

Watershed Inc.
Human and Community
Development Agency,
3701 Confederate Blvd,
Little Rock,
AR 72206.

The President,
 United States of A
 1600 Pennsylvani
 Washington, DC

August 29, 2000

Dear Mr. President

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 working or rather volunteering at a religious non-prof

*Jeff Se
 Can you lead
 96 2000 The President
 would want to help*

Send to Delia Cohen?
 for reply
 - Agency Yes ☒
 liaison? No ☒

8-30-00

ad

Watershed Inc.
Human and Community
Development Agency,
3701 Confederate Blvd,
Little Rock,
AR 72206.

The President,
United States of America,
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, DC 20500.

August 29, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

Hi Bill

I wanted to bring your attention to a certain matter or rather to a certain person, whom the Lord has brought our way. She is a neurologist who has been in this country, nigh on fourteen years. She did her basic medical training in India, where she also did residencies in Internal Medicine and Neurology. She is board certified in both these disciplines. She then did her Neurology residency [three years] and one year of Internal Medicine at the University of Chicago Hospitals in Chicago and followed this with a three-year research fellowship at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. Here, she did bench-top laboratory research on nerve degeneration and on macrophages. [Macrophages are the scavenger cells or garbage collectors of the body and learning how to modulate their activity will have far-reaching effects on the treatment of disease. They would need to be up regulated and targeted in cancer and AIDS, while in diseases like Multiple Sclerosis they would have to be down regulated.] She is licensed to practice medicine in the states of Arkansas and Illinois and is just one credit short of being board certified in Neurology.

She visited this country first in 1985. She then reentered the United States in July of 86 and has remained here, except for a brief period [2-16-87--6-3-87, approximately 108 days]. She was originally on a visitor's visa but on 10-9-87 transferred to a J-1 visa, which expired in June of 1994. The J-1 visa is an exchange visitor visa, which requires a two-year home country return, which can be waived in many ways. She came to Arkansas in July of 1994. The J-1 waiver was to have been done through the veteran's hospital at U.A.M.S. but through a series of accidents, which in retrospect seem fortuitous in God's evaluation, this did not happen.

She has not worked for remuneration since then and it is marvelous to see how God has provided for her in these last six to seven years. She has been working or rather volunteering at a religious non-profit institution for close to three

● Page 2

August 29, 2000

years now. She is there full time, working with homeless women [most of whom are pregnant] and children. I think that God has used this time in the desert to temper and to change her. She was the quintessential ivory tower intellectual but now God has made her like unto the ones she ministers to. You and I both know, that we can affect change especially that of the heart filled with hatred and bitterness and the welfare mentality of petulant entitlement only through Christ and that Christ can be made alive only through wounded healers, who are willing to live as one with those whom they reach out to. You cannot give from a position of superiority, from a height, but rather you must give from the same level.

The only goal of our lives is to achieve what St. Paul called the glorious liberty of the children of God, which is Christ in you, the hope of glory and this can be achieved only when we allow the Lord to put us to death, our pride, our self-effort, and those strongholds in us, which continuously plague us. We come to the end when we acknowledge that we, our intrinsic selves, are not worth salvaging but that we must needs exchange our nature for that of Christ. This may seem paradoxical, for are we not precious in His sight? Yes we are, but He loves us so much, that He will have us no less than perfect or Christ like. I am not saying that she is any where close to perfection but she surely is in the crucible of transformation. I believe that she has a heart for the under privileged and the hurting and will be used by God to help them. She also has a vision of holistic medicine, the corner stone of which is Christ, for are we not all healed by his stripes?

Most of the J-1waivers entail working for three years in a rural or underprivileged area and it seems to me that she has more than paid her dues. Even though she has not been working as a doctor in the strictest sense, she certainly has been a physician of the heart and of the mind. I know that she would be labeled as an illegal alien but in some sense, are we not all aliens as we await our true citizenship in heaven? I have a sense that it is time for this embargo to lift and for her to work productively and fruitfully in the United States. I wonder Mr President if there are anything you can do to facilitate this?

At this point, I would like to bring to your attention to, something you are probably already well aware of. Senators Kennedy and Reid have introduced a bill, the S 2407 or the change of registry date bill. This, if approved would allow all aliens who entered the country before January of 1986 to automatically become legal in January 2001. This also has a rolling date of registry for those who entered the country after this date. It seems to me that this is a very valid bill and that it would allow for the mainstreaming of many who are even now contributing to our economy, but are in the shadows. To move from the general to the specific of Rachel's case, she entered the country in July of 1986. Perhaps people who have professional qualifications can have a shorter lag time? She did leave the country for a space of 108 days, so can this time of documented and uninterrupted residence have a break of perhaps 120 days? She does have the two-year return to the home country

● Page 3

August 29, 2000

requirement but perhaps this bill can override this? Dear Mr President, I ask you to look into this matter as a personal favour to us, my wife and I.

Dear Mr President, you have done many good things during your presidency and I want you to please do one more [good thing], before you leave office by helping my friend Rachel to become legal. Do you recall, that I told you right at the start, that it was God who had ordained you and that you would prevail, no matter what the enemy threw at you. Remember, that it was Christ who anointed you, who sustained you, and He it is, who will now uphold you as you prepare to leave office and enter into the next phase of your life. The battle will wage fiercer but by the same token, you will do greater exploits for the Lord. I continue to uphold you in my prayers, as always. It was a pleasure to serve on the Library Find Committee and I look forward to walking into the Presidential Library with you, one day soon.

Sincerely, Your friend always,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hezekiah Stewart, Jr.".

Hezekiah Stewart, Jr.,
Pastor, Mt Nebo A.M.E. Church

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: President William Jefferson
Clinton
Company: The White House
Phone:
Fax: 1-202-456-6703

From: Rev. Hezekiah D. Stewart, Jr
Company: Watershed Agency
Phone: 501-378-0176
Fax: 501-378-0432

Date: 08/29/00

**Pages including this
cover page:** 4

Comments:

URGENT REQUEST ATTACHED FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S
REVIEW

We are still hoping you will be able
to attend the Oct 19th Anniversary
Event.

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20566-0001
202 416-8000
FAX 202 416 8205

August 9, 2000

TO: Melanne Verveer

CC: Capricia Marshall ✓

FR: Ann Stock A.S.

RE: Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg letter regarding NSO Ball

Attached please find a letter from Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg, Chairman, NSO Ball 2000, asking the President and First Lady to be the Honorary Patrons of the National Symphony Ball this year. They have done this each year during their administration, and we would appreciate it if they would again agree to lend their name. Last year we raised over \$500,000 which went to support the NSO's educational and outreach programs.

I know the focus right now is on the Convention next week. I was hoping you could bring this to the First Lady's attention upon their return.

8130100

Send to Delia Cohen -

Yes ☒

No ☐

Cal

Forwarded
letter to
Melanne +
Nancy H.



NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
LEONARD SLATKIN, MUSIC DIRECTOR

August 9, 2000

The President
and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

On Friday evening, December 1, 2000, The National Symphony Orchestra will hold its forty-third annual National Symphony Ball, which promises to be a most spectacular event. We are very pleased to have His Excellency, Sir Christopher Meyer, KCMG, The Ambassador of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Lady Meyer as this year's sponsoring international chairmen. This elegant white tie gala will be held at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel here in Washington. Each year the ball raises funds to support the educational and cultural activities of the National Symphony Orchestra.

As chairman of the event, and on behalf of the Board of Directors and the National Trustees, I am writing to invite you to again serve as Honorary Patrons for this important event. In addition to your patronage, and depending on your schedule, we would be greatly honored to have you attend the Symphony Ball as our guests.

Your support of the ball will assist us greatly in generating the interest and participation in this important event for the National Symphony Orchestra. Thank you for your consideration and we look forward to hearing from your office.

Sincerely yours,

Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg
2000 NSO Ball Chairman

8/30/00

Send to Delia Cohen -

Yes

No

Can

To whom it may Concern?

ple. This is not meant for
the "Trash Can" you will
save many souls sending it
to the president or Rep. Amos.

Thank You.

HUMANITARIAN SOCCOR.

His Excellency Sir, I have always had this...

One could say realistically Fantasy that my problems of
this life will be over the day you set your foot in Nigeria which
is about to come to pass. I have always believed so because of the
kindness you have for mankind especially Africans. I hope you are elected
for another tenure. I thank God that once you get wind of this letter I
will have a job, my dreams will come true, there will be no more
endless hunger for food, justice, employment, bleak future, hardship etc.

Thank you for changing my life.

phone NO. 052-254654
01-614321

8-30-00

Send to USC?

Yes to
No _____

al

Mrs Farquhar
~~al~~
NWOSU BACHEL

Frankie Hewitt is grateful for all you and Mrs. Clinton have done for Ford's Theatre and was looking forward to thanking you on national television at November 12 gala. They are sorry your schedules will not allow you to commit to participate and have reluctantly decided to cancel this year's gala. They are producing "Inherit the Wind" to run October 2 through November 5, and she always has her "in case the President comes" seats available if you decide to come, even at the last minute. (cc Stephanie Street, Patti Solis Doyle, Capricia Marshall)

Frankie Hewitt
Producing Artistic.

Brian J. Laczo
Managing Director

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Ronald H. Walker
Mrs. Charles Wick *

* Life Members

August 16, 2000

on:

forward to working with you one last time on looking forward to having the opportunity to for all you have done for Ford's Theatre over the past seven and one-half years. Since you first came to the White House, you both have been unfailingly gracious and generous to this theatre. I know you have been extraordinarily busy, and I'm sorry your schedules have not allowed you to make a commitment to participate in the event we had planned for November 12. Unfortunately, it is now too late for us to pull it all together so we have reluctantly decided to cancel this year's gala.

I do want to thank you again for hosting so many receptions at the White House for us, six in all, and each and every one of them very much appreciated. Too, your presence at Ford's Theatre enhanced each gala for every person in the theatre as well as those watching on television.

If your schedule allows, know that we are producing "Inherit the Wind," starring James Whitmore and Robert Prosky, this fall. It will begin preview performances on September 26, officially open on October 2, and run through November 5. As you know, this thought-provoking drama is based on Clarence Darrow's famous defense of the Tennessee schoolteacher charged with breaking state law for teaching the theory of evolution in the classroom. The questions raised by William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow during the 1925 Scopes "monkey trial" are still being debated today. *USA Today* puts it this way, "time has not diminished "Inherit the Wind's" relevance - and has improved its balance."

As I have mentioned in the past, I always have my "in case the President comes" seats, so if you have any inclination to see this show, let me know . . . even at the last minute . . . and we'll put those seats to good use.

Handwritten note: "I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend the gala. We will miss you. Love, Frankie Hewitt"

Copied
Alston
Streett
(original)
Podesta

Ford's Theatre

511 Tenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 202/638-2941

Frankie Hewitt
Producing Artistic Director

Brian J. Laczko
Managing Director

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Mrs. John Tanner
Hon. C. William Verity, Jr. *
Ronald H. Walker
Mrs. Charles Wick *

* Life Members

List cc Caprice Marrison
8/24 Stephanie Streett
Walter Lohr

8-30-00

August 16, 2000

Handwritten note: "I have been thinking about this for a long time. I will make sure it is done." (written diagonally across the page)

The President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

We at Ford's Theatre have looked forward to working with you one last time on our annual gala. I personally was looking forward to having the opportunity to thank you on national television for all you have done for Ford's Theatre over the past seven and one-half years. Since you first came to the White House, you both have been unfailingly gracious and generous to this theatre. I know you have been extraordinarily busy, and I'm sorry your schedules have not allowed you to make a commitment to participate in the event we had planned for November 12. Unfortunately, it is now too late for us to pull it all together so we have reluctantly decided to cancel this year's gala.

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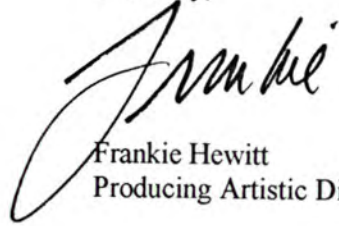
As I have mentioned in the past, I always have my "in case the President comes" seats, so if you have any inclination to see this show, let me know . . . even at the last minute . . . and we'll put those seats to good use.

Copied
Alston
Streett
(original)
Roberta

Mrs. Clinton, we wish you the best of luck in your Senate bid; we expect to host Senator Clinton often in the years ahead. And Mr. President, those "in case the President comes" seats will always be available to you.

With warm thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Frankie Hewitt". The signature is fluid and stylized, with a large initial "F" and a long, sweeping underline.

Frankie Hewitt
Producing Artistic Director

**Ford's
Theatre**

511 10th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004

The President
and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

8-30-00

~~Call 5~~
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8-30-00

Gore Proposes Savings Plans, Tax Credits for College Tuition

Bush Campaign Says Program Will Help Few Students

By DANIEL LEDUC
Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Gore yesterday announced plans for college tuition tax credits and new college savings accounts for taxpayers, stepping up his outreach to low- and middle-income voters.

Speaking at the friendly confines of the University of Maryland at College Park, Gore said his plan would mean "the largest investment in education since the GI Bill."

He declared that the opportunity for a college education "cannot be limited to families of wealth and means. We have to open the doors to higher education to all families."

Gore outlined a tax credit and college saving plan geared at families earning less than \$100,000 annually. "That is middle America," Gore spokesman Chris Lehane said. "That is middle-class families."

But George W. Bush's campaign quickly attacked the plan, saying it leaves out millions of poor Americans who don't earn enough to pay taxes, does not address other expensive college costs including room and board and cannot be used to pay off college loans.

