consistent with the Congress to ensure that there will not be a significant impact on the armed forces. It is important to assure that the armed forces receive the necessary funding. Comptroller, William Lynn, recommends in the

the military personnel accounts should be exempt. This request is consistent with past practice; in the past your administration has provided such exemptions for the military personnel accounts.

Recommendation

~~We recommend that OMB transmit, with your approval, letters notifying Congress of your decision to exempt the military personnel accounts from sequester.~~

Approve

Disapprove

Attachments



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

August 9, 2000

8-10-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Jacob J. Lew
Director

SUBJECT:

Military Personnel Exemption from Sequester

Under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, you must notify Congress by August 10 if you intend to exempt the military personnel accounts from sequester or provide for lower sequesters in those accounts, if a sequester is necessary. You may later reduce (but not increase) the sequester amount from the military personnel accounts, subject to Congressional approval.

There is no reason at this time to believe that a sequester in the discretionary accounts will occur in fiscal year 2001. The outcome of the fiscal year 2001 appropriations process is not absolutely certain, however, and we want to work with the Congress to ensure that there will not be a sequester. Secretary Cohen believes it is important to assure that the armed forces receive their full pay and benefits. Accordingly, the Comptroller, William Lynn, recommends in the attached letter that the military personnel accounts should be exempt. This request is consistent with past practice; in the past your administration has provided such exemptions for the military personnel accounts.

Recommendation

We recommend that OMB transmit, with your approval, letters notifying Congress of your decision to exempt the military personnel accounts from sequester.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

Attachments



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

The Honorable Albert Gore
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 255(f) of the Balanced Budget Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, notification is hereby provided of the President's intent to exempt all military personnel accounts from sequester for FY 2001, if a sequester is necessary. This is considered to be in the national interest to safeguard the resources necessary to compensate the men and women serving to defend our nation and to maintain the force levels required for national security. It is recognized that this action would increase the sequester in other defense programs.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to the Honorable Dennis Hastert



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-6501

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to Section 255(f) of the Balanced Budget Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, notification is hereby provided of the President's intent to exempt all military personnel accounts from sequester for FY 2001, if a sequester is necessary. This is considered to be in the national interest to safeguard the resources necessary to compensate the men and women serving to defend our nation and to maintain the force levels required for national security. It is recognized that this action would increase the sequester in other defense programs.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to the Honorable Albert Gore

~~Stuck~~

~~Again~~

② might

(u good for
one guy)

③ He wants me to do
a New Market Hop
in the Ohio Valley
helping scholarship money

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 2, 2000

Lou Holtz
Head Football Coach
Williams-Brice Stadium
Football Office
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dear Lou:

Thanks for writing and sending the materials I requested. I was so glad you found my advice helpful and that the speech in Columbia went well.

I'm sorry about Liz's recent surgery and know how relieved you and Beth must be that her tumor was benign.

Please continue to be in touch with Ann McCoy or Nancy Hernreich about spending the night at the White House, possibly in September or October. I'm looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

Barack

Copied
Ricchetti
Sheet

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 2, 2000

Lou Holtz
Head Football Coach
Williams-Brice Stadium
Football Office
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

Dear Lou:

Thanks for writing and sending the materials I requested. I was so glad you found my advice helpful and that the speech in Columbia went well.

I'm sorry about Liz's recent surgery and know how relieved you and Beth must be that her tumor was benign. I'm thinking about you all and looking forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,

EB - something
from the
White House
great meeting
the same
me

7/24
TO: EUGENE

FROM: DAVID BELSKY



July 7, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The primary purpose of this letter is to thank you for giving me 35 minutes of your undivided attention. The advice you gave me concerning my speech to the racial equality group in Columbia, South Carolina was excellent. The speech went very, very well, and I think I had a positive impact upon the people.

Also, in accordance with your wishes, I'm sending you some information that you requested on the Hall of Fame as well as the scholarships that we award. We had a wonderful affair this past weekend, and I know your schedule is quite busy, but if you ever get to Ohio, the people in the Valley certainly need a lift. With the loss of the steel mills and the potteries, it is a rather depressed area but there are beautiful people there that are still very optimistic.

I've also asked my secretary to work with your office to see if there is sometime that I might be able to bring Beth to the White House again for an evening.

We just got some great news. Our youngest daughter, Liz, had surgery to remove an ovarian tumor, and thank God it was benign. Things are starting to turn around for us, and I must say this has been a very difficult year. However, our faith in God has gotten us through, and I feel the future will be exceptionally bright.

Thanks again. I've never failed to come away a better-educated person after spending time with you. My very best wishes.

