Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (1 page)	11/13/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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FOLDER TITLE:

The President Has Seen, November 2000 [5]

2019-0990-S
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
- PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
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- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

MARY L. LANDRIEU
LOUISIANA

10-19-00

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510–1804

October 19, 2000

copied Podesta

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to give you an update on the ongoing negotiations to include sections of the Conservation and Reinvestment Act(CARA), specifically coastal and wildlife, as part of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Bill. During our recent visit together at the White House you suggested the need to address the coastal and wildlife sections that were not adequately covered in the Interior Appropriations Bill.

Within the last few weeks, Senator Stevens, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senators Gregg and Hollings, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Subcommittee, Senate Majority Leader Lott and the Chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, Senator Murkowski, as well as most of the White House agreed to a Coastal Impact Assistance provision within the overall Coastal Section. This agreement on Coastal Impact Assistance would apply to the seven producing states including my state of Louisiana. The agreement covered authorizing language, funding for Fiscal Year 2001, a formula to distribute the funding and uses of the funding. Yesterday the House Conferees, led by the Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Committee, Congressman Obey, offered a counterproposal on the coastal section. Unfortunately, for several reasons, this counteroffer is unacceptable.

As this session of Congress will be wrapping up in a matter of days it is imperative that the Senate agreement on Coastal Impact Assistance be included as part of the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill. Any assistance you can offer on these negotiations would be much appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Mary L. Landrieu
United States Senator

The Deputy Secretary of
Veterans Affairs
Washington DC 20420

Sunday 10-15

10.19.00

Mr. President -
You are very much on our minds as you prepare to travel to Egypt. Travel safely my friend - God Speed!

[illegible]

HAS SEEN
10-19-00

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

State of Missouri
Jefferson City
(573) 751-3222

Mel Carnahan
Governor

Room 216
State Capitol
65101

Statement from Jean Carnahan

October 17, 2000

The sadness that now engulfs our family would be unbearable except for the support of friends and our firm and abiding faith in a loving God.

My husband sincerely believed that government can be honest, good, and noble, just as the founders of our nation meant for it to be.

He devoted his life to fighting for the principles of justice, freedom, and opportunity where ever it was needed.

Because my husband cherished our democracy and its expression, he would very much want the debate scheduled for tonight to go on. We are honored that it is being held in the state that Mel, Randy, and Chris loved so much.

- end -

September 11, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Background on Alternative Surplus Estimates and Budgets

I – OVERVIEW AND BASELINE SURPLUS ESTIMATES

OMB and CBO released their new forecasts in July. These showed that the projected surplus had risen by more than $1 trillion over the next decade. CBO's forecast is about $300 billion more optimistic than OMB's. There are now at least three different surplus concepts being used in the media, which has caused some confusion in the comparison of different policies.

Alternative Definitions of the Surplus

The three main concepts are:

- **Unified Surplus (OMB projects $4.2 trillion and CBO projects $4.6 trillion).** This is the surplus including the Social Security surplus, the Medicare surplus, and other surpluses. When Governor Bush says that he is simply returning one-quarter of the people's money to them, he is referring to this surplus concept.

- **Excluding Social Security: "Traditional On-budget Surplus" (OMB projects $1.9 trillion and CBO projects $2.2 trillion).** This definition takes away the Social Security surplus. This is the definition we had used from the Summer of 1999 until the recent Mid-session Review. Governor Bush's budget is explicitly based on this concept of the surplus.

- **Excluding Social Security and Medicare: "On-budget Surplus" (OMB projects $1.5 trillion and CBO projects $1.9 trillion).** The Vice President called for taking Medicare off-budget. This involves redefining the headline surplus number to exclude the Medicare surplus (OMB projects $403 billion and CBO projects $360 billion) and promising to balance this surplus concept. When OMB published the *Mid-session Review* all of the lines labelled "on-budget surplus" were excluding Social Security and Medicare surpluses. This is the way the Administration and the Vice President talk about their budgets. This memo uses the term "on-budget surplus" to refer to the surplus excluding Social Security and Medicare.

Both the House and the Senate have passed versions of Medicare lockboxes. Although we have some problems with the specific procedural provisions in these bills, they both are based on the principle that the Medicare surplus should be used for debt reduction. The Senate versions agree with us in redefining the "headline" surplus number to exclude Social Security and Medicare. In contrast, the House bill would maintain the traditional definition of the on-budget surplus ($2.2 trillion on CBO), but require that budgets have a surplus at least as large as the Medicare surplus ($360 billion on CBO).

OMB vs. CBO

The Administration developed and presented its budget on OMB assumptions. Two weeks after we released the *Mid-session Review* CBO released its forecast projecting an on-budget surplus that was $343 billion higher than the OMB surplus.

Vice President Gore has chosen to present a budget that balances on OMB and has a $300 billion "Surplus Reserve Fund" for debt reduction on CBO. In general the Gore campaign has featured the CBO estimates. They have used three arguments:

- Fiscal discipline means balancing the budget based on highly conservative assumptions (OMB) or leaving a cushion if you are going to use more optimistic numbers (CBO).
- Using CBO numbers facilitates an apples-to-apples comparison with the Bush budget. This frees up the public to focus on the proposals, rather than forcing them to cross-walk different sets of numbers.
- The latest growth and budget data has been better than expected – even more optimistic than the CBO projections.

CBO projects that the Administration / Gore prescription drug benefit will cost $338 billion, substantially above OMB's projection of $253 billion. The Vice President's budget is consistent in using the CBO cost estimate with the CBO surplus and the OMB cost estimate with the OMB surplus.

Main Surplus Numbers

The following table shows the OMB and CBO surplus projections. It uses our definition of the on-budget surplus, which excludes Social Security and Medicare.

Baseline Surplus Projections
($billions, 2001-10, assuming discretionary spending grows with inflation)

	OMB	CBO	Difference
Unified Surplus	4,193	4,561	+368
On-budget Surplus	1,470	1,813	+343
Off-budget:			
Social Security Surplus	2,320	2,388	+68
Medicare HI Surplus	403	360	-43
Subtotal, off-budget	2,723	2,748	+25
Memorandum:			
Non-Social Security Surplus	1,873	2,173	+300

Note: Social Security Surplus includes a small postal surplus.

II – THE DEFICIT UNDER THE BUSH BUDGET: AT LEAST $1.1 TRILLION

The different surplus concepts have obscured the very large difference between the Vice President's budget proposals and Governor Bush's budget proposals. The Vice President's budget showed a "Surplus Reserve Fund" of $300 billion. This is the amount of money left over *after* Medicare surpluses are taken off-budget. The Bush campaign released a budget showing a remaining surplus of $265 billion. This, however, includes the Medicare surplus. Using our definition, the Bush campaign budget shows a $95 billion on-budget deficit (their $265 billion surplus excluding the $360 billion CBO surplus).

Even this estimate substantially understates the deficit under the proposals that Governor Bush has endorsed. A conservative estimate is that the Bush budget has an on-budget deficit of at least $1.1 trillion. Based on reasonable estimates, the Bush on-budget deficit could even exceed $2½ trillion.

The following discussion explains how the Bush campaign describes their budget and then presents our estimates of their actual budget.

$95 billion on-budget deficit with the Bush campaign's own budget

Governor Bush recently released his budget. His tax cuts and spending proposals all start in 2002, so we discuss the nine-year (2002-10) cost of these proposals. The Bush budget acknowledges two of his costs:

- **A Tax Cut That Drains the Surplus by $1.6 Trillion.** Bush acknowledged that his across-the-board tax cut costs more than $1.3 trillion over the nine-year budget window (2002-2010). Adding the interest costs, this will drain $1.6 trillion from the surplus over the next nine years.

- **Bush Spending Plans Cost $475 Billion.** Bush has proposed a long list of spending plans on areas including health care ($132 billion), Medicare ($198 billion), defense ($45 billion), and other domestic spending ($100 billion). The Bush campaign has acknowledged that these spending proposals cost $475 billion over nine years.

Based on these numbers, and $196 billion of unspecified offsets, the Bush budget shows a non-Social Security surplus of $265 billion. *Since the Medicare surplus is $360 billion, this means that his budget actually shows a $95 billion on-budget deficit. This point has not been reported in the media.*

On-budget deficit of at least $1.1 trillion – and potentially exceeding $2 trillion – from other proposals that Governor Bush has endorsed

Governor Bush's budget, however, hides the cost of many of his proposals. There are many ways to estimate the cost of these proposals and add them together. The following numbers are consistent with the analysis that has been used by the Gore campaign:

- **At Least $282 Billion for Congressional Tax Cuts Endorsed by Bush-Cheney.** Governor Bush has criticized Vice President Gore for not supporting the Congressional Republican marriage penalty tax relief – and he has said "Had I been the president of the United States, I would have signed that bill." [LA Times, 8/6/00; ABC 8/5/00.] The Congressional bill would cost $293 billion over 10 years, compared to Bush's $88 billion proposal. Likewise, Bush himself also explicitly criticized Vice President Gore for his position on partial repeal of Social Security benefit taxation, even though this proposal is not in Governor Bush's $1.3 trillion tax cut.

- **Missile Defense.** Bush has said, "Our missile defense must be designed to protect all 50 states- and our friends and allies and deployed forces overseas- from missile attacks by rogue nations, or accidental launches." [Bush speech "New Leadership on National Security," 5/23/00] This missile defense plan would be extremely expensive; $150 billion is a conservative estimate. The *New York Times* (6/30/00), for instance, wrote that the Governor Bush's missile defense proposals would cost "hundreds of billions of dollars." The cost could be as high as $400 billion.

- **Privatizing Social Security.** Diverting 16 percent of Social Security revenue for individual accounts, as Bush has proposed, takes $952 billion from Social Security from 2002 to 2010. By itself this would drain over $1 trillion from the Social Security trust fund, forcing earlier insolvency, benefit cuts, or both. Most individual account plans make transfers from the on-budget surplus to avoid these serious problems. Although Governor Bush has generally indicated support for transfers, he has not been specific about the amount. One possibility would be to transfer the full $1 trillion. Another strategy offered by Bush Social Security adviser Martin Feldstein would make substantial transfers over 75-years ($3 trillion in net present value, more than twice the transfers in Vice President Gore's proposal) while allowing the Social Security trust fund to go bankrupt in 2031, allowing it to borrow from the Treasury until 2052 when Social Security becomes solvent again. The transfers in this plan are very backloaded, totaling only $167 billion in the first 9 years.

- **A Minimal AMT Fix Could Add Another $210 Billion to Bush Budget Costs.** Much of the Bush tax cut is a sham because more than ten million families would get no benefit from the rate reductions because they are already subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax. According to Treasury estimates, Alternative Minimum Tax will affect an increasing number of middle-class families over the next decade, going from 1.3 million families today to 17 million by 2010. Bush makes this problem substantially worse by lowering income tax rates without lowering AMT rates. As a result, in 2010 most of the 17 million families already projected to be on the AMT will not see their taxes go down from Bush's proposed *rate* reductions. Bush economic adviser Lawrence Lindsey has acknowledged this problem and indicated that they would like to fix it, but has said it would cost too much to do so given the current budget projections [Tax Notes, 1/24/00]. Just lowering AMT rates in line with income tax rates, but not fixing the existing AMT problem, would add another $210 billion to the cost of Governor Bush's tax cuts [Citizens for Tax Justice, 5/10/00].

Based on the more conservative estimates, the on-budget deficit is $1.1 trillion. With the reasonable estimates, the on-budget deficit would be $2.7 trillion.

This compares to the Administration and Vice President Gore, both of whom have budgets that would have surpluses of $300 billion or more based on CBO projections:

	Admin	Gore	Bush Campaign	Actual Bush Budget
On-budget Surplus	1,813	1,813	1,813	1,743*
Prescription Drugs and Other	340	340	198	198
Medicare Solvency	115	75	0	0
Tax Cuts	263	480	1,317	1,599
AMT Fix	0	0	0	0 – 210
Health Care	90	120	132	132
Reserve for Americas Future	500	0	0	0
Education	0	115	48	48
Environment	0	120	5	5
National Security	0	100	45	45
Other	-91	-90	47	47
Missile Defense	0	0	0	150 – 400
Social Security Transition	0	0	0	167 – 952
Unspecified Offsets	0	0	-196	0
Interest	247	253	312	499 – 809
Remaining Surplus	349	300	-95	-1,147 – -2,702
Debt Held by the Public, ($trillions)				
2010	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.8 – 3.4
2012	0	0	1.8	2.8 – 3.8

* This is the 9-year surplus from 2002-10. It corresponds to the period that the Bush campaign uses for their tax and spending proposals.

