

September 1, 2000

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave

9-18-00

4/11/01

9-18-00

To Cohen for
Reply?

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing to ask you to support the petition for commutation of sentence for my friend Howard Mechanic, convicted under the Civil Obedience Act of 1968 for his role in an antiwar demonstration at Washington University in St Louis, Missouri.

Howard was arrested in the early hours of May 5, 1970, during a demonstration following the incursion in Cambodia and the shooting of students by the National Guard at Kent State. He was accused of throwing a cherry bomb, which no one saw him throw, which hit no one, and which caused no property damage. For this offense, he was sentenced to five years in federal prison.

Why? Attorney General John Mitchell had decided to make St. Louis a test case for raising the stakes in Nixon's war against the antiwar movement. Howard Mechanic was the first antiwar protester tried, found guilty, and sentenced under the Civil Obedience Act of 1968. His case was intended to set an example, and send a message to other antiwar protesters that they would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

You may remember something about these events in St. Louis, given both your own involvement in the antiwar movement and your interest in the law. Many leaders in the national antiwar movement came to advise our legal defense team because they saw this as a case that could have broader repercussions. This may be why Howard Mechanic received such a harsh sentence for what was in fact a minor offense. One of his co-defendants, tried later for the same offense, received a sentence of 3 months, with 3 years probation, and was pardoned, in 1981, by President Reagan.

In May, 1970 when Howard was arrested I was a graduate student in English Literature at Washington University. Howard was an undergraduate, from my hometown of Cleveland, Ohio. That's where I met him, the summer before I started graduate school, at a Gene McCarthy rally shortly before the 1968 Democratic Convention. We were both strongly committed to ending the war, and got to know each other better at Washington University, as activists in the antiwar movement on campus. I was proud, at the time, to be part of an academic department where so many of the faculty were committed to ending the war, actively participating in teach-ins and supporting student strikes.

This year, like you, I turn 54. I have been lucky to spend most of the years since 1970 in public service – working on adult literacy issues. That is how I know Carolyn Staley, who has forwarded this letter to you. We first met at the National Governors' Association, when Carolyn was running your state literacy program and I was coordinating Michael Dukakis' Commonwealth Literacy Campaign. And we still work together, at the National Institute for Literacy.

9-18-00

My friend, Howard Mechanic, has not been so lucky. He disappeared in 1972, when he lost all his appeals. While he has lived an exemplary life of community service these past 28 years, he has lived under an assumed identity. He was not able to follow the path to law school, and public service that he had laid out for himself in 1970. Living "underground," he has nevertheless been a concerned and active citizen of Scottsdale, Arizona. He wanted to do more -- to run for office -- and that's what finally led to his arrest this year.

When I learned that Howard turned himself in this past February my first thought was -- I have to help, it could have been me, could have been any of us.

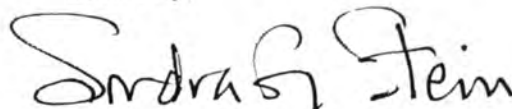
Watching the Democratic Convention last month, listening to the speeches, to all the political commentary on how things are different than Chicago in '68, it seemed to me that America has finally come to a place of understanding and forgiveness of "the other side" on Vietnam. We are able to listen to and even honor the commitments and the sacrifices of the other side. We have all grown up.

I was particularly moved by the story Congressman Gephardt told about being with Amy Biehl's family in South Africa, and what it meant to him to witness their forgiveness of their daughter's murderers. The example set by Nelson Mandela -- of the power of forgiveness and the importance of reconciliation if we are to move forward -- moves us all to rise to our best selves.

It is in this spirit that I write you -- a citizen of this country writing to her President -- asking you to use your power in the cause of reconciliation and support the petition you will receive from the US Pardon Attorney for commutation of Howard Mechanic's sentence.

Thank you for your attention to this -- and for all you have done for all of us these eight years.

Sincerely,



Sondra Gayle Stein
2737 Woodley Place NW
Washington, DC 20008
(h) 202-986-7656
(w) 202-233-2041

HOWARD MECHANIC'S STORY

Howard Mechanic is in federal prison near Phoenix, Arizona on charges stemming from an incident at an anti-war demonstration in 1970. Although he has always maintained his innocence, Mechanic was sentenced to five years imprisonment for allegedly throwing a firecracker (a cherry bomb) towards fire and policemen attempting to extinguish a fire on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis. The fire was started by unknown persons in the ROTC building on campus the evening of May 4/5 following a peaceful demonstration protesting the killings at Kent State University on May 4, 1970.

*When he exhausted his appeals in 1972, Mechanic failed to appear for incarceration and moved to Phoenix, Arizona and lived a quiet yet active citizen's life in under the name of Gary Tredway. On February 10, 2000 he turned himself in to federal authorities. **Mechanic filed a commutation request with the Office of the U. S. Pardon Attorney on May 4, 2000. It requests reduction of Mechanic's unduly harsh 5 year sentence "imposed during a turbulent time in U.S. history" and immediate release on parole, based on his co-defendant's lesser sentence and on his twenty eight year life as a productive citizen. His commutation request has been backed by Washington University, University City and community leaders.***



Howard Mechanic
in 2000

Seeking Presidential Clemency

Howard Mechanic is requesting Presidential Commutation of his sentence, pardon and restoration of his civil rights. Here's why:

1. His sentence was inappropriate and unjust given the charges.
2. There was a substantial disparity between his sentence and that of his co-defendant, Larry Kogan, who, sentenced by a different judge, received a much lighter sentence (three months), probation and a fine, and in 1981 was pardoned by President Ronald Reagan.
3. Howard has already served nearly 11 months in custody for this crime: 4 1/2 months in 1970 for local contempt charges and more than 6 1/2 months in 2000 for federal charges.
4. During the past 28 years, Howard Mechanic has raised a family, run a business, and contributed to community organizations in the Phoenix area. Most recently, he spearheaded an initiative on campaign finance reform and on the basis of that work was asked by fellow citizens to run for city council. When he decided to seek elective office, he informed reporters of his background and voluntarily turned himself to the local authorities.

Background: The Precipitating Event

On university campuses across the country the Spring of 1970 was a time of deep emotions and passionate reactions to the events of the Vietnam War. Demonstrations against the war were regular occurrences at most universities, including Washington University in St. Louis. As on other campuses, Washington University students and faculty protested the program and the presence of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) on campus.

On the night of the Kent State shootings, protesters at Washington University (the local paper estimated there were 1500 - 2000) began marching toward the ROTC building. Unknown persons started a fire at some point and police and fire fighters from University City, Missouri responded to the scene.

Testimony at the federal trial indicated that rocks and other missiles were thrown at the building and toward the responding public safety officers. Only one officer required first aid. Although over 30 ROTC buildings were damaged during this spring period, only in St. Louis did federal authorities charge individuals with violating this law.

The Federal Charges

Only one witness, Donald (Dick) Bird, was called by the prosecution to testify as to the actual "interference." Bird stated that it appeared to him that a cherry bomb was thrown from the vicinity of Howard Mechanic. Mechanic denied having thrown a cherry bomb and four witnesses corroborated his testimony. The testimony of this one witness (and even he admitted that he hadn't actually seen Mechanic throw the cherry bomb) led to his conviction.

After a jury trial, Howard Mechanic was convicted (United States v. Mechanic, 454F 2nd 849) for violating the Civil Obedience Act of 1968 (18 USC 231 (a) (3), prohibiting interference with civil authorities protecting federal property. This prosecution was the first and appears to be the only instance of that provision's application.

Mechanic was sentenced to five years imprisonment, the maximum sentence. The federal Court of Appeals agreed that Bird was "a highly partisan witness who desired to see the defendants convicted," but the conviction was allowed to stand. Mechanic did not file a habeas corpus request under 28 USC 2255.

Howard Mechanic failed to appear for imposition of his 5 year sentence after his appeals were exhausted. He told subsequent interviewers that while he was incarcerated on state charges, his life was threatened by guards and thus was fearful of similar activities or worse while in federal custody. Today, Howard is serving the 5 year sentence.

Another student, Larry Kogan, was similarly charged by the U.S. Attorney and was convicted in another court. In contrast to Mechanic, Kogan was sentenced to five years probation following 90 days of detention in the Springfield Medical Facility. Recently, Kogan, who was standing next to Mechanic, stated that he threw the cherry bomb and never saw Mechanic throw a firecracker.

Contempt Charges by Washington University

Concurrently, in a proceeding initiated by Washington University, both Mechanic and Kogan were convicted of misdemeanor contempt in St. Louis County Circuit Court. The University had obtained a restraining order prohibiting certain students from participating in disruptions of campus activities. Mechanic and Kogan were among a number of student activists listed on that contempt order. Mechanic was sentenced for six months, but because of his good behavior served four and half months.

Commutation of Sentence to Time Served

Time Served: As of August 31, 2000, Howard has served nearly 11 months for his crime: 4 1/2 months on local contempt charges in 1970 and since February 10, 2000, an additional 6 1/2 months for federal charges.

Washington University's Request to the US Attorney Supporting Commutation: The Chancellor of Washington University informed the U.S. Pardon Attorney that "Washington University's interests and the interests of justice more generally, were fully served by that prior punishment (the six month sentence) and we support commutation of his second sentence arising from the federal prosecution for the same events."

University City's City Council's Support of Howard's Commutation: The City Council of University City (where the ROTC building and campus are located and from where emergency police and fire were delegated) recently passed a resolution: "...whereas, we believe justice and reconciliation are best served by reduction of Howard Mechanic's unduly harsh five year sentence, imposed during a turbulent time in U.S. history, and immediate release on parole, based on his co-defendant's lesser sentence and on his twenty-eight year life as a productive citizen. Now, therefore be it resolved that the City Council of University City, Missouri, supports Howard Mechanic's petition for the commutation of sentence. Adopted this 19th day of June, 2000." (signed) Joseph L. Adams, Mayor.

A Call for Equity: The original sentence was inappropriate, unjust and unfair: Howard's sentence was unduly harsh, particularly when compared with Larry Kogan, who was sentenced to five years probation and a 90 day detention. Moreover, in 1981 President Ronald Reagan gave Kogan a full and unconditional pardon.

Howard Mechanic's Exemplary Service to his Community: Since 1972 Howard Mechanic has actively contributed to his community's welfare by helping organizations devoted to helping the poor (Chair of Gentle Strength Food Cooperative, member Arizona Social Change Fund, Community Housing Partnership), protecting the environment (Mothers for Clean Water), and promoting campaign finance reforms (Arizonans for Clean Elections).

HOWARD MECHANIC'S LIST OF CONTACTS

For further information please contact:

Athia Hardt. Arizona	602-252-8200	
Michael Semler. California	510-814-8385	semler@usfca.edu
Bob Zeffert. Missouri	800-820-4079	robertz129@aol.com
Gail Pellet. New York	212-243-3437	gpellett@mindspring.com
Phil Koch. Chicago	773-463-4010	philkoch@ix.netcom.com

Howard Mechanic is represented by:

Tom Hoidal. Attorney at Law 602-254-0202
Hoidal & Hannah, P.L.C.
Phoenix, Arizona

HOWARD MECHANIC'S LIST OF SUPPORTERS

Henry Berger, Professor of History, St. Louis, MO.
Carl Boggs, Professor of Social Sciences, Los Angeles, CA.
Dan Bolef, Professor of Physics, St. Louis, MO.
Sherry Bohlen, Phoenix, AZ.
Dr. William Danforth, Chancellor Emeritus, St. Louis, MO.
The Honorable Patrick Dougherty, Missouri House of Representatives
The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Former U.S. Senator, Missouri
Wayne Fields, Professor of English/American Cultural Studies, St. Louis, MO.
Neil W. Goldstein, Film/TV Producer, Philadelphia, PA.
Steve Graham, Executive Director of Non-Profit Organization, Denver, CO
The Honorable Wayne Goode, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Missouri Senate
John Hickey, Missouri Progressive Vote Coalition, St. Louis, MO.
Buzz Hirsch, Film Producer, Hollywood, CA.
David Holtzman, Labor Attorney, St. Louis, MO.
Danny Kohl, Professor of Biology, St. Louis, MO.
Gail Pellett, Writer/Producer, New York, NY.
Harold Ramis, Film Producer/Director/Actor, Los Angeles, CA.
Bill Ramsey, Director of Non-Profit Organization, St. Louis, MO.
Carter Revard, Professor of English, Emeritus, St. Louis, MO.
Joel Sanoff, Television Director, Hollywood, CA.
Nina Gilden Seavey, Professor/Documentary Film Producer, Washington, DC.
Michael Semler, Professor of Public Administration, Alameda, CA.
Ben Senturia, Non-Profit Organization, St. Louis, MO.
Bernard Shore, M.D., Professor, St. Louis, MO.
Sondra Stein, PhD., Project Director, Washington, DC.
Rabbi Susan Talve, St. Louis, MO.
The City Council of University City, Missouri.
The Honorable Kayla Vaughan, Former Municipal Judge, St. Louis, MO.
Louise Veninga-Zaricor, The Good Earth Corporation, Santa Cruz, CA.
Washington University Interfaith Campus Ministers Association, St. Louis, MO.
Mark S. Wrighton, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, MO.
Bobbie Wunsch, Consultant, San Anselmo, CA.
Ben Zaricor, Chairman, Good Earth Teas, Santa Cruz, CA.
George Zimmer, Clothing Retailer, Fremont, CA.

plus an additional 1000 online supporters from Howard Mechanic's online petition website and The St. Louis Support Group.

HOWARD MECHANIC'S STORY in PHOTOS



Mechanic in a 1968-69 Washington Univ. yearbook



May 4, 1970: Ohio National Guard troops fire on a crowd of anti-war demonstrators at Kent State University, killing four and injuring eight.

ROTC building at Washington Univ. Spring 1970



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Washington U. Hatchet 1969



Washington University Student Demonstration in St. Louis, 1969.



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Mechanic leaves the St. Louis Court of Appeals in June 15, 1970.



The "Tredway" family around 1981.



"Tredway" with friend in the late 90's.



Mesa, Az Tribune

Mechanic as Gary Tredway speaks in opposition to a proposed tax break for a retail development last year before the Scottsdale, Az., City Council, January 2000.



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Vol. 122, No. 42 67980

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2000

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Man sought in anti-war riot at Washington U. after Kent State killings surrenders in Arizona

St. Louis Post-Dispatch February 11, 2000

In Federal Prison
Today for
7 Months
and facing 5 years

Anti-war fugitive
faces prison for
bomby bomb loss

Army ROTC at W.U.
To Move Off Campus

Democracy Is Called
Washington U. Issue

By JACOB H. WOLF To be discussed this week
of the Post-Dispatch Staff with Elliot, said Miss Carole

Anti-war fugitive
gives up in Arizona

Nixon Demands
Colleges Get Tough
With Protesters

St. Louis Globe Democrat
April 30, 1969

Seen in
Prison
Phoenix, Arizona since
February 10, 2000



9-18-00

The Writers' Colony
at Dairy Hollow, Inc.
515 Spring Street
Eureka Springs, AR 72632
501-253-7444
501-253-9859 (fax)
www.writerscolony.org
director@writerscolony.org

Board of Directors:

Kay Kelley Arnold, Little Rock, AR

Dan Borengasser, Springdale, AR

Pat Carr, Elkins, AR

Celia Clancy, Bentonville, AR

Rebecca Garner, Fayetteville, AR

Crow Johnson, Gravette, AR

John Lewis, Fayetteville, AR

Judy Loving, Yellville, AR

Grant Mallett, Kansas City, MO

Mary Gay Shipley, Blytheville, AR

Billie Jo Starr, Fayetteville, AR

Sandy Wright, Eureka Springs, AR

Board of Advisors:

Antonia Allegra, St. Helena, CA

Lawrence Block, New York, NY

*Crescent Dragonwagon,
Eureka Springs, AR*

Lewis Epley, Eureka Springs, AR

Donna Jackson, Oklahoma City, OK

Jane Maas, New York, NY

David Mura, Minneapolis, MN

Mario Petreina, Atlanta, GA

Ned Shank, Eureka Springs, AR

Larry Stone, Oklahoma City, OK

Miller Williams, Fayetteville, AR

Charlotte Zolotow, New York, NY

Stephen Zolotow, Las Vegas, NV

September 13, 2000

The President and First Lady, Bill and Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Bill and Hillary:

Kay Kelley Arnold has been kind enough to bring this copy of my first children's book to you, and I hope you enjoy it (she is also offering Prime Minister Vajpayee a copy as a gift at the dinner, and I wanted to let you know that and have been able to see yours beforehand).

Crescent and I have been following your new future plans with interest and hopefulness. Her mother, Charlotte Zolotow, lives just south of Chappaqua in Hastings-on-Hudson, and is strongly looking forward to your representing her in the Senate, Hillary.

Best wishes, and if you ever need a place to hole up and write let us know!

Truly,

Ned
Ned Shank
Executive Director

Encl

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10/10
DO TY
CC: RE

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HRC
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Original
to Detached Eugene
for Reply

WCDH provides temporary residence
for working writers & songwriters /
composers, supportive & protective
of their creative process. An IRS
501(c) 3 charity, donations are
tax deductible as allowed by law.



COPT

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Charlotte Zolotow, New York, NY
Stephen Zolotow, Las Vegas, NV

WCDH provides temporary residence
for working writers & songwriters /
composers, supportive & protective
of their creative process. An IRS
501(c) 3 charity, donations are
tax deductible as allowed by law.

September 12, 2000

The Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee
C/o The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Prime Minister Vajpayee:

It is an honor to offer as a gift this children's book, inspired by
the traditions and culture of India as seen in its southern state of
Kerala. I hope it gives some satisfaction in its reading and
topics. It has been a pleasure to see the positive attention it has
given here in this country to India.

It is also a pleasure that we will have next year as a Writers'
Colony resident an accomplished Calcutta writer, Shri.
Jayabrato Chatterjee, who has been accepted for a residency of
several months' time.

I have included some information about our haven for writers,
and would be happy at any time to answer any questions or
further inquiries you might have in the future.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Ned Shank
Executive Director

Encl.

W C
D H

Our website is much more
current - www.writersdohy.org

Fall 1999 / Spring 2000

Muse-Letter - Ned

For friends of Dairy Hollow House and the Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow

A Last Letter from the Neditor

From Moos to Muse, Inn to Writers' Colony

Dear Former Dairy Hollow House Guests and Friends of the Writers' Colony,

Our first, pre-official-opening writer-in-residence, John T. Edge (page 4), had the top of the file cabinet. I held the bottom, walking backwards down the irregular stone steps, towards what used to be the Peach Blossom Suite, in what used to be Dairy Hollow House. That's the inn I owned and ran with my wife, Crescent Dragonwagon, for 18 years. You are probably one of DHH's cherished guests, hence this goodbye-and-hello Muse-Letter has found you.



Crescent Dragonwagon and Ned Shank, writers, former innkeepers, and co-founders of the Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow. A new WCDH sign will replace the one shown in early 2000—when writers start arriving.

