

1

Chronic

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
7-24-98



INSIDE
A lucky
American
boy who
always rises
to the top. 6J

TO UP
Ryn
Bz

Perspective

Arkansas Democrat  Gazette

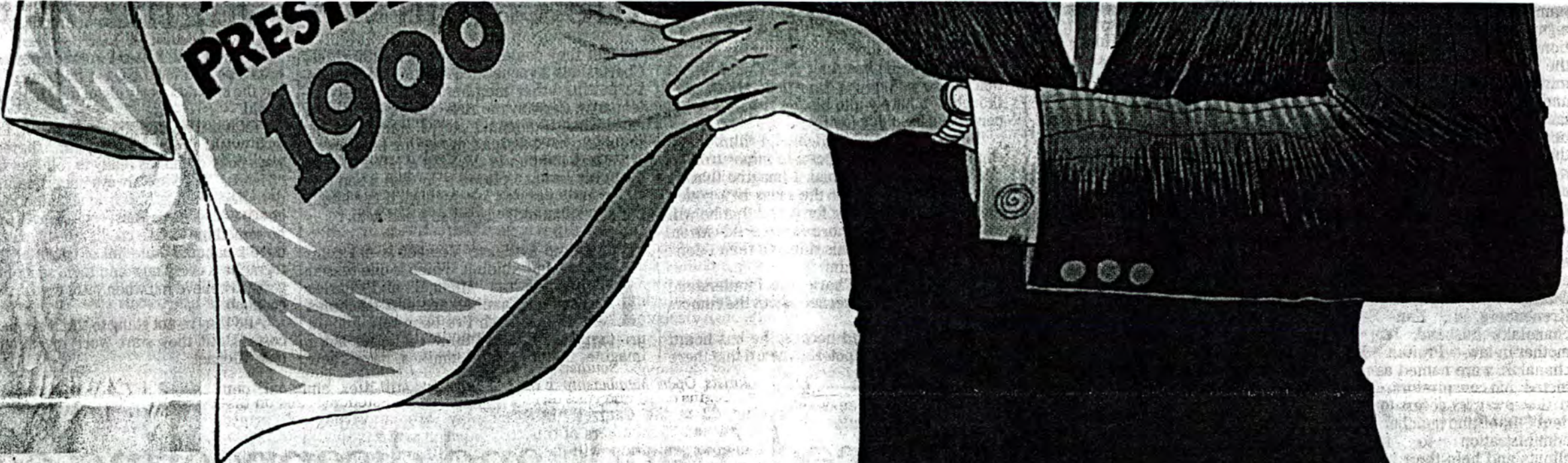
▲ ● ● SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1999
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VP
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YEAR 2000 BUG CREEPS CLOSER

Virtual





shutdown

BY CHARLES BOWEN •

THE STAR-LEDGER
NEWARK, N.J.

This nightmare is shared by the entire Post-Bomb Generation: The Boss brings in computers and we all lose our jobs. From Pete Seeger's 1950s anti-automation folk songs to the Borg invasion

ton administration named Vice President Al Gore to be the chief crusader against government waste. The thinking was that, while it may cost something to upgrade federal computer systems, huge benefits would come in the long run through more effective government and a smaller payroll.

This nightmare is shared by the entire Post-Bomb Generation: The Boss brings in computers and we all lose our jobs. From Pete Seeger's 1950s anti-automation folk songs to the Borg invasion that nearly assimilated "Star Trek's" Capt. Picard on TV and in the movies a few years ago, it's the same technophobic scenario.

Even when the story plays out in front of a sunnier backdrop—when the goal, for instance, is to "reinvent" a more streamlined, efficient federal government—computers always are the convenient heavies.

Computers were assigned a leading role in the great federal downsizing launched in 1993, when the newly installed Clin-

ton administration named Vice President Al Gore to be the chief crusader against government waste. The thinking was that, while it may cost something to upgrade federal computer systems, huge benefits would come in the long run through more effective government and a smaller payroll.

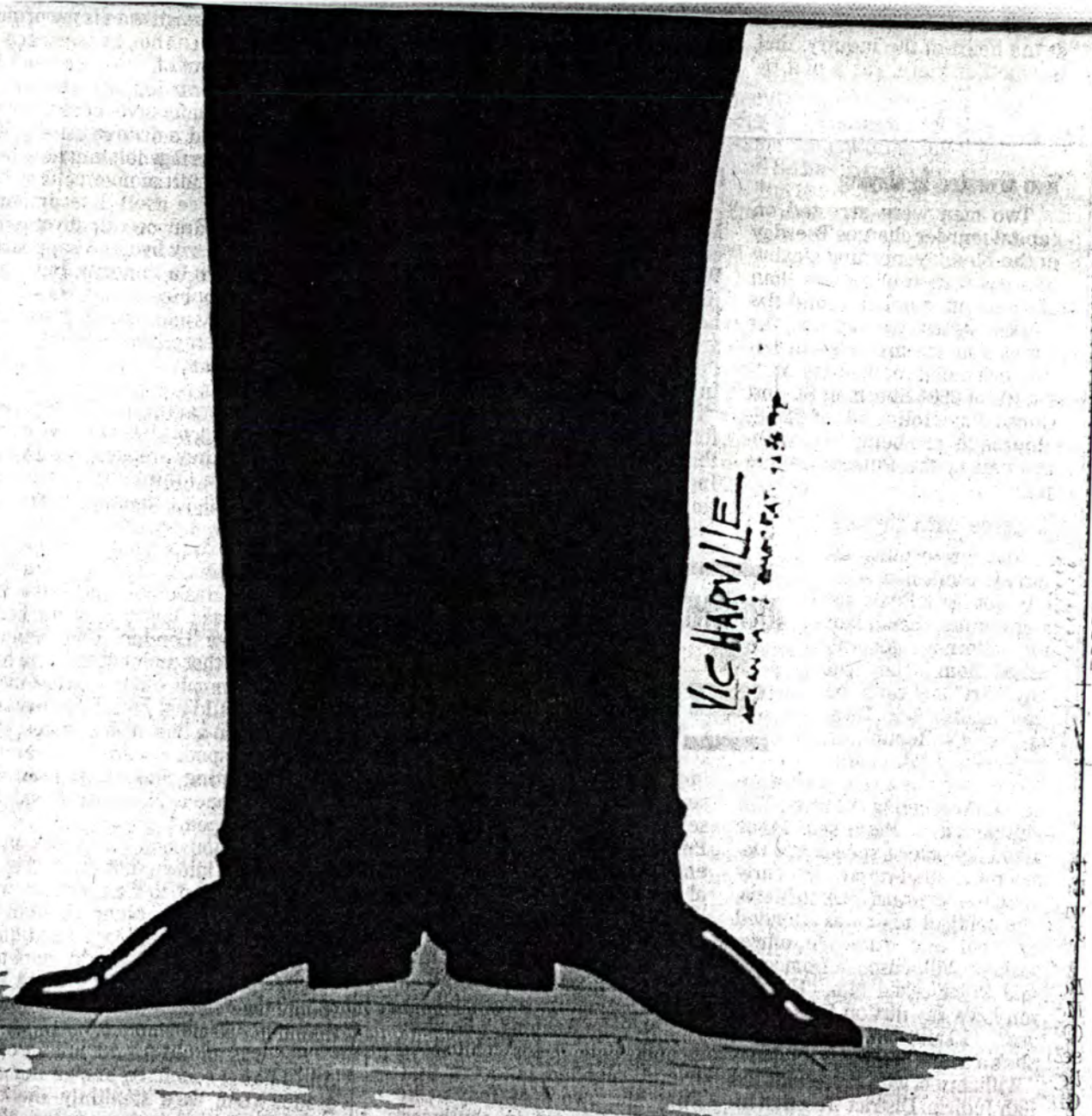
Has the story followed its script?

