

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

OK

MILLVILLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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MILLVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08332-2299

October 14, 1998

Office of the President
Assistant to the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC
Fax 202-456-2883

Dear Assistant to the President:

I am writing to re
Amendment to the
in specific states
loan forgiveness.
New Jersey; and

Carol - This came to us
by mistake. It is not
addressed to the Pres. We
could stretch a robor if
The letter said "please
tell the Pres" -- but it
doesn't say that. She
wants a reply from Staff Sec.
Dan

PM5:13

Currently, President Clinton is trying to decide how and where to allocate surplus educational money. It is important to seriously consider using these monies towards the 1992 Amendment to the Higher Education Act Fund. The fact that this act has been approved and passed is not enough. It should be funded as soon as possible. Since the President wants to utilize this money the best he can, it is imperative that he add money to this fund, so that teachers can receive Stafford Loan forgiveness. It is time for the President to demonstrate his ability to put a plan into action regarding this subject.

In addition, teachers in rural and low income areas are having difficulty paying their student Stafford Loans and need all the help they can get. These actively voting people dedicate their lives to helping, guiding and shaping the future of chi
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MILLVILLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

200 WADE BOULEVARD
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October 14, 1998

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Office of the President
Assistant to the President/Staff Secretary
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
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Fax 202-456-2883

Dear Assistant to the President/Staff Secretary:

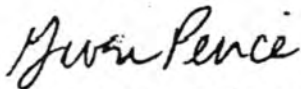
I am writing to request that federal surplus money be allocated to the 1992 *Amendment to the Higher Education Act Fund*. The act stipulates that teachers in specific states who work in rural and/or low income areas be eligible for loan forgiveness. I am a high school teacher in a rural and low income area of New Jersey; and owe money on my Stafford Loan.

Currently, President Clinton is trying to decide how and where to allocate surplus educational money. It is important to seriously consider using these monies towards the 1992 *Amendment to the Higher Education Act Fund*. The fact that this act has been approved and passed is not enough. It should be funded as soon as possible. Since the President wants to utilize this money the best he can, it is imperative that he add money to this fund, so that teachers can receive Stafford Loan forgiveness. It is time for the President to demonstrate his ability to put a plan into action regarding this subject.

In addition, teachers in rural and low income areas are having difficulty paying their student Stafford Loans and need all the help they can get. These actively voting people dedicate their lives to helping, guiding and shaping the future of children in America. Our acknowledgement is six years overdue, and now is the time to make the 1992 *Amendment to the Higher Education Act* active.

Lastly, I would be glad to organize and compile a petition if necessary. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Gwendolyn L. Peirce
P.O. Box 26
Glenolden, PA 19036
Work 609-327-6040

=== COVER PAGE ===

TO: _____

FAX: 12024562883

FROM: MILLVILLE SR HIGH

FAX: 609-293-1342

TEL: 609-327-6040

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COMMENT: URGENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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FROM THE DESK OF
AMBASSADOR DEREK N. SHEARER

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[initials]
very good - [initials]

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Copy given to POTUS
(through NH)

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Bill,

Bill Breiden's piece-attached-merits your attention.
While Breiden is not right in all his policy Rx,
he is correct about the need for bold action
and you are the only one who can lead in this crisis.
Things will get worse - in Russia, Brazil, etc. Japan
will not act quickly. It will be up to us.

We are now in residence in our new house. When your
schedule permits, I'd like a chance to see you - and
if I can be of service on international matters, let me know.

Ruth joins me in sending our regards

- Derek

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October 19, 1998

FOR: The President;
The Nation

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10-14-98

ARTICLES

THE GLOBAL CRISIS DEEPENS:

by WILLIAM GREIDER

As the crisis deepens, the crumbling self-confidence of the US establishment is reflected in the poignant headline over a *Washington Post* editorial: "Don't Quit on Capitalism Yet." The newspaper is pleading with nations like Malaysia and Russia not to abandon the free-market principles that brought them to ruin.

Business Week, meanwhile, offers a brisk action plan for halting the economic destruction. Half of its proposals—economic stimulus from cutting interest rates and taxes—seemed far-fetched to conventional wisdom when they were first elaborated ten months ago. The financial press was then celebrating the triumph of the American way over those defunct "tigers" in Asia.

And the *Wall Street Journal* runs a front-page article on the merits of capital controls that reads like a lengthy correction. For many months, the *Journal* reassured its readers that the US economy had entered a "new paradigm" of recession-free prosperity. It led cheers for the mantra of US policy-makers: The collapsed economies could save themselves only by adopting the Washington model of freewheeling, unfettered markets. Now the idea

of controlling cross-border capital flows no longer seems so heretical. Since the *Journal* has found that controls are protecting some developing nations from the "hot money" panic that has torn up so many other economies.

Even the disabled President makes a timid start at acknowledging the new reality. Bill Clinton, in a speech in September to the Council on Foreign Relations, calls for an international conference of finance ministers to discuss the crisis and asks major central banks to consider reducing interest rates jointly. In these terrible times, one longs to have a Democratic President (the old kind, not the new variety).

This creeping self-doubt among the government elites in progress, of course, but it mainly mirrors the bearish confusion in financial markets. Respectable opinion did not admit the ominous nature of global events until that icon of US hegemony—the Dow Jones average—started unraveling too. Leaders of US government, business and finance are still behind the curve—dangerously so—because they still assume that, with a few deft policy adjustments, the global economy can be restored to "normal."

There will be no return to normal, not in the terms that financiers and economists envision. The global system will either be reformed in fundamental ways or we will watch passively as the destabilizing dynamics of unregulated markets continue to deliver random destruction around the world, compounding the loss and misery for innocent bystanders. As the political turmoil accumulates, so will the conflict among trading nations. For better or worse, the global system is going to be profoundly altered by these events (if not utterly smashed).

