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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr President,

For all 6 years of your Presidency we have tried to find a politically viable glide path into Puerto Rico, and you have expressed to me the hope that you could be the first President since Kennedy to do so.

Now in their 100th year of association with the United States, Hurricane Georges has given you that opportunity.

Fred DuVal

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9-24-98

24 Sep 1998
FBIS-FMN 98-00628

Foreign Broadcast Information Service

Foreign Media Note

Israel-Palestinians: Public Sparring Shifts from Redeployment to PA Plans for State

Prime Minister Netanyahu's public warning to PA leader 'Arafat at the UN Thursday not to declare statehood in May is part of a mounting Israeli campaign that has shifted Israeli media attention markedly away from the redeployment issue.

Bibi backing off

- **Netanyahu** said in his speech at the UN "that an arbitrary unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state" would "constitute a fundamental violation of the Oslo accords" and "cause the complete collapse of the process." Appealing to the PA "not to take this course," he warned that "such actions will inevitably prompt unilateral responses on our part" (Jerusalem TV).

Netanyahu's statement marks a ratcheting up of his public rhetoric by threatening that such a move would mean an end to the peace process.

- In earlier statements Netanyahu has implicitly but clearly threatened annexation of West Bank territories remaining in Israeli hands--something he reportedly confirmed explicitly in a meeting with Tzomet party leaders in December (Israel TV, 1 December 1997).
- Netanyahu flatly denied in April that Israel would retake the areas it has ceded to the PA, but added that "we have territories" in the West Bank "directly under Israeli jurisdiction" (*Le Figaro*, 22 April). ***Recent Israeli press reports have claimed that Israel is planning to retake PA areas, either in direct response to a statehood declaration or in response to resulting tensions or incidents.***

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Israeli officials have warned that 'Arafat's attempt to launch a statehood drive during his upcoming UN speech will render prospects for a redeployment accord even more remote.

- **Cabinet Secretary Nave** said on IDF radio Thursday that "if 'Arafat opts to launch a diplomatic struggle against Israel in the UN in a bid to promote a unilateral move by declaring the establishment of a Palestinian state, he will simply harm the chances of achieving an agreement with Israel in the near future."

A broad segment of the Israeli spectrum has echoed the official Israeli appeals.

- **Labor Party leader Baraq** and **President Weizman**--who has repeatedly faulted Netanyahu for failing to reach an accord with the PA--urged 'Arafat on Thursday to back off his statehood declaration plans. **Labor's Yosi Beilin** has proposed that the PA agree to extend the final settlement deadline until January 2001, and that Israel agree to cede half of the West Bank by January 1999 (Dow Jones [Internet]).

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JOY COMMUNITY OUTREACH TO END HOMELESSNESS

September 18, 1998

9-24-98

Hon. Bil
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To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ✓ No ___

SUBJE(

cc: Scheduling ? no

Dear Pr

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rehabilit:

Our annual "Walking in the Shadows" Awards Banquet will be held on Sunday, November 1, 1998, at the Hyatt West Hollywood, and we are requesting that you join us in honoring these members of **Joy Community Outreach** who have made a difference in the lives of our constituents.

In previous years, you have been kind enough to prepare and present a **Certificate of Commendation** for each honoree at the Awards Banquets. I would deeply appreciate your finding the same occasion for this year's recipients. A list of their names is attached for your convenience.

This letter precedes your official invitation, which will arrive within the next two weeks.

On behalf of **Mr. Dan Aykroyd** and **Ms. Whoopi Goldberg**, our **Honorary Co-Chairpersons**, and our entire all-volunteer organization, I thank you in advance for joining me in commending these wonderful citizens, who have worked tirelessly for the homeless men, women and children of our inner cities.

Yours truly,

Dr. Mable John

Dr. Mable John
Founder/Executive Director

MJ/VGR

Enclosures

1621 VIRGINIA ROAD ✧ LOS ANGELES, CA 90019 ✧ TEL (213) 731-9315 ✧ FAX (213) 766-0792

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JOY COMMUNITY OUTREACH TO END HOMELESSNESS

September 18, 1998

Hon. Bill Clinton, President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C., 20500

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR COMMENDATIONS

Dear President Clinton:

It is my pleasure to bring to your attention a small group of individuals who have, over the past year, been exemplary in duty to our cause of feeding, teaching, and rehabilitating the homeless in Los Angeles.

Our annual "**Walking in the Shadows**" Awards Banquet will be held on Sunday, November 1, 1998, at the Hyatt West Hollywood, and we are requesting that you join us in honoring these members of **Joy Community Outreach** who have made a difference in the lives of our constituents.

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JOY COMMUNITY OUTREACH TO END HOMELESSNESS

1998 RECIPIENTS
OF THE "WALKING IN THE SHADOWS" AWARD

Presentations
Sunday, November 1, 1998
Hyatt West Hollywood Hotel
8401 Sunset Boulevard, W. Hwd., CA

MS. PEGGY ALBRECHT

PASTOR JOHNNY E. BLAKELY

MS. MARCELLA GAY

MS. DORIS GOODMAN

MS. SYLVIA HAMPTON

MS. BRENDA PIERCE

MS. CLAUDETTE ROBINSON

MARCELLA WILSON- GAY

I'LL GIVE IT ALL FOR THE CAUSE

Marcella Wilson-Gay has worked in the community for about 15 hard years. Her organization Hope, Faith and Charity seems to be her natural calling. She has put forth lots of hard work and time into feeding and clothing many needy people in the community. Marcella Wilson-Gay has provided camping trips, Christmas parties and other fun activities for many needy children. Her goal is to serve those in need. She will continue to serve people as long as she is able. All of her hard work has been accomplished through the LIFE program.

Peggy Albrecht

"Is There Room For One More"

Peggy Albrecht hails from Chicago, Illinois with a marketing background. She worked as a Marketing Representative for many years at a Los Angeles based company.

For more than 13 years Peggy has served as Executive Director of Friendly House. The House serves as rescue and a place of deliverance from alcohol and drugs. The home houses up to 15 women. And if there is a special need, Peggy will say "is there room for one more?"

Peggy's joy is bringing the best out of every woman. Her belief is that every woman can succeed. And her reward is "The Joy of Watching Miracles."

Yes "there is room for one more", as Peggy teaches, trains, prays and counsels every woman that comes through the doors called "Friendly House."

