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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1998

7-22-98

INFORMATION

98 JUL 20 PM4:27

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER 

SUBJECT: USAF Pilot Retention

Last month, you noted in a letter to Diane Gunn Anderson that, "the attrition problem for military pilots is awful and is worse because of the enormous demand for pilots in the private sector." I looked into this issue and want to share some of the pertinent details.

Projections indicate that airline hiring demands will significantly exceed the number of separation-eligible pilots, from all services, through at least the year 2003. Further, the Air Force is losing pilots faster than they can be trained, creating a projected shortfall of 2,341 pilots (twice the annual training production) by FY02.

The number of USAF pilots separating this year is up 78% from the comparable time period last year. "Exit polling" of some airmen indicates that the primary reasons for separation are tempo (numbers and frequency of deployments, exercises, inspections, etc.), quality of life, airline hiring, and assignment to non-flying duties, in that order. Aviator compensation was not identified as a primary issue, but was a contributing factor in the decision to separate.

Copied
Berger
wwdesk
Bowles

The Air Force has taken, and continues to seek, measures to stem the flow of pilot separations. Hugh Shelton and Mike Ryan have reduced deployments and training exercises, and reduced unit rotations to Southwest Asia from 90 to 45 days. Wes Clark reduced the number of Air Force augmentees to Bosnia operations by 52%. Additionally, the Air Force has worked to address quality of life issues for the families of deployed members through such initiatives as expanding family outreach efforts, improving health care customer service, and establishing internet video links between home and deployment bases for servicemembers and their families.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

In summary, there is little good news to report on pilot retention; however, the Air Force and DOD are fully engaged in the issue and continue to seek creative ways to retain a quality force and rebuild the pilot inventory to a sustainable level. In today's strong economy, and with the range of commitments we support in executing our engagement strategy, the all-volunteer force will wage a difficult battle against industry competition for highly-skilled and highly-trained personnel both during recruitment and as these young men and women finish their initial obligation and become eligible for separation.

Bill Cohen has established a working group to conduct a comprehensive review of all aviator compensation in order to more clearly understand the linkages between pay and retention for both pilots and other aircrew members, officer and enlisted.

The next CINC's conference is in October; it would be useful if you can attend so that they can brief you on their progress on this, and other matters related to readiness. I have also asked Bob Bell to take a closer look at the readiness issues and available options.

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Diane Gunn Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1998

Diane Gunn Anderson
3325 Calion Road
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

Dear Diane:

Thanks for your letter. I was wonderful to see you all at the radio address last month.

I am glad you brought to my attention Trey's and Carla's concerns about the Air Force -- and I'll have someone look into these issues.

Congratulations on your new home in Sante Fe. It sounds wonderful, and I appreciate your kind invitation to visit. We'll keep it in mind.

Please give my best to Edwin. Thanks again for writing and for your enduring support.

Sincerely,

Bill

Copied
Kernick

*Save the fly matter!
The attention problem
is awful and is worse
because of the enormous
demand for pilots in
the private sector -*

980612



NEIL ABERCROMBIE

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

7-22-98

Copied
Berqck
ww desk
Bowles

6.17.98

Dear Mr. President

I'm enclosing a copy of a review of
LUZON a novel by my friend

Steven Goldsberry. I'm doing so as a
preliminary step to sending you his book.

The novel puts a human face on the
issues we've discussed relating to Filipino
veterans in the United States. As soon as
it arrives I'll send it along. Steven wants
to add a personal note so I'll wait until
his ~~person~~ copy comes from Honolulu.

Thank you for considering the idea of
accepting the vets into Medicare. Perhaps
that will resolve the issue humanely and
legislatively.

Aloha
Neil

BOOKS IN BRIEF

HONOLULU

WEEKLY

June 3-9 1998

p. 5

Luzon

Malcolm Champlin and Steven Goldsberry

Mutual Publishing; \$15.95

STUART COLEMAN

Above all, this book is not concerned with Poetry. The subject of it is War, and the Pity of War. The Poetry is in the pity. —Wilfred Owen

The best historical novels are both timely and timeless, weaving together fact and fiction so convincingly that the past suddenly comes alive again, and we can relive the history of a certain place and time. Even those violent and tragic moments we would rather forget: events like the Japanese bombing of Corregidor, "America's Alamo of the Pacific," and the infamous Bataan Death March that followed.

In their new novel, *Luzon*, co-authors Steven Goldsberry and Malcolm Champlin write about the fall of the Philippines during the Second World War, and they do it in such a convincing way that the gruesome violence of this forgotten war in the Pacific becomes unavoidably real and strangely compelling.

Most remember the bombing of Pearl Harbor, but not many realize that the Philippines suffered their own devastation when the Japanese bombed the U.S. Navy Yard on the island of Luzon nine hours later. Although Douglas MacArthur should have been prepared for this second bombing, the authors suggest that the famous general committed a series of blunders that eventually led to his sudden departure, the surrender of U.S. forces and his grandiloquent promise, "I shall return."



The novel begins with, "Air raid sirens, all of them," announcing the beginning of what would be an endless series of bombing raids, and then traces the story of one man's heroic efforts to fight and barely escape the brutalities of the invading Japanese forces. His exploits into enemy territory are dangerously exciting, and the words fly by like bits of hot shrapnel.

The hero of the story is a man named Champ, a thinly veiled portrait of the novel's co-author Malcolm Champlin, who distinguished himself in action in the first battles of the Philippines, earning the Navy Cross and the Army Silver Star. Based on his memoirs of the war, Champlin provides the historical skeleton of the novel, giving an insider's view of the horrific yet heroic details of the struggle to defend the Philippines. Years later, when he met Hawai'i poet and novelist Steven Goldsberry, Champlin found an ideal collaborator to flesh out the facts with moving personal histories and complex subplots.

The making of the novel is its own story: The two worked together on this epic project for eight years, and right after it was published, Champlin passed away, his life's work finally completed.

A UH professor and co-director of the Maui Writers School, Goldsberry skillfully develops an inspiring love story between Champ and a beautiful nurse named Ginevra, who is half American and half Filipina. Their struggle to survive becomes the central thread tying the novel together, adding a tender human touch to the inhumanities of the war. In a poetic scene before their separation, Champ and Ginny make one last desperate attempt at love in a field while distant air raids shake the town and "brief fire flowers blossomed through the black explosions everywhere."

More than a love story, the novel portrays the metaphorical mingling of diverse and often clashing cultures. The authors, both of whom lived for a time in the Philippines, evoke misgivings about America's tragic relationship with these beautiful but neglected islands in the Pacific. The history of American involvement in the Philippines is well illustrated in the novel and can best be described as a brief love affair that turned into a volatile and often abusive relationship. Ginny is literally and figuratively the offspring of that union.

This summer marks the 100th anniversary of the Spanish-American War, when the U.S. "liberated" the Philippines from Spanish control and celebrated their newfound political marriage, only to make her our own domestic colony. Then, just a year later, the Fil-American War (1899-1902) ignited, and the same troops who liberated the Filipinos now became their oppressors. This imperialistic action prompted Mark Twain to write, "There must be two Americas: one that sets the captive free, and one that takes a once-captive's new freedom away from him." Although the Japanese tried to persuade their "Asian brothers" to fight against the "American

S U M M E R B O O K I S S U E

oppressors," most Filipinos remained surprisingly loyal to the U.S. forces and fought valiantly beside them. These were men like Primitivo, a brave but mystical soldier who uses his dreams and a bag of sacred dust to predict the outcome of each fight.

The novel shows how Japanese atrocities during the war were intended to divide and defeat the Fil-Am forces but instead only brought them closer together. Atrocities like the Bataan Death March, where 10,000 soldiers died as they were marched toward prison camps without food or water, many shot or beheaded if they stumbled out of line. Or the wholesale slaughter of the local Filipino population by the Japanese toward the end of the war. In fact, more than 100,000 citizens were killed during the final liberation: "Manila was second only to Warsaw as the most devastated city in the war."

Luzon resonates with an enduring anger

about these war crimes: "To this day, fifty years after surrendering, the Japanese leaders have never formally apologized for the barbarity of their soldiers." Although this anger might strike some readers as ethnocentric and outmoded, nonetheless it is real, and the authors are careful to point out that "most Japanese to this day don't know how their soldiers conducted themselves in the war."

More than anything, the novel conveys a ringing condemnation of man's primitive need for war. ("What separated Paleolithic warriors and modern tank commanders, even a teenager could see, was only time and firepower.")

It also displays an enduring determination to do right by the Filipinos who helped us defeat the Japanese: "As the years have rolled by, Champ has grown more antagonized about the Philippines. He never understood why the U.S. spent so much money rebuilding Japan and so little on their Filipino brothers and sisters, and

why Filipino soldiers who had been part of the American Army were not given the benefits they were promised."

What makes this such a timely work of history is the fact that just this year, Filipino veterans across the country are protesting failed

American promises to grant them citizenship and compensate them for their brave efforts during the war (several bills to this effect died in Congress). What makes it such a timeless novel is the compelling love story and enduring complex relationships, which have somehow survived the war and the violent clash of nations.

(D)

Berger Memo on USAF Pilot Retention -- responds to your note on a letter to Diane Gunn Anderson of El Dorado, Arkansas; the Air Force is losing pilots faster than can be trained, creating a projected shortfall of 2300 pilots by FY02; the number separating this year is up 78% from last year; primary reasons given are: tempo (frequency of deployment, exercises, inspections), quality of life, airline hiring assignment to non-flying duties; in that order; compensation was not identified as a primary issue, but was a contributing factor; Shelton and Ryan have reduced deployments, exercises, and have shortened certain unit rotations; the Air Force is working on quality of life issues; Sec. Cohen has formed a working group to study compensation.

Copied
Berger
NSC West
wing desk
Bowles
POTUS

(E)

Memo on Youth Unemployment and Crime from Sec. Herman -- says the unemployment rate for African American teenagers declined by nine percentage points to reach an historical low of 20.2%; since they began keeping statistics in 1972, this unemployment rate has been around 30%; while these numbers are hopeful, the rate is still high; she attaches a memo and charts from her chief economist, Edward Montgomery, illustrating that fewer than half of out-of-school A/A male youths have jobs and a large percentage are in jail; the Montgomery memo makes a number of policy recommendations; *we have forwarded it to DPC for review.*

(F)

Poll of Women's Views on Education with cover note from Minyon Moore -- Celinda Lake poll for the American Association of University Women shows: education remains a salient issue for women; three quarters say Federal government should play a significant role; safety, quality, access, and investment are Women's top priorities; large majorities favor improved safety measures (86%), tough standards for teachers (89%) and students (84%), and limiting class sizes for grades K through 3 (82%); these ideas receive overwhelming approval across party lines.

(G)

Thank You Note from Navy Secretary Dalton -- thanks you for presenting the Medal of Honor to Doc Ingram, hosting the Marine Band and picnic on the South Lawn, and for attending the Kennedy Center concert; "your attendance and participation at such events is typical of the outstanding job you do in showing your concern for our men and women in uniform;" looks forward to seeing you on July 25 at the USS Truman commissioning.

(H)

Congressional Correspondence forwarded by Janet Murguia -- (1) **Note from Sen. Max Baucus** -- thanks you for inviting him to travel with you in China; it was an honor to be part of such an historic visit; "You were masterful!"; (2) **Note from Rep. Henry Bonilla** -- thanks you for saying hello to his daughter, Allie, at the White House picnic; "I truly appreciate the extra effort you always make to stop and say hello;" (3) **Note from Rep. Abercrombie** -- forwards a review of *Luzon*, a novel by Steven Goldsberry, that puts a "human face on the issues we've been discussing relating to Filipino veterans."

(I)

Photos of Rwanda Genocide Memorial forwarded by Berger -- two snapshots John Pendergast took of the memorial built for your visit at the Airport in Kigali; as you know security considerations did not permit you to see it first hand.

CG/NSC

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 13, 1998

7-22-98

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JANET MURGUIA *gm*

SUBJECT:

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

Attached for your review are letters from the following Members of Congress:

- 1) Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT), thanking you for inviting him to travel with you to China; and
- 2) Rep. Henry Bonilla (D-TX), thanking you for greeting his daughter at the Congressional picnic.



UNITED STATES SENATE

7-7-98

MAX BAUCUS
MONTANA

THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK

7-22-98

Dear Mr. President.

Thank you so much for inviting
me to travel with you to China.

It was an honor to be part of
such an historic visit. You
were masterful! Thanks so much.
- Max



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

HENRY BONILLA
TEXAS

COMMITTEE ON
APPROPRIATIONS

7-22-98

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for taking' a moment to
say hello to my daughter Allie at the
White House picnic.

You have always been very gracious
in greeting friends and family members
I've introduced you to over the years.

I truly appreciate the extra
effort you always make to stop
and say hello.

Sincerely,
HJ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

98 JUL 21 PM 1:26

July 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bruce Reed
Elena Kagan

SUBJECT: DPC Weekly Report

Copied
Reed
Kagan
Bowles

1. Health Care -- Patients' Bill of Rights Update: Congressional Democrats were thrilled with the two patients' bill of rights events you held last week. The media gave these events good coverage, but expressed skepticism about whether Democrats really want to pass legislation this year. Our best response to these doubts -- regardless of whether we want legislation or a political issue -- is to remain nonpartisan in tone, as you did in your remarks. As of now, both the House and the Senate may bring patients' bill of rights legislation to the floor this week. In the House, the Republican Leadership is attempting to pass a rule for separate up or down votes on the Republican Task Force bill and the Dingell/Ganske legislation. Under this scenario, the Task Force bill may pass, but with few or no Democrats and with a few Republican defectors. The Dingell/Ganske bill probably will receive about 200 votes. In the Senate, the Leadership will allow amendments, as well as complete substitutes, to the Republican bill; for this reason, the Senate is likely to produce a stronger bill than the House even though the Senate Republican bill is the weakest proposal on the table. It is still unclear whether Senators Chafee and Graham will introduce a bill. If they do, it is likely to have a full set of patient protections and an enforcement mechanism that is stronger than the limited civil monetary penalties in the House Republican bill but not as strong as the state-court enforcement option in the Dingell-Ganske bill. Because of the partisan divide on this issue, this kind of compromise approach may receive little support.