What the world needs now is a "bank holiday"—a global equivalent of the shocking intervention that Franklin Roosevelt delivered during the first days of his presidency in early 1933. Close everything for one day—banks, brokerages, financial markets worldwide—while, overnight, major governments announce new operating terms for the global financial system and simultaneously launch a vigorous reflation of currencies, prices and economies. A contemporary version would require stimulative economic measures on many fronts and emergency suspension of the usual standards for orderly finance and commerce.

The urgent objective is to pull the global economy out of this muck—before everything gets stuck. A deflationary spiral is far more difficult to reverse, once under way, than it is to avoid with timely ameliorative action.

The symbolism matters. Governments must declare a holiday from the bankers—a political escape from the smug conservative orthodoxy that has ruled public life for twenty years, the hard-money ethic that trampled competing values like equity or social stability and effectively shifted governing power from elected politicians to the unelected technocrats at central banks and in private corporations and finance. The current crisis is the logical consequence of blind faith in the marketplace as the most efficient governor of society. Recovery requires heretics in high places.

Here's a short list of what major governments can do quickly to reverse the unraveling if they can find the courage to assert their power over the markets:

§ Cut interest rates right now. Mobilize emergency tax cuts, skewed in a very progressive manner so that the money is put swiftly in the hands of wage earners who will spend it. Accelerate public works and other spending projects. Accept the unorthodox reality that running significant budget deficits, at least for a few years, is now the therapy, not the disease.

§ Dismiss the failed leadership at the International Monetary Fund and install a group of pro-growth business executives to run the place, empowered to reverse course. No one has been more wrong than the IMF about the nature of this crisis or how to stop it—except perhaps those leaders at the US Treasury who tell the IMF what to do. A new IMF team would scrap the austerity plans and instead lend to struggling nations only if they devote the capital to stimulating recovery in their real economies of production and consumption (some Koreans or

Brazilians should be included on the team to win credibility among the scared and skeptical developing nations).

§ Central banks and bank regulatory agencies (the Fed is both) should temporarily relax balance-sheet rules for commercial banks—that is, reduce the global capital standards for banks or even reserve requirements—so bankers will have plenty of breathing space to restart international lending. If nervous bankers still hesitate, regulators should muscle them into line.

§ The G-7 industrialized nations must accept the necessity of developing countries' adopting emergency controls on capital flows—a temporary insulation that will allow nations to recover from the storm without being overwhelmed by the panicky flights of manic capital. The same regulatory authorities leaning on the bankers should broadly warn the capital markets that speculators may get whacked with increased margin requirements (drying up the borrowing leverage that fuels their "hot money") if they do not exercise more self-restraint in these dicey times. They should also hint that the offshore banking havens where global financiers park their capital are suspect institutions and perhaps ought to be shut down.

§ A global "reconstruction finance corporation," roughly like the one in FDR's

No one has been more wrong than the IMF about the nature of this crisis—except perhaps the Treasury officials who tell it what to do.

New Deal, should be established to supervise friendly workouts between creditors and failing corporations, with substantial capital posted by major industrial nations to help in the process of repackaging the mountain of bad debts and relieving credit-starved enterprises, until the time when private financial systems are able and willing to resume that role. With new leadership, the IMF might fulfill this function.

§ There should be a general debt forgiveness by the IMF and World Bank for the forty poorest nations. This will have only a mild stimulative impact, but it sends an important statement of good intentions to the entire world. When the global system gets out of this mess, it will not simply return to the old rapacious forms of creditor conquest.

§ In the case of these transactions and some other measures, the United States and other industrial leaders should demand a crucial codicil: If the wealthier, healthier economies are going to lead and finance global recovery, then every borrowing nation and corporation must sign on for fundamental reforms in the aftermath. If the global system's leaders try to restore the status quo ante without moderating the unstable dynamics, then the systemic contradictions will lead us yet again to crisis and breakdown.

The debate among peoples and nations begins now. A new Bretton Woods understanding, one that serves both rich and poor nations, must wait until we get out of this ditch.

My melodramatic proposition sounds extreme, of course, or at least absurdly premature. After all, when FDR launched the blizzard of eclectic initiatives that began the New Deal in the United States—and the world economy—was already in depression. During the four years of inaction following the stock market crash of 1929, recurring waves of contraction and bankruptcy swept through the US economy, pushing unemployment toward 25 percent and wiping out nearly half of America's commercial banks. Why should anyone regard

William Greider, the author of *One World, Ready or Not: The Manic Logic of Global Capitalism*, now available in paperback from Touchstone, writes regularly for Rolling Stone.

October 19, 1998

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
The Nation. 10-14-98

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the present moment of full employment in such desperate terms?

Because Roosevelt's New Deal recovery plan was already too late—four years too late—to avoid the massive dislocations and suffering of the Great Depression, to avert the utter breakdown of the international trading system. That is the core point of our current dilemma—the fateful question of timing. Governments and politicians (as well as central bankers) are naturally hesitant to take extreme measures in the absence of desperate conditions. Yet if they wait to act until the malignant consequences are fully visible for all to see, then it may be too late again. The challenge for leaders is to have the guts to mobilize convincing economic cures *before* everyone can recognize the nature of the sickness.

To grasp the potential dimensions of the crisis, it helps to understand that three negative currents are loose in the world, each delivering damaging shocks and surprises in one region after another, with interacting feedback on one another. The first strand is a collapsing financial bubble—the failed investments and bad bank loans, inflated expectations and stock prices. This began in Asian financial markets, but its origins were always global—financial delusions fostered in New York City as much as Jakarta or Tokyo. Thanks to rising income inequalities (the wealthy accumulating larger shares of the economic returns), the world actually has a surplus of capital—and that encouraged giddy investors to take more wishful risks and plunges, investments increasingly detached from real-world prospects.