"Due to the complexity and the narrowness of Al Gore's tax credit, most college students either cannot or will not receive any tax relief from his proposal," Bush spokesman Ari Fleischer said. "The more you look at the specifics of Al Gore's plan, the less tax relief you see."

While Gore said "new resources" would be required to meet the increasing need for education, his plan does not create any new federal spending. The money involved is tied to tax credits and savings accounts that accrue tax-free.

The vice president's proposal would provide a 28 percent annual tax credit for up to \$10,000 in tuition and fees, including graduate school. The tax cut would begin phasing out for families earning \$100,000 and would not be available to those making more than \$120,000.

Gore also said he wanted to create savings accounts, modeled after 401(k)s, that would allow employ-

er contributions for workers, their spouses, children and grandchildren to use for education. Investment earnings would be tax-free if used for qualified education expenses. The result would be similar to the recently created Roth IRAs, and Lehane said they would provide another vehicle for families seeking to save for college expenses.

The new savings account would be phased out for families earning more than \$150,000 annually.

The vice president's proposals also include a retirement savings account, whose earnings could be used for education, and establishment of a national tuition savings plan to help coordinate states' prepaid tuition programs.

The increasing need for technical skills in the new economy makes education more critical than ever, Gore said. His proposal comes at a time when college enrollments are steadily increasing, and so are tuitions. Tuition, fees, room and board at the University of Maryland cost about \$13,000 for in-state students and more than \$20,000 for out-of-state students.

"I want to make most college tuition tax-deductible," Gore said. "I want more student loans, more Pell grants. Education is the key to our future."

The Bush campaign said that during Gore's tenure as vice president, the administration has kept money for Pell grants flat and that there are 200,000 fewer students receiving the aid than there were when President Clinton took office.

The vice president has adopted an increasingly populist appeal in his campaign in recent weeks and renewed that yesterday with denunciations of health maintenance organizations, promises of protection for Social Security and a pledge to provide prescription drug coverage for Medicare recipients.

He made the short jaunt into Maryland to provide the specifics of his college education plans and appear with Gov. Parris N. Glendening (D), who himself is from a poor background and was the first in his family to attend college. Many Democrats see the governor as interested in joining a Gore ad-

ministration.

"Personally, I could not have asked for anything better. This is my home campus," said Glendening, a former political science professor at College Park. "Politically, this is important. This shows he reaches out to where his friends are."

THE PRESS

8-30-00

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8-30-00

Guarantee can be kept for 30 days

Online Tobacco Sales Ignite Fight Over Taxes

States Use Obscure Law, Stings to Recover Lost Revenue

By DAVID STREITFELD
Washington Post Staff Writer

A1

SAN FRANCISCO—The ideal product to sell online would be easy to pack and ship, be much cheaper than what's charged at the retail counter, and be craved by tens of millions of people every day.

Cigarettes, the Internet was made for you.

As tobacco has come under ever-heavier pressure in the off-line world, with massive lawsuits, bans in offices and restaurants, an increasing social stigma, and a spiraling

price per pack, the Internet has offered a refuge. Here Marlboros and Camels can be acquired without encountering the surgeon general's warning or a request for an ID. Best of all, the price is about 30 percent lower than in the local supermarket.

No wonder hundreds of cigarette Web sites have sprung up in the past year, with some of the proprietors ambitiously estimating that the online world will eventually gain as much as 20 percent of the \$50 billion U.S. tobacco business.

But tobacco's glory days on

the Internet may be ending almost as soon as they begin. California and Washington state are using an obscure law to get cigarette sites to hand over the names and addresses of customers, who are then dunned for excise and use taxes. Wisconsin is setting up sting operations against online retailers. And in New York, a new law makes it flat-out illegal for a person to buy cigarettes on the Internet.

"This is definitely not typical for e-commerce," said Jeff Gra-

ham, an entrepreneur who is unfazed enough to be launching Smokestore.com in October. "But if states and the federal government are making it difficult for smokers off-line, which they are, it shouldn't be surprising that they're also making it tough online."

Tougher, in fact. The Internet is generally a tax-free zone, where retailers are deliberately shielded by Congress from the task of collecting duty. It's also a place that has been largely self-regulated, where few states have the expertise or the will to get involved. Local merchants might complain that they are at a disadvantage against their Web competitors, but they rarely get official support.

Tobacco reverses those dynamics. Part of the impetus for the current regulatory actions comes from sliding sales of cigarettes at bricks-and-mortar retail outlets, usually right after local taxes are raised.

California, for instance, boosted its excise tax from 37 cents to 87 cents per pack on Jan. 1, 1999. Over the next three months, sales of cigarettes fell 34.7 percent from the previous year. Some smokers may have quit, but authorities suspected that others started purchasing through unregulated means, buying them from bootleggers or over the Internet.

Another regulatory spark was complaints by parents, who were upset that it was so easy for kids to order cigarettes online. "A lot of people then started looking," said M. Carter Mitchell, the Washington state official in charge of tobacco tax enforcement. "They saw it was not a local problem, a regional problem, but a national issue."

Much of the Internet cigarette market is shrouded in vagueness. Many of the sites are run from Indian reservations, which are free to set their own retail regulations, but some are not. Analysts say they have no idea of the size of the total market, or even what the biggest companies are. "You get the feeling many of these are fly-by-night," said Preston Dodd, an analyst with Jupiter Communications, a research firm specializing in Internet commerce.

Gary Kirschner, the founder of

Cigarettesbymail.com, has been the most visible executive in this young industry, and possibly one of the most successful. Formerly with Brown & Williamson Tobacco and its corporate parent, British American Tobacco, Kirschner told one publication that his site's revenue doubled every week for the first eight weeks.

Kirschner professes little concern about the regulatory efforts to snuff out his business. "There are no statutes that regulate what we're doing," he said. "California is using a law that in our opinion doesn't even apply to what's going on today."

Before the Internet, smokers who made the voyage to either Indian reservations or stores in tobacco-growing states got a bargain. If they brought back more than two cartons, technically they had to pay an excise tax in their own states. But as Dennis Maciel, chief of the excise tax division of the California Board of Equalization, puts it. "Realistically, how were we going to know?"

The Internet changed that. It put tax-free cigarettes within the reach of anyone with a computer, and it also created a record of sales. So the Board of Equalization did a little computer research and fired off a letter to about 100 Web sites, pointing out that under the provisions of a 50-year-old federal law called the Jenkins Act they were legally bound to file monthly reports to the state.

Originally designed to stop the shipments of cigarettes to anyone other than a licensed distributor, the Jenkins Act requires shippers to list the name and address of any recipients of cigarettes, as well as the brand and quantity they bought.

The Indian sites responded that they were located in sovereign nations and were not subject to the Jenkins Act. Other sites, like Cigarettesbymail.com, simply refused. But a few sites coughed up names and addresses.