The metal cabinet had emerged from John T.'s VW Rabbit, parked on Spring Street, its Mississippi plates advertising to attentive locals that after months of being closed as an inn, and news of the coming non-profit Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow (page 2), *something was happening*. Perhaps, having heard that each writer would be asked to donate one day's time for each month's residency, they might have felt a tremor of excitement.

As I did. Entering the suite, setting down the cabinet, what I saw gave me disproportional pleasure. Though John T. had arrived the night before (from Faulkner's old stomping grounds in Oxford, Mississippi), he'd settled in. His computer hummed, set up on the table. Files of papers for his book in progress were in rows on the hearth. Stacked reference books lay on the desk, illuminated by the brass lamp.

These are the familiar accoutrements of working writers. I've lived with them for 22 years with CD. I've seen them in the academic home offices of my parents, in my late father-in-law's Hollywood writing office, in the book- and manuscript-filled home of Crescent's mother, in my own

crowded office. Even so, the sight of the suite so arranged flooded me with profound reassurance: the audacious new direction we and our energetic, visionary Board of Directors are taking is right. WCDH. I felt, will be of enormous and lasting value for writers, readers, residents of our region, and even former guests.

Let me tell you more about what we're doing with the inn you have enjoyed and retreated to for years. In 1979, CD and I began Dairy Hollow, the Ozarks' first bed-and-breakfast inn. We hoped to offer visitors the Eureka Springs in which we live: the historic district of a lovely, fractious, wooded, Ozark mountain Victorian resort town, home to artists for over a century; the sensual pleasures of a restful welcoming room and really good food, regionally inspired. Idealistic mid-20-year-olds, we also wanted to demonstrate an economically viable way to preserve the town's declining historic homes.

Thousands of visitors met Eureka through the inn. Our venture indirectly helped along what are now 60-plus "alternative accommodations" in the historic district. Millions have been spent on renovation; the town now boasts many fine restaurants.

Now, as still-idealistic-but-practically-seasoned mid-40-year-olds, we have embarked on WCDH. We think it will have even further-reaching, longer-lasting beneficial results for the two communities, geographic and artistic, in which we reside: our beloved Eureka Springs and the mid-American region it serves, and the unboundaried neighborhood of those who read and write, for pleasure, livelihood, knowledge, and joy.

(Continued on page 4)

What exactly is a writers' colony?

A writers' colony provides two weeks to three months temporary residence to professional writers, songwriters and composers at work on specific projects. All basic needs are met — food, shelter — but most importantly, *absolutely uninterrupted time is provided and respected.*



Why are writers' colonies necessary? Uninterrupted time, always at a premium, is endangered not only individually but culturally.

But for most writers, who bring characters, thoughts and ideas into words only in reflection and quiet, this surfeit of information and contact can be drastically disabling, even fatal, to working. Novelist Jane Hamilton (*Moo, A Thousand Acres*), has remarked "There is the profound problem of integrating the life of the imagination with the noise, the mess, the details, and the relationships of real life. Over the years, Ragdale (a writer's colony), both physically and psychologically, has made it possible for me to write novels."

A working, somewhat monastic, retreat

A colony is not a school or a workshop, where learning takes place through interaction and exchange with other people. Although residents dine together and though WCDH requires one day's community service per month's residency, its basic intent and purpose is to provide juried writers with the conditions for going inward — to explore, access, and draw on their own resources. This happens in solitude. Solitude is the primary material out of

which most writers create.

Solitude is the primary material out of which most writers create.

Are there other places like this? Yes and no. About 36 of America's 70 refuges for artists accept

writers. Some of our country's best-known writers, including playwrights and songwriters/composers, work regularly at colonies. Dramatic works like *West Side Story* were written and composed at colonies, as was Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. Poet/novelist Alice Walker, historian Barbara Tuchman, mystery writer Lawrence Sanders, novelists Margaret Atwood and Alice McDermott are a few of the thousands of writers who have retreated to colonies when it was time to do serious work. 

What makes WCDH different

Although part of a long and honorable literary lineage, WCDH is in some ways unique.

- *WCDH writers give back immediately.* For each month's residency, every WCDH fellow is asked to give one day's community service somewhere in the region. WCDH writers may do workshops, visiting elementary schools and universities, lecturing at libraries and to civic groups, doing dramatic readings.
- *WCDH is the only writers' colony within a 26-state region* — virtually all other colonies are clustered on the East and West coasts.
- *WCDH offers donors a unique way of supporting writing in a field of particular interest to them,* through its program of Dedicated Fellowships (see page 5)
- *WCDH is the first writers' colony in the world to recognize culinary writing as a legitimate subset of creative non-fiction,* and to equip a suite for the special needs of food writers.
- *WCDH is located in a town hospitable to artists and writers since 1879,* with a lively population and the amenities of a much larger city. Eureka Springs is the perfect home for the region's first colony.

"(A colony) provides, so far as I know, the most congenial atmosphere in America for an intense brief period of work — both concentrated daily dialogue and private creation."

— Reynolds Price, novelist, memoirist (former resident of Atlantic Center for the Arts, Florida)

"Writers' colonies are magical places. I have gone several times to two colonies, Ragdale and the Virginia Center for the Creative Arts, and have consistently been able to get a surprising amount accomplished there. A colony seems to put me in an altered state; my concentration on my work is enhanced, and everything else fades into the background.

"With the Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow, I'm privileged to be present at the emergence of a new haven on the literary landscape. I'm excited at the prospect, even as I look forward to a residency there before too long. Arkansas, I've been reliably assured, is an Altered State to begin with, so I can't wait to see what sort of work I'll produce there."

—Lawrence Sanders, novelist, WCDH Board of Advisors

An Ozark Starr rises again:

A writing fellowship honors the style and interest of a nearly-native son

The Colony's first fellowship, the Fred Starr Residency-Fellowship for Historically-Based Writing on the Folklore & Customs of the Southern Highlands, is underwritten by the Starr Family Foundation, Fayetteville, Arkansas. The prize covers the costs of a one-month residency-fellowship at WCDH, and is given annually to a writer of gift whose work is set in or otherwise pertains to the folklore, customs, and history of America's Southern Highlands (Appalachians, Ozarks, Ouachitas, or Great Smokey Mountains).

It is named in honor of the late Fred Starr, a writer who was born in Waco, Georgia, but lived most of his adult life in the

most often in the evening, as writers gather for dinner. "The whole Starr family believes this residency-fellowship is the perfect way to honor Fred Starr's gifts, talents, and style," says Mrs. Starr.

The Starr Fellowship applications will be judged by novelist and non-fiction writer Donald Harington. Harington's works include *Architecture of the Arkansas Ozarks*, *Lightning Bug*, *Ekaterina*, *Let Us Build Us a City*, and *The Choring of the Trees*. A professor in the University of Arkansas Art Department, he, like Fred Starr, is a Fayetteville

resident, writer, teacher and devoted to the Ozarks. Applications may be downloaded from the Colony's website,

[http://](http://www.writerscolony.org)

www.writerscolony.org.

"We hope this will be the first of many Dedicated Fellowships, in a variety of genres

and subjects. We are grateful to Billie Jo Starr and her family for having the vision and generosity to be one of the first supporters of this nascent organization," says Ned Shank, Executive Director of the Colony, a non-profit organization. "It seems fitting, too, that while WCDH will draw writers in all genres, on many topics, from the world over, that this first Dedicated Fellowship should be one which reflects our local history and culture." 



Photo courtesy Starr family

"We were sitting in the dogtrot of a rambling house high up on the hogback of a hazy blue hill. Far below, in the shimmering valley, the morning passenger train rumbled south, howling at intervals like a lost dog. 'I never hear that train go yonder but what I wish to be on her with a ticket long as my shotgun,' a yearling of a boy said. 'It's possible, son,' the mother said to her boy, 'to adventure here at home. What's yonder we have much the same of here.'"

— Fred Starr, *Climb the Highest Mountain*, 1964

Ozarks. Starr taught school in Fayetteville, Arkansas, and served two terms in the Arkansas legislature.

"He loved to tell stories," says his daughter-in-law, Billie Jo Starr. "Whether he was relating a hill tale to peers on the corner by the post office or to a classroom of fidgety junior high students, people listened." His much-loved weekly column, "Plain Tales from the Ozarks," appeared for more than 25 years in the *Tulsa World* and the *Northwest Arkansas Times*. The vanishing Ozark folkways, history, language and culture fascinated him. He preserved them not only in his columns, but in books: *Climb the Highest Mountain* and *Of These Hills and Us* (non-fiction memoirs) and *Of What Was, Nothing is Left* (fiction).

Fred Starr, his daughter-in-law thinks, would have enjoyed the collegiality that happens organically during a Colony stay,

Fred Starr, for whom WCDH's first Dedicated Fellowship is named. (This picture, dating from the 40's, is thought to be the proof of his author's jacket photo.)

WCDH's Dedicated Fellowships — So Far

- **The Fred Starr Residency-Fellowship for Historically-Based Writing on the Folklore & Customs of the Southern Highlands**
- **The Tyson Foods Residency Fellowship in Traditional American Home or Regional Cooking**
- **The Eureka Residency-Fellowship in Playwriting or Creation of Performance Art**

John T. Edge, WCDH's First Writer-Resident

It wasn't official. The Writers' Colony wasn't open yet, though the Board had been meeting nearly a year. Yes, we had rooms, but were missing two key colony amenities: other writers, and a cook (to provide the dinners the writers share nightly). But John T. Edge was under deadline and desperate for a place to write. And so, for six weeks in late 1999, he came and holed up and got to work. Even with limited services, he fell right into the atmosphere of submersion which is the core of colony experience. "1500 words a day!" he kept remarking, sounding dazed with happiness and wonder, whenever he emerged. "It is seductive. It's great! I can see why dinner with other writers is necessary, though. By the end of the day I crave contact and conversation."

It's hard for John T. to get uninterrupted writing time. He is a contributing writer at the *Oxford American*, a superb bimonthly magazine on the South (its publisher: novelist John Grisham). He is executive director of the Southern Foodways Alliance. His travel and

food articles have appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*, *Saveur*, *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, and *Southern Living*.

His travel guides include *The Lonely Planet Guide to the Deep South*, and *A Compass Guide to Georgia*; his culinary books include *A Gracious Plenty: Recipes and*



Recollections from the American South, and *The Southern Belly*, a cultural history of Southern food and drink told through places and people. He has been featured in a History Channel documentary, "America Eats." He will be co-hosting a soon-to-be-taped four-part public television documentary on the South, and has been heard on National Public Radio.

John T. Edge, honored to be WCDH's first colonist

John T's community service, required of each WCDH resident, was two-fold. He spoke to students at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, School of Journalism about travel-writing. And he addressed Eureka Springs small business-owners at a Chamber of Commerce-sponsored meeting, on "Developing and Maintaining a Good Relationship with the Travel Media."

"I like it that our first writer's talks were, at first blush, more practical than 'literary' sounding," says WCDH co-founder Crescent Dragonwagon. "I think this made what we're doing more comprehensible to those who might have viewed the Colony with perplexity. John T's kind of subjects demonstrated that WCDH has down-to-earth applications and benefits, as well as those usually associated with literary endeavors."

For John T, one answer is at least clear: come back to WCDH and keep figuring it out. "I am honored to be WCDH's first colonist, and I'm eager to return," he says. 

Letter from the Neditor...

In February 2000, our first official resident-fellows will begin arriving for one to three month stays. About 88 writers/composers yearly will be selected from applicants. WCDH will be able to reward their demonstrated commitment, achievement, talent, and ability, with fiercely protected time and privacy: the habitat writers require when it's time to get down to business. Such environments — inward-going, not outward — are endangered in our ever-more-intrusive world. We're all pressed for time, even to think, let alone do the deep reflecting required to translate thought and idea into finished work.

Those writers who can afford the full cost of a stay will, if other colonies are an example, gladly pay for it. But if we and our Board succeed, a writer's gift and hard work will be the only criteria for WCDH residency. WCDH is a non-profit; donations are tax-deductible.

We invite you to join us in relinquishing the place you've loved to these new sojourners; to imagine them quietly at work in the rooms where you laughed, curled up, loved, ate breakfast. Please help make this possible. How? Become a Friend of the Colony (see insert). Visit our website (www.writerscolony.org); send us your e-ddress. Encourage a writer or musician to apply (download applications from the website). Dream up a Dedicated Fellowship (pages 3 & 5). And WCDH welcomes (and needs) gifts of financial support beyond membership. Your investment at these early stages will literally multiply many times over as we continue to expand our circle.

Thank you for your friendship and support all these years. Let us continue to be part of each others' lives, and to renew and enrich the lives of readers and writers everywhere.

Truly,

Ned Shank

Cofounder, Interim Director, Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow

Paul Newman Gives WCDH — via Fred Maese, the Galyen family, and the Newman's Own recipe contest — \$13,750

Fred Maese, a long-time Eureka Springs resident and artist, who cooked for many years at Dairy Hollow when it was an inn, won the 1999 Newman's Own Recipe Contest (Food Professional category). His recipe for Portabello & Shiitake Mushroom Fajitas, using both Newman's Own Balsamic Vinaigrette and Salsa, won him an all-expenses paid trip to New York in October, including lunch with Paul Newman and other celebrities, plus \$10,000 to give to the charity of his choice, WCDH. One-hundred percent of Newman's Own after-tax profits are given to charity.

On the form the company sends winners, Fred was asked, "What made you decide to enter the contest?" He wrote in, "A friend forced me." That was Crescent, who won the contest in 1997. "Having cooked with Fred, I just felt he could win," she said. Fred had purchased the Newman's Own dressing, as Crescent had, at Hart's Family Center. Since Newman's Own also rewards the supplying grocer, Hart's owners, the Galyen family, won a second trip to New York, plus \$7,500 to give away (half will go to WCDH, half to the Eureka Springs Boys and Girls Club). In 1997, the senior Galyens — Lyn and Dollie —

made the trip. This time, son Tom and his wife Diana traveled to New York for the ceremonies. There, they met up with Fred, Ned and Crescent.

The next day, the awards luncheon was held at the Waldorf, with Paul Newman (pictured here with Fred), Joanne Woodward, Nell Newman, Rosie O'Donnell, and Tony Randall, and other winners, grocers, and media. All winning dishes were sampled. Then the Eureka group piled into a rented Buick Regal and stormed New York for a whirlwind tour.

Fred's recipe may be

found at the colony's website, <http://www.writerscolony.org>. 



Paul Newman, left, poses with Fred Maese, 1999 Newman's Own recipe contest winner and Dairy Hollow kitchen alumni. Maese traveled to New York in October to prepare his winning dish and have lunch with Newman, Joanne Woodward and other celebrities. Maese is donating his \$10,000 winnings to the Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow.

What is a Dedicated Fellowship?

WCDH's Dedicated Fellowships program allow donors to choose the subject or genre of writing they'd like to support. Whether it's fiction or nonfiction, poetry or plays, for adults or children, donors may

Dedicated Fellowships benefit not just the individual writers, but readers, as well as provoking thought, promoting discussion, and providing information about subjects close to donors' hearts.

single out a genre or a particular category of writer — say, an emerging woman writer under 30, or a writer in mid-career from Oklahoma, or a songwriter who is a cancer survivor. They can also choose to add a stipend for an individual writer — for example, a Dedicated Fellowship to a foreign

writer might include travel expenses.

Dedicated Fellowship support entails a donor commitment of \$5,000 a year for five years, \$25,000 in total. Or, a Dedicated Fellowship may be permanently endowed for \$100,000. The Colony chooses the individual or committee which will select the writer, based on the best-qualified applicant in the field.

"We are looking forward to talking with potential donors about the kinds of literature they wish to support, the subjects they are passionate about, or the people whose interests or work they wish to memorialize or reach out to," says Kay Kelley Arnold, WCDH board president. "The gift is not just financial," she adds. "It requires some creative thought on the donor's part, too."

The Dedicated Fellowships will, she hopes, "bring to the table" many individuals who might at first blush have thought a writers' colony obscure or elitist. The Dedicated Fellowships benefit not just the individual writers, but readers, as well as provoking thought, promoting discussion, and providing information about subjects close to donors' hearts. 

Thank you, charter members!

Dedicated Fellowship

The Starr Foundation,
Fayetteville, AR
Tyson Foods, Inc.,
Springdale, AR

Newsletter Under- writer

The Chamberlin Family
Foundation, Little
Rock, AR

Epic, \$8,000-\$10,000

Newman's Own
Foundation, through
Fred Maese, Eureka
Springs, AR
Charlotte Zolotow,
Hastings-on-Hudson,
NY
Stephen Zolotow, Las
Vegas, NV

Saga, \$5,000-\$7,999

Dorothy Arnof, New
York, NY
The Carol A. Stone
Foundation, through
Larry Stone, Okla-
homa City, OK

Novel, \$1,000-\$4,999

Algonquin Books of
Chapel Hill, NC
Kay Kelley Arnold,
Little Rock
Newman's Own
Foundation, through
Tom & Diana Galyen,
Eureka Springs
Jean Craighead George,
Chappaqua, NY
David W. Jeffrey, Eureka
Springs

Novella, \$501-\$999

Mary Sue Price, New
York, NY
Johathan Lanman, New
York, NY

Short Story, \$250- \$500

Dickson Street
Bookshop, Fayetteville
Crescent Dragonwagon
& Ned Shank, Eureka
Springs
Charlotte & Jim
Gadberry, Little Rock
Inspiration Point Fine
Arts Colony, Eureka
Springs
Crow Johnson, Gravette,
AR

Rock Cottage Garden
B&B, Eureka Springs
Bill Oates
Brattleboro, VT

Ballad, \$95-\$249

Antonia Allegra, St.
Helena, CA
Sidney Boutwell, Eureka
Springs
John T. Edge, Oxford, MS
Lewis Epley, Eureka
Springs
Vic Fleming, Little Rock
Carra Harden & Maggie
Edland, Eureka Springs
Jane Maas, Westhampton
Beach, NY
Mary Gay Shipley,
Blytheville, AR
Mary Springer & John
Willer, Eureka Springs
Liz & Steve Quattlebaum,
Little Rock

Poem: Cycle, \$50-\$94

Arsenic & Old Lace B&B,
Eureka Springs
Chris Barker, Houston,
TX
Sam Chaffin, Benton, AR
Barbara Dana, N. Salem,
NY
Joe & Diana Hammond,
Berryville, AR
Pat & John Lile, Little
Rock
Susan Morrison Wood-
ward, Eureka Springs
Kathy & Bill Worthen,
Little Rock

Sonnet, \$25-\$49

Julie Andrews & Carl
Lennertz, New York,
NY
W. Christopher Barrier,
Little Rock
Cindy Berry, Little Rock
Rebecca Bough, Rogers,
AR
Mary Prudie Brown,
Stanton, TX
Nan Selz Brown, Little
Rock
Bernice Chesler, Newton
Highlands, MA
Jean Elderwind, Eureka
Springs
Emerald Rainbow, Eureka
Springs
David and Sharon Fithian,
Eureka Springs
Ellen Keith Floyd, Eureka
Springs
Carolyn Fugedy, Rogers

Lucia C. Greer, Houston,
TX

Joyce Hale, Pea Ridge,
AR

Charles Hammer &
Poco Carter, Eureka
Springs

Charles & Betty
Hathaway, Little Rock

Dr. Andrea Herrmann,
Little Rock, AR

Read & Stella Larson,
Eureka Springs

William A. Martin,
North Little Rock

Morningstar Retreat,
Eureka Springs

Ben Pollock, Jr.,
Fayetteville

Catherine B. Reed,
Beaver, AR

Coleen Salley, New
Orleans, LA

Robert Sabata, Rogers
Carl & Enid Swartz,
Eureka Springs

Raymond & Sylvia
Teague, Unity Village,
MO

Florence Worrick,
Springdale

Allison C. Zinder, Paris,
France

Haiku, \$10-\$24

Connie Cottingham,
Gretna, LA
Cliff Cottage Bed &
Breakfast Inn, Eureka
Springs
Jacqueline Froelich,
Eureka Springs
Barbara Harmony,
Eureka Springs
Heather D. Huber,
Eureka Springs
The Jewel Box, Eureka
Springs
Margaret Kennedy,
Hutchinson, KS
Mountain Echoes Club,
Holiday Island, AR
Quicksilver Gallery,
Eureka Springs
Tom Norrell, Conway,
AR
Singleton House, Eureka
Springs
Jonathan Stalling,
Edinburgh, Scotland
Leslie Thorp, Golden,
MO
Rita Massey Vail,
Fayetteville

Now applying to the Colony

If you build it, will they come? Nation-
ally, it would seem to be a moot question
where writers' colonies are concerned --- 7
writers apply for every studio/living space
available in North America.