2. Health Care -- Nursing Home Enforcement: Senators Grassley and Breaux will release next week a scathing GAO report on inadequacies in nursing home care across the country. This report will criticize HCFA sharply for failing to monitor or oversee nursing home quality. As you know, we have worked with HHS to develop a strong initiative, including both legislative proposals and administrative actions, to make improvements in this area. The package provides for criminal background checks on nursing home workers, strengthened penalties for nursing homes that fail to meet standards, and closer federal oversight of state enforcement mechanisms. (The briefing memo we sent you described the initiative more fully.) Your announcement of this package today should blunt the impact of the GAO report, though it still will receive media attention.

3. Health Care -- Long Term Care: Congressman Mica, the Chairman of the Government Oversight Committee with jurisdiction over the Federal Employees Health Benefits

Program (FEHBP), is planning to mark up a bill this week that would allow federal employees to purchase private long-term care. We have serious concerns about Mica's proposal, primarily because it does not ensure that the packages offered will be high-quality. We are developing an alternative proposal on this subject to include in a broader long-term care package that you can announce later this summer. In the meantime, OPM will write Mica a letter noting your longstanding interest in this issue while raising concerns about his proposed policy.

4. Tobacco -- Meetings with Hatch: Bruce Lindsey, Larry Stein, and we met with Senators Hatch, Feinstein, Torricelli, and Breaux last week to explore options for moving their tobacco bill in the Senate. As you know, the bill is based on the June 20th settlement, but with a slightly higher price and somewhat increased lookbacks. We expressed some concerns about the FDA provisions in his bill, and noted our fear that the absence of any company-specific lookback penalties and the scope of the liability provisions -- including not only a liability cap, but also a prohibition on class actions and punitive damages -- would prevent the bill from gaining strong Democratic support. Because Torricelli and Feinstein said that a significant number of Senate Democrats look to Senator Conrad for guidance on this issue, we all agreed to have another meeting, this time with Conrad in attendance. That meeting will take place on Tuesday afternoon. Following the principals' meeting, we also sat down with Hatch's staff to discuss further his FDA proposal. Although we continue to have some differences on this issue, the meeting went well; there is little reason to think that the FDA issue would stand in the way of a deal if everything else could be satisfactorily resolved.

5. Tobacco -- Counteradvertising Campaign: We are exploring with ONDCP whether to incorporate tobacco counteradvertising in our national youth anti-drug media campaign. Although ONDCP's \$195 million budget must go toward anti-drug ads, we could encourage the television networks to use some of the matching funds they provide to air anti-tobacco messages. If we decide to go down this route, we would work with HHS and public health groups such as the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids to propose programming ideas and produce specific advertisements.

6. Crime -- Values-Based Anti-Crime Initiative: You are scheduled to unveil a new values-based violence prevention initiative at an event on the South Lawn this Wednesday. The initiative will support the efforts of community organizations, including faith organizations, to provide values-based instruction and activities for at-risk youth to improve public safety. Some of the activities undertaken by the grant recipients, in partnership with law enforcement, schools, courts, and service providers, include gang intervention, gun abatement, truancy prevention, mentoring, drug and alcohol abuse, conflict resolution, and job training. The initiative will provide grants of between \$75,000 and \$150,000. The grant recipients are located in 16 cities: Salinas, CA; Los Angeles, CA; Washington, DC; Miami, FL; Chicago, IL; Indianapolis, IN; Baltimore, MD; Detroit, MI; Kansas City, MO; Hempstead, NY; Portland, OR; Philadelphia, PA; Charleston, SC; San Antonio, TX; Richmond, VA; and Seattle, WA.

7. Crime -- Appropriation for Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative: The Senate now has joined the House in fully funding your Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative. The new funding will allow us to place additional ATF agents in each of the 27 cities in which the initiative is now operating; it also may enable us to expand the initiative to other cities.

8. Education -- Charter School Legislation: The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee is scheduled to mark-up a charter schools expansion bill this week. The bill will contain many of the provisions we have recommended, and has solid bipartisan support. We will work to convince Democrats to use other bills -- perhaps including the Ed-Flex bill discussed below -- as a vehicle for forcing votes on other education priorities, so that we have a chance of moving this bill expeditiously through the Senate and to conference. In addition, we are planning to release an estimate of charter school enrollment for the upcoming school year and two Education Department reports -- one on what parents should look for in charter schools, the other on what guidelines chartering agencies should set -- at your speech to Boys Nation this Friday.

9. Education -- Ed-Flex Legislation: The Labor and Human Resources Committee also is scheduled to mark-up a Frist/Wyden Ed-Flex bill this week. As you know, the 12 states now participating in the Ed-Flex demonstration program have authority to waive most requirements in the major federally funded elementary and secondary education programs. The Frist-Wyden bill would give this flexibility to any state meeting specified requirements. We and the Education Department have worked hard with Frist and Wyden's staff, as well as with the NGA, to ensure that the preconditions for participation in Ed-Flex are sufficiently stringent -- i.e. that states get waiver authority only if they have in place standards and assessments, school report cards, and procedures for intervening in failing schools. You announced support for this kind of approach at the last NGA Winter meeting. Democrats and most of the education community are at best lukewarm to this bill; even if Senate Democrats support it in committee, they are likely to use it as a vehicle for trying to move higher priority items, such as our class size reduction initiative. Republicans also may attempt to use the bill as a vehicle for their favorite proposals -- e.g., vouchers and block grants -- so its ultimate fate is quite uncertain.

Good

10. Food Safety -- Appropriations Victory: The Senate passed last week, by a vote of 66-33, an amendment offered by Senator Harkin to restore \$68 million for funding of your food safety initiative. Harkin's amendment funded the increase by requiring the tobacco industry to take over the administrative costs associated with the USDA's tobacco program. We worked closely with Harkin and consumer groups to promote the amendment, and several newspapers, including the Los Angeles Times, published strong editorials in support. We will continue this effort to ensure that we get a good result on this issue in conference.

11. Welfare Reform-- Wellstone Amendment on Work Requirements: As part of its passage of the Higher Education Act, the Senate approved an amendment offered by Senator Wellstone, by a vote of 55-43, to allow states to count up to two years of vocational education or college toward the welfare work requirements. States currently can count one year of vocational

education toward the work requirements, subject to a 30% cap on the percentage of the caseload that can count this activity as work; the cap would continue to apply under the Wellstone proposal. Supporters of the amendment argued that it would help welfare recipients increase their earning potential and improve the chances of their permanently leaving the welfare system. Opponents argued that it would weaken the work requirements, which are the lynchpin of the welfare law and the engine for caseload reduction. We understand that House Republicans will try to eliminate the Wellstone amendment in conference.

One possible compromise might be to let college attendance count for up to half of a person's work requirement (*i.e.*, 10-15 hours) for up to two years. Amended in this way, the law would expect college students receiving welfare to perform some work, but would recognize the difficulty of juggling work, classes, and parenting responsibilities. Of course, if the Republicans succeed in simply knocking out the Wellstone amendment, we will continue our efforts to encourage states to use the existing flexibility in the welfare law (and in work-study programs) to accommodate college students.

12. Welfare Reform -- Illegal Immigrants: HHS will issue a list this week of "federal public benefits," which illegal immigrants are not eligible to receive under the welfare law. The list includes adoption assistance and foster care, child care, low-income heating assistance, Medicare, Medicaid, the Social Services Block Grant, the new Child Health Insurance Program, and TANF, as well as 20 smaller programs. The list excludes community health centers and maternal and child health programs, which will continue to be available to all comers. House Republicans (*e.g.*, Lamar Smith) may argue that HHS should not have excluded these programs, but there are good policy reasons and a sound legal basis for doing so. At the same time, DOJ will issue a proposed rule instructing providers of federal public benefits on how to determine whether a potential recipient is an illegal alien. The rule requires a provider to look at documents for everyone, unless the provider has applied for and received a temporary waiver. Providers will view this requirement as a serious administrative burden, but the law left little room for any alternative approach.

13. Abortion -- Congressional Update: A series of contraception- and abortion-related votes occurred last week in the House, and we expect more next week. First, the House passed by a vote of 224-198 the Lowey proposal to require health plans participating in the FEHBP to provide coverage of contraceptives. Second, the House passed by a vote of 276-150 legislation making it illegal to transport a minor across state lines in order to avoid a state's parental consent law. Third, a House committee passed an amendment offered by Congressman Istook to require parental consent for Title X family planning services. We can expect the House to turn this week to the Partial Birth Abortion Act and the "Mexico City" international family planning restrictions.

14. Community Empowerment -- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA): According to a report by the National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), the private sector has pledged more than \$1 trillion going forward in loans to distressed communities, with more than

95 percent of these financial commitments made since 1992. The NCRC also reported that there have been 23 times more financial commitments to distressed communities from banks in the past 5½ years than in the previous 15 years. In addition, lending commitments under the CRA have increased 69-fold from the pre-1993 era -- from an average of \$2.6 billion per year between 1977 and 1992 to about \$180 billion per year in the past 5½ years. Despite the success of your Administration's reform of CRA, some in Congress are working to attach riders to the Credit Union Membership Access Act which would gut the program. Over the next weeks, the NEC, DPC, and Treasury will monitor this situation closely.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

'98 JUL 17 PM 4:44

July 17, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KERRI-ANN JONES *K.A. Jones*
CC: ERSKINE BOWLES
SUBJECT: OSTP WEEKLY REPORT

7-22-98

Copied
Jones
Bowles

HOUSE BILL PUTS SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS AT LOGGERHEADS

OSTP, working with the NEC, is leading the science agencies' participation in the Administration's efforts to respond to H.R. 2652, a bill designed to protect private entities that make a substantial investment in compiling or maintaining a database against anti-competitive behavior that would diminish the value of their investment. The scientific community is concerned that the bill could have the (unintended) consequences of inhibiting the full and open exchange of scientific data upon which research depends and of significantly increasing the cost of conducting scientific research and developing scientific products and services.

NEW R&D DOUBLING EFFORT BEGINS IN THE SENATE

✓ The Chairman and Ranking Member of the Senate Science, Technology, and Space subcommittee, Senators Bill Frist and John Rockefeller, have introduced S. 2217, "The Federal Research Investment Act," which proposes to double the civilian R&D budget in 12 years. Since they Chair the relevant Senate Committee, this measure will attract greater support than the similar Gramm/Lieberman bill. Additionally, it more rationally prioritizes additional S&T investments over a longer period of time. OSTP will continue to build Congressional support for passing the first hurdle to substantially increased R&D spending, namely fully funding your FY 99 R&D budget request.

REDUCING U.S. SATELLITE LAUNCH COSTS

✓ NSC has asked that we follow up with you concerning a recent article in the *New York Times* by Greg Easterbrook ("Rocket Launching, on the Cheap"). The short answer to your question -- "should we make cheaper rockets?" -- is that this Administration is actively pursuing policies to lower space transportation costs. Under your 1994 National Space Transportation Policy (PDD/NSTC-4) industry is working with DoD and NASA on almost \$3 billion worth of cooperatively funded programs aimed at substantially reducing U.S. launch costs. The goal of the DoD Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle program is to reduce launch costs by 25 to 50 percent. NASA is pursuing reusable launch technology in order to reduce launch costs by a factor of 10 within 10 years.

✓

7-22-98

CLIMATE EXTREMES BREAK ALL-TIME RECORDS

OSTP has been working with NOAA's National Climate Data Center to evaluate the 1998 climate data. The Vice President announced the results of our analyses at a press event on Tuesday. Near-surface global land and ocean temperatures for the first half of the year established an all-time record high. In fact, each month this year has set new all-time records for that month. June exceeded the previous record for that month of 1994 by 0.4 degree F, and July is expected to bring the warmest monthly temperatures ever observed on the planet for the past 600 years. Since the event on Tuesday, we have further determined that each of the last 14 months have set all time records for those months since temperatures have been recorded in the late 1880's. Additional data are attached.

Added to these record high temperatures were record dry conditions throughout much of the South, with the driest April - June ever recorded for New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. The combination of record dry conditions and record heat led to the devastating fire season we are experiencing.

Rocket Launching, on the Cheap

By Gregg Easterbrook

The controversy over President Clinton's decision to allow American satellites to be launched atop Chinese rockets has focused on campaign contributions and on whether China received technical help from American companies to improve the accuracy of its intercontinental ballistic missiles. But the root-cause question of the scandal has gone unasked — why are American satellites sitting atop Chinese launchers at all, rather than arcing skyward from the space installations American taxpayers have spent billions to construct?

Answer: the continuing reluctance of American space officials to build low-cost rockets. Our space program leads the world in technical ability and in spending. But it has fallen behind nations like China and Russia in the ability to launch satellites at an affordable cost.

It now costs \$10,000 to \$12,000 a pound to launch a payload using the services of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, its affiliated contractors or the Pentagon (whose space spending rivals NASA's). China charges \$4,000 to \$5,000 per pound. For a commercial satellite like the one Loral Space and Communications won permission to launch from China, this price differential can represent a savings of \$50 million or more.

In the last decade, Presidents Bush and Clinton signed 11 waivers that allowed 21 satellites to be launched from China. Other American satel-

lites have flown on French or Russian rockets, which also charge appreciably less than their American counterparts. Neither President would have had to contemplate handing over sensitive American technology to foreigners if the American space program had controlled the costs of launching payloads on American rockets.

Though labor is cheaper in a coun-

Blame NASA, not China, for the satellite deals.

try like China, the main explanations for the high costs in the United States are bureaucratic intransigence and antiquated rocket designs. America's space agency has done an admirable job in recent years of controlling the costs of its unmanned planetary probes. But it has failed to adopt an ethic of savings for services related to launchings, the largest item in the space budget.

A large part of the problem is the reliance on the space shuttle to launch various craft into orbit. At a price tag of around \$400 million per trip, the shuttle is so expensive that it will cost more for NASA to orbit and service the components of the new international space station (around \$24 billion) than it will cost to build the station (about \$17 billion). To justify manned space flight and the space shuttle, NASA has for three decades shunned research into the type of relatively inexpensive rockets China and other nations now feature. The last wholly new American rocket, the Saturn V, took flight in 1968.

Officials in the Reagan, Bush and Clinton Administrations have asked for more affordable American rockets, but NASA and Pentagon officials have rebuffed these efforts, for fear of losing the golden goose of high launching costs.

For instance, President Reagan knew there could never be a Strategic Defense Initiative without an affordable way to put the military payloads into orbit. But NASA and the Pentagon studied only designs that were even more expensive than the space shuttle, like launchers using "slush hydrogen," an exotic fuel, or large Air Force spaceplanes with fantastically complex "hypersonic" propulsion. Billions were spent on these ideas; none ever flew.