Last year, the California tax authorities began writing those delinquent citizens, asking for an excise tax payment of \$8.70 a carton—even if they had bought as little as one carton. This year, the state also started billing for a use tax, which is essentially a replacement for the traditional

1/2

sales tax the smokers would have paid they had bought the cigarettes in a store.

The use tax in California varies by county but averages about 7.5 cents on each dollar. Technically, everyone who buys goods from an out-of-state Internet company should be paying a use tax. In practice, hardly anyone does.

The letters caused a good deal of surprise and some consternation. "When we sent out 3,000 tax returns, it's a safe estimate we received 3,000 phone calls asking 'What is this about?'" said tax administrator Maciel.

Many of those who were dunned by California readily paid up. Through the first quarter of this year, 4,946 citizens were billed. More than 78 percent have settled their accounts.

"Most people just want to pay and move on," Maciel said. "It's an educational experience for them." More are already being educated. The program more than doubled in size in the second quarter.

In Wisconsin, meanwhile, attempts to enforce the Jenkins Act are just getting started. It's a poor weapon—the penalty for lawbreaking businesses is only a misdemeanor charge and a maximum fine of \$1,000—but it's the only one the state Department of Revenue has.

"Until someone at the federal level takes an interest in this, I don't really think we're going to get anywhere," said Jim Jenkins, the state's chief of alcohol and tobacco enforcement.

So he's trying to force the issue by ordering from tobacco sites. When the shipments are received, the regulators will file a request for the addresses of all the customers in the state. If they don't receive it, they plan to inform federal prosecutors of the noncompliance.

New York has decided on a different approach. On March 1, New York raised its tax on cigarettes from 56 cents a pack to \$1.11. Sales fell 22 percent by June. In a law signed by Gov. George E. Pataki (R) earlier this month, shipments of cigarettes in the state must be made to a licensed dealer. Internet, mail and telephone orders sent directly to consumers are banned by the measure, which goes into effect Jan. 1.

The enforcement of the law

will focus on Web sites and any common carrier such as Federal Express or United Parcel Service that transports tobacco to state residents, said Marc Carey, a spokesman for the state Department of Taxation and Finance.

Many of the Indian sites that sell cigarettes to New Yorkers and everyone else are located in upstate New York. "I imagine there's going to be a legal challenge to this," said Duane Ray, president of the Seneca Nation. Even if there isn't, "we don't quite understand how the governor's going to be enforcing this."

UFS, too, seems a little unsure. "There is an obligation by New York state to make sure the enforcement of the law is feasible," said Tad Segal, a spokesman for the carrier. At the moment, he added, "it's too early to say" whether it is.

One possible scenario is that those shipping cigarettes to New Yorkers start using the U.S. Postal Service, over which the state has no jurisdiction. "That has the potential to be somewhat of a loophole," spokesman Carey conceded.

To smoking rights activists, the new law—which officials in other states say will be closely watched and inevitably copied if it is successful—is further evidence of unwarranted persecution.

"The Internet is being used to speed up the criminalization of smoking for adults," said one such activist, Wanda Hamilton. "It makes it so much easier to track and identify smokers. I find it all frightening."

Serenia Bodie, a 62-year-old retired caretaker in Tumwater, Wash., knows all about how the Internet can get smokers in trouble. After seeing an advertising circular for an Internet cigarette company in her local newspaper early last year, she started ordering. In three months, she bought 530 packs for herself and her children, also smokers.

Last August, Bodie received a bill from the state for \$437.25 in taxes due. Living on Social Security payments of \$649 a month, she couldn't imagine paying it—and, after contacting the cigarette site, was mistakenly told she didn't have to.

In November, Bodie got a new bill. This time it had a \$10-a-pack penalty. Her bill ballooned to

\$5,745.38. "I don't know what I'm going to do if I have to pay this," she said. "I keep hoping they've forgotten, but I know better."

The demand had another result. "This is the greatest deterrent I've ever had in my life," Bodie said. After 46 years, she's quit smoking.

Staff researcher Richard Drezon contributed to this report.

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When President Clinton first promised that the administration would declassify secret documents on political violence in Chile, the Central Intelligence Agency pledged to cooperate. Now it is breaking that promise with regard to the most important information — documents about covert operations to destabilize the Socialist government of Salvador Allende and support Augusto Pinochet's repressive security forces after his 1973 coup.

release of hundreds of other documents on covert actions both before and after General Pinochet came to power on grounds that the documents illustrate a "pattern of activity" that reveals "intelligence methods that have been employed worldwide."

But as the National Security Archive, a nongovernmental group that fought for declassification, points out, the methods these documents describe were publicly revealed a quarter-century ago by a Senate select committee on intelligence. There is no good reason to withhold documents that would help Chileans and Americans understand their past.

After a public outcry earlier this month, the administration set up an interagency panel to look at the documents and recommend to Mr. Tenet which of them should be declassified. President Clinton should simply instruct him to declassify the documents. Mr. Tenet insists he is not simply trying to cover up actions that were an embarrassment to the United States. But it sure looks that way, and his defiance of the presidential order for openness adds a new embarrassment to the list.

People who have had sex-change surgery, cross-dressers and others whose gender identity does not conform to societal norms are often targets of violence and bias that force them to live in fear for their safety or the loss of their jobs and shelter. A bill now before the New York City Council would give this marginalized population basic protection against discrimination in housing, employment and public accommodations.

The city's human rights law has long barred discrimination based on gender. Since the 1980's, the law has also prohibited discrimination based on "sexual orientation." But that provision focuses on issues of heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality. It does not protect those who identify them-

selves as transgender. The new legislation, which has 28 sponsors in the City Council, would broaden the definition of "gender" to include not only a person's sex, but also a person's expression of gender identity, self-image and appearance.

Similar anti-bias laws have been enacted in nearly two dozen cities, including Atlanta, San Francisco and Minneapolis. The proposed measure has strong support from civil rights groups and political leaders, including Public Advocate Mark Green and City Comptroller Alan Hevesi. Council Speaker Peter Vallone, however, has not taken a position on the measure. Mr. Vallone should move swiftly to get the bill passed, and Mayor Rudolph Giuliani should sign the measure.

U.S., Colombia to Confront Lucrative 'Peso Exchange'

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Staff Writer

BOGOTA, Colombia—Early this month, a \$1.5 million Bell helicopter was tracked by Colombia-based U.S. Customs agents from here to Panama, where it was seized by local authorities acting at U.S. request. The helicopter, a seven-seat Bell 407, had been purchased in 1998 by a Colombian multimillionaire with laundered drug-smuggling money, according to Customs and the Justice Department.

The Texas-based manufacturer, Bell Helicopter Textron Inc., has denied knowing that drug profits were the source of the money in its New York bank account, where payment for the aircraft was deposited via 31 separate wire transfers from untraced individuals. Bell, which is due to sell 42 military helicopters destined for Colombia as part of a \$1.3 billion U.S. anti-drug aid package, is aggressively contesting the Justice Department's decision last year to freeze the account and demand the money be forfeited.