And before WCDH even had applica-
tions up (they're now downloadable at our
website, <http://www.writerscolony.org>, or by
mail: just send an SASE to WCDH, 515
Spring Street, Eureka Springs, Arkansas
72632), some four dozen requests had arrived
via the Internet, phone inquiries, and conven-
tional mail. Many were from extraordinarily
talented, successful writers; some of whom
lived close at hand (a novelist from Green-
wood, Arkansas, who has just sold her first
book and is under contract for a second);
some from writers literally half a world away.
Literally? Yes. See letter below. 

Thursday, August 19, 1999 11:03 AM

Dear Director,

Greetings from India! Having heard about the
Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow, I am very keen to
come and spend some time there in the latter half
of 2000 or early 2001. I am a novelist and a film-
maker. My first novel, *Last Train to Innocence*,
was published in 1995 by Penguin India and
opened to excellent reviews. It won me the
Hawthornden Fellowship in Scotland in 1996. I
was Writer-in-Residence at the University of
Stirling, Scotland in 1999 for the Spring semester
where I finished the final draft of my second
novel, *Light of My Life*, which is currently being
marketed to publishers in England by my agent.

I have begun the research work on my third
novel, part of which is based in USA. I wish to
work on it in America provided I get the opportu-
nity. I hope to be in USA to finish my research and
I wondered if your colony would like an Indian
novelist writing in English in its environs?

I would like to know if you encourage people
from outside USA to visit you. If you do, I will
send the formal application according to your
regulations.

I look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,
Jayabrato Chatterjee
Calcutta, India

Muse News:

What's up with WCDH Board, Staff, Donors, Writers, Volunteers, & Friends

- **Kay Kelley Arnold** (Little Rock, Ark.), WCDH Board President, was named winner of the 1999 Humanitarian of the Year, by the Arkansas chapter of the National Conference for Community and Justice; she was also named one of the Top 100 Women in Arkansas, by *Arkansas Business*.
- WCDH Board of Advisors member **Lawrence Block** (New York, N.Y.) remained chipper on a daunting 64-city book tour through the fall, promoting his new book, *The Burglar in the Rye*. He is donating autographed copies of *The Specialists* to WCDH, for gifts to Novel level members.
- The **Cooperative Children's Book Center** (CCBC, the children's literature library of the School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison), has generously agreed to allow one of the Center's distinguished librarians to serve on WCDH's selection committee for applicants in the field of children's literature. The CCBC gives the **Charlotte Zolotow Award**, established in 1998 and given annually to the author of the best picture book text published in the United States in the preceding year. Festivities include a lecture by a distinguished author.
- **Barbara Dana** (North Salem, N.Y.), whose books include *Young Joan* and *Crazy Eights*, is at work on a biography of Emily Dickinson as a child, as well as a novel. The actress-novelist-playwright is a WCDH donor.
- **Crescent Dragonwagon** (Eureka Springs, Ark.) is finishing 6 years of work on what she says is "in effect the vegetarian *Joy of Cooking*." The still-untitled cookbook will be out in fall 2001, along with a new children's book, *The Sun, Begun* (a sequel to *Half a Moon and One Whole Star*, her Coretta Scott King Award-winning title). Two other children's book and another cookbook are also under contract.
- **Jean Craighead George** (Chappaqua, N.Y.) will deliver the 2000 **Charlotte Zolotow Lecture** at CCBC. The exuberant Newbery-winning novelist/naturalist is a WCDH donor. Her recent *Frightful's Mountain* is the long-awaited sequel to *My Side of the Mountain*. *Julie of the Wolves* is in motion picture production.
- **Donna Jackson** (Oklahoma City, Okla.), WCDH Board Vice-President was honored with the Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma Pro Bono Award, for her work with the AIDS Resource Project — all this as she was carefully shepherding WCDH's request for 501-C-3 status (the all-important IRS designation which makes the Colony tax-deductible). She got it for us; too, also pro bono.
- **Crow Johnson** (Gravette, Ark.), divides her time between her own work as a singer-songwriter, Zassafra, the talent management agency she owns, and acting as WCDH's treasurer. She recently re-released her 1995 recording, *Painting stories 'cross the sky*, as a CD. Liner notes describe WCDH, invite listeners to apply for residencies, and note that "You may someday read a novel or hear a song written there." Crow is contributing profits to WCDH; the recording is a membership award at the Ballad level. Order the CD from the colony's website, <http://www.writerscolony.org>.
- **Danny Koonce** (Little Rock, Ark.), whose graphic design handiwork you view here, divides his time between newsletters and other public relations work for WCDH, the March of Dimes, and the Arkansas Folic Acid Campaign.
- WCDH volunteer **Willie Nemec** (Holiday Island, Ark.), a retired journalist, gives time not only to the Colony, but to Hospice and the Eureka Springs Food Bank, helping body, mind, and soul.
- Playwright and television writer **Mary Sue Price** (New York, N.Y.) is busy writing for "General Hospital" (she describes it as "a hoot"). Her current play, *Back in Jesus Days*, was recently selected for development in a Drama League workshop in New York.
- The first book by WCDH Colony director and co-founder, **Ned Shank**, (Eureka Springs, Ark.) was recently published. Titled *The Sanyasin's First Day*, it's a children's book set in India. His essay, "Alive in a Living Historic District," will appear in the book *Sentinels of History* (University of Arkansas Press, 2000).
- Conference chair **Sarah Womble** (Little Rock, Ark.) helped some 2000 members of the International Reading Association support WCDH during the Southwest Regional Conference (November 18-20, Little Rock) with a glittering silent auction. **Betty Hanson** (Little Rock, AR) was Auction Chair. WCDH Co-founders **Ned Shank** and **Crescent Dragonwagon** spoke and led workshops at the conference; **Mary Gay Shipley** provided conference books.
- WCDH Board Member **Mary Gay Shipley** (Blytheville, Ark.) is "a powerful force in touting new books," according to a glowing, thoughtful write-up in the October 4, 1999, *New Yorker*, perhaps the only optimistic article about the book business the magazine has ever run. The story, called "The Science of the Sleeper," explains how from Mary Gay's That Bookstore in Blytheville (repeatedly named one of the best independent bookstores in America), she single-handedly helps books she believes in — including that of an initially almost-unknown literary talent, Rebecca Wells (*The Ya-Ya Sisterhood*), become best-sellers. "People like Mary Gay," said the *New Yorker*, meaning those who are in the bookselling yet passionate about good books, "don't merely predict sleeper hits, they create sleeper hits."
- **Charlotte Zolotow** (Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.), Board of Advisors member and generous donor, lives a life of participation in and support of the creative that just doesn't stop. Five early titles of the 90-some written by this much-loved children's author and editor-publisher emeritus are being re-released. More than 500 people participated in the Charlotte Zolotow Award, Madison, Wisconsin, sponsored by the CCBC, named in honor of her lifelong contribution to the field.



W C *Muse-Letter*
The Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow, Inc.
D H 515 Spring St.
Eureka Springs, AR 72632-3032

501-253-7444

www.writerscolony.org

e-mail: director@writerscolony.org

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Within...

- From Moos to Muse, inn to writers' colony: a last letter from the Neditor
- What exactly a writer's colony is
- Why there is about to be one in Eureka Springs, Arkansas
- How Paul Newman (indirectly) came to help support it
- Why and how you might want to support it, too
- And more...

This Just In:

WCDH serves writers in all genres, but Dedicated Fellowships (you'll read all about our first, the Starr, on page 3) offer donors a way to support writers in specific fields of interest. Tyson Foods, Springdale, Arkansas, has just underwritten The Tyson Residency-Fellowship for Culinary Writing (Traditional American Home or Regional Cooking). For more information, check our website.

*Please visit our website: <http://www.writerscolony.org>.
Download an application; print out the recipe which won
WCDH a cool \$13,750; e-mail us; and learn more than
we can tell you here.*



This Muse-Letter is being brought to you thanks to the generosity of the Chamberlin Family Foundation, a Little Rock-based foundation administered through the Arkansas Community Foundation. The Chamberlin Family Foundation was formed for general charitable purposes, allowing John and Shannon Chamberlin and their three children to make grants in a wide variety of philanthropic areas.

Tape here

Fold here 1st >

< Fold here 2nd

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Return Address

Place
Stamp
Here

"I love to read good books and I admire talented authors. But other than by buying books, there usually isn't a way to express appreciation and gratitude for the pleasure and learning I receive from reading. WCDH is a tangible way to give back, nurture, and support writers and writing."

Kay Kelley Arnold,
WCDH Board President



**THE WRITERS' COLONY AT
DAIRY HOLLOW, INC.
515 SPRING ST
EUREKA SPRINGS AR 72632-3032**

"...provided me with the necessary elements for sustained creative work: undisturbed privacy, exceptionally beautiful natural surroundings, the kind of acoustical quiet unavailable in an urban setting. This ambiance, plus the extraordinary efforts of a dedicated cook, made : the opportunity to work memorable."

John Adams, composer,
describing his stay at
Djerrasi, a colony
in north California

Fold here 3rd

"To enter in the morning in expectation of a whole day with no distractions to intrude on the project at hand...to look forward to a succession of such days for the continuity that is so hard to find elsewhere, is to feel oneself in possession of a kingdom...a kingdom of happiness where I completed more work than I ever have before in a comparable period."

Barbara Tuchman, historian, describing her stay
at Macdowell, a colony in New Hampshire

Become a Friend of the Colony

Support WCDH now, at start-up, and 1) a good idea grows to maturity; 2) you help writers and readers everywhere 3) you help education and bring living cultural enrichment in the South, Midwest, and Southwest, and 4) you get to say modestly, in later years when the Colony is a success and the rocky beginnings are history, "Well, I was with them from the first."



Plus, "Membership Has Its Literature": all donors receive a delicious read, from Haiku to Epic, appropriate to the category selected.

Please, pick up your checkbook *now*, and send your tax-deductible donation. Or bill your donation to a credit card, filling out and faxing this form to 501-253-9859.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| ☐ HAIKU (Heart-in-the-right-place individual or student) | \$ 10 per year |
| ☐ SONNET (Hearts-in-the-right place family) | \$ 25 per year |
| ☐ POEM: CYCLE (Generous friend) | \$ 50 per year |
| ☐ BALLAD (Small-business-with-a-heart) | \$ 95 per year |
| ☐ SHORT STORY (Generous visionary) | \$250 to \$500 per year |
| ☐ NOVELLA (Very generous visionary) | \$501 to \$999 per year |
| ☐ NOVEL (Downright Beneficent Visionary) | \$1,000 to \$4,999 |
| ☐ SAGA (Good old-fashioned Capital-P Patron) | \$5,000 to \$7,999 |
| ☐ EPIC (Medici of Your Time, Only Kinder) | \$8,000 to \$10,000 |

☐ I am interested in making a one-time gift or challenge grant, or in setting up a bequest or other planned gift. Please contact me. (Best time/method: _____.)

☐ I am interesting in volunteering time, goods, or services to WCDH. Please contact me. (Best time/method: _____.)



Name _____ E-Mail Address _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ Fax (____) _____

I am paying by ☐ Check ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Amex ☐ Discover

☐ Credit Card #: _____ Expiration Date ____/____/____

Signature: _____

Thank you — on behalf of generations of writers and readers to come.

Crescent Dragonwagon



1 Frisco Avenue, Route 4, Box 7
Eureka Springs, Arkansas 72632
Phone: 501-253-7444 • Fax: 501-253-7389
E-mail: 76500.3276@compuserve.com

Handwritten initials: C.D.

Copied
HRC
Podesta
Original to
Eugenie
for Reply?

October 13, 2000

Dear Hillary + Bill,

This is just a quick note to wish you
joy + luck + challenge + fun on the
next steps of your respective journeys...
and to say, PLEASE LET'S STAY IN
TOUCH! my mother — you met her at that
Arkansas Literacy Benefit at the inn way
back when Hillary — lives right near
Chappaqua, we're in and out. I'm happy
Ned's book is coming your way via
Kay, who serves on the board of the non-
profit we co-founded (another story) — as
you know, we are both great friends of
India.

Details, details:

Crescent's #'s: 501-253-7389, e-mail:
crescent@dragonwagon.com
Ned - nedshank@ipa.net Our N.Y. #, at Charlotte Zolotow's:
914-478-2655

The Writers' Colony at Dairy Hollow:
<http://www.writerscolony.org> *I know writers.*

We'll next be in NY Oct 1-2-3 — any chance
of a visit? But — FOR SURE — we love you
both + want to stay connected even
as our lives swirl in so many, many directions.

Warmly,

Handwritten signature: C.D.

9-18-00

~~Reed~~
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Podesta

9-18-00

Lawmakers See Hope for Help on Death Cases

By DAVID STOUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — Bolstered by findings that even Americans who favor capital punishment worry that innocent people might be put to death, several lawmakers vowed today to renew their push for a law to see that defendants in death-penalty cases have competent lawyers and access to DNA testing.

"The people are ahead of the politicians," said Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, the senior Democrat on the Senate Judiciary Committee and a sponsor of the Innocence Protection Act. "They know the death-penalty machinery is broken."

Mr. Leahy referred to a survey in mid-August showing that feelings among those who favor capital punishment were far from monolithic. It found 31 percent of the respondents wholeheartedly supported the death penalty, 21 percent totally opposed it and 19 percent were not sure.

The remaining 29 percent support capital punishment but acknowledged doubts and reservations. And among those who said they were troubled, most were worried about an innocent person being executed.

The survey of 802 registered voters was conducted jointly by Peter Hart Research, a Democratic research firm, and American Viewpoint, a Republican firm. It had a sampling error of three percentage points and was done for the Justice Project, a national organization that focuses on criminal-justice issues.

The Innocence Protection Act is intended to assure that states make DNA testing available for capital defendants and to provide more federal money to assure competent counsel. It was introduced in both houses last winter but has not gained traction.

Mr. Leahy and another sponsor, Representative Bill Delahunt, Democrat of Massachusetts, said good defense counsel was even more important than DNA testing.

"The availability of DNA testing has really shown the inadequacy of counsel," Mr. Delahunt said.

Mr. Leahy and Mr. Delahunt are former prosecutors who oppose capital punishment. Two other sponsors, Representative Ray LaHood of Illinois and Senator Gordon H. Smith of Oregon, both Republicans, favor it in principle.

"My reservations are removed if this bill is passed," Mr. Smith said. "Let's have one standard of justice when it comes to the ultimate remedy."

END

2 Economists Give Far Higher Cost of Gun Violence

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

Gun violence costs Americans \$100 billion a year, according to a new book by two economists that is the first effort to make a comprehensive estimate of the price the nation pays for criminal shootings, gun accidents and suicides committed with guns.

In arriving at that figure, the authors, Philip J. Cook of Duke University and Jens Ludwig of Georgetown University, departed from earlier approaches that looked only at costs like the medical expense of treating gunshot wounds and the lost productivity of gunshot victims. Those are only a small part of the real total, the authors say.

The much larger price, they say, involves "the devastating emotional costs experienced by relatives and friends of gunshot victims, and the fear and general reduction in quality of life that the threat of gun violence imposes on everyone in America, including people who are not victimized." These include all manner of costs, from the time lost waiting in line at airports to pass through metal detectors, to the difference between actual property values in violent neighborhoods and what those values would be if there was no gun violence.

In their book, "Gun Violence: The Real Costs," to be published next month by Oxford University Press, Professors Cook and Ludwig applied a method widely accepted by economists as a way of determining hard-to-measure intangible costs. This method, known as contingent valuation, asks people how much they would pay to avoid a problem.

In a nationally representative telephone survey, 1,200 people were asked how much they would pay per year to reduce criminal gunshot injuries. The authors applied the results to the nation's entire population to reach a figure of \$80 billion.

As for accidental shootings and gun suicides, the authors drew on previous studies of losses in the workplace and on jury awards to determine the statistical value of life and the costs of nonfatal injuries. That sum came to \$20 billion.

The total, then, for criminal shootings (including murders), accidental shootings and gun suicides is \$100 billion, the authors said.

Their calculation was applauded by a number of economists, criminologists and gun control advocates, who said it showed that the cost was much larger than previously realized and therefore should be given greater weight in debates over public policy. "One might quibble with the figure, since the question of how much people would pay to avoid gun violence is hard to know," said Alfred Blumstein, a criminologist at Carnegie Mellon University, "but it is very helpful to have two skilled economists try to figure out how large the cost of gun violence really is."

Tom Diaz, a senior policy analyst with the anti-handgun Violence Policy Center in Washington, said, "The gun industry offloads tremendous costs onto people who don't use its products, like a polluter dumping on a city, so it's good to force people to realize what these costs are."

But the study was criticized by scholars who maintain that guns contribute to public safety, and by gun industry officials, as being too hypothetical and ignoring firearms' benefits.

Gary Kleck, a professor of criminology and criminal justice at Florida State University, who is well known among gun enthusiasts for his estimate that guns are used 2.5 million times a year in self-defense in the United States, said the new study was "too hypothetical and too reliant on subjective judgments."

"It is also a hopeless task," Professor Kleck said. "You are faced with an unknowable problem: What is human life worth?"

Robert Delfay, president of the National Shooting Sports Foundation, trade association for gun makers, said the authors had failed to count guns' benefits, like their use by the police to stop crime or by civilians in self-defense. The book, Mr. Delfay said, "is misleading, like looking at the costs of auto accidents without measuring the benefits of cars."