When illusions were shattered, it created the second negative current—the contractionary forces spreading now through the real

economies. A huge, vital source of global demand was suddenly lost when Asian economies stalled out. The damage spread unseen to other nations in the form of glutted supply and falling prices—too much oil being produced for the shrinking market, too many computers or cars being manufactured for the available demand. So the shock wave suddenly turns up in Russia or Mexico, even Silicon Valley, because producers must cut prices to sell their output or shut down production and send the workers home (or often do both). Those defensive measures add to the downward—including a relentless decline in profits.

The abrupt loss in global demand compounds the fundamental problem of overcapacity that already exists worldwide—too many factories chasing scarce buyers. In nearly every major sector, the era of over-investment produced far more productive capacity than the global base of consumption can possibly absorb (a reality directly aggravated when companies shift high-wage production to cheap labor markets). The meaning is harsh and inescapable for the global system: Somebody somewhere must close lots of factories. As nations struggle to protect their own production base, the competitive devaluation of currencies can become a defensive weapon—artificially cheapening their exported goods so they can grab market share from others. That contest—desperately pushing the deflationary pressures off on some other nation—can become a deadly spiral, once it gets started.

The third negative current—the psychology of fear—is potentially the most explosive, but also the most impossible to track. When people are subjected to repeated shocks—economic setbacks the authorities did not foresee—at some point they



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may decide to hunker down in a defensive crouch, that is, stop buying and borrowing, stop investing and lending, stop building and producing. Whether they are consumers, corporate managers or bankers, the pessimism of not knowing from where to expect the next bad news can become a powerful depressant itself—the one that is most difficult for a struggling economy to shake off.

That gloomy condition roughly describes Japan's current predicament. Prices are falling, but nobody wants to buy; interest rates are near zero, yet nobody borrows. It is not that Japan hasn't tried major pump-priming and other measures, but whatever it tried was too late or too little to reverse the paralysis. A prosperous people, profoundly anxious, are sitting on their savings and waiting for the storm to pass—their economy caught in the "liquidity trap" that John Maynard Keynes warned about sixty years ago. In a broad sense, that is the ultimate threat facing everyone, even the United States. When governments do get around to reversing the downdraft, will it be too little, too late? When they promise recovery, will people believe them?

Right now, US policy seems dangerously at odds with itself. Obsessed with yesterday's demon (inflation), the Federal Reserve deliberately set out to slow down the robust American economy and it succeeded. The Treasury Secretary, on the other hand, urged Japan to revive its own economy with more Keynesian stimulus so it would pull the rest of Asia out of depression. The strategy smacked of US opportunism, since the Clinton Administration put the onus for reform and recovery on everyone but Washington.

Amid all these negative currents, was it really a good idea to slow down the largest, most vibrant economy in the world? The Federal Reserve actually added to the recessionary pressures. It has now finally started to cut short-term rates, when only a few weeks ago it was still claiming that inflation and a dangerously robust economy was the problem. The Fed's sudden change of heart is suspect: What might have caused it was the collapse of a high-flying hedge fund, Long-Term Capital Management, and the dangers that posed for the Federal Reserve's core constituencies—the major US banks and brokerages.

Is the central bank already too late? Those who think Fed chairman Alan Greenspan is an infallible economic manager should recall that the 1990 recession was inadvertently induced by him when he kept short-term rates too high for too long. Greenspan didn't see a contraction coming until it had been under way for three or four months.

Monetary policy aside, falling corporate profits may produce the same outcome. David A. Levy, an unorthodox economic forecaster who tracks profit rates as the key leading indicator, has been warning that the US economy faces a 75 percent probability of recession in the next two or three quarters.

If that does occur, the global economy may soon arrive at the fateful juncture where we find out whether this deflationary storm is turning into something far worse. A US recession would seriously quicken the negative currents because much of the world, led by Japan, is counting on the American market for their own recovery. They expect the United States to be the "buyer of last resort" that absorbs their cheapened exports and provides the demand stimulus that will reinvigorate their economies. If the United States is unable to play that role because its economy is

contracting too, then all the desperate options are intensified for struggling nations—both protective measures to shut out foreign goods and more currency devaluations to keep their export prices cheaper than competing producers.

At that point, the deadly spiral beckons: Each player may do what seems necessary to save itself—nations, banks and companies—but such self-protective measures simply amplify negative currents for the whole. Governments will act, one assumes, but not necessarily in convergence. Some countries are already opting out of the unregulated global financial market, and more are sure to follow if the leaders of the global system do not offer them something more than old sermons on the virtues of the Washington model. The major central banks will reduce interest rates sooner or later—and substantially—but, as with Japan, their timing matters. If gloom has already swallowed up optimism, the stimulative impact may be disappointing. Central bankers will find themselves staring at the fact that they cannot cut interest rates below zero. Paralysis in crisis is what disgraced the Federal Reserve seventy years ago and persuaded many politicians and economists to belittle the power of monetary policy as “pushing on a string.”

The basic policy question is: Which economic risks are you willing to accept in order to avoid another risk that seems more harmful? If the most dire consequences do not unfold, we may experience a painful global recession but nothing worse. In that case, if governments act too soon and aggressively to stimulate growth, it could complicate recovery or even produce an episode of price inflation, the old nemesis of the

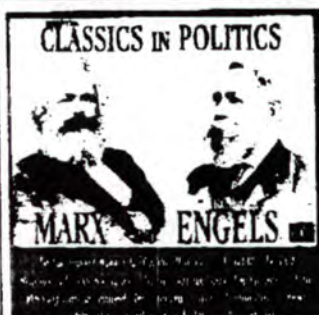
reigning orthodoxy. But the other risk is that, by blindly sticking to their orthodoxy, the governors of the global system may be ratifying a slide into the big swamp—historic losses that would be very difficult to overcome and that could even wreck the global trading system in the process. Put in those terms, the choice does not seem so difficult: Take the risks on the upside.