* * *

CLAUDETTE ROBINSON
SWEET HARMONY

Shop Around. The Tracks of My Tears. More Love. Who's Loving You. You Really Got A Hold On Me. Ooo, Baby, Baby.

Do you remember the girl on the record cover that all the guys fell in love with? (She still gets bashful when someone says that.) **Claudette Robinson** is a woman who has made an indelible mark on US history (not that she'd ever tell you that.) As the distinctive soprano voice of the pioneering Motown vocal group, The Miracles, she helped build Berry Gordy's legendary empire. With cousin Bobby Rogers, friends Ronnie White, Warren "Pee Wee" Moore, and her sweetheart, Smokey Robinson, she captivated the youth of America with the power of music so poignant, danceable and universal that it changed us forever, and is constantly heard today, forty years later.

She has always taken a supporting role in the Miracles, blending harmonies onstage and off. It was a life she cherished. "My greatest enjoyment came from singing. Being the star was not for me – I never even expected it." Feeling happy and safe with "her guys," Claudette overcame her shyness to reach out to fans worldwide, and to the artists that joined her on the Motortown Revue.

As quietly as she provided strength to Smokey Robinson And The Miracles, Claudette has long been doing the same for others. She serves in countless ways, such as: board member for HAL (Heroes and Legends) Awards, a judge for the NAACP Act-So Competition, longtime LINKS member, church choir member and soloist, private philanthropist, and personal mentor to many of today's young people, and archivist of the Motown legend. By her own choice, she's not a "name" in feminism, civil rights, or even pop music. But in fact, Claudette Robinson lent a soft, strong, uniquely feminine voice to the message the Miracles: heal with happiness.

Dr. Johnny E. Blakley

Johnny E. Blakley, Pastor and Founder of God in Our Midst "Shut in Ministry," holds a Master of Divinity with an Emphasis on Cross Cultural Studies and a Doctoral Degree in Biblical Studies from Friends International Christian University.

Pastor Blakley studied three years at Fuller Theological Seminary in the School of World Mission, where he completed his concentration in Theology of Missions. Pastor Blakley is also a graduate of Crenshaw Christian Center, Ministry Training Institute, where he also served as an instructor.

Pastor Blakley and his wife Ruthie have currently started a Resource Center called "Reaching Out," and continuing to fulfil the vision that God has given them: "To see that the needs of a hurting humanity (shut-ins) are met, to minister to the tri-part man, to teach and preach to those who are shut in spiritually, mentally and physically.

SYLVIA HAMPTON

Born in London, England, Sylvia grew up with a love for the music of black America and she began her working life at Soul City, Britain's first record store to specialize in black music. She went on to contribute to the internationally-renowned Blues & Soul magazine, writing features on such renowned artists as Nina Simone, Millie Jackson and Doris Troy among others. It was during this time that she first met soul music legend Mable John who was touring as a member of the famed Raelets with Ray Charles and began what would be a life-long friendship.

During the Eighties, Sylvia applied her knowledge of the music industry to managing P.P. Arnold, a London-based former member of The Ikettes. When she moved to the U.S. in the early '90s, Sylvia expanded her horizons and began working in the film and television industries at such studios as Paramount, MGM and Sony.

On a personal level, Sylvia's interest in her own spiritual growth and development led her to Unity Fellowship Church. Through that association, she began contributing her time and energy to volunteering with The Minority AIDS Project. When longtime friend Dr. Mable John approached Sylvia about assisting with The Joy Community Outreach To End Homelessness, she gladly agreed, using her talents as a graphic designer to help with printed materials for the organization's annual auctions and fundraising events.

In 1995, Sylvia studied at the University of Metaphysics and obtained her bachelors degree, masters degree and finally doctorate in metaphysics. She is a licensed Metaphysical Minister and has authored her own book of affirmations entitled "It Only Takes A Thought."

In addition to expressing her creative talents as a painter, Sylvia is currently writing a new book, to be published in 1999. She continues to contribute her many God-given gifts to the work of Dr. John and Joy Community Outreach and it is with much pride and pleasure that the organization salutes her for her ongoing efforts to help those in need.

*SENIOR HONOREE - **DORIS RUTH GOODMAN***
February 23, 1997

USE ME LORD - I HAVE SO MUCH TO GIVE

DORIS RUTH GOODMAN was born in Los Angeles, California on January 15th in a little town called Watts to Clarence and Jennie V. Neal. She was the 9th child of a total of 13. Doris had 6 sisters and 6 brothers. Ninety-six Street Elementary School was where Doris began her introduction to learning. Later she went on to attend Jordan Jr. and Jordan Sr. High School because during that time, both Junior and Senior High were at the same school. Her induction into the real world was on her graduation day from Jordan High School in 1955.

If you were to look around the Joy in Jesus Community Outreach Ministry, which was founded and is currently headed by Dr. Mable John Samuels, you will find Doris Goodman, still serving by feeding and clothing the hungry and the homeless.

Doris Goodman has always said, "USE ME LORD". Even in her personal life she would give and give, even when she had very little for herself. When she sold clothes from her home, she could not understand why there was very seldom a profit.... that's because she gave half the stuff away! Many people's lives have been touched by this wonderful lady. Through all of her ups and her downs she kept on giving. Doris said, "If I had to do it all over again, I would do the same thing because when God healed my body in 1995, even when doctors told me I should have been dead, I realized that this was the greatest reward one could ever have...... A SECOND CHANCE... glory be to God!!"

God has blessed and rewarded her for her efforts, yet Doris still says........

USE ME LORD - I HAVE SO MUCH TO GIVE

Brenda Pierce

Brenda Pierce is Director of Operations at "LIFE" (Love Is Feeding Everyone) a food recovery and distribution program.

She joined the staff of "LIFE" in 1992 as Program Director for their training program. She successfully implemented and facilitated the "JFF" (Jobs For A Future) program for at-risk youth. She was instrumental in helping to foster a bridge (A Sense of Community) with these youths as they worked, shared and became productive members of society.

She has worked with "SCLC" (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) as a Program Coordinator for Project Ahead. Working with school-age children, their families and various LAUSD staff to insure community oneness at the level of intervention and development.

The "CETA" (Comprehensive Education Training Act) program Brooklyn, New York started her off on her journey to crossroots and the non-profit sector.