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'A' Is for Arafat, 'B' for Bethlehem. Skip Zion.

A By DEBORAH SONTAG

RAMALLAH, West Bank, Sept. 7 — Inside a modern, secular private school here, the first-grade boys and girls stuffed their Pokemon and Barbie backpacks into their cubbies and gathered on the blue rug for story time.

Their 24-year-old teacher, Nesrin Alayan, kneeled, clasped her hands and began, in a singsong voice, to tell "the tale of a joyful home called Palestine."

The tale begins, she told the children, with a large, happy family eating and laughing inside their house.

One day, she said, "some people" come to the door with rifles and pistols, open fire on the house and seize it.

"We the Palestinian family are forced out into the cold," she said. "And then we spend many, many years trying to get back into our house. In order to do so, we start throwing stones. And then people are killed. Do you boys and girls know the word intifada? That's when the world starts paying attention to our tale."

With her story, which concludes on the "path of peace," Mrs. Alayan was improvising a setup for the opening lesson in a new first-grade

reader, the very first official reader written by and for Palestinians.

The lesson deals with the symbols of the new Palestinian identity — the flag, the passport — and it is part of a fledgling home-grown curriculum that was introduced this week in first- and sixth-grade classrooms throughout the Palestinian-ruled territories.

For decades Palestinians in the West Bank have used Jordanian textbooks and those in Gaza have relied on Egyptian ones, making for a disjointed and ultimately borrowed educational program. As part of the process of building institutions for an emerging Palestinian state, the Palestinian Authority, with money from European countries, is trying to create from scratch a genuine Palestinian curriculum, starting with two grades as a pilot effort.

But since the Palestinian nation has not yet emerged, the curriculum is a delicate work in progress, fodder for criticism from within and without.

With peace negotiations unresolved, it is hard to know how Mrs. Alayan's tale will end. Her principal, Maha Shihadi, said it was almost impossible to teach geography. The regional map, as far as every Palestinian is concerned, cannot be drawn before borders are determined as part of the peace talks.

How, Mrs. Shihadi asked, can the children illustrate Palestine? She wondered if they should make cut-outs, like snowflakes, to portray the unconnected parcels of land that now constitute the Palestinian-ruled territories. The textbook writers opted for what they call "the historic map of Palestine," the map of 1948.

In other words, Israel is not pictured. Tel Aviv does not exist. This greatly upsets those Israelis, mostly rightists, who monitor Palestinian media and literature, documenting hostility toward Israel and Jews. They say it betrays the whole spirit of the peace effort for the Palestinians to generate a new educational curriculum that, for starters, ignores Israel on maps.

Salah Yassin, the director general of curriculum development for the Palestinian Authority, defends this omission as calculated and unavoidable.

"Complain to the Education Minister!" he joked. Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, holds that portfolio.

Mr. Yassin said Israel, like Palestine, remained undefined. "That is what these peace talks are about, no?" he said. "When the crisis is solved, we will clearly mark: 'This is Palestine. This is Israel.' But for now we educators are not going to get involved in politics. The texts are, by necessity, works in progress, and they will be modified."

The Palestinian educators think it

is significant that Palestinian students will crack open textbooks saturated with local images and references for the first time.

Math books ask students to calculate the distance between Bethlehem and Nablus in the West Bank, not Amman and Petra in Jordan. Arabic texts feature poems and essays by Palestinians and reading comprehension passages about the Palestinian olive oil and stone industries. Mr. Yassin also cited "Mary and Jesus" as examples of Palestinian personalities in the new books.

In the sixth-grade books, Palestinian history is presented not in linear narrative form but sketchily.

The creation of Israel is explained tersely as "the Israeli occupation of 1948," which with the assistance of Britain "destroyed most of the Palestinian villages and cities and kicked the Palestinian inhabitants from their lands."

In a section on the Palestine Liberation Organization, its "liberation army" is mentioned, as well as the return to the West Bank and Gaza of its "fighters" after the Oslo interim peace agreement was signed in 1993. Terrorism is not mentioned, and Oslo is not explained.

A chapter on "Palestinian problems" includes a grab bag of issues, including high unemployment, a brain drain, the Israeli settlement expansion policy and the "Judaization" of Jerusalem.

Text blocks tend to be short, followed by suggested activities — like inviting a Palestine Liberation Organization official to class — or fill-in-the-blank exercises:

Palestine in the 20th century was under (blank) occupation and (blank) occupation.

The correct answers are British and Israeli, omitting what some Palestinians consider to have been periods of Ottoman and Jordanian occupation.

For much of Israel's history its textbooks were far from neutral themselves, sticking closely to a heroic Zionist narrative and avoiding any Palestinian perspective. Starting last year, shortly after Israel's 51st birthday, a revised curriculum began using the term Palestinian freely and referring to a Palestinian people and a nationalist movement.

In a bid to introduce greater historical detail to the story of Israel's founding, new textbooks said that in 1948 some Palestinians were expelled from their villages and that some fled because they feared Israeli soldiers. But the new books are used only in the mainstream secular

Quotation of the Day,
page 2, every day,
in the News Summary.
The New York Times.

1/2

The Palestinian Authority has issued its first reading textbooks.

school system, which serves about 60 percent of schoolchildren. And since some secular Israeli educators consider them offensive, they are not used throughout the system.

Mr. Yassin emphasizes that the first- and sixth-grade books must be seen as part of what will eventually be a complete first- through 12th-grade curriculum.

They cannot be judged in isolation, he said. Over the next four years, the Palestinian government intends to phase in the remaining grades and introduce broader educational reforms: more creative teaching, less rote learning, compulsory English starting from the first grade, third-language electives including Hebrew, technology classes.

But with so many inside and outside the Palestinian world anxiously wondering what shape the new state

will take, the books have been pounced on this week, and not just by Israeli rightists.

Palestinians, too, have been scouring them for signs of how the government is managing the delicate question of forging a national identity from so many strands: the West Bank and Gaza, Muslims and Christians, religious and secular. And academics are scrutinizing them to evaluate the educational standards they set.

In an article in the Palestinian newspaper Al Quds, a local professor condemned the new first-grade reader for underestimating Palestinian children. Every Palestinian child knows and understands the camel, a part of the landscape here, "the cargo ship of the desert," he said. Why, he asked, did the textbook writers feel compelled to concoct a story about a camel and a lion that describes the camel as "the king of the jungle?"

At the private school here, which is called Al Mustaqbal, or the Future School, a seasoned science teacher expressed disappointment with the new sixth-grade science book. After conducting a lively anatomy class on joints, the teacher, Dalal Kasabri, said she had greatly departed from the text because it was overly sim-

plistic, unimaginative and in some cases inaccurate.

"Obviously there are different levels in the West Bank and Gaza, in public schools and private ones like this one," she said. "But we should be setting high standards for our children and our people."

The illustration for a civics book lesson on tolerance shows a sheik and a priest shaking hands.

To the disappointment of Israeli critics, who were hoping that the new Palestinian textbooks would preach tolerance for Jews, too, the books look inward only, where Palestinian educators say a lot of work must be done. As part of an interfaith effort, they also produced textbooks on Christianity, which will be used by Christian children during the period when their Muslim classmates study Islam.

Back in Mrs. Alayan's class, the children were examining one little girl's shiny new Palestinian passport. The young teacher, her face shining, asked the children how they could use their new documents, their new badges of Palestinian identity.

"Teacher, teacher!" one boy called out, leaping with his outstretched arm into the air. "To go to America!"

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News Analysis: The Seeds of a Ruling

By JAMES STERNGOLD

ALBUQUERQUE Sept. 14 — Last December, Judge James A. Parker of the Federal District Court here had two crucial encounters with John Kelly, then the United States Attorney for New Mexico, in hearings in the nuclear secrets case of Wen Ho Lee.

The seeds of Judge Parker's startling denunciation of the government's tactics in the case, delivered on Wednesday before Dr. Lee, a former Los Alamos National Laboratory scientist, was released after pleading guilty to one count of mishandling nuclear secrets, may have been sown at those December hearings, since the judge appears to have felt he was misled during them by government officials driven by questionable motives.

In the first hearing, Mr. Kelly, who had not previously appeared in the case, stood up in court and argued that if the judge agreed to release Dr. Lee to home detention on bail — something the judge was clearly leaning toward — the security preparations would require so much time and supervision that it would amount to the creation of a "private jail" at Dr. Lee's home.

Mr. Kelly's message was clear. If Judge Parker released Dr. Lee, it would form the basis of an appeal to overturn the order, something judges tend to avoid. Mr. Kelly's presence in court also made it clear that the full weight of the government would lie behind any appeal.

In the second and more important encounter, Judge Parker met with the two sides in a closed hearing. According to lawyers familiar with the meeting, Mr. Kelly and a senior agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Robert Messemer, vigorously warned the judge that enemy intelligence agents were poised to search out and possibly obtain the nuclear secrets that Dr. Lee had improperly downloaded.

They contended that if Dr. Lee, who they claimed had engaged in a series of deceptions, was released even to closely supervised home detention, the nation could suffer a catastrophic loss of strategic information.

Judge Parker agreed with the government and, for nine months, the 60-year-old Dr. Lee was held under conditions reserved for the most violent, threatening defendants.

For several months, the lights in his cell were kept on without pause; every one of his actions was watched. Dr. Lee has said he was underfed and constantly hungry. When he exercised — one hour a day, five days a week — he was shackled. For the single hour each week that he could meet with his wife and children, an officer was at his side.

On Wednesday, Judge Parker apologized to Dr. Lee for those conditions, said he had been wrong to send him to jail and excoriated the government — and Mr. Kelly in particular — for misleading him into making a faulty decision.

While he criticized several aspects of the government's case, Judge Parker's most acid remarks focused on the lengths to which the prosecutors had gone to keep Dr. Lee in prison. And though the judge was not specific, previous comments suggest that he felt misled to the point of betrayal by the warnings the officials issued at the closed hearing in December, the essence of which have not been previously reported.

"I tell you with great sadness that I feel I was led astray last December by the executive branch of our government through the Department of Justice, by its Federal Bureau of Investigation and by the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico, who held office at that time," the judge told Mr. Lee in court on Wednesday.

In January, just days after the bail hearing, Mr. Kelly resigned from his office and is now running for Congress from New Mexico as a Democrat. He said in an interview on Monday that he felt the plea deal was a good result for the government.

It received little attention at the time, but several weeks ago, when Judge Parker decided to release Dr. Lee on bail, he noted that the threats of enemy agents stealing the nuclear secrets Dr. Lee downloaded had proven hollow.

In fact, Judge Parker asked Mr. Messemer, when he was testifying, if any big increase in enemy intelligence activity had materialized. Mr. Messemer quietly responded that it had not. During the same hearing, Mr. Messemer also acknowledged that he had provided misleading testimony in December in several other crucial issues.

Mr. Messemer had said, for example, that Dr. Lee lied to a colleague to gain access to a computer, then recanted. He had also said that Dr. Lee had sent letters to a number of foreign scientific institutes seeking a job, suggesting that Dr. Lee may have downloaded all the secrets in an effort to enhance his job prospects. But Mr. Messemer recanted again, saying that the F.B.I. had no knowledge any such letters had ever been sent.

Judge Parker clearly had such events in mind when he read his withering criticisms in court on Wednesday, which amounted to his judgment of the government's actions. Equally clear was his frustration that, with the criminal case closed, there would be no further opportunities, in his courtroom at least, to find out why the government had behaved in this way, or why it had singled out Dr. Lee.

One of the judge's most important rulings for the defense came several weeks ago when he ordered the government to hand over to him a huge amount of classified documents so he could decide whether evidence suggested that Dr. Lee had been unfairly singled out for prosecution. The material Judge Parker ordered was due this Friday, a deadline that was lifted with the acceptance of the plea agreement.

In his statement on Wednesday, Judge Parker noted that the government's sudden change of heart — in its willingness to release Dr. Lee — "occurred shortly before the executive branch was to have produced, for my review in camera, a large volume of information that I previously ordered it to produce."

He said he was troubled that he did not know why the government acted so irresponsibly, and he remarked, pointedly, "We will not learn why because the plea agreement shields the executive branch from disclosing a lot of information that it was under oath to produce that might have supplied the answer."

Judge Parker was careful to explain in his remarks the differences among the three branches of government.

What he did not explain, but seemed to know others in Washington would understand, was that even though the courts no longer had the right to those government documents, it was well within the right of Congress to subpoena them. The judge's remarks were as close to an invitation and road map as Congress is likely to get.

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Military funding may slash surplus by 25 percent

By John Diamond

Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON In an estimate that could become ammunition in the campaign debate over U.S. military strength, congressional experts reported Thursday that merely sustaining the nation's military as it is over the next 15 years will cost tens of billions more per year than the Pentagon is now spending.

The report from the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office drew as much notice from lawmakers for its timing seven weeks before the election as for its content. Republican nominee George W. Bush has tried to gain political traction by hammering away at Vice President Al Gore on national defense issues, while Gore has counterattacked by saying his own defense plan would spend more than Bush's.

According to the study, keeping the military at current strength would require huge spending increases that would eat up a quarter of the nation's projected budget surplus. The money would be required merely to replace old equipment as it wore out, maintain the same number of troops and boost pay.

For the Pentagon to keep military spending at its current level, conversely, would require slashing the size of the force by 25 percent.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., led a Senate Budget Committee hearing Thursday where the report, three years in the making, was unveiled. Democrats immediately suggested the release was timed to help Bush in the fall campaign.

"Frankly, I worry about the timing of the release right now on the eve of the election," said Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J.. "It has raised eyebrows among some who are concerned about whether CBO is getting entangled in partisan politics."

Budget Office chief Dan Crippen said he had been prepared to unveil the report in July but did not want to influence the debate then going on in Congress about next year's defense budget. After that, Crippen had to wait for Congress to return from its August recess.

"I understand the timing is not ideal. My ideal timing would have been a few weeks earlier," Crippen said.

The report was not intended to advocate any particular course of action on defense spending, Crippen said. Rather, it was done to provide policymakers a baseline measuring stick so that as they consider changes in the size of the military or types of weapons used, they can develop a sense of the cost implications.

While trying to stay out of politics, the authors of the report acknowledged that the problem they are describing will be a key challenge confronting the next president.

"The gap between current defense budgets and the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of the funding needed to sustain today's military offers a challenge to future policy-makers," CBO said in its report. "In broad terms they have two options for eliminating that gap: ... cutting specific programs or forces or by paring down their missions or they could increase funding for defense."

The report assumed the military would stay basically the way it is, with 10 Army divisions, 317 warships, 170,000 Marines and 20 Air Force fighter wings, and roughly the same level of participation in foreign military operations. That force would cost an average of \$340 billion per year for the next 15 years, or \$51 billion more than this year's defense budget.

Yet the report is based on what may be a false premise. It estimates the cost for keeping the military the same at a time when the Pentagon, Congress and both major-party candidates for president are examining options for sweeping changes.

Sen. Dick Durbin, D-Ill., a member of the Budget Committee, questioned the assumption that the U.S. military could or should remain unchanged.

"It's as if the French in 1940 asked some think tank to analyze what would it take to sustain the Maginot line for 15 years," Durbin said, referring to a chain of fortresses swiftly bypassed by German invaders in World War II.

A study done 15 years ago along similar lines would have locked in defense spending at peak Cold War levels, Durbin said, making no allowance for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The debate over the military's future is likely to intensify next year as various factions argue over what represents the chief security threat to the United States.

Some say the main challenge comes from the possibility that an aggressive state might launch ballistic missiles at U.S. territory.

Others point to the profusion of civil wars and humanitarian crises that were the focus of last week's U.N. Millennium Summit. Still others see international terrorism as the key threat.

Traditionalists say the military must be kept ready for its traditional mission: combat, even if in today's world the possibility of a major ground war involving the United States seems remote.

One thing is certain: The United States has by far the largest, most costly and technologically capable military in the world.

Sen. Kent Conrad, D-N.D., displayed a chart showing that in 1990, before the post-Cold War downsizing, the Pentagon's budget was only slightly larger than the combined defense budgets of the Soviet Union, China, Iran, Iraq and North Korea. Today, with Russia standing in the place of the former USSR, the Pentagon budget is five times as large as the defense budgets of those five.

Domenici argued that comparing budgets doesn't tell the whole story. Tiny Vietnam defeated the United States "even though we had this overwhelming force," Domenici said.

Steve Kosiak, a defense spending analyst with the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Priorities, a Washington-based think tank, said any number of private and governmental analyses have shown results that mirror the CBO study.

The Pentagon makes plans several years ahead for weapons purchases, force structure changes and research. Congress and the White House make predictions on how much it will cost. Seldom are these estimates adequate to buy what the Pentagon wants, repeated studies have shown.

"What happens is we muddle through. We scale back plans. We add some money," Kosiak said.

Kosiak predicted the next decade would follow the trend of the past two: The military would buy expensive, more capable weapons but in lesser quantities than the systems they are replacing, thus maintaining overall firepower while managing costs.

Gore has proposed using \$100 billion of the projected \$2.2 trillion budget surplus over the next decade for defense. In other words, he would spend about \$10 billion more on defense per year, about one-fifth of the amount CBO says would be necessary to sustain the current military.

The vice president's defense program includes ambitious goals such as improving pay and benefits for troops, modernizing weapons, improving battle-readiness and restructuring the armed forces to cope with new threats.

Bush has not put a price tag on his defense program. By some Democratic estimates it would devote \$45 billion of the surplus toward defense over the next 10 years.

Bush advocates "skipping a generation" of weapons, in essence asking the military to make older weapons last longer and putting more money into weapons research for systems that would come into the military years down the road. He also proposes pay and benefit increases and has backed an ambitious national missile defense plan.

The Pentagon immediately attacked the Budget Office report as flawed in its assumptions.

"Nobody is proposing that we purchase new versions of the equipment that we are using today on a one-for-one basis," said Adm. Craig Quigley, a Pentagon spokesman.

He said the Clinton administration and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have already agreed on a timetable for increasing weapons purchases over the next several years.

Gore, Bush agree on trio of nationally televised debates

By Michael Tackett and Bob Kemper

Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON Following a ritual debate about debates, representatives of Vice President Al Gore and Texas Gov. George W. Bush agreed Thursday on a bipartisan commission's original proposal to hold three presidential debates and one vice presidential forum next month.

With the presidential race shaping up as perhaps the closest in 20 years, the debates take on added importance, particularly for Bush, who is seen as relatively untested before a national audience. The format, three 90-minute sessions to be

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Report: Pentagon Underfunded

\$50 Billion Yearly Boost Is Needed to Keep Edge, CBO Says

By THOMAS E. RICKS
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. military is woefully underfunded and needs an additional \$50 billion a year to maintain its current size, commitments and edge over potential adversaries, according to an analysis released yesterday by the Congressional Budget Office.