U.S. authorities described the purchase as one example of a money-laundering scheme known as the black market peso exchange, which Colombia says turns an estimated \$5 billion a year in ill-gotten U.S. currency into Colombian pesos through the purchase and illegal import of American products, often through neighboring third countries.

The black market peso exchange constitutes what James E. Johnson, undersecretary for enforcement at the Treasury Department, called "perhaps the most dangerous and damaging form of money laundering that we have ever encountered."

Although the amount pales compared with the hundreds of millions of dollars devoted to military equipment and training, nearly \$40 million of the controversial new U.S. aid package will directly or indirectly help finance programs designed to strengthen Colombia's ability to catch and prosecute those involved in contraband or the laundering of drug money.

The increasingly close relationship between U.S. and Colombian customs agencies—a relationship that surpasses ties between the two nations' still sometimes wary military forces—will be on the agenda when President Clinton pays a visit to Colombian President Andres Pastrana on Wednesday.

In addition to supplying computers and software to enable the Colombians to better track their own imports, the United States will expand an existing training program for Colombian customs agents. "What we wanted was for U.S. Customs to come in and take over" the Colombian service, which was "corrupt, unprepared, with no technology and no resources," said one Colombian trade official.

Colombia broke international precedent last spring by agreeing to send its monthly legal import records to Washington, where U.S. Customs agents collate them with U.S. banking and other law enforcement records and with shipping manifests for products leaving the United States for Colombia. Those recorded as leaving the United States, but not listed as ar-

riving in Colombia, are considered contraband, and the information is passed to Colombian authorities.

For its part, a U.S. government that long denied American exporters were part of the problem has launched a campaign to warn companies like Bell—and the cigarette, alcohol, appliance, electronics and auto parts manufacturers whose products consistently are illegally offered for sale here—that they risk losing their money or worse if they turn a blind eye to clear signs of smuggling or payment in laundered funds.

"When a company receives payment for its exports in the form of wire transfers, checks or cash from random third parties with no connection to the transaction, alarm bells should go off at corporate headquarters," said U.S. Customs Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly. "This is not how standard business deals are done."

In the Bell case, none of the 31 deposits to pay for the civilian helicopter had any ostensible link to any other or to the aircraft's actual purchaser, identified as Victor Carranza, who the Justice Department has alleged was well known to Bell and whose company had previously done business with Bell. Moreover, five of the deposits were made by undercover Customs agents who had infiltrated a drug money laundering ring operating across the United States. Its exposure in July 1999 resulted in 34 U.S. indictments, the seizure of 1,160 pounds of cocaine and \$4.5 million in cash, and the freezing of 65 bank accounts, including Bell's.

Carranza, the principal shareholder in Colombia's largest emerald mining company, is in prison here on charges of sponsoring and financing right-wing paramilitary forces. Colombian and U.S. investigators have also alleged that he is involved in drug smuggling.

A Customs affidavit laying claim to the helicopter was unsealed this month in federal court in Washington, after the aircraft was seized. According to officials in Washington, associates of Carranza had flown the helicopter from Colombia to Panama to try to conceal it. No one has asked the U.S. government to give it back.

Neither Bell nor the Justice Department would comment on the frozen funds case, which is in U.S. District Court in Mobile, Ala.

Responding to the Justice Department's claim that Bell should forfeit the money, the company said in a court filing that it "denies that any funds on deposit in [the specified bank account] are proceeds of drug trafficking activity or are forfeitable pursuant to any statutory provision."

What was already an established laundering and contraband system in Colombia grew exponentially in the early 1990s as drug exports soared and smugglers found a ready-made way to turn profits obtained from U.S. drug sales into pesos at home.

Drug traffickers give their dirty dollars to peso brokers in the United States. Colombians who want to import U.S. products circumvent official requirements for obtaining dollars and deposit their pesos with brokers here. After taking a cut of 20 percent or more on both sides, the U.S. broker pays manufacturers and their distributors with the dollars, usually through a series of ex-

changing accounts in the names of paid individuals who are told where to wire cash and in what amount. The broker in Colombia then deposits the purchaser's pesos in the traffickers' Colombian accounts.

The purchased U.S. goods are delivered to Colombia, usually via free trade zones in Panama and Aruba, through a network of ports on Colombia's Caribbean coast that have long been dominated by smugglers. While some products, such as Carranza's helicopter, go directly to their ultimate purchasers, others are sold to consumers at markets across the country, called *sandrecitas*, after the free trade zone on the Colombian island of San Andres in the Caribbean.

U.S. officials, who had long considered Colombia's customs system an irremediable part of the country's corruption, acknowledged that they spent much of their time in the past haranguing their Colombian counterparts. But in two official visits to Washington in 1998—first by the newly elected Pastrana and later by senior finance officials—Colombians charged that U.S. manufacturers were a major part of the problem.

The Colombians asked how likely was it that the U.S. companies would not notice big jumps in their sales to Colombia or strange deposits into their accounts.

As a result, task forces and working groups were established with the U.S. government, and Customs Commissioner Kelly negotiated a mutual assistance agreement that was signed last September. A similar agreement is now being discussed with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Both governments have also started talking to manufacturers. Officials have pointed out the anomaly in booming sales of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of washing machines, dryers and refrigerators to Colombia, even as manufacturers' own registered, tax-paying Colombian distributors were going out of business. Law enforcement officials in both countries warned that they would start paying closer attention, even if the manufacturers did not.

Representatives of the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers, which includes almost every major U.S. producer, have met with officials from the Treasury Department and the Colombian government and signaled an intent to cooperate. The companies want to avoid being labeled as having links to drug trafficking, said a U.S. official who declined to be named, and they also are afraid they will be made legally responsible for ensuring that they are not being used for illicit transactions.

But Colombian officials said that, based on their seizures of contraband in ports and markets, they have seen few results of the promised cooperation.

In one promising area, cigarette maker Philip Morris agreed this summer to undertake measures to stem the smuggling of Marlboros, the vast majority of whose substantial sales here were estimated to be illegal. Despite the agreement, however, Colombia's 22 state governments and the federal district of Bogota sued Philip Morris International last spring in U.S. federal court for past lost tax revenue. The suit, whose charges the company has vehemently denied, alleges that more than 95 percent of Philip Morris products that entered Colombia in the 1990s were illegal imports, many of them paid for with laundered drug money.

Smuggler

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As Clinton Courts Russia's Autocrats, Russians Suffer

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

The Kursk submarine tragedy highlights the fact that today's Russia has two faces. Unfortunately, the U.S. has been busily courting the wrong one.

There is the face of President Vladimir Putin's official Russia, which the Clinton administration has not only been lauding as a democracy but propitiating irrespective of its domestic or foreign misconduct. And there is the face of an awakening people's Russia, to which not enough attention has been paid.