Gov't spending + inflation
Rx D, AMT etc

SILVER CREEK CONWAY

915 OAK STREET, SUITE 101
CONWAY, AR 72032

501-450-9108 PHONE
888-522-6335 TOLL FREE
501-327-4654 FAX

cc Ricchetti ✓8/24

'00 NOV 1 AM8:58

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: President Clinton **FAX NUMBER:**

COMPANY: **DATE:** 10-24-00

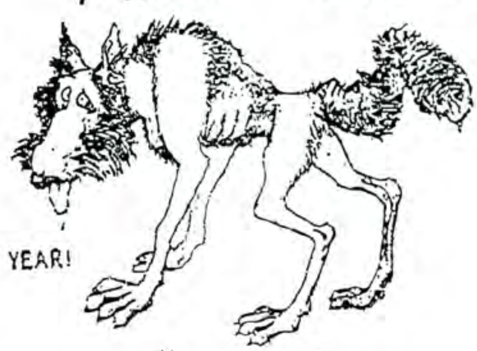
FROM: Hal Hunnicutt **PAGES:**

RE:

DON'T YOU THINK IT'S TIME FOR YOU TO SALVAGE AL GORE'S CAMPAIGN. I PERSONALLY BELIEVE IF YOU DON'T GET ENGAGED IN IT, HE'S A COOKED GOOSE. PLEASE TELL HIM YOUR REDNECK REFUGEE FROM TR'S CAMPAIGN SAYS TO TURN BILL CLINTON LOOSE. OVER & OUT!

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

Hal



ITS BEEN A GREAT YEAR!

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-00

MITCHELL H. SIMMONS
VICE PRESIDENT
WORLDWIDE PUBLIC RELATIONS

24 / 7 MEDIA INC.
1250 BROADWAY 28TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10001-3701
PHONE: 212.231.7916
FAX: 212.760.2811
EMAIL: MITCHELL.SIMMONS@247MEDIA.COM

Per B. Currie,
potus has seen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-18-00

BROWN & ASSOCIATES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

FRENCH-SPANISH SPOKEN

CHRISTINE V. MOLINA

THE HISTORIC GRANGER BUILDING
964 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITES 412-414
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-6130

TELEPHONE
(619) 544-1412
FACSIMILE
(619) 544-1445

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
MOUNTAIN HOME

1600 South College
Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone:
870-508-6101

Fax:
870-508-6288

10-2-00

September 26, 2000

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20510

Dear ~~President~~ BILL Clinton:

We urgently need your help! Our project to provide a Community Center/Auditorium for Arkansas State University Mountain Home and to name it in honor of former Senator Vada Sheid is currently in the VA/HUD funding for one million dollars. This center will have a significant economic impact in five counties in Arkansas and Missouri. We sincerely hope that you can contact OMB and congressional leaders to encourage their support **to significantly increase this amount** to the 12 million requested.

We are indebted to Senator Lincoln for taking the lead in this project, and when we look back on our accomplishments, I know that we will be pleased if we have helped honor this wonderful lady. Bill, Vada's health is declining, and we want to honor her while she is still with us. **Please help.**

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Coulter

mc

copied
Lisa K.
Podesta

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Ed Coulter requests your help in the project to provide a Community Center/Auditorium for Arkansas State University Mountain Home and to name it in honor of former Senator Vada Sheid. Her health is declining, and they want to honor her while she is still alive.
(cc Sylvia Matthews, Lisa Kountoupes) cc: POTUS
Find out what he wants me to do

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

ASU
ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
MOUNTAIN HOME

1600 South College
Mountain Home, AR 72653

Phone:
870-508-6101

Fax:
870-508-6288

September 26, 2000

Ms. Mary Morrison
Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mary:

Thanks for your assistance and pledge to deliver this letter to the President. I know you are overwhelmed with requests, and therefore we are indebted to you. This is a very important project to honor a special lady, and I believe the President will want this information.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Ed

Ed Coulter

mc

Lynn Cutler
[illegible] ? — Advise
[illegible]

10-2-00

JAMES PEDRO
CHAIRMAN

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA

P.O. Box 38
Concho, Oklahoma 73022
(405) 262-0345
Fax (405) 422-1184

September 26, 2000

The White House
Attn: Ms. Hillary Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20003

RE: FORT RENO

Dear Ms. Clinton:

On behalf of the Cheyenne-Arapaho people I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for all the help you have provided to the Native American Community over the past several years. We especially wish you well in your current quest to be the United States Senator from New York. The gifts we offer you are a token of our appreciation for your efforts during these past years.

One of the issues that our Tribes have fought to have closure on over the last several decades is the recovery of the last piece of our Sacred land that was taken from us in 1883 with a promise that it would be returned when the United States military left the property . This land is know as the Fort Reno lands. These lands are located in the west central Oklahoma and are solemn symbol to all that our people had to sacrifice so that America could prosper. As you may know our people were forced to give up just over fifty-one million acres of land throughout the great plains in Americas expansion west. In 1891, when the last of these lands were taken we were compensated just three cents ($.03) an acre for these properties. In today's terms we were compensated approximately one dollar and ninety cents ($1.90) an acre for these lands which include downtown Denver. The irony of this situation is that out of all these lands that were forcibly ceded to the United States, Fort Reno was never given up. According to a recent legal opinion by the Government it should have been returned some fifty years ago when the military left.

As you know our Tribes have had many battles withe the Oklahoma Congressional delegation. On several occasions representatives of our Tribes even met with the President himself to try to get the issue resolved. Still yet our prayers have been unanswered as the Oklahoma politicians continue to thwart the cause of justice. Therefore, on behalf of a grateful Tribe I am asking you to please help us get our land back before the President leaves office.

Sincerely,

James Pedro

James Pedro
Chairman
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma

copied
Cutler
Podesta

Foundry United Methodist Church

J. Philip Wogaman
Senior Minister

9-26-00

September 22, 2000

copied
Berger
NSC ww desk
Podesta

Dear Mr. President:

Carolyn and I are going to be in Europe for the first half of October (leaving here Oct. 4). The McGoverns have invited us for a visit in Rome, and later–from Oct. 12 to 16–we'll be in the Republic of Macedonia.

You may remember my saying that President Boris Trajkovsky of the Republic of Macedonia is a fellow United Methodist with whom I have been acquainted for a number of years. (We were both delegates to three General Conferences of our church.)

We'll be seeing him in Macedonia, and it occurs to me that you might like me to take a letter of greeting, perhaps thanking him for the support his country gave for Kosovo refugees and encouraging him and his country in its development of genuinely democratic government.

Sandy should decide – if it's appropriate

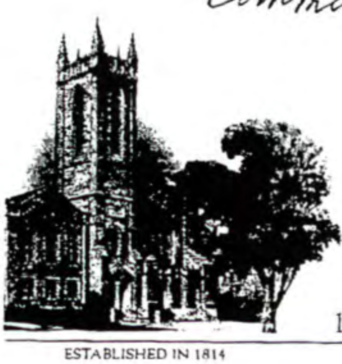
Treated as Staff Request

The Republic of Macedonia, like the rest of the Balkans, has a whole lot of tragic conflict in its history, and we want to encourage them in every way we can.

Grace and peace,

Phil

Thanks again for your far-sighted statement on global issues to the religious leaders breakfast the other day – and for your gracious comments introducing me for the benediction.



PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

1500 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 332-4010

ESTABLISHED IN 1814

9-26-00

copied
Street
Podesta

3141 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215 895-2100
Papadakis@drexel.edu

Dr. Constantine Papadakis
President

DREXEL UNIVERSITY

• SStreet – [illegible] to do [illegible] [illegible] in PA – BC

Copied
Reed
Podesta

9-26-00

www.
TEACHERS
WITHOUT
BORDERS
.ORG

Bruce.
impressive guy

Fred Mednick, Ed.D
Executive Director

Dy Ed should
be in contact
w/ him. BC

mednick@home.com
2880 74th Avenue, S.E.
Mercer Island, WA 98040-2635
office 011+(206) 230-8126
fax (520) 563-7858

copied
Jennings
Podesta

Doug—
thanks for your help—
OMB, DPC DO NOT
support this bill.
Call with questions,
Devorah.

C Jennings - should we do more on this - BC

ASSESSMENT OF THE EARLY TREATMENT FOR HIV ACT OF 1999

Summary: The Early Treatment for HIV Act of 1999 (HR 1591/S 902) would create a new optional Medicaid eligibility category for low-income individuals infected with HIV. The legislation would allow non-disabled individuals with HIV to obtain Medicaid coverage without having to meet the SSI definition of disability. HIV-infected individuals in states electing this option would qualify for coverage if their income and resources do not exceed the level used to determine Medicaid eligibility for disabled individuals. Preliminary CBO estimates on this legislation are $1.4 billion over five years and $4.6 billion over ten. HCFA's Office of the Actuary has not scored this bill.

Issues:

- **General concern about disease-specific Medicaid coverage expansions:** The Administration has traditionally been hesitant to support disease-specific expansions of the Medicaid program because they create inequities between individuals with different diseases. We did, however, propose legislation that would provide an optional Medicaid eligibility category for low-income individuals diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer in the Budget.

Suggested Response:

- Generally concerned about opening the door (more) on disease-specific Medicaid coverage. However, we have proposed and enacted demonstrations that will provide hard evidence of the cost savings and/or health benefits of early coverage. These include:

  - **Medicaid 1115 demonstrations for persons with HIV/AIDS:** HCFA is currently working with several States to develop budget neutral Section 1115 waiver proposals that would provide Medicaid coverage to individuals living with HIV. HCFA released guidance in May on the information States can provide HCFA to facilitate the review process of HIV/AIDS 1115 waiver proposals. These waivers will allow States and HCFA to test the health and budget impact of expanding Medicaid to cover additional individuals with HIV. In February, HCFA approved the first HIV/AIDS demonstration waiver in Maine. The waiver is to be budget neutral and will provide coverage to approximately 300 individuals with family income up to 300% FPL. The demonstration will allow the State of Maine and HCFA to test the health and budget impact of 1) covering this population earlier in the disease process, and 2) allowing individuals currently on Medicaid who wish to return to work to maintain their health insurance coverage.

  - **Ticket to Work and Work Incentive Improvement Act Demonstrations:** The Jeffords-Kennedy bill, enacted in December 1999, created a $250 million demonstration to provide health coverage to individuals whose disabilities are not yet severe enough to qualify them for SSI or Medicaid. HCFA recently released a solicitation inviting States to participate in the demonstration. This demonstration represents another avenue through which States can seek to expand coverage to people with HIV/AIDS.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

9-26-00

P.O. Box 3274
Reston, VA 20195

Phone: 301.890.5944
jpledger@abletv.net

P.O. Box 3274
Reston, VA 20195

Phone: 301.890.5944
jpledger@abletv.net

Jeffrey Pledger
President

AbleTV.net
The First Global TV Network for the Disabled

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

Paul Cain.

JON MARTIN TRONDALEN
Dr. Scient., Professor of Resource Geography
CEO & Chairman

CESAR
CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

mob tel: 90028226

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N-0612 Oslo
Norway
Tel: +47 22 76 96 50
Fax: +47 22 76 96 60
E-mail: cesar@cesar.no

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

OCEANSIDE MANAGEMENT GROUP
FAMILY OWNED AND OPERATED
Tony Cibel- Proprietor

TONY AND JOE'S SEAFOOD PLACE
AT WASHINGTON HARBOUR
"Fresh Seafood"
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The Dancing CRAB
"Hardshell Crabs Year Round"
(202) 244-1882

RIVERSIDE GRILLE
AT GEORGETOWN'S WASHINGTON HARBOUR
"Fine Steaks & Pasta"
(202) 342-3535

BARRY MUNITZ
President and Chief Executive Officer
The J. Paul Getty Trust

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

September 25, 2000

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

That was an extraordinary Sunday evening, particularly with your schedule so full of complex issues. I thought you would enjoy the attached inventory of the music and books I sent over to Hiam this morning. Ron and I are moving forward on the education conversation, about which you will hear much more in the near future.