While the first challenge is avoiding catastrophe, that task cannot be separated from the long-term need to reform the global system so that its dynamic expansion will be more stable and equitable. In other words, if Washington expects to keep leading this system, it has to acknowledge what other nations are beginning to figure out for themselves: The present regime that Washington has long sponsored generates recurring crises and bloody surprises, especially for the poorer aspirants struggling to industrialize. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin offers a vague assurance that “new architecture” is needed in the future, but a process of redesign is already under way, country by country, for better or for worse.

The cold war ended, but US elites have not yet grasped that this change loosens the bindings on its alliances and undercuts the supervisory power that the United States exercised for two generations. Renewing its position as global premier will not be accomplished by bombing a factory in the Sudan or terrorist camps in Afghanistan. It might be enhanced, however, if the United States opened the way for a new Bretton Woods compact that set more realistic rules for governing the global economy.

The priorities for reform are all bound to be extremely difficult, but the first test is whether US elites really do believe in a

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progressive global system or merely in their own opportunism. One stunning revelation in this crisis is how quickly US leaders in politics, finance and multinational corporations abandoned their own longstanding sermons on the inevitability of globalization, pretending instead that this crisis does not involve us. They seem to have gotten over that illusion.

But the hubris with which US business and banking leaders prescribe hard reforms for others and bargain-basement scavenging for themselves is sowing deep suspicions of US purposes elsewhere in the world. If the United States expects to lead, it must first restate, convincingly, its own commitment to fashioning a global system that is not based on neocolonial capitalism but truly is intended to be in everyone's long-term interest.

The fundamental problems a new Bretton Woods agreement must tackle involve finance, commerce and social relations—a much broader global understanding than the one fashioned from the rubble of World War II. Everyone, not just bankers and economists, should be at the table contributing to the “new architecture,” everyone from labor and environmentalists to poor nations to social activists and religious leaders.

Finance. Given the instabilities and random destructions caused by unregulated global finance, what's needed is a new system of acceptable capital controls that will moderate—that is, slow down and perhaps channel—the manic qualities of investors without blocking the creative energies of international lending. Tony Blair has been brave enough to endorse the idea.

There are lots of ways to do this, including taxes on foreign exchange that would recapture some of the billions lost to societies through global tax avoidance. At a minimum, developing countries are entitled to some sovereign self-protection as they seek a maturing share in the industrialized prosperity.

Moreover, Milton Friedman's grand experiment—the harrowing roller coaster of floating exchange rates among national currencies—has to be abandoned as too costly, though this is a much more difficult problem. If the euro succeeds rapidly (surviving its own predictable crises), the basis will soon exist for establishing some sort of stable concordant among the three major values—dollar, yen and euro. That would give the world a framework for re-establishing more reliable relationships among all currencies. Such a system would exert its own discipline on nations and their economic policies, but that would be more rational and just than the folly-flight of manic capital.

Commerce and Trade. The core problem is the dynamics for expansion that yield persistent overcapacity in productive output, thus always forcing a race to the bottom for cheaper labor and political deals in which multinationals trade away jobs at home for market access abroad. Mature economies (not just that of the United States) will continue to experience recurring waves of deindustrialization, and political pressures to protect domestic industries are sure to intensify.

The terms of trade must be reformed to confront this continuing imbalance between supply and demand that depresses wages at both ends of the system. Acknowledging that labor rights are not different in law from property rights will begin the process of

bringing up the bottom, rebalancing wage incomes with capital incomes everywhere and thus helping the demand side of consumers to catch up with the supply side of available output. Income inequality is an economic issue, after all, as well as the right thing to do.

At the same time, the trading system must confront the export-led model for growth that worked so well for Japan and some other Asian nations but that also guarantees the persistent overcapacity. The issue is not whether aspiring countries will have a national industrial policy guiding their development—of course they will, and why not? That is how the United States first built its industrial system in the nineteenth century.

The real issue is whether those fast-developing economies are permitted to prosper by riding free at the expense

of others—exporting robustly while refusing to accept a reasonable share of imports. There is a legitimate remedy for this, but it involves the taboo issue of tariffs. The United States, as buyer of last resort, absorbs the heaviest costs of this unbalanced trading system through its persistent trade deficits (so do displaced US workers). But even wealthy America cannot pile up indebtedness forever.

Once the smoke from this present crisis has cleared, the United States should announce that either the trading system will work out some new rules requiring more balanced trade and compelling developing nations to focus more capital on domestic industrial development, not just exports, or the United States will act in its self-interest, invoking legal trade sanctions (including an emergency tariff) to correct its own financial imbalances. I believe it would take only a serious announcement of potential tariffs by Washington to convince everyone, including Japan, that trading relations have to change.

Social Relations. Banishing random inhumanities, from sweatshops to child labor to abusive and unsafe working conditions in the “dark satanic mills,” is fast gaining political momentum as people grasp how this global system treats the weak and voiceless. No one expects utopian changes, but political leaders have to get serious about accepting the universality of basic human rights—free speech, for starters—and devising new rules that are enforceable elements in trade agreements. Otherwise, the political conflicts in the streets on these matters of human decency will swell until they become a market force of their own. Consider how, after years of arrogant corporate denial, a concerted campaign of progressives—plus falling sales—persuaded Nike to promise new respect for its own workers.