By now it should be obvious to almost everyone that the reactions of the Putin regime to the Kursk disaster have been despicable. They were characterized by mendacity, deception, incompetence, indifference to human life, preoccupation with national prestige, and paranoia over state security. The result was that whatever chance there might have been of saving human lives was forfeited.

Mr. Putin's callousness should have surprised only those who had been so quick to define him as a great reformer, the "first democratically elected leader in Russia's 1,000-year history" and a fitting partner at the G8 summit table. The fact is that Mr. Putin, and everyone in his government, is a product of the Soviet era. Every member of his Kremlin team could be serving today in the Soviet government if it still existed, and not a single member of the current leadership was ever a democratic dissident. Mr. Putin himself is not only the product of the KGB but the son of a Communist Party secretary at a Leningrad factory and the grandson of a trusted member of Lenin's, and then Stalin's, personal secret-police detail. Indeed, it would have been surprising if he had acted differently.

In the course of the past decade this official Russia has been the beneficiary of billions of Western financial aid. It is this official Russia that the Clinton administration has not only failed to take to task for its murderous policies in Chechnya but at times has even made excuses for. It is also this official Russia that has aided Slobodan Milosevic's Serbia, sided up to Iraq and Libya, threatened the Baltic republics and denounced the U.S. as a menacing global hegemon.

Fortunately, there is another Russia that dramatically surfaced in the aftermath of the Kursk disaster. It is the Russia of the tearful and saddened, but also fearless mothers, fathers and siblings of the lost sailors. These family members did not hesitate for a second to denounce publicly—even to the Western media—the heartless conduct of their president. It is the Russia of the many citizens, including military personnel, who were willing to declare publicly that foreign assistance should not have been rejected out of false pride. It is the Russia of the mass media that spared no detail in exposing official lies and in denouncing Mr. Putin's preference for personal leisure over public compassion.

Unlike the official Russia, this new Russia has many attributes of democracy. Exploiting the semianarchy that has prevailed since the fall of Soviet

power, Russian society has acquired a new openness that includes a freedom of expression that is normally taken for granted in Western democracies. It has also cultivated among the younger Russian generation an appreciation for the rules of accountability, which democratic citizens have come to expect from their rulers.

It is this emerging people's Russia that should be cultivated by the West. In due time, Russian society will assert itself over the official remnants of the Soviet system. More Russians now sense that Mr. Putin is not so much the wave of the future as the last gasp of the Soviet past. Unfortunately, this simple distinction has been lost upon Western leaders, notably Mr. Clinton, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, all of whom have heaped unwarranted praise on the new Russian leader.

Similarly, neither the Democratic nor the Republican electoral platforms reflect a strategic understanding of the need to create conditions that will help Russian society free itself of the corrupting remnants of the Soviet past. Indeed, the Democratic platform's call to continue "engagement" conveys nothing more than sentimentalized courtship of Russian officialdom.

A sharper awareness of this distinction between official Russia and Russian society would help to shape a policy that selectively cuts off financial assistance to a regime that hardly deserves, and steals much of, the money it receives. Instead, U.S. aid should be focused primarily on the promotion of nongovernmental initiatives, on wider exchanges with the younger Russian generation and on efforts to propagate the rule of law.

Teaching younger Russians the value of democracy should be a priority. In 1999 the Library of Congress launched an exchange program educating some 2,000 younger Russian local officials about the complexities of American democracy. That program—reminiscent of those engaging thousands of young Germans and Japanese after World War II—deserves to be enlarged tenfold. Moreover, it should be complemented by similar initiatives for young leaders from Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan—countries whose independence is crucial to Russia's historic transformation.

Such a policy of genuinely democratic engagement would focus on those who truly deserve to be engaged: the Russian people. Those left behind would be the kleptocratic and dogmatic remnants of Soviet officialdom.

Mr. Brzezinski, national security adviser under President Carter, is author, most recently, of "The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostategic Implications" (Basic Books, 1997).



Vladimir Putin

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 January
 Clinton NSC briefing
 in French Embassy

Tie African debt relief to reform

By DeWayne Wickham

Shortly after Bill Clinton first settled into the Oval Office, a senior White House official signaled the president's willingness to make good on an assurance he'd given black leaders during the 1992 campaign.

In that May 1993 speech to a group of African ambassadors, then national security adviser Anthony Lake said that Africa would be one of Clinton's top foreign policy concerns. After years of taking a back seat to this nation's Cold War struggle with the Soviet Union — and the State Department's fixation with events in Europe and the Middle East — Africa would be treated differently by the Clinton administration, Lake said.

But instead of that happening, Africa seemed to drop off of the president's radar scope five months later, when 12 Army Rangers were killed in a firefight with supporters of a Somali warlord. For years after that, Africa lagged far behind Bosnia, Northern Ireland and the



In Africa: Clinton visits village of Ushafa, Nigeria.

By Rick Wilking, Reuters

Middle East as a foreign policy priority for Clinton — until 1998, when Clinton became just the second American president to make a state visit to that continent.

In the years between these two events, Africa was wracked by civil wars, cross-border conflicts, economic turmoil and an AIDS epidemic that threatens to turn vast sections of the

continent into a human wasteland. It's against this backdrop that Clinton returned to Africa over the weekend during a trip full of both promise and pitfalls for the president.

The promise, the pitfalls

The promise was that Clinton might somehow manage to buoy Nigeria's fledgling democracy and give the continent's most populous nation a real chance to make the transition from military rule to an elected, civilian government. The 15-month-old government teeters on the brink of economic collapse and is mired in a crippling power struggle between President Olusegun Obasanjo and the country's legislature.

The pitfalls are all rooted in the possibility that Clinton's trip to Nigeria, and what results from it, might fall short of what is needed to turn around that nation.

"Nigeria is the pivot point on which all Africa's future turns," Clinton said in his speech to the country's national assembly.

If that's so, there's much the president must do in the time he has left in office to save Nigeria and the rest of sub-Saharan Africa from a looming disaster.

For starters, he should champion efforts to win debt relief for the nations of this region. As long as Nigeria and the other countries are saddled with these financial obligations, they will remain mired in poverty and destabilized by social and political unrest. The bill for this condition will come in the form of increased United Nations peacekeeping missions to African hot-spots, the cost of which could far exceed the debt owed by the sub-Saharan countries — and still not produce lasting results.

Debt relief without political reform is a bad idea. Clinton should tie any financial rescue plan he brokers to a measurable demand for democratic reform. Without such a linkage, many African nations will blow the chance they get for a fresh economic start.

Squandered riches

Like many nations in the region, Nigeria has a rich supply of natural resources that historically have been squandered or pilfered by its leaders. No financial rescue plan for these countries will succeed if this abuse isn't stopped and a way found to build a strong domestic economy around their production. To do this, these nations need the support of foreign corporations, many of which have had bad experiences in sub-Saharan Africa, where too often bribery and the skimming of profits have been the cost of doing business. The president will have to do some arm-twisting to expand the presence of U.S. corporations in Africa.