With warmest regards and great respect,

Barry
Barry

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 400, Los Angeles, California 90049-1681

Kinky Friedman books:	*Armadillos and Old Lace* *Elvis, Jesus, and Coca-Cola* *God Bless John Wayne* *The Love Song of J. Edgar Hoover* *The Mile High Club* *Road Kill* *Spanking Watson*
Kinky Friedman CDs:	*From One Good American to Another* *Kinky Friedman* *Lasso from El Paso* *Old Testaments & New Revelations* *Pearls in the Snow* *Sold American*

FAX COVER SHEET
President's Office
The J. Paul Getty Trust
1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90049-1681
Tel: 310/440-7555
Fax: 310/440-7789

DATE: September 25, 2000 # of pages: 3

TO: Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President of the United States

FAX: 202/456-6703

FROM: Joy Phillips, Executive Secretary to Barry Munitz

Please forward to President Clinton. Thank you.

9.26.00

Sandy — I think the Greeks are right that as long as the Turks back Denktash's 'Just say no' policy we'll get nowhere — do we have other cards to play? —

September 18, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

It seems that the State Department has changed their proposal allowing the Greek Cypriots to stay and work for a settlement. That is good. Seems to me Al and the guys don't really know the history and how everything has come down. They should know that Danktosh, before the troubles started over there was talking about the fact that he wanted to split the country and rule the Turks. No Greek had killed a Turk or visa/versa until he started his systematic causing of trouble between the two, which then he felt justified the invasion. Of course they assumed the US would not really have the guts to make Turkey get out, which they did not, and so here we are. You are the only President with the GUTS to do something about it.

Anyway, once Al back peddled on the ridiculous proposal of the other day the Greeks said, "Now lets get out the maps and talk about how the land and population might be split up." Danktosh then said, "Oh we have to do that in November, I don't have my experts here."

Well, Mr. President you know what he is doing. I hope Al and Madeline don't let him get away with that. He is waiting for the election, hopping Gore's or Bush's state department will be quite different than yours and that those Presidents may not put Cyprus on any kind of a priority. He also knows that when Turkey meets with the UN in November about getting into the UN they will say, "Oh we are negotiating on that Cyprus thing." (Knowing full well that Danktosh will do nothing in November either. Just another insincere facade delaying tactic that no one will call them on.)

Seems to me that several things need to happen if there is to be any progress this month. Danktosh needs to know that delaying the meeting until November will not convince the UN that he has negotiated anything in good faith. There needs to be **real** progress NOW. Not excuses. Give me a break. Please don't let the state department <u>act</u> like they believe Danktosk's excuse.

It also seems to me that if you and Gore got together and let Turkey know right now that things will not change in November, that might help. Gore should like it, because you would be taking on this tough nut now, instead of him having to tackle it or maybe he can get some of the credit for it with you doing the bulk of the hard work now. Just a thought.

Also if the Holbrook would, right now, let the Turks know that they do not consider this last excuse progress and that unless TRUE progress is made NOW, all bets are off for them getting into the UN. Just another thought.

copied
BergeR
NSC wwdesk
Podesta

I would have worked cheap as a foreign affairs advisor. HA

Your Friend,
David L.

I will fax in about an hour a historical recap of delays by Danktosh.

President Clinton

Here are the tactics Denktash has used over the years. Al might be able to use this. Please don't let ithappen again. thanks

David L.

A Chronology of Denktash Preventing Successful Cyprus Settlement Efforts
[9/20/00]

August, 1984	High level UN talks in New York end when Denktash refuses to negotiate on the vital issues.
April, 1985	Greek-Cypriots accept but Denktash rejects a document submitted by the UN Secretary General.
1987	Greek-Cypiots accept but Denktash rejects new UN procedural proposals.
July, 1989	Denktash: (1) rejects the U.N. Secretary General's "set of ideas" presented to facilitate discussions on a comprehensive agreement; (2) questions the mandate of the UN Secretary General (through resolution adopted by Turkish-Cypriot parliament); and (3) raises unacceptable preconditions for the continuation of the talks.
March, 1990	The UN Secretary General's new initiative breaks down when Denktash demands certain preconditions for the resumption of settlement talks.
June, 1991	Denktash rejects the UN Secretary General's call for the need for urgent progress on settlement efforts.
June, 1992	Talks in New York breakdown due to Denktash's intransigence, despite intensified efforts of the UN Secretary General and the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council to persuade Denktash to be more flexible. The U.N. Secretary General's report states that "the Turkish Cypriot side needs to show more necessary willingness" and warned that it may be necessary "to give consideration to alternate courses of action."
October, 1992	Talks in New York break down because, as the UN Secretary General stated in his report, Denktash's positions were "incompatible" with the UN positions endorsed by the Security Council.
June, 1993	UN talks in New York end when Denktash fails to return after a recess in the talks.
March, 1994	High level UN talks in New York end because of, as the Secretary General stated in his report, "a lack of political will of the Turkish-Cypriot side."
October, 1994	Talks in Nicosia, Cyprus fail because Denktash insists on separate sovereignty for the occupied area.
August, 1997	Talks in Glion end and the UN clearly identifies Dentash and the Turkish-Cypriots as the reason. The President of the UN Security Council stated that "substantive progress this time was impeded by the attempt to bring in preconditions to the table by the other party and here of course I mean the Turkish-Cypriots"

Save The Earth®
4881 Topanga Canyon Blvd. Suite 201
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

Geo Frampton

Fyi—

BC

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

copied
Frampton
Podesta

The Young and the Restless

EDWARD SCOTT
Executive Producer

Let me introduce you to Neal Pargman, founder of Save The Earth, and my friend since the third grade in West L.A. (During the 50's, we hung out, got in trouble, played sports, went to school and generally enjoyed life!) Neal was a funny guy. (Still is!) When someone would offer him a Coke, he would ask for water. He loved water. Loved the outdoors. Loved baseball. My family moved in 1955. Neal was stranded without me and I without him. We lost contact. In 1960 my family moved again. The next thing I knew I was in high school, walking down a corridor. I saw a guy that looked, sounded and acted like Neal. Sure enough, it was my old buddy, Neal Pargman. Let me tell you that seeing him in that crowded hallway was more than a coincidence and I will never forget it. We meet again. We hang out, get in trouble, play sports. We graduate. (A miracle!) Neal goes off to San Francisco State and I to Cal State Northridge. Life separated us once again.

So in 1987, 23 years later, something inside me made me find him. I tried several times. Finally, my wife Melody was able to make contact with his dad. I had since become the executive producer of "The Young and the Restless," one of the world's most successful television shows and had married one of the stars of the show, Melody Thomas Scott. In the sixties and seventies Neal became aware of the deterioration of the quality of the environment. When he tried to sell the idea of Save The Earth, people would say "Save the earth from what?"... Now they are asking, "How do we do it?" Neal was always a little ahead of his time. He started the Save The Earth Foundation, that funds environmental research in colleges and universities around the country. A percentage of the water sales is set aside just for that purpose.

After finding Neal this last time and listening to the story of his long struggle to capture his dream of Save The Earth, I then realized that my quest for him was larger than friendship. I, too, was worried about the state of our planet and when Melody heard the story, she wanted to be our spokesperson. Soon after that reunion in 1987, we all became partners in Save The Earth.

Neal's story is that of a twenty five year "overnight" success and he is still trying to spread the word. Melody and I joined Save The Earth in 1987 because we believe in him, his cause, his dream - Educate... Act... Improve. Get it back to the way it was when we were kids.

His water (still Neal's favorite drink!) is available through Rykoff/Sexton and Mountain Peoples Warehouse. Other waters are available, such as Arrowhead, Calistoga, Crystal Geyser, and Naya, (to mention a few), but they are foreign-owned and don't contribute to the environment.

Neal can be reached at (818) 88-EARTH. You could hear some wild stories about the last 25 years, or he'd be happy to talk to you about Save The Earth and the millennium.

Sincerely,

Edward Scott

7800 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif. 90036
Suite 3305

La Fonda

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

On The Plaza • 100 E. San Francisco • Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 • (505) 982-5511

September 25, 2000

Dear President Clinton:

Many people would like to see a four party presidential debate this Fall. I would hope that you and the Democratic Party would be bold enough to support a four party debate.

I hope your trip here was a success. Have a wonderful colorful Fall.

Warmly,

Marta

Marta Ballen
Vice President

MB:lb

The Inn At The End Of The Trail

Marta Ballen

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-26-00

File

President Clinton

La Fonda

On The Plaza • Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-14-00

Foundry United Methodist Church

Streett | cc HRC
I am interested in 1 & 2 —
BC

J. Philip Wogaman
Senior Minister

September 13, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

As we approach the "home stretch" of your administration, there are two things Foundry Church would like you to consider:

- We'd be honored to have you preach (or bring a briefer message, if you prefer) to the congregation some Sunday before the conclusion of your time with us. That could be almost any Sunday of your choosing, with the possible exceptions of December 17 and 24.

- If it is possible to anticipate a bit in advance when your and Hillary's last Sunday at Foundry might be, the congregation would like to recognize that moment in a special way.

Of course, we are not assuming that the end of your term will necessarily mean you won't be at Foundry any more! You will always be more than welcome here!

Grace and peace,

Phil

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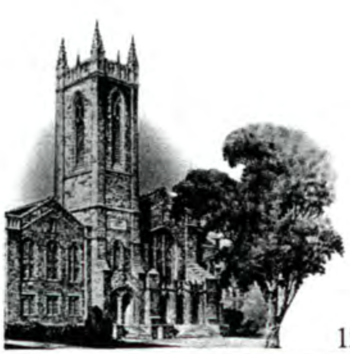
Streett
HRC
Podesta



1500 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 332-4010

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Jennings
Podesta

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-14-00

Preventive Medicine Research Institute

A non-profit public benefit institute dedicated to research, education, and service

Dean Ornish, M.D.
Founder and President
Preventive Medicine Research Institute
Clinical Professor of Medicine
School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco
900 Bridgeway, Suite 1, Sausalito, California 94965
phone: 415/332-2525 x222; FAX: 415/332-5730
e-mail: DeanOrnish@aol.com

September 12, 2000

TO: President Bill Clinton

FROM: Dean Ornish, M.D. Dean

Rep. Charles Rangel has introduced a bill, H.R. 4107 (enclosed) that would authorize Medicare to pay for a limited number of patients who want to make comprehensive lifestyle changes as a direct alternative to bypass surgery or angioplasty. Over $30 billion were spent last year on bypass surgery and angioplasty in Americans over age 65, so the potential cost savings are enormous as confirmed by Guy King (who was HCFA's chief actuary 1978-1994) and, separately, by David Eddy, M.D., who is considered the leading cost-benefit analyst.

In our earlier demonstration project in eight different hospitals throughout the United States, we found that almost 80% of people were able to avoid bypass surgery or angioplasty for at least three years. Mutual of Omaha calculated saving almost $30,000/patient. More recently, Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield has been both covering and offering the program. Of the first 300 participants, 299 of them avoided surgery, saving over $16,000/patient.

After six years of discussions with HCFA, I am frustrated that our Medicare demonstration project has run into a series of roadblocks that I discussed recently with Chris Jennings. I believe that the legislative route is the best way to proceed. We have bipartisan support for this lifestyle program from a disparate group of legislators ranging from Reps. Rangel, Archer, Hastings, and Burton to Senators Frist, Feinstein, Boxer, Gephardt, Rockefeller, Harkin, Mikulski, Robb, and others. As an indication of the bipartisan support, Rep. Burton (I know…) even held Congressional hearings last year to encourage HCFA to move forward. As far as I know, no one in Congress opposes this bill.

Earlier today was a meeting with Steve Lieberman, Joe Antos, and Jennifer Bullard of the Congressional Budget Office in Rep. Rangel's office. The CBO agreed that even if our lifestyle program had no benefit whatsoever, the total cost would not exceed $7 million in each of the first two years and $14 million in the next three years. They should be giving us a formal estimate in the next week or two.

I hesitate to ask you for anything, but I would be deeply grateful if you would make this legislation a priority in your year-end negotiation with Congress. We have an opportunity to do something that can benefit all Americans. Please call me if you have any questions or would like any additional information. Thank you so much, as always.