Most of that gap is in the Pentagon's procurement budget, the nonpartisan CBO said. The congressional appropriation for that account, which pays for developing and buying weapons and other equipment, was \$53 billion for fiscal 2000. But to replace all the gear that is being used, the Pentagon should be spending about \$90 billion a year, the study said.

Overall, to sustain the military at its current size and make planned improvements in capabilities, the Pentagon and the Energy Department's nuclear weapons program should be spending about \$340 billion a year, compared with the current appropriation for national defense of \$289 billion, the CBO concluded.

In order to sustain the current quality of the armed forces at the current level of spending, then the military would need to be cut by about 25 percent, the CBO said. This would require cutting, for example, more than two of the Army's 10 active-duty divisions, three of the Navy's 12 carrier battle groups, and roughly three of the Air Force's 13 active-duty fighter wings, it said.

The report appears to support the widespread view among senior military officers that there is a gap between the size of the budget and the strategy of engagement and forward presence that the United States is pursuing in the Persian Gulf, the Balkans and elsewhere. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are expected to make exactly that point when they appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee at the end of the month to testify on the state of the military.

However, the "mismatch" between plans and budgets is hardly new. Even during the defense

Maintaining the Military

The United States would have to raise annual defense spending by about \$50 billion to maintain the quantity and quality of today's forces, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

Amounts in billions of dollars

2000 appropriation:

\$276 Defense Dept. • **\$289** Total national defense

Amount needed to sustain military at today's levels:

\$327 Defense Dept. • **\$340** Total national defense

• Other agencies: \$13

	Current	Sustained military
Breakdown of DOD spending	\$276	\$327*
Operations and maintenance	102	107
Military personnel	74	82
Procurement	53	90
Research and development	38	40
Military construction	5	5
Family housing	4	4

* Numbers do not add up due to rounding

THE WASHINGTON POST

spending boom of the Reagan years, some experts argued that the Pentagon's plans were underfunded.

Independent budget experts generally agreed with the CBO's broad conclusions. "Our own numbers are similar," said Steven Kosiak, director of budget studies at the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, a nonpartisan think tank that specializes in defense issues.

But the experts also said they don't expect the report to have much effect on the simmering political debate over defense spending, mainly because the report says far more spending is needed than either Vice President Gore or Gov. George W. Bush has called for.

"If you are going to keep the current force and keep the services' modernization agendas, you are going to have to spend considerably more on defense than either presidential candidate is proposing," said Michael O'Hanlon of the Brookings Institution, and an occasional adviser to the Gore campaign. O'Hanlon, au-

thor of a study called "How to be a Cheap Hawk," advocates scaling back the military's planned purchases of new high-tech weapons such as the Air Force's new F-22 fighter.

Put another way, Kosiak said, whichever candidate wins the presidency, "he'll have to re-evaluate his plans after he takes office, with a choice of either adding money or cutting programs."

The experts did offer some quibbles. Most notably, they said the study's estimate of the gap in the procurement budget is probably excessive because the U.S. military long has tended to replace quantity with quality—for example, buying fewer bombers but more effective ones.

A Pentagon spokesman echoed that criticism. "Nobody is proposing that we purchase new versions of the equipment that we are using today on a one-for-one basis," said Rear Adm. Craig Quigley.

But he said Defense Department officials agree with the conclusion that procurement spending needs to go up.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Give a Little, Get a Little

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

9-15-00

When I was a reporter covering Lebanon's civil war there were mornings when the fighting was so bad I just wanted to write a one-line story: "Lebanon ended today — period, paragraph, goodbye." But the Lebanese people's indefatigable quest for a normal life always proved me wrong. I've been reminded of that reading all the recent doom-and-gloom stories about how the Palestinian-Israeli peace process is over — period, paragraph, goodbye. How many times do we have to bury this thing for people to realize that if you think it's over — you don't understand it?

Yes, this is a very tough juncture, but it is not insurmountable. We are dealing now with the most sensitive issues: who should control the spiritual heart of Jerusalem — what Jews call the Temple Mount, where the ancient Jewish Temple once stood, and what Arabs call the Haram as- Sharif, where two of Islam's holiest mosques now stand — and what will happen to the Palestinian refugees outside of Israel and the West Bank.

Since 1967 Israel has occupied and claimed sovereignty over the Temple Mount. But out of respect for Muslim sensibilities — and because most rabbis ban Jewish prayer on the Temple Mount for fear that Jews might be treading on the ancient Temple below — Israel has voluntarily granted Palestinians administrative control there. But the Palestinians are now demanding full sovereignty for any final peace.

Quite shockingly, though, both Palestinian and Arab leaders have been scoffing at Jewish claims that the ruins of the ancient Jewish Temple are under the Temple Mount. Yasir Arafat and several other Arab leaders have told U.S. officials that this was a story the Jews just recently invented to justify their hold on Jerusalem. (If Israelis heard the insultingly ignorant things Mr. Arafat has said in private about Jewish claims to Jerusalem, the peace process would really be over.) This is no way to go.

"The most effective way for the Arabs to limit Israeli claims to the Temple Mount is not by denying them, but by acknowledging them and assuring Israelis that they will be respected, so Israelis would feel comfortable enough to limit themselves," argued Stephen P. Cohen, a Middle East expert at the Israel Policy Forum. "But this sort of recognition of the Israeli narrative by Arab leaders would be a huge step. It would mean acknowledging that Israelis are in Jerusalem, and in the Holy Land, not just because the Arabs could not defeat them, not just because they were driven there by the Holocaust, but because the Jewish people have a deep historical connection to this place."

But the same is true for Israel regarding Palestinian refugees. Israel refuses to acknowledge any role in the creation of the refugee problem. Yet Israel wants Palestinian refugees to limit their demands for any right of return to Israel. That is going to be a very hard sell for Mr. Arafat.

Israel doesn't have to assume explicit responsibility, but it should be generous in saying to Palestinians that they have suffered a historical injustice and have a moral right to return to their original homes — but that as a practical matter Israel cannot allow more than a symbolic number to return to Israel proper, and the others will either have to reside in the West Bank or accept generous compensation. For Palestinians to limit themselves they need to feel that their narrative as a dispossessed people struggling to recover their homeland is also affirmed.

But while there is a certain symmetry in these two issues of Jerusalem and refugees, there is no symmetry now between Mr. Arafat and Ehud Barak, Israel's prime minister. Mr. Barak may have bungled his relationship with Mr. Arafat, but within his own political context Mr. Barak has shown a willingness to offer

unprecedented compromises, re-educate his own people and stake his whole political career on peace.

Mr. Arafat has not gone that far — yet. Some worry that the Palestinian leader, now that he is shedding his revolutionary cloak, is turning out to be an unreconstructed, provincial tribal chief who may not be up to a grand compromise or running a modern state.

Oh, this struggle will end. Too many people now want it over. But whether it is Mr. Arafat who seals the deal is still an open question.

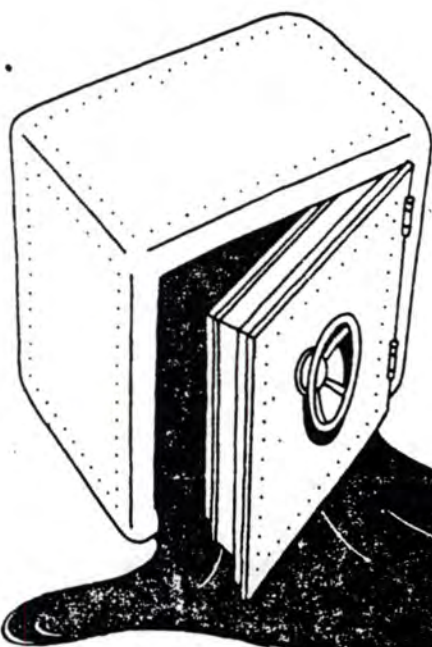
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Taking Power Over Oil

By Philip K. Verleger Jr.

THE cost of oil is rising again, and the conventional wisdom in the industrialized countries is that prices can only come down if OPEC increases oil production. President Clinton, meeting with the Saudi crown prince, Abdullah, last week in New York, followed this line, cautioning the prince that high oil prices threaten the global economy. The finance ministers of European Union nations echoed his warnings and called on OPEC to pump more oil.

Listening to these politicians or to spokesmen of the American oil industry, one might conclude that the entire problem is the fault of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. OPEC did, indeed, cut production in March 1999, when oil prices were around \$10 a barrel, and in reaction to the reduced supply, prices more than tripled. But the West is not powerless in the pricing of oil.

For decades, American strategy has been dictated by the assumption that only OPEC could bring oil prices down. Time and again Americans are treated to the spectacle of our officials prostrating themselves before officials from Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Venezuela to beg for more oil. These officials seem less like leaders of the free world than like Oliver Twist pleading, "Please, sir, I want some more."

Not only is this approach to oil diplomacy humiliating, but it is also completely unnecessary. We can keep prices down on our own.

The world's leading industrialized countries hold more than 1.2 billion barrels of oil in their strategic reserves — stockpiles created 25 years ago in reaction to the Arab oil boycott. Nearly half of this oil is owned by the United States, and Energy Department officials have outlined a creditable plan to use the stocks to moderate prices this winter: The government would lend up to one-third of its crude reserve to refiners before demand reached seasonal peaks, on the guarantee that the refiners would return the crude later in the year.

If Washington were to do this today, crude prices would be likely to fall by at least 15 percent and possibly by 20 percent, which might prevent heating oil prices from rising to \$2 a gallon this winter.

Moreover, instead of asking refiners to return the same number of

gallons of oil in the spring, the government could require them to return oil with an equivalent dollar value. Because spring crude futures can be bought at relatively low prices, refiners would end up returning more oil than they borrowed, at no monetary loss. This would mean a larger strategic reserve for the future.

A similar plan to release some of the strategic reserve was advocated last fall by Senators Charles Schumer, Democrat of New York, and Susan Collins, Republican of Maine. Yet nothing was done, and consumer heating oil prices soared above \$2 a gallon

Using the reserve is better than begging OPEC.

in New England.

Why does our government choose to beg rather than act? There seems to be a combination of reasons. One is the predictable governmental fear of upsetting a status quo, especially one involving the geopolitically sensitive nations of the Middle East. Another is an ideological hesitancy to have the government interfere with the free market (as though the OPEC-dominated oil trade in any way resembled a free market). Also, we are under pressure from our allies in Europe and Japan, who seem timid about upsetting Saudi Arabia.

The American failure to tap into the reserve is part of a larger bankruptcy in energy strategy. For example, the government advocates increased use of clean fuels like natural gas, low-sulfur diesel fuels and reformulated gasoline. However, it opposes steps that would actually increase production of these fuels, such as leasing more offshore land for exploration or loosening environmental regulations that make it hard for companies to overhaul their existing refineries.

Likewise, the government pushes the deregulation of electric utilities,

yet little has been done to break the monopolies that traditional utilities have over distribution grids. When monopoly practices cause prices to rise, the government's standard response is to blame consumers for excessive consumption.

As for tapping into the oil reserve, there is a perfect model for using government power to bring sanity to the market: the success of the Federal Reserve in using monetary policy to keep the economy on an even keel over the last two decades. One hopes that President Clinton and Energy Secretary Bill Richardson will realize that they have the same types of tools used by Alan Greenspan. They only need to decide to use them.

There is no need to go to OPEC on bended knee. □

Philip K. Verleger Jr. is a partner with the Brattle Group, an economic consulting group in Cambridge, Mass.

Ricchetti / S. Straff

9-18-00

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President
FROM: Betty
RE: Items of Interest

asked me to come to
Wheat (same the day at lunch
in L.A. at Diane Sullivan's
home 10/2 - It's real
important to her -

Copied
Ricchetti
Streett
Podestq

BC

Kate Michelman called - Personal - a NARAL idea which would involve you.

- 202-973-3001 O
- 202-543-5178 h
- 202-288-8189

00 SEP 10 48:44

9128 Melrose Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana
46239-1476
September 9, 2000
Tel: (317)-862-3689

Respected Mrs. Curry:

*Recommend sending
a Delia Cohen*

Turndown

yes — ☒

NO — ☐

9-18-00

Send to Cohen?

yes — ☒

no — ☐

and

youngman who has
Clinton's staff
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but have not been
Although time
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will be the angel
n fulfilling my

letter which I
sident. You can
it to him.

or a good news

Sincerely,

Hitwant Sidhu
Hitwant Sidhu

9128 Melrose Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana 46239-1476
September 9, 2000
Tel: (317)-862-3689

Respected Mrs. Curry:

I am 73 years old youngman who has been trying through Mrs. Clinton's staff to get a picture taken of me and my wife with President Clinton but have not been successful in my effort. Although time is running out but still I hope that somebody can make an exception in the routine rules and show my letter to the President. I am requesting you for that favor. I hope that you will be the angel lady who will help me in fulfilling my dream.

I am enclosing the letter which I have written to the President. You can read it before you show it to him.

I will be waiting for a good news from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Hitwant Sidhu
Hitwant Sidhu

9128 Melrose Drive
Indianapolis, Indiana
46239-1476
September 19, 2000
Tel: (317)-862-3689

Respected President Clinton:

I am 73 years old youngman who retired in 1997 as a Professor Emeritus from the Indiana University School of Physical Education, Indianapolis, Indiana.

During your Presidency of the last eight years I have requested through Mrs. Clinton's staff to get a picture taken of me and my wife with you and Mrs. Clinton but had no success. The first letter was written in 1992 and the second one in December, 1995. For the last time I request you personally if you can be kind enough to allow us to get our picture taken with you and if possible with Mrs. Clinton also even though she is too busy in her election. I am neither a rich person nor a politician but just an ordinary common citizen who admires you for your contributions to the country in general and the way you have cared for the common people in specific.

Even though I know the type of reply I will get to my ambitious and crazy request but still I am hoping that somebody may make the exception in the routine rules and shows the letter to you. Because you are such a kind hearted person, I am sure that you will fulfil my lifelong

dream. You must be remembering your happiness when you saw President Kennedy in the White House as a youngman. Please, give the same kind of happiness to me also.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Hitwant Sidhu
Hitwant Sidhu

Lisel:

00 SEP 15 PM 11:11

I could have come up with some euphemism, but try as we might, there is no way to hide the fact that this was mishandled. What I have done is to lay the blame on the staff. I have tried to avoid any question that the delay was intentional or the President's fault.

Jerry

response.

d been signed on May 16 as the

ds Management

DELIA:
PER OUR
DISCUSSION,
PLS DISCUSS
W/ NSC
IF OK, PEN +
DISPATCH
W/ GOOD
NOTE. @
9-18-00

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 2000

Mr. Steve Forbes
President and CEO/Editor-in-Chief
Forbes
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of Steve Hanke's column regarding the International Monetary Fund.

I believe that it is becoming increasingly clear that the IMF was indispensable in mitigating the effects of the crises in Asia and elsewhere, and that it should continue to play a central role in the international economy and financial system. At the same time, however, the IMF must evolve to reflect changing circumstances in the global economy -- with particular focus on promoting financial stability within countries, a stable flow of capital between them, and rapid recoveries following any financial disruptions. That is why we have taken seriously the initiative to reform the IMF, and we are making progress in building consensus for significant change.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

September 15, 2000

Dear Mr. Forbes:

Occasionally, White House staff mishandle Presidential correspondence.

Such was the case with the President's letter to you.

We regret that this letter did not reach you shortly after it had been signed on May 16 as the President had intended.

Sincerely,

Terry W. Good
Director
Office of Records Management

Mr. Steve Forbes
President and CEO/Editor-in-Chief
Forbes
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 16, 2000

Mr. Steve Forbes
President and CEO/Editor-in-Chief
Forbes
60 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

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Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Called 9-14-00 -
212-620-2282

Maureen - no response
(State Forbes' office) rec'd

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LENLEY
TH STREET
TE 481
CALIFORNIA 90403

9-11-00

9-14-00

Delia -

See attached; More
info on that Save Our
Heritage issue that
? Glas tri's raised.

Via Federal Express

AR

Delia ~~rep~~
pls flu ~~for~~
w/ Maria's
office re:
reply.
coord. w/
cel.
@9.10.00

of Save Our Heritage, a preservation
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regard to what is, arguably, the most
ion. Please review this urgent request. Your
itical.

Copied
Echaveste
Podesta

9-11-00

DON HENLEY
1158 26TH STREET
SUITE 481
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90403

9-11-00

September 1, 2000

President Bill Clinton
c/o Capricia Marshall
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Suite 204, East Wing
Washington, DC 20500

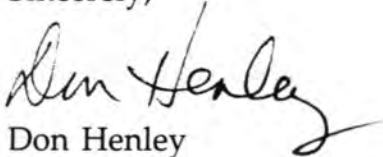
Via Federal Express

Dear Bill,

I am a member of the Advisory Board of **Save Our Heritage**, a preservation organization located in Concord, Massachusetts. The attached letter deals with a matter of the utmost importance with regard to what is, arguably, the most historically significant area in our nation. Please review this urgent request. Your intervention in this matter is most critical.

All the best to you and yours.

Sincerely,


Don Henley

Copied
Echaveste
Podesta

Encl.
DH:kp

Advisory Board *

Kathi Anderson, Executive Director, Walden Woods Project & Thoreau Institute

Representative Cory Atkins (honorary)

Ed Begley, Jr., Actor, Environmentalist

Richard D. Brown, Professor of History
University of Connecticut

Ken Burns, Director, Producer, Historical Documentarian

Edward Countryman, Professor of History,
Southern Methodist University

Joan Cusack, Actress

Michael S. Dukakis, Professor, UCLA &
Northeastern University Former
Governor, Massachusetts

Senator Susan Fargo (honorary)

Shelby Foote, Historian, Author

William M. Fowler Jr., Director,
Massachusetts Historical Society

Doris Kearns Goodwin, Historian, Author

Don Henley, Recording Artist, Founder,
Walden Woods Project

James O. Horton, Professor of American
History, George Washington University

Laura Johnson, President,
Massachusetts Audubon Society

Representative Jay Kaufman (honorary)

Michael Kellett, Executive Director, Thoreau
Country Conservation Alliance &
RESTORE: The North Woods

Congressman Edward J. Markey, (honorary)

David McCullough, Historian, Author

Congressman Martin T. Meehan, (honorary)

Richard Moe, President, Natl. Trust for
Historic Preservation

Wesley T. Mott, President-Elect,
The Emerson Society

Paul Newman, Actor, Humanitarian

Gregory Peck, Actor, Environmentalist

John Rawls, Philosopher, Professor,
Harvard University

Christopher Reeve, Actor, Director,
Humanitarian

Congressman John F. Tierney (honorary)

Nicola S. Tsongas, Humanitarian,
Environmentalist

Edward O. Wilson, Ph.D., Author,
Professor, Harvard University

Joanne Woodward, Actress, Humanitarian

Alfred F. Young, Professor Emeritus of
History, Northern Illinois University

Stewards of Sites

Nancy Nelson, Superintendent, Minute Man
National Historical Park

Bud Oliveira, Project Leader, Great Meadows
National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service

Wesley T. Ward, Director of Land
Conservation, Trustees of Reservations

Jan Turnquist, Executive Director,
Orchard House

Executive Director

Anna West Winter

Save Our Heritage

Minute Man National Park
Walden Woods
Lexington Green
The North Bridge
The Old Manse
Orchard House
Estabrook Woods
Great Meadows
The Hanscom Project

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

Dear Mr. President:

As a member of the Advisory Board of **Save Our Heritage**, I am writing to request your immediate attention on a matter of great urgency. With a single phone call, you could save an irreplaceable part of America's heritage for future generations.