Recently, the Pentagon started to develop a cheap booster. Its program, known by the clunky name Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle, will use modern materials and engines to construct rockets that are competitive with foreign designs. In addition, NASA is working on the X33, a promising craft that would create the first "single stage to orbit" vehicle, able to blast off to space and return in one piece. But full-scale operation of either design is years away. Several start-up companies, noting the absence of affordable American rockets, are now designing what may become the first generation of entirely private space vehicles.

By neglecting the need for affordable rockets, American space policy not only created the conditions that led to the satellite deals with China, but it also has jeopardized its own hopes for the future.

Grand goals like the space station will become practical only once we design new launching vehicles that operate at an affordable price. Then we won't have to rely on potential adversaries to launch sensitive American technology into space.

Gregg Easterbrook is the author of the forthcoming book, "Beside Still Waters."

Meet the New Girl

By Thomas Vinciguerra

The news that the Spice Girls have lost Geri Halliwell — aka Ginger Spice — has loosed a flurry of rumor and innuendo.

But the most extraordinary claim, apparently factual, is the Girls' own assertion that the pop group will continue, albeit as a foursome.

This is impossible. Any construct as prefabricated as the Spice Girls must inevitably fall apart when one

of its support as all good of the perfect

With that can tour — suggested reach of who against any

• Ally Mc a high-powe

boyfriends. Dances to the tick of a biological clock with an animatronic baby last seen in "2001: A Space Odyssey."

• Self-Loathing Spice: Embodies the I-hate-myself-and-I-want-to-die ethos of Janeane Garofalo.

• Mary Ann Spice: The girl next door, as opposed to Ginger.

• **Mall Rat Spice:** No offense intended, but the average audience member needs at least one role model to identify with.

• **Pete Best Spice:** The so-called sixth Spice or "Stu Sutcliffe Spice."

• **Old Spice:** Not an after-shave but a sorely needed reminder of the transience of youth — and of the group.

• **MacSpice:** To see how short a kilt can be.

• **Leonardo Spice:** Because girl power can go only so far. Anyway he's the prettiest.

• **Smart Spice:** Are you kidding? Actually, that was Ginger. Too the money and her 15 minutes — an ran.

Thomas Vinciguerra writes frequently about popular culture.

Climate of 1998

Recent Climate Extremes

- Near-surface global land and ocean temperatures for the month of June 1998 established an all-time record high. Temperatures averaged more than 1 degree F above the 1880-1997 long-term mean. The high temperatures were particularly evident over the land as temperatures averaged nearly one and three quarters of a degree above the long-term mean, exceeding the old record by several tenths of a degree F.
- Despite the decrease in Central Pacific Ocean temperatures due to the waning of the El Niño and the beginning of a La Niña event, global ocean temperatures during June were still at record high levels, one-tenth of a degree warmer than last year at this time, when the El Niño event was rapidly building.
- June of 1998 continued the unprecedented string of record breaking temperatures. Each month this year has set new all-time record global near-surface temperatures. June of 1998 exceeded the previous record warm June of 1994 by nearly 0.4 degree F.
- The global land and ocean surface temperatures continue to remain at record high levels through the first half of 1998. Temperatures continue to remain far above both last year's record high levels and all other years. This year's anomaly of 1.3 deg F above the long-term mean (1880-1997) is more than 1.5 times larger than any previous year.
- Given the persistence of ocean temperature anomalies, it is quite possible that during July we will experience the warmest monthly temperatures ever observed on the planet for the past 600 years.
- The May-June mean temperatures were the warmest on record for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and well above normal across all of the South and much of the Northeast USA, with only California reflecting much below normal temperatures.
- Record dry conditions were evident in much of the South with the driest April through June period on record for New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. Both Melbourne, FL and Orlando, FL had the driest June on record. The extreme dry conditions developed rapidly on the heels of extremely wet conditions during much of the previous winter. This combined with the record heat lead to the devastating fire season we have just experienced.

Record Temperature Events

The ongoing drought and heat wave during June across the southern USA has resulted in a number of new records. This includes:

- Amarillo, Tx --- 13 days had temperatures over 100F (expected once in 200 years in a stable climate) but with continued increases in greenhouse gases the probability will change to a 1 in 6 year event over the next century.
- Brownsville, Tx --- 17 days had minimum temperatures at or above 80F. This has a probability of recurrence in a stable climate of once in 1000 years. By the middle of the next Century this would be a 1 in three year event presuming greenhouse gases continued to increase at the present rate.
- Melbourne, FL --- There were 24 days with temperatures above 95F this past June. This is an unprecedented event with a probability of recurrence of much less than a 1 in 1000 years in a stable climate.
- Tampa, FL --- There were 12 days in June that had minimum temperatures equal to or above 80F. This is less than a 1 in 1000 year event in a stable climate, but with continued increases in greenhouse gases and other radiatively important atmospheric constituents this becomes a 1 in 10 year event by the middle of the next Century.

Copied
Emanuel
Bowles

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-22-98

July 20, 1998

'98 JUL 21 AM 10:51

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF
FROM RAHM EMANUEL
SUBJECT WEEKLY REPORT

CRIME/DRUGS: This week the President will announce funds for law enforcement groups and "value based" entities in fifteen cities. The idea was generated after the President read a *Newsweek* cover story on a minister in Boston trying to keep young people away from drugs and gangs. Each city receiving these funds already receives funding from the Administration's Anti-Gang Cop program and is also part of the Youth Gun Tracking effort. By including faith and value based programs, the President is now expanding his effort to fight youth crime, drugs and gangs. We are also conveying the message that the President is active in doing his part while Congress stalls on the Juvenile Bill.

Lagu
ECONOMY: There is no doubt that a good portion of the President's political standing results from the strength of the economy. The President's association with the economy has less to do with actions or announcements he has made lately and more to do with the public's positive sentiment. This is adequate for now, but will spell trouble down the road. In the first term, the President did things to associate himself with work on America's economic recovery---things we do not do now. For example, today we never announce major foreign business sales for Boeing, AT&T, etc. The President's economic voice has been reduced to IMF funding.

* The public's attitude will eventually catch up with the economic slowdown, and the President must begin today with a more active agenda on the economy. From export announcements to a push for a raise in the minimum wage, to a surplus account similar to our deficit account, we need the President working on the economy and working to create new jobs.

HEALTH CARE: I believe that a patients' bill of rights is a strong political issue, though as time progresses, its political potency will be reduced. This will occur partially because Republicans will have the votes that identify them with a strong bill. If we want to sign a strong bill, the time to communicate interest in a compromise must happen after Republicans alter their bill. We need to indicate interest in a compromise or a bill will never make it and thus the value of this legislation will diminish.

*Get me
the
file*
Tommy Warren thanks you for helping his friend, Garry Mauro, in his efforts to become Governor of Texas. He is following up on your request for him to write to you about his trips to China. His first trip was to personally discover the Chinese religious, educational and human rights philosophy and direction. The second trip was to observe their criminal justice system and explore how they address issues and to learn what concepts may apply to our criminal justice system.

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

Thank you for helping Garry Mauro in his efforts to become Governor of Texas at the recent function for Garry. It was my pleasure to see and talk to you again.

Your trip to China seems to be a success. You did ask me twice to make certain as there is something you wanted me to do after you returned.

I have been to China twice, the first time to personally discover their religious, educational and human rights philosophy and direction.

The second trip was to observe their criminal justice system and explore how they address issues and to learn what concepts may apply to our criminal justice concerns. Along with me on this trip were people that actually work in the criminal justice system. We met with judges, correctional officials and university experts on the Chinese criminal justice system and their culture.

Our visit took us to a juvenile and adult jail in Hong Kong and a prison in Xian. There we actually sat in on a criminal court. Since 1949, no one else from the United States has ever been allowed to experience court proceedings in China. This point led to another interesting experience. As one of only a handful of American people to ever view the inside of the court and with my design/build experience, the Academy Award winning art director Dick Sylbert asked me to assist in the set design for his MGM production of "Red Corner."

If I can help with a follow-up program regarding China or any other issues you have, please let me know what I can do.

Sincerely,

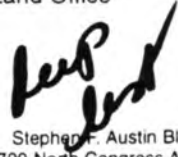
Tommy Warren
Tommy Warren
President

*To Secretary (NSC)
= subordinated par.
might want to
write him in rule
of law project - (need
info)*



Texas General Land Office

Garry Mauro
Texas Land Commissioner


Stephen F. Austin Bldg.
1700 North Congress Ave.
Austin, Texas 78701-1495
(512) 463-5256
Fax (512) 475-1558

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P.O. Box 13083, Austin, Texas 78711

512/476-2054

512/473-2829 fax

*Karl
Muller
Jr***Fax***Attention: Rebecca*

To: <i>Nancy Herrreich</i>	From: Garry Mauro
Fax: <i>202-456-6703</i>	Pages: <i>2</i>
Phone:	Date: <i>7/7/98</i>
Re:	CC:

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

• Comments: If there are any problems, please call 512/476-2054.

Rebecca -

*Tommy is a friend from Arkansas.
He has been to China twice and
the President asked him to write.
Garry will follow up with a phone
call to Nancy and we will mail
a hard copy*

*Thanks
Elaine*

T. WARREN INVESTMENTS, INC.

July 6, 1998

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

Thank you for helping Garry Mauro in his efforts to become Governor of Texas, and for attending the recent function for Garry. It was my pleasure to see and talk to you again.

Your trip to China seems to be a success. You did ask me twice to make certain I write to you as there is something you wanted me to do after you returned.

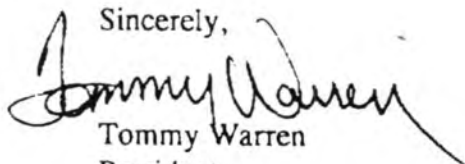
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The second trip was to observe their criminal justice system and explore how they address issues and to learn what concepts may apply to our criminal justice concerns. Along with me on this trip were people that actually work in the criminal justice system. We met with judges, correctional officials and university experts on the Chinese criminal justice system and their culture.

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If I can help with a follow-up program regarding China or any other issues you have, please let me know what I can do.

Sincerely,


Tommy Warren
President



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-22-98

July 2, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PAUL BEGALA *PB*
RAHM EMANUEL *RE*

RE: STRATEGY FOR SUMMER AND FALL

CC: THE VICE PRESIDENT
ERSKINE BOWLES
JOHN PODESTA

*File this
Carter's
Court
Wentworth
Implementation*

*Copied
Bowles
Podesta*

How 1998 Will Be Defined

The 1998 elections will be defined by three factors:

- 1) Perceptions of the direction of the country;
- 2) Perceptions of the two parties; and
- 3) Perceptions of the President.

As we consider our strategy for the remainder of the year, we should keep all three factors -- and their interrelationship -- in mind.

First, perceptions of the country: With consumer confidence this week reaching a 29-year high; with social problems from crime to welfare to unwed pregnancy all showing remarkable improvement, it's no wonder most Americans are pleased with the fundamental direction of their country. The good in this is obvious: much of the economic and social progress America has made has been a result of your policies. Still, there are two downsides to the current popular mood: the first is a generalized sense of complacency that can manifest itself in extra-low voter participation, leaving the field to highly motivated conservative ideologues; second, economic fears have been replaced by social/values/cultural concerns -- a feeling of moral decline on which the Republican right seeks to capitalize.

Second, perceptions of the party: As the party in power of the Congress in a Congressional election year, Republicans stand to capitalize on the goodwill noted above. Still, a combination of excessive partisanship, investigatory overkill and inaction on a host of popular domestic issues presents an opportunity to define both their competence and their ideology. Democrats still have

a ways to go in order to associate themselves with the country's economic success and your identification as the guardian of the strong economy. But the bottom line is, as things stand, the Republicans' profile is sufficiently acceptable to the voters to allow them to ride the tide in an incumbent-oriented year.

Third, perceptions of the President: It is our view your popularity is attributable to two dynamics: your association with the economy's success, and the sense that you are working on issues that affect the real lives of real people, rather than being distracted by the personal attacks. Thus far, neither of those attributes have been transferred to your Party, however.

The Republican Strategy

The Republicans clearly believe this is a base election year, and are building their strategy around maximizing the advantage they enjoy by virtue of having more money and a more motivated base. They will try to do so on three fronts:

- 1). Tear you down. In a fractured and fratricidal party, anti-Clintonism is one of the few ties that bind. They will try to punch holes in your job approval ratings by denying you victories, while trying to diminish you personally through constant scandalmongering.
- 2). Push a right-wing agenda. On economic issues, that agenda is defined by the Kasich budget: cut spending, cut taxes. On social issues, we can expect more demagoguery on flag burning, partial-birth abortions, gay rights, and the like.
- 3). Depress the Democratic base. They will try to torture the Democrats by raising fast-track again in the Fall, and hamper their willingness to associate themselves with you by trying to resurrect the foreign money/China/satellites attacks.

The Democratic Strategy

We believe Democrats, under your leadership, should follow a four-part strategy:

- 
- 1). Put a Democratic stamp on the economy. Rank-and-file Democrats do not have anything approaching the discipline you have shown on talking about the economy. Every time a new statistic is released, every time a new study comes out on the economy, every time a Goldman Sachs report or a Greenspan testimony calls this the best economy in a generation, Democrats should be trumpeting that fact, and claiming their share of the credit for it. This August marks the fifth anniversary of the passage of the economic plan that turned this country around. Democrats should make it a national celebration.
 - 2). Define the Republican economic agenda as a threat to our hard-won prosperity. From the Kasich Budget to scrapping the code to their tax cut ideas, the central critique of every Republican economic proposal should be that it poses a threat to the economy we

Democrats have worked so hard to create and maintain.

- 3). Define the Republican social agenda as putting partisanship ahead of progress in service to extreme special interests. Republicans would rather tear down a President than lift up the Nation. Their excessive, exclusionary partisanship, their personal attacks, their cowtowing to special interests all show them to be out of step with mainstream Americans.
- 4). Advance a positive, proactive agenda to make the election about the future and about Democratic ideas. Here is where the months of spadework by Podesta and others will pay off. If the Republican obstructionism continues, Democrats should be able to come to the electorate in November with a powerful and popular agenda, focused on the following:
 - Seniors (three elements: Save Social Security First, Medicare buy-in and elder crime proposals);
 - Patients' Bill of Rights;
 - Youth Crime/Youth Gun Restrictions;
 - Class Size/100,000 teachers/School Construction;
 - Minimum Wage;
 - Targeted messages on rural America, equal opportunity enforcement, child care tax credits, tobacco and the like.

This agenda can and should be described not so much in partisan terms, as in common-sense language, such as: Democrats believe in a strong economy, secure retirement, safer streets, better schools, patients' rights, etc.

