

Chron

20

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

POINTS TO BE MADE FOR
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH
GERRY ADAMS

- Gerry, you are on the brink of achieving something tremendous, something you have worked for all your adult life.
- You have in your hands the opportunity to secure for the people of your country the chance not just to live at peace, but to play a role in building a society based on justice and equality.
- You personally will be in the vanguard of the process leading towards a new, democratic Ireland, making a real difference in the lives of your people.
- Know that there are parts of this agreement that disappoint you, and that some on the nationalist side will criticize elements. But this agreement is about more than the details of the particular political arrangements. I know that you can see the bigger picture and the opportunity this presents for your community for change -- not just tomorrow, but in the weeks and years to come.
- Gerry, this is a decision that only you can make. You can seize a unique opportunity. This is your moment.
- I want you to know that you can count on my personal support to help you make this work.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

4/10

To:

Chip Tyson

From:

The Staff Secretary

looks like
Council
should
respond to
video promo
idea since
it appears to
be commences

Video regret. Let
me see letter, please,
before it goes out.

Thanks, Phil

- Coming to DC
P/November
- running for
mayor

1. CC CS
2. [unclear]
[unclear]

Tom Wilkins

131 Highland Park
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901

Phone 501-623-1415
Home Phone 501-623-0978
Email Buford@direclynx.net

April 01, 1998

**President William Jefferson Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington DC
20500-2000**

Dear Bill,

The news just flashed across the screen about the Paula Jones case being dropped. We are so happy for you in this matter. I know this has been an unnecessary burden on you during your administration.

I got to visit with Dick Kelley for about four hours last week at a telethon that we were both working for Milton Ragsdale. He said he'd just been up to Washington and had a great time. I told him that this fall I would like to come and visit the White House. I wasn't able to get in during the first inauguration ceremonies. Dick said I could get the VIP tour. It would be nice. I want to come after the November elections. You see I'm running for Mayor of Hot Springs and I hope to have something to celebrate. I ran six years ago against 5 others and placed second. I have a tremendous amount of support this go around and hope to be victorious.

I know that you are extremely busy, but I would like to ask a favor. As you know I am founder of the "Arkansas Walk of Fame". We are having trouble locating address' for many movie stars and famous people that came out of Arkansas. If you know someone that might help me please let me know.

Also, could you possibly do a 30 or 60 second promo of support for the project on video. You were the founding member and your plaque is in the #1 slot. I am enclosing my most recent newsletter for your review. We are trying currently to contact Glen Campbell, Mary Steembergen, Mia Angelo, Jerry Van Dyke etc. We are about to honor Dr. James Dobson this summer. We are trying to get some sponsorships so that this program might keep goin. It costs about \$5,000.00 a year to induct 6 inductees. I have to raise money for each ceremony. I need to get a corporate sponsor to take the pressure off. It has gotten rave reviews, but your endorsement would really lend credibility to it.

Thank you for your friendship and help for Hot Springs. Hope to see you in the fall.

Your Friend,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tom' or 'T. Wilkins', written in a cursive style.

Tom Wilkins

SPECIAL EDITION

"ARKANSAS WALK OF FAME"

HOT SPRING'S NEWEST ATTRACTION



Beginnings...

The Arkansas Walk of Fame was created in the summer of 1996 by a group of dedicated community leaders who saw a need for a new attraction in Hot Springs. Nothing extreme, but compelling enough to draw interest from tourists, the lifeblood of this resort community. After receiving the blessings of the City Fathers, a location was found, and a selection committee was organized. A list of inductees to date. See Page 3.

Alan Ladd and Bobby Mitchell Inducted on October 18, 1997.
Related story on pg 2.