Yes and no.

The government is smaller. Bill Clinton's crew has cut more than 310,000 positions in 13 of 14 administrative departments. (Only the Justice Department has grown, and, of course, more law enforcement is always good politics.) The White House says this is the trimmest Uncle Sam has been since at least the 1960s.

The Reinventing Government
See **GOVERNMENT'S**, Page 8J

ILLUSTRATION BY VIC HARVILLE



Government's computer problems only just beginning

• CONTINUED from page 1J •

initiative—directed by Gore's National Performance Review—also reports saving \$137 billion, eliminating more than 16,000 pages of regulations and discontinuing 200 outdated government programs.¹

But do computers get credit for all of this?

On the contrary, these successes are largely despite computers. In fact, the nightmare in this particular story is not automation but the lack of it, and the high cost of failing.

Political fallout also is inevitable. When Gore ramps up his own presidential campaign for the year 2000 election, the computer-friendly vice president probably will be dogged by embarrassing high-tech whoppers that came to light during his watch, including:

■ The Internal Revenue Service's \$4 billion attempt to update its patch-worked computers. After a decade of being noodled with, the system still doesn't achieve its key goals. Now the IRS plans to convert its core computer systems by the end of this year, replacing an unspecified number of mainframes.

■ The Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control modernization and the National Weather Service upgrade, both of which started more than 15 years ago and still don't meet performance and cost goals.

■ The Pentagon's "corporate information management" initiative. It was supposed to streamline vast amounts of sensitive information into a sprawling worldwide operation, but it has not lived up to expectations.

All together, these projects have cost \$146 billion in just the last six

Year 2000 crisis: Truth or Scare

Some fear catastrophic computer meltdowns as the year 2000 rolls in; others are not so sure exactly what will happen, but admit their concern. Here is a look at some hypothetical problems that could affect daily life once the calendar turns.

WORST CASE SCENARIO

A three-minute phone call you placed at 11:58 p.m. Dec. 31, 1999, is logged by the phone company's computer as lasting 100 years and one minute.

On Jan. 1, 2000, your high-tech alarm clock thinks it's 1900 and won't wake you up.

Your new car won't start. Its built-in computer thinks you haven't serviced the car in 100 years.

The computers controlling the city's traffic lights freeze up, causing scores of accidents.

MOST LIKELY SCENARIO

You refuse to pay the phone bill until the phone company gets it right.

You wake up a bit late but it doesn't matter because Jan. 1, 2000, is a Saturday, giving you plenty of time to buy a decent alarm clock.

You take a bus to the dealership and make an appointment to bring the car in for repairs or as a trade-in on a model built after 1994, when Y2K fixes were virtually universal in the auto industry.

You wait until November and vote the mayor out of office for being utterly stupid and not fixing this obvious glitch years earlier.

who have retired or even died.

■ What a far-reaching glitch this is. Possibly affected are everything from delivery of Medicare and Social Security checks and veterans' benefits to keeping airplanes safely separated in flights, from tracking prisoners' eligibility for parole to operating clock-thermostats in buildings' heating and cooling systems.

■ And, particularly, how interdependent the nation's computers really are. "If the federal government functions perfectly and there are major failures outside the federal government, the public still has a major problem," says John Koskinen, the recently appointed head of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion.

\$3.9 BILLION REPAIR JOB

The panic is on now. Money and energy are being diverted from the modernization efforts envisioned by Gore's "reinventing government" troops to what has become known as Y2K (for "Year 2000"). The Office of Management and Budget projects it will cost \$3.9 billion to repair all federal computers.

But in a classic case of going from bad to worse, the OMB now says we don't have to worry about all that money, after all—because, uh-oh, we have run out of time.

With fewer than 550 days left until the beginning of the new millennium, there are simply no longer enough hours in the day to upgrade all the suspect systems.

Enter the alternative plan. Investigators recommend the government set priorities for fixing some 5,000 systems deemed essential to the government's day-to-day functioning. At the Social Security Administration, for example, this would be computers

er. Banking systems depend on the availability and reliability of the telecommunications system and the Internet, which in turn rely on electrical power. Transportation systems depend on the availability of gas and oil supplies, which in turn are controlled through the use of new information technologies.

Meanwhile, digital intrusions are at an all-time high. The FBI reports its number of government computer invasion cases has increased 1 percent, from 206 in 1996 to 480 in 1997. Many of these intrusions are merely the handiwork of "regional" hackers, but Robert Mar, the retired Air Force general who heads the commission on which Neumann serves, thinks it is "only a matter of time" before critical computer systems face organized attack from here or abroad.

EXPLOSIVES VIA THE NET

Like the Year 2000 Glitch, the infrastructure problem reaches well beyond Washington. "National defense is not just about government anymore, and economic security not just about business anymore," the commission concluded. "Today the right command sent over the Internet to a power-generating station control computer could be just as effective as a backpack full of explosives and the perpetrator would be harder to identify and apprehend."

So, the commission recommends setting up a nationwide program to educate people on the scope of the problem through White House conferences, presentations at professional clubs and public education. ■ Revising laws to ensure protection against electronic attacks through the Internet.

■ Doubling the \$250 million the f

years, say congressional investigators in the General Accounting Office.

