

Donald L. Fowler

8-11-00

August 10, 2000

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PodestaStruck / B. Nash  
With the seal  
I thought he'd been  
mandated  
txPresident William J. Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

About a year ago, you nominated Farhad Azima to the Advisory Board of the First Flight Centennial. This position does not require Senate confirmation. Since that selection, the appointment has not been made because of continuing difficulties with the vetting process - difficulties which are difficult to understand. Permit me to give you some background.

During the 1995-96 election cycle, Farhad was vetted along with many other people. A Lexus Nexus search revealed certain information that caused some to question whether or not we should return his money. I was adamantly opposed to doing so. Most of the Lexus-Nexus information related to occurrences that had taken place more than a decade earlier involving airplanes leased to various parties by one of Farhad's companies. All of these matters had been thoroughly explored by congressional committees and others, and Farhad had been given a clear bill of health.

After I left the DNC, the determination was made to return Farhad's money. A press statement to that effect was released indicating that Farhad was "an inappropriate person." Understandably, Farhad was incensed. He asked for a review by the DNC but initially received little response.

As a consequence, his attorney wrote the DNC requesting a thorough review and further asking that a public apology be made to him. After some time the review was completed, the DNC wrote Farhad a letter apologizing for its mistake, and a release was made to the media apologizing publicly to Farhad.

This clearly indicates that this questionable information carried by Lexus-Nexus has followed Farhad for years. Each and every time it is reviewed, it is found to be without substance.

Since you nominated Farhad to the First Flight Centennial Advisory Board, the vetting process has been stymied (or paralyzed). You can understand that this circumstance is embarrassing to Farhad. I personally have had numerous conversations with Bob Nash about this and so has Farhad, yet no action has been taken. This matter has been pending over a year. Your term in office has a little more than five months to go. If it is not cleared up by the time you leave office, it will be another undeserved embarrassment to Farhad.

President William J. Clinton  
August 10, 2000  
Page 2

In the interest of one of your best friends and most loyal supporters, I would respectfully ask you to look into this matter so that it can be cleared up.

Thank you for your consideration. If I can supply you with any additional information I would be more than glad to do so.

Sincerely,

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

Donald L. Fowler

*DLF:srw*

# Satcher Details Plan to Lower Smoking Rates

By GORDON FAIRCLOUGH  
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CHICAGO—Surgeon General David Satcher said the U.S. can cut smoking rates in half over the next 10 years with a comprehensive antitobacco program that includes health education, mass-media campaigns, stronger warning labels and sharp cigarette-tax increases.

"The sobering reality is that smoking remains the leading cause of preventable

## Curbing Tobacco Use

Read the full text of the report and see video of Surgeon General David Satcher discussing plans to curtail tobacco use in the online Journal at [WSJ.com](http://WSJ.com).

death and disease in the United States and the world," said Dr. Satcher, who unveiled a 460-page report at an international tobacco-control conference here, laying out a blueprint for aggressively curbing cigarette consumption.

The surgeon general's report, "Reducing Tobacco Use," says, among other things, that "substantial increases in the excise taxes on cigarettes would have considerable impact on the prevalence of smoking."

Dr. Satcher said that for every 10% rise in the price of cigarettes, consumption drops between 3% and 5%. He said he would like to see the combined level of state and federal cigarette taxes increased to at least \$2 a pack.

The federal excise tax on cigarettes is 34 cents a pack, and is set to rise to 39 cents in 2002. As of May 1, state excise taxes ranged from 2.5 cents a pack in Virginia to \$1.11 in New York, according to the surgeon general's report.

## More Regulation Is Urged

Dr. Satcher called on Congress to give the Food and Drug Administration authority to regulate the tobacco industry and to enact legislation requiring more effective warning labels on cigarettes.

"Our warning labels should be much stronger. The message should be much clearer," Dr. Satcher said. He said new warnings should be comparable to those used in Canada, where new regulations mandate labels with hard-hitting graphics, including pictures of diseased mouths.

The Canadian labels also are getting larger, covering 50% of the front of a pack. The nation's top doctor urged more regulation of tobacco advertising and more bans on indoor smoking.