Arkansas "Walk of Fame" Inductee Jo Ann Castle



Jo Ann Castle

The Lawrence Welk Show
Branson, Missouri

**Future Inductee
Dr. James Dobson**

Jo Ann Castle America' Sweetheart

Personality and an infectious smile, with a musical gift from God, have made JoAnn Castle an American Musical Legend for over 35 years. The master of the ragtime piano and an eleven year veteran of the Famous Lawrence Welk Television Show, Jo Ann has entertained audiences with her singing, comedy and piano artistry. Jo Ann still appears with the Show now located in Branson Missouri. Jo Ann will give us a taste of her talents with a special sample free performance of her piano talent, at the Bath House Show Theater located next to the Walk of Fame. This will take place prior to her induction on Saturday November 1st at 1pm.

Come help us honor one

Send Correspondents to:

of America's Greatest Talents.

Sponsored by Lake Hamilton Resort and Mr. Dan Dempsey.

Special accommodations by Kenneth and Juan Wheatley. Special thanks to Ken Wheatley III and Dan Bloch for their continued help.

And hats off to official staff photographer Peggy Maruther for her keen eye in recording our events.

The Arkansas Walk of Fame is a Non- Profit Organization whose main pupose is to honor great Arkansans who meet the following criteria.

- . Was either born, raised or lived in Arkansas.
- . Made a Significant contribution to Society in his/her field
- . Nationally recognized figure

The Organization is solely dependant upon contributions.



Football great Bobby Mitchell and film star Alan Ladd were the latest inductees into the Arkansas Walk of Fame. Both men were inducted on Saturday October 18 to a large crowd. A letter was read by Bob Lake from Alan Ladd Jr. about his appreciation for the committees efforts. Bobby Mitchell and his wife Gwen flew in from Washington for the ceremonies. Bobby was surprised with a dedication of the Langston Gym in his honor.

The Arkansas Walk of Fame Committee
701 Central Hot springs, Arkansas 71901

Special Edition



Arkansas Walk of Fame Members:

President Bill Clinton, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chet Lauck, Norris Goff, Mark Davis, Sidney Moncrief, Marjorie Lawrence, Pat Day, Bobby Murray, Alan Ladd, Bobby Mitchell and. . . .

**BASEBALL
GREAT
BROOKS
ROBINSON
RECEIVING
HIS
AWARD!**



The Hot Springs "Arkansas Walk of Fame" now has it's own web site thanks to Bob Lake. Although it's now under construction, you can watch it grow!

- [Http://www.hsnp.com/home/w/walkofame/](http://www.hsnp.com/home/w/walkofame/)

Tom Wilkins
131 Highland Park
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71901



President William Jefferson Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington DC
20500-2000

20500/2000



To Willie for
Reply?

YES

NO

[Handwritten signature]

McClellan
2. [unclear]
Embassy of Austria
Washington, D.C.

The Ambassador

7 April 1998

The President
of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I have the honor to inform you that after an official visit to American Samoa a few days ago, I have now completed my tour of all of the fifty states of the Union and the five U.S. territories. I consider it a particular privilege to have been able to visit, in my capacity as Ambassador of Austria to the United States of America, all constituent parts of the great American Union and to endeavor to further strengthen the friendly ties between our two countries at all levels. In the course of these visits, I had the pleasure of meeting Americans from all walks of life, including political, religious and business leaders, academics and students, Americans of Austrian origin as well as Austrians living in the United States. Everywhere I went, I encountered most gracious hospitality and tremendous interest in Austria.

This unique experience also taught me a lot about the tremendous diversity of the American people, and, at the same time, their shared ideals and sense of common purpose which make this country great. Furthermore, I was able to witness the profound friendship between the people of our two nations which is based on common values and ideals. Finally, these visits also demonstrated to me the numerous and important contributions that Austrian immigrants have made and continue to make to American society.

On the basis of that great experience, I am looking forward to continuing to work toward ever closer relations between our two countries and peoples.

Please accept, Mr. President, my very best wishes for your personal well-being and that of your family.

Yours truly,

Helmut Tuerk

Helmut Tuerk

The Ambassador of Austria

3524 INTERNATIONAL COURT, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008-3035

The President
of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

*Embassy of Austria
Washington, D.C.*

The Ambassador

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director for Oval Office Operations
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

7 April 1998

Dear Nancy,

May I kindly ask you to forward the enclosed letter to the President. I have sent copies of the letter to Don Bandler, Senior Director for European Affairs at the National Security Council, and Fred DuVal, Deputy Director for Intergovernmental Affairs, for their information.