The Calendar

July-August: We should use the July work period to set-up the Republicans by continually calling for putting progress ahead of partisanship, focusing on signing those few bills we do get (such as IRS reform), exhorting Congress to act on the Patients' Bill of Rights and other legislative priorities. But we should also keep in mind that you need to be President, not Prime Minister, and Congress' failure to act is not your fault. Thus we should make more and better use of the bully pulpit, to promote your values agenda (e.g.: religious groups taking on gangs; safe food and consumer products, etc.) Executive orders, such as the one you'll be issuing on the Patients' Bill of Rights should also be used to lift you above the Congressional fray, showing that you're committed to progress, even if the GOP leadership proves committed to nothing more than partisanship on behalf of their pressure groups.

September: After Congress returns from the August recess, the appropriations process will dominate. The Labor-H bill is likely to be the bill that defines this period, as the GOP is certain to load it up with right-wing provisions. We should be prepared for 1995-style Republican intransigence -- even a partial government shutdown.

October: The final push before the election should find you not criss-crossing the country in old-style campaign mode. Rather, you should use the Presidential podium to focus attention on the core Democratic issues -- or more precisely, the issues that should not have been political, but which a Republican leadership in thrall to special interests refused to act on. The goal is to focus attention on issues by making Presidential statements and taking Presidential actions, rather than putting an obviously partisan gloss on the election. This may be the first mid-term election to feature a Rose Garden strategy.

At the same time, in their respective elections, Democrats should focus on their future-oriented, positive agenda, featuring the issues outlined above, and contrasting them with an extremist, partisan Republican Party that would rather investigate and denigrate than legislate.

The bottom line: the natural flow of this election year is likely to favor Republican incumbents, even though they're unlikely to act on your popular agenda. To change that flow we must maximize your political and institutional strengths to focus attention on your agenda: both how you're acting to fulfill it (with or without the Congress) and the GOP's failure to act on it, because they are captive of special pleaders within their party.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO:

Phil Caplan

FROM:

ANN F. LEWIS *1/12/98*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS

98 JUL 22 PM 4:38

Ann thinks this needs
more personal attention because
it is from Shimon Peres

7122198

Send to NSC?

Yes ☒
No ☐

Milli
to list - C
DOTS will want to do
thank you, which
we will clear
with NSC



Orthodox Union

UNION OF
ORTHODOX
JEWISH
CONGREGATIONS
OF AMERICA

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ב"ה

KASHRUTH DIVISION

July 17, 1998

President

MANDELL I. GANCHROW, M.D.

Chairman

PROF. SHIMON KWESTEL

Vice Chairman

DAVID FUND

Rabbinic Administrator

RABBI MENACHEM GENACK

Ms. Ann Lewis

Assistant to the President

Director of Communications

The White House

Washington, D. C. 20502

'98 JUL 22 PM3:53

Rabbinic Administrator (1950-1972)
RABBI ALEXANDER S. ROSENBERG

Dear Ann,

Enclosed please find the next missive to the President. The piece is entitled "*Genesis*" and is authored by Shimon Peres - former Prime Minister of the State of Israel and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Menachem Genack

when you have map

done I will pass

OK -
to Phil Feis
should get
more personal
attention

Genesis

Parshat Bereishit (Genesis) – so short, yet so dramatic -- offers a historiosophic approach to the Jewish nation from a simultaneously fundamental and figurative view. While Moses carries the responsibility for writing the entire Old Testament, Parshat Bereishit views the (very first) historic periods that preceded him and the giving of the Torah at Sinai.

Surely the “Genesis” of the world at large differed from the “Genesis” of the Jewish world and people. From this point of view, the world was created rather than conquered. It is neither identified with, nor unique to, any specific nation. Further, it is not overwhelmed by the specifically Jewish world; Rashi (a twelfth century commentator on the Torah) states this explicitly: “...for if the nations of the world will say to Israel, ‘You are thieves, for you conquered the lands of the Seven Nations,’ then they (the Jews) will respond, ‘All lands belong to the Holy One. He created them and gave them to those whom He deemed fit. He gave them to the Seven Nations willingly, but then revoked them and gave them to us according to His will.’”

The term “creation” (i.e. the *ability* to create), according to Radak (a commentator on the Bible), applies to something intangible. And yet, this “intangible being” evokes physical existence – and within it there are unclear elements, unidentifiable: chaos, emptiness, darkness, unfathomable depths. And the first Divine intervention is to bestow light upon this chaotic world, establishing set orders through which He gives everything meaning.

The first Divine commandment is the briefest ever given: “Let there be light!” Perhaps this beginning includes a Jewish flavor: to bring light, to establish light-giving entities, just as the Holy One did subsequently. Interestingly, regarding the light, as well as the other creations, the Holy One relates to it with care and caution, as an experiment. Only after He Himself has seen the newly created light does He conclude that “it was good.” Then he finally bestows upon it a defined function: to divide between light and darkness.

The light illuminated a dualistic world: light and darkness, day and night, morning and evening. Radak says that “at night things become muddled, and in the morning man can inspect things in the daylight.” [“Boker” (the Hebrew word for “morning”) combines two other words – “Baka Or” (literally, “He split light”), and once the light was separated, man could then visit his comrade]. The dualisms continue: the upper waters, known as the heavens, and the lower waters, which He collected together and separated from the dry land. Even the heavenly luminaries He created in a pair: the sun for the daytime, and the moon for the nighttime. Legend says that in order that the moon would not feel wholly inferior, the Holy One compensated it with many stars. “For since He made the moon small, He increased the numbers of its legions, in order to appease it.” And again, He created, in pairs, all the animals and beasts of the land. Finally, He created man, in His image, in the image of God.

Man, too, divides into two – male and female. Adam and, later, Eve do not yet carry identities; not religious, national, or racial identities. For just as the earth was not unique to one “owner,” no one group can lay claim to Adam.

After each day of creation, the Holy One inspected His handiwork, and the daily conclusion seemingly reassures Him. After each of the first five days of creation, God seems content and satisfied: “And He saw that it was good.” Yet, on the sixth day, the day on which He created the jewel of the entire creation, Man, His satisfaction rises a level: this time the Bible says “and it was very good.”

The world is now created, and yet, like Adam himself, it too remains naked and unfulfilled. It is a world with water, but no irrigation. It has dry land, but no growth. There is earth, yet no one working it. Then we find a sequence of related words: *Ayd* (Hebrew for “mist”), *Adama* (“earth”), and *Adam* (man). The mist irrigates the earth, while the earth serves as the material for the creation of man. This trio remains linked.

Still, the Almighty considers how to improve the situation. He searches for an appropriate location for His creation, and He brings Adam to a paradise – the Garden of Eden.

The Almighty continues to pamper Adam, His creation. The Garden contains all that is good: “every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food.” However, there is one mysterious addition: two “sophisticated” trees, the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge (which would enable man to distinguish between good and evil). Before much time passes, we learn that there exists a direct link between the two trees: the more that man knows the Tree of Life, he will abridge the hopes he has for his own life. For, essentially, the Tree of Life is also the Tree of Death, while the Tree of Knowledge teaches where the Tree of Life exists. Both are forbidden to Adam, for if he would taste from both, he would perceive himself as God, not just as in His image. He would yearn for eternal life. When Eve is enticed by the serpent to taste the forbidden fruit, and her husband soon follows in her footsteps, it becomes necessary to return mankind to its proper position, and the punishment does not delay in arriving. The Almighty tells Adam that his wife will live in agony, and he will need to toil “until you return to the earth.” Even their existence in the Garden of Eden comes to an end on account of the attempt to gain forbidden knowledge. And Adam cannot protest, for he was warned from the outset that “from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil you shall not eat.”

Even before the punishment that established life as finite and brought our stay in the Garden of Eden to an end, the Almighty had already assisted His creation and considered his needs. “It is not good for man to live alone; I will make for him a mate.” Yet, whereas man was created by the hands of God and in His image, woman is fashioned from a limb “which was taken from man.” She is called *Isha* (woman), for “*mei'ish lukakha zot*” (“for this one was taken from man”). Yet, the question begs itself: why would the same God who concerned Himself with Adam’s welfare create a serpent “craftier than all the beasts of the field?” Why would He bring the serpent to the Garden of Eden, into the domain of Adam? Apparently, the Almighty decided not only to spoil Adam, but to test him as well. The serpent plays his role; he entices Eve to taste from the Tree of Knowledge, to ignore the Almighty’s warnings of some unspecified death that would follow the act of eating. He explains to her that once she and Adam know Good and Evil, and subsequently eat from the Tree of Life, the opportunity to become like God – not just in His image but in His eternity – will be possible.

Thus was committed the first sin, the original sin, through ambition without restraint, not being satisfied with “being in His image,” but wishing to be His clone. Not accepting life in the light of God, but wishing to be an additional God. This signaled the end of the era of simplicity that was present in the beginning of creation. Along with knowledge of good and evil came shame, and this shame seized Adam and Eve when they realized that they were naked. Initially, they attempted to combat this shame by hiding, until Man’s Creator “does not see” His creation, and He calls out in a disappointed voice, “Adam, where are you?” When the pair comes out, it is clear that the era of the Garden of Eden is over, and the era of no death has also ceased. Also destroyed is the chance for true equality between man and woman. The woman, who was the first to breach the rules of the Garden of Eden, is sentenced with an especially hard verdict: “in sorrow you shall bring forth children” and “your husband will rule over you.”

Once Adam is corrupted, his sin is accompanied by punishment. This sentence includes toil during his life, but also a definite end of life, a death sentence. His work will yield “thorn and thistle,” and he will eat “the herb of the field.” “By the sweat of your brow you will eat bread.” Further, he is no longer destined for eternal life. Man will ultimately revert back to the material from which he was fashioned: “and to the dust you will return.”

The Garden of Eden is closed, and there is no room inside it for Adam. In his place arrives “the bright blade of a revolving sword” to guard the Tree of Knowledge. Both death and sin pass through inheritance, for the two sons of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, are not suited to live together. Cain “rose up against Abel his brother and slew him.” The trio of mist, earth, and man now includes spilt blood. “The voice of your brother’s blood cries to me from the ground,” and now “cursed are you from the earth, which has opened her mouth to receive your brother’s blood from your hand.”

The story of Genesis is not a perfect story. God created everything and its opposite: the Garden of Eden becomes temporary, while the phenomenon of spilled blood becomes permanent. Was it the (Bible's) intention to explain that the world was created in balance? With contradictions? In completeness? And also to warn us that everything is constantly eligible to be tested anew? And is the unending pain to attain that which is missing, is that not itself the source of creation? Perhaps these are "identical twins:" seek and you shall find.

The Almighty created the first version of the world, and at first it seemed like a good one. And yet, eventually, it revealed surprising deficiencies. And the Creator of the World began to contemplate another version: "And God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the land, and that all the impulse of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually." And God begins to show signs of regret: "And the Lord repented that He had made man on the earth, and it grieved Him at His heart." The conclusion is a frightening one: "I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth: both man, and beast, and creeping things, and birds of the air, for I repent that I have made them."

What a tragic end to the shining chapter of the creation of the world! It seems easier to corrupt than to create. And creation and corruption come accompanied by sin, punishment, grief, and regret. The test is to fix that which is corrupted.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shimon Peres', with a stylized, cursive script.

Shimon Peres



4-22-98

7/22-98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes

No

C

July 10, 1998

To President Clinton and the Secret Service,

Clear Mountain Natural Spring Water was honored to donate some water for your visit to Little Rock. I know the President is quite familiar with the hot summers we have here in Arkansas and I know he has to be a big fan of bottled water coming from Hot Springs. If for any reason you need more water, please feel free to contact me and I'll deliver whatever you need.

Sincerely,

Scherrey A. Polzin

Assistant Director of Distributor Development



Embassy of the United States of America

Hanoi

July 10, 1998

THE PACIFIC
7-22-98

Michele Kreiss
15224 Middlegate Road
Silver Spring, MD 20905

Dear Michele,

I wanted to Thank You again for arranging my pl
that I really enjoyed working with you, Rick and A.J.! Ur
have it? I would also like to send him something from Vi

The JTF-FA (Joint Task Force Detachment Two)
hand delivered one of their T-shirts. They asked me to fo
message:

Dear Mr. President,
We understand you have one of our Deta
Here is a Detachment cap to go with it. We hope you like it.
Compliments of the men and women of Detachment Two,
Full Accounting, Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
Good Luck and God Bless you and your family.
Respectfully yours,
First Sergeant Hamid U.S. Army

7/22/98

Send to Burkhardt
Yes ☒
No ☐

coordinate w/WSC
Yes ☒
No ☐

C.

me the month of November 1998. Yesterday I was offered a
aven't decided where to go, but will drop you a line when I

with your team again if possible. Please keep me in mind if

Sincerely yours,

Theresa Tierney

Theresa Tierney
U.S. Embassy Hanoi
Political and Economic Sections
PSC 461, Box 400
FPO AP 96521-0002
<tierneyt@hanoiwpob.us-state.gov>



*Embassy of the United States of America
Hanoi*

July 10, 1998

THE PRESIDENT
7-22-98

Michele Kreiss
15224 Middlegate Road
Silver Spring, MD 20905

Dear Michele,

I wanted to Thank You again for arranging my photo-op with the President, and to let you know that I really enjoyed working with you, Rick and A.J.! Unfortunately, I did not get A.J.'s address. Do you have it? I would also like to send him something from Vietnam.

The JTF-FA (Joint Task Force Detachment Two) in Hanoi were delighted that the President was hand delivered one of their T-shirts. They asked me to forward him this baseball cap along with this message:

Dear Mr. President,
We understand you have one of our Detachment Two T-shirts.
Here is a Detachment cap to go with it. We hope you like it.
Compliments of the men and women of Detachment Two,
Full Accounting, Hanoi, Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
Good Luck and God Bless you and your family.
Respectfully yours,
First Sergeant Hamid, U.S. Army
SRV
10 July 1998

So Ty

I am preparing to leave Hanoi sometime the month of November 1998. Yesterday I was offered a positions in Jordan, China, or So. Africa. I haven't decided where to go, but will drop you a line when I find out.

I would welcome the chance to work with your team again if possible. Please keep me in mind if you're running short on secretaries.