"Our lack of greater progress in to-

bacco control is more the result of failure to implement proven strategies than it is the lack of knowledge about what to do," Dr. Satcher said.

Underscoring that point, Dr. Satcher noted that just 5% of schools in the country follow the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's antismoking guidelines—even though health-education programs can postpone or prevent tobacco use in 20% to 40% of teenagers, according to the report.

Brendan J. McCormick, a spokesman for Philip Morris Cos., the nation's largest tobacco company, said "There's a lot in that report we agree with," including the emphasis on reducing youth smoking and improving the public's understanding of the health risks of cigarettes. But, he said, "we don't think higher taxes should be used to control adult behavior."

About 25% of American adults smoke; the proportion is slightly higher for teenagers.

## Spending on Tobacco Control

The surgeon general's report comes as state governments grapple with how to spend the money they are receiving as a result of legal settlements with the tobacco

industry. Major tobacco companies agreed in 1998 to pay \$246 billion to the states over 25 years, but few states have earmarked a substantial portion for tobacco-control efforts. According to a study by the National Conference of State Legislatures, states devoted about 9% of the first year's settlement payments to antismoking initiatives. Dr. Satcher urged states to spend 20% to 25% of their annual proceeds on tobacco control, as recommended by the CDC.

Dr. Satcher said antitobacco measures are most effective when implemented in a coordinated way. He said comprehensive, statewide programs, such as the one waged by Massachusetts, "have emerged as the model for future efforts to reduce tobacco use." Howard Koh, Massachusetts's health commissioner, said youth smoking in the state fell 24% from 1993 to 1999, while overall cigarette consumption was down 35% in that period.

"We hope this report informs, galvanizes and inspires" politicians and government public-health officials to take action, Dr. Satcher said. "If we implement these strategies, which have proven to be effective, we can meet this goal" of significantly decreasing smoking and preventing four million to five million deaths from smoking-related disease.

"This report validates the types of programs the tobacco-settlement money was designed to fund," said Matthew L. Myers, president of the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, a Washington advocacy group. "It truly strips public officials of any excuse not to act."



David Satcher

8-11-00

Capital  
Pedestal

JP should we  
do anything  
for this Box



# Number in Prison Grows Despite Crime Reduction

## Stricter Parole and Sentencing Laws Cited

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

After an eight-year drop in crime, the population of the nation's state and federal prisons grew last year at the lowest rate since 1979, 3.4 percent, the Justice Department reported yesterday.

The main reasons the prison population has increased even as crime has declined, the report said, are that the number of inmates returned to prison for parole violations increased, the length of the average sentence rose, and drug crimes, which are not included in the overall crime rate computed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, did not drop.

The number of inmates returned to prison after being released on parole during the 1990's grew by 54 percent, as parole agents became tougher about revoking parole for technical violations like failing a drug test. By contrast, the number of criminals sent to prison for new convictions rose only 7 percent.

The average length of time served was 28 months in 1998, up from 20 months in 1990, the report said, the result of tougher sentencing laws.

The report also found that the total number of Americans in all jails and prisons surpassed two million for the first time, reaching 2,026,596 at the end of 1999, the report said.

The report also found that Texas, which has been on a record-setting prison expansion under Gov. George W. Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, passed California as the state with the most prison inmates, though Texas has a much smaller population, 20 million people compared with 32 million in California. At the end of 1999, Texas had 163,190 inmates and California, 163,067.

In addition, the report said 9.4 percent of black men ages 25 to 29 were in state and federal prisons in 1999, almost 10 times the rate for white men in their late 20's, which was 1 percent. Among Hispanic males in their late 20's, 3.1 percent were in prison.

While the report highlighted the racial disparities in prison, it contradicted an assertion of advocates of prison and drug sentencing reform, who say most prisoners are locked up for drug arrests. In fact, the Justice Department found, people who had been convicted of violent crimes accounted for 51 percent of the increase in state prison populations from 1990 to 1998. Drug offenses accounted for 19 percent of the increase, property crimes accounted for 15 percent, and various other crimes accounted for 15 percent.