CHARLES B. RANGEL
15TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
NEW YORK
DEPUTY WHIP
COMMITTEE
WAYS AND MEANS
RANKING MEMBER
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–3215

2354 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–3215
TELEPHONE: (202) 225–4365

DISTRICT OFFICES
MS. VIVIAN E. JONES
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

163 WEST 125TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10027
TELEPHONE: (212) 663–3900

2110 FIRST AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10029
TELEPHONE: (212) 348–9630

PLEASE RESPOND TO
OFFICE CHECKED

September 12, 2000

To The Congressional Budget Office:

Unfortunately I was just called to the House floor to manage a bill. I will make every attempt to return before this meeting is over.

Thank you for making the time to participate in this meeting. I appreciate your coming here at such a busy time, and especially appreciate all the time and effort you have put into this bill thus far. It is important to me that it is passed this year, so I want to work with you today to revise the language in the bill. Representative Archer, President Clinton and many others support this bill.

Almost $20 billion were spent in 1997 on bypass surgery and angioplasty in Americans over 65, so there is a great potential for saving money. This legislation helps the American people by giving them an alternative to surgery. We understand that you are concerned about the lack of clarity and specificity in the language. We want to better understand your concerns so that we can draft language that addresses these and better reflects my original intent.

First, the details of the patient selection criteria were omitted from the original version of the bill that you reviewed. These have now been included. Because of this, the benefit will be limited to a much smaller number of eligible people and it will provide a much greater level of protection against the possibility of fraud and abuse.

Second, I have added language that will limit the number of participants who can be reimbursed for this benefit to no more than 1,000 patients in the first year, no more than 1,000 in the second year, no more than 2,000 patients in the third year, no more than 2,000 in the fourth year and no more than 2,000 in the fifth year. After three years, the benefit will end if the Secretary of Health and Human Services has determined that there has been a net cost compared to the current treatments.

Attached is a draft of the revised bill. I would welcome your input so we can now make appropriate revisions to address any remaining concerns. With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles B. Rangel

CHARLES B. RANGEL
Member of Congress

CBR:ak

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Bob Crytzer
412.544.4221
rcrytzer@highmark.com

Latest results of Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield's Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease demonstrates outstanding lifestyle improvements by the men and women who took bold step in quest for longer, better, happier lives

The first health insurer in the United States to provide and pay for the Ornish program targets saving more than $16,000 in health care costs per participant while sparing people untold pain and suffering

Of 300 participants to date, none have died, suffered a heart attack or stroke or required bypass surgery or a heart transplant since entering the program

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (March 28, 2000) – Many of the 300 participants in Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield's two-year-old Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease couldn't walk across a room without experiencing shortness of breath or chest pain when they first entered the program. Moreover, many had already suffered heart attacks or undergone bypass surgery or angioplasty and were well on their way to another life-threatening cardiac event.

Today, the exercise and oxygen capacities of those same participants are up significantly. They're walking or running miles at a clip without gasping for breath or suffering chest pain. (One participant recently climbed Mt. Kilimanjaro, which at 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa.)

The participants have lost weight and dropped overall body fat. Their cholesterol levels have fallen precipitously. Their blood pressure is down. Chest pain (angina) has decreased by 54%. None of them has suffered a heart attack or stroke. No participants have needed bypass surgery. Only one has had an angioplasty. One participant has avoided a heart transplant and a lifetime of anti-rejection drug therapy. No participants have died. These outcomes are remarkable given the baseline risk profile of the participants. (Please see attached chart on outcomes.)

What's more, their attitudes toward life in general have improved markedly. They're happier, less hostile and have learned how to cope with stress.

In short, they've resumed normal, everyday activities that most people take for granted, but ones they thought were lost forever.

"Highmark's Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease has given me a new lease on life," said program participant Gerry Blair, a 55-year-old executive director of a Western Pennsylvania transit authority whose lifestyle was severely altered after suffering two heart attacks, repeated and painful chest pain, and undergoing bypass surgery and three angioplasties. "I haven't felt this good in years," Blair said. "I feel like I'm in my 20s."

"The Dr. Dean Ornish program is action that substantiates our mission: to help our members live longer and better," said Anna L. Silberman, a vice president at Highmark, and the person who brought the program to the company. "The success of the program is borne out in the avoidance of painful and expensive cardiac events. It's the right thing to do and it's the cost-effective thing to do. Health care dollars are being saved that historically has been spent on by-pass surgery (average cost: $46,000 per person) and angioplasty (average cost: $31,000 per person).

Highmark estimates up to 80 percent of its Ornish participants would have needed heart surgery in the next five years if they hadn't joined the program.

Highmark's estimated cost savings per participant is $16,186.

"Highmark is to be congratulated for the outstanding results it is demonstrating in Western Pennsylvania," said Dean Ornish, M.D., creator of the only system scientifically proven to reverse heart disease without surgery or drugs.

Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield is the first health insurer in the United States to provide the Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease, which is for men and women who are searching for an option that may reduce the need for bypass surgery or angioplasty. The program is free to medically qualified members of all Highmark health insurance products, including SecurityBlue, Highmark's Medicare HMO. Scholarships are available to assist medically qualified nonmembers who want to participate in the program but do not have the financial resources.

Participants begin the program with an intensive 12-week regime (they meet twice a week for five hours) that includes aerobic exercise, stress management, a low-fat vegetarian meal plan (participants are allowed only 10 percent of their total calories from fat) and group support. Throughout the program, participants are carefully monitored by the program team, which includes a medical director, nurse case manager, behavioral health clinician, stress management instructor, exercise physiologist and registered dietitian.

Following the initial three months, participants progress to varying levels of program attendance based on individual risk factors. After one year, follow-up and ongoing support are always available.

The program is also conducted in the form of week-long retreats called Camp HealthPLACE for medically eligible individuals who cannot participate in the year-long treatment.

Candidates for the program include:

- Men and women who are contemplating bypass surgery or angioplasty but are seeking an option that may reduce the need for these procedures;
- Patients who have previously experienced one or more heart procedures and want to minimize the chances of repeating the process; and
- People with significant risk factors for cardiovascular disease, such as a strong family history, high serum cholesterol levels, high blood pressure or diabetes.

The objectives of the program are:

- Reduction of blockages in coronary arteries;
- Improvement of blood flow to the heart;
- Reduction in chest pain (angina);
- Reduction in serum cholesterol levels; and
- Improvement in exercise capacity, sense of well-being and satisfaction with life.

The program is the result of several scientific studies conducted over two decades by Dr. Ornish, president and director of the nonprofit Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, Calif. Dr. Ornish and his colleagues have demonstrated that comprehensive lifestyle improvements involving diet, exercise, stress management and group support can improve blood flow to the heart.

Highmark's Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease is delivered through its HealthPLACE division. HealthPLACE is a network of community-based wellness centers located throughout Western Pennsylvania. HealthPLACE provides health promotion programs, disease prevention services and the support individuals need to integrate positive behavior changes permanently into their lives. The centers offer a variety of health resources to the community including healthy cooking classes, cholesterol and cancer screenings, flu shots, seminars on relaxation techniques and a library of print and video materials.

With $7.4 billion in revenues and nearly 20 million customers nationwide, Highmark Inc. ranks among the country's top 10 health insurers. The company was created in 1996 through the consolidation of Blue Cross of Western Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Blue Shield. Highmark's product portfolio includes traditional health insurance coverage, managed care health plans, life and casualty insurance and dental and vision programs. In Western Pennsylvania, the company does business as Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield. In central and eastern Pennsylvania, Highmark operates as Pennsylvania Blue Shield.

Press releases and other information about Highmark Blue Cross Blue Shield and its products and services, including the Dr. Dean Ornish Program for Reversing Heart Disease, are available at *http://www.highmark.com* on the Internet.

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106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4107

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of a program of coordinated lifestyle changes to reverse individuals at significant clinical risk for a heart attack under part B of the medicare program.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 2000

Mr. RANGEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

A BILL

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of a program of coordinated lifestyle changes to reverse individuals at significant clinical risk for a heart attack under part B of the Medicare Program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. COVERAGE OF LIFESTYLE CHANGES FOR INDIVIDUALS AT SIGNIFICANT RISK OF HEART ATTACKS.

(a) COVERAGE.—Section 1861(s)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (S), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (T), by inserting "and" at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(U) services furnished under a coordinated lifestyle change program (as defined in subsection (uu)(1)) for certain individuals (described in subsection (uu)(2)) who are at a significant risk of a heart attack;".

(b) SERVICES DESCRIBED.—Section 1861 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"Coordinated Lifestyle Change Program

"(uu)(1) The term 'coordinated lifestyle change program' means a program of 1 year's duration that—

"(A) is designed for individuals described in paragraph (2);

"(B) consists of lifestyle changes, including a very low-fat, low-cholesterol diet, stress management techniques, moderate exercise, and psychosocial support, without the use of cholesterol-lowering drugs;

"(C) has been validated to reverse disease in the majority of patients, as measured by quantitative coronary arteriography in a scientific study that is at least 5 years in duration and that used randomly-assigned control and experimental groups; and

"(D) is conducted by a medical facility that is experienced in conducting such a scientifically validated program, or whose staff has been trained by such a facility.

"(2) An individual described in this paragraph is an individual—

"(A) whose physician has recommended revascularization (in the form of angioplasty or coronary artery bypass graft surgery) in the near future (within3 weeks) and certifies that the individual has met the conditions of subparagraph (B) and (C); and is referring the patient to this program as a direct alternative to bypass surgery or angioplasty;

"(B) who has angina and has undergone at least one diagnostic study which demonstrates clinically significant ventricular myocardium at risk for infarction -such study shall include one of the following:

(i) a coronary angiogram (with estimated ejection fraction) demonstrating clinically significant lesions in coronary arteries;

(2) a nuclear imaging study showing a reversible perfusion defect;

(3) a stress echo study showing an inducible wall motion abnormality;

(4) a cardiac positron emission tomography scan with demonstrating a perfusion defect, or

(5) such other tests and test results as the Secretary may determine are appropriate.

"(C) The individual is not disqualified from the program under this subsection because of unstable angina, heart attack, dementia, unrelated life-threatening co-morbidities, or resides outside the service area of the program (generally defined as ninety minutes of commute)."

(c) PAYMENT.—Section 1833(a)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(a)(1)) is amended—

(A) by striking "and" before "(S)"; and

(B) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: ", and (T) with respect to services furnished under a coordinated lifestyle change program (as defined in subsection (uu)(1)), the amount paid shall be 80 percent of the lesser of the actual charge for the services or the amount determined to be reasonable and related to the costs of furnishing such services (taking into account the period of time during which the services are furnished)".

Except that, no payment shall be made for more than

1,000 individuals in calendar years 2001 and 2002;

2,000 individuals in calendar years 2003, 2004, and 2005.

The limitation shall be waived in 2004 and 2005 if the following conditions are met:

(i) The Secretary shall conduct a study to be provided to Congress by July 1, 2003 of the individuals served in the program under this subsection during 2001;

(ii) The study determines that the total costs of services to such individuals under this title are either lower or the same as expected costs to such individuals if their heart condition had been treated by methods other than by a coordinated lifestyle change program. [To be amplified.]

(iii) The United States General Accounting Office shall review the study to assure that a full accounting of costs and savings from reduced surgery, hospitalization, pharmaceuticals, rehabilitation, and other savings are reported.

(d) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—Section 1866(e) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph

(1);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) a medical facility described in section 1861(uu)(1)(D), but only with respect to the furnishing of services under a coordinated lifestyle change program (as defined in subsection (uu)(1)).".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to services furnished on or after January 1, 2001.

○

THE PRESIDENT HAS 9-15-00
9-20-00

Taylor Branch
1806 South Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21209

cc all this to
- Joe Lockhart
- J Podesta
- Ricchetti
Back to me

copied
Lockhart
Podesta
Ricchetti
POTUS

September 15, 2000

Mr. President:

The media role in the Lee case is almost a copy of Whitewater: prolonged hysteria and then convenient amnesia.

The China spy issue began in 1998 with Jeff Gerth stories in the NYT that ran concurrent with the Lewinsky matter, such as Feb. 8, Feb. 10, and May 17, 1998.