Your friend,

Lou Holtz

Lou Holtz
Head Football Coach

LH:rr

enclosures



(CUB)

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Reply
were trying
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place to
live
D.A.

forgot his Ohio Valley roots
home Sunday to welcome seven new
Knute Rockne's victory record, but
place that will be a resource
residents.

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 2080
SACRAMENTO CA 95814
(916) 445-1353
(916) 324-4823 FAX

10951 W. PICO BLVD., #202
LOS ANGELES, CA 90064
(310) 441-9084
(310) 441-0724 FAX

Senate
California Legislature

TOM HAYDEN
SENATOR
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



CHAIR:
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND WILDLIFE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
HIGHER EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COASTAL
AND OCEAN PROTECTION
AND RESTORATION
COMMITTEES:
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TRANSPORTATION

Fax Transmittal Sheet

Date: 8/10

To: President William Clinton

Fax #: 202 456-2030

From: Tom Hayden

Fax #: 916-324-4823

RE: _____

Number of Pages (including this one): 4

Comments:

8-10-00

Minyan Moore,
Is Burkhardt for apply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

Coordinate with Moore?
Yes ☒ No ☐
I.

CAPITOL, ROOM 2080
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 445-1353
(916) 324-4923 FAX

10951 W. PICO BLVD., #202
LOS ANGELES, CA 90064
(310) 441-9084
(310) 441-0724 FAX

Senate
California Legislature

TOM HAYDEN
SENATOR
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



CHAIR:
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND WILDLIFE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
HIGHER EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COASTAL
AND OCEAN PROTECTION
AND RESTORATION
COMMITTEES:
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TRANSPORTATION

August 10, 2000

Andrei Cherny
Democratic Party Platform Committee

Transmitted by fax: (202) 863-8003

Dear Andrei,

I want to thank you for your thoughtful efforts at dialogue with critics of the platform, but I must also register my serious concern at the dismissive and arbitrary way we were rebuffed in Cleveland. The apparent need to close ranks against the "liberal wing" of the party – we who demanded democratic accountability from the WTO, a living wage for the working poor, and the redirection of funds from Star Wars to health care – seemed to take precedent over preserving some of the party's mainstream ideals.

There is time ahead for dialogue aimed at mending, so let me describe more clearly my concerns about the issue of the WTO, which was the focus of our previous correspondence. (see letter attached from President Clinton)

The final platform offered placating language concerning the protection of labor, human rights and environmental standards, language which sets the Democratic platform apart in an important way from the Republican pledge of unfettered investor rights.

However, the platform also includes an embrace of "fast track", which centralizes power for global trade deals in the Presidency, reducing the role of Congress, the states, cities, and non-governmental organizations. Most important, it lacks an independent appeals mechanism apart from secret trade panels.

For the sake of this dialogue, let me acknowledge that the case for centralization has a certain ring of necessity in a fragmented political process, and is preferred by some in organized labor – if the deal on the table is a good one.

But centralization carries a permanent potential for mistakes, and irreversibly changes our federal system to a more executive-centered one, an "imperial presidency" justified for the benefit of corporations and their professed cornucopia of trickle-down benefits. It removes or weakens checks-and-balances crucial to our pluralist society.

Under this proposal, California – the 8th largest economic power in the world – is stripped of any participatory role (other than an outside, advisory one) in the secretive decisions made by the WTO. That is unacceptable globalization without representation, and it deprives California of a progressive role in insisting and assisting the construction of a world without torturers and sweatshops.

What I propose is that Vice President Gore and the Democratic Party continue to dialogue with the critics on this vital point.

As a matter of political strategy, this approach is self-defeating as well. Like some in organized labor, I could settle for the platform rhetoric if I felt the sole key to victory in November is Bush-bashing. But the alienated rank-and-file of labor and environmentalist organizations needs to see a real commitment to a new direction in the wake of Seattle and the China trade debate. In addition, the challenge of Ralph Nader (who takes a sound, progressive stand on trade) and possibly Pat Buchanan (whose stand is narrow protectionism) must be addressed powerfully and repeatedly if Al Gore has any chance of winning back those Democratic votes.

The source of the platform language on trade was the Democratic Leadership Council.

The DLC approvingly quotes the view that “the bottom line is that foreign involvement in China’s economy inherently promotes better worker rights”. (see “The Decisive Center” in The New Democrat, April 2000) But the Chinese authorities have constructed a vast low-wage production system tightly-controlled by the government bureaucracy and the military. Recent publications by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in China urge Chinese managers to lower their wages even further in order to beckon American capital without labor rights. There is nothing “inherently” progressive in these trends.