If Bill Clinton wants his last trip to Africa remembered as more than a farewell tour, he has to spend the last months of his presidency making good on his promise to make Africa a foreign policy priority.

DeWayne Wickham writes weekly for USA TODAY.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 8.30.00

To: PODESTA

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT?

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 29, 2000

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER (K) *For*

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority Under the Iran
Nonproliferation Act of 2000

Purpose

Delegate responsibility to the Secretary of State and the Administrator of NASA to carry out the requirements and exercise the authority vested in the President by the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-178).

Background

The Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 confers on the President reporting and action responsibilities concerning transfers to Iran by foreign persons of certain items, particularly items controlled pursuant to multilateral nonproliferation control regimes. State recommends that most of the functions in the Act be delegated to the Secretary of State, including: reporting to Congress on such transfers; determining whether to apply discretionary sanctions to foreign persons who engage in such transfers; determining whether foreign persons are exempt from sanctions; and determining whether certain requirements have been met for making extraordinary payments to Russian entities in connection with the International Space Station (ISS). State also recommends, and NASA concurs, that the Administrator of NASA be delegated responsibility for determinations relating to extraordinary payments in connection with the ISS that are uniquely within NASA's competence, e.g., determinations regarding crew safety and the value of services received by the ISS program. A description of the Presidential Authorities to be delegated is at Tab B.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the proposed delegation of authority at Tab A.

Attachments

- Tab A Delegation of Authority to Secretary of State and
Administrator of NASA
- Tab B Description of Presidential Authorities to be Delegated
Under the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL AERONAUTICS
AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Delegation of Authority Under the Iran
Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-178)

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the functions and authorities conferred on the President under the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-178), with the exception of subsections (f) and (g) of section 6, from which I delegate to the Secretary of State only sections 6(f)(2)(A) and 6(g)(1)(B). The remaining functions and authorities under subsections (f) and (g) of section 6 not delegated to the Secretary of State I hereby delegate to the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The authorities and functions delegated in this memorandum may be redelegated.

Any reference in this memorandum to any act shall be deemed to be a reference to such act as amended from time to time. You are authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the Federal Register.

Description of Presidential Authorities to be
Delegated Under the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000

The following authorities and functions are conferred on the President under the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000:

Report on Transfers (Section 2): The President shall submit a report every six months to the designated committees identifying foreign persons who have transferred to Iran items listed by the multilateral export control regimes as well as items that the United States would prohibit to Iran because of their potential to contribute to missile or weapons of mass destruction ("WMD") programs in Iran. The President also may determine that parts of the report should be submitted in classified form.

Application of Measures (Section 3): The President is authorized (but not required) to apply any or all of a list of sanctions against a foreign person reported under section 2. The available sanctions are: a ban on United States Government procurement from the foreign person; a ban on foreign assistance to the foreign person; a ban on imports from the foreign person; a ban on exports of munitions list items to the foreign person; and a ban on exports to the foreign person of items controlled under the Export Administration Act of 1979 or the Export Administration Regulations.

Procedures if Measures Not Applied (Section 4): The President must notify the relevant committees whenever he elects not to exercise the sanctions authority in section 3 against a listed foreign person. He must also provide a written justification therefor. The President may determine that all or part of the notification and written justification should be submitted in classified form.

Determination Exempting Foreign Persons (Section 5): Sections 3 and 4 are inapplicable to a foreign person if the President reports to the designated committees that he has determined that: (1) the person did not knowingly transfer the items to Iran; (2) the items did not materially contribute to Iran's efforts to develop WMD or missiles; (3) the person is subject to the primary jurisdiction of a government that adheres to the relevant multilateral nonproliferation regime and the transfer was consistent with the guidelines of the relevant regimes; or (4) the government with primary jurisdiction over the person has imposed meaningful penalties on the person. The President may

determine that all or part of the determination and report should be submitted in classified form.

Extraordinary Payments in Connection with International Space Station (Section 6): Under subsection (b), the prohibition in subsection (a) against "extraordinary payments" to Russian entities in connection with the International Space Station will not apply if the President determines that: it is the policy of the Russian Government to oppose proliferation in Iran; the Russian Government has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate a commitment to seek out and prevent transfers that would contribute to proliferation in Iran; and neither the Russian Aviation and Space Agency nor any entity under its jurisdiction or control has been reported in the past year under section 2. The President must notify the designated committees 5 days before this determination (subsection (c)) and provide a written justification therefor (subsection (d)). The President may determine that all or part of the determination, notification, and written justification should be submitted in classified form (subsection (e)). Subsection (f) provides an exception for payments necessary for crew safety, provided that the President notifies the Congress at the time of the payment and submits a report within 30 days after such notification describing: (A) the extent to which the provisions of subsection (b) have been met; and (B) the measures NASA has taken to avoid such payments in the future. (The functions and responsibilities in subsection (f) would be delegated to NASA with the exception of subsection (f)(2)(A), the element of the report describing the extent to which the provisions of subsection (b) have been met, which would be delegated to State.) Subsection (g) provides an exception for payments necessary for the service module and other specified equipment, provided that: (A) the President notifies the Congress at least 5 days before the payment; (B) no report under section 2 has been made with respect to the Russian entity that will receive the payment and there is no credible evidence of activities that would require such a report; and (C) the United States will receive goods or services commensurate with the value of the payments. (The functions and responsibilities in subsection (g) would be delegated to NASA with the exception of subsection (g)(1)(B), the determination whether the payment is to be made to a Russian entity reported or reportable under section 2, which would be delegated to State.)

June 1, 00
Nancy,

Erin J. is working
there this summer,
starting today. Hope
you run into him.
Keep the faith, and
keep the man young.

Thank you for your
contribution to our
country. You are
a hero of the just war!

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Emon A. Mahony, Jr.

6-12-00
10701 Hunters Point Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903-5813

Phone 501 4522497
Fax 501 4526158
Email ekmah@alltel.net

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May 26, 2000

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It was of course disappointing to me that the Committee on Professional Conduct recommended such a harsh remedy. It was not surprising: my experience with them is that they have no conception of the meaning of the term "legal ethics." As such any result they reach is not limited by reason or by precedent. I have enclosed some correspondence between the Director and me regarding a complaint I have filed. It may be of interest to you because of the lack of a distinction drawn by them between legal and ethical. In any event, we are nearing three years since my complaint was filed and they still refuse to consider my complaint. If you or your attorneys have an interest, I will be willing to share my entire file, and other files if they are interested.

I remain stalwart in my belief that you are among the very best of our Presidents. You do your job well, and with the interests of the people of your country first in your mind and heart. You did the same as Governor.