Yours truly,



Helmut Tuerk

Enclosure

*Embassy of Austria
Washington, D.C.*

The Ambassador

7 April 1998

The President
of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

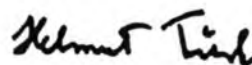
I have the honor to inform you that after an official visit to American Samoa a few days ago, I have now completed my tour of all of the fifty states of the Union and the five U.S. territories. I consider it a particular privilege to have been able to visit, in my capacity as Ambassador of Austria to the United States of America, all constituent parts of the great American Union and to endeavor to further strengthen the friendly ties between our two countries at all levels. In the course of these visits, I had the pleasure of meeting Americans from all walks of life, including political, religious and business leaders, academics and students, Americans of Austrian origin as well as Austrians living in the United States. Everywhere I went, I encountered most gracious hospitality and tremendous interest in Austria.

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On the basis of that great experience, I am looking forward to continuing to work toward ever closer relations between our two countries and peoples.

Please accept, Mr. President, my very best wishes for your personal well-being and that of your family.

Yours truly,



Helmut Tuerk

THE AMBASSADOR OF AUSTRIA
3524 International Court, NW
Washington, D.C. 20008-3035

by hand

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director Oval Office Operations
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

4/10

To:

Don Kerridge

From:

The Staff Secretary

How do you suggest we
handle this?

Phil

Ally Sea

The Teddy Bear Museum

stratford-upon-avon

PLEASE REPLY TO:
40 CASTELNAU, LONDON SW13 9RU
Tel: 0181 741 3454
Fax: 0181 741 7335

14 March 1998

H E Philip Lader
Ambassador
United States Embassy
24 Grosvenor Square
London W1A 1AE

4-10-98
To Eugenie?
yes ☒
no ☐

Dear Ambassador Lader,

Because the Teddy Bear owes his name to the twenty-fifth President of the United States, we were honoured and delighted that, when it opened ten years ago, the United Kingdom's national Teddy Bear Museum was formally launched by your predecessor, Ambassador Charles H Price II.

The museum will be celebrating its tenth birthday on 4 July 1998 and we are mounting a special exhibition of Great Bears of Our Time to mark this special anniversary. The exhibition will be in aid of the National Playing Fields Association, the national trust of recreational space, the charity that promotes play and sport opportunities for young people. I am Vice President of the Association and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh is President. His bear will be one of the distinguished visitors to the museum.

I am writing to you because, as the centrepiece of the exhibition, we would love to have an official Presidential bear. Do you think President Clinton would consider letting us have a bear with his blessing? I would be happy to travel to Washington DC to collect it or do whatever was necessary to ensure its safe transit.

The President and I were contemporaries at Oxford and when he was over here two or three years ago (when I was an MP and a member of the government) he was amused that Ambassador Seitz's teddy bear came to vacation at the Teddy Bear Museum in Stratford-upon-Avon, and my consequent hope is that he would be happy to let a Presidential bear come to Stratford this summer in aid of a good cause in this special anniversary year.

If this were achievable, you can imagine how honoured and thrilled we would be. Do you think it might be possible to arrange?

If there is any further information that you need either about the national Teddy Bear Museum or about the National Playing Fields Association, please let me know.

I look forward to the possibility of hearing from you.

With all best wishes,

*Yours sincerely,
Gyles Brandreth.*

GYLES BRANDRETH
Founder
The Teddy Bear Museum

From Ashley R. Profaizer
In the Ambassador's Office

To: The White House

Ambassador Lader received the attached letter from the Teddy Bear Museum requesting that President Clinton provide a presidential teddy bear on the occasion of their tenth anniversary.

Please handle as appropriate. Thank you.