The DLC says we should “expand trade” because it leads to “economic growth”, while providing American workers with “tools” to succeed in the presumed paradise of the “New Economy”. However, these “tools” (mostly education and training) will not lift American workers into the “New Economy” to the extent it is based on low wages and sweatshops overseas or at home. Nor will the global environment be sustained by expanding unilateral corporate power over diminishing water supplies and other resources. The chief beneficiaries of the DLC centralist position on trade are the corporate elites who are pouring tens of millions into the Democratic Party.

As I read the polls (before the Republican convention), a crucial problem for the Gore campaign is the alienation of many traditional Democratic voters who see too little difference from the Republicans over special interest campaign contributions or the growing rich-poor divide, and the transfer of production facilities to overseas sweatshops which import goods and services through a low-wage Walmart economy at home.

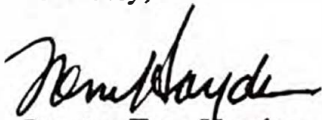
The polls taken at the time of the Cleveland platform hearing showed that if the 6 percent Nader vote went instead to Al Gore, the Democratic candidate would lead Bush by one or

two points nationally among registered voters, and the difference among likely voters would be narrowed from 52-40 to 52-46. The difference in these margins derives from (a) current apathy among occasional voters, and (b) the Nader protest vote.

The Democratic campaign needs a powerful populist message to working people, not simply an anti-Bush message combined with organizational endorsements from labor. One of the ways to achieve this is through a message that under Al Gore our elected democratic government will structure the new economic order in ways that make the multinational corporations accountable to our ideals. That is no more "liberal" than the American colonists' 18th century revolt against British mercantilism, or the populist politics of Robert Lafollete and William Jennings Bryan, or the second term of Roosevelt's New Deal.

Naturally all national politics is about winning the center. But dogmatically redefining the center as more and more Republican – or a mechanically-constructed midpoint between two poles – is mistaken. The progressive position is the center on promoting trade along with labor and environmental protections grounded in democratic accountability.

Sincerely,



Senator Tom Hayden



Washington Office

2344 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
TEL (202) 225-2201
FAX (202) 225-7854

Los Angeles District Office

10124 Broadway, Suite One
Los Angeles, CA 90003
TEL (323) 757-8900
FAX (323) 757-9506

www.house.gov/waters

Office of

Maxine Waters

Member of Congress • 35th District • California

Date: 8/10/00

Pages to follow: 2

To: President William Jefferson Clinton
attn: Betty Curie

Fax to: (202) 456-1210

Telephone: ()

From: Congresswoman Maxine Waters

☒ DC☐ LA

Message: Hard copy to follow

8-10-00

Send to Counsel?

Yes ☒No ☐**CONFIDENTIAL AND I**

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cc: Leg Aff?

Yes ☒No ☐

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12:43

From-

T-400 P. 02/03 F-333

THE WATERS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
35th District, California

CHIEF DEPUTY WHIP

COMMITTEES:
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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0535

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August 9, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to request a Presidential pardon for Dorothy Gaines - an inmate convicted under the mandatory minimum conspiracy drug laws. I understand that a Petition for Commutation of Sentence has been filed on behalf of Ms. Gaines by a team of lawyers from Choate, Hall & Stewart led by Gregg Shapiro. I am optimistic that this request will be received favorably in light of your July 7th pardons for Amy Pofahl, Serena Nunn, Louise House and Shawndra Mills, all first-time, nonviolent drug offenders convicted under mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug conspiracies.

Like the aforementioned women, Ms. Gaines was convicted under the mandatory minimum sentencing laws for drug conspiracies. Specifically, Ms. Gaines was sentenced for 19 years, 7 months on March 10, 1995 even though there was no physical evidence to tie her to any illegal drugs. Allow me to summarize my support for Ms. Gaines' release.

In August 1993, Ms. Gaines, a 35 year-old widow, was arrested on state drug conspiracy charges. The federal prosecutors sought a conviction of Ms. Gaines relying exclusively on the testimony of several of the co-defendants who had received plea bargains to testify against her after the state dismissed the case against her. The result was that Ms. Gaines received a longer sentence than anyone else in the conspiracy, even though the most damaging testimony still portrayed her as the least culpable member. One of the men who testified against Ms. Gaines served a five-year sentence and is already out of prison. The ringleader of the alleged conspiracy, who testified against Ms. Gaines will be out in the year 2004 - eight years before Ms. Gaines.