Altogether, in 1998, there were 545,200 state prison inmates serving time for violent offenses — including murder, robbery, assault and rape — compared with 242,900 for property crimes — including burglary, auto theft and fraud — and 236,800 for drug crimes.

Prisoners sentenced for drug crimes do predominate, the report

said, in the federal system. Of the 108,925 federal inmates in 1998, 30,470 were sentenced for drug crimes, compared with 9,557 for violent crimes and 7,935 for property crimes.

Alfred Blumstein, a criminologist at Carnegie Mellon University, said a major finding of the study, written by Allen J. Beck of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, was that the continued growth of the prison population was driven by the huge increase in the number of parolees being returned to prison.

The report says most of those returning parolees have committed new crimes.

But Professor Blumstein said that the parole system had gotten tougher and that more parolees were being returned for violations like failing a

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**The growth rate  
slows, but the inmate  
population passes  
two million.**

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monthly urine test for drugs.

The 3.4 percent increase in inmates in state and federal prisons in 1999 — to 1.37 million — was well below the average annual growth rate during the 1990's, of 6.5 percent, the new report said. The growth rate hit a high of 8.7 percent in 1994, well after the crime wave of the late 1980's and early 1990's began to decline in 1991, falling gradually for the rest of the decade.

There are 690 prisoners per 100,000 United States residents, according to The Sentencing Project, a nonprofit prison research and advocacy organization in Washington. That rate is six times that of Canada and Australia, which are both around 110 prisoners per 100,000 residents, the project said, and five times that of any country in the European Union.

One major issue that the Justice Department's study did not address was whether there was any relationship between growth in the incarceration rate and the drop in crime. Advocates of tougher prosecution and sentencing say the huge growth in imprisonment, with the incarceration rate quadrupling since 1980, has been largely responsible for the decrease in crime.

But Professor Blumstein said crime rates were also going up sharply in the late 1980's when prison population was increasing as well. Some other factors that must also be considered, he said, were the improved economy in the 1990's, better police tactics and the waning of the crack cocaine epidemic.

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By ANDREW POLLACK

Portending a possible role for DNA beyond biology, a team of researchers at Bell Laboratories and Oxford University has fashioned molecular-sized motors out of the chemical that stores the genetic code.

The DNA motors resemble tweezers that are so small they could potentially pick up a single atom, with 30 trillion of the devices fitting into a drop of water. The molecular tweezers are opened and closed by other DNA that serves as "fuel."

The development is part of an effort, still in its infancy, to harness DNA as a structural and electronic material that might one day be used to make ultratiny computers or mechanical devices, like a robot that

could cruise through the bloodstream to repair an injury.

"As far as we know, DNA is not used this way in the body," said Bernard Yurke, a physicist at Bell Labs who led the work, described in today's issue of *Nature*. "We're using DNA in a very nonbiological way, as a structural material and as a fuel in some sense."

DNA could be attractive for such molecular construction because a strand of DNA will stick only to another strand with a corresponding sequence of bases, the chemical units that form the genetic code. So DNA strands in solution could automatically assemble themselves into a structure. "Think of it as a smart glue," Dr. Yurke said.

He said the DNA tweezers themselves might one day be used to pick

## *A possible solution to overcrowded conditions on silicon chips.*

up particular ions for molecular construction or to provide motion to a tiny machine. But Bell Labs, which is based in Murray Hill, N.J., and is part of **Lucent Technologies**, is more interested in computing. For that, the tweezers are not of direct interest but do demonstrate the idea of self-assembly. In the future it might be possible to attach electronic components to DNA and have the DNA

strands link together to form a computer with far more speed and information storage capacity than exists today, he said.

Nadrian C. Seeman, a professor of chemistry at New York University, has used DNA to make three-dimensional "stick figures" like cubes and also a mechanical switch that flips between two positions when a chemical is added to the solution.

Nanogen, a biotechnology company in San Diego, received a patent this year for a method of using DNA connected to fluorescent dyes to make an optical memory that could potentially hold far more information in a given space than can a compact disc.

But experts say it will be a decade or more before practical devices can be made of DNA. And some experts

say other chemicals might prove to be more useful than DNA.