She has worked as a Juvenile Counselor at Monida Juvenile Center for Girls on Bronx, New York.

Not that she doesn't have enough on her plate now, but recently she was Certified State of California RHA Healthy Families as a Community Assistant watch enables her to register children of low income families for health, vision and dental care.

* * *

Joy Community Outreach To End Homelessness International
1621 Virginia Road
Los Angeles, Ca 90019

Facsimile Cover Sheet

Date: 9-24-98

To: MS. JUNE TURNER	From: DR. MABLE JOHN
Company: THE WHITE HOUSE	Company: JCO
Phone: 202 456-2605	Phone: (213) 731-9315
Fax: 202) 456-1210	Fax: (213) 766-0792

Number of Pages including this Cover Page:_______

Comments: Thanks for your consideration. ~~All donations for auction and ad placement in the souvenir journal should be received by~~ 1998.

PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-24-98

Seven-Year Hitch

The Crunch Points: How Russia Staggered From There to Here

Some Astonishing Missteps Helped Grease the Slide Toward Financial Ruin

Mr. Gaidar's 'Terrible Choice'

By STEVE LIESMAN
And ANDREW HIGGINS
Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MOSCOW—For Vladimir Potanin, a tycoon now scrambling to keep afloat an empire that embraces banking, oil fields and a nickel smelter, the rot set into Russia's reforms a year ago with a brawl over a phone company.

Iosif Bakaleynik points instead to the years he struggled to drag a Russian tractor factory up to free-market speed. The lessons he had learned at Harvard's business school were ill-suited to Russia's treacherous terrain.

And for Yegor Gaidar, hindsight ranges over decades. The plump, squeaky-voiced economist who crafted Russia's exit from Soviet central planning in the winter of 1991-92 believes it was 70 years of communism, more than anything else, that hobbled the nation's rush to reform.

In the wake of Russia's financial debacle, the soul-searching over what went wrong runs as deep as the country's debts. What became of the promise engendered

MARKETS UNDER SIEGE

PART OF A SERIES

by the toppling of the Soviet Union is much more than a history or economics lesson, or an exercise in finger-pointing. The answers will guide the policies Moscow pursues in the coming critical weeks and months, how governments from Brasilia to Beijing will confront their own woes, and what, if anything, the West can do to help.

As the country gropes for direction after defaulting on its domestic debt and devaluing the ruble, basic questions arise: Was it wrong to believe that Russia could be so rapidly reconstructed? Is there something unique in Russia's history inimical to market economics? If so, do current events mark the end of another spasm of Westernization and the start of a slide back into Russia's own insular and authoritarian past?

A chronicle of the past seven years shows that the Russian reform effort, wildly ambitious in both scope and pace, suffered from a string of costly miscalculations. It was built on wobbly presumptions – among them, that old state enterprises could become modern corporations – and half-measures and compromises born of the country's struggle with its communist legacy. Corruption flourished, while efforts to establish fundamental laws and regulations withered. Inexperienced ministers drifted from indecision to bad decisions. Viktor Chernomyrdin, prime minister from 1992 until last March, provided perhaps the best summary of Russia's reform experiment, commenting on one of the country's earlier crises: "We had wanted the best, but things turned out as always."

The new prime minister, Yevgeny Primakov, a former foreign minister lacking any economic credentials, has put economic policy making in the hands of Yuri Maslyukov, onetime head of the Soviet planning agency Gosplan. The dangers are obvious: Russia has moved far enough since 1991 that the old system cannot be rebuilt; but the system remains close enough that some fragments of the past can be retrieved and pieced back together.

At the height of his authority in 1993, President Yeltsin mused on the failed reforms of czars and general secretaries. "Peter the Great's reforms have [illegible] achieved to this day," he said. [illegible] "Lenin's new economic policy, Stalin's industrializati[illegible] Khrushchev's thaw ... chang[illegible]ng fundamental in Russia."

His own attempt, he declared, would be different.

Reach vs. Gra[illegible]

Where it wa[illegible] the scale. The unraveling o[illegible] Union forced Russians to [illegible] their borders, both mental and geographic. History, it was said, had come to an end. Russia was its terminus.

When Mr. Gaidar freed prices in January 1992, he told the Russian people to brace for severe pain but promised that their suffering would be rewarded. The past had to be dismantled swiftly, he said, to ensure it would never return. Ever since, Russia and its backers in the West have lived this idea: Fortified by democracy and billions of dollars in aid, the nation would join the advanced world.

Russia's reformers saw themselves as agents of capitalism's inevitable triumph, not politicians selling a program to the masses. Brigitte Granville, a French economist who worked with the reformers from the beginning, recalled a 1993 meeting with many of the leading liberals and officials from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. She worried about the impact of reform on ordinary Russians and proposed a social-safety-net loan to cushion the blow. One of the Russians immediately scolded the foreign group, saying, "I didn't know you had a Marxist on your team."

The government made enemies even of

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Russians Trace Troubles to Ambitious Refo

Continued From First Page

the country's most energetic entrepreneurs, the so-called shuttle traders who bought cheap goods in Turkey, China and Dubai for sale in Russia, by saddling them with onerous taxes and duties.

As reform began to bite, many Russians perceived democracy and the free market as their new enemies. The disenchantment was especially deep among some of the country's keen young managers and the workers they tried to convert.

Mr. Bakaleynik, the Harvard graduate, returned to Russia in 1994 after a two-year stint with the International Finance Corporation in Washington and became a pioneer of Russia's privatization program. Backed by a Moscow bank, the then-43-year-old businessman gained control of a tractor factory in the town of Vladimir, 120 miles northeast of Moscow. At a meeting with his thousands of workers in a local football stadium, he echoed the words of Mr. Gaidar, warning that "the market is cruel" but also that it would reward those willing to work hard.

For three years, he struggled with overstaffing, outdated equipment and a government more interested in macroeconomics than in the nuts and bolts of change on the shop floor. Last year he gave up. He had slashed his work force to 5,000 from an initial 13,000, but mainly because his markets dried up. Output slumped to 1,800 tractors a year from more than 8,000.

Looking back, Mr. Bakaleynik blames the gap between theory and practice for many of his woes. "The idea of the invisible hand doing the job in two or three years," he says, "was not workable." Instead of nurturing the revival of ailing factories, the government crippled industry through corruption, taxes, shifting policies and monetarist dogma that strengthened the ruble but strangled exports. He left the plant last year and became an oil-company executive in Moscow.