Public attention jumped dramatically with Gerth's banner headline in the NYT of March 6, 1999: "China Spies Stole Bomb Secrets." Richardson fired Wen Ho Lee two days later, after the intense grilling that included FBI misconduct and a threat of the death penalty. Then another NYT banner headline on March 12, 1999: "Pres. Denies Ignoring Evidence of Nuclear Spying."

A month later, on April 12, 1999, the NYT won a Pulitzer for its 1998 coverage of the China spy issue. Then came still another NYT banner headline on April 29, 1999: "Scientist in China Case Said to Compromise Virtually the Whole Nuclear Arsenal."

Squirrelly FBI employees and opportunistic politicians fed a host of similar stories. The Washington Post has tiptoed around criticizing its rival NYT for irresponsible hype, but some careful encouragement will be required to bring balance to any investigation.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Taylor

Attached: Washington Post stories of Jan. 4 and March 7, 2000

9-15-00

Taylor Branch
1806 South Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21209

cc all this to
- Joe Lockhart
- J Podesta
- Nuiett
Back to me

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I look forward to seeing you soon.

Taylor

Attached: Washington <u>Post</u> stories of Jan. 4 and March 7, 2000

BACK CHANNELS

The Intelligence Community

The Agent Who Scuttled Lee's Bail Bid

By VERNON LOEB
Washington Post Staff Writer

U.S. District Court Judge James A. Parker seemed to be leaning last week toward granting Wen Ho Lee bail under some very restrictive conditions—until FBI Special Agent Robert A. Messemer filled the courtroom with intrigue.

Here was a man who knew his way around the witness stand. Messemer looked directly at Parker when he spoke. He claimed expertise in the spooky world of Chinese intelligence.

And he basically left Judge Parker no room to fashion any sort of home detention for the former physicist at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Lee faces 59 felony charges for downloading 806 megabytes of nuclear secrets from the lab's secure network and transferring most of the data to seven missing computer tapes.

Even an innocuous phrase by Lee, Messemer testified, could be a signal to an accomplice to pass the tapes on to hostile foreign spies. Messemer's now famous example: "'Uncle Wen says hello.'"

What's more, Messemer told the judge, the risks of that happening are greater than ever because foreign spies now know the tapes exist and are likely to try to come and get them from Lee.

Mark Holscher, Lee's attorney, called Messemer's claims "ludicrous" and said no one could believe Lee would attempt to commit espionage in the face of round-the-clock surveillance by the FBI.

But Parker denied Lee bail pending trial.

Paul D. Moore, the FBI's former chief Chinese counterintelligence analyst, doubts that China's Ministry of State Security would have flooded Lee's neighborhood with spies and says, if anything, the threat of Chinese espionage has been diminished, not heightened, by Lee's indictment.

But that, Moore said yesterday, is because the government, hamstrung for years by the difficulty involved in prosecuting people for espionage, has decided to make the mishandling of classified information nearly as serious an offense—in Lee's case and, presumably, others to come.

"There has been a paradigm shift," Moore said. "The government has decided it is going to find new ways to stop espionage."

THE SELECT AGENDA: The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has put together quite an agenda for the next two or three months. The committee has hired Paul Redmond, the CIA's former head of counterintelligence, to help draft a report, due out by mid-February, on security and counterintelligence failures at the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons laboratories.

The panel is also promising hearings on security failures at the State Department, highlighted by the recent disclosure that a Russian spy, Stanislav Borisovich Gusev, was caught skulking around headquarters so he could monitor a bug implanted in the molding of a seventh-floor conference room.

Even before the sun set on Gusev's spy career in Washington, the committee was so upset by a State Department inspector general's report on lax security that it sequestered funds this fiscal year from State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research until a report details how the holes in security have been plugged.

If all that weren't enough, the panel, chaired by Rep. Porter J. Goss (R-Fla.), is scheduled to hold yet another round of closed-door hearings on North Korea and meet with Air Force Gen. Michael V. Hayden, director of the National Security Agency, to assess his efforts at investing in new signals intelligence technology.

EYE ON NORTH KOREA: The first unclassified satellite images of the Taepo-Dong missile launch complex in North Korea made their way into the public domain last night when John Copple, chief executive of Space Imaging, appeared on CNN's "World Today."

Copple's company provided the network with a disk that also contained the first commercially available, high-resolution satellite imagery of the devastated Chechen capital of Grozny—imagery heretofore only available from supersecret U.S. spy satellites.

Vernon Loeb's e-mail address is loebv@washpost.com

THE WASHINGTON POST

3/7/2000 P.15

THE FEDE

Spy Probe Raised Doubts

Despite Field Agents' View, FBI Kept Public Focus on Lee

By VERNON LOEB
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two months before Wen Ho Lee was fired in March 1999 and identified by U.S. officials as the prime suspect in an espionage case at Los Alamos National Laboratory, FBI investigators in New Mexico told headquarters they doubted Lee was the spy they were looking for.

But FBI officials in Washington did not acknowledge these and other doubts about Lee as the source of leaked W-88 warhead secrets to China until FBI Director Louis J. Freeh told Congress in mid-September that the bureau was widening its espionage probe to include other potential suspects at additional weapons facilities.

New information about the FBI's initial investigation of Lee has emerged as Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) today begins three days of hearings on new legislation designed to rectify the kind of "very serious mistakes" he attributed to the Justice Department in its failure to approve a secret search warrant in the Lee case.

Specter yesterday dismissed doubts expressed about Lee's culpability by the FBI's Albuquerque field office in a Jan. 22, 1999, memorandum. He said FBI investigators were "thrown off" course in early 1999 after they were informed by the Department of Energy that Lee had passed a polygraph examination in December 1998. Subsequent FBI reviews, Specter maintains, show he failed.

A senior law enforcement official offered a similar view and said the Jan. 22 memo expressing doubts about Lee's guilt cannot be assessed on its own. Investigators completely changed their assessment of the case within a month, the official said.

But Lee's lawyer, Mark Holscher, said greater candor on the FBI's part could have substantially changed the public's understanding of the case and mitigated the widely held belief that his client was possibly one of the most damaging spies of the century.

"We're concerned that this information was not given to the Senate during its review of this matter last year—and has yet to be provided to us," Holscher said yesterday in an interview. Holscher also disputed Specter's contention that Lee failed the DOE polygraph, saying three DOE polygraphers had given Lee high passing scores.

FBI PHOTO/KOAT-TV

Two months before scientist Wen Ho Lee was identified as the prime suspect in the leak of bomb secrets, FBI investigators told headquarters they doubted Lee was the spy.

Lee is now in solitary confinement awaiting trial and facing the possibility of life imprisonment on 59 felony counts for downloading nuclear secrets to unsecured computers. The case grew out of—but is unrelated to—the earlier espionage probe, in which prosecutors now concede they have no evidence that Lee passed warhead secrets to China.

The hesitancy of FBI investigators in focusing on Lee as the government's prime espionage suspect preceded the December 1998 polygraph and continued throughout last year, even after Lee had failed a second, FBI-administered polygraph on Feb. 10, 1999.

An FBI investigative report written in the fall of 1998 quoted a Los Alamos official as saying that 250 people a year had access to the "contours" of the W-88 warhead, according to sources close to the investigation.

Following up on the report, the sources said, a Nov. 19, 1998, memo from the Albuquerque field office to headquarters stated that investigators were beginning to look at 10 other individuals who had been identified as potential suspects in DOE's administrative inquiry, the espionage probe's initial road map.

The Jan. 22 memo to headquarters, stating that investigators did not believe Lee was the one who passed W-88 secrets, was based in part on the finding that Lee had passed his DOE polygraph a month earlier.

On Feb. 10, 1999, Lee failed the FBI polygraph, in which he was asked whether he had ever passed W-88 secrets to China. But still, doubts persisted among FBI agents about whether he had leaked warhead information to China.

Those doubts were expressed in yet another another memo to headquarters on Feb. 26, 1999, stating that investigators thought it was still necessary to pursue other potential suspects, sources said.

But officials did not mention those doubts when Lee was fired less than two weeks later and identified as the prime suspect in the espionage case, code-named "Kindred Spirit."

FBI agents first discovered that Lee had improperly downloaded nuclear secrets onto the unsecure computer network at Los Alamos when they searched his office computer in March, a week after he was fired for a string of security violations.

In April, FBI investigators began working on two separate cases: a criminal probe into Lee's improper downloads, which resulted in his indictment, and a new expanded espionage case code-named "Fallout" encompassing a variety of additional suspects.

But the FBI made no public reference to its new and expanded espionage case until September. Indeed, Neil Gallagher, head of the FBI's National Security Division, told Congress in June that Energy's original administrative inquiry, which focused on Lee as the primary suspect, made "a compelling case," sources said.

Gallagher subsequently sent Congress a letter in November clarifying his testimony to reflect the fact that FBI agents had expressed interest in numerous suspects beyond Lee, the sources said.

TELEFAX COVER SHEET

TO: THE PRESIDENT
C/o NANCY HERNREICH

FAX NO. 202-456-6703

NUMBER OF PAGES
(including cover sheet) 4

FROM: Taylor Branch

FAX NO. 410-664-1406

PHONE NO. 410-664-4828

DESCRIPTION BALANCE IN LEE CASE

DATE 9/15/2000

Sandy

Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel

c/o Information Security Oversight Office
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Room 18N
Washington, D. C. 20408
Telephone 202/219-5250
Fax: 202/219-5385
E-mail: iscap@arch1.nara.gov

9-29-00

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Berger
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For Immediate Release

Highlights of Activities of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel October 1999 – September 2000

Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information" (E.O. 12958), signed by President Clinton on April 17, 1995, and effective on October 14, 1995, created the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel, or "ISCAP." The President directed the ISCAP to perform three critical functions in implementing the Order's provisions. These are: (a) deciding on appeals by parties whose requests for declassification of information under the mandatory review provisions of the Order have been denied by the classifying agency; (b) approving, denying or amending agency exemptions from the automatic declassification provisions of the Order; and (c) deciding appeals brought by individuals who challenge the classification status of information that they lawfully possess. The work of the ISCAP is crucial to the implementation of E.O. 12958, because its decisions will ultimately establish the cutting edge between what information is declassified and what information remains classified.

Senior officials appointed by the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Archivist of the United States, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs make up the six voting members of the ISCAP. The President appointed Roslyn A. Mazer, currently serving as Special Counsel for Intellectual Property Matters, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, to serve as the ISCAP's chair. Other members serving during the period covered by this release are Jennifer A. Carrano, Director, Requirements, Plans and Policy Office, Community Management Staff; Michael J. Kurtz, Assistant Archivist of the United States; William H. Leary, Senior Director for Records and Access Management, National Security Council; J. William Leonard, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security and Information Operations; and Frank M. Machak, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Records and Publishing Services, Department of State.

The Director of the Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO), Steven Garfinkel, serves as the ISCAP's Executive Secretary, and ISOO provides its staff support. Interested persons may inquire about the ISCAP by contacting ISOO at the address, telephone or telefax numbers above, or by e-mail to the Executive Secretary at steven.garfinkel@arch1.nara.gov.

The ISCAP's first public release, issued in June 1997, described ISCAP's activities from when it first convened at the end of May 1996 through April 1997. Its second release, issued one year later, described its activities through April 1998. A third release, issued in February of 2000, reported its activities from May 1998 through September 1999. This release describes the ISCAP's activities from October 1999 through September 2000.

To date, nearly the entirety of the ISCAP's caseload for which it has reached final decisions has consisted of mandatory review appeals. Since October 1999, the ISCAP has considered additional appeals seeking the declassification of 63 documents that remained fully or partially classified upon the completion of agency processing. The ISCAP reached decisions on all but one document included in these appeals. The ISCAP also decided upon 5 of 7 documents reported in its last release as pending a final decision. Therefore, the ISCAP acted upon 67 documents during this reporting period. It voted to declassify 3 documents (5%) in full, to declassify portions of 45 others (67%), and to affirm the agencies' decisions in their entirety for 19 documents (28%). The ISCAP's final decisions on 3 documents included in appeals received within the last two reporting periods are pending.

Compared with its appeal record in the last four years, the ISCAP during this reporting period declassified in full a significantly smaller percentage of the documents before it, while declassifying in part and affirming the agencies' decisions for larger percentages of the documents before it. The primary reason for this change is the fact that the agencies appear to be taking into account the ISCAP's prior decisions in their own declassification reviews and decisions. For this reason, most of the documents that came before the ISCAP in this reporting period previously had been declassified in part, many of them with little information that remained classified.