"It's going to be cute little laboratory experiments," James M. Tour, professor of chemistry and a molecular electronics researcher at Rice University, said of work using DNA. "I'm not sure how viable it's going to be." One problem, he said, is that DNA works best in solution, not solid form. DNA also does not conduct electricity well, limiting its direct use in electronic devices.

The number of electronic components that can fit on a silicon chip has been doubling every 18 months or so, greatly increasing computer speed and storage capacity. But physicists say there will eventually be limits to how small electronic components can be made using existing technology, so that new approaches will be needed.

DNA is nature's method of storing huge amounts of information in a tiny space. The space between each letter in the genetic code is 0.34 nanometer, or billionth of a meter. Existing electronics technology makes features about 100 nanometers in size, more than 100 times as large.

For several years scientists have been experimenting with using DNA directly for computation. A problem to be solved can be encoded in a sequence of bases. The DNA is then put into a test tube, and the DNA strands match up in a way that produces a strand encoding the solution.

But some experts say such chemical computers will be slower and more cumbersome to use than are electronic ones. So Dr. Yurke and others are looking more at using DNA as a scaffolding to build electronic computers.

DNA is a double helix, a twisted ladder with each rung made of two of the four bases in the genetic code. The base represented by the letter A always pairs with T, and C with G, so when the ladder is split down the middle, each half will bind only with another half that has the complementary sequence of bases.

The molecular tweezers are made by putting three specific strands of DNA into a test tube. The strands stick together to form two stiff double-stranded arms connected by a short single strand that acts as a hinge. A single strand dangles off the end of each arm.

To close the tweezers, a single strand of DNA that is complementary to both dangling ends is put into solution. This "fuel" DNA binds to those ends and pulls them together, almost like tying a shoe. To open the

hinge, a strand complementary to the fuel strand is put into the solution. It eventually out-competes the tweezers' arms to bind to the fuel DNA. This double-stranded "waste" product floats away, like the exhaust from an engine.

Others taking part in the work were Andrew J. Turberfield, a physicist at Oxford; Allen P. Mills Jr. and Friedrich C. Simmel of Bell Labs; and Jennifer Neumann, a graduate student at Rutgers University.

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# Nader's Threat To the Environment

By Robert F. Kennedy Jr.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. **R**alph Nader is my friend and hero, but his Green Party candidacy for the presidency could torpedo efforts to address the nation's most important environmental challenges. The threat, of course, is that Mr. Nader's candidacy could siphon votes from Al Gore, the environment's most visible champion since Theodore Roosevelt, and lead to the election of George W. Bush.

Mr. Nader dismisses his spoiler role by arguing that there is little distinction between the major parties' candidates and that Mr. Gore has compromised on too many issues. While I admire Mr. Nader's high-minded ideals, his suggestion that there is no difference between Mr. Gore and Mr. Bush is irresponsible.

On the environment, the difference is fundamental. It reaches deep into their philosophies and records, showing most recently in their choice of running mates: Dick Cheney's anti-environmental votes in Congress extended even to opposing the Clean Water Act, while Joe Lieberman has staunchly supported strong environmental legislation and even written it.

While environmentalists have had their disappointments with the Clinton

*Robert F. Kennedy Jr. is the president of the Water Keeper Alliance and a lawyer for the Natural Resources Defense Council.*



M.K. Mahry

## An issue on which Gore and Bush are nothing alike.

"Earth in the Balance" is an ambitious blueprint for the environmental movement. For his efforts, Mr. Gore has earned the enmity of the polluters and their political spokesmen, including Mr. Bush and his father, who christened Mr. Gore "Ozone Man" to ridicule his concern for clean air.

Governor Bush, by contrast, has a famously abysmal environmental record, made all the more objection-

able by his attempts to deny it. His appointees to Texas environmental agencies come from the chemical and oil industries. He has allowed Texas' biggest polluters, his contributors, to write environmental laws that make compliance voluntary. Texas under his leadership is 49th in the nation in per capita environmental spending. In a change that seemed impossible just five years ago, Houston has now surpassed long-suffering Los Angeles as the smoggiest city. Texas now claims the country's highest levels of air and water pollution and toxic releases.