Prices and Privatization

The muddle that came to characterize Russian reform began, oddly, with a decision of uncompromising clarity. By freeing prices only days after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gaidar took a wrecking ball to the central tenet of central planning. Fixed prices had smothered incentive to either produce or sell. The only other way to put goods on store shelves was to revive the political terror that had sustained the command economy. "Either you started shooting or you liberalized prices," recalls Mr. Gaidar.

The economic impact was immediate. Prices rose by over 2,000% in 1992, and shop shelves filled up. The political impact was also swift. Their savings wiped out and the rubles in their pocket nearly worthless, many Russians blamed their pain on the country's young reformers, not the communist system that had created the problem.

The communists themselves began to regroup, after being routed the previous year when Mr. Yeltsin defeated a hard-line putsch. Coal miners, who only a few months earlier had been in the vanguard of support for Mr. Yeltsin, staged protests. Impoverished pensioners, many of them reduced to hawking stale Soviet-era cigarettes and old clothes on the street, joined small but angry demonstrations.

For Mr. Yeltsin, who had been basking in the approval of Western leaders and the lingering warmth of public regard that helped him unseat Mikhail Gorbachev, this was the first major challenge. Establishing a leadership style rooted in populism and frequently shifting between boldness and retreat, sickness and health, Mr. Yeltsin flinched this time. He fired Mr. Gaidar and replaced him with Viktor Chernomyrdin, the former head of the gas monopoly now known as RAO Gazprom, who immediately called for an end to Russia's market "bazaar."

Relations between Mr. Yeltsin and the parliament festered in a series of confrontations, and the legislators' opposition soon hardened into hostility. In late 1993, Mr. Yeltsin dissolved the parliament and ringed the chamber with barbed wire. When legislators rebelled, he broke them by sending tanks to shell the parliament building.

Underlying the conflict was a fundamental clash over economics: Should the state spend its money to prop up industry, and who should own property? Moscow only fueled the debate with its other major reform step.

If price reform aimed to put bread in the stores for the short-term, privatization was the long-term plan for turning around the economy. The idea behind the program was the product of a freshly minted theory: transfer ownership from the state to workers and managers to give them a stake in success; issue shares that Russian entrepreneurs would use to take over companies and make them profitable; instead of draining money from the state through subsidies, factories would instead help finance the government with taxes.

The theory's champion was Anatoly Chubais, then head of the State Property Committee. Like Mr. Gaidar, he spoke not only the language of free markets but also English. In them, the West invested its hopes for Russia.

In late 1992, the government launched the mass privatization program by issuing 144 million vouchers that entitled nearly every Russian to secure shares in newly privatized firms. The scheme was ingenious—democratic in its original conception and conducive to the formation of a new industrial elite. But like many other good reform ideas, it mutated.

Entrepreneur Andrei Volgin was one of the first to try putting the theory of privatization into practice. He took over five state-run enterprises, but he achieved only mixed results. For a bread factory in Vladimir, in which he secured a 46% stake, Mr. Volgin says he needed only half the 600 workers. The plant's management and local government resisted cuts. The general director gave himself a loan to buy an apartment.

What the director did in his factory, the men who should have been Russia's Rockefellers, Mellons and Carnegies were doing on a far larger scale.

The 'Oligarchs'

Privatization raised the profile of a group of new tycoons known to the Russians as the "oligarchs." Back when the Soviet Union fell apart, they set up banks and used them to help the government pay its bills. The state funneled billions of rubles through their hands. As a stop-gap measure, the arrangement made sense for a government that hadn't yet set up a treasury system. But instead of lending money to entrepreneurs, banks used the government funds to make bets on the ruble and bond markets.

"The 10 biggest banks went to the casino and put Russia on the table," says Mr. Volgin. "They lost."

Alexander Smolensky, president of SBS-Agro, Russia's largest private retail bank, derides talk of an oligarchy, saying, "The richest people here are the bureaucrats." He blames these officials for the financial crisis, which has broken his bank. Surrounded in his headquarters by oil paintings and other trophies of earlier success, he has defied an attempt by the Central Bank to place his enterprise under state administration. A 44-year-old former printer and construction manager, Mr. Smolensky dismisses Messrs. Gaidar and Chubais as "laboratory assistants" in an experiment gone haywire.

Even as Russia's financial collapse has pushed some of the tycoons to the wall, they still have connections. Mr. Potanin, for instance, is struggling with foreign creditors to salvage what remains of the banking arm of his Interros financial and industrial group. But he can point to three yellow telephones on his desk that give him direct access to the government's communications network. "This one is for the big officials, this is for the smaller ones and this is for the governors," he says.

Ahead of parliamentary elections in 1993, the emergent business elite helped finance the campaign of reformist candidates led by Mr. Gaidar. It was a critical time for domestic banks, coinciding with a push by foreign competitors to enter the Russian market. Even before the poll results were in, the government showed its gratitude by blocking the competition.

Despite spending far more than the communists and a party of pugnacious nationalists led by Vladimir Zhirinovsky, however, Mr. Gaidar's party secured only 16% of the vote. Mr. Chernomyrdin sniffed a shift in the prevailing winds of reform, immediately declared an end to the era of "market romanticism," and tried to reimpose some price controls. Although he soon abandoned that plan, he did allow another relic from the past, a group of Soviet-era factory directors, to reassert some of its influence.

Meanwhile, the bargain the state had struck with its bankers stuck, and paved the way for others. It was a cozy setup that took on many forms. Mikhail Khodor-

rm Program

kovsky, who founded Bank Menatep, one of Russia's top 10 banks, when he was in his twenties, has described Russia's prime minister as "my boss." Sometimes, though, it was hard to tell who was really in charge. When the ruble crashed in 1994, Mr. Khodorkovsky picked up the phone and persuaded Mr. Chernomyrdin to pressure the Central Bank to inject cash into the banking system.

Fatal Embrace

The most controversial bargain came in 1995. In December of the previous year, President Yeltsin had launched a brutal war against the breakaway republic of Chechnya that killed more than 50,000 and drained as much as $5 billion from state coffers just as the country's finances were beginning to stabilize. The huge outflow of public funds tightened the embrace between the state and a few well-connected businessmen. Desperate for cash, the government mortgaged some of its most lucrative assets for a fraction of their real value in return for loans from a handful of bankers. Meeting in secret, they carved up the spoils. Government bureaucrats colluded in the so-called loans-for-shares deals, allowing ownership of the stock-in-trust to be awarded at rigged auctions.