"Despite the promise that technology would enable agencies to re-engineer their business procedures or deliver better service at lower costs," laments the GAO in a 233-page report on the situation, "the government's results have often been disappointing."

But this is just the beginning, says the GAO. Even more troubling is the possibility that money and time invested in these ill-fated projects now have left the federal government more ill-prepared than ever to face two enormous, looming crises that could bring grief to Americans throughout the country.

First is the so-called "Year 2000 Glitch," which could scramble nearly all government calculations, from budgets to benefits, at the century's turn. This well-documented gremlin is a concern because on Jan. 1, 2000, millions of computers around the world that keep track of years as two-digit numbers will roll over from 99 to 00 and will treat the new year as 1900 rather than 2000.

Now, most of us missed the significance of this problem initially. When news of the so-called "millennium bug" first entered the cyber-consciousness two years ago, it was roundly greeted as a no-brainer.

Computing's intelligentsia saw solutions everywhere: Just get a software patch from the manufacturer.

	Your credit card is declined at a restaurant. Although you have been a member since 1980, the computer thinks it is 1900 and you haven't been born yet.
	The Social Security system is in disarray and is unable to mail out the monthly checks.
	Your VCR can't be set to record a future program because it doesn't understand today's date.
	You are laid off because the assembly line at your manufacturing plant won't start.
	Faulty computers have caused the defense systems of several Third World countries to trigger attacks on their neighbors.

SOURCE: RCG Information Technology

Or download it from the Internet. Or simply take the current lowest-ever hardware prices as an excuse to buy that new computer you want, and pick one that already has had its millennium sensitivity elevated.

These solutions work for individual computerists and small-business

and educational operations, but, globally speaking, they ignore several important points:

■ How huge the pool of worrisome federal computers is. Millions of systems of all kinds (600,000 computers in the Defense Department alone) run billions of lines of computer

The waiter knows all about the Y2K situation and takes a check.

You wait until November and vote the Democrats out of the White House and the entire Congress out of office for being utterly stupid and not fixing this obvious glitch years earlier.

You either buy a new VCR or else set the clock to show Jan. 1, 1972, because identical years repeat every 28 years in our calendar system.

You get a few unpaid days off while the board of directors looks for people to replace your bosses because your company was among a tiny minority that did not implement Y2K fixes years ago.

Bummer.

Chicago Tribune, Knight Ridder/Tribune

code that could conceal two-digit dating algorithms. (The programming technique was popular in computing's early days as a way to conserve memory resources). Much of the computer code that has to be scrutinized was written in now-obscure languages by programmers

the internet. ■ Doubling the \$250 million federal government now spends on search aimed at countering of computer attacks. Once it is doubled in 1999, it would increase by \$100 million a year until \$1 billion is dedicated to the problem by 2004.

Still to be resolved is how to determine specifically what computers are truly critical. What happens, for instance, if a "minor" computer is put on the noncritical list, then we learn too late that, because of ancient, convoluted programming, some big, important computers won't run without the little guy?

Oh, but you don't have to stop there if you're still looking for fresh nightmares to disturb your sleep. Worry, instead, about the other computer crisis the GAO has spotted on the horizon:

The nation's computer networks have become chillingly vulnerable to sabotage.

"The infrastructure stinks," says scientist Peter Neumann of SRI International, one of the nation's leading authorities on computer security and an adviser to the President's Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection.

Although much of that commission's new report is classified, Neumann notes the nation's infrastructures—telecommunications, power, water, banking and the like—are extremely vulnerable to digital assault.

That is because these super systems are increasingly interdependent and connected with one another.

■ Providing money to uni and private firms that could with more sophisticated in detection devices.

Recently, the White House responded—with a proposal study and more modernization—presidential directive is being ordering 18 government agencies—from the CIA to the Department of Health and Human Services—to work with private industry to build the framework of a cyberspace defense system by 2000.

The directive calls for the development of a National Infrastructure Assurance Plan by 2003 that assess areas of potential vulnerability and recommend ways to eliminate and suggest ways to ward off on public and private networks. The plan also is to propose ways to rebuild critical networks in the event of a successful cyberspace attack in the United States.

"There isn't a nation out there with a war plan," Marsh says. "It's sure to evolve."

Charles Bowen is a staff writer for The Star of Newark, N.J. Distributed by Newhouse Media.

Computer bug a 'major test'

By JOHN M. BRODER
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON — Addressing the potential year 2000 computer crisis for the first time, President Clinton said Tuesday that he would propose legislation to limit the liability of companies that share data about year 2000 solutions if the information proves faulty.

consider that figure far too low.

The "Good Samaritan" legislation that Clinton said he would submit to Congress is intended to deal with the fear by many companies that they will face expensive lawsuits if they provide information about their computers' year 2000 compliance that proves wrong.

The bill, which is still circulating in the government in draft

But the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, has a markedly more pessimistic view of the government's efforts.

As of last month, only about 40 percent of the 7,336 most-critical federal computer systems were prepared for Dec. 31, 1999, according to the G.A.O.

"Unless progress improves...



Computer bug a 'major test'

By JOHN M. BRODER
THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON — Addressing the potential year 2000 computer crisis for the first time, President Clinton said Tuesday that he would propose legislation to limit the liability of companies that share data about year 2000 solutions if the information proves faulty.

He also said the United States would contribute \$12 million to a World Bank program to help developing nations deal with the potential computer problem.

Clinton, addressing the National Academy of Sciences, warned of "gaping holes" in efforts by the government and private industry to prepare their computer systems for the end of the millennium.

Bringing the nation's computers into compliance is one of the greatest technological challenges in history, the president said. Failure to deal with the "millennium bug," which prevents computers from recognizing the beginning of a new century, will result in "a series of shutdowns, inaccurate data, faulty calculations" that could affect government functions from the payment of Medicare claims to control of the nation's air traffic system, he said.

Most older computers are programmed with two digits for the year in the date field, and will not recognize "00" as 2000.

They may think it is 1900, with potentially catastrophic consequences.

The current official estimate of the cost of bringing the federal government's computers into compliance is \$6 billion, but most experts

consider that figure far too low.

The "Good Samaritan" legislation that Clinton said he would submit to Congress is intended to deal with the fear by many companies that they will face expensive lawsuits if they provide information about their computers' year 2000 compliance that proves wrong.

The bill, which is still circulating in the government in draft form, would not relieve companies of liability for failures of hardware or software intended to address problems involving the year 2000. A burgeoning legal specialty of year 2000 liability litigation is discouraging companies from freely sharing data, according to Michael A. Aisenberg, a Washington lawyer working with the administration on the proposed legislation.