Ashley R. Profaizer

'98 APR 10 AM9:15

The
Teddy Bear
MUSEUM

stratford-upon-avon





The Teddy Bear MUSEUM

stratford-upon-avon



Welcome

Welcome to the Teddy Bear Museum, where we celebrate every aspect of the teddy bear, from his arrival just after the turn of the century to his worldwide popularity today. In Shakespeare's time this wonderful Elizabethan building - which still boasts its original oak beams - was a farmhouse. Now it is the home of hundreds of teddy bears from over twenty different countries around the world. Many of the bears on display come from the private

collection we have built up over the years. Many have been loaned or generously donated to the Museum by their owners or creators. All of them have distinct individual personalities, and we know they are looking forward to meeting you as much as you, we hope, are looking forward to meeting them.

Michèle and Gyles Brandreth



Cover: A 1906 Steiff teddy bear

Opposite: Michèle and Gyles Brandreth, founders of the Teddy Bear Museum

Top left: The coat of arms of Warwickshire. The symbol of the bear has been associated with the Earls of Warwick and with Warwickshire since at least the fifteenth century

Top right: The symbol of the Teddy Bear Museum, drawn by Mike Buckner

From Archbishop Nzeki of Kenya

Cs Joe Wilson NS
PoTUS

THE PRESIDENT OF KENYA

4-10-98

Sawley
fig 1 - Bx

HOPES, FEARS AND ASPIRATION OF KENYANS.

- (1) Kenya is a paradox in many ways. It is perhaps the only country in Africa that has been sliding downhill (politically and economically) over the last 20 years **WITHOUT** civil war way, or a military regime. Every other country in Africa has gone through hard times as also seen civil war or military rule.

In fact, Kenya has held regular elections since **1963**, which suggests that the country respects the **FORMS** of democracy, but not the **SUBSTANCE**.

- (2) That is the crux of the problems facing Kenya. We have a solid feudal dictatorship that is clothed with the language of law, and the forms of democracy, thus masking the truth.
- (3) Some of the key issues then for democracy and human rights in Kenya (and Africa) are as follows:

(a) Reduction of the powers of the presidency and spreading of those powers to the legislature, the judiciary, and also non-political sectors.

(b) A policy of inclusiveness and tolerance - - even when it does not agree - - from the government thus ending the persecution and name-calling of its opponents.

(c) The dis-arming and disbanding of the "**Third force**" that causes conflict and terror at the wish of some individuals who are never arrested of known, but who are so powerful that when the

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wing desk
Bowles

warriors attack, the police force is ordered not to intervene.

- (d) Reforming the police force so that there is citizen input and control as the police has often acted as the private army of politicians. This would end torture and abuse of power by the police against innocent Kenyans.
 - (e) Ending high-level corruption by going beyond dubious “authorities” that aim at low level corruption when the worst corruption is at the highest levels. Thus, financial transparency within high-level government and political offices needs to occur with provision independent audits.
 - (f) Control of state radio by the Ruling Party and refusal to allow independent alternatives in a country with 50% illiteracy where 80% of the people receive their information from radio.
- (5) Some key obstacles preventing the achievement of genuine democracy and human rights:
- (a) A leadership that is scared of losing power even a little because that might mean taken to task over assassinations, corruption, and “ethnic” clashes. This fear is the direct cause of the break-up of Somalia by Siad Barre and the War against Mobutu in Zaire.
 - (b) Weak political parties (including the ruling party) meaning that the parties are simply tools to be used by the party leaders who are also the bank-

rollers of the parties. Without strong political parties -- independent of individuals --- then building of a mature democratic system is impossible even if the non-political sector (religious organizations, business, NGOs) are relatively strong.

- (c) Lack of access to the people through radio.
- (d) Poverty and dependency due to corruption and misplaced government spending. Rather than spend on projects we don't need or prestigious means of transport or on "*administrative*" expenses. We should be spending on schools, water, health etc. We really have no external threats and the need for large armed forces is questionable.