On another subject, I am very concerned with the gas supply available to the consumers of the country. I am convinced that if the next winter is "normal" or more severe than normal, we are not prepared to deal with the shortages which will occur. In my opinion, we need to put in place emergency contingent measures which will allow FERC to allocate natural gas supplies to consumers on peaks. We have directed everyone who can to use natural gas. In addition all electric plants being built today are gas users. As a result, this summer, gas which would ordinarily be going into storage is being used to generate electricity. This combined with a loss of supply and increased winter peak demand means big trouble on a winter peak. The problem is that supplies sufficient to eliminate the problem have at least a three year lead time from start to production.

Finally, I hope that your experiences of the last eight years have convinced you that the standards governing the attorneys of our country badly need a new look. Self regulation of the profession is not working. Consumers are being badly victimized, as is the national interest. Attorneys are running our country in their interest, and as a class of privilege. Most non-attorneys hate and fear attorneys as a class, and with reason.

Please continue to keep up your level of effort for the country. We need all you can give.

Sincerely,

Emon A. Mahony, Jr.
Emon A. Mahony, Jr.

Emon A. Mahony, Jr.

10701 Hunters Point Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903-5813

Phone 501 4522497
Fax 501 4526158
Email ekmah@ipa.net

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April 27, 1998

Mr. James A. Neal
Justice Building, Room 205
625 Marshall Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Dear Mr. Neal:

Thank you for your letter of April 24, 1998. Before I received it, I and already faxed to Mr. Harmon copies of the requested documents. Please advise if the file does not reflect receipt.

Mr. Neal, I appreciate your forwarding the opinion. I am of course pleased that the Judge is doubtful as to her jurisdiction over Mahony Corporation, and the subject matter of a lien against our assets. It seems to me that the fact of our receipt of this opinion expressing doubts as to jurisdiction from you rather than from our alleging attorney is ethically significant. Of course it is even more significant when that same attorney sends to us a form which would give jurisdiction to the court, without informing us of the significance of the form.

Mr. Neal, I can express how disappointed I am that you do not perceive that the question of legality of actions is entirely different than the question of ethical behavior between an attorney and a client.

I hope that you come to understand that it is a common occurrence for one to achieve a legally permissible goal in an unethical manner. In this event, Mr. Fox has not conducted himself in a responsible manner toward those who he claims as clients, and can only have a lien if they are clients. I sincerely believe that the most elemental level of ethical standards would condemn Mr. Fox. Again, I have provided to you evidence that Mr. Fox is acting against our interest without consultation. Worse, he has failed to inform us of the rulings of the judge. Even worse yet he has asked us to sign a document which would have an impact contrary to our interest without informing us of the consequences of our actions. Mr. Neal, these are actions condemned by the Rules of Professional Conduct regarding communications between attorney and client. As I write this letter, Mr. Fox is depriving us of the use of our funds through his claimed lien. Action by your committee to condemn his actions is required by the Rules which you administer, in my opinion.

When we conversed, you expressed an interest in the fact that at one time I practiced law. Enclosed for your information is a copy of a resume I prepared for another reason. If your interest is in checking me out, I will of course provide references, both in Little Rock and Fort Smith, or anywhere else if you have a need.

Sincerely,

Emon A. Mahony, Jr.

SUPREME COURT OF ARKANSAS

Committee on Professional Conduct

COMMITTEE

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BLYTHEVILLE
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NANCIE M. GIVENS, STAFF ATTORNEY
MICHAEL E. HARMON, STAFF ATTORNEY
JUSTICE BUILDING, ROOM 205
625 MARSHALL STREET
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201
(501) 378-0313
FAX (501) 374-1853

April 24, 1998

Mr. Emon A. Mahony, Jr.
10701 Hunters Point Road
Fort Smith, AR 72903-5813

RE: Complaint Against Attorney Timothy D. Fox

Dear Mr. Mahony:

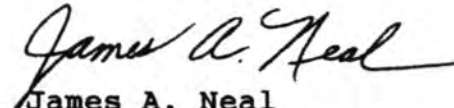
Thank you for the facsimile transmission of Mr. Fox's letter of April 10, 1998. I note that his letter reflects the enclosure of a document entitled "Statement of Contest/No Contest Re: Attorney's Lien" and a draft of a Petition for Determination of Attorney's Lien. If, in fact, those two documents were provided to you would you would be kind enough to provide this office with a copy of each?

As discussed in our telephone conversation of Monday, I feel it would be of some considerable assistance and import to the proper assessment and determination of the matter to await the decision of the Chancery Court in regard to the question of the award of attorney's fees on the recoveries of those entities similarly situated to the position of the Mahony Corporation. I realize that you disagree with my rationale in this matter and my handling of your grievance. However, it is my considered opinion that it would be improvident to attempt a dispositive resolution of your complaint without knowing whether entitlement to attorney's fees legally exists or not. I am not saying that any future decisional law would necessarily and absolutely compel a particular result one way or the other on the issues you raised. However, in any type of case, I would be hard pressed to logically reconcile a decision to seek punitive sanctions for conduct or actions later found to be legally permissible. To me, it would fly in the face of reason to seriously entertain the notion that one could be punished for doing what one was legally permitted to do. I also understand that it may be possible for one to accomplish a legal purpose but, perhaps, do so in an illegal manner. But, in any event, I must choose to wait and to seek other information which may be helpful to me in making an informed, objective, and legally sound evaluation.

Mr. Emon Mahony, Jr.
April 24, 1998
Page two

I trust that the foregoing is somewhat responsive to your concerns. Please find enclosed a copy of the opinion which Mr. Harmon said he would provide. Again, thank you for Mr. Fox's latest letter and I look forward to receiving the two documents I have requested.

Sincerely,


James A. Neal
Executive Director

JAN/mmb

Encl.



8-30-00

Do Reply

Date: 8/25/00
To: President Bill Clinton
The White House
c/o Nancy Hernreich
Phone: 202-456-6610
Fax: 202-456-6703
From: Money Magic, Inc.
Mary Ann Campbell, CFP
Phone: 501-227-6644
Fax: 501-227-9513
mac@moneymagic.com
www.moneymagic.com
Pages: 1

8/30/00

*After you have seen,
we will send to
Delia Cohen for
reply -*

cal

Subject: Your trip to Colombia

When we visited at Hillary's fundraiser here in Little Rock, I shared with you that our exchange student son, Mario Arbelaez, from Cali, Colombia, was living with us again. He graduated from Catholic High 13 years ago, but things are so terrible in Colombia, that he returned for his safety and to pursue a career in computers. Yesterday, Acxiom made Mario an offer. Provided he is not too far back in line when the H-1B visas begin to be processed in October, he will be able to stay here and become a productive citizen.

I relayed to Mario the message you sent him about how much you are trying to help in Colombia's desperate situation. Today, I read in the Wall Street Journal that you are going to Colombia next Wednesday.

I just want to say THANK YOU from Guy and me, and of course Mario and his family.