"The prospect of litigation is already putting a chill on technology initiators, who are worried they'll be sued if their year 2000 disclosures turn out to be wrong or don't work," Aisenberg said.

Granting liability relief for well-intentioned data sharing has bipartisan support on Capitol Hill, he added, but it may face strong opposition from the product liability bar.

Clinton and other administration officials expressed optimism that the United States would bring its "mission critical" computer systems into compliance before the ball drops in Times Square at the end of next year. "I have made it clear to every member of my cabinet that the American people have a right to expect uninterrupted service from the government, and I expect them to deliver," the president said.

But the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, has a markedly more pessimistic view of the government's efforts.

As of last month, only about 40 percent of the 7,336 most-critical federal computer systems were prepared for Dec. 31, 1999, according to the G.A.O.

"Unless progress improves dramatically," the agency said in a report issued on June 10, "a substantial number of mission-critical systems will not be year-2000 compliant in time."

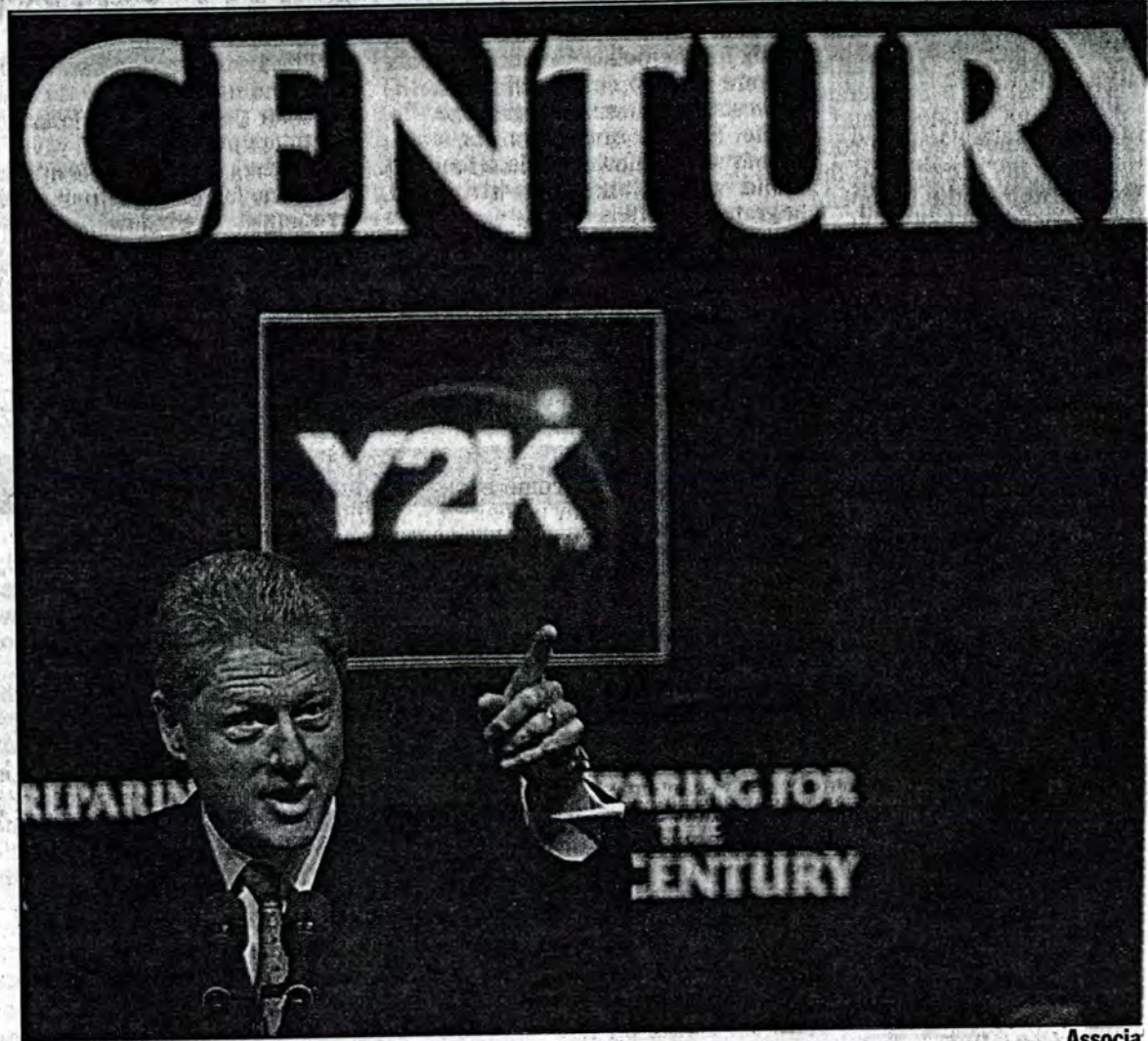
Representative Steve Horn, Republican of California, has studied the problem for the last several years and gives the government a failing grade for its progress so far.

In an interview, Horn said he had been pressing Clinton to personally address the millennium bug as a means of concentrating the minds of federal bureaucrats.

"I think this is a major step here," the congressman said. "The denial is over. They hadn't done anything up to now to share with the American people what this problem is all about. Now they have to keep at it and not assume the nation heard it because he gave one speech."

Some federal agencies are better prepared for next year's turn of the calendar than others, administration and congressional officials said.

Among those relatively well along in their efforts are the Social Security Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-



President Clinton reviews the federal government's efforts to prepare its computer systems for the year 2000 during a speech at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington on Tuesday.

tration.

But other agencies are "substantially challenged," according to John A. Koskinen, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget and chairman of the Year 2000 Conversion Council, which is overseeing the government's work on the problem.

Among them are the Internal

Revenue Service and the departments of Defense, Health and Human Services, Education, Transportation, Energy and Education.

Koskinen said that the United States was further along than 90 percent of the other nations, and that many countries had failed to take even preliminary steps toward compliance.

"We have great risks tionally," Koskinen said. If Singapore stock exchange fails on Monday, Jan. 3, 2000, people, the repercussions will throughout the global financial system.

"No one knows," he said, "what the end of next year like."

The Bioethics Institute

624 N. Broadway
Hampton House 511
Baltimore MD 21205-1996
(410) 955-3018 / FAX (410) 614-9567

Ruth R. Faden, Ph.D., M.P.H., Director
Philip Franklin Wagley Professor of Biomedical Ethics

July 14, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

I hope you will forgive the presumptuousness of this letter. It is just that every summer after your visit to the Vineyard I regret not having made an effort to contact you. This summer I have resolved to at least make the attempt.