The FAA is about to make a decision that could seal the fate of more than 1,000 national landmarks surrounding Hanscom Field in Massachusetts. The landmarks under threat, all located within three runway lengths of Hanscom, include:

- Minute Man National Historical Park. Access to Hanscom is through the Park, along the historic Battle Road - the very resource the Park was created to protect.
- Orchard House, the recent recipient of a \$400,000 grant from Save America's Treasures.
- The historic homesteads of Hawthorne, Emerson and Thoreau.
- Walden Pond and Walden Woods.
- Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge.
- Over 1,000 sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

FAA Administrator Jane Garvey is now considering whether to allow service between Hanscom and LaGuardia Airport. If the two airlines that seek to provide this service commence it at the levels they have proposed, there will be six times more commercial traffic at Hanscom than there was when such operations started there less than a year ago, and a pattern of destructive expansion will be irreversibly established.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act mandate a public review of the impact on historic sites before such a drastic step is taken. Senators Kennedy and Kerry and the three congressmen representing the Hanscom area have called for such review. Nevertheless, we are deeply concerned that the FAA may bypass Section 106 and Section 4(f).

Mr. President, we ask you to join us in taking stewardship of these irreplaceable treasures. **Please call Administrator Garvey and tell her that you believe these sites are important to the American people, and indeed to the whole world, and must be preserved for future generations.** Only through the historic review process required by law can this goal be achieved.

Sincerely,



57 Main Street Concord MA 01742 phone: 978-369-6662 fax: 978-369-6712
c-mail: info@saveourheritage.com web: www.saveourheritage.com

Welcome, Mr. President

9-18-00

C. Jennings
W. H. Adams
BC

- showed to Tyto
- H. Adams for orig -
- put in file - BC

copied
Podesta
Jennings
(original)
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9-18-00

The Washington
Hospice of V
Where Washington Gc

After you have seen,
we will send to
Jennings

3720 Upton
Washington,
202 966-

card

Welcome, Mr. President



The Washington Home and
Hospice of Washington

Where Washington Goes for Quality Care

3720 Upton St., NW
Washington, DC 20016
202 966-3720

THE
WASHINGTON
HOME

Veteran
Glen Stone

David J. Galt
16 Sept 2000

Thank you for
8 yrs. of service
Shirley Williams
9/16/00

Good Luck
Suzanne Doran
9-16-00

9/16/00

Thank you
for visiting the Wash Home
Thomas Lee

Arthur L.
Patterson

"Job Well Done"
Jinda M. Grigby
9-16-00

My Dream

China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe

C Jennings

9-18-00

9-18-00

After you have seen,
we will send to
Jennings.

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Jennings
(original)
RM

Sponsors

CHINA DISABLED PERSONS' FEDERATION

CASI FOUNDATION FOR CHILDREN

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS

CARNEGIE HALL

Co-Sponsor

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

LIONS CLUBS

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



I am delighted to welcome the China Disabled Persons' Federation Performing Arts Troupe to the United States.

The performing arts have the power to evoke in each of us a deeper understanding of our lives and of the world around us. They encourage independence, enhance our sense of self-worth, and provide an avenue for all people to learn and develop creative talents and skills. And, perhaps most important, the arts give us the power to transcend barriers of language, culture, race, and disability, allowing us to understand and appreciate humankind's diversity as well as the goals and values we share.

The talented artists and performers of this extraordinary troupe reflect both the capabilities of people with disabilities and the tremendous benefits we all gain from their full participation in our society. They also challenge us to recognize outmoded stereotypes and destructive attitudes that too often hinder citizens with disabilities in the quest to reach their full potential.

I thank all those participating in the China Disabled Persons' Federation Performing Arts Troupe for their role in building bridges of understanding among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the depth and breadth of U.S.-China relations. Best wishes for a wonderful visit to the United States.

A handwritten signature of Bill Clinton in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bill Clinton

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



One tenth of the world's population are people with disabilities. They are entitled to human dignity, rights, and have value, possessing the desire and ability to participate in social life. They too are equal in the creation of both material and spiritual wealth for mankind.

Special art is a new flower blossoming in the garden of human arts. It is also a living demonstration of the love of life and artistic pursuits of people with disabilities.

The artistic creativity of the China Disabled People's Performing Arts Troupe is, in one respect, a reflection of the strong determination and perseverance of the Chinese nation and the strong willpower of the world's people with disabilities in creating life. Such a spirit of bravely pursuing and creating a better life should be followed by all human beings.

I hope that the performances of the China Disabled People's Performing Arts Troupe in the United States becomes a tour of the arts presenting Chinese culture and a tour of friendship across the Pacific.

I wish these performances in the United States every success!

A handwritten signature in Chinese characters, which reads '江泽民' (Jiang Zemin). The signature is written in a bold, expressive cursive style.

Jiang Zemin

NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

1025 CON
WASI

FVI: Remarks have been requested

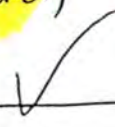
9-18-00

(202) 296 0250
E-MAIL: LDFaunt@nblr.org

Send to ~~General Cohen~~ 

Dr. Dorothy I. Height
Vice President

Tr

Yes 

Joseph E. Madison
Treasurer

No _____

The Honorable William Jefferson
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

 coordinate w/ NSC
cc: NSC

and?

Dear Bill:

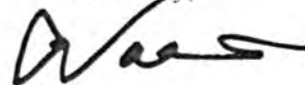
I am scheduled to travel to Paris on Tuesday of next week to meet with Prince Abdulaziz. I shall brief him, among other things, on a project that I was instrumental in initiating with Atlantic Council with regard to the normalization of our relations with Iran. The enclosed items detail what we at the Atlantic Council are attempting to do.

You will recall Prince Abdulaziz as the person with whom you had a private meeting on May 18th of this year at City Hall in Philadelphia, just before a luncheon held in your honor that day in the city of brotherly love.

Bishop Chandler David Owens has asked me to join him in a meeting with you on Wednesday of this week when you are scheduled to visit his Bishops' Conference at the Renaissance Hotel here in the city. Is it at all possible for you to do a brief note of introduction to the Prince for me at that time? I have shared with him the sermon which I delivered in September of 1998 decrying what reactionary forces in our country have attempted to do to you throughout your two remarkable terms of office as our President. He liked it. It helped him to understand a lot about what goes on in this country and why. This is my first time to meet the Prince and a brief note to him from you about my work as an advocate of nonviolent conflict resolution and as a member of congress for twenty years would be helpful.

I have asked Betty to send me a copy of the speech you delivered at our Congressional Black Caucus Dinner on Saturday evening. As usual, you were right on target, particularly your very moving closing words to us. May God ever bless and keep you.

Sincerely,



Walter E. Fauntroy

NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

1025 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 415
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-0967

00 SEP 18 PM 3:16

(202) 296 0250
E-MAIL: LDFaunt@nblr.org

Fax: (202) 986 0267
Website: www.nblr.org

Dr. Dorothy I. Height
Vice President

The Honorable Walter E. Fauntroy
President

The Honorable Mervyn M. Dymally
Secretary

Joseph E. Madison
Treasurer

September 18, 2000

Eulas Dortch
Assistant Treasurer

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

Dear Bill:

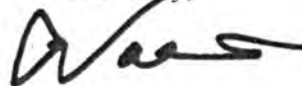
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Sincerely,



Walter E. Fauntroy

Handwritten notes:
Received
Mervyn Dymally
9-18

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES

SUITE 1000, 910 17TH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

FAX (202) 463-7240/41 • INTERNET INFO@ACGATE.ACUS.ORG

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J. ALLAN HOVEY, JR.
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JACK N. MERRITT
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ROBERT E. O'BRIEN
PHILIP A. ODEEN
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C.J. SILAS
MICHAEL B. SMITH
ROY C. SMITH
HELMUT SONNENFELDT
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A. STERN
T D. STUART, JR.
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JOSEPH J. WOLF
R. JAMES WOOLSEY

PRESIDENT
DAVID C. ACHESON
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
ALFRED D. WILHELM, JR.
SECRETARY
ROBERT E. JORDAN III
TREASURER
WILLIAM Y. SMITH

February 23, 1998

The Honorable
Walter E. Fauntroy
President
National Black Leadership Roundtable
1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 615
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Reverend Fauntroy:

I was given a splendid account of your recent meeting with Dick Nelson, and I'm sorry I was unable to join in. I wish to use this opportunity to invite you to become a Councillor of the Atlantic Council. This, I believe, would reflect the kind of broad and sustained relationship from which we would both benefit. Since we share much in common in terms of objectives and approaches, it seems natural that we cooperate to make a positive difference in the world.

We have been impressed with your persistent work over many years to help bring peace to the Middle East as well as your work on important domestic issues. Your efforts parallel much of our work on the process of reversing relations with former adversaries. I am confident that we can learn much from your long experience in bringing people together despite their differences.

I would be delighted to meet with you and discuss our common interests in more detail.

With best regards,

Sincerely,


David C. Acheson

Enclosures: Councillor Applications

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NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

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February 18, 1998

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Dr. C. Richard Nelson, Director
Program On International Security
Atlantic Council of the United States
910 17th Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Dr. Nelson:

Thank you for the most informative and encouraging session that I was privileged to share with you and Kenneth Weisbrode yesterday afternoon. As I indicated, I am delighted that you at the Atlantic Council have already begun to move on the possibility of defining a new relationship with our former adversaries in Iran. I thought David Acheson's comments about Iran's newly elected President Mohammed Khatami's statement at the Islamic summit in Tehran were right on target. Thank you for sharing with me his 1998 Ernest Bevin Memorial Lecture and the other publications you gave me. I intend to read them all very carefully over the next few days.

I am delighted that you are already seeking an invitation from the Iranian leadership to take a delegation to Iran as the first step in what we hope will be a well thought through process for normalizing relationships between our two countries. Should you get something underway, I would welcome the opportunity to be a member of the kind of working group for policy consensus building that the Atlantic Council has fashioned with great success in the past.

As I indicated, I now serve my former colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus by heading up our national network vehicle, the National Black Leadership Roundtable, and I have an abiding interest in matter of Peace in the Middle East that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and I had in fashioning a non-violent resolution of the Arab/Israeli disputes in the region. I have enclosed herewith for your reference some information about the Roundtable as well as some biographical data on myself. I look forward to working closely with you and Kenneth, if and when the opportunity presents itself. Keep me posted, and give my regards to President Acheson.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Fauntroy

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL

OF THE UNITED STATES

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February 4, 1998

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Interests Section of the Islamic
Republic of Iran
c/o Mr. Naeem Khan
First Secretary (P)
Embassy of Pakistan
2315 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

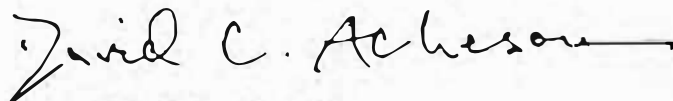
Dear Mr. Khan:

In response to President Khatemi's remarks last December, we wish to express our willingness to send a delegation to Iran at the earliest convenience and respectfully request that you transmit our proposal to the appropriate person in Tehran. The delegation would consist of about four retired senior diplomats and business leaders from our board of directors, listed in the enclosed document.

The Atlantic Council is one of the oldest and most influential foreign policy organizations in the United States. Since 1994 the Council has conducted a series of studies on the process of reversing relations with former adversaries. We have developed a series of case studies of previous U.S. experiences with China, Vietnam and others. We applied these lessons in developing road maps for future U.S.-Cuba and U.S.-North Korea relations. We also direct an important study regarding U.S. interests in Central Asia and the Caucasus. As our enclosed report indicates, we share the view that Iran sits at the center of this vital region, and we believe that it is important that we hear the Iranian perspective directly from senior participants in economic and political decision-making for Iran.

The Atlantic Council is a non-partisan, private organization wholly unconnected to the U.S. government. Our visit would be unofficial and designed to explore mutual, long-term interests in Central Asia. We would be very grateful if you would give our request your earliest consideration. The person to contact here is Dr. C. Richard Nelson, Director of the International Security Program, by phone at (202) 778-4969 or by fax at (202) 463-7241. This project has my own committed support. With appreciation,

Sincerely,



David C. Acheson

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March 27, 1998

The Honorable
Walter E. Fauntroy
President, National Black Leadership Roundtable
1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 615
Washington, DC 20036

FAXED Time:
Date:

FAX: (202) 887-6109

Dear Reverend Fauntroy:

Attached, for your information, is a proposal for an Atlantic Council delegation visit to Tehran to exchange of views on Central Asia. The delegation will include the following individuals, assuming a visit in late June:

--Curtis Coward, Esq., Atlantic Council Director and Chair of the Central Asia Working Group.

--Ambassador Chas Freeman, Atlantic Council Vice Chair, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War and former assistant secretary of defense.

--Reverend Walter Fauntroy, Atlantic Council Councillor, President of the National Black Leadership Roundtable and former member of congress.

--Dr. Paul Henze, senior research associate, Rand Corporation.

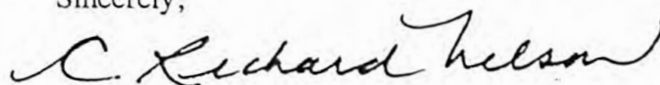
--Ambassador Jack Matlock, Atlantic Council Director, professor Columbia University, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

--David McGiffert, Atlantic Council Director: Chair, Center for Naval Analyses, former assistant secretary of defense.

--Dr. C. Richard Nelson, Project Director, Atlantic Council.

--Mr. Ken Weisbrode, Project Deputy Director, Atlantic Council.

Sincerely,



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THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL of the United States

PROJECT SUMMARY

Reversing Relations with Former Adversaries: Road Map for Future U.S.-Iran Relations

The Problem: For nearly 20 years the United States and Iran have been adversaries. Within the last year, however, leaders on both sides have signaled interests to change the relationship. While changes in official relations may be slow, contacts are increasing between the citizens of both countries. If these trends continue, the governments will need to establish normal official relations. A "road map" would be useful to guide this process.

The road ahead is long and difficult. Emotions are strong on both sides and serious obstacles are in the path. While time has soothed some of these wounds and some of the rhetoric has subsided, the governments remain at odds over several fundamental issues, including the Middle East peace process, terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and frozen assets.

Nevertheless, the benefits of reconciliation are high for both countries. Iran is a preferred pipeline route for Caspian Sea and Central Asian energy resources. Iran also is critical for the development of the "new Silk Road" transportation/communication corridor which is essential to longer-term stability in Eurasia. Better relations with the United States also would benefit Iran in terms of economic growth and lower unemployment. But first, both sides must agree that reconciliation is necessary. And, as the process of rebuilding bilateral relations begins, policies will need to be coordinated with other key countries, including Israel, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States and Turkey.

Project Purpose: This project seeks to transform a hostile relationship into a more cooperative one. The specific focus is on facilitating the process of normalizing U.S. relations with Iran. It identifies major obstacles to long term reconciliation and recommends ways to surmount these obstacles. A road map will provide the basis for contingency planning by U.S. government officials and legislators and will help promote peaceful outcomes to long simmering disputes. The project also will help build consensus in the United States, Iran and other key countries to support measures that will build a more sustainable, long term cooperative environment.

Approach: This project is part of the Atlantic Council program on reversing relations with former adversaries which includes a reference guide of U.S. laws and regulations governing relations with Iran, a book of case studies on the subject and an in-depth study of future U.S. relations with Cuba. Lessons from these cases are adapted by expert working groups and applied to other cases, as appropriate. These working groups, made up of distinguished government officials, diplomats, scholars and business leaders, commission studies of key issues and determine how best to deal with these problems. The process also is informed by consultations in Iran and other important countries. All products will be provided to responsible government officials, including every member of Congress. The road map will be distributed to Atlantic Council academic associates at more than 400 colleges and universities, as well as more than 1,000 members of the Atlantic Council's international constituency.

For further information, please call Dr. Richard Nelson at (202) 778-4969.

(1/14/99)

NOTE: This information is proprietary and shall not be discussed without prior written approval of the Atlantic Council.

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES

Road Map for U.S.-Iranian Relations

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CO-CHAIRS

Lee Hamilton

James R. Schlesinger

PROJECT DIRECTOR

C. Richard Nelson

RAPPORTEUR

Roscoe Suddarth

Working Group Members

Jon Alterman

Program Officer, U.S. Institute of Peace

Hooshang Amirahmadi

Professor, Rutgers University

Jahangir Amuzegar

International Economic Consultant

Richard Armitage

President, Armitage Associates
Former Assistant Secretary of Defense

William Arnold

Vice President for Government and Industry
Relations, Shell

Shaul Bakhash

Professor, George Mason University

Charles Brower

Partner
White & Case

Henry Catto, Jr.

Chairman, The Atlantic Council

Patrick Clawson

Director for Research
Washington Institute for Near East Policy

Jack Copeland

Chairman, Copeland Consulting
International

Curtis M. Coward

President, McGuire, Woods, Battle &
Boothe International
Director, The Atlantic Council

Patrick Cronin

Director, Research and Studies Program,
United States Institute of Peace

Dieter Dettke

Executive Director, Friedrich-Ebert
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Chas. W. Freeman, Jr.

President, Projects International, Inc.
Vice Chair, Atlantic Council

Graham Fuller

Senior Researcher, Rand Corporation

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Policy, Rand Corporation

Donald Guertin

Director, Program on Energy and the
Environment, Atlantic Council

Alexander Haig

Chairman, Worldwide Associates

Richard Helms

Former Director of Central Intelligence

Shireen Hunter

Director, Islamic Studies Program, Center
for Strategic and International Studies

Bruce Jentleson

Director of Washington Office, University
of California at Davis

Kenneth Katzman

Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs
Congressional Research Service

John R. Kelly

Senior Planning Advisor
Exxon Exploration Company

Geoffrey Kemp

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Nixon Center

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Former Undersecretary of State,

Steven Kramer

Professor of Grand Strategy, National
Defense University

Habib Ladjevardi

Director, Iranian Oral History Project,
Harvard University

Bruce Laingen

President, American Academy of
Diplomacy
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Manager - Federal Affairs, Conoco Inc.