There wasn't even a semblance of propriety. At a news conference in 1996, a Menatep executive could hardly contain his laughter when he claimed, implausibly, that he didn't know who owned the subsidiary that had just bought Yukos, Russia's second-biggest oil company. Russian journalists, served cognac by the bank's staff, guffawed in disbelief. Menatep had run the auction and the bank, it would later disclose, controlled the firm that entered the winning bid.

Beneath the jaunty confidence, though, lurked a constant fear that the state might reclaim what it had relinquished. Mr. Khodorkovsky often joked to associates, "I don't own anything. I rent it."

To protect the lease, the bankers banded together. In 1996, Russia's tycoons went into overdrive in support of Mr. Yeltsin's successful re-election campaign against his communist rival Gennady Zyuganov. As well as providing funds, they mobilized their media interests—newspapers and television—to serve Mr. Yeltsin's campaign. Boris Berezovsky, a former mathematician who had parlayed a car dealership into one of Russia's biggest personal fortunes, was frank about his motives. If Mr. Yeltsin won, he said of his tennis partner and friend, "maybe my assets are worth billions of dollars"; if he lost, maybe nothing."

Rickety Markets

All the while, the government was going broke. It couldn't collect the taxes it needed to pay its bills. So it built a rickety structure of domestic and foreign debt, creating the pyramid that collapsed in August and pushed Russia into default.

The speed with which the edifice crumbled reflected the speed with which it had been built. From the start, Russian reformers and their Western advisers wanted to move quickly, believing that financial markets, no matter how imperfect their construction or regulation, would entrench change and begin to work their magic on Russian enterprises and the economy. The West contributed billions of dollars and Russia quickly had a secondary market for stocks and bonds.

Foreign investors piled in. At one point, 80% of all trade in the stock market was from offshore investors. Bernard Sucher, one of the founders of Troika-Dialog brokerage house in Moscow, heard a knock on his door at 4 a.m. one day in 1994 from a drunken foreign hedge-fund manager desperate for a fix. "He said it didn't matter what stock or what price. He just had to have more."

The stampede blinded investors to the reality behind glossy brochures and lavish road shows. Russian accounting practices warped losses into profits. Regulation was virtually nonexistent. Companies diluted stockholding at will and trampled the interests of minority investors. The Russian Securities Commission had a mandate to prevent this and dollops of Western aid, but no real power.

The Central Bank fared no better in imposing order. Its chairman, Sergei Dubinin, claimed last year that $500 million in government bonds had been improperly diverted through two commercial banks. A week later, an unidentified gunman opened fire on Mr. Dubinin's home. (No one was hurt.)

According to Mr. Potanin, though, Russia's crisis sprang not from this chaos but from an attempt by the government to enforce some rules. A critical turning point, he says, was last's year's auction of the telephone company Svyazinvest. Embarrassed by the furor over loans-for-shares deals, the government organized a relatively fair and transparent sale. Forced to compete, instead of collude, Russia's barons went to war. Destroyed in the hostilities was the nonaggression pact that bound government and business together. The sale, says Mr. Potanin, was "100% correct, but led to disaster."

The End

For all the shortcomings of reform, Russia still managed, on one level, to get things almost right. By last year, basic economic indicators held out the promise of recovery. Inflation had been tamed, the ruble was stable and gross domestic product grew for the first time in a decade, albeit by only 0.8%. Mr. Yeltsin defied the odds once again, surviving quintuple-bypass surgery and double pneumonia. The press and politicians pointed to the rising anger of workers over unpaid wages, which had ballooned to more than $10 billion. But predictions of widespread chaos in the streets and industrial unrest came to nothing.

Upon returning to the Kremlin in the spring of 1997, Mr. Yeltsin brought a clutch of reformers into the government. With parliamentary elections two years away, they had a rare opportunity to take tough decisions previously dodged—such as cracking down on tax deadbeats, accelerating bankruptcies and laying off workers.

In December 1997, a special commission headed by Mr. Chubais to collect taxes decided to seize and sell the assets of two provincial oil refineries belonging to the empires of Mr. Berezovsky and Mr. Potanin. The tycoons, however, marshaled their forces, and a week later, with Mr. Chernomyrdin chairing a meeting of the commission, the decision was overturned.

A cascade of accidents, bad luck and blunders followed. The price of oil and other commodities that provided more than two-thirds of Russia's hard-currency earnings began to plunge. Mr. Yeltsin shattered the political equilibrium by abruptly firing Mr. Chernomyrdin and naming a 35-year-old political neophyte, Sergei Kiriyenko, as prime minister. The financial maelstrom that had begun in Asia the previous summer looked around for its next victim and found Russia, after seven years of muddle, ripe for disaster.

The International Monetary Fund and other lenders rushed in with a promise of $22.6 billion to try to break Russia's fall, but investors' confidence continued to plummet. As Russia's markets crumpled, Mr. Gaidar, Mr. Chubais and other no-longer-so-young reformers who had laid their foundations years before came together for a last desperate attempt to preserve what they had tried to build. On the weekend of Aug. 15-16, they huddled together in the White House, the seat of the Russian government. Also there were Mr. Potanin, Mr. Berezovsky and most of Russia's other business barons. The IMF's senior Russia expert had rushed to Moscow to add his voice, but left his checkbook in Washington.

Mr. Gaidar, though long out of office, found himself confronted with "a terrible, unpleasant choice," almost as fateful as the one he faced when the Soviet Union fell apart. Reformers, he says, had for years feared such an across-the-board financial collapse. Now it had come. "It was our worst nightmare," says Mr. Gaidar.

On the morning of Aug. 17, Prime Minister Kiriyenko and Central Bank Chairman Dubinin announced the result of the weekend conclaves. Russia would default on government debt, devalue the ruble and impose a moratorium on the repayment of foreign private debt.