Governor Bush has promised to hand over the Arctic Refuge to the oil industry, dilute the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, and lift protections on public lands. With clean air programs already under assault from conservative judicial activists, he praises the

anti-environmental decisions of Justices Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas. Whatever his litmus test for court appointments, it almost certainly won't include a positive record on the environment. And Mr. Bush favors the current system of campaign finance, which puts inordinate power in the hands of polluters.

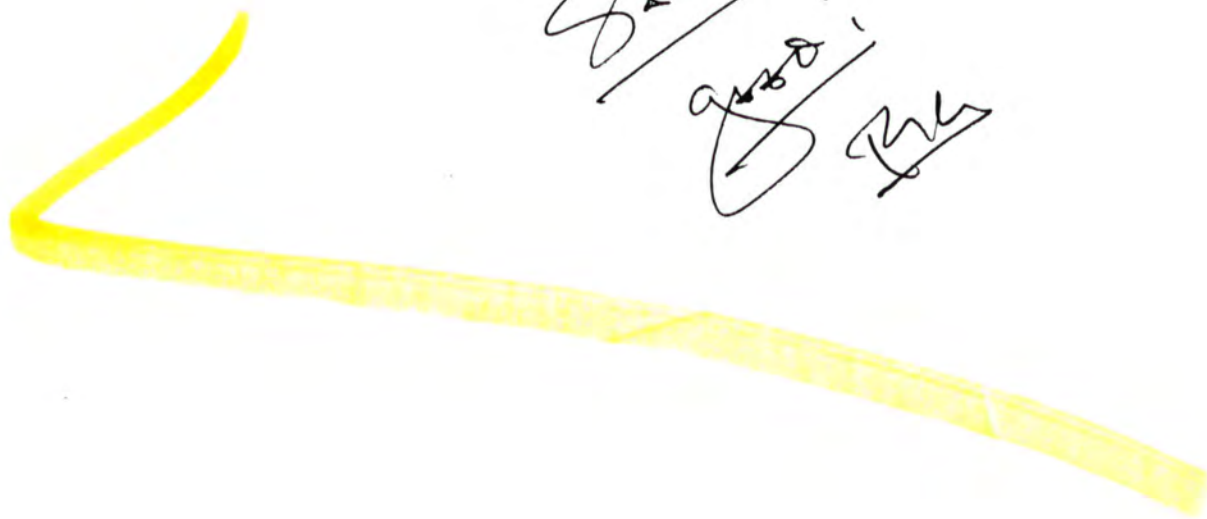
Incredibly, Mr. Nader has said that, if forced to choose, he would vote for Mr. Bush — presumably as more likely to cause a backlash in the environment's favor. In fact, a vote for Mr. Nader is a vote for Mr. Bush, and environmentalists who join his personal crusade risk marginalizing the conservation movement.

Al Gore's eight years as vice president have mainly tested his loyalty. As president, he will at last have the opportunity to carry out his own environmental vision. □

8-11-00

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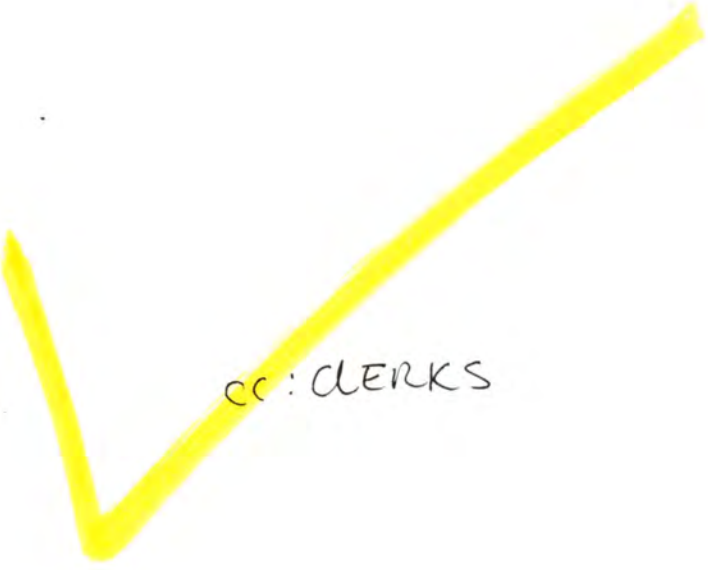
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date 8.11.00