We have a (very modest) home in Chilmark, just across from Lucy Vincent Beach off the South Road. We will be on the Vineyard until the 29th of August. I appreciate that even on holiday your days must be heavily scheduled and that above all you must covet private time with your family. Still, if there was any opportunity to see you again I would be so very honored.

I will always cherish the opportunity you gave me to chair the Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments. I am extraordinarily proud of what we accomplished. It was a privilege to serve you and the nation, and I remain extremely grateful to you for your confidence and support.

With sincere best wishes,

Ruth Faden

Ruth R. Faden, Ph.D., M.P.H.

RRF/smd

We will be on the Vineyard, off and on but mostly on, from July 20th (508-645-8066, #10 Trail's End, Chilmark). I will also be checking daily with my office at 410-955-3018.



Nancy -
E told Ruth Faden who the
President appointed to head the
Human Radiation Committee -
couple of years ago, that I
would "pass this along to the
President." If you feel it's
appropriate, you could list it.
It's up to you Phil
7/24



Ben C Ash
Manager of
Marketing Plans
and Programs

Texaco International
Marketing

150 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables FL 33134
305 774 7752
FAX 305 774 7748

*See
yooo*

July 21, 1998

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

7/29/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Dear President Clinton,

My father, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Benjamin Ash
squadron commander in the U.S. Army Air Corps
down over Yugoslavia in 1945, was wounded, cap
Vienna as a P.O.W. He was liberated by the R
bounced around from one hospital after another.

*Agency
Clason to
coordinate with
Mil office RFA.
Phil
7/24*

While in one of those hospitals, he was awarded tl
action that occurred March 1, 1945 when he destroy
made headlines back in the States and, my underst
because it was recorded by a camera in the plane and shown around the world in
newsreels. I also believe that that footage has been in motion pictures and documentaries
about the war.

When he was awarded the DFC, he was only given the ribbon (which is still on his "Ike"
jacket). Being seriously wounded at the time, he wasn't very concerned. Now my father
is dying. He has been placed in the hospice program, which usually means he has less
than six months to live. He is almost 80 years old and suffers from advanced dementia.

I would very much like for him to receive his medal before he dies. He flew 238
missions and has over 400 air combat hours. The wounds he received have been with
him since March 13, 1945. His hips have been replaced twice and he has suffered from
traumatic arthritis.

Mr. President, my father is an American hero. He loves his family, his community, his
nation and his God and he has spent his entire life serving them all.

Any assistance you can render is securing his DFC will be greatly appreciated by our
family. I am attaching an article from 1945 which mentions the action that he was
awarded the medal for and another article from 1947 which lists his decorations at the
time of his discharge. If I can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call at 305-
774-7752 (office) or 305-662-5594 (home). Time is of the essence, please help us.

Very truly yours,

Ben C Ash



Ben C Ash
Manager of
Marketing Plans
and Programs

Texaco International
Marketing

150 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables FL 33134
305 774 7752
FAX 305 774 7748

Handwritten signature/initials

July 21, 1998

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

'98 JUL 24 AM 11:34

Dear President Clinton,

My father, Lieutenant Colonel Paul Benjamin Ash (AO 393627), was a fighter pilot and squadron commander in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. He was shot down over Yugoslavia in 1945, was wounded, captured, and went through the siege of Vienna as a P.O.W. He was liberated by the Russians when Vienna fell. He then bounced around from one hospital after another.

While in one of those hospitals, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for an action that occurred March 1, 1945 when he destroyed three German trains. This action made headlines back in the States and, my understanding is, became somewhat famous because it was recorded by a camera in the plane and shown around the world in newsreels. I also believe that that footage has been in motion pictures and documentaries about the war.

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Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature: Ben C Ash

Parents Notified Of Safety Of Maj. Ben Ash, Noted Pilot



Telegrams raced to widely-separated sections of the nation Thursday on receipt of the tidings that Maj. Paul B. [Ben] Ash, [above] son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Ash, 1201 SE Eighth St., is safe and well after having been listed as missing in action since March 17. The famed fighter pilot's cablegram to his wife, Mrs. Eugenia Ash, of Vienna, Ga.,—"Safe and well, be home soon," was telegraphed to his sister, Mrs. Fred Pinckley, of this City, and to his parents, who are at Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. P. B. Ash is undergoing treatment at Mayo Clinic.

Parachute Descent

Since the flyer went down near Varvadin, Yugoslavia, his family had learned that he was seen by members of his squadron to leap from his burning ship, his parachute reportedly opening about 30 seconds before it hit the ground. Letters from his comrades indicated that he was still unconscious when found by what appeared to an observing American pilot to be Nazi soldiers.

Major Ash, a graduate of Ft. Lauderdale schools and of University of Florida, holds many medals and citations. He made headlines when he destroyed three locomotives in a German convoy moving northward toward Maribor in Yugoslavia on March 1. He was among picked fighter pilots who escorted the Presidential mission to Yalta.

Promotion Earned

Ben, whose father fought in France during World War I, was commissioned second lieutenant in May, 1941, and received his majority Jan. 6, 1944.

He served in South America and the Canal Zone for two years and won the 1943 award

Mark Penn's Assistant

brought this over.

Look at the "Mr. President" paragraph/lire.

How sad. We all cried back here.

ASH STATIONED AT BOCA

Lt. Col. Paul B. Ash, 28, 612 S. W. 14th Terr., who has qualified for separation from the AAF, has been stationed at Boca Raton Army Air Field, Florida. After final processing he received his honorable discharge and has returned to civilian status.

Col. Ash, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Ash, 1201 S E 8th st., entered the service May 27, 1940 and served overseas as a pilot in the Caribbean for 34 months and in the European theater of operations for 10 months. He wears the Purple Heart; Air Medal; Distinguished Flying Cross; American defense ribbon; and American theater ribbon with four battle stars. He flew 238 missions with a total of 450 combat hours.

Col. Ash is a graduate of Ft. Lauderdale high school. He received his BS degree from the University of Florida in 1936, and his BA from the same university in 1940.



Ben C Ash
Manager of
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Very truly yours,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

July 20, 1998

'98 JUL 24 AM 11:39

7.23.98

Carol
Call and see
Podesta
Secy
has seen
informed
Podesta
we are in process
Podesta
knows
is moved to fill the position on
old Podesta
7/24/98

distinguished employee here at the Department of
1980-1988. She has had other valuable experience
U. S. Attorney, District of South Carolina, and see
clearly her strong qualifications for this office.