As so many times before, the government wanted to offer something for everyone, except for foreigners who had no political clout. This time, though, the attempt at compromise led to disaster. The currency sank; the banks became insolvent; and the government ruined, probably for years, its ability to borrow. A week later, Mr. Yeltsin sacked Mr. Kiriyenko, Mr. Chubais and their colleagues. Instead of saving reform, Russia's reformers ceded the initiative to the communists. The new government headed by Mr. Primakov is now groping for a third way between the familiar tensions of the state vs. the market, economic populism vs. austerity, and Russian answers vs. Western solutions.

The man who launched Russia's reforms still clings to his convictions and believes the country, after another failed search, will return to his path. Says Mr. Gaidar: "I'm absolutely sure that I'm right."

Guns

Gz This is quite
interesting

BG

TO WRAP UP:

9-24-98

THANK THEM PERSONALLY FOR THEIR STRENGTH and SUPPORT DURING THIS DIFFICULT PERIOD. IT'S IN TOUGH TIMES THAT YOU LEARN WHO YOUR REAL FRIENDS ARE.

Brian

(1) Chris [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(2) Pol Probability

copied
Reed
COS

AMERICAN CULINARY FEDERATION, INC.

9/24/98

One of the men from the White House Staff Mess brought this in. He is a member of this organization and the first Executive Chef to work at the Mess —

Should we send to Scheduling?

Yes ___✓___

No ______

C

P.O. Box 3466
10 San Bartola Drive
St. Augustine, Florida 32086
904-824-4468
800-624-9458
Fax: 904-825-4758
acf@aug.com
www.acfchefs.org

'98 SEP 23 PM2:46

American Culinary Federation, Inc.
"The Authority on Food in America"

August 18, 1998

President Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The American Culinary Federation (ACF), as the oldest and largest organization of professional chefs in the United States, would be greatly honored to have you as the keynote speaker Monday, July 12, 1999 during the ACF National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, at the Hyatt Regency Chicago.

1999 will be a great year for ACF as we celebrate our 70th anniversary. Started in 1929 as a group of local chefs in New York City, the American Culinary Federation has grown into a national organization of over 25,000 chefs. Our federation was instrumental in elevating the position of executive chef from service status to the professional category in the US Department of Labor's *Dictionary of Official Titles* in 1976.

ACF chefs are a large and vital part of the foodservice industry. Our members work in every type of culinary establishment including the kitchens of the White House. Certified Executive Chef Charlie Redden is an ACF member and White House Chef. The philanthropic arm of our organization, The Chef and Child Foundation, provides nutrition education programs to children pre-school through grade five via ACF chefs who enter community classrooms and teach children how to create nutritional meals for themselves. Our Chef Certification program, the only one of its kind in the nation, requires that chefs study 30 hours of course work in Sanitation, Nutrition and Supervisory Management to ensure that American consumers are receiving safe meals that are delicious and nutritiously balanced. And our ACFEI Accrediting Commission is the national accrediting commission for the culinary and pastry educational programs at post-secondary institutions.

This fall, ACF will launch ACCESS ACF a program to validate high school and vocational school culinary programs using federally determined skill standards. Additionally, the ACF has partnered with the United States Navy to begin certifying Navy chefs. Already five chefs from the Kings Bay Naval Base in St. Mary's, Georgia, have received their ACF certification.

Currently 9.5 million persons are employed in the foodservice industry and by the year 2005 that number will increase to 14 million. Interestingly, only the government will employ more people. Please consider your keynote address an opportunity to show national appreciation for a group of professionals who give endlessly of their time, resources, and creative endeavors.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration. We may be reached at our National Headquarters in St. Augustine, Florida.

Sincerely,

Ed.D., CMC

Noel Cullen, CMC, AAC
ACF National President

American Culinary Federation, Inc. • 10 San Bartola Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32086 • (904) 824-4468 • Fax (904) 825-4758

American
Culinary
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"The Authority on Cooking in America"

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(888) 817-5339

ACF NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
10 San Bartola Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32086
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Staff
Sue

'98 SEP 24 AM8:51

Personal
Attention

Nancy
Hernrich
Attn Novak

9/24/98
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ✓
no ___

Don -
Please advise
Phil C

SCOTT MANATT

Attorney at Law

Box 473
Corning Arkansas 72422
Telephone: (870) 857-3163

September 21, 1998

The Honorable Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Mr. President:

I am concerned with the direction of our national policy pertaining to the question of perjury in that I begged the Department of Justice, the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, and even filed with the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Scott Manatt, Jr. v. Amtrak and Union Pacific*, a request to refer the matter to the Department of Justice for a perjury inquiry. I could not get this done. In this case, it is far more than a matter of some innocuous, non important issue, but involved the wrongful death of my son, age 19, who was struck and killed with am Amtrak train when his foot was caught between a cross tie and a rail.

Amtrak sworn under oath that Scott Manatt, Jr. was South of the rail and the toxicologist swore that he was impaired, yet the toxicologist's partner had told me on the phone that he was not impaired. It was the question of who was paying the most money. Scott's body came to rest 14 feet South of the crossing after having been struck by 265,000 pounds at 65 miles per hour.

In addition, there were two other witnesses that said that my son had been drinking alcohol, but a test accurate to ten decimal places showed no alcohol detected in his blood stream. This creates an environment of where everyone knows the big law firms in America tell their witnesses what to say and how to say it. The American Bar Association knows it, the Washington Bar knows it, the Supreme Court of the United States knows it and every Supreme Court of every state knows it and every lawyer in America knows it. Now at this eleventh hour, when it is in vogue to be critical on some off the wall perjury wrap, they suddenly have discovered a new crime. This is "loony tunes" at its best.

I asked for help and never received it. I think it very very clear that the philosophical difference is that some people in America are TSTM (too small to matter).

I am more than a little bit offended when ABC news commentators went on with David Kendall on "This Week," same being George Wells, Sam Donaldson, and Cokie Roberts. These people are not reporting the news, they are making the news. They are essentially "wanna be" prosecutors and wanting to create public opinion in an environment better left to the Congress. I think it very very clear under the guise of reporting, these dogmatic individuals trying to be inquisitors much the same as the Martin Luther inquisition is inappropriate conduct. This is wrong and I think it's clear that the American people need to do three things. (1) They need to quit watching ABC, (2) They need to quit paying any attention to the "wanna be" inquisitors, and (3) They need to serve notice on ABC and similar networks that as long as this type of non reporting but opinion making is continuing, that they will cease to buy the products of their "sponsors." This language and message is understood by the networks.