Sincerely yours,

Theresa Tierney
U.S. Embassy Hanoi
Political and Economic Sections
PSC 461, Box 400
FPO AP 96521-0002
<tierneyt@hanoiwpob.us-state.gov>

19 Chatterton Park
Proctor, VT 05765
July 14, 1998

7-22-98

Dear Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton,
and Chelsea,

Hello! I hope that all
of you are doing well! My
name is Courtney Gildersleeve,
and I live in a small
town in Vermont called
Proctor. In August I'm going

to send to Burkhardt? ting
to Yes to
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help live
live so
go if
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let if

th
showing such genuine
concern for the American
people. Sometimes, the
political scene seems so cold,

19 Chatterton Park
Proctor, VT 05765

7-22-98

July 14, 1998

Dear Mr. President, Mrs. Clinton,
and Chelsea,

Hello! I hope that all of you are doing well! My name is Courtney Eldersleeve, and I live in a small town in Vermont called Proctor. In August I'm going to begin college at Colgate University. I am writing to thank you for all the work you've done to help make our nation better. However, I realize now very busy you are, so I will try to keep my letter brief.

Firstly, I'd like to thank all of you for showing such genuine concern for the American people. Sometimes, the political scene seems so cold,

but throughout your time in office you have really demonstrated a great amount of warmth and compassion for people across the country. I admire your willingness to open your hearts up to all the citizens of America.

I thank you also for promoting ethnic and religious harmony, volunteerism, increased concern for the environment, the rights of children, and respect and cooperation among the world's nations. All of these issues are of utmost importance to me, especially because one day I hope to work for an international, non-profit, humanitarian organization to help make life better and more peaceful for people, especially children, throughout the world. The work that you have done and will continue to do has created a great foundation for future

political leaders and all American citizens to build on during the next century. You and your administration have really emphasized the need for all people to give of themselves wholeheartedly, and to dedicate themselves to helping others. Your example has been very refreshing and extremely inspirational for me.

Once again, I would like to thank you for all your hard work. I promise you that I will try to work toward making our nation and our world more peaceful. I will try to give all the love that I have to hopefully bring some more happiness into the lives of people throughout the world. I sincerely hope that you and all your loved ones will experience tremendous joy and great health throughout your lives. I pray that our

world may soon be filled
with peace and universal
love. May God bless you
and keep you safe always!!
I wish you all the best!

Sincerely yours,

Courtney L. Elderslieve
Proctor, VT
Age 18

P.S. - I hope that you enjoy
these gifts from the
Vermont Marble Exhibit
in Proctor, Vermont! Please
feel free to visit us in the
Green Mountain State
someday!



Shepard's assistance
Dad
Phil
Will
1/22/98

Will
anyone to
Shepard
him

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1998

Someone
should go to
funeral -
+ should keep
her a copy of
my statement
this afternoon.

Mrs. Alan Shepard
Titusville, Florida

Dear Mrs. Shepard:

Hillary and I were deeply saddened t
your husband's death, and our hearts
you.

Alan Shepard was a true hero. With courage,
determination, and an irrepressible sense of
humor, he blazed a trail for our nation into the
unknown and sparked the dreams of a generation.
As the first American in space and one of only
12 to walk on the moon, he made enormous contri-
butions to our space program and expanded the
reach of human knowledge.

I hope you will take comfort in knowing that
your husband holds a special place not only in
our nation's history, but also in the hearts of
his fellow Americans. His death is a great loss
for us all.

We are keeping you and your family in our
thoughts and prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

CC:

Goody
Marshall

Daniel W. Burkhardt

07/22/98 12:04:21 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Maureen A. Hudson/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: unfortunately, it's true

Astronaut Alan Shepard dies
at 74

First American in space

July 22, 1998

Web posted at: 11:27 a.m. EDT (1127 GMT)

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Astronaut
Alan Shepard, the first American to
fly in space and one of only 12
Americans to walk on the moon, died
late Tuesday at a hospital in
California. He was 74.

Shepard, one of the revered original seven Mercury astronauts named by
NASA in April 1959, died at Community Hospital near Monterey,
California, said Howard Benedict, executive director of the Astronaut
Scholarship Foundation in Titusville, Florida, who had talked to Shepard's
wife.

The former Navy test pilot made a 15-minute suborbital flight -- five of those
minutes in space -- on May 5, 1961, aboard the Freedom 7 spacecraft.

Ten years later, after overcoming a serious ear infection that lingered for six
years, Shepard returned to space for his second and last flight as
commander of Apollo 14 on January 31, 1971.

Shepard spent 33 hours on the moon during
the third lunar landing mission and became
the only lunar golfer, playfully whacking golf
balls with a six-iron. On that flight, Shepard,
Edgar Mitchell and Stuart Roosa spent nine days in space; Mitchell and
Shepard stayed on the moon for two days.

Although Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin beat Shepard into space by 23
days, Shepard's 1961 flight marked the beginning of the infant U.S. space
program. He prophetically called that first flight "just the first baby step,

aiming for bigger and better things. " On the historic launch morning, Shepard -- and the nation -- waited impatiently for more than four hours as NASA corrected problems with an electrical system, a ground computer and the rocket's fuel pressure. It was the second launch attempt; the first one three days earlier was foiled by storms.

The Redstone rocket finally ignited at 9:34 a.m. and lifted Shepard 116 miles high and 302 miles downrange from Cape Canaveral, reaching a speed of 5,100 mph before plopping into the Atlantic Ocean.

'Everything is A-OK'

"Everything is A-OK!" an excited Shepard said after the flight as his capsule bobbed in the Atlantic Ocean.

Less than three weeks later, on May 25, 1961, President Kennedy set forth the goal of landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade.

Known for his cocksure determination and ready wit, Shepard also could be perceived as icily distant and stubborn. He had been characterized as the most eager to be picked from among three astronauts who were finalists for the famous first flight.

"There are lots of answers why I want to be the first man in space, but a short answer would be this: the flight obviously is a challenge and I feel that the more severe challenge will occur on the first flight and I signed up to accept this challenge," he said before his selection from the trio in early 1961.

Thirty years later, in an interview, Shepard looked back on his historic Mercury flight -- which he said he considered the most exciting point of his career -- and marveled that the U.S. space program had encountered only two fatal accidents: the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on January 28, 1986, which claimed seven lives; and the burning of the Apollo 1 cabin January 27, 1967, on the Kennedy Space Center launch pad, which killed three astronauts.

'There was a lot of doubt'

"Thirty years ago, the large percentage of population thought we were crazy sitting on the top of a rocket and allowing ourselves to be thrust into space," Shepard recalled.

"There was a lot of doubt ... especially from some of the more learned members of the medical community who thought that man shouldn't be in space; it wasn't his place to be there.

"Had we said 30 years ago that we were going to put man in space for 30

years and we're only going to have two accidents, we would have said, 'Boy, we'll take that right now.' Certainly, pushing out the frontiers as we did and still are doing, and having one accident in flight, the other on the ground, really is remarkable."

In the years between the two flights, Shepard headed NASA's astronaut office and began investing -- in banks, oil wells, quarter-horses and real estate.

Retiring from the space agency and from the Navy as a rear admiral in 1974, he became a millionaire as a developer of commercial property, a partner in a venture capital group, a director of mutual fund companies and president of a beer distributorship, among other interests. Shepard also was president of the Mercury Seven Foundation, which raises money for science and engineering scholarships.

Shepard was a native of East Derry, New Hampshire, and son of a banker.

Early interest in flight

He showed an early interest in airplanes and started working at a nearby airport while in high school.

He was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1944 and saw World War II action in the Pacific aboard the destroyer Cogswell. He earned his aviator's wings after the war and became a test pilot before his astronaut selection.

After his second flight, Shepard served as a delegate by presidential appointment to the 26th United Nations General Assembly in 1971. He continued as chief of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration astronaut office from June 1971 until August 1974, when he retired.

His awards include the Medal of Honor, for space, in 1979.

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Astronaut Alan Shepard Dies at 74

Wednesday, July 22, 1998; 10:45 a.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Astronaut Alan Shepard, the first American to fly in space and one of only 12 Americans to walk on the moon, died late Tuesday at a hospital in California. He was 74.

Shepard, one of the revered original seven Mercury astronauts named by NASA in April 1959, died at Community Hospital near Monterey, Calif., said Howard Benedict, executive director of the Astronaut Scholarship Foundation in Titusville, Fla., who had talked to Shepard's wife.

The former Navy test pilot made a 15-minute suborbital flight -- five of those minutes in space -- on May 5, 1961, aboard the Freedom 7 spacecraft.

Ten years later, after overcoming a serious ear infection that lingered for six years, Shepard returned to space for his second and last flight as commander of Apollo 14 on Jan. 31, 1971.

Shepard spent 33 hours on the moon during the third lunar landing mission and became the only lunar golfer, playfully whacking golf balls with a six-iron. On that flight, Shepard, Edgar Mitchell and Stuart Roosa spent nine days in space; Mitchell and Shepard stayed on the moon for two days.

Although Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin beat Shepard into space by 23 days, Shepard's 1961 flight marked the beginning of the infant U.S. space program. He prophetically called that first flight "just the first baby step, aiming for bigger and better things."

On the historic launch morning, Shepard -- and the nation -- waited impatiently for more than four hours as NASA corrected problems with an electrical system, a ground computer and the rocket's fuel pressure. It was the second launch attempt; the first one three days earlier was foiled by storms.

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The Mercury 7: Heroes, rivals, brothers

In this story:

- 'We're quite close'
- 'Always that sibling rivalry'

From CNN Interactive Writer John Christensen

(CNN) -- The first seven U.S. astronauts were hailed as heroes two years before any of them had ventured beyond Earth's comforting blue atmosphere.

Introduced to the public on April 9, 1959, the "Mercury seven" were considered so important to the U.S. Cold War effort that when John Glenn returned from his historic flight, President John F. Kennedy ordered NASA not to send him aloft again.

The fear was that an untimely accident might deprive the country of a symbol of American know-how, courage and might, and perhaps demoralize other Cold Warriors.

"It's interesting how at odds we were then with the Soviet Union," recalls Patty Carpenter, wife of Scott Carpenter.

The seven Mercury astronauts -- Carpenter, Cooper, Glenn, Grissom, Schirra, Shepard and Slayton -- were chosen from an original pool of 508 military men that was winnowed to 18 finalists.

The final seven were selected on the basis of endurance tests, rigorous physicals and extensive psychiatric studies, and after they were subjected to hellish vibration, acceleration, heat and noise tests to ensure that they could, indeed, handle space flight.

Their images were buffed to a high luster by Tom Wolfe in his book "The Right Stuff" -- and by the film that followed -- which depicted them as bright, brave and spirited men who were not above a little gratuitous mischief.

Alan Shepard recalled in an interview with the Houston Chronicle a few years ago that the astronauts used to race their cars on the runway at Cape Canaveral, and that one night the others made some mechanical adjustments to his Corvette so they could beat him.

Click on photos for mini-profiles of the 'Mercury seven'



Shepard



Grissom



Glenn



Carpenter



Cooper



Schirra



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MERCURY FACTOID

Slayton

Candidates for the first manned space program could be no taller than 5 feet 11 inches, in part because the original flight capsule was only 6 feet 10 inches high.

Of 69 men from the armed forces who reported to Washington for consideration in February 1959, six were found to have grown too tall.

The remaining candidates were ultimately narrowed to seven whose names are carved in history: Carpenter, Cooper, Glenn, Grissom, Schirra, Shepard and Slayton.

'We're quite close'

Now in their 70s, the Mercury seven are four. Virgil "Gus" Grissom died in the fire that swept through an Apollo capsule on the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center in 1967, and Donald "Deke" Slayton died five years ago of complications from a brain tumor. Alan Shepard died this year at a community hospital in California. He was 74.

The others moved on from NASA to other endeavors and only Gordon Cooper, at 71 the youngest, claims not to be retired or partially so. But retirement is often a state of mind, and only Shepard seems to have withdrawn entirely from public life.

What is most notable is that almost 40 years after they were brought together through a highly competitive and unsentimental process, the four see each other two or three times a year and are touchingly fond of each other.



Five of the original Mercury seven pose in front of a Mercury capsule mock-up on May 5, 1986 at a formal dinner honoring Shepard's May 5, 1961 flight. From left: Carpenter, Cooper, Shepard, Slayton, and Schirra.

"We're kind of like a bunch of brothers," says Cooper. "We're quite close."

"Right on," says Carpenter. "I always thought of us as 'All for one, one for all,' like the Three Musketeers. There's an abiding camaraderie that pleases everybody. It's the life of the group."

'Always that sibling rivalry'

Wally Schirra, too, mentions the camaraderie, but hastens to add that there was -- and still is -- "always that sibling rivalry."

Sibling, of course, implies family. And while the competitive fires still burn, it is a familiar and friendly burn. It is the currency, the medium, by which these men of the John Wayne generation communicate. They may not ever say so, but there is a feeling that they are bound not just by respect, accomplishment and history, but also by deep affection.

"They're all very competitive," says Patty Carpenter, "but I've never heard any of them say anything bad about another."

While Glenn readied himself this summer for the return to space he never gave up on, Schirra went on a fishing trip to Alaska, Cooper made plans to market a new cargo plane to Third World countries and Carpenter worked on his third novel.

Collectively, they jog, walk, hike, sail, play tennis, ski, ride horses, fly anything they can get their hands on and play golf. They know, however, that they are facing their mortality, and no matter how heroic their efforts, it is the one Corvette they cannot cheat.

"We're all facing the Grim Reaper," says Carpenter, explaining at once their anxiety and their vigor. "It's like John Denver put it in one of his songs -- 'Live, live without care.'"

Feature stories:

- [Retiring to Space](#)
- [The Mercury Seven: Where are they now?](#)
- [Skeptics View: What will Glenn do for the science?](#)
- [The Science of Discovery](#)

Further reading:

- "Space is at the Frontier of my Profession" By John Glenn, LIFE, September 14, 1959
- "Minute by Minute Story of the Flight" By John Glenn, LIFE, March 9, 1962

Related sites:

- [Senator John Glenn's Homepage](#)
- [John Glenn's NASA Biography](#)
- [John Glenn: From Mercury to Space Shuttle \(NASA\)](#)
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Copied
Smith

cc Bill Clinton
center to OGE

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 22, 1998

Richard S. Mason
200 North Washington
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

Dear Richard:

Thanks for your letter and for sending the piece by Max Brindle, which I enjoyed reading.

I appreciate your supportive comments on my trip to China. Obviously, the success of that visit meant a great deal to me. It's a good start. Thank you also for the information regarding the 4th District Congressional race. I've passed your letter along to Craig Smith for review and follow-up.

Best wishes for a terrific summer. Hillary and I will hope to see you and Vertis soon.