In my opinion, Judge Seymour would be an
bring honor to the District Court of South Carolina.

Yours sincerely

Dick

*Betty wants to know if
this has happened or
not before she calls him*

*→ we're going w/ Seymour
Counsel met w/ her*

ABA/FBI

202-0100



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
THE SECRETARY

July 20, 1998

'98 JUL 24 AM 11:39

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

In the event that U. S. District Judge William B. Traxler is moved to fill the position on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals formerly held by Judge Donald Russell, I would like to recommend that you nominate U. S. Magistrate Judge Margaret Seymour to be the Federal Judge for the District Court of South Carolina.

Judge Seymour has served with distinction as a U. S. Magistrate Judge. She also was a distinguished employee here at the Department of Education in the Office for Civil Rights from 1980-1988. She has had other valuable experience, including employment with the office of the U. S. Attorney, District of South Carolina, and several other important positions which show clearly her strong qualifications for this office.

In my opinion, Judge Seymour would be an excellent District Court Judge and would bring honor to the District Court of South Carolina.

Yours sincerely,

Richard W. Riley

MARGARET B. SEYMOUR**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

Margaret B. Seymour was appointed to the position of United States Magistrate Judge for the Florence Division, District of South Carolina, in May 1996. As the Florence Division's first full-time Magistrate Judge, Judge Seymour oversees a full docket of both criminal and civil matters.

Prior to assuming the bench, Judge Seymour was employed by the Office of the United States Attorney, District of South Carolina, from December 1990 until May 1996. Judge Seymour served as Interim United States Attorney from January to May 1996 and from April to May 1993. She served as Chief of the Civil Division from June 1992 to May 1996, during which time she managed the District's civil case load.

Judge Seymour spent a number of years in private practice as a shareholder with the firm of Lewis, Bruce, and Seymour, P.A. (currently Austin, Lewis & Rogers, P.A.) in Columbia, South Carolina. Prior to relocating to South Carolina, Judge Seymour was a Senior Trial Attorney with the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 1980-1988; Attorney Advisor with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Systemic Programs, 1979-1980; and held numerous policy positions with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1967-1979.

Judge Seymour was born in Washington, D.C. on January 16, 1947/ She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in English Literature from Howard University in June 1969 and a Juris Doctor Degree from The American University in June 1977.

Judge Seymour resides in Columbia, South Carolina/ Her husband, attorney Joseph Dawson Shine, is a native of Charleston, South Carolina/ Mr. Shine graduated from The Citadel in 1971, the second African-American to do so. He earned a law degree from Harvard University in 1974 and

a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Southern Illinois University in 1985. Mr. Shine previously was the Chief Deputy Attorney General for South Carolina, and currently serves as General Counsel for the South Carolina Budget and Control Board. Judge Seymour has two sons, one of whom is pursuing a Ph.D.; the other will be entering first grade this fall.

Judge Seymour is admitted to practice in the States of Pennsylvania and South Carolina. She is a member of the American Bar Association; National Bar Association; Richland County and Florence County Bar Associations; American Inns of Court; Columbia Lawyers Association; South Carolina Women's Lawyer's Association; S.C. Chapter, National Association of Bench & Bar Spouses; and Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. She also serves on the Boards of Directors of the South Carolina Aquarium, South Carolina Leukemia Society, and the Carolina Marathon Association.

Judge Seymour is an active member of St. Martin's In The Fields Episcopal Church in Columbia. An avid runner, Judge Seymour has participated in numerous marathons, including the Boston Marathon (1994-1998). She also enjoys sailing and kayaking.

MARGARET B. SEYMOUR

Post Office Box 1830

Florence, SC 29503

(843) 676-3809

EDUCATION

The American University, Washington, D.C.
Juris Doctor Degree, June 1977

Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Graduate Studies in Communications

Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, June 1969

WORK EXPERIENCE

United States Magistrate Judge, District of South Carolina, May 1996 - Present.

Interim United States Attorney, Office of the U. S. Attorney, January - May 1996.

Chief, Civil Division, Office of the U.S. Attorney, District of South Carolina, June 1992 to May 1996. Supervised the District's civil caseload, which included Federal Tort Claims Act cases, employment discrimination cases, debt collection matters, state foreclosure actions, and civil forfeiture proceedings. Supervised 11 attorneys and 17 support employees. Maintained a civil caseload. Retained settlement authority up to \$500,000 in civil cases. Served as the District's Professional Responsibility Officer, Sanctions Discovery Coordinator, and as a member of the Special Emphasis Programs Committee.

Interim United States Attorney, Office of the U.S. Attorney, April - May 1993.

Assistant United States Attorney, Office of the U.S. Attorney, District of South Carolina, December 1990 - May 1992. Promoted to position of Deputy for Management in June 1991 and to Executive Assistant to the United States Attorney in March 1992. Managed a general caseload of defensive civil litigation cases, including medical malpractice cases brought under the Federal Tort Claims Act, employment discrimination cases, bankruptcy cases, and state foreclosure actions.

Shareholder, Lewis, Bruce, and Seymour, P. A., Columbia, South Carolina, 1988-1990. Litigated electric utilities disputes before the South Carolina Public Service Commission. Also, litigated personal injury, bankruptcy, employment discrimination, and civil rights matters.

Senior Trial Attorney, U. S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., 1980-1988. Litigated complex administrative cases initiated against educational institutions for violations of civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, sex, and handicap. Represented the Office for Civil Rights in complex defensive litigation. Coordinated major civil rights cases with the U. S. Department of Justice. Litigated cases that had a significant impact on the Federal government's civil rights enforcement program. Served as lead counsel for OCR in Adams v. Bennett, which involved the overall responsibility of the Federal government to investigate civil rights cases. Provided legal advice to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights and coordinated the enforcement of civil rights laws of other Federal agencies. Served as attorney advisor to the Deputy Assistant Secretary responsible for overseeing the implementation of handicap discrimination regulations and providing technical assistance to states and educational institutions in implementing handicap discrimination regulations. Served as ethics counselor for the Office for Civil Rights responsible for ruling on potential conflicts of interest with state and local educational institutions. Served on the Secretary of Education's literacy task force.

Attorney-Advisor, Office of Systemic Programs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C., 1979-1980. Approved and recommended enforcement activities relating to cases brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment. Reviewed proposed charges, conciliation agreements, and settlement agreements. Provided legal advice to field offices.