(6) Some suggested solutions to the problems:

- (a) Constitutional reform that focusses on the process as much as the eventual outcome. The process needs to be pro-people and nationalistic and ensure that ordinary people participate in suggesting views, debating and discussing issues and finally ratifying the agreed document. This is the only way to ensure that the people have a stake in the constitution and can thus protect it at any cost. It also provides a chance for national dialogue and exchange of views that has never happened in Kenya before.
- (b) Continued pressure from the people to ensure that we can peacefully resolve our issues.

- (c) Free the airwaves and let Kenya Broadcasting corporation -(KBC) be truly reflective of the Kenya identity rather than only the ruling Party.
 - (d) Strengthen the political parties to ensure that they can reflect institutional and ideological goals and not only those of the leader of the party.
 - (e) Move towards a truly integrated regional economy that can focus on poverty alleviation, and reduce corruption in Kenya.
- (7) Should the US play a role, and if so what should it do?
- (a) Continue supporting nationalist pro-people efforts to turn our country around, and be suspicious of the “tid-bit” approach that can only prolong the crisis as it did in the former Zaire.
 - (b) Insist on conditions before economic support is given that contribute to the War against corruption. For example the US/IMF/World Bank should insist that the leadership of any country receiving aid should declare their wealth, how they got it and submit to annual professional audits to ensure that aid is not diverted for personal gain, and also that aid is not used to do what tax money should do were it not for corruption and theft. Also, this would help force some of the rich Africans contribute to the development of their nations and not wait for aid.

IMF

- (c) Assist in gathering information on the wealth of our leaders that is banked and invested abroad.
- (d) Training of future and potential leadership to avoid the current pitfalls. In addition, training on peaceful and organized methods of bringing change should also be given
- (e) Provision of Radio station that can beam into Kenya in the same way as radio Free Europe that focused on Eastern Europe and Radio Marti aimed at Cuba. xx
- (f) Insist that the Kenyan government respect the substance of democracy and be prepared to declare it a "pariah" regime if it persists in killing the people and attributing that to the opposition parties and subverting democracy for personal and selfish ends.

xx Here I must add that it is more human and humane to establish dialogue with those we regard as our enemies rather than establish and maintain isolation policy. Dialogue with those whose views, policies and principles opposed to our own creates an atmosphere of good will, and of give and take.

INTRODUCTION:

- (1) While there is still a long way to go on the issues of democracy and human rights, it is clear that Kenya has improved dramatically since 1990.
- (2) The improvement is a result of the pressure of the Kenyan people on a reluctant government, and the support of the international community as the Kenyan government has proven that it only gives in to pressure, never out of goodwill or good faith. Civic education has also been instrumental.
- (3) Economic development issues have been in decline for the last ten years, largely due to poor leadership and bad management of the economy. We are poorer today than ten years ago, and have worse health and education.
- (4) The government and people of the United States have contributed positively to the positive developments in Kenya, both through moral support of the aspirations of the Kenyan people, but also through financial support of USAID of civic education initiatives and the work of civil society engaged in democracy and governance issues. We are grateful.

KEY ISSUES AND OBSTACLES TO THE ATTAINMENT OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN KENYA.

- (1) There is a complete lack of “Separation of Powers”, such that the office of the President has overwhelming legal and extra-legal powers. All political and economic issues in Kenya start and stop at the door of the office of the president without any checks or balances.
- (2) There is limited freedom of expression. People and organizations (e.g. NGOs, Churches, NCEC, etc.) who criticize the government and who have the ability of organize, are targeted for harassment, threatened with death and de-registration.
- (3) There is massive insecurity in Kenya in the form of state-sponsored “tribal” clashes, banditry, crime, and mob violence.

This is largely due to a breakdown of law and order because the security organs are not only seriously corrupt, but are also restrained by “higher” authorities from doing

their job especially when there is a political linkage (e.g. the clashes).

There are indiscriminate and arbitrary arrests of innocent Kenyans, while the guilty, especially of white collar crimes, drug crimes, etc., are left free.

There is a culture of violence promoted by the state through violence and brutality by the police, the clashes, and the tolerance and acceptance of mob violence across Kenya. Violence is also used against political opponents (e.g. against Leakey and Muite in Nakuru, the morans in parliament, the “Jeshi la Mzee”, etc.) as a tool of staying in power and causing fear and intimidation in Kenyans.