To: BRADTKE, NSC

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT?



cc: CLERKS

**DRAFT****DRAFT****THE WHITE HOUSE****DATE**

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT**

**SUBJECT: U.S.-INDIA COOPERATION ON AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

In order to carry out the vision of President Clinton's recent mission to India to deepen the Indian-American partnership in tangible ways, and to enhance the framework for policy research studies on affordable housing and related community development, one of our most pressing domestic problems, and to strengthen relations with the State of India for the mutual benefit of the citizens of both countries, I hereby direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to begin discussions with the Government of India on issues pertaining to affordable housing and community development, with the aim of establishing a Binational Commission to structure a cooperative exchange program in this field. The membership of this Binational Commission would be composed of experts from both government and the private sector active in housing policy, mortgage markets, urban management information systems, residential construction technology, neighborhood revitalization, and related fields of research and practice vital to the health and well-being of towns and cities. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall convene and chair the American side of this Commission. All activity undertaken pursuant to this Memorandum shall be coordinated with the U.S. Department of State.

8-11-00

Ry Cooder  
326 Entrada Drive  
Santa Monica, CA 90402

*Shirley*  
*Thi is really*  
*wrong I'd like*  
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August 8, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

I want to make you personally aware that the State Department in your administration is carrying out a policy that prohibits American musicians from collaborating freely with certain musicians of their choice. For months, I have been seeking to convince the State Department to issue me a license to make record albums with individual members of Buena Vista Social Club -- that is, the 70-, 80- and 90-year old Cuban musicians who have touched and inspired millions of Americans and foreigners all over the world. For months, the State Department gave every sign of continuing its historic approach of prohibiting American artists from creating record albums with Cuban artists. As a fellow musician, you will appreciate my questioning how it is that we are not free to work with any artist, anywhere in the world.

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*Desk*

Now, my counsel has been informed by the State Department that the Department is willing to authorize me to make such albums, but only if I make no money. On the other hand, the State Department has indicated that the Cuban artists will be allowed to keep their royalties from the albums. What is wrong with this picture? The embargo was designed to keep hard currency out of the hands of the Castro Government and its people, not out of the hands of Americans! I am not arguing in favor of keeping these elderly artists from receiving compensation for their work. On the contrary, they suffered long and hard under the Castro Regime and should be able to enjoy the fruits of their labors in the final years of their lives. What I am saying, however, is that my profession is that of a commercial musician and I too have bills to pay and mouths to feed. Therefore, if the State Department has concluded that it is consistent with U.S. policy to authorize me to make albums with these elderly Cubans and for the Cubans to keep their profits, what possible policy could there be to keep me -- an American musician -- from keeping my royalties?

Given the age of these musicians, I think you can understand that, when the license is issued, I will move forward immediately to record these very elderly artists, even though I object to the condition that I not be allowed to be compensated for my work. The problem is that we are fighting the clock. The first such artist I want to record is 93-year old Compay Segundo. If we don't move swiftly with this project, we will lose the opportunity to preserve his repertoire. Therefore, I respectfully request your intervention to rectify the situation by having State, and thereby Treasury, agree to remove the condition in my license that prohibits my ability to earn a living from the making of these albums.

The study and preservation of folk music for cultural and historical reasons has often been an important part of my work for the last 35 years. Stated another way, I am not some Johnny-Come-Lately seeking to exploit the recent popularity of Cuban and Latin music. Rather, it has been my life-long effort to record the work of older-generation master musicians in order to help keep their music alive.