I don't know how to get this letter and this view to the Chairman of the Board of ABC, but I think it's time that someone says to ABC and all the rest of them, especially ABC, that it is time to start reporting the news and quit making the news. David Kendall was very contrite and handled himself extremely well in the face of these "over opinionated zealots" who at best were very rude and at worst were very crude in the way that they approached the news.

There is nothing that you can do for me. My son is dead. But I think it's clear that I requested a perjury investigation and didn't get it and can't get it because it is not political enough. If we are going to go to the question of perjury, let's go at it throughout the system and not just in these isolated instances where its politically advantageous to the partisan nature of politics.

As you know, I am about as non partisan as they come. I have run for public offices, both as a Republican and as a Democrat and I really don't care, in that I am what I am and shall so remain. My main concern is the type people in Congress. If one votes party lines and partisan issues only, why is there a need for more than two Congressmen and two Senators one from each party? I must say though, if it is a crime to lie to the American people or be deceptive to the American people, then every member of Congress needs impeached because, I do not believe a single one of them told the truth or the whole truth and nothing but the truth in their respective campaigns.

Can you believe the deceptive ignorance that several members of Congress are asking "we the people" to buy into? They say we've paid for a lot of things and we're entitled to the report.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
September 21, 1998
Page -3-

Mr. President, I pay for a competent Congress and I don't have one. Look at what you've got. For the love of Pete, most of them should be impeached for impersonating a Congressman. Are we going to smear a nation one report at a time?

I trust my point is clear.

Sincerely,

Scott Manatt

SM/sg

SCOTT MANATT

Attorney at Law

November 20, 1997

Box 473
Corning Arkansas 72422
Telephone: (870) 857-3163

The Most Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

PERSONAL ATTENTION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO

Dear Attorney General Reno:

In reference to the recent Union Pacific merger, and the problems that have developed since that time, including a major back log of service and supply, forcing the rail to ship by water to play catch up, it appears that the merger as approved was an inopportune merger and not in the best interest of the United States, the traveling public, the shippers, or the safety of this country in terms of the traveling public.

The approvals give a clear impression to the undersigned that this deal was "saucered and blown" and this was a done deal from the beginning without regard to the nation's interest. The number of derailments in the country, the number of strikings of vehicles in the country, the number of wrongful deaths in the country, the delay in shipping, and long waits at the rail crossings for safety or emergency vehicles have all been ignored. If you look at most of the fixed rails in the country as a train travels over them, you will find that they will give a very clear and obvious "bounce" which gives the appearance that we are just simply waiting for the rail to give way and have another derailment and if it's a chemical substance, then an "at risk society." This is wrong!

A casualty was my 19 year old son whose foot was caught in a rail. By reason of a "protectionist policy" and an over reaching of the Court's, this case was lost. Union Pacific got away with it because of time, talent and money, which is filed for certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the time of the hearings, I flew to Washington and spoke against this merger and the chairman was very kind to get me on the agenda very briefly. The indifference to the public interest with regard only for the bottom line profit was obvious.

My interest in this now is that my affidavits and my discovery indicated that the rails were not candid with the American people. Union Pacific denied the extent and magnitude of rail casualties, collisions, strikings, and wrecks, in that there is no verifiable source for recording these events. In short, playing with unlimited funds in the maze of paperwork, Union Pacific concealed to the public and Washington (who has no desire to know the problems) and risk not to mention Amtrak obligation to reimburse Union Pacific at tax payers expense for anything within a crossing regardless of fault.

I think this is a violation of the Anti-trust and has created a monopoly in favor of Union Pacific Railroad, which should not be tolerated. The Department of Justice should look at it.

Having had difficulty obtaining a good address. I now give you this information and would certainly suggest, that while we have had a lot of talk for requests for special prosecutors, a meaningful appointment of a special prosecutor (anti-trust DJ) may be appropriate to question the conduct, and treatment of the rail mergers and would be a very much more beneficial allocation of the tax payer funds to "compel road safety" and which should be paid for totally by the railroads.

All of us can politically view the televisions and wonder why a special prosecutor is not appointed here and there and what all the rhetoric is all about on the politics and accusations and counter accusations and the ruination of lives as a national past time in Washington, D. C. However, the people, including the Attorney General, have sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, and I think it is very appropriate that under that oath, they view the things that matter in this Country and further force the decentralization of the rail industry as they did with the AT&T a few years ago under a different administration. This monopoly must stop, and a cash reward return on investment to the participants should not be allowed.

In passing, it is my opinion that the rail covered up the events cleverly that happened to my son, and that I am of the opinion that this would only be disclosed with an examination by a forensic pathologist among other things, to determine the cold callous nature of the rail industry and what they do to win at any cost.

In addition, may I respectfully request that the Attorney General give some thought to drafting an act for presentation to the Congress as an Administration Bill, to make railroads strictly liable for all deaths, injuries, and wrongs committed on their rails regardless of fault. It is impossible to fight these clowns who monopolize the industry and have obtained a federalist "protectionist policy."

Politically I think it is more appropriate to do something that counts and that is to provide the traveling public and shipping public competitive commerce demanded by the anti-trust laws of this country.

A failure to enforce this anti-trust violation in my opinion is an abdication of duty, responsibility and oath as sworn.

Respectfully Submitted,

Scott Manatt

SM/sg

SCOTT MANATT

Attorney at Law

January 29, 1998

Box 473
Corning Arkansas 72422
Telephone: (870) 857-3163

The Honorable Bill Clinton, President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20000

Dear Mr. President:

After my son was killed by the railroad in 1993, I proceeded against Amtrak and Union Pacific alone and without attorneys. I represented myself as an attorney against the largest law firm in Arkansas with the Honorable Jim Moody presiding.

The extracted pleadings enclosed occurred to me which I find distasteful and I think it is a matter that needs reviewed potentially with legislation to avoid these types of abuses both by the Supreme Court, who has denied certiorari, and also the Appellant Court, together with the Trial Court.

As you recall, you knew my son, and of course me, and I am only sending highlights from the Brief's. If more information is necessary I will be glad to furnish it.

I think it is an absolute shame that in the question of perjury involving my dead son against a 28 billion dollar company, simple perjury is a non event, but when it is politically "in vogue," then it becomes a major event. In short, something is wrong with this picture.