There is also violence against women which is a special violence since women go through the additional trauma of rape. Whenever there is organized violence by the state (or anyone else such as bandits) women are always targeted for rape, on top of everything else! Rape in African culture is especially horrible as it not only leads to serious stigma, but also punishes the men and the entire community. Rape is a sign of being conquered and dominated.

Consequently there is a lack of investor confidence in Kenya, and tourism one of our biggest income earner, is adversely affected.

- (4) Tribalism perpetuated by the leadership as a means of dividing ordinary people in order to get or retain

power. This has led to clashes between communities that have been friendly for generations in the form of “clashes.” The government also discriminates against communities that it perceives as its opponents, putting in development only to those regions where it has support, or where it wants to get support.

Development is seen by the state as a privilege that it dispenses as political favours.

- (5) Fear of losing power thus leaders cling onto to power even when they know they should not. There is, therefore, abuse of power as the leadership tries to then stay in power no matter the wishes of the people, as the leadership subverts efforts of reform because of fear of losing power, and reads genuine attempts to better the Kenyan people politically, economically and socially as attempts to remove it from power.
- (6) the government has taken its victories in the last two elections as a mandate to rule Kenya the way it always has: alone, without consultation and dialogue with interested parties and organizations, and by bulldozing issues. This is the “one-party” style of doing things. Thus the opposition is excluded even in grave and critical national matters such as the economy, especially at this time of decline, and matters of security.

- ✱ (7) Corruption: High-level corruption, reaching the very highest office in the land, is destroying Kenya. –Only 40% of all taxes are collected, for example, and only from ordinary people through sales tax, VAT, and income taxes from source. The larger part of the taxes from business people and high government officials is not collected due to corruption.

- ✱ The government's own auditor General's report consistently come up with cogent and clear reports of corruption and mismanagement within government office, but no action has ever been taken, even just firing government officials!

All levels of society have been affected: the judiciary sells justice, the police and security system is so bad that people are held in remand jails awaiting trial for petty offences for years because their “file is lost”, the Executive and public sector are so riddled with corruption that viable parastatals (e.g. Kenya National Assurance) have collapsed.

The net effect of this corruption and lack of uncertainty is that investors shy away from Kenya except for short-term deal that hurt rather than help the Kenyan economy.

- (8) Drugs: there is high-level involvement of government officials in the drug trade directly or by offering protection. Indeed most drug dealers have the protection of the “untouchables.” These drug barons are then involved in financing elections etc.
- (9) Radio and TV: Kenya has a 50% illiteracy rate and radio reaches 80% of the Kenyan people. the government has refused to let the state-owned broadcasting station to be independent and reflect the aspirations of the people. It is a tool for KANU and for propaganda like the radios during communism. The government has also refused to let private radios stations that might be independent exist, instead, dishing out frequencies to themselves.
- (10) The government does not promote dialogue, tolerance and compromise with its critics and opponents. Instead it treats them like national enemies who should be destroyed. This has especially been the case recently with issue of constitutional reform.
- (11) All the political parties (including KANU) are very weak, and revolve around the wishes of the leader who is also the financier of the party. There have no

structures that can lead to collective decisions and ideology, so they are driven by the personality and desires of the party leaders.

(12) Militarism in Africa is a serious threat.

(13) Poverty: Largely caused by mismanagement and corruption, poor prioritization in the allocation of resources (25% of budget goes to the Office of the president, while 80% of the budget goes to meet government salaries and benefits such as imposts on officials on “official” trips such as accompanying the president around the country and abroad).

There is also the criminalization of poverty and no government policy on matters such as homelessness, job creation, squatters on idle land, etc.

There is a huge national debt that needs to be forgiven but with clear and strict conditions to ensure that the people benefit, not the leadership.

The impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes especially in the health and education sector is very

harsh. Rather than reduce spending on health, spending should be reduced from salaries and benefits and from the office of the president.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- (1) There is a need to have economic integration of the sub-region and the region in order to provide bigger markets and have a bigger resource base. This would also force positive standards in all the countries -- at the economic and political levels -- for it to work.
- (2) Support of the work of civil society should be increased both at the development and governance levels so that the patronage role of the state is reduced, even further. The U.S. and other donors should work directly with community groups in addition to NGOs and religious groups with a national mandate.

Civic education needs to be increased, as well as training in organizing, mobilization, and ways or peaceful ways of bringing change.

- (3) Serious and participatory constitutional reform is essential. The reform process is as important as the content, and the process should have the participation of the Kenyan people at all stages: the beginning (selecting the Commissioners and providing views and input), the middle (debating and discussing of all issues in Kenya), and the end (by ratifying and passing the final constitution.) This way, Kenyans will know their constitution and own it, and will therefore be ready to defend it if necessary.

Any process that does not include the people of Kenya (as the one the government proposes to use) in all these stages is elitist, a sham, and will only hurt the people of Kenya by increasing tensions.

A new Constitution prepared with the participation of the Kenyan people needs to be in place by the next elections to avoid chaos and strife.

- (4) The government should engage in constructive and genuine dialogue with the people and with civil society.
- (5) The airwaves (radio) should be freed fairly and equitably, and KBC should be independent like the

BBC. In addition, a Radio Free Africa, should be started with US help just like the Radio free Europe and Radio Marti.

- (6) There should be support given to political parties with clear transparent and consistent criteria for programs and for strengthening them as institutions. support should go into training and identifying potential leaders, training of part members on ways of influencing policy and campaigning, developing the research capacity of the parties to service the leaders, and on educating the public on party policies and agendas.
- (7) Aid to the government should be tied to genuine and participatory constitutional reform, serious handling of the insecurity issues, genuine anti-corruption initiatives that address the lack of financial transparency at the top, and the fact that corruption is a “top-down” disease that should be cured “top-down”.

The conditions should however, not result in the suffering of ordinary people unduly, though sacrifice is essential.

- (8) The U.S. should provide information of drug trafficking and those involved to the media. The U.S. has the experience and capacity to investigate and publicize these issues before it is too late.

Finally, though the U.S. has rightly focused its attention on the government of Sudan, that should not blind it from the needs and occurrence of other parts of Africa. The USA needs a pro-active policy, rather than reactive, and should realize that Kenya is a Sudan, or a Rwanda or a Somalia waiting to happen if issues are not addressed soon and in a firm and positive manner.

The time to act is now, so that never again should the President of the United States have to say that “we did not act in time” as President Clinton did in Rwanda.

+ R. S. Ndingi Mwana ‘a Nzeki

ARCHBISHOP OF NAIROBI.

Dakar - Senegal

2.4.’98.

April 6, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

98 APR 10 AM 8:15

Dear Mr. President:

We are six sworn members of the United States Secret Service, Uniformed Division. We are writing to recommend **Neal E. Kravitz** for nomination as Judge on the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

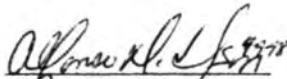
Attorney Kravitz, better known to us as Neal, became our lawyer in a nationwide class action lawsuit that we initiated in 1993 against Denny's restaurant chain on behalf of all African-American customers, who had been discriminated against at Denny's because of their race.

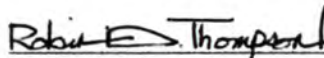
As you may remember, we were denied service at a Denny's restaurant in Annapolis, Maryland on April 1, 1993, while in the company of our supervisor and fourteen white colleagues, on our way to protect you at the United States Naval Academy, where you were scheduled to speak a few hours later. This discriminatory denial of service, even as we proudly wore our uniform's Presidential Seal, was for us a most humiliating and painful experience. However, it was also an opportunity to reaffirm, embrace and to celebrate the values found within that Presidential Seal, that of America's hope and unparalleled commitment to protection, fairness and equality within an environment of challenge.