Mr. President, I believe that as an American I have a Constitutional right to make music with whomever I please and to derive the benefits from that work. It might make a policy difference regarding that right if the Castro regime was profiting in a major way from these artists, but this is not the case. Indeed, The Washington Post reported on June 10, 2000 that these elderly Cubans are permitted to keep all they earn, save only a minor percentage that is paid in the form of an agent's commission. Moreover, I am troubled by what I see as the State Department in your Administration allowing art and artists to be sacrificed needlessly to a bureaucratic logjam or to Senator Helms' agenda. It is as though the State Department seeks to shut down my efforts by finally approving a license, but only on highly undesirable terms.

In its opposition to granting outright my license application, the State Department cited the Treasury Department regulations that implement the "Berman Amendment." That law was proposed by Congressman Howard Berman in 1988 and later clarified in 1993 as part of the Congressional consideration of his "Free Trade In Ideas Act." While the State Department relies on the Berman Amendment as its grounds for refusing to grant my license as requested, Congressman Berman has written to Secretary Albright and repeatedly called Ms. Wendy Sherman, the Secretary's Counselor, to advise the Department that, in the Congressman's view, my efforts and the license application that I submitted to the Treasury Department are completely consistent with the Berman Amendment and congressional intent. (Numerous Senators, both Democrat and Republican, have also called the State Department in support of my application.)

Regarding my life-long efforts to preserve folk music for cultural and historic purposes, in the 1970's, I recorded and toured extensively with the great Texas-Mexican accordion master Flaco Jimenez. For many in America and Europe, these tours were an introduction to this unique regional music of the American Southwest. Flaco went on to win multiple Grammy Awards and gain worldwide fame, but the point here is that our work put "Tex-Mex" music on the world map and opened the door for other players from South Texas to continue in the tradition. This is an example of how I have worked to take American culture out of obscurity and into the hearts and minds of people everywhere.

Twenty-five years later, Buena Vista Social Club took the Cuban Son music from the total obscurity of barrio Havana onto the concert stages of the world and into the lives of millions of Americans. These elderly Cuban masters are not museum relics, but living treasures whose greatest gift is their power to touch and inspire all who encounter them. Mr. President, I want to continue to work with these people. Collectively, they may remain active and viable for another 2 or 3 years, and then the book will surely close on this beautiful and eloquent style forever. There is simply no one to replace them. I have seen this happen over and over again in the world — many of the great musicians I have had the privilege of working with such as Hawaiian master Gabby Pahinui, gospel immortal Bill Johnson, and jazz pioneer Earl Hines, have passed on. We won't see anyone like them again. Had I not been able to record them in their final years, aspects of their art would have disappeared without a trace.

The lives of these old Cubans were practically ruined by the Revolution. The chance to record again is, for them, a labor of love, far from having anything to do with power or politics. They are great artists with a great gift to offer the world. If you have a chance to be in New York from Christmas through New Year's Eve, these artists will be performing at the Beacon Theatre. I would like to for you to come and hear them and meet them. I promise you that it will be an unforgettable experience that will leave you wondering how it is that your State Department could possibly oppose or seek to limit my efforts to help preserve for all time the repertoires of these great artists.

Thank you for your time and your help.

Very truly yours,

Ry Cooder

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ry Cooder", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

# DEPAUL UNIVERSITY

8-11-00



Office of the President  
1 East Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2287  
(312) 362-8890  
FAX: (312) 362-6822

August 10, 2000

*Do Ty - say was  
a great thing*

The Honorable  
William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of our students, alumni, faculty and staff, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today. We are very proud that you have chosen DePaul University as the venue for the announcement of your new college tuition tax credit plan. You have spoken often of your concern about the high costs of university education, and programs such as this one will help to make those costs easier to bear. I support you in your efforts to make higher education more accessible both to our young people and to those adults returning to school for advanced studies.