Suzanne Maloney

Tufts University

Mohammad Mahallati

Adjunct Scholar, Center for Strategic and
International Studies

George McGhee

Former Undersecretary of State for Political
Affairs

David E. McGiffert

Covington & Burling

E. Wayne Merry

Director, The Atlantic Council

Michael Metrinko

Project Manager, The Analysis Corp.
Former Hostage in Iran

William Green Miller

Search for Common Ground

Elaine Morton

Former NSC Staff

Richard Murphy

Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations
Former Assistant Secretary of State

Julia Nanay

Director, Petroleum Finance Company

J. Daniel O'Flaherty

Vice President
National Foreign Trade Council

Robert Oakley

Distinguished Visiting Fellow, National
Defense University

Robert Pelletreau,

Partner, Afridi & Angell
Former Assistant Secretary of State

Daniel Pipes

Editor, Middle East Quarterly

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The Hudson Institute

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Georgetown University

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Tomen Corporation

Richard Sawaya
Director, Government and Tax Affairs, Arco

Kori Schake
INSS, NDU

Norman Schwartzkopf
Former Commander in Chief, U.S. Central
Command

Brent Scowcroft
President, The Scowcroft Group

Gary Sick
Adjunct Professor, Columbia University

C.J. Silas
Director, Atlantic Council

Joseph Sisco
Partner, Sisco Associates

Stephen Solarz
Senior Counsellor, Apco Associates

Helmut Sonnenfeldt
Guest Scholar, The Brookings Institution

Frederick Starr
Chairman, Central Asia Institute, Johns
Hopkins University (SAIS)

Jeremy J. Stone
President, Federation of American Scientists

Alexia Suma
Center for Naval Analyses

Michael Van Dusen
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Kenneth Weisbrode
Deputy Director, Program on International
Security, Atlantic Council

Keith Weissman
Senior Middle East Analyst, American Israel
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Guenther O. Wilhelm
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John Westberg
Partner, Westberg and Johnson

Daniel Yergin
Chairman, Cambridge Energy Research
Associates

Government Observers

Charles Battaglia
Staff Director, U.S. Senate Committee on
Veteran's Affairs

Donald Blome
Department of State, Iran Desk

Robert Copaken
Department of Energy

Edward Fei
Department of Energy

Mark Gage
House Committee on International Relations

Paul Goble
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty

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Congressman Bonior Congressional Aide

Danielle Pletka

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

David Pollock

U.S. Dept. of State Policy Planning Staff

Frank Record

Foreign Policy Advisor to Rep. Gilman

Puneet Talwar

Professional Staff Member, Senate Foreign
Relations Committee

Larry Velte

OJCS, JS

(As of 14 Oct 99)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9/17/98

Dear Warren

Thank you for your magnificent
sermon and the history and political
science lesson — I hope you would
receive wide distribution —

Sincerely

Bill Clinton

THE ATTEMPTED COUP d'ETAT: A QUESTION OF DYNASTY

A Speech By The Honorable Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy
Retired Member of Congress
President
The National Black Leadership Roundtable

The National Holiday marking the birth of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. this year comes at a time when our nation is putting the finishing touches on what history will record as of one of the great battles of our time. It shall be known as the "Clinton Saga," a six year long assault on the institution of the Presidency of the United States of America. I know that Martin would not want me to speak on an occasion like this honoring his life and legacy without summoning the wisdom and the courage to address this present crisis clearly and forthrightly.

I have come here today to do just that. The U.S. House and Senate have debated only half the story; I have come to tell you the whole story. In a battle of titans, I have come to declare the American people to be the winners and the British Monarchy the losers, I have come to speak to you on the subject: **The Attempted Coup d'etat: A Question of Dynasty.**

What in the world is this Clinton Saga all about? I'm so glad you asked that question, because I came here this evening prepared to answer. I do so, in part, against the background of knowledge acquired over my twenty year tenure as a member of the Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, six of those years served as chair of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy, and four of them as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Development,

Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy.

I answer your question also as a political scientist, not as a pundit or a professor of political science, but as a **participant** in the political process at the relatively high level of member of the U.S. Congress for twenty of my forty years of gospel ministry. Before I am through this evening, I hope that you will have learned five things about the Clinton Scandal: first, my definition of politics; second, the two groups of people in the world; third, something about PMS, power, money and sex; fourth, who's behind the assault on the presidency; and fifth, what we must do about it.

Before getting into those five things, however, let me say that no one condones the conduct of President William Jefferson Clinton with Monica Lewinsky that he has admitted and for which he has begged us all forgiveness. Indeed, if God has taught us any thing throughout this wrenching experience we have endured over the past thirteen months in this nation, it is a four fold lesson: lesson one, "be sure, those things which are done in darkness will come to light;" lesson two, "if you will confess your sins, God is faithful to forgive your sins and cleanse you from all unrighteousness;" lesson three, when you do the will of God, "no weapon that is formed against you shall prosper," and lesson four, "Haman often hangs on the gallows he builds for Mordecai.

THE POLITICALLY SCIENTIFIC ASSAULT ON THE PRESIDENCY

Having said that, let me now speak as a political scientist about what has been a six year-long politically scientific assault on the institution of the Presidency of the United States of America that began the minute William Jefferson Clinton was elected president in 1992.

I do so against the background of my considerable experience as a minister of the gospel who endured with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. the infamous government Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO) designed to destroy his effectiveness as a national and world leader, and as the person asked by the leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives to chair the Committee that investigated Dr. King's assassination. It was in that capacity that I got an in-depth look at the activities of the apparatus that conceived and implemented that despicable effort to assassinate the character of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Politics, Defined

To get us started, let me share with you a very precise definition of "politics." Politics, defined, is "the process of determining who gets how much of what, when and where:" who gets how much of five things: income generation, education, health care, housing, and justice. In fact, there are seventeen functions of our national government that determine largely who gets how much of what, when and where. There is an Agriculture function, determining who gets how much of what, when and where in the agricultural sector of our economy. There is a Commerce function, which determines who gets how much of what, when and where in the commerce sector of our economy. There is a Justice function, which determines who gets how much of what, when and where in all sectors of American life. There is a Housing and Urban Development function. There is an Energy function. There is a Banking and Finance function, and there is a National Security function. I think by now that you realize that I am talking about the cabinet level agencies of our federal government and their corresponding legislative committees in the U.S. House and Senate.

TWO GROUPS OF PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

The second thing you need to know is that there are two groups of people in the world: the wealthy few and the unmonied many. The wealthy few are the 10% of the American people who control 90% of the directly owned stock in American corporations and international corporations based in the United States. One percent of that wealthy few control half of what the 10% own. Thus, one percent of the people control 95% of all the wealth of the world. Everyone here is a member of the unmonied many. We differ only in terms of the amount of disposable income we are allowed to retain and the standard of living we are allowed to enjoy. That allows the wealthy few to engage in gang/counter-gang strategies by which they say to us, "you are different from that group, let's you and them fight, while we laugh all the way to the bank with the fruits of the control of global natural and human resources.."

The wealthy few are very unhappy with William Jefferson Clinton because of what he had done to cut their income in half over the past six years, and spread that half among the unmonied many. Let me explain. You see, the wealthy few do not work; they let their money and your money saved in their financial institutions work for them. Then they use the proceeds from these funds to take control of both the means of production, and the natural resources and human resources that are the raw material of productive enterprise.

William Jefferson Clinton, by implementing a package of public policies that has ended deficit spending by the U.S. government for the next twenty-five (25) years, has not only cut in half their interest on money loaned to the unmonied many, but has also weakened their ownership and control of the natural and human resources of the planet.

What Clinton has done, simply put, is to take from the wealthy few an investment that guaranteed them a substantial return on public sector debt, at the same time that it assured them of forcing the unmonied many to pay them higher interest rates on the private sector lending they make.

You ought to know that, thanks to President Ronald Wilson Reagan, this wealth few have been treated to the best of two worlds for the last nearly twenty years: the loaning of their money to the public sector on the one hand; and the loaning of their money to the private sector on the other, with the result that interest rates remained deliciously high on all of their money. Let me explain what I mean. When Ronald Wilson Reagan ran up the U.S. debt from \$900 billion in 1981 to what became over \$5 Trillion by the year 1992, he did the wealthy few of the world a great favor. He gave them the best of both worlds. With the U.S. with a \$5 trillion debt, they had it both ways: they could invest large chunks of their money in the most secure investment in the world, U.S. Treasury notes, thus limiting the supply of money out there for the private sector to borrow. With too much demand chasing too little supply, they could charge higher interest rates to the unmonied many who have to borrow.

You ought to know that two very troubling things happen to the income of the wealthy few when interest rates are low. First, small businesses – which create 60% of the jobs in our economy – are able to borrow and expand job opportunities for American workers. That, in turn, reduces the unemployment levels in a society, and begins drying up the pool of cheap labor available to the large corporations owned by the wealthy few. They must now pay higher wages to the unmonied many that they employ. Second, it intensifies competition in the economic arena for the large corporate enterprises of the wealthy few. For it is small businesses that are known to be the most

innovative of new and better technologies and the generators of wealth for the unmonied many.

In addition, if interest rates are forced lower, the wealthy few are no longer able to charge the unmonied many those incredible 22% interest rates on the credit cards they offer so freely to the cash-strapped unmonied many. Interest on credit card debt might drop as low as 10%, God forbid! That kind of double whammy would be disastrous because, as I said earlier, the wealthy few don't work; they let their money work for them; they live off of the interest that we, the unmonied many, pay on the money they lend us. You understand that, don't you? President William Jefferson Clinton has been **bad news** to the wealthy few!

POWER, MONEY, AND SEX

The next thing that I want you to know is that, when the wealthy few don't like politicians - those who determine "who gets how much of what, when and where - they go after them on basis of what I call "P, M, and S": how they handle **Power, Money, and Sex!** Got that? It is very clear to me that the wealthy few of our nation and the world don't like Bill Clinton. They don't like a President who would balance the budget, and give the unmonied many 93 straight months of steadily falling interest rates. They certainly don't like a President who says that he wants a cabinet the "looks like America." They don't like a President who would appoint a Henry Cisneros to be in charge of who gets how much of what, when and where in Housing and Urban Development. They don't like a President who would appoint a Ron Brown over an important agency to decide who gets how much of what, when and where in the Commerce sector, a Mike Espy to decide who gets how much of what, when and where

in the Agricultural sector, a Hazel O'Leary to determine who gets how much of what, when and where in the Energy sector, and an Alexis Herman to decide who gets how much of what, when and where in the Labor sector! "Is this cat crazy?" they ask. When we blessed him to become a Rhodes Scholar to study at Oxford, didn't he learn about the "Manifest Destiny" of some people to rule the natives of the Southern Hemisphere of this planet, indeed, to rule the world? Did he miss the point?

And God knows they don't like a president who would have "one of them" as his personal secretary, and "one of them" as his closest friend and golf buddy. Doesn't this cat trust any WASP? "He must be crazy; he's got to go!"

So the minute it was clear that he was going to be President of the United States of America, the wealthy few went after him on basis of how he handled Power, Money and Sex. They knew that Clinton was dangerous, because he would mess up their thing. He would give the nation balanced budgets on the way to eliminating our five trillion dollar deficit, and take from them the cash cow of billions of dollars in interest they had been receiving every year on the trillions of dollars they had loaned the nation through the purchase of U.S. Treasury notes.

As a minister/political, therefore, I want to condemn in the strongest terms the blatant and unjustified attempt to "dog" President Clinton for six years running now. You see, against the background of my considerable experience in governance in this country, I know that some things do not happen by accident! It is not an accident that a book by R. Emmett Tyrelle, Jr., Editor-In-Chief of the American Spectator Newspaper, was published a year and ago, entitled **The Impeachment of William Jefferson Clinton.** It is no accident that, with a foreword by Congressman Bob Barr, it outlines

the very eleven charges that Ken Starr was to present to the House a year later. It is the result of careful, long range planning. It is not an accident that The American Spectator is owned by Richard Mellon Scaife and a part of the British Crown's Hollinger chain of media organizations, initiated in 1993 the first of a torrent of demeaning articles in the international press attacking the character of President Clinton. It was the result of careful, long range planning.

It is no accident that two well publicized and expertly promoted motion pictures, **Primary Colors** and **Wage the Dog**, were produced and timed for release at the time of that Mr. Starr goes public with the Monica Lewinski story. It is the result of careful, long range planning. The average American knows that such movies are not produced over night.

It is no accident that an extremely well financed investigation was launched as soon as President took office in 1993 on the question of "White Water" (P and M). It is no accident that, simultaneously, a well financed assault on the character of President Clinton was launched around the claim of a civil servant in Arkansas named Paula Jones that the President "asked her for sex," (S). It was the result of careful, long range planning.

I was the chair of the issues committee for Jesse Jackson's first run for the presidency in 1984. We all know that Jesse debated circles around every candidate for the presidency that year. He did the very same thing in his 1988 run for the presidency. I told Jesse then that if he were white he'd be president of the United States. I told him then that if the Democrats ever come up with a white Jesse Jackson, the powers that be in this world would be in real trouble. I knew that because I had become quite familiar

with the wealthy few as chairman for six years of the House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy, and for four years as chair of the subcommittee on International Development, Finance and Trade.

Well, low and behold in February of 1992, I was watching the first televised debates of the New Hampshire Primary, and guess what I saw? Here was a good looking, extremely bright young governor from little old Arkansas whose command of the two minute byte was masterful. Not only that, but he had been trained at Georgetown and Yale Law School, and had be selected as a "Rhodes Scholar" to go to Oxford to internalize the "Manifest Destiny" of certain people to control the world. And after listening to him about twenty minutes, I concluded that this cat has rejected that "Manifest Destiny" foolishness. As soon as the debate was over, I called Jesse and told him, "I think they got one: a white Jesse Jackson!"

The next day, I knew I was right, because the first thing out of the box was "Jennifer Flowers." I said to myself, "Oh, oh, they're going after him on "S"! The only thing that cooled that down was the fact that some people in Washington were asking the question, "Now whose Jennifer are we talking about, Bush's Jennifer or Clinton's Jennifer?"

It is no accident that as soon as Clinton became president, they went after him on P, M, and S. Stories drifted in from the British Press about how Clinton handled Power and Money nearly twenty years before he became President, back when he was governor of Arkansas. Then there were demands for an investigation of the so-called "White Water Scandal." Shortly thereafter, there was the appointment of a Special Prosecutor to determine how the President of the United States handled "Power and

Money" prior to becoming president. And who was appointed Special Prosecutor? None other than Kenneth Starr, a \$1 million a year consultant to the same Richard Mellon Scaife of the Hollinger Corporation's American Spectator newspaper. Only now, he is authorized to spend \$40 million of our tax payers' money to determine whether President Clinton mismanaged power and money before he became President.

It is no accident that at the same time this "P" and "M" program was getting underway, an "S" program was launched to determine how he handled SEX before he became president. British Tabloids began to carry stories about how Clinton handled sex while he was running for president. We started reading stories about some one named Paula Jones who claimed that candidate Clinton "asked her for sex." Before you knew it, hundreds of thousands of dollars were made available to this Arkansas civil servant to file a law suit and pay lawyers to sue the president of the United States - for what? For asking! Did he rape you? No. Did he assault you? No. Did he have you fired? No. Well, what did he do? He asked me! These things did not happen by accident, they were the result of careful, long range planning.

It is no accident that when a president announces that he wants a cabinet that "looks Like America," some people got real upset. It is no accident that as soon as he appointed Henry Cisneros, Secretary of HUD, Ron Brown, Secretary of Commerce, Mike Espy, Secretary of Agriculture, and Alexis Herman, Secretary of Labor, GRAND JURIES were convened on them to determine how they handled Power, Money and Sex. It was no Accident!

Over a year and a half ago, Mr. Starr concluded that he wasn't going to be able to "get the President" on "P" and "M" in the White Water matter, and that the Paula Jones

suit wasn't going any where. Incidentally, it was unknown to Attorney General Janet Reno at the time she recommended Starr's appointment as Special Prosecutor, that he had been one of Richard Mellon Scaife's paid consultants on the Paula Jones case. Had that been known, he probably would never have been appointed special prosecutor. It is no accident that after he announced that he was going back to teaching at Pepperdine University, somebody told him that he'd better get back in that office. "Don't you know we've got another "S" program under way. Linda Tripp, a holdover from the previous administration and other things, has gotten Bathsheba over on the West side of the White House "up on the top of the roof, taking a bath in the middle of the day, up under the balcony of the king."

Let me explain what I mean by that. I have had occasion to meet on serious business at some point with the every president of the United States in the White House since John F. Kennedy. Let me tell you something. Citizens and interns don't get on the West side of the White House by accident. Average citizens and interns get to move around on the East Wing of the White House and visit the ceremonial rooms, not the Oval Office. So the question is how did Linda get Monica over on the West side of the White House, up under the king's balcony - I mean outside of the Oval Office - to take a bath in the middle of the day, on top of the roof? I tell you, these things like this do not happen by accident. They are the result of careful, long range planning.

It is no accident that the right wing, Republican controlled U.S. House of Representatives agreed to give the largest exposure possible to the lurid, demeaning, one-sided details of the Starr Report to the public. They deliberately sought to make him the most embarrassed man in the history of the world! It was no accident. It was the result of careful, long range planning.

It is unfair, it is unjust, it is unconscionable. It is unconscionable that this apparatus and this employee of Richard Mellon Scaife should place upon the President of the most powerful nation in the world the excruciating burden of explaining to the world what even the prophet Nathan did **not** require of King David of biblical times: the lurid details of every movement that he made in committing adultery with Bathsheba.

WHO IS "THEY" ?

Now the question is "who is this 'They' that I am talking about?. People who go around saying "they did this" and "they said that," get on my nerves. "Who is this 'they' you're talking about Congressman?" I'm so glad you asked that question, because I came prepared tonight, in the name of Martin Luther King, Jr., to answer that question.

Brothers and sisters, it's all about Dynasty, Dynasty. One cannot understand what has been happening to President William Jefferson Clinton without understanding the fact that there is one small group of people in the world today that is determined that there will be only ONE DYNASTY on this planet. This group believes that it is their "Manifest Destiny" to control all of the vital resources of the world. They believe that their Empire shall last for a thousand years. You cannot understand what has happened, and what is happening to President William Jefferson Clinton today, without understanding that this group of people considers William Jefferson Clinton today to be the same kind of threat to their dynasty that both Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy were considered to be on their watch as President of the United States of America, the colony that got away.

Let me be quite specific. The "they" that I'm talking about is the House of Windsor, the British Monarchy. I'm talking about the three to five thousand families that make up the Privy Council and the Club of the Isles. I'm talking about those who manage and control an interlocking network of multinational corporations, financial institutions, churches, media outlets and corporate armies, and who thrive on what the theologian, Martin Buber, would call an "I - It" relationship with what we call the underdeveloped peoples of the Southern hemisphere of this planet.

The Debate Over 18th Century and 20th Century Methods

To understand what I mean, let me take you back to the record of a debate between Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill reported by Roosevelt's son, Elliott, in his book **As I Saw It**. Elliott Roosevelt recalls a time when his father and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had meetings to put together the Atlantic Charter. It was in the early days of World War II when the U.S. was weighing in with its considerable human resources and war production capabilities on the side of Great Britain's allies and Communist Russia against Nazi Germany.