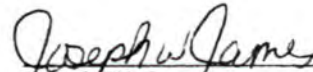
It was through this prism that Neal untiringly worked with us over a fourteen month period, successfully negotiating a landmark settlement in favor of our case. Such an accomplishment surely places Neal among the most qualified within the legal profession. However, Neal also has that "**something extra**" which we believe makes him "**uniquely qualified**" to serve as Judge on the Superior Court of Columbia. Neal has in his everyday personal relations dedicated himself to the causes of fairness and equality and so, we are more than glad to offer this letter of recommendation on his behalf.

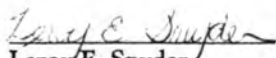
Thank you for granting us your time and the consideration of our views in advance.

Sincerely Yours,

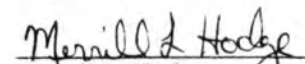

Alfonso M. Dyson


Robin D. Thompson


Joseph W. James


Leroy E. Snyder


Marvin L. Fowlkes


Merrill L. Hodge

cc: Charles F. C. Ruff, Cheryl D. Mills, John Podesta

4-10-98
Send to
Burkhardt for
Reply?
yes ✓
no —

Counsel?
court mtn.
Counsel
RC Sig
Phil

4-10-98

04/08/98

012:43 PM

02/2

001

TO BURKHARDT
FOR REPLY?

Yes

STEPHEN M. RIVERS

Christopher Street, Apartment 12L
New York, New York 10014
Telephone: 212-255-5614
Fax: 212-352-0188
E-mail: smrivers@aol.com

Do you know

April 8, 1998

Most Reverend John Cardinal O'Connor
Chancery Office, Archdiocese of New York
Via Fax

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
4-10-98

Your Eminence:

As a part-time resident and communicant in the Archdiocese, I am writing to take exception to the manner and words in which you expressed criticism of President and Mrs. Clinton for receiving Holy Communion at Mass last week in South Africa.

In my reading of The New York Times and other news reports on this situation, it appears clear that the President and First Lady were told that it was appropriate for them to receive the Eucharist under the special circumstances exception which the South African episcopal conference had established.

If there was an error made, it seems that it was made by others and not by the President and First Lady (who over the years, apparently, have always respected the prohibition against non-Catholics taking communion).

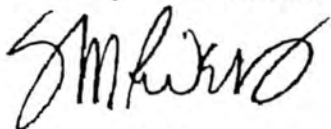
I believe that a statement by you which was less personally harsh against the President (replete as yours was with the correct but nonetheless thinly veiled reference to the necessity of a communicant being in a state of grace) would have clarified the situation without the unfortunate partisan overtones of your remarks (and the amplification of them by your spokesman).

I wonder whether you made the same point of criticism (and in the same tone) of President and Mrs. Reagan, when they, as reported, received Holy Communion some years ago.

You have said that sometimes you do not fully appreciate how your remarks are heard when they are amplified to a larger audience by the media. I do think, however, that as our Cardinal you therefore have a special responsibility to weigh your words very carefully, and to exercise your teaching authority with both clarity and charity.

Thank you for reading this letter.

Sincerely Yours in Christ,



Stephen M. Rivers

MR. PRESIDENT -
THOUGHT YOU'D ENJOY (OR AT
LEAST APPRECIATE) THIS LETTER.
STEPHEN RIVERS IS BOTH
A FRIEND and SUPPORTER.
- Begala.

259767

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 APR 10 - 47102

April 10, 1998

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: John and Maureen Sweeney

DATE: April 10, 1998 between 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

RECOMMENDED BY: John Podesta 

PURPOSE: To offer condolences to John Sweeney and his wife Maureen, for the loss of Maureen's mother, Mary Powers.

BACKGROUND: John Sweeney's mother-in-law, Mary Powers passed away at the age of 94, of natural causes. The Vice President is expected to call the Sweeney's this evening at the McGraff funeral home in New York where they will be between the hours of 7-9:00pm. In the event that you don't call, we will send a condolence note on your behalf.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: McGraff Funeral home: 914-337-6770