Despite the hardships in Ms. Gaines' life, she was a productive citizen in Alabama. She was raised by her grandparents because of her mother's alcoholism and mental illness. By the time Ms. Gaines reached 15 years of age, her grandparents and father had died. She then made an unsuccessful attempt to gain custody of her four siblings in an effort to keep the family together. At the age of 19, Dorothy again effectively petitioned for custody of her younger siblings, even though she was a single parent of a three year old. During that period, Ms. Gaines

was employed as a nurse technician and was an active community member. She later married in 1982, but was forced to go back to work and provide for her family of three when her husband died of a heart attack in 1986. Ms. Gaines continued to provide for her family until she incurred a serious back injury while helping a patient out of bed. Ms. Gaines struggled to provide for her family and continued to be an invaluable asset to her neighbors. Her children thrived in school and her family regularly attended church services.

Ms. Gaines has not been embittered by her harsh incarceration. In fact, she has selflessly assisted other inmates and has received two awards for saving other inmates from choking. Ms. Gaines never led the lifestyle of a "wealthy drug dealer." In fact, she didn't even have enough money to pay for the dental work she badly needed. Now, Ms. Gaines' 26-year-old daughter is taking care of her two younger siblings, as well as three children of her own, in a public-subsidized housing project.

As you know, I have continually questioned the effectiveness of America's "tough" drug laws. I have been critical of the sweeping approaches taken to win this "war-on-drugs." Too often the least culpable are treated harshly. I suspect that is the reason for your pardon of the four aforementioned women. I have enclosed a March 23, 1997 *Alabama Mobile Register* article regarding Ms. Gaines' predicament. The article details the circumstances leading up to Ms. Gaines' conviction and sentencing. I believe that Ms. Gaines' case, and many others, illustrate the undue harshness of some of these mandatory minimum laws.

I ask that you give this case your earliest possible attention. I remain hopeful that Ms. Gaines will soon be granted a pardon. I look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Maxine Waters". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Maxine" and last name "Waters" clearly distinguishable.

Maxine Waters
Member of Congress

Encl.

8-10-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM

To: SENIOR STAFF

From: JOHN PODESTA *JP*

If you're searching for an explanation of my occasional bad behavior, please read the attached.

*Copied
Personal file
Podesta*

rence and Venice, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples (see Map 16-3).

Social strife and competition for political power were so intense within the cities that for survival's sake, most had evolved into despotisms by the fifteenth century. Venice, ruled by a successful merchant oligarchy, was the notable exception. Elsewhere, the new social classes and divisions within society produced by rapid urban growth fueled chronic, near-anarchic conflict.

Florence was the most striking example. There were four distinguishable social groups within the city. The first was the old rich, or *grandi*, the nobles and merchants who had traditionally ruled the city. The second group was the emergent new-rich merchant class, capitalists and bankers known as the *popolo grasso*, or "fat people." They began to challenge the old rich for political power in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. Then there were the middle-burgher ranks of guild masters, shopkeepers, and professionals, those small businesspeople who in Florence as elsewhere, tended to side with the rich against the conservative policies of the old rich. Finally, there was the omnipresent *popolo minuto*, the "little people" who made up the lower economic classes. In 1457 one third of the population of Florence, about thirty thousand people, were officially listed as paupers.

These social divisions produced conflict at every level of society. In 1378 a great revolt by the poor, known as the Peasants' Revolt, established a chaotic four-year reign of power for the lower Florentine classes. True stability did not return to

Florence until the ascent to power in 1434 of Cosimo de' Medici (1389-1464). The wealthiest Florentine and a most astute statesman, Cosimo controlled the city internally from behind the scenes, skillfully manipulating the constitution and influencing elections. His grandson-Lorenzo-the-Magnificent (1449-1492, r. 1478-1492), ruled Florence in almost-totalitarian fashion.

Despotism was less subtle elsewhere in Italy. To prevent internal social conflict and foreign intrigue from paralyzing their cities, the dominant groups in many cities cooperated to install a hired strongman, known as a *podesta*, to maintain law and order. He held executive, military, and judicial authority, and his mandate was simple: to protect, by whatever means required, the normal flow of business. Because these despots could not depend on the divided populace, they operated through mercenary armies.

Political turbulence and warfare gave birth to diplomacy, through which the various city-states stayed abreast of foreign military developments and, if shrewd enough, gained power and advantage without actually going to war. Most city-states established resident embassies during the fifteenth century. Their ambassadors not only represented them in ceremonies and as negotiators but also became their watchful eyes and ears at rival courts.

Whether within the comparatively tranquil republic of Venice, the strong-arm democracy of Florence, or the undisguised despotism of Milan, thought and culture flourished. Renaissance culture was promoted as vigorously by despots as



Florentine women doing needlework, spinning, and weaving. These activities took up much of a woman's time and contributed to the elegance of dress for which both Florentine men and women were famed. [Alinari/Art Resource, N.Y.]