Viewing the totality of its decision docket from May 1996 to date, the ISCAP has declassified significant information in 80% of the documents on which it has voted (86 documents in full, 40%; 88 documents in part, 40%). The ISCAP has voted to affirm the agency's classification action fully for 44 documents (20%). ISCAP actions from May 1996 through September 2000 illustrate how faithful application of the Order's standards results in unprecedented access to historically valuable records, and a balanced approach to the declassification of more recently-created documents.

The majority of the documents decided upon by the ISCAP during the period covered by this release were created during the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson and are located within the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library in Austin, Texas. The ISCAP heard 12 appeals originated by 6 different appellants seeking the declassification of a total of 59 documents. The ISCAP declassified the entirety of the classified information in 3 documents and additional information in 39 documents. It affirmed the classification of the entirety of the classified information in 16 documents. The ISCAP's decision on 1 document is pending.

The documents from the Johnson Library included: 3 CIA-originated documents from 1966 classified in their entirety; 2 CIA-originated documents dating from 1968 and classified in their entirety; 2 documents created in 1966, related to India, and classified in their entirety; 17 documents (including 15 originated within the White House, and 2 telegrams from the American Embassy in Santo Domingo) related to the Dominican Republic and dating from 1965 through 1966; and 35 documents (including 23 Intelligence Information cables, 10 telegrams, and 2 memorandum) for which all but 2 had been previously declassified in part, dating from 1963 through 1966 and which were related to Haiti.

The ISCAP also decided upon documents created during the administration of President John F. Kennedy, which reside at his Presidential Library in Boston, Massachusetts. Two appellants filed appeals with the ISCAP which sought to declassify information in 4 documents. The ISCAP declassified portions of 3 documents and affirmed the classification fully for 1 document. Two of these documents were telegrams, sent during the summer of 1962, to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Port au Prince, Haiti. The other 2 documents, one of which dated from 1962 and was related to Guatemala, came before the ISCAP classified in their entirety.

The ISCAP decided upon 2 appeals seeking to declassify 5 documents within the custody of Executive Branch agencies. Specifically, it decided to affirm the classification of 1 document located at the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and to affirm the classification of 1 document and to declassify portions of 3 documents located at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The document located at the CIA provided dollar figures on the totality of the Intelligence Community Budget for fiscal year 1988. The documents at the FBI were created in the late 1980s through the early 1990s and are related specifically to the requester.

The ISCAP is also pleased to report that it has approved the first of several declassification guides submitted by Executive Branch agencies in accordance with Section 3.4(d) of E.O. 12958 and the applicable provision of its government-wide implementing directive (32 C.F.R. Part 2001.51(i)). When approved, these guides authorize the exemption of information determined by an agency to fall within an exemption listed in Section 3.4(b) of the Order. In order for the ISCAP to approve a guide it must provide: a comprehensive description of the information proposed for exemption; a distinct relationship to a specific exemption; a rational justification or explanation of the need for exemption; and a fixed date or event for automatic declassification.

The Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIA) declassification guide was approved by the ISCAP on May 18, 2000. The ISCAP is reviewing guides submitted by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency; the Departments of Energy and State; the National Reconnaissance Office; and a component of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. It is currently working with the Department of Navy and the Central Intelligence Agency to finalize revisions to their submissions and expects to decide upon their guides in the near future.

The following benchmarks of the ISCAP's work are notable:

> Declassification of significant information in 80% of the documents in the appeals it has acted upon to date, including declassification in full of 40%.
>
> Continued classification of information that would harm national security by revealing intelligence sources or jeopardizing ongoing diplomatic activities.
>
> A demonstrated willingness to examine afresh the justification for continued classification of each category of information -- even for information that previously, for all intents and purposes, was classified in perpetuity.
>
> Clear evidence of the influence of prior ISCAP decisions on current agency declassification decisions.
>
> The approval of a complex declassification guide submitted by a member of the Intelligence Community which provides limited and rational exemptions from the automatic declassification provisions of E.O. 12958.

A database of decisions rendered by the ISCAP is available from ISOO on diskette. The database is maintained in Microsoft Access 6.0. Documents declassified by the ISCAP are usually made available to the requester through the custodial unit (e.g., a presidential library) that has custody of them. Other interested persons may ordinarily obtain copies of declassified documents from the custodial units. ISOO may be contacted at the above address and telephone number for assistance in identifying and requesting copies of the documents discussed in this release.

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

Maria
please answer
comment on this

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-29-00

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Podesta

September 27, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We write to you to bring your attention to the upcoming debate and consideration of H-1B legislation. Should Congress proceed with legislation on the H-1B visa program, we urge that any legislation that reaches the House floor include provisions that require employers to certify that they are taking constructive steps to recruit qualified United States workers who are members of under represented minority groups to fill information technology jobs.

African Americans are especially impacted by discriminatory hiring practices in the information technology field. Date form the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the hiring of African Americans in high technology has improved only slightly during the past decade. According to a 1999 report, *Silicon Ceiling: Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide*, approximately 80% of the high technology companies in Silicon Valley do not file EEO-1 forms or affirmative action reports with the Joint Reporting Committee representing federal civil rights enforcement agencies. Clearly there's work to be done to ensure that African Americans have fair access to the lucrative high tech labor market.

In conclusion, we need a H-1B bill that responds to the demands of the lucrative job market but also protects our American workforce, provides technology education for grades K-12, training to our incumbent workers, and validates the importance of opening the doors to these information technology jobs for women and minorities.

Sheila Jackson Lee
Sheila Jackson Lee
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims

Jim Clyburn
James Clyburn
Chairman
Congressional Black Caucus

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Eddie Bernice Johnson
M..C.

Donna M. Christensen
M..C.

Corrine Brown
M.C.

Bobby L. Rush
M.C.

Earl F. Hilliard
M.C.

Bennie G. Thompson
M.C.

Albert R. Wynn
M.C.

Barbara Lee
M.C.

Wm. J. Jefferson
M.C.

Carrie P. Meek
M.C.

Robert Scott
M.C.

[illegible]
M.C.

M.C.

M.C.

Gregory W. Meeks
M.C.

Donald M. Payne
M.C.

Major R. Owens
M.C.

Alcee L. Hastings
M.C.

[illegible]
M.C.

E. Towns
M.C.

Danny K. Davis
M.C.

C. B. Rangel
M.C.

Eva M. Clayton
M.C.

Carolyn C. Kilpatrick
M.C.

Bobby Scott
M.C.

Maxine Waters
M.C.

Sanford D. Bishop Jr.
M.C.

M.C.

PHOTOCOPY
MISC. HANDWRITING

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-15-00

Sandy
Advise - Pls

September 15, 2000

Dear ~~President~~ Clinton,

This is a very grave moment in the Cyprus situation. The Cypriots are getting ready to walk out of the talks. They have been totally abused by the last proposal from our state department, from what I hear.

Did Al Moses actually propose that there be two EQUALLY powerful governments in Cyprus???? The Turks invaded Cyprus with weapons that were financed by America, took over one third of the country, killed several thousand people and now make up 18 percent of the population and we want to give them 50% of the political power of the country and we want to give them more than "one person, one vote". If this is true Mr. President, I have no words to express my reaction to it. America is negotiating with Terrorists and giving them rewards.

Al says that they never meant that, but wanted Denktash to feel good and maybe move forward in the talks, but he never has in the past 26 years with many other give-ways. Now the Turkish President and Denktash have already given this verbiage credence by saying, I told you so, we do deserve to take over this country.

If it is true, then call Al and them off. Doing <u>nothing</u> is better than that.

Here are some ideas about this situation that I had Andy articulate.

Your Friend,

David

David

copied
Berger
NSC West Wing
Desk
Podesta

The following is the context within which the Clinton Administration, with apparent good intentions, has aided (like the Nixon, Carter and Reagan Administrations) Turkey's (and some Turkish-Cypriots) goal of taking over Cyprus. It is in reverse chronological order.

Step 5 Toward Taking Over Cyprus -- Clinton Administration Presses for Equal Control of Cyprus by 18% Turkish minority.

Prior to the Clinton Administration, the U.S. and U.N. opposed Turkey's desire to end democracy, majority-rule, and "one man one vote" on Cyprus by giving the 18% Turkish-Cypriot minority equal control of Cyprus. The U.S.-pushed UN position said specifically in resolutions that "political equality does not mean equal numerical participation in all federal government branches and administration." The Clinton Administration this week pressured the United Nations to reverse this position. The new U.N. position states through the Secretary General, "I have concluded that the equal status of all the parties must and should be recognized explicitly in the comprehensive settlement."

The reaction of the repressive Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash was, "this is a happy day." The President of Turkey said "we have been saying there are two separate and equal states on the island and this idea is beginning to be accepted."

Conclusion:

The Cambodian seat at the United Nations was empty because the U.N. would not choose one government as legitimate over another. Cyprus is now much closer to that position. Turkey is moving well in its plan to take over the previously free and peaceful nation of Cyprus.

As of this morning (September 15), there are some efforts to erase this Clinton Administration blunder. This is due to the Greek-Cypriots walking out of the talks being coordinated by people who are supposed to be helping the tragedy of the nation of Cyprus. Pray that they are able to erase this step.

Step 4 Toward Taking Over Cyprus -- The Reagan Administration and Turkish-Cypriot Declaration of Independence:

The Congress withheld Turkey's foreign aid to discourage leaked plans of a Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash's move to declare independence of the occupied part of Cyprus. The Turkish Prime Minister assured President Reagan in the White House that the Turkish-Cypriots would not declare independence and that even if they did, Turkey would not recognize the false entity. The day after American aid to Turkey was released, Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash declared independence and Turkey immediately recognized it as a legitimate entity.

Step 3 Toward Taking Over Cyprus -- The Carter Administration's Role:

The Turks told the Carter Administration that if they lifted the military arms embargo on Turkey (due to its invasion), Turkey could save face and would immediately withdraw its troops. Even though the embargo was the only real incentive for Turkey, to end its attempt to take over Cyprus, the Carter Administration (led by NSC staffer Madeleine Albright) lifted the embargo on Turkey. After Carter gave them arms Turkey ended even the pretense that it was only occupying temporarily and was not moving to take over Cyprus.

Step 2 Toward Taking Over Cyprus -- American CIA and Nixon Administration Encouragement:

The American CIA paid for a junta on Cyprus which killed only Greek-Cypriots. The Nixon Administration, looked the other way when it learned of Turkey's plan to use the junta as an excuse to invade. Turkey killed, in a few days Bosnia-style, 4,000 Greek-Cypriots and took under military occupation 37% of the country. Turkey and Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash told the U.S. and U.N it would immediately withdraw the troops once the (imagined) "threat" against Turkish-Cypriots subsided.

Step 1 Toward Taking Over Cyprus -- The Turkish Plan Made Public:

Turkey employed full-time on Cyprus (in the 1950's), Turkish-Cypriots who tried to end the hundreds of years of complete harmony between Turkish-Cypriots (18% minority) and Greek-Cypriots, unlike the history of Greeks and Turks. Led by Turkish- Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, these paid Turkish-Cypriots succeeded by executing their own people who would insist on cooperating with their Greek-Cypriot friends, bombing (as they later admitted) their own facilities, blaming the Greek-Cypriots then attack Greek-Cypriots.

To: Betty Currey
From: David Leopoulos

RE: Letter to the President

Betty,

Please get this into the President's hands asap. It is very important.

Thanks so much.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
of the United States of America
AND THE BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-15-00

SStreett
should consider
what size —
BC

August 24, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

On Thursday, October 26, 2000, the United Nations Association of the United States of America will hold its 42nd Annual Dinner in New York. At the dinner we will present the World Bank and its President, James D. Wolfensohn, with our Global Leadership Award. The Chairmen of the evening are Michael Bloomberg and Vernon Jordan.

Mr. President, we would be honored if you would join us at this event and address a distinguished audience of American business leaders and the representatives of the international community. The venue offers an opportunity, especially with James Wolfensohn as the honoree, to emphasize some of the major issues of development and poverty that are among the core concerns of the entire U.N. system, with the G-7 just last month underscoring the need to help it in closing the gap.

In view of the particular importance your administration has given to issues linking "haves" and "have-nots", we hope you will see this setting as a high profile opportunity to build awareness and support for your priorities.