Equal Opportunity Specialist, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 1972-1979. Developed and wrote regulations, standards, policy statements, and other interpretative material for the enforcement of civil rights laws. Served on the Secretary of Education's task force. Responsible for developing and writing the regulations to implement Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibiting sex discrimination. Also participated in writing the Title IX athletic guidelines. Represented the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights in providing assistance to higher education institutions and organizations, as well as elementary and secondary schools and state organizations nationwide in implementing Title VI, Title IX and Section 504.

Hearing Clerk and Staff Assistant, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 1967-1972. Served as staff assistant to the Administrative Director of the Reviewing Authority for Civil Rights, which was a quasi-judicial panel responsible for hearing administrative appeals of civil rights cases. Served as the Civil Rights Hearing Clerk for the Department

MEMBERSHIPS

South Carolina Bar (Admitted 1988)
Pennsylvania Bar (Admitted 1979)
Admitted to Practice in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina,
and United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit
American Bar Association
National Bar Association
South Carolina Bar (Government Law Section Past Chairperson)
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity
Richland County Bar Association Mentor Program (Past Co-Chair)
Florence County Bar Association
South Carolina Womens Lawyers Association
SC Chapter National Association of Bench and Bar Spouses
Member, Board of Directors, South Carolina Aquarium
Member, Board of Directors, South Carolina Leukemia Society
Member, Board of Directors, Carolina Marathon Association

ACTIVITIES

Running - Participated in twelve marathons including the 1994 - 1998 Boston Marathons
Sailing
Sea Kayaking

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To: Mike McCurry
Rahm Emanuel
From: The Staff Secretary
Date: 7/24
Don Sossick
Barry Toller

He discussed this morning, attached
is POTUS' letter to Lott on
military readiness. POTUS doesn't know
we sent it yet, but I'll let him know
today. Cecil Shelton is meeting with
Lott this morning, so DSC wanted to
get the letter up to Lott quickly. Fred

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 23, 1998

98 JUL 23 PM4:00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER *AS*
LARRY STEIN *AS*

SUBJECT:

Military Personnel Issues and Budget

Purpose

To respond to Senator Lott's letter on a wide range of military readiness issues, to include personnel, budget and tempo.

Background

Citing figures on recruiting and retention, Senator Lott links personnel readiness strains to an imbalance between force size and commitments. He urges a broad review of resources, budget, and mission to maintain a quality force.

In your response, you point out that you have directed Bill Cohen to make readiness a top priority, and cite a number of initiatives he and the Department have taken to address the readiness issue. You also point out that there is much that Congress can do to help tackle this problem, to include approving the FY98 omnibus readiness reprogramming, passage of a FY99 Bosnia non-offset emergency supplemental, and approval of two more BRAC rounds.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Lott

Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Leader:

Thank you for sharing your concerns on military readiness and other challenges we face as we prepare the best-trained, best-equipped and best-led military force in the world for the 21st Century.

Today, more than at any time in our past, it is essential that the United States remains engaged with our friends and allies around the world. By doing so, we continue to safeguard for America the benefits of peace and prosperity earned through the many sacrifices of our men and women in uniform who serve and have served our nation both at home and abroad. Under the awesome burden of these responsibilities, we have worked diligently within the parameters established by the Balanced Budget Agreement, which you and I agreed upon, to preserve and provide for the readiness of our armed forces while meeting priority military challenges established in the 1996 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR).

In the QDR, we struck a fine balance between near-term readiness, long-term modernization and quality of life improvements for our men and women in uniform. A key element of this balance was our decision to increase funding for modernization to protect long-term readiness. In this context we decided to make modest reductions in personnel, primarily in support positions, across the force structure. But in all these decisions we ensured that the high readiness levels of our forward-deployed and "first-to-fight" forces were maintained. I want to assure you that our military is fully capable of

carrying out our national military strategy and meeting America's defense commitments around the world.

There is much we have done to reflect the priority we attach to maintaining a high-quality force. This fiscal year, with Congress' support for the Bosnia and Southwest Asia non-offset emergency supplemental funds, we were able to protect our high payoff readiness accounts. And if we can win Congressional approval of our pending FY98 omnibus reprogramming package, the Department will be able to move on the order of \$1 billion to high-priority readiness-related accounts. The FY99 budget is the first QDR budget and it increases funding for readiness and modernization and preserves quality of life for military personnel. In the critical readiness-related area of operations and maintenance, our FY99 budget request sustains the \$65,000 spending level per servicemember that we initiated five years ago. Our FY99 budget also continues our shift of funds to readiness by redirecting \$1 billion to support flying hours, buy more spare parts, and improve depot maintenance.

To address the burden on our personnel associated with a high tempo of operations and deployments, the Services have all established tempo standards for their units, and any unit exceeding those standards is intensively managed. The Air Force has cut the length of its temporary duty assignments in half. The Chairman's exercise program is halfway through a five-year, 25 percent reduction in total exercise man days. Deployments overseas have been reduced and replaced with units on a stand-by status in the United States.

Although we have accomplished much on the readiness front, much more needs to be done. Our military leadership and I are constantly reevaluating the readiness of our forces and attacking problems in individual readiness areas as they arise. For example, the continued robust U.S. economy, which is clearly a great benefit for our country, is increasing the challenge of recruiting and retaining the top-notch personnel we need. To overcome this and other readiness-related problems that have arisen will take continuing attention and cooperation by both the Executive and the Legislative branches.

We need Congress' help in several areas. By passing FY99 non-offset emergency funding legislation for Bosnia, Congress will ensure that key readiness and training accounts do not have to be used by the Defense Department to offset the costs of this critical deployment. By approving our FY99 budget request

without adding unrequested procurement or research and development programs, Congress will allow the Defense Department to maintain the necessary balance between readiness and modernization essential to achieving QDR goals. Congress must also act to authorize two additional rounds of base closure. Without this authority, we remain burdened with the task of maintaining excess military infrastructure at a cost that invariably comes at the expense of readiness. In this regard, we also ask for your support of reform programs resulting from the QDR and defense reform initiative to create more business efficiencies within the Defense Department.

In sum, I am committed to ensuring that a strong and ready force continues to protect America's security needs today and well into the 21st Century, but I need Congress' help. Together, in a true spirit of bipartisanship, we can work to ensure that we keep our solemn commitment to provide for the common defense.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", with a stylized, cursive script.