Sincerely,

Bill — I like Rudy Smith
will see what we
can do —

Richard S. Mason
200 North Washington
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

Looking ahead

■ We're in the dog days, so let's indulge in some sun-addled wishful thinking.

If the Democratic Party is to retake the U.S. House this year, it will have to beat some Republicans. Duh. And the conventional wisdom is that Arkansas is anything but a fertile ground for gains.

U.S. Rep. Vic Snyder will have to fight to hang on to his Democratic seat in the Second District against a vigorous challenge from Republican Phil Wyrick. Incumbents, one Republican and one Democrat, will be re-elected in the Third and First Districts.

Which leaves the Fourth District, home of U.S. Rep. Jay Dickey, a Republican embarking on a run for a fourth term, despite the warmth he professes for term limits.

Dickey represents one of the most Democratic districts in the country. But those traditional leanings were no help to state Sen. Jay Bradford, a progressive Democrat with plenty of money and energy, beaten by Dickey four years ago.

But hope isn't dead, not after an unknown young black man who spent no money got nearly 37 percent of the vote against Dickey two years ago.

Now comes state Rep. Judy Smith of Camden, a social worker up from the poverty of a Louisiana sugar cane plantation. An upset victor in her first election to the House, she's a good judge of the issues in a district largely bypassed by prosperity.

Judy Smith happens to be black. The district's population is about 26 percent black, with the actual vote maybe 21 percent black. If you presume Smith will take 90-100 percent of that vote, she would need only 37-40 percent of the white vote to win the seat. That's still a tall order, though Smith's polling suggests a strategy.

Asked about candidates straight up, a recent poll gave Dickey a 49-to-25 lead over the largely unknown Smith. Then came the so-called "push" questions, those de-



■ MAX BRANTLEY

signed to identify ways to move voters.

In this case, a general description of the two candidates dropped the opponents to a virtual dead heat. How? Dickey was described, accurately, as a Republican, a lawyer, a frequent district visitor, successful in luring federal money, anti-gun control, anti-tax and a reliable voter with Newt Gingrich.

Smith was described, accurately, as an African-American state legislator, pro-choice and interested in the needs of children and working people.

Then the pushing really began. After hearing a series of Dickey's political positions — Presto! — respondents actually gave Smith a 45-to-37 lead. This is political sleight-of-hand, of course. But it's also true that Dickey has voted to cut federal spending on education, opposes abortion and affirmative action, and would, in his heart of hearts, end Social Security.

But Dickey is also shameless. He'll fly to the district to laud a successful public elementary school, then fly back to Washington to join the GOP attack on public schools. The Smith camp's hope is that people will ponder how Jay Dickey has served them on their priorities — Medicare, Social Security and education — and respond as those in the poll did.

Like I said, a summer daydream.



Richard H. Mason

*200 North Washington
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730*

July 13, 1998

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

My Dear Mr. President:

Please allow me to congratulate you on a marvelous trip to China. I couldn't have been prouder of my president than when he stood before the Chinese people and proclaimed freedom and democracy. As you know, when you talked about the need to improve their environment, that was a special plus for me. You detractors, such as "Tiny" Tim Hutchinson, must be embarrassed. Keep up the good work. The vast majority of Americans, as well as our friends in Europe and the Far East, consider your presidency as a shining light in a world where progressive leadership is clearly in short supply.

* The Independent Counsel and the Republican Right Wing are mired in an attempt to not get at the truth, but to smear and weaken the presidency. It reminds me of your first campaign for the nomination. I had just returned from New Hampshire and was president of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation and chairman of P.C.&E. CNN News came down to do a special on the environment as part of their campaign coverage. They wined and dined Vertis and I and set up an interview the next day in a large clear-cut west of town. I was naive enough to think these guys were out to do an objective story of your concerns for the environment. Boy was I wrong! After a few softball questions, the interviewer started with the "Does he still beat his wife?" questions. One example was "What is the worst thing Bill Clinton has done to the environment, and what are the largest environmental problems that the Governor has ignored." Well, after about an hour of taped video interviews, the interviewer turned to his producer and said, "I give up. I can't make any headway with him." An hour interview netted one line when they ran the special.

We are seeing the same thing on a national level where the search for truth has been degraded into a partisan smear campaign that has no interest in the truth. Their goal is to improve ratings, sell papers, or in the case of the right wing, just to damage the presidency.

Well, as you know this strategy has backfired. Even some republicans are trying to distance themselves from Kenneth Starr.

One other item before I close; the Fourth Congressional race between Jay Dickey and Judy Smith. Enclosed is an article by Max Brantley of the *Arkansas Times* in which he notes a win by Judy Smith is possible. Naturally, we all would like to see Jay Dickey defeated, but before I get behind Judy and try to help her, I would like to have the national party's help in this campaign. Jay Dickey has one of the worst records, if not **the** worst record of voting against the administration of any congressman. It would be a real plus if we could defeat him. Please let me know if the national party will help in this campaign. I think this seat is winnable, but only with both state and national help.

Say hello to Hillary for me. Hope to see you in the spring.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. H. Mason", written in a cursive style.

Richard H. Mason

cf

Schroeder HQ
PDS
7/21/98
(related letter to Peter Olson
held for AP)

Let her have
the books

copied
Betty Currie

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Honorable Patricia S. Schroeder
President and Chief Executive Officer
Association of American Publishers, Inc.
1718 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009-1148

Dear Pat:

Thanks for sharing the great selection of
books with Hillary and me. We sure have a
lot of good reading ahead of us.

Thanks also for your kind words about my
trip to China. As always, it was wonderful
to hear from you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bill

White House Gift Record

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Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
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Total Gift Value: \$149

1718 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009-1148
Telephone 202 232-3335
Fax 202 745-0694

Patricia S. Schroeder
President and
Chief Executive Officer

July 8, 1998

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Peter Olson is the dynamic new Chairman and CEO Of Random House. He is also on our Board.

We are sending you and Hillary these books as our nation's first readers! Hopefully you'll find them great summer reads!

Thanks again for all you both do for reading and happy summer.

Fondly

Patricia S. Schroeder

*Great trip to
China - Congratulations!*

WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON
SECOND DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
240 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1802
(202) 225-6636

LIONEL R. COLLINS, JR.
CHIEF OF STAFF

DISTRICT OFFICE
1012 HALE BOGGS FEDERAL BUILDING
501 MAGAZINE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130
(504) 589-2274

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1802

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DEMOCRATIC STEERING AND
POLICY COMMITTEE

WHIP AT-LARGE

July 21, 1998

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

'98 JUL 22 PM2:38

Dear Mr. President 7-22-98

Thank you for

I hope you have
developments in Nigeria
human rights. Our goal
it would be highly beneficial
cementing a stronger relationship
concrete terms.

I have suggested
First, we should immediately
officials traveling to Washington
extraordinary cases, which should probably be handled on an individual, case-by-case basis, little
to no reason exists to continue a plenary denial of visa access for officials of the Nigerian
government.

Similarly, the restriction on direct flights to Lagos should also be rescinded. As the U.S.
has more contact with Nigeria, necessarily the requirement to conveniently travel between the
United States and Nigeria will be heightened. The decision to prohibit direct flights to Nigeria
based on airport security concerns is currently invalid because of improvements made at the
airport. Besides, direct airline service from other countries into Lagos without incident outside
of the norm seems evidence enough that our policy of restricting flights has been more on
political than policy considerations. With the political landscape changing, it is important to
remove this inconvenience to U.S. and Nigerian business and commerce as well as to ordinary
travelers to and from the two countries.

I know that the Nigerians are expectant of a response such as I have discussed here and I
frankly believe at this point that they deserve one. If we can reach out to China as a part of a
strategy to improve human rights and democracy there, how can we do less in Nigeria,

WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON
SECOND DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1802
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WHIP AT-LARGE

July 21, 1998

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

*98 JUL 22 PM2:38

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for affording us a memorable time in New Orleans.

I hope you had a chance to notice the news accounts this morning on the positive developments in Nigeria toward a constitutional democracy and toward a greater respect for human rights. Our government has rightly encouraged these developments. Therefore, I believe it would be highly beneficial both to sustaining this welcome momentum in Nigeria and to cementing a stronger relationship with the people of Nigeria if our government would respond in concrete terms.

I have suggested to you that this response could and should readily occur in two areas. First, we should immediately remove visa restrictions on high ranking Nigerian government officials traveling to Washington, D.C. and to the rest of our country. Except for some extraordinary cases, which should probably be handled on an individual, case-by-case basis, little to no reason exists to continue a plenary denial of visa access for officials of the Nigerian government.

Similarly, the restriction on direct flights to Lagos should also be rescinded. As the U.S. has more contact with Nigeria, necessarily the requirement to conveniently travel between the United States and Nigeria will be heightened. The decision to prohibit direct flights to Nigeria based on airport security concerns is currently invalid because of improvements made at the airport. Besides, direct airline service from other countries into Lagos without incident outside of the norm seems evidence enough that our policy of restricting flights has been more on political than policy considerations. With the political landscape changing, it is important to remove this inconvenience to U.S. and Nigerian business and commerce as well as to ordinary travelers to and from the two countries.

I know that the Nigerians are expectant of a response such as I have discussed here and I frankly believe at this point that they deserve one. If we can reach out to China as a part of a strategy to improve human rights and democracy there, how can we do less in Nigeria,

particularly when the Nigerian government is making positive moves toward these improvements and the government of China is doing far less? And, if China is too big to ignore because it represents one fifth of the world's population, then, at a time when the U.S. professes to take Africa seriously, can we afford to ignore Nigeria which represents one fifth of all Africans in sub-Saharan Africa?

As you know, I fully support our efforts in China and I look forward to parallel efforts on our government's part in Nigeria to help open up the system there for progress. I hope you will meet with your advisor as early as possible to work on the matter of an appropriate reciprocal response to Nigeria's very significant progressive actions.

Sincerely,



William J. Jefferson
Member of Congress

WJJ:ads



4870 g/c

Washington Office

2344 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
TEL (202) 225-2201
FAX (202) 225-7854

Los Angeles District Office

10124 Broadway, Suite One
Los Angeles, CA 90003
TEL (213) 757-8900
FAX (213) 757-9506

Office of
Maxine Waters

Member of Congress
35th District • California

98 JUL 22 PM 2:32

Date:

7/21/98

Pages to follow:

2

To:

Pres. William Clinton

Fax to: ()

456 2461

456 6703

Telephone: ()

From:

Rep Maxine Waters

Message:

letter via fax r

Important letter

7-22-98
Send to Legislative
Affairs? ☒

Yes

No

LA

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Washington Office

2344 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515
TEL (202) 225-2201
FAX (202) 225-7854

Los Angeles District Office

10124 Broadway, Suite One
Los Angeles, CA 90003
TEL (213) 757-8900
FAX (213) 757-9506

Office of
Maxine Waters

Member of Congress
35th District • California

98 JUL 22 PM 2:32

Date:

7/21/98

Pages to follow:

2

To:

Pres. William Clinton

Fax to: ()

*456 2461**456 6703*

Telephone: ()

From:

Rep Maxine Waters☐ DC☐ LA

Message:

*letter via fax + under separat cover**Important letter*

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0014-21-58 15:37 FROM: HON. MAXINE WATERS
MAXINE WATERS
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
35TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES
JUDICIARY

ID: 2022257854

PAGE 2

PLEASE REPLY TO:
2344 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0535
(202) 225-2201
FAX (202) 225-7854
DISTRICT OFFICE
10124 S. BROADWAY
SUITE 1
LOS ANGELES, CA 90003
(213) 757-8900
FAX (213) 757-9506

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0535

'98 JUL 22 PM 2:32

July 21, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I urge you to authorize the immediate release of the reports of the investigations into allegations of CIA involvement with Contra cocaine trafficking to the United States. The Inspectors General (IG) of both the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Department of Justice (DoJ) have completed their investigations into the allegations stemming from the firestorm of public outrage following the San Jose Mercury News "Dark Alliance" series in September 1996. Both reports remain classified without any indication that they will be declassified.

The New York Times reported Friday that "the Central Intelligence Agency continued to work with about two dozen Nicaraguan rebels and their supporters during the 1980s despite allegations that they were trafficking in drugs." The Times reported that the decision to keep these suspected drug dealers "was made by top officials at [CIA] headquarters in Langley, Va., in the midst of the war waged by the CIA-backed contras."

These stunning revelations were leaked from the still classified CIA IG's report which was sent to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Until now, the CIA has vehemently denied the charges. But evidently the CIA is having a problem keeping the truth from leaking out.

Mr. President, I want to convey the seriousness Members of the Congressional Black Caucus and others attach to the allegations raised. We believe it is critically important to have a full, public disclosure of the investigations regarding U.S. intelligence involvement with drug trafficking networks that were responsible for bringing cocaine into our country.

There is no defensible reason to keep either the CIA or Department of Justice reports classified. Senator Kerry read the CIA IG's

classified report and called for the public release of the report, noting that the information that has not been previously published "does not merit being withheld from public analysis." Senator Kerry, of course, first brought many of these allegations to light when he chaired the Senate investigation that first uncovered the sordid details of Contra drug trafficking in the 1980s.

Mr. President, I ask you to call on the Director of the CIA and the Attorney General to immediately release their respective reports regarding the Contra drug networks. The Contras were a creation of the Reagan-Bush Administration and run by the CIA and Oliver North. This Administration can, and should, reveal the truth and put an end to this terrible affair. I cannot understand why a CIA report, which reportedly details the illegal efforts of Reagan-Bush Administration officials to protect the involvement of the Contras in drug trafficking, should continue to be protected.

We recently learned of a secret Memorandum of Understanding between the CIA and the Attorney General, dated 1982, that allowed drug trafficking by CIA assets to go unreported to law enforcement. We now know that CIA officials at the highest level knew of the allegations of Contra drug trafficking activities. It is time the American people know the whole truth.

Sincerely,



MAXINE WATERS
Member of Congress

MW:mjs

cc: Attorney General Janet Reno
CIA Director George Tenet

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/21

9:36

Jul -

JUL 22 AM 11

I think this is
educational/historical enough
don't object - as long
as limited to inside book, no
advertising.

What do you think?

TO:

Mercedita

67984

I'd be interested
to know how
often it would be

used in the book - all the way
throughout? or just once?

Thul

FAX TRANSMISSION

FAX: 202-456-6218

To: Meredith Cabe

Date: July 21, 1998

Fax #: 62146

Pages: 2, including this cover sheet.

From: Daniel Wexler

Thanks for your help.