The event, as which we expect upward of 1,100 guests will be held at the Sheraton New York Hotel, and will begin with cocktails at 7:00pm followed by dinner at 8:00pm.

On behalf of everyone at the United Nations Association, let me express the hope that you can join us for this event.

Sincerely,

William H. Luers
Chairman

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Streett
Podesta
Berger
NSC West Wing Desk

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

801 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017-4706
Tel.: 212 907-1356
Fax: 212 972-3585
E-mail: dinner@unausa.org

United Nations Ambassadors Dinner

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION
of the United States of America
AND THE BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

BUSINESS COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

SStreet
8

801 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017-4706
Tel.: 212 907-1356
Fax: 212 972-3585
E-mail: dinner@unausa.org

August 8, 2000

Mrs. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
2940 Benton Place
Washington, D. C. 20008

Dear Ann:

It was a pleasure to see you and Vernon last weekend. Now that we are all back to real life I want to follow up with you on the possibility of the President attending the UNA dinner on October 26th.

Attached is a copy of the letter of invitation that I sent to the President. In view of the opinions that he expressed at the Millennial Summit this week, " peacekeeping meant thinking not only about weapons but also about water, schools, health, and the environment---Until we confront the iron link between deprivation, disease and war, we will never be able to create the peace that the founders of the United Nations dreamed of." I think this would be an ideal venue for him to expand on these ideas, if he would wish to do so, especially since we are honoring Jim Wolfensohn and the World Bank.

In any case to speak to the international community and to major corporations and business leaders following this ground breaking UN conference would have a great impact regardless of the topics he might choose.

As I mentioned we would be most grateful for any help you could give as far as getting our dinner on the President's calendar. Kathleen has been speaking with Kerry Street in scheduling.

Thank you for your help and we are looking forward to a very successful event.

Sincerely, With affection

Bill

William H. Luers
Chairman

Also I trust you and Vernon have this on your schedule - you have already been of great help

Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

no comment

Date 11·10·00

To: BERGER, SPERLING

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT BEFORE THIS GOES TO POTUS?

an extra copy for staffing

NOV 14, 2000

'00 NOV 9 PM 7:53

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

November 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lawrence H. Summers LHS

SUBJECT: APEC Leaders' Meeting: Economic Outlook and Agenda

Key Economic Themes

At the APEC Leaders' Meeting, you will want to emphasize four issues:

- Continued high oil prices pose a risk to the region's recovery. Urge easing of supply constraints and long-term price sustainability.
- Further progress in restructuring undercapitalized banks and over-leveraged corporations is necessary to sustain growth and reduce vulnerabilities.
- While the international community has made much progress in reforming the international financial architecture, urge APEC countries to support us in our continued efforts. To reduce the risk of financial panic countries need to continue to focus on: stronger national balance sheets (particularly a higher ratio of liquid foreign assets to short-term foreign liabilities); strong bank regulation and supervision; greater transparency; limiting government guarantees; and more sustainable exchange rate regimes.
- It is misguided to continue to blame hedge funds for Asia's problems, especially since the number and size of these institutions have been sharply reduced, probably to the detriment of the supply of global liquidity.

Asian Overview

The outlook in most of Asia remains strong, despite some recent weakening. Excluding Japan, growth during the second quarter of this year fell to a more sustainable rate of 5 percent annualized compared to 9 percent in the first quarter. Economies with well-regulated, transparent financial systems that were least subject to government directed lending (Singapore and Hong Kong) appear not only to have best withstood the downturn, but are enjoying the most robust recoveries.

However, recoveries in some countries (Thailand, Malaysia, China and Indonesia) remain dependent upon exports and accommodative monetary and fiscal policies. Some of the cyclical factors that supported growth are fading: output gaps are closing and global liquidity conditions are tightening. External financing costs have increased, with both U.S. rates and risk spreads on emerging market debt up. Asian companies, particularly high tech companies, are also finding it

much more difficult to get equity financing. In several countries (Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand) fiscal policies will need to be tightened to avoid unsustainable debt accumulation.

Looking forward, incomplete financial and corporate restructuring will be an increasingly binding constraint on potential output and will leave economies vulnerable to negative shocks. Governments need to: 1) fully re-capitalize banks, particularly through foreign investment, so they are better positioned to force corporate debtors to implement needed debt restructuring; 2) strengthen bankruptcy regimes to force debtors to negotiate; and quickly privatize government shares of intervened financial institutions.

Other key risks which could derail the recovery are: 1) higher oil prices (which could hit Korea, the Philippines and Thailand particularly hard), 2) a slowdown in demand for high tech exports (which would hurt Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan), and 3) domestic political instability (with Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan most vulnerable).

Outlook and Key Issues in Selected Countries

China

In your discussion with President Jiang, you should:

- Stress the need to limit subsidizing state-owned enterprises through the banking system and to permit enterprises to sink or swim on their commercial merits.
- Express concern that Chinese companies may be viewing equity as "interest free debt" whereas in the U.S. a primary use of equity is its role in strengthening corporate governance rather than raising funds.

Economic activity in China has strengthened significantly over the past year, reducing the risk of social unrest. Strong export demand, particularly from other Asian countries, and recovery in domestic consumption and investment have pushed GDP growth to over 8% (from 7% last year) and eased deflationary pressure. The prospect of WTO accession has increased the urgency of economic reform, and the government is taking advantage of the more benign macroeconomic situation to move forward on measures that were put on hold during the Asian crisis. However, we remain concerned about the dependence of growth on unsustainable fiscal stimulus which consists largely of investment in inefficient state-owned enterprises (SOEs).

China's weak financial sector, laboring under a heavy burden of non-performing loans (NPLs, estimated at 30-50% of total loans) to inefficient SOEs, remains a source of systemic risk and a major constraint on growth. China's fledgling stock markets have neither increased the efficiency of financial intermediation nor improved corporate governance. Most equity listings remain minority stakes in money-losing SOEs. Most importantly, the government remains reluctant to close non-viable firms.

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In your meeting with Prime Minister Mori, you should:

- Welcome the recently announced stimulus package, which will help reduce the risk of renewed recession, and note that further structural reforms, including market-opening deregulation and financial reform, are the keys to achieving stronger growth.
- Urge Prime Minister Mori to propose a timetable for moving forward with the negotiation of the principal policy issues of the U.S.-Japan tax treaty.

Since the beginning of last year, Japan has been recovering gradually from its deep 1997-98 recession, with private forecasters projecting 2 percent GDP growth both this year and in 2001. However, a still-weak financial system is an ongoing risk. And corporate restructuring, while positive in the longer-term, may slow growth in the short-run if firms' efforts to cut excess capacity and staff constrain business investment and household consumption.

A key bilateral issue is the need to modernize the U.S.-Japan tax treaty. Our informal discussions with the Japanese have avoided basic policy issues such as withholding tax rates, which are of fundamental interest to the U.S. business community. We have reached the point where our discussions cannot move forward effectively without discussing these broader issues. Regardless of the view of the next Administration, the U.S. business community will seek to politicize the negotiation of our bilateral tax treaty unless we can tell them that there is an agreed plan in place for taking our discussions forward.

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In your meeting with President Kim Dae-Jung, you should:

- Note the importance of allowing nonviable companies, even large ones -- such as Hyundai Engineering and Daewoo -- to fail.
- Encourage faster sales of intervened financial institutions, noting from our own experience during the S&L crisis, the longer the government holds on to intervened financial institutions, the higher the ultimate fiscal cost.

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In your meeting with President Wahid, you should:

- Stress the need for rapid, but also transparent and arms-length, sales of assets nationalized during the crisis in order to renew investor confidence, dispel allegations of corruption and alleviate the public debt burden.
- Note disappointment that key commitments to the IMF -- particularly bank privatization -- are slipping and that GOI ownership of the banking sector increases the risk of further rounds of costly bank re-capitalization at public expense.

Indonesia's economy has been strengthening -- real GDP growth is expected to exceed 4 percent this year, up from about zero in 1999, due partly to surging oil and non-oil exports. However, the recovery is fragile. Investor confidence remains weak, due to political uncertainty and enduring concerns about the GOI's capacity and commitment to follow through with its IMF-supported economic program. The GOI is expected to miss key end-December commitments to the IMF to sell banks nationalized during the crisis. As a result, the IMF program could go off track.

Our overarching concern is the sustainability of public finances. The cost of re-capitalizing banks pushed public debt to more than 90 percent of GDP. To alleviate this burden, the GOI needs to more rapidly sell assets it holds, which will also renew investor confidence. Unfortunately, the agency tasked with asset sales has been slowed by allegations of corruption and political resistance to privatization which in turn is undermining support for the economic program.

Russia

In your meeting with President Putin, you should:

- Emphasize that a strong program of structural reforms, including financial sector restructuring and improving the rule of law, is the best way to generate sustainable growth.
- Highlight that passing anti-money laundering legislation that meets international standards would demonstrate that Russia is committed to international norms of behavior.

The Russian economy has strengthened substantially since the 1998 financial crisis, and the IMF is now forecasting 7 percent GDP growth in 2000. The recovery is broad-based, spurred both by high energy prices and a weak ruble, which have boosted profits and investment and generated a large balance-of-payments surplus. Foreign exchange reserves have more than doubled this year to over $25 billion. The government has been running a large budget surplus in 2000 (3 percent of GDP). All federal revenues are now collected in cash and barter has fallen sharply since the 1998 crisis.

To make growth sustainable Russia needs to implement structural reforms. These include financial sector restructuring, improving the investment climate, and enhancing the rule of law. The new Russian economic plan is quite strong, although the key challenge will be

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In your discussions with the Vietnamese authorities, you should urge them to:

- Implement extensive reform of state-owned enterprises which are increasingly squandering the country's resources.
- Strengthen the financial sector by reforming state-owned commercial banks ending the government's practice of directed-lending to nonviable SOEs.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

November 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lawrence H. Summers LHS

SUBJECT: APEC Leaders' Meeting: Economic Outlook and Agenda

Key Economic Themes

At the APEC Leaders' Meeting, you will want to emphasize four issues:

- Continued high oil prices pose a risk to the region's recovery. Urge easing of supply constraints and long-term price sustainability.
- Further progress in restructuring undercapitalized banks and over-leveraged corporations is necessary to sustain growth and reduce vulnerabilities.
- While the international community has made much progress in reforming the international financial architecture, urge APEC countries to support us in our continued efforts. To reduce the risk of financial panic countries need to continue to focus on: stronger national balance sheets (particularly a higher ratio of liquid foreign assets to short-term foreign liabilities); strong bank regulation and supervision; greater transparency; limiting government guarantees; and more sustainable exchange rate regimes.
- It is misguided to continue to blame hedge funds for Asia's problems, especially since the number and size of these institutions have been sharply reduced, probably to the detriment of the supply of global liquidity.

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However, recoveries in some countries (Thailand, Malaysia, China and Indonesia) remain dependent upon exports and accommodative monetary and fiscal policies. Some of the cyclical factors that supported growth are fading: output gaps are closing and global liquidity conditions are tightening. External financing costs have increased, with both U.S. rates and risk spreads on emerging market debt up. Asian companies, particularly high tech companies, are also finding it

much more difficult to get equity financing. In several countries (Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand) fiscal policies will need to be tightened to avoid unsustainable debt accumulation.

Looking forward, incomplete financial and corporate restructuring will be an increasingly binding constraint on potential output and will leave economies vulnerable to negative shocks. Governments need to: 1) fully re-capitalize banks, particularly through foreign investment, so they are better positioned to force corporate debtors to implement needed debt restructuring; 2) strengthen bankruptcy regimes to force debtors to negotiate; and quickly privatize government shares of intervened financial institutions.

Other key risks which could derail the recovery are: 1) higher oil prices (which could hit Korea, the Philippines and Thailand particularly hard), 2) a slowdown in demand for high tech exports (which would hurt Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan), and 3) domestic political instability (with Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan most vulnerable).

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

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In your meeting with President Kim Dae-Jung, you should:

- Note the importance of allowing nonviable companies, even large ones -- such as Hyundai Engineering and Daewoo -- to fail.
- Encourage faster sales of intervened financial institutions, noting from our own experience during the S&L crisis, the longer the government holds on to intervened financial institutions, the higher the ultimate fiscal cost.