These and other propositions are not beyond the range of human invention, though they are now blocked by political inertia and stalemate, especially in the United States. If authentic reforms are ignored by stubborn orthodoxy, the global system may well evolve anyway in directions that undermine the status quo. One can imagine a balkanized collection of blocs emerging from the present turmoil—regional groupings that work out their own understandings of production and capital, no longer deferring to the direction of Washington or Wall Street. If the present turmoil deepens, one can also imagine much worse.

What's needed is a new system that will moderate investors' manic qualities without blocking creative international lending.

10-14-98

1 NSC for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

98 OCT 14 PM 6:47

B.

প্রধান মন্ত্রী



PRIME MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH

No.FS-1/98

24 September 1998

Dear Mr. President,

I wish to thank you for the message of sympathy and the generous support that your government and the great American people have extended to us at our hour of peril. While the flood waters have started receding, it has left a trail of disaster that is both comprehensive and mindboggling. Hundreds of people have lost their lives, millions have been rendered homeless and the rich autumn crop that normally provides 60% of our annual requirement have been completely wiped out. Our farms and factories, likewise, were closed leading to fall in production and the problem was made all the more worse by damage to the road communications network which seriously hobbled our exports. The specter of diseases - diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, malaria looms large, threatening the lives of millions of women and children. The floods thus could not possibly have come at a worse time just as the country was about to embark on major development programmes with the hope of achieving growth and stability. This calamity has upset all our projections.

I am, however, proud of the spirit of our people who remain undaunted, have always shown grace under pressure and have demonstrated courage in the face of adversity. On its part the government has undertaken a number of measures for the post flood rehabilitation and reconstruction programme. The government is, however, conscious of its limitations and would, therefore, require international support to supplement its efforts. I am confident that with the support of our friends and well wishers Bangladesh would soon be on the road to recovery.

I would like, once again to acknowledge with deep gratitude the spontaneous moral, material and logistic support that the people and the government of United States have accorded to Bangladesh in the recent floods.

I am looking forward to your forthcoming visit to Bangladesh with great hope and expectation. I am sure the visit would afford you an opportunity to see for yourself the talent and tenacity of our people and the tremendous efforts that we are making to transform our country.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sheikh Hasina

H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
White House
Washington D.C.
U. S. A.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-14-95

Anti-terrorism plans falling short

Urban officials say they lack equipment and training to fight an attack involving chemical, biological or nuclear weapons

By Fred Bayles
USA TODAY

BOSTON — If the drill had been real, the first police officers and firefighters answering the 911 call would have died quickly, convulsing on the ground because they lacked the basic gear to protect them against sarin gas.

Those wouldn't have been the only deaths. Police cadets playing victims ran in mock panic from the scene. They would have contaminated city streets and a nearby hospital. Others who played the seriously injured cried for help that took 90 minutes to arrive. Paramedics had to wait to treat them until firefighters could find the right people to struggle into the few protective suits on hand.

The recent drill at a Boston high school football stadium was part of a nationwide training program to prepare cities for a terrorist attack, a once far-fetched idea first made real by the World Trade Center bombing in 1993 and the destruction of Oklahoma City's Federal Building in 1995.

Since then, there have been other warning signs of vulnerability: the attack in 1995 on the Tokyo subway system; the bombings a year later of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia and this year's attacks on U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

In the years since the World Trade Center bombing, the federal government has spent billions — \$7 billion last year alone according to one estimate — to create anti-terrorist programs, panels and agencies. Many have overlapping roles that even government watchdog agencies can't track.

Confused and worried

This bureaucratic maze has left urban officials confused and worried. Many told USA TODAY they are no more ready now than they were two years ago for a terrorist attack using chemical, biological or nuclear weapons.

Some don't even know which agency to call for help in case of an attack. All feared the potential of hundreds of casualties and millions of dollars in damage.

"We don't have sufficient equipment or training for a major terrorist event," says Bob Canfield of Los Angeles' Emergency Preparedness Division. "Instead, what we see is a lot of money being used up by people at the federal level trying to decide how the system should run."

Canfield is not alone in his complaints. In August, a gathering of 200 "first responders" — firefighters, police and urban managers who would be in the front lines of a terrorist attack — told Attorney General Janet Reno and others the system wasn't working.

They said grants for needed equipment were slow in

coming; often the equipment they got didn't fit their needs. They talked of a bewildering array of programs and contradictory plans on how to deal with emergencies that left them unsure how to respond to an attack or even where to call if they faced one. They begged for someone to rein in the scattered programs and provide a central voice to the effort to get them ready.

Federal officials acknowledged the complaints last week. They say they soon will announce their solution — the creation of another anti-terrorism office.

"We have heard the message loud and clear and we agree they have a legitimate complaint," says Michael Delich, chief of staff at the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs.

Trying to improve

Delich says a new FBI division, the National Defense Preparedness Office, will take over coordination of programs in the Public Health Service, the National Security Agency and the Departments of Defense and Justice.

"The handling of terrorism issues has been historically very diffuse," he says. "We're trying to get all the programs in one place to coordinate it and make it work better."

But Delich says it will take months before the new system goes into place.

Local officials remain skeptical. Though Bernard Hicks, deputy director of the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency in Georgia, gives federal training programs an "E" for effort, he doesn't expect the bureaucracy to get more efficient anytime soon.

"The red tape I have to go through is unbelievable," Hicks says. "We have a long way to go."

Urban officials from around the country echo that view.

In San Francisco, police rely on humor to shrug off the immediate prospect of what a terrorist attack might mean. Right now, only the police bomb squad has a few A-type protective suits, which seal the wearer from toxic dangers and provide a self-contained breathing system.

Police would like to have a dozen more on hand along with detection and decontamination equipment costing at total of \$4 million. But any purchases will have to wait to next year, along with more extensive training.

'D suits'

For now, police joke about their "D suits" — regular uniforms that protect against dirt and little else.