7/22/98
To: Meredith Cabe

CALLAWAY GOLF MEDIA VENTURES, LLC

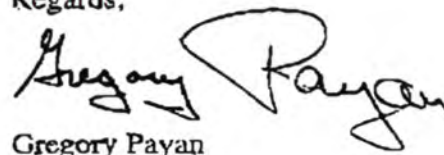
July 20, 1998

Mr. Dan Wexler
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20501

Dear Mr. Wexler,

I spoke with you last week regarding the possibility of acquiring a golf ball with the White House logo on it, similar to the one that President Clinton gives out. Once again, I am a photo editor for Callaway Golf Media Ventures, a publishing company that will be producing a series of 18 golf books over the next four years. These books will be superior in writing, design and photography to any books ever produced on golf. In our first book, we are doing a feature on presidential golf and would greatly appreciate getting one of these golf balls in house so that our design staff may use it in their layouts as a graphic element for this story. We will gladly pay a nominal fee for your time and for the shipping of the ball. Please call me if you have any further questions about this request. Thank you for your time.

Regards,



Gregory Payan

Copied
Bowles

THE PRESIDENT

7-22-98

Memorandum

Re: Overview and Strategy for the Remainder of the Legislative Year

To: Erskine Bowles

From: Larry Stein

July 5, 1998

ERB
This is
fine &
good
✓

Background:

In February, we projected that the 1998 legislative process would break into three phases roughly as follows: the first phase would aim at bipartisan cooperation focusing on the Defense supplemental (including IMF/UN funding), the highway bill, and NATO enlargement; the second phase would seek forced consensus on tobacco legislation; and the third phase would acknowledge inevitable confrontation on Appropriations bills as Republicans would struggle to meet our priority demands with inadequate funds.

In the actual event, the three phases have collapsed into a single period of extended confrontation. The Republicans have shown minimal interest in bipartisan achievement for two reasons: first, their mid-term election strategy seeks to energize an ideological base that was left largely disaffected by last year's budget agreement; second, a bitter struggle for succession to the Speakership is engaging the House Majority in various pandering appeals to the most strident elements of their caucus. Democrats, likewise, fear any legislative achievement that might disturb the Republican majority's unbroken record of inactivity. The result is now obvious—an apparent stand-off generated by each party's November ambitions.

Given anywhere from 35 to 40 legislative days between now and the expected October adjournment, the component parts of the remainder of the legislative agenda will be compressed into a short, polarized pre-election time frame. With the November outcome in the Senate predetermined, every issue will be weighed in terms of its impact on the struggle to control the House. Prospects for passage of any bill from this point forward have to be judged and pursued within that context.

The Major Legislative Elements:

The two remaining work periods will be dominated by Appropriations bills, but Republicans must make space for some reprise of tobacco, HMO reform, a Budget Resolution conference report, tax cut legislation, a variety of social issues (primarily abortion and drugs-related), and a group of international issues including China MFN, the Iran/Russia sanctions override, and potentially IMF/Fast Track. Following are status reports on the major pieces.

Appropriations—Our Major Leverage:

The backdrop for everything else will be the Appropriations bills. Only 2 of the 13 have passed both bodies and no conference agreement has yet been achieved on either of those—Energy and Water and Military Construction. The House and Senate are in the process of marking up 10 of the remaining 11 bills, and 5 of the 10 have already attracted veto threats. With so much to be done and so little time, the Republicans are under considerable pressure. Clearly they know it, and have sent out private feelers suggesting their desire for early accommodations. We are resisting.

Despite a mass of difficulties, a few intractable issues will govern the outcome: funding for education and training in the Labor, Health and Human Services bill; funding for the Census and perhaps Legal Services in the Commerce, State, Justice bill; a variety of environmental and abortion-related riders cropping up on virtually every bill; elimination of our "Emergency Designation" for Bosnia operations and Y2K (both thereby requiring already scarce offsets); and a serious underfunding problem with Foreign Operations. Additional problems like Millennium funding in Interior will also be tenacious.

Although new areas of conflict emerge every day out of the desire of House Republicans to satisfy their far right constituency, the issues listed above stem primarily from a real lack of resources. Ideology is likely to fall away, but usable offsets are hard to find. We therefore believe that our chances for success on our priorities will be best at the point of maximum pressure on the Republicans—in September when they want to be campaigning but are afraid of being nailed for shutting down the government.

Democratic Leadership is enthusiastic about the strategy of hanging tough for as long as possible. They are seeking a precise list of what we'll veto and what we won't. They also want to work closely with us as we deliver our education and environment message. Although much else will be at stake, the underfunding of class size, America Reads, Goals 2000 and School to Work programs is a powerful negative for the Republicans as kids return to school. Our most resonant offensive for the Fall will be to drive home our advantage as advocates of educational advance in the public schools.

Tobacco and Patients' Bill of Rights—Democratic Offense:

Tobacco: The recess period has not produced public reprisals against the Republican decision to kill the tobacco bill. Republicans nonetheless know they cannot leave town without a positive effort to reduce teen smoking that counterbalances their destructive votes in the Senate. Senator Hatch has continued an unlikely effort to resuscitate the June 20 settlement with its full liability protection for the industry. But Gingrich is structuring his alternative in opposition to any such protections, and, absent public outrage, the field is totally clear for him to pass in the House a minimalist package of anti-youth smoking and anti-drug provisions that avert raising taxes and avoid giving the FDA full authority to regulate tobacco as a drug.

Democrats, even in the Senate, may well be content to take the issue to the public in November rather than push hard enough to get a legislative result. The industry's assault on the bill as a big tax increase on working people has generated some unease and some outright panic inside Democratic ranks. Although Daschle has insisted he won't let the issue die, he is handicapped, on one side, by frightened moderates who fear the tax

charge, and, on the other, by stubborn public-health liberals who think anything less than \$1.50 is inadequate.

In meetings with Democrats, we have proposed a way of changing the dynamic. Senator Lott's willingness to kill the bill was built exclusively on his belief that he had a strategy for averting tobacco disruptions on the floor of the Senate. Because the McCain bill has budget points of order against it, Lott only needs 40 votes to kill any effort by Democrats to put tobacco on unrelated bills. Building on the effectiveness of the "tax and spend" tag hung on the McCain effort, Lott has had no trouble producing the 40.

Our approach would attack at two levels: first, we would alter the McCain bill to lower our hurdle to 50 votes, and, second, we would, in the same stroke, remove the spending side of the "tax and spend" objections that have troubled the public and Democrats. This would be done by reducing the bill to its "youth smoking" essentials. We would only authorize spending and we would do that only in areas of smoking cessation and counter advertising. The rest of the spending would be held in suspension for later consideration by the Congress. This not only deprives Republicans of the charge that we are using tobacco as a cash cow, it also eliminates points of order that arise only because the bill spends money.

We will know whether Democrats accept this proposal by Tuesday, and if they do we will plan events accordingly.

Patients Bill: Republicans see their most glaring vulnerability in HMO reform. In an effort to neutralize the issue, they have come far closer to Democratic principles than seemed likely. The bill to be advanced by the Republican House task force this week will contain many of the principles of our own quality commission. The differences are in two areas. First, some elements of so-called "choice" have been thrown in to give the bill a Republican ideological cast—medical malpractice limitations, expanded MSAs, MEWAs and "Health Marts." Second, the Republican bill leaves out a number of significant protections: continuity of care, mandated treatment for mastectomies and clinical trials, coverage for treatment considered "medically necessary" under the Democratic bill, and, most important, rights of action under state law.

The Republicans will have to exercise considerable discipline to get a positive result. Industry dislikes their bill as much as it dislikes the Democratic one. The Senate floor will be treacherous for Lott. But given the stakes, the following is a possible scenario. It is likely that some of the protections left out of the Republican House bill will end up getting added on the Senate floor (presuming Lott finally is forced to schedule floor time). Moreover, assuming House Republicans can pass their task force bill, a conference will likely drop the extraneous "choice" provisions in the Republican House bill. This would leave only the "remedies" question and a potential point of conflict between us and the House Democrats. If the solution is Federal "civil and monetary" penalties contained in the Republican bill, that's probably sufficient for us. It would not be the "high bar" demanded of us by Gephardt, however.

Our approach should be to nurse the process without appearing to lessen our demands. We should keep up our stream of events, continuing to express our strong support for the Kennedy/Dingell bill. We should engage Senate Republicans like Chafee to try to encourage a positive result on the Senate floor—the place most likely to generate a melt

down. Finally, we should keep close to Dingell who will be the validator for House Democrats. He will want to legislate in the end, and if we can get to conference and reach a compromise that is satisfactory to him, he will be able to override Gephardt.

Taxes and Fast Track—Republican Offense:

Having defeated a tax cut in the tobacco bill, the Republicans cannot afford to do nothing on the tax front for the rest of the year. Similarly, they have displeased both the business and the agricultural community with their intransigence on IMF funding. Gingrich clearly intends to make virtues of adversity by sending us a tax cut and by forcing a divisive vote on Fast Track (though this last is still provisional).

Taxes—The Republicans will likely resolve their vast differences in the Budget Resolution Conference by simply generating a Reconciliation Bill for a tax cut. It should be remembered that “reconciliation” gives the Republicans certainty that they can send us a tax cut because it limits amendments and debate on the Senate floor. The only real question is one of magnitude. Two possibilities present themselves: a full blown tax cut on the order of \$100 billion over 5 years, or a more targeted one tailored to avert conflict with us over the surplus and Social Security. The Republicans will make this decision based on how difficult it is for them to hold their votes on the full blown version.

Democrats are frightened of the “marriage penalty” tax cut in either of these forms, even though they understand that our position on the surplus is strong. They are asking that we help them construct a tax cut alternative. The problem here, of course, is offsets. Our budget contains a number of tax offsets and we can put together a package of mandatory cuts that may not be too onerous. But the task is not easy. Our course, nonetheless, is clear: we need a credible alternative to give Democrats the stomach for a fight on the surplus. We should welcome such a fight (and so should they) because it would occur right before an election that may well be decided by the senior vote. A Republican effort to spend the surplus and weaken Social Security reform would be a perfect prelude to an election we could frame around the question: which party do you trust to reform our Social Security system?

If the Republicans are able to get over their internal difficulties and fashion a targeted tax cut, we will have a much harder time. We will have to make a judgment, based on the offsets and the kind of tax cut, about veto.

Fast Track—Gingrich’s announced intention to force another vote on Fast Track came in the context of agriculture. Wheat Belt Senators and Representatives are describing their economies as “in crisis.” Justice’s reading of the Glenn amendment to include food stuffs under the sanctions imposed on Pakistan has contributed to a tense environment in parts of the country that may well be serious election battlegrounds this Fall. With his IMF position an established liability, Gingrich is making the obvious move to restore some confidence in the crucial rural community at the same time as he wedges Democrats apart on what is perhaps our most divisive issue. According to his staff, Gingrich is quite serious about Fast Track, but only if a vote doesn’t divide his own party as much as it divides Democrats.

We should have no interest in a Fast Track vote this Summer or Fall. The likelihood of success right before an election is low. Labor will feel compelled to attack any Democrat

who sides with us, and it is moderate and rural Democrats who can least afford animosity within the party. Gingrich knows these things and has therefore gravitated to a baldly cynical strategy. And we should describe his Fast Track proposal precisely that way—baldly cynical.

The only way for us to avoid a repeat of last Fall is to dissuade Gingrich from making the attempt. Given the intensification of the agricultural community's deep concern about trade, we will have a solid chance to add some rural Democrats to the "yes" column and pass Fast Track early next year. But an election year failure would doom any subsequent effort. We need to get the business community to understand that Gingrich's proposal is both cynical politics and a badly timed risk that could doom Fast Track for the foreseeable future. If the business community can be persuaded that the best opportunity is next year, and if Labor can cause some Republicans to tell Gingrich to suspend, we could avoid internal strife before the election.

Strategic Overview:

Our offensive strengths far exceed the corresponding strengths of the Republicans. Our greatest danger is stumbling into an untimely rift with Democrats. The Fall will be dominated by the Republican effort to leave town over funding education: class size, school modernization, America Reads, the voluntary NAGB test. We need to do everything we can to give sharp definition to these issues starting now, but building to a peak in early September.

This fight unites Democrats and we need that unity to get the most out of tobacco and Patients' Bill of Rights. It is now highly unlikely that we can pass a comprehensive tobacco bill. But sustaining the pressure on tobacco while we push our education agenda may well give us enough defining fights to allow us the flexibility we need to sign HMO reform. We will need the full force of these partisan issues if we're to get a major health achievement without thoroughly alienating Democrats.

The Republican issues that counterbalance our thrust on education, tobacco and health care are anti-abortion and juvenile crime, tax cuts and, now, free trade. Potent as these issues can be, the Republicans bring an element of defensiveness even to their most reliable safe harbor—tax cuts. If they are too ambitious, as they traditionally are in this area, the Republicans may well seek to spend the surplus, giving us an opportunity to end the year on the strong suit with which we began it—Save Social Security First.

cc:

John Podesta
Sylvia Matthews
Gene Sperling
Jack Lew
Ron Klain

7-22-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM RAHM EMANUEL
SUBJECT MEMORANDUM FROM STEPHEN COHEN

Study
WHS screen
BY

Attached is the most recent memo from Steve Cohen that I thought you would find interesting in light of upcoming events.

copied
Berger
COS
Emanuel

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Rahm Emanuel
From: Stephen P. Cohen
Subject: The Last Month of Bibi's Magical Mystery Tour
Date: July 5, 1998

Happy Independence Day! Here are some background facts of political life in Israel in this last month of this term of the Israeli Parliament:

Political Calendar

1) A non-confidence motion, or a motion to disperse the Knesset, must be presented on a Wednesday for vote the following Monday. July 29, 1998 is a Wednesday. It is the last day of the Knesset session. Therefore, for a vote on the last Monday the 27 July (until the afternoon), a motion has to be tabled on Wednesday the 22nd July before noon.

Therefore any American action to have any meaning in Israel cannot be delayed technically any longer than Monday, 20 July.

2) However such a schedule places enormous political pressure on those who wish to move Bibi to 'yes' or to move the Knesset to punish Bibi for a 'no'. For best effect the date of American action should not be later than the previous Monday, 13 July.

The Opposition Response to an American Announcement

3) The Labor Party will call for acceptance of the American proposal immediately upon its announcement. This will be done by Ehud Barak himself. There will be a call for a mass public rally for 'yes' for the Saturday night after the announcement July 18. Such a call is a major political moment for Israel and for Barak, given what happened the last time there was an official call for a major political rally under Rabin.