At one point, Elliott says that his father said the following to Prime Minister Churchill, and I quote him: **"Of course, after the war, one of the preconditions for a lasting peace will have to be the greatest possible freedom of trade."** Churchill fired back, **"Mr. President, England does not propose for a moment to lose its favored position among the British Dominions. The trade that has made England great shall continue, and under conditions prescribed by England's ministers."**

Roosevelt replied, "it is along in here somewhere that there is likely to be some disagreement between you, Winston, and me. I firmly believe that if we are to arrive at a stable peace, it must involve the development of backward countries, backward peoples. How can this be done? It can't be done, obviously, by eighteenth century methods." What did he say that for? An irritated Churchill cut across FDR, "Who's talking about 18th Century methods?" FDR shot right back, "whichever of your ministers recommends a policy which takes wealth in raw material out of a colonial country, but which returns nothing to the people of that country in consideration. 20th Century methods involve increasing the wealth of a people by increasing their standard of living, by educating them, by bringing them sanitation - by making sure that they get a return for the raw wealth of their communities!"

I know that after that confrontation, the Crown marked FDR as a "Threat to Dynasty," and thereafter, put their Aaron Burrs in this country to work getting an amendment to the U.S. Constitution making it impossible for any American president to stay in office long enough and to learn enough to build a governing apparatus strong enough to challenge their unchanging Dynasty. No president and his team of decision makers would serve the American people for more than eight consecutive years.

Joe Kennedy's boys posed another kind of threat, however. Here were three good-looking, bright, independently wealthy young men who might run a twenty-four (24) year train on them at the command posts of power in the "one colony that got away" in 1776: eight years for John F., eight years for Robert F., and another eight years for a President Edward M. Kennedy! Wow! They had to get their Aaron Burrs, I meant to say their Richard Mellon Scaifes, I meant to say their Aaron Burrs, ah shucks,

I meant to say their Richard Mellon Scaifes, to work to make sure that the sons of this troublesome Irishman did not give birth to a dynasty here that might challenge their hegemony around the world.

It must have been clear to this crowd that, from their assessment of William Jefferson Clinton's response to the "Manifest Destiny" brainwashing he was supposed to get when he was "privileged" to become a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, that this fellow, as president, would be a threat to dynasty like Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and later, the Kennedy clan was. That eight year limitation might not be enough to prevent a cohesive cadre of political leaders in America from challenging Dynasty. Therefore, through their network of operatives in the United States, they went to work on William Jefferson Clinton on the most blatant assault on the institution of the U.S. Presidency since the burning and sacking of the White House in 1812.

And do you know one thing? They were right about Clinton! In his six year tenure as President of the United States, he has created the longest peacetime economic expansion in our history – with nearly 18 million new jobs, wages rising at more than twice the rate of inflation, the highest homeownership in history, the smallest welfare rolls in 30 years – and the lowest peacetime unemployment since 1957!

And here is the biggy: for the first time in three decades, the budget is balanced: from a deficit of \$290 billion in FY1992, we had a surplus of \$70 billion last year. And listen to this: we are on course for budget surpluses for the next 25 years! That's enough to drive the wealthy few nuts! What will they do without that annual multi-billion dollar source of guaranteed interest on the money they have been loaning our government? Not only that, but because they will have to put all of their money out to

work for them in the private sector now, the increased supply relative to the demand dictates that interest rates will remain low for a long, long time. Damn that Clinton!

All of that is good news for the unmonied many. In the last four years, interest rates have gotten lower and lower, small businesses have been able to boom, and employ people, with the result that unemployment has dropped steadily. Interest rates have remained so low that millions of the unmonied many have been able to buy homes for the first time instead of renting from uncle bubba. In the last four years, 628,000 black families, alone, have been able to buy homes. Thanks, alone, to the Congressional Black Caucus inspired "earned income tax break for the working poor" that Clinton pushed through Congress, 1.3 million black families alone have been lifted out of poverty in the last four years.

And you wonder why black folks in this country led Americans in the November 3rd elections in saying to the right wing controlled House of Representatives, "are you crazy? You want to drive this president from office, for what? For lying like Reagan did? For lying about knowing anything about a plot spawned in the White House to violate a "No Contra Funding" Law that the Congress passed over his veto? That, they said, did not rise to the level of impeachment. But Clinton's lying under oath about SEX does! Led by African American voters, the American people continue to say "You cats got to be crazy: Censure, yes; Impeachment NO?"

That is what this is all about. That is why South African President Nelson Mandela came to this country last September and said to African Americans, to the great distress of the wealthy few of the world, that President Clinton is the best U.S. President that Africa has ever seen, and that we should not desert our friends when they

are in trouble. He said that, "apparently the leaders of the world agree with him, judging from what they did when his political enemies timed the worldwide release of the lurid details of his affair with Monica Lewinski for the very day and at the very hour that President Clinton was to give the opening address for the current session of the United Nations. They gave him the longest standing ovation in the history of the U.N.!" Those world leaders must know what I know, and what I have tonight shared with you about the threat to Dynasty that Roosevelt, the Kennedys, and now, William Jefferson Clinton represent to those who are determined that their empire shall last a thousand years, those who are determined that their current plan to re-colonize all of Africa, Asia, and Latin America shall succeed.

A CALL TO ACTION

That is why I am here today on behalf of the National Black Leadership Roundtable, the heads the 200 national African American organizations that make up the national network vehicle of the Congressional Black Caucus, to ask that you be among the first to respond to a "Call To Action" that we are sounding for the years 1999 and 2000. Beginning today, we are enlisting what we call a "Gideon Army" of activists in every one of our more than 200 national black organizations. A "Gideon Soldier" is one who will be willing to take the names of five persons who live on the block where he or she lives, who are eligible, but have not yet registered to vote. We are asking that you do two things with those five persons: first, get them registered; and second, take them to the polls with you when you vote in the years 1999 and 2000.

This Gideon Army Enlistment card will be circulated at every one of our national conventions this spring, summer and fall. I've brought some along with me tonight in

the hope that you here in the great state of Maryland will be among the first to enlist. If you will help us enlist any and all serious people that you know who can understand far better than most the "coup d'etat" that is being attempted in America today, I'll get them their five too. If you are a member of a church, you may wish to take the card entitled "GOD'S ARMY" enlistment card. That's because we are raising eight divisions of what we are calling God's Army, one in each of our historically black church denominations in America: the AME Church, the AME Zion Church, the CME Church, the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., the National Baptist Convention of America, the Progressive National Baptist Convention, the Nation of Islam, and the American Muslim Mission.

Anyone who has access to the internet can get a copy of the card by going to the internet at WWW.NBLR.ORG, that's WWW.NBLR.ORG.

However this trial turns out, we need to get ready for the elections of 1999 and the year 2000. registered. Brothers and sisters, it is time for hand-to-hand combat. It is ground warfare time now. It is time for each of us to get our five to the polls in 1999 in state races that will determine who will be at the table to re-district the country following the year 2000 Census, and who will win congressional districts where our votes potentially hold the key to victory in the year 2000 for members of the House, the Senate, and the presidency of the United States.

Won't it be great to have Charlie Rangel as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; John Conyers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Bill Clay, chairman of the House Committee on Education and the Work Force? Won't it be great to have as the first President of the United States elected in the 21st Century, one

who has a program to spread income, education, health care, housing and justice to the lost, the last, and the least in America and throughout the developing nations of the world? That is what will happen if our people turn out to vote in large numbers in just seventy-three (73) congressional districts across this nation. In some of those districts, the black voting age population is less than one percent, but that one percent, if it turns out, can be the margin of victory or defeat for those seeking election. The worst fears of those who killed Medgar Evers, Chaney, Schwerner and Goodman, will be realized in the year 2000: "hands that picked cotton will pick who will lead the 107th Congress, and who will be the first U.S. President elected in the 21st Century." We can do it if we put our minds to it.

We can stop those who burned and sacked the White House in 1812 in an effort to re-assert their hegemony over our country, from sacking the institution of the Presidency of the most powerful potential force for justice and equity in the world today. We won the Revolutionary War in 1776; the descendants of our adversaries of 229 years ago, foreign and domestic, should not go unchallenged in their unprecedented "war without bloodshed" upon the office of President of the United States, and its present occupant, William Jefferson Clinton.

Now there are those who are saying, Walter Fauntroy, you are dreaming if you think that we black people can do anything about the forces that you have identified here tonight; it's an impossible dream. But every time I hear someone say that I remember that that is precisely what they told Joshua and Caleb. They said, "you can't take the land of Canaan, there are giants over there, and we are like grasshoppers in their sight." But the children of Israel just marched around the walled city of Jericho and "the walls come tumbling down."

That's what they told Martin Luther King, Jr. and the rest of us in Birmingham, Alabama. They said, "you are dreaming if you think you can change 'Bombingham.'" I said they mean Birmingham don't they Martin? He said, "no, Walter, they call it Bombingham down here because when black folks get out of line in Birmingham, they will bomb you out." But I shall never forget how Martin led our people out of the Birmingham's 16th Street Baptist Church on a Sunday morning. We stood before Bull Connor with his bull whips, his billy clubs, his fire hoses and his biting dogs; we stood before him like David before Goliath, saying, "you come before us with a sword and a shield, but we come before you in the name of God. In the name of God, we're going to be free. Now you may beat us with your billy clubs but we will keep on marching. You can knock us down with your fire hoses, but we'll get up and keep on marching. You can bomb our churches on Sunday morning, and kill our children as they study the Lord Jesus Christ but we will keep on marching, Bull Connor. Because there is something within us that fire can't burn out, and water can't drown out, and billy clubs can't beat out and bombs can't bomb out. It is our belief in the American Dream! And we shall overcome."

And so, they marched. They marched until the patter of their feet became the thunder of the marching men of Joshua and the world rocked beneath their tread. Brothers and sisters, this nation and our world need a rocking today. Let's do it with our votes! We can do, if we put our minds to it.

Let me close, therefore, with words of Dr. Charles G. Adams, pastor of the Hartford Memorial Baptist Church of Detroit, Michigan, and former President of the Progressive National Baptist Convention when he said:

"Don't be intimidated by anything; we have everything it takes to change America. Don't be blinded by prejudice, disheartened by the times, or discouraged by the system. Face the system, challenge the system; confront it, correct it, change it. Don't let anything paralyze your mind, tie your hands or break your spirit.

If you have a hard way to go, walk it by faith. If you face a mean problem, work with it until you work through it. If you have a misunderstanding, settle it. If you have a grudge, drop it. If you have a hatred or resentment, shake it off. If you have a high mountain, move it by faith or climb it by works!

If you have a battle, fight it. If you have a handicap, rise above it. If you have a race prejudice, overcome it! If you have a temptation, conquer it. If you have an evil, destroy it. If you have a challenge, face it. If you have trouble, take it. If you have a cross, bear it!

If they knock you down, get up. If they push you ~~against~~ the ropes, come out swinging. If they laugh at you, keep smiling at them. If they talk about you, keep praying for them. If they hate you, keep loving them. And if they kill you, just rise again!" Rise again, in the name of Martin Luther King, Jr.:

"To dream the impossible dream, to fight the unbeatable foe,

To bear with unbearable sorrow, to run where the brave dare not go.

To right the unrightable wrong, to love pure and chaste from afar, to strive when
Our arms are too weary to reach the Unreachable star.

This is my quest, to follow that star no matter how hopeless, no matter how far,
To fight for the right without question or pause, to be willing to march
Into hell for a heavenly cause.

And I know, if I'll only be true to this glorious quest that Martin's heart will lie
peaceful and calm though he's laid to his rest.

And the world will be better for this: that One man, scorned and covered with
scars, still tried with his last ounce of courage, to dream the
Impossible dream, to fight the unbeatable foe, to reach the unreachable star!"

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TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO Betty CurrieLOCATION White HouseTELECOPIER NUMBER 456-1210DATE Monday, September 18, 2000TIME 2:30 p.m.MESSAGE Walter E. Fauntroy's
bio per our discussion:The letter delivered today did not
have on it the first name of the
gentleman referenced therein. This name is
Abbas Abdulaz.THIS TRANSMITTAL INCLUDE PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET. IF TOTAL
NUMBER OF PAGES ARE NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE CALL (202) 387-9100
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Walter E. Fauntroy

I thought you might be interested in my views on the Clinton / Lewinsky scandal as detailed in this sermon which I delivered on Sunday September 13th after the release of the Starr report.

Petition

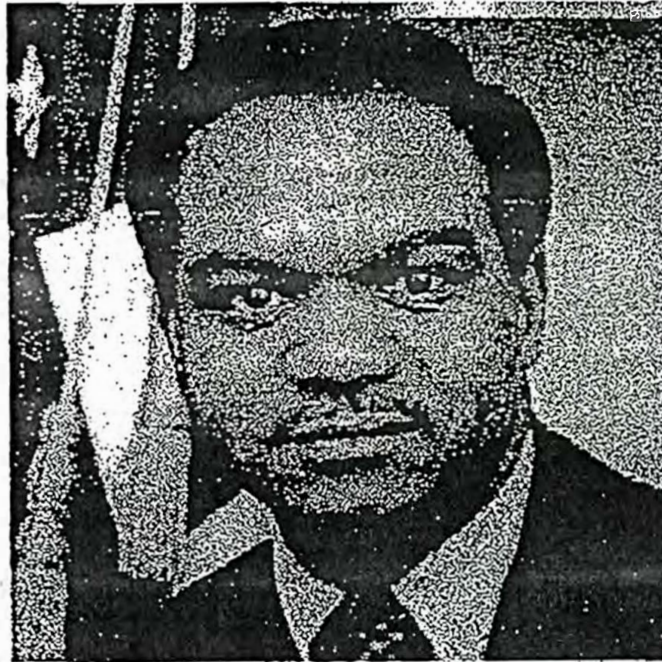
National Black leadership Roundtable

THE HONORABLE WALTER E. FAUNTROY

Retired member Of Congress 1971-1991

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A native of Washington, D.C., educated for the christian ministry at Virginia Union University and the Yale University Divinity School. Walter E. Fauntroy has spent the last more than forty years organizing in the streets of America and in the suites of the U.S. Congress

seeking to shape public policy that "declares good news to the poor, that binds up the broken hearted and sets at liberty them that are bound" in the United States and across the globe.

He has been pastor of the church of his childhood, New Bethel Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. since 1959. He is also currently the President of the National Black Leadership Roundtable (NBLR), the national network vehicle of the Congressional Black caucus (CBC). Composed of the heads of more than 200 national black organizations, the Roundtable was founded by Congressman Fauntroy in 1977 when he was chair of the CBC Brain Trust on Black Voter Participation and Network Development. It is a mechanism by which leaders of national African American organizations meet periodically to formulate positions on public policy issues and to develop strategies for collective action to address those issues.

Mr. Fauntroy's distinguished career of public service began in 1961 when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. appointed him Director of the Washington Bureau of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. From the post he performed many valuable services for the movement of the 1960's. he served as the DC

Coordinator of the historic March On Washington in 1963; he was coordinator of the Selma to Montgomery March of 1965, and the Meridith Mississippi Freedom March of 1966. He was national Director of the 20th Anniversary March on Washington in 1983, and launched the Free South Africa Movement with his arrest at the South African Embassy in 1984.

His role in organizing these classic exercises of the First Amendment right to every American citizen to "peaceably assemble to petition the government" for changes in public policy has resulted in many "strides towards freedom" here and around the world: passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1963, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the "Great Society" programs of 1967, the Fair Housing Act of 1968, the Martin Luther King, Jr. national Holiday Bill of 1985 and the South African Sanctions Bill of 1986.

Not only has Mr. Fauntroy's activism in the streets resulted in important changes in the nation's public policies but also in the neighborhood in which he was born and reared. In 1966, he founded and served as President of the Model Inner City Community Organization, a community planning and neighborhood development group of citizens in what is now known as the Shaw Urban Renewal Area. Under his leadership, the citizens of this neighborhood planned and have begun to implement the revitalization of housing, businesses, transportation and public facilities for the low and moderate income families in what is the largest urban renewal area in the country.

The Honorable Mr. Fauntroy's career in the suites of public policy making began with his appointment by president Lyndon Baines Johnson as vice - Chairman of the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" in 1966. In 1967, President Johnson appointed him the Vice Chair of the Council of the District of Columbia, and in 1971 he was elected to the first of the ten terms he was to serve as the District Of Columbia's Delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives. From that post over a twenty year period in the suites of the Congress, Mr. Fauntroy became a pivotal voice in shaping and implementing many significant changes in national public policy. As a member of the House District Committee of course he designed and engineered the passage of the D.C. Home Rule Act in 1973. In 1976, he introduced and the House of Representatives passed his resolution to establish a Select Committee to investigate the Assassinations of President John F Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. Jr. Congressman Fauntroy chaired the Subcommittee on the Assassination of Dr. King.

In 1981, as chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, he

launched the first Constructive Alternative Budget of the Caucus and produced the *Black Leadership Family Plan For the Unity, Survival, and Progress of Black People*. It remains the guide for the activities of the NBLR. Congressman Fauntroy also found time to serve as chair of the Congressional task Force on Haiti, a bipartisan group of members of the House and Senate that forged a new U.S. policy toward that struggling nation. He was also a member of the select committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.

Mr. Fauntroy's most challenging work in the suites of the Congress was as a member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. He served for six years as chair of the subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy, shaping U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks: The World Bank, The Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

In recognition of his distinguished record of humanitarian service, both Virginia Union University and Yale University have conferred upon him honorary Doctor of Law Degrees.

The Reverend Mr. Fauntroy is married to the former Miss Dorothy Simms of Petersburg, Va. they have one son, Marvin Keith, and one adopted daughter, Melissa Alice, born February 7, 1990.

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NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE

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September 18, 2000

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

Dear Bill:

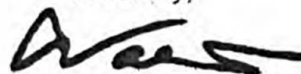
I am scheduled to travel to Paris on Tuesday of next week to meet with Prince Abbas Abdulaziz. I shall brief him, among other things, on a project that I was instrumental in initiating with Atlantic Council with regard to the normalization of our relations with Iran. The enclosed items detail what we at the Atlantic Council are attempting to do.

You will recall Prince Abdulaziz as the person with whom you had a private meeting on May 18th of this year at City Hall in Philadelphia, just before a luncheon held in your honor that day in the city of brotherly love.

Bishop Chandler David Owens has asked me to join him in a meeting with you on Wednesday of this week when you are scheduled to visit his Bishops' Conference at the Renaissance Hotel here in the city. Is it at all possible for you to do a brief note of introduction to the Prince for me at that time? I have shared with him the sermon which I delivered in September of 1998 decrying what reactionary forces in our country have attempted to do to you throughout your two remarkable terms of office as our President. He liked it. It helped him to understand a lot about what goes on in this country and why. This is my first time to meet the Prince and a brief note to him from you about my work as an advocate of nonviolent conflict resolution and as a member of congress for twenty years would be helpful.

I have asked Betty to send me a copy of the speech you delivered at our Congressional Black Caucus Dinner on Saturday evening. As usual, you were right on target, particularly your very moving closing words to us. May God ever bless and keep you.

Sincerely,



Walter E. Fauntroy