"The firefighters refer to the police officers as the blue canaries because we'd be the first to die," says Sgt. Mickey Griffin, the police department's emergency services

coordinator.

Others complain they need much more than suits. Their emergency personnel would have to enter hot zones — the area of the attack where chemicals or other lethal agents are still reacting — without equipment needed to detect and identify lethal agents. And they also complain about a lack of equipment to decontaminate victims exposed to deadly gases, germs or radiation.

At the Boston drill, one team used a car washing wand, garden hoses and a child's wading pool decorated with cartoon flowers and snails to wash down supposed victims. Grants for specialized decontamination tents are stuck in the pipeline and the portable facilities are in short supply.

Boston is not an unschooled backwater in this exercise; it's ahead of much of the nation. The country's largest 120 cities are supposed to receive anti-terrorist training under the Defense Department's Domestic Preparedness Program. Mandated by Congress in 1996, the

five-year, \$150 million program is the most visible of the federal anti-terrorism schemes.

But the training takes time. The program, in its second year, has been to just 34 cities for week-long classroom sessions that theoretically prepare cities for a dress rehearsal a year later. Only five cities — Washington, D.C., Detroit, Philadelphia, San Jose, Calif., and now Boston — have taken the next step of a full-scale drill.

Lessons learned

Although those in charge of the drills say they are learning from each experience, each experience shows new weaknesses in the system.

► In Washington, D.C., emergency personnel responded to a Sept. 22 drill using the scenario of a nerve gas attack at an RFK Stadium rock concert. They found that downdrafts from emergency helicopters would have spread the gas.

► In San Jose, fire and police units responding to a supposed gas attack on City

Copied
Berger
COS

Overlapping agencies now under 1 FBI office

Continued from 15A

Council offices waited outside for three hours while personnel struggled to don unfamiliar protective gear before they could get to victims.

► In Boston, rescuers waited 90 minutes until personnel with A-suits could check the scene. Reason for the delay: seven officers chosen to wear the suits were found to suffer from high blood pressure and alternates had to be found.

Still, there was little disappointment with the three-hour drill that involved hundreds of personnel from the fire, police and emergency medical services along with state and federal agencies.

"This is a success just by the fact we've got all these different people working here together," says Richard Serino, the head of Boston's Emergency Medical Services.

National groups of firefighters and fire chiefs are more critical. They criticize the military style approach to the training with its doctrine of "acceptable casualties."

"Our people have real problems that they should be

prepared for firefighter casualties in the event of terrorist act," says Fred Nesbitt, an official with the International Association of Fire Fighters. "To us, that's unacceptable."

Some city officials say they are disappointed with another aspect of the Pentagon program — grants of \$300,000 in equipment to each city. The equipment, they say, is mainly for training and is not what they need to step up their readiness in case of a chemical attack.

Hicks says much of the equipment his agency received in the grant either duplicated what Atlanta already has or were training materials that would be little help in the event of a real attack. "I would have liked to have the \$300,000 in hand so I could purchase equipment to enhance what we already have."

Municipal officials also complain the training program is just one of a dizzying array of federal programs and duplicative agencies in the anti-terrorism business.

The Departments of Defense, Justice, Energy, and Health and Human Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) all have anti-terrorism offices, some offering overlapping services. All are supposed to fall under the umbrella of the new FBI office.

To those in the cities, such a plethora of programs offers little more than confusion.

"Everybody seems to have a big program up there in Washington, but I'm not totally sure what I'm supposed to be doing here in terms of

training, equipment and planning. It makes it all very overwhelming," says Jim Thacker, director of Nashville's emergency management office.

Richard Davis, a security analyst with Congress' General Accounting Office, says the problem is that federal agencies just jumped on the gravy train when Congress and the White House began showering money on the anti-terrorism problem. The result, he says, is that lots of people qualify for funds but no one is coordinating the effort.

"Terrorism seems to be the popular problem right now," he says. "If you want to pump up your funding, all you need is a line in your budget that talks about counter-terrorism and you're likely to get more money." Davis authored the study that estimated the federal government spent \$7 billion on terrorism-related projects and programs last year.

Estimated is the operative word. Both GAO and the Office of Management and Budget can't detail which federal agencies are involved, how much they spend and to where the money goes.

For local officials, the confusion even comes down to which federal agency to call in the event of an attack.

Some city officials say they would call the FBI, others FEMA or the Public Health Service. Still others believe their first call should go to a Coast Guard operation that responds to massive oil spills.

"My plan is to call FEMA," Thacker of Nashville says. "Then I suppose I'll get all these other people standing up here, saying, 'I'm in charge.'"

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 10/14

To:

Mingon

From:

The Staff Secretary

Any comment
on this draft?

Phil

Farrakhan 1/4
10/13/98

w/ Phil's ed. 1/4
10/14

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1998

Minister Louis Farrakhan
The Nation of Islam
4855 South Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dear Minister Farrakhan:

Thank you for your letter and your prayers.
As you know, I have sought the counsel of
many spiritual leaders, and I appreciate
your thoughts.

I am grateful that you are thinking of my
family.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1998

Minister Louis Farrakhan
The Nation of Islam
4855 South Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dear Minister Farrakhan:

Thank you for your letter and your prayers.
As you know, I have sought the counsel of many ^{thoughts} spiritual leaders, and I appreciate your ~~guidance~~.