The Honorable Trent Lott
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

TRENT LOTT
MISSISSIPPI

MAJORITY LEADER

FINANCE

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

RULES

United States Senate

SUITE 487, RUSSELL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2403

June 26, 1998

245 EAST CAPITOL STREET
SUITE 226
JACKSON, MS 39201

3100 S. PASCAGOULA STREET
PASCAGOULA, MS 39567

#1 GOVERNMENT PLAZA
SUITE 428
GILBERT, MS 39501

P.O. BOX 1474
OXFORD, MS 38655

200 E. WASHINGTON STREET
SUITE 145
GREENWOOD, MS 38930

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am very concerned about the growing inability of our country to man the uniformed services. Not only is there difficulty in recruiting, but also in our ability to retain key personnel. The Army has reduced this years' recruiting mission by 12,000, which will continue an undermanning condition that has existed since 1993; the Navy has recently announced that it will fall 7,200 short of their recruiting target, and on a recent deployment the aircraft carrier George Washington was short over 1,000 sailors; and the Air Force is suffering what some called a "hemorrhaging" of its pilot corps.

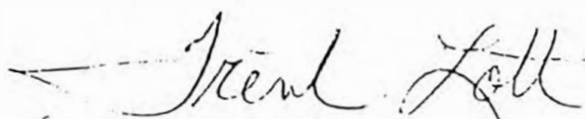
While many would attribute the current manning problems to the robust economy, I believe the situation is much more complex. We have had three different reviews of our national strategy since the end of the Cold War, and the end result of all these reviews has been to reduce the size of the force to where it is now, its lowest level since before the Korean War. These reductions have not been balanced out with a similar reduction in the number of missions and deployments. All of the missions performed during the Cold War, be they the stationing of forces in Europe or Asia, or routine deployments at sea, are still being performed while we have had a significant growth in Contingency Operations.

While Personnel Tempo has increased significantly, the pay and benefits to our men and women in uniform have decreased. The pay differential between the private sector and our military has continued to grow, there are three different retirement systems currently in place with each one providing less than the previous one, and the medical system does not provide medical benefits to all that have earned them.

Mr. President, while I believe that more money needs to be allocated to our National Defense, it needs to be done prudently. We need to get the missions, manning, equipping, and pay and benefits synchronized to enable us to continue with a quality force into the 21st century. I urge you to make this a high priority of your fiscal year 2000 budget request.

With kind regards and best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Trent Lott

cc: Senator Strom Thurmond
Senator Ted Stevens
Secretary Bill Cohen

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 24, 1998

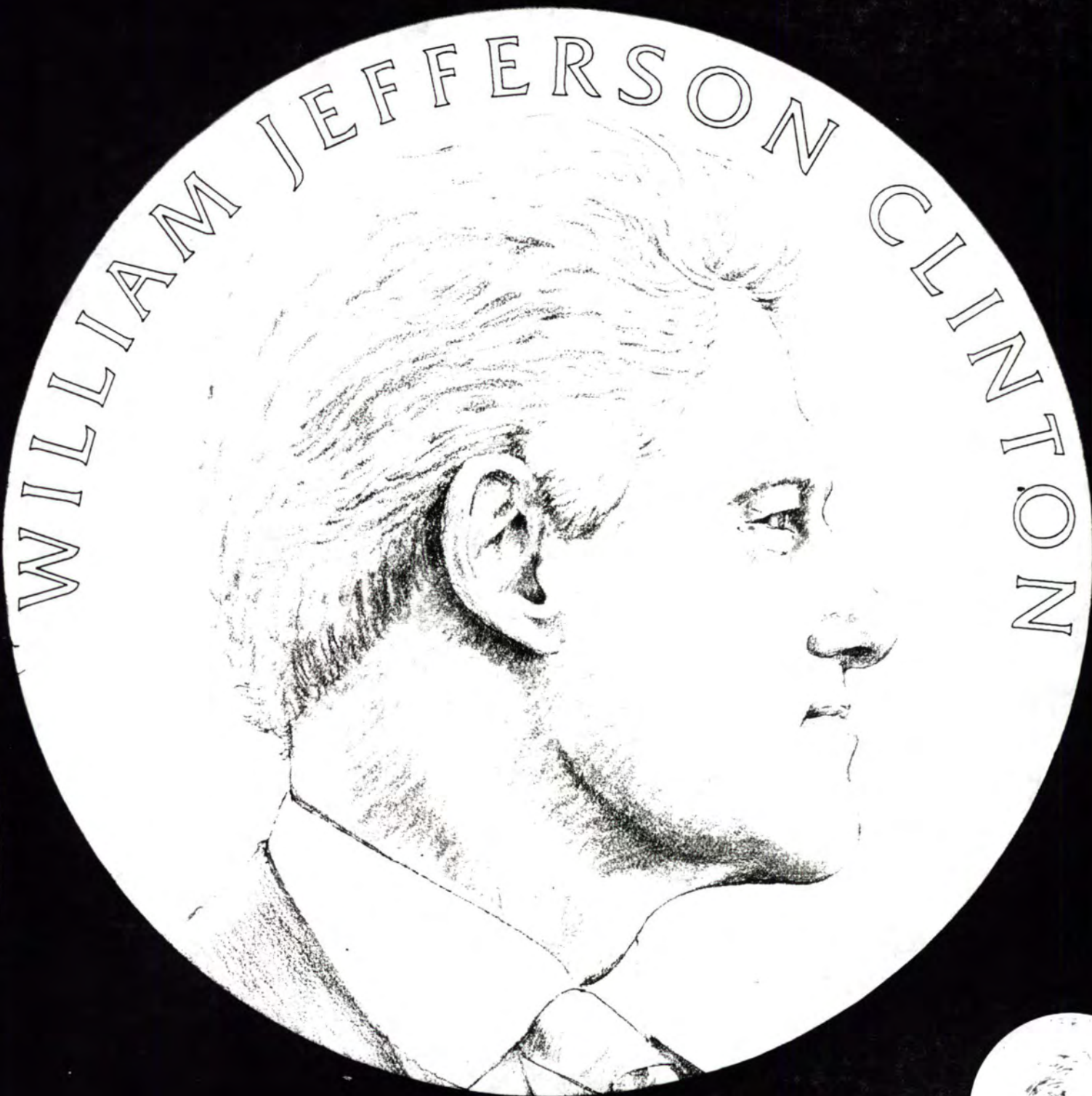
Neal Canstock -

The votes are in... the winner
is the Cousins design. I think you
can move forward now.

I'd appreciate taking a look (quickly)
at the final design -- both sides -- with
all of the wording etc. drawn in.

Thanks.

Phil Caplan



Preferred
Medal
Phil Caplan
7/24/98

Bill Clinton Medal
Obverse - Revised

William C. Cousins
U.S. Mint - Philadelphia
03/18/98