The rally will be called under the slogan "It is good for Israel, good for Security, good for Peace". Labor will promise to vote in Knesset for the agreement if it is proposed, to vote for non-confidence if it is not proposed.

Rahm Emanuel

Page 2

July 5, 1998

4) The critical votes in the Knesset are as follows: Third Way (watch for those under Kahalani, not Kahalani himself), for Mordechai (a possible bolt from Bibi if there is no decision, as he was very close to the Weizman declaration and made the decision to back away from confrontation on the Gaza roads). Also possibles: Dan Meridor, David Re'em, David Levi plus two of his colleagues in Gesher, Roman Bronfman, Zvi Weinberg and possibly Miriam Slobotkin of the Russian party. These are all people who have committed themselves in one way or the other, and to each other, to act if there is an American announcement.

5) Kahalani and Mordechai must know that America is closing up shop on its negotiation attempt, and that there will be no more changes at all. They will have to face their moment of decision at that time and not one moment before that time. Without threat, but with firmness that the time is up.

Ehud Barak's Views Not for Attribution

6) Ehud Barak feels there must be build-up beginning with the period immediately after the July 4 weekend. He feels that for Bibi this build-up is needed if he wants finally to say yes or if he wants to go to National Unity. For the opposition build-up is needed to prepare the main public campaign including the mass rally.

7) Barak, it seems, does not believe that one can predict in advance what Bibi will do. Bibi could say 'no' and the Government could fall; he could say 'yes' and the Government could fall; or he could go for National Unity. Most likely in Barak's view: the American declaration will bring a great political shockwave in Israel that will bring early elections whether or not there is an agreement or a rejection. He believes there has to be gradual signs and leaks that the moment is coming. That there is no more negotiation and there are no more changes. This will also reinforce the Ezer effect.

Barak's perspective is that the Israeli opposition cannot be seen as inviting pressure. But on the other hand the American political culture requires at the end of a long and arduous negotiation full disclosure and transparency. At the right moment there must be a report to the people.

Barak likes to say that Labor will not go to the kind of National Unity which is the destruction of the peace process. That may leave open National Unity which is the context for saying 'yes' and for pursuing the peace process vigorously. In any case any of this will happen only once the die is cast, and the reaction will be in itself a reaffirmation of American influence.

Rahm Emanuel
Page 3
July 5, 1998

Weekend Polls

8) All of this analysis and information precedes the rosy polls for Barak this weekend wherein he once again regained the lead from Bibi by 3 points in one poll and somewhat more in others. The most important poll of the weekend was the TV report poll that fully 65% of Israelis now believe that the delays in redeployment damage Israeli security and only 20% think the delays are good for Israeli security. Weizman let the genie out of the bottle and he will be ready to take out his heavy artillery again after the United States speaks....Weizman in his major interview, by the way, said the United States is too cautious in his view.

Bibi: More of the Same, but 'Creatively'

9) Bibi has started again to tell people that he is making great progress in his negotiations with Dennis, referring in part to the purported meetings of Dennis and Molcho. Bibi spent endless hours on Saturday with Danny Naveh and Molcho. If only he can find a formula to 'creatively' delay America past the 14th !! If only he can create American agreement that the problem is again Palestinian compliance, 'who can trust a committee with the Palestinian Authority?' Get past the 14th ; then Bibi can fake out his colleagues a few days longer and maybe get to the temporary goal line of end of July! Then he has a few months to play with and the Congressional elections to dampen Clinton enthusiasm. Or maybe Arafat will have a fear of falling and accept what today seems unacceptable. Or maybe Clinton will have a bad fall of his own. After all "Bibi really wants to do it", it just will take "a little more time".

Final Status Talks are the Goal

9) One final comment: whatever negotiations take place at this eleventh hour for this agreement, the United States should not lose sight of the purpose of this agreement. It is to reach productive accelerated permanent status talks. *Such talks can never be productive or accelerated if the American role is narrowed by the side letters of agreement on the interim phase.* The permanent status talks have two prerequisites: the revival of intensive direct high-level, authorized secret talks and preparatory talks between the parties is one. This will not happen unless the two leaders openly declare that each other is a partner for negotiations and there is no other. It is too late for the formula of public denunciation and private negotiation. They have buried that option.

The second prerequisite is an unfettered vigorous American role, which does not exclude the United States from commenting on unrealistic proposals and criticising demands that choke one of the parties.

The day after July 29, 1998, the last day of the Knesset session, is May 4, 1999, the day the Oslo interim period expires. July 14 is therefore the last politically relevant day to avoid the inexorable

Rahm Emanuel
Page 4
July 5, 1998

dedline to the last day of interim agreement. If there is no American declaration, and no Israeli political realignment, the countdown to the unilateral declaration of independence by the Palestinians will be almost unstoppable. May 4, 1999 will be the day when not only Oslo dies but the Sadat initiative fails as well.

Happy Independence Day?



July 10, 1998

'98 JUL 22 AM 9:28

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Subject: Deregulation Electric Industry

Dear President Clinton:

Please review attached for your consideration. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Terry Black Coberly,
Mayor

TBC/sg

Attachments

P.S. I was proud of your China trip, as well as your round-table discussion
on race in America I watched last night.

7-22-98
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes _____
No _____



July 10, 1998

The Honorable Paul Willstone
United States Senate
135 Harp Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-2303

Dear Senator Willstone:

I read with interest your concern regarding consumer protection issues that relate to electric deregulation, and understand you are opposed to bailing out uneconomical nuclear power plants. I support both of those positions and am concerned that residential rate payers will ultimately be the losers if deregulation does occur.

As mayor of Bentonville, Arkansas, I am particularly interested in the issue, because the City of Bentonville has owned its own electric system since 1902. Over the years, our citizens have systematically invested in and enhanced our electric system. It is a municipal service that has served our citizens well for 96 years providing low cost, reliable electric service.

A residual benefit, as well, is the fact that we charge ourselves a franchise fee that supplements general government expenditures like police, fire, and parks. All the while, electric rates remain among the lowest in the country and service reliable. As a matter of fact, electric rates have not been raised since 1983.

The 2000 cities that own their own systems are doing some real soul searching about deregulation. Each city is unique, but one thing we have in common is local control and the ability of each city council to act as the board of directors, if you will. If our lights go out, we know who to call.

Another concern is the impact huge investor-owned mergers might have on competition, even if deregulation does occur.

Most observers tell me deregulation is coming whether we like it or not. However, I am still of the opinion that if anything is right, it will eventually prove itself right. Currently, I am unconvinced that electric deregulation is right.

Letter to Senator Paul Willstone
July 10, 1998

Page 2

Please find attached some additional comments in a letter to the editor in our local newspaper.

I appreciate your support of residential and small commercial rate payers across this nation and hope I can somehow be of service. Please let me know if I can be of help in anyway.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Black Coberly".

Terry Black Coberly,
Mayor

TBC/sg

Enclosure

cc: President Bill Clinton ✓
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Tim Hutchinson
Representative Asa Hutchinson



July 10, 1998

The Honorable Dennis J. Kucinich
United States Representative
1730 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Kucinich:

I read with interest your concern regarding consumer protection issues that relate to electric deregulation, and understand you are opposed to bailing out uneconomical nuclear power plants. I support both of those positions and am concerned that residential rate payers will ultimately be the losers if deregulation does occur.

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Letter to Representative Dennis J. Kucinich
July 10, 1998

Page 2

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A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry Black Coberly".

Terry Black Coberly,
Mayor

TBC/sg

Enclosure

cc: President Bill Clinton ✓
Senator Dale Bumpers
Senator Tim Hutchinson
Representative Asa Hutchinson

LETTERS

Deregulation not inevitable

I read with interest Steve Trolinger's editorial Wednesday, June 10, titled, "It's wise to learn about deregulation." Deregulation of the electric industry is a very complex issue proposed by big business, for big business. Several different proposals at the federal level have pretty much slowed. However, several states are looking at it now including Arkansas.

From:

Terry Coberly

mayor of Bentonville

New Hampshire, with some of the highest electric rates in the country is the first state to open the electric utility industry to competition. Competitors courted customers with baby blue spruce trees, bird feeders, light bulbs, and cold hard cash, but most stayed with current providers based on reliability and service questions. Some electric customers complained about additional charges being added that had not been clearly pointed out — some for stranded investment changes, meter and wire fees, and an acquisition premiums. Others voiced concerns about their phones ringing off the hook at night with different electric companies trying to convince them to change, like long-distance companies do now. And some complained if they had enough money to give customers — that money would be better spent by lowering rates, in the first place.

Unlike New Hampshire, Arkansas rates compare very favorably with other areas of the country. More specifically, Bentonville rates are among the lowest in the state.

Before any deregulation legislation is passed, legislators need the opportunity to determine whether competition is working. Time is needed for actual competition data to become available. Without it, it is virtually impossible to accurately assess competitive effects.

So now is the time for all constituencies to study and develop a longer view, and desired outcome before haphazard, rampant legislation eliminates options that could protect public interest. In general, clear benefits to residential customers should be shown before state or federal action should be taken.

Don't accept deregulation of the electric industry as inevitable. Learn about it, and let your state and federal legislators know that to deregulate the electric industry for the sake of big business on the backs of residential rate payers is unacceptable.

Remember, choice may not be cheaper.

Would live next

U of A
UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Planning and Development

July 10, 1998

'98 JUL 20 PM 5:43

Mrs. Ann McCoy
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Personal Correspondence
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC, 20500-2000

7-20-98
TO BURKHARDT
FOR REPLY

yes but need to
coordinate with
Counsel - MS Paul

Dear Ann,

Hello and how are you? I hope you will let Bob and me meet you and Grady for refreshments sometime in the next couple of months when I'm in Washington. We'll come with stories of our new adventure and you can give us some tips for seeing this area. Bob now has a phone at home (202) 726-2512 and at work (202) 606-5000 ext 206. Maybe there is some cultural (or not-so-cultural) event we can attend together on these alternate weekends. (I'm calling them "conjugal visits") When we know our schedule I'll drop you another note.

I'm writing to you today, however, on behalf of the University with a request for a letter from the President. I may need to direct this request to someone else, and would appreciate your either sending it on as appropriate or calling me and letting me know who handles letters of this sort.

This is the information I believe you will need:

* The University of Arkansas is delighted to have established a relationship with the Tianjin University of Finance and Economics (TUFE) for the purpose of educational exchange. We are bringing over approximately 35 Chinese students this coming year to spend a semester at Fayetteville, a semester at UALR, and complete their work on an MBA degree back home in Tianjin. Our faculty will go to China at the end of this summer to select students, and will also be participating next summer in the final semester, and the opportunities for expanding the program are plentiful.

* The faculty at TUFE have asked us to try and get a letter from President Clinton to the University of Arkansas and TUFE, acknowledging this new program and supporting the concept of educational exchange between China and Arkansas. They believe such a letter would be very helpful in attracting the best students in China to this program. The President had such a marvelous success in China recently and certainly is the most-admired leader in the world to them at this moment!

2404 North University Avenue / Little Rock, Arkansas 72207-3608 / 501-686-2950 / Fax 501-686-2959

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville / University of Arkansas at Little Rock / University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences / University of Arkansas at Monticello / Division of Agriculture / Criminal Justice Institute
Arkansas Archeological Survey / Phillips Community College of the University of Arkansas
University of Arkansas Community College at Hope / University of Arkansas Community College at Batesville
The University of Arkansas is an equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.

Suggested Letter from President Clinton to Presidents Sugg and Zhang

July 17, 1998

President B. Alan Sugg
University of Arkansas
2404 North University
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72207

President ZhangJia Xing
Tianjin University of Finance and Economics
225 Zhujiang Road, Hexi District
300222 Tianjin, China

Dear Dr. Sugg and President Zhang:

Congratulations on your recent agreement to form an educational exchange between your two institutions. I understand the University of Arkansas will be providing executive education for as many as thirty-five Chinese students this coming year, and that faculty from the University of Arkansas will travel to China to assist with the final semester of study in Tianjin. This exchange will benefit both the students and the U of A faculty, and I am pleased you have taken these steps.

While the primary educational focus of the program will be in business administration, I understand that the Fulbright Institute at Fayetteville will also be cooperating to provide orientation and special programs for the students from Tianjin while they are at the Fayetteville campus. These relationships can lead to other partnerships in additional educational areas, and foster increasingly positive communications and understanding between our two countries.

This certainly will be a source of pride for both universities and the State of Arkansas as well. Thanks for all you are doing to help build bridges between China and the United States.

Sincerely,

William Jefferson Clinton

I've drafted a suggested letter. Please feel free to edit or change. If such a letter is not appropriate for any reason, please know that we understand and accept your judgement as to what is best for the President.

Thanks for any help you can give us in this matter and I personally look forward to seeing you soon!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Pat".

Pat Torvestad

Director of Planning and Development

cc: B. Alan Sugg



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

98 JUL 22 PM 12:55

July 22, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL CAPLAN

FROM: ROBERT S. KAPLAN *RSK*

SUBJECT: LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT FROM DR. SYLVIA EARLE

Attached is a letter to the President from Dr. Sylvia Earle thanking him for his participation in the recent National Ocean Conference in Monterey, California. Similar letters were addressed to the Vice President and the First Lady. Dr. Earle sent all three letters to Katie McGinty and asked that she get them to each of the principals directly. The purpose of this memo is to request that the President see Dr. Earle's letter.

Dr. Earle is the Chairman and Founder of Deep Ocean Exploration and Research Inc. and is the 1998 Explorer in Residence at the National Geographic Society. She is nationally and internationally renown for her research on and exploration of the world's oceans. She assisted in setting up the conference and participated on a panel that discussed ocean exploration, education, and research. Dr. Earle also introduced the Vice President at the conference.

Attachment

7/22/98

Phil -

Do you want
this put in system?

Yes ☒
No ☐

info pack? Yes ☒
AP Rn B for ☐
CMT 2/5/9 ☐ C

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
SOCIETY

3 July 1998

Dear Mr. President,

Some days have passed since the National Oceans Conference in Monterey, but the oceans (and the fish) are still basking in the glow of the good will generated by your presence there and especially your strong commitment to support exploration, research, education, and care for the Nation's blue frontier.

I would be pleased to help in any way I can to further your vision for the development of appropriate National Oceans Programs. Never has there been a greater opportunity or greater need to elevate ocean issues as National priorities.

I especially appreciate your support for the Sustainable Seas Expeditions and the concept of viewing Marine Sanctuaries as promising young National Parks.

With admiration and thanks,

Sylvia Earle