I am grateful that you are ^{thinking of} ~~keeping~~ my family. ~~in~~
~~your thoughts. Please accept my best wishes.~~

Sincerely,

Don -

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America

The calamities that are coming, one right after another, destroying the coast line of America; wreaking havoc on highways, roads, bridges, railroad tracks, cities and towns; the winds, the unusual rain, hail, snow, and soon to come earthquakes, are a sign of Allah's (God's) displeasure with the way America has conducted herself with the poor and the weak of this country and the world, in spite of the many manifold blessings that Allah (God) has poured upon this country. However, in the midst of all of these negatives, Mr. President, there is a great positive. In the midst of this increasing darkness there indeed is light. Have you considered Sir, that when Jesus was asked concerning the end of time and what would be the sign of the end, He replied saying, **"This wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, but there shall be no sign given to you except the sign of Jonah. As Jonah was in the belly of the whale, three days and three nights, so shall the Son of Man be in the heart of the earth."**

Jonah called a city that Allah (God) had determined to destroy to repentance, however, Jonah called that city to repentance through the King of that city. The King's coming out in sackcloth and ashes, fasting, praying and calling on all the citizens to fast and pray in the spirit of atonement pleased Allah (God). That fast and those sincere prayers and repentance caused Allah (God) to repent of His intention to destroy the city and the people of Ninevah. ***Ninevah was the only city in the Bible that Allah (God) determined to destroy that was saved because of the actions of Jonah, but, more importantly because of the actions of that King.***

Mr. President, I believe that Allah (God) has allowed you to suffer this that you are going through, to humble you; to make your heart contrite. Now, you have the sense of sackcloth and the sense of ashes, and the desire to atone, so that you can reconcile first with Allah (God) and yourself; then, with your family and then, with the nation and the world.

Mr. President, I am imploring you to read the ***Book of Jonah***. It is a very small book in the Bible. If you are enabled to see that Jonah, the King, and Ninevah were a sign for us today, then, Mr. President, you should come before the country and call for a national day of fasting and prayer in the spirit of repentance and atonement. As the leader of the nation, your health permitting, you should fast from three to seven days consecutively, calling the major religious leaders in America to the White House, or the Rose Garden, asking all of them to call every member of their particular persuasion to fast and pray for the forgiveness of our personal sins and the sins of the nation.

Mr. President, with all my heart, I believe that if you did this, surely, as a sign from heaven, Allah (God) would not let any storm of significance pass over this nation. No flood, no tornado, no earthquake, no hail, no calamity, would befall this nation for 90 days, after you make this call for repentance. Mr. President, this will be a sign to you from Allah (God) that you have put the nation on a course that is pleasing to Him.

The Day of Atonement that the Jews observe and the Day of Atonement that I have called in commemoration of the Million Man March, on the 16th Day of October is not binding on you, if you decide to do this. The Day of Atonement is ***not*** a 24 hour period, but, it is a period of time in which Allah's (God's) Mighty Grace and Mercy is available to those of us who have sinned and have fallen short of the glory of Allah (God). Therefore, you should do this at your pleasure, but, in a ***timely fashion***.

Mr. William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America

Mr. President, if you atone and repent in this manner, history will not only record your short coming that Allah (God) has exposed before the world to put your heart in a contrite condition and position so that you may call a nation and a world to repentance that violence in the world may begin to cease and as a result peace may come.

Mr. President, you will not only save the presidency, and yourself, as the President of this nation, but, most importantly, you will chart a new course for this nation with the people and nations of the earth allowing you to be remembered in history as the president that saved this nation, like the King of Ninevah, from the intentions of the Judgment of Allah (God).

If it is the Will of Allah (God), I will be coming to Washington, DC to celebrate the third anniversary of the Million Man March, the Day of Atonement, on October 16, 1998. I shall deliver a speech at Howard University that may be carried by satellite throughout the world, also by television and the internet.

It may appear, Mr. President that I am defending you, as no lawyer could or has, but, I will be defending The Truth and that Truth will set you free and set this nation hopefully on a better course.

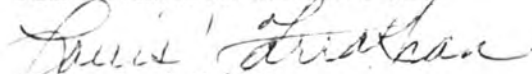
May the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the God who created us in this hour to make a difference in this world, bless you, Mr. President. May He open your heart to this plea.

In closing, please extend my families' and my warmest greetings to your wife, Hillary. Tell her how much we admire her for standing by and with her husband in this great hour of trial. Please continue to pay *very* close attention to Chelsea during this trying period.

May Allah (God) grant to you His Spirit and help you to do that which will grant to you, the country and the world His Peace.

Sincerely,

Your Servant in the Cause of Truth,



Minister Louis Farrakhan
Servant to the Lost-Found
Nation of Islam in the West

MLF/sm

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Neal Sharma, Room 97

Today's Date: October 14, 1998

Date of Request: 8/20/98
Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Co-Chairs
Requestor Name: Ms. Evelyn H. Lauder
Title: President
Address: Breast Cancer Research Foundation
40th Floor
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Contact Tel. #: 212/572-4227
Event Date: 10/20/98
Event Description: Third Annual Luncheon and Symposium
Notes:

98 OCT 14 AM 10:20

This is the third annual luncheon symposium sponsored by the Breast Cancer Foundation. The panel discussion is on "Hormones and Breast Cancer," and will be moderated by Dr. Larry Norton of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. The First Lady of New York, Libby Pataki, and Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney will attend the event. Ralph Lauren will be honored with the Foundation's Humanitarian Award. Over 800 people are expected to attend and all proceeds from the event will support clinical and genetic research into the causes and treatment of breast cancer. The President and First Lady served as Honorary Co-Chairs for a Foundation event in 1995, and the First Lady served again for an event in 1996. Barbara Wolley supports the request. The Foundation is a 501(c)3, and a NEXIS search revealed no reason why the President and First Lady should not serve as Honorary Co-Chairs.

The President and First Lady should ACCEPT.

Recommendations:

MV _____ PC Agree
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer will automatically generate a message as well as acceptance of the honorary position).