Once again, welcome to DePaul, and I sincerely hope you enjoy your brief time with us. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Rev. John P. Minogue, C.M.  
President

De Paul University

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

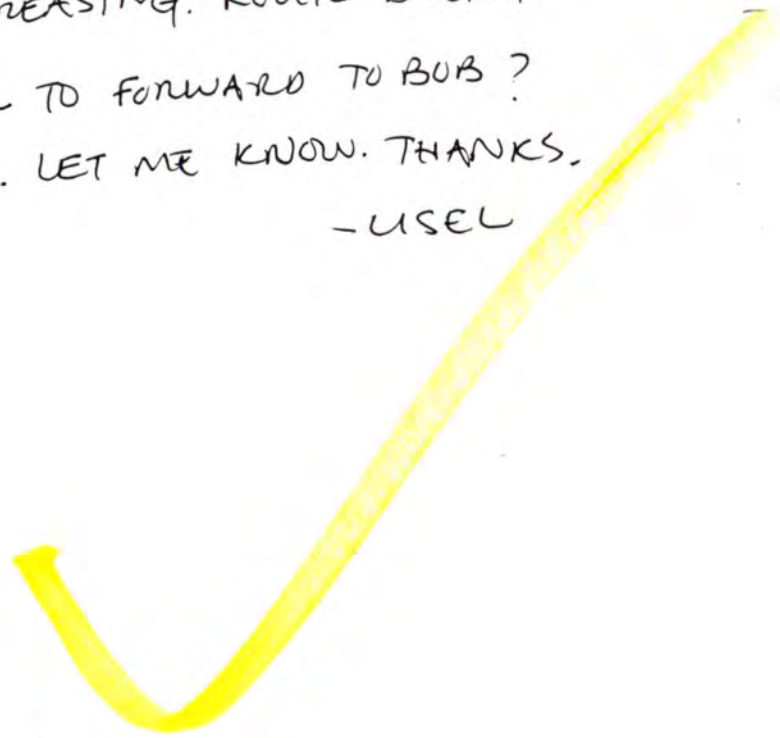
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NANCY-

POST-JAN '01 INVITATION,  
FOR BOB BARNETT REPLY.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE US  
TO HANDLE THESE? I EXPECT  
THE \$S WILL NOW START  
INCREASING. ROUTE BACK TO  
YOU TO FORWARD TO BOB?  
PLS. LET ME KNOW. THANKS.

-LISEL



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Action: ON: NORLAND

Letter to President Vike-Freiberga & President Clinton  
passed to Dick Norland August 7, 2000 by Martin Bondars.  
↓

Mārtiņš Bondars  
Head of the Office of the President of Latvia

Pils laukums 3  
Rīga 50, LV 1900  
Latvia

Phone: +371 7092106  
Fax: +371 7325800  
E-mail: bondars@president.lv

8/7/2000.



## *Latvijas Valsts prezidents*

*Rīga, July 31, 2000*

*William Jefferson Clinton  
President of the United States of America*

*Dear Mr. President,*

*Five years ago, Latvia's capital city was graced and honored by your presence. Your visit to our country in 1994 marked the first time a US President had set foot on Latvian soil while serving as head of state, and occurred during a decisive period in Latvia's history. The last Russian troops were preparing for their final withdrawal, and crucial social and economic reforms were being implemented.*

*The people of Latvia still remember your visit with fondness and with gratitude. Your speech, which was listened to by thousands of Latvians at one of the most sacred places in the country - the Monument of Freedom in Riga - will always remain a landmark event in US-Latvian relations. Your public show of support for Baltic independence and freedom was akin to the helping hand of a friend and ally, at a time when such support was most needed. It assured us of the irreversibility of major changes that had taken place in Eastern and Central Europe, and invited us to contribute to building a free and undivided Europe for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.*

*Since then, with the continued and consistent support of the US Government, Latvia has firmly re-established itself as a country of advanced democratic traditions, and is working towards full integration into the European and Transatlantic community of nations. I sincerely hope that there will be an opportunity for you to appreciate in person the development of our country over the past few years, and to see the results of our mutual efforts.*

*The city of Riga is proudly preparing for its 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary next year. For centuries, Latvia's capital has epitomized a spirit of cooperation, intellectual exchange and economic development in the north of Europe. This also holds true today, with Riga once again becoming a major center of regional development in the Baltic Sea region. I should be highly honored to see you, Mr. President, as my guest during the planned celebrations in August 2001.*

*Wishing you success in your noble endeavors,*

*Sincerely,*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga".

*Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga  
President of the Republic of Latvia*