The economy has been buoyed by strong export growth, particularly of high tech goods. By building up its international reserves, Korea has dramatically reduced its vulnerability to a balance of payments crisis. However, growth is slowing (from 9 percent this year to an expected 6 percent in 2001) and Korea is among the most vulnerable Asian country to high oil prices. Korean corporations remain over-leveraged and the financial sector undercapitalized which will continue to lead to periodic bouts of investor concern about another domestic liquidity crisis. Creditors recently took an encouragingly tough stance that placed Daewoo Motors in court receivership after the union refused to accept job cuts. However, the union's stance was based on the belief that the government will yet bail out Daewoo.

Indonesia

In your meeting with President Wahid, you should:

- Stress the need for rapid, but also transparent and arms-length, sales of assets nationalized during the crisis in order to renew investor confidence, dispel allegations of corruption and alleviate the public debt burden.
- Note disappointment that key commitments to the IMF -- particularly bank privatization -- are slipping and that GOI ownership of the banking sector increases the risk of further rounds of costly bank re-capitalization at public expense.

Indonesia's economy has been strengthening -- real GDP growth is expected to exceed 4 percent this year, up from about zero in 1999, due partly to surging oil and non-oil exports. However, the recovery is fragile. Investor confidence remains weak, due to political uncertainty and enduring concerns about the GOI's capacity and commitment to follow through with its IMF-supported economic program. The GOI is expected to miss key end-December commitments to the IMF to sell banks nationalized during the crisis. As a result, the IMF program could go off track.

Our overarching concern is the sustainability of public finances. The cost of re-capitalizing banks pushed public debt to more than 90 percent of GDP. To alleviate this burden, the GOI needs to more rapidly sell assets it holds, which will also renew investor confidence. Unfortunately, the agency tasked with asset sales has been slowed by allegations of corruption and political resistance to privatization which in turn is undermining support for the economic program.

Russia

In your meeting with President Putin, you should:

- Emphasize that a strong program of structural reforms, including financial sector restructuring and improving the rule of law, is the best way to generate sustainable growth.
- Highlight that passing anti-money laundering legislation that meets international standards would demonstrate that Russia is committed to international norms of behavior.

The Russian economy has strengthened substantially since the 1998 financial crisis, and the IMF is now forecasting 7 percent GDP growth in 2000. The recovery is broad-based, spurred both by high energy prices and a weak ruble, which have boosted profits and investment and generated a large balance-of-payments surplus. Foreign exchange reserves have more than doubled this year to over $25 billion. The government has been running a large budget surplus in 2000 (3 percent of GDP). All federal revenues are now collected in cash and barter has fallen sharply since the 1998 crisis.

To make growth sustainable Russia needs to implement structural reforms. These include financial sector restructuring, improving the investment climate, and enhancing the rule of law. The new Russian economic plan is quite strong, although the key challenge will be

implementation. Russia has enacted significant tax reform and has passed a balanced 2001 budget through the initial stages in the Duma. We are concerned about Russia's weak anti-money laundering regime and are pressing Russia to pass an anti-money laundering law that meets international standards. The IMF and Russia are negotiating a new program, although Russia is not likely to draw new funds from the IMF since Russia is unlikely to need them. The Russians are pressing Paris Club members to agree to a new rescheduling of their Soviet-era debt after they reach agreement with the IMF. Due to Russia's strong balance of payments, another rescheduling will be very difficult to justify as long as current favorable conditions continue to prevail.

Vietnam

In your discussions with the Vietnamese authorities, you should urge them to:

- Implement extensive reform of state-owned enterprises which are increasingly squandering the country's resources.
- Strengthen the financial sector by reforming state-owned commercial banks ending the government's practice of directed-lending to nonviable SOEs.

Vietnam stands at an important crossroads. In the late 1980s, the government rejected central planning to embrace the market, yielding an average growth rate of 8 percent from 1990 to 1997. But the economy deteriorated sharply starting in late 1997, reflecting the adverse impact of the Asia crisis and domestic structural weaknesses. Foreign direct investment – the engine of growth in the mid-1990s – has plunged in recent years, reflecting investors' concerns over the slow pace of economic reform and the poor business environment. In the absence of a second round of bold economic reforms, the country risks falling even further behind its more dynamic neighbors. This is particularly true in light of China's accession to the WTO.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	re: Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton [partial] (1 page)	11/13/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Too Late To Process
OA/Box Number: 20393

FOLDER TITLE:

The President Has Seen, November 2000 [5]

2019-0990-S
rs3486

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2000

FINAL** 11-13-00

WASHINGTON, DC/ tbd

SCHEDULER:	JAMIE VAVONESE	
	202/456-5318	PHONE
	202/456-5340	FAX
	919/696-7619	CELL
	703/566-2906	HOME
	WHCA PAGER	#4447

PREV RON The White House

9:30 am-
10:30 am (b)(6)

10:35 am-
tbd
SCHEDULING/TRANSITIION MEETING
Map Room

PARTICIPANTS:
Kim Tilley
Melanne Verveer
Shirley Sagawa
Capricia Marshall
Laura Schiller
Tamara Stanton-Lazzato

****** DOWN FOR REST OF DAY ******

RON tbd

'00 OCT 28 PM3:02

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached for your signature is H.J.Res. 118, a clean, one-day CR through Sunday, October 29. Your advisers recommend you sign it today.

Lisel Loy

Nov 13, 2000

10/28/00

'00 OCT 28 PM6:37

Stencil to Jenni Engebretsen, Upper Press, per your instructions.

MJ

10/28/00
4:55pm

Note -
Date will have to be changed if approved by the P. later than today.

Bill Clerk's ofc.

WARREN CHRISTOPHER
1999 AVENUE OF THE STARS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067-6035

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-1-00

October 27, 2000

cc Sandy

Dear Mr. President:

I was thrilled to get the picture of the four Presidents with their personal signatures. As you say, it is a historic photo that shows, among other things, that leaders from the two parties can join together in major undertakings. Thank you very much.

By coincidence, I was in Beijing on the very day that you signed the PNTR law. In meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, I was surprised to hear him say that China hoped to join the WTO before the end of the year. When that happens it will be another major step in bringing them into the family of nations.

With respect and my warmest regards.

As ever.

Chris

copied
Berger
NSC wwdesk
Podesta

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

Jesús F. Reyes-Heroles
Ambassador of Mexico

Washington, October 18, 2000

Nov. 8, 2000

Mr. Mack McClarty
Principal
Kissinger & Mc Clarty Associates
1775 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 450
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. McClarty:

On behalf of Mexico's President Elect, Mr. Vicente Fox, I have de honor to forward to you an invitation to the Presidential Inauguration Ceremony that will take place on December 1st.

I hope your schedule will allowed you to attend this important event in contemporary Mexican history.

Sincerely,

11-6-00

Send to Eugenie for Reply?

___ yes
_X_ no

mf

October 8, 2000

Mr. Thomas McLarty
Kissinger McLarty Associates

Dear Sir,

It is an honor for me to invite you to attend the Ceremony of the Executive Federal Power of the United States of Mexico, which will take place in Mexico City on December 1, 2000.

As you know, on July 2, Mexico took a very important step towards democracy, when realizing the most disputed elections in the country's history. The fact that I was elected President allows for the first time to have a real change of power in the Executive branch, initiating a new era in the political life of our country.

Regarding your outstanding trajectory, it would be an honor to count on your distinguished presence in this very special occasion, when Mexico will start a new stage of development and democracy.

Receive a very cordial greeting and the assurance of my highest consideration,

Vicente Fox

LIC. VICENTE FOX QUESADA
PRESIDENTE ELECTO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

México, D.F., a 8 de octubre de 2000

Mack McClarty
Presidente
Kissinger & McClarty Associates

Muy señor mío:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a usted con el propósito de extenderle una cordial invitación para asistir a la Ceremonia de Transmisión del Poder Ejecutivo Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos que se llevará a cabo en la Ciudad de México el primero de diciembre del presente año.

Como es de su conocimiento, el pasado 2 de julio México dio un gran paso en el camino a la democracia al realizar las elecciones más competidas en la historia del país. Haber resultado electo Presidente de la República permitirá que por primera vez haya alternancia en el Poder Ejecutivo y que con ello se inicie una nueva etapa en la vida política de nuestro país.

En vista de su destacada trayectoria, será motivo de orgullo poder contar con su distinguida presencia en tan especial ocasión, cuando México comienza una nueva era de desarrollo y de democracia.

Reciba un cordial saludo y la seguridad de mi atenta consideración.

Fox

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-6-00

Jane–Bruce

Need a clean copy of this & a copy of my speech at Princeton

Received: from ns.usnews.com (ns.usnews.com [204.75.169.213]) by usn-dc2.usnews.com (NTMail 3.03.0017/4c.ahim) with ESMTP id editevans for <hevans@usnews.com>; Fri, 29 Sep 2000 14:33:09 -0400
Received: from midway.uchicago.edu ([128.135.12.12]) by net.usnews.com with ESMTP id <48393>; Fri, 29 Sep 2000 14:37:49 -0400
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by midway.uchicago.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1) with ESMTP id e8TIWpX29502
for <hevans@usnews.com>; Fri, 29 Sep 2000 13:32:51 -0500 (CDT)
Mime-Version: 1.0
X-Sender: csunstei@nsit-popmail.uchicago.edu
Message-Id: <v04210126b5fa9005e189@[128.135.240.190]>
In-Reply-To: <2.2.32.20000929171849.00acdf68@ntpop.usnews.com>
References: <2.2.32.20000929171849.00acdf68@ntpop.usnews.com>
To: Harry Evans <hevans@usnews.com>
From: Cass Sunstein <csunstei@midway.uchicago.edu>
Subject: Re: Supreme Court
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="============_-1241870246==_ma============"
Date: Fri, 29 Sep 2000 14:37:49 -0400

Univ of Chicago.

CASS SUSTEIN on S. Court anti federalism

>Thanks much. Here's the piece, forthcoming in the American Prospect.
>-- If you'd like to give a call, please do? I'll be here for another
>hour or so -- many thanks, all best wishes --

Federalism's Future

Cass R. Sunstein

773 702 9498

773 288 2613

What are the powers of the national government? When is the nation allowed to act? When must the states act instead? These are not trivial issues. The answers will determine the ultimate fate of measures safeguarding the environment, preventing violence against women, protecting endangered species, and banning certain crimes in general and hate crimes in particular.

The appropriate exercise of national power sharply divides Republicans from Democrats. Even more important, it sharply divides members of the Supreme Court, making federalism by far the most lively of all issues in current constitutional law. George W. Bush says that his favorite justices are Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, and that he would like to appoint justice who agree with them; Scalia and Thomas have been arguing for a far narrower view of national power than has been taken by the Supreme Court in over sixty years. If Governor Bush is elected President, the Scalia/Thomas view is likely to receive increasing support. There will be more limits on Congress' ability to deal with problems that, in the public's view, deserve national attention -- and greater reliance on state government, which often lack the resources and the will to remedy those problems.

11-6-00
Betty has taken care of —
CW

There is a larger, and much-neglected, story in the background here. In the recent past, Governor Bush, and the Republican Party, have made "judicial activism" a national issue. But in the recent past, the real "judicial activism" has come from the right, in the form of countless efforts to persuade federal courts to strike down legislative enactments. The supposed "judicial activism" of which the

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-6-00

MACK M^c^LARTY

Oct 24/2000

Mr. President,

My note and response to your thoughtfulness was a thank-you for the picture of you and your fellow Presidents - and your personal note. I failed to make that clear in my personal thank you to you as my wonderful wife and your friend Donna pointed out to me after our being together Sunday evening in N.Y.

Personally — Mack

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

The President of the United States

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-6-00

ori

MACK McLARTY Oct 1 2000

Mr. President –

I was honored to be a part of your effort regarding the historic Middle East meeting between Rabin and Arafat. It was an important and moving day. I was also privileged to play a leadership role in our NAFTA victory. Your judgment and courage led the way to a critical step for

over →

trade and stability in Mexico. History will remember you kindly as both of these important issues. Thank you for the opportunity to work with you and serve our country.

Respectfully and with friendship

Bill

KISSINGER MCLARTY ASSOCIATES Oct / 2000

Mr. President, [redacted]

I would like to visit with you about the inauguration of Vincente Fox. I will call Betty to discuss with you when you have a moment.

Respectfully —

Mac