Your Friend,

Scott Manatt

SM/sg

Enclosures (3)

P.S. While walking on October 5, 1993, Scott Manatt, Jr., age 19, got his foot caught in a rail, looked up, and was run down by an Amtrak train. The railroad then swore that Scott Manatt, Jr. was not in the crossing but rather South of it. His body was at rest 14 feet South of the crossing after having been struck by 265 tons, southbound at 65 m.p.h. Certainly this proof justified a grand jury inquiry!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date 9/24

To: Don Kerrick, Glyn Davies

From: The Staff Secretary

Note that it took over 6 weeks to respond to this letter. Given the current climate, it's important to reinvigorate correspondence and other matters dealing with Congress.

Thanks

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1998

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER
LARRY STEIN

SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Feinstein

Purpose

Respond to letter from Senator Feinstein on Bosnia war criminals.

Background

Senator Feinstein wrote to you reaffirming her strong belief that the United States and NATO should apprehend indicted war criminals Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

Proposed response states our policy on war criminals and notes that more than two dozen war criminals have been brought to justice in the past 15 months.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments
Tab A Letter to Senator Feinstein
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Dianne:

Thank you for your letter regarding war criminals in Bosnia. I share your firm conviction that all those indicted for war crimes must stand trial in The Hague.

We continue to make every effort to support the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. SFOR will continue to pursue actively its mandate to detain war criminals encountered in the course of its duties when the tactical situation permits. In the past 15 months, the international community has brought 28 war criminals to justice through SFOR action or international pressure for surrender. All indicted individuals, including Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, should understand that the United States remains committed to enforcing all the elements of the Dayton Agreement, including the requirement that war criminals be brought to justice.

Again, thank you for writing. I appreciate the concern you and others are showing on this important issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

DIANNE FEINSTEIN
CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

(202) 224-3841

July 27, 1998

AUG 7 AM 10:19

The President
William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to you to express my concern over an article that appeared in the *New York Times* yesterday which asserts that the United States has dropped its plans to arrest the indicted war criminals Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic. (A copy of the article is attached.)

As you know, it is my strong belief that the United States and the NATO SFOR -- must assist the International War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and look at all possible ways to help detain and deliver war criminals to The Hague. The peace we have worked so hard to build in Bosnia since the signing of the Dayton accords will not be complete until indicted war criminals are brought to justice.

The efforts which the United States and SFOR have made thus far, leading to the arrest of 31 of the indicted war criminals, have represented an important step in the right direction. But the failure of U.S. leadership to arrest Karadzic and Mladic runs the risk of undermining the Tribunals effectiveness and the Dayton peace process as well.

We cannot tolerate genocide, ethnic cleansing and the use of rape as instruments of war, and any individual who participated in these war crimes and crimes against humanity must be brought to justice. But to only arrest those who "followed orders" and committed these heinous acts, while allowing those who gave the orders to remain free would be a gross miscarriage of justice..

As the *New York Times* article points out, the failure of the international community to take action to arrest Karadzic and Mladic, moreover, has not been caused by any difficulty in locating them or, even, in many of the opportunities which have presented themselves, in any potential danger in making the arrests. That Karadzic was

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LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
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Los Angeles, CA 90025
(310) 914-7300

SAN DIEGO OFFICE:
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Suite 1030
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 231-9712

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
525 Market Street
Suite 3670
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 536-6868

able to drive unchallenged through four NATO checkpoints, including two manned by U.S. soldiers in February 1996, for example, is, in my mind, simply inexcusable.

Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic must be arrested and brought to trial if the Tribunal is to have meaning as the ultimate international arbiter of guilt or innocence in the commission of war crimes. If not, the international community will have betrayed both the legacy of Nuremberg and the victims of the war that tore Yugoslavia apart. In addition, it is my firm belief that the continued presence of Karadzic and Mladic in the former Yugoslavia sets the stage for the renewal of violence, bloodshed, and civil war when SFOR ultimately departs. We will have sacrificed all the gains of the Dayton process because we will have chosen to compromise with war criminals. This failure will also set a dangerous precedent that will give encouragement to others elsewhere in the world who may consider the use of rape and genocide as tools of war.

I once again call upon you to take an aggressive stand to see that Karadzic and Mladic are brought to justice. I would appreciate a clarification of exactly what U.S. policy is regarding U.S. participation in or support of efforts to arrest indicted war criminals, including Karadzic and Mladic. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this very important matter.

Sincerely,

Dianne Feinstein

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator

DF: rms

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 7, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR GLYN DAVIES
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: **JANET MURGUIA**
Legislative Affairs

SUBJECT: **PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE**

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President by various Members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting the responses.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please call Peter Greenberger at x67500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

1) Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-MI), regarding a bid made by CMS Energy on an energy and water privatization project in Abu Dhabi called the Al-Tawelah Project;

2) Sen. Conrad Burns (D-MT), following up on a prior letter which requested the purchase of at least $75 million in wheat under Title I, P.L. 480, for shipment to the people Indonesia;

3) Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), expressing concern over a New York Times article which asserted that the U.S. has dropped its plans to arrest the indicted war criminals Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic;

4) Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI), regarding a bid made by CMS Energy on an energy and water privatization project in Abu Dhabi called the Al-Tawelah Project;

AUG 7 12:05

5) Rep. David E. Bonior (D-MI) and eighty-nine other Members of Congress, urging the Administration to undertake appropriate steps to strengthen U.S.-Moroccan relations;

6) Rep. Peter T. King (R-NY) and nineteen other Members of Congress, expressing concern over the failure of the U.S. Government to obtain the transfer of terrorists who have allegedly murdered American citizens and are believed to live in territories controlled by Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat;

7) Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-GA), urging the President to add the following countries to the list of those which receive food donations under the P.L. 480 food aid program and the Commodity Corporation Charter Act: The Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Rwanda, and Burundi;

8) Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-MD), expressing concern over the July 23 abduction of Jaspal Singh Dhillon, who contributed to a report exposing the mass cremations of Sikhs by the Punjab police;

9) Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-NY), expressing concern over our policy towards Iran, specifically regarding three recent events; and,

10) Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-NY) and thirty-one other Representatives, expressing concern over the July 23 abduction of Jaspal Singh Dhillon, who contributed to a report exposing the mass cremations of Sikhs by the Punjab police.

ENCLOSURES