10/14/98

Comments:

cc: Meredith Cabe, 136

#278057

cc: P. D. Burkhardt
10/20/98



August 20, 1998

A Cure in Our Lifetime

President and Mrs. Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

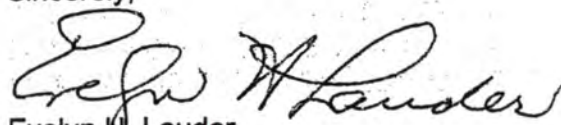
Please join us on Tuesday, October 20th as a member of the Honorary Committee for THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION's ever popular Third Annual Luncheon and Symposium at The Pierre Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 61st Street, New York City. The Symposium (9:30-11:30 a.m.), a panel discussion on "**Hormones and Breast Cancer**", will be moderated by Larry Norton, M.D., Head, Division of Solid Tumor Oncology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. Panelists Benita Katzenellenbogen, PhD (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney, Marc Lippman, MD (Nina Hyde Center for Breast Cancer Research, Georgetown University) and Laura Esserman, MD (University of California-San Francisco), will discuss the latest findings and future of hormones in breast cancer treatment and in breast health, too.

Following the Symposium, The Foundation will celebrate its Fifth Anniversary at our Third Annual Awards Luncheon from 12:00-2:00 p.m., where we will present 1998-99 grants to our acclaimed researchers. In addition, we are honored to bestow upon **Ralph Lauren** our **Humanitarian Award** for his outstanding leadership in the fight against breast cancer. The Jill Rose Prize for excellence in research will be presented to Dr. Katzenellenbogen for her breakthrough studies in hormone replacement therapies. Our afternoon proceedings will be co-hosted by WOR Radio Personality Joan Hamburg and broadcast newswoman Linda Ellerbee. We will also be graced by our lovely and committed First Lady of New York, Libby Pataki.

We truly hope that you will agree to serve on the Honorary Committee for this important event. Your name would lend a tremendous weight to our efforts. We ask that we may use your name in our program and welcome you to attend on October 20th should your schedule permit. Last year's event was a sell-out, and we are expecting a record attendance of approximately 800 people this year. Please call Pamela Harrington [212-572-5741] by September 18, so that we may properly list you in our program and confirm your participation as a member of the Honorary Committee.

We've come a long way in five years towards making "a cure in our lifetime" a reality. Since its inception in 1993, the Foundation has made grants of \$7.5 million to support innovative clinical and genetic research into the causes and treatment of breast cancer nationwide. Come celebrate our progress and help us create a future unclouded by breast cancer. We thank you in advance for your support and commitment.

Sincerely,


Evelyn H. Lauder
President

Oct 5.

AUG 24 1998

- Do letter
instead

10/14/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.

President spends a Milwaukee minute at custard shop

By **KATHERINE M. SKIBA**
of The Journal staff

Beer made Milwaukee famous, but under 81-degree skies you can't simply order your Cadillac stretch limousine off the interstate and indulge in an icy, golden brew. Not with an empty-handed cadre of security agents and reporters watching.

So you go for custard.

President Clinton made a 25-minute stop Monday at Leon's Drive-In on S. 27th St., choosing a double vanilla cone. He paid, and reportedly bought for his entourage.

That's Leon's, or as its neon sign says -- "Leon's Open-All-Year-Home-of-World's-Finest-Frozen-Custard-Drive-In."

Clinton's retinue arrived about 3:50 p.m. and featured a host of Democrats -- US Sen. Russ Feingold, US Reps. Jerry Kleczka and Tom Barrett, Mayor John

counter with Leon's owner, Ronald Schneider, 44. The press, mostly, saw Clinton from behind as he chatted with Schneider over-the-back-yard-fence style.

PRESS VIGIL

That the president at first shunned the custard-free reporters made them impatient.

A reporter finally broke the ice, hollering, "Mr. President, what did you get?" Clinton, with dripping cone, faced his questioner. Shutters whirled. More questions -- "Is it good?" "Is it yummy?"

Soon Clinton returned to the bow-tied, paper-hatted Schneider, son of Leon Schneider, who founded the landmark in 1942.

A photographer, upset with Kleczka, bellowed. "Sir!! Sir! Can you move a little?" The same camerawoman, still referring to Kleczka, implored a press liaison to intervene, "Josh, the gentleman in the foreground is hogging the camera."

Before long the president jauntily

encourage.

That's Leon's, or as its neon sign says -- "Leon's Open-All-Year-Home-of-World's-Finest-Frozen-Custard--Drive-In."

Clinton's retinue arrived about 3:50 p.m. and featured a host of Democrats -- US Sen. Russ Feingold, US Reps. Jerry Kleczka and Tom Barrett, Mayor John O. Norquist, and the mayor's wife, Susan Mudd.

Also stepping up to the custard stand was White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers, a California native whose Racine grandmother gives her a familial tie to the Dairy State.

The visit? A photo opportunity to conjure up Happy Days, to be sure.

Clinton, when not eating a withering-under-the-sun custard, visited across the

Schneider, who
1942.

A photographer, upset with Kleczka, bellowed. "Sir!! Sir! Can you move a little?" The same camerawoman, still referring to Kleckza, implored a press liaison to intervene, "Josh, the gentleman in the foreground is hogging the camera."

Before long, the president jauntily tapped the stainless-steel counter, turned with a little salute for the crowd and left to shake hands at Leon's and the adjacent Pearle Vision Center.

The mayor, describing Clinton's order as "three scoops," said the president found the custard, and custard store owner, great.

"The president liked him," Norquist said, referring to Schneider. "He's a Republican, you know. Hard-core."

MARINE ONE

To CTS / Raim / Begala
Intervally
Bz

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-14-98

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Emanuel
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COE

**THE NEW
DEMOCRAT**

FALL 1998

BLUEPRINT

IDEAS FOR A NEW CENTURY

Volume 1

SEEING THE FUTURE

The Next Politics



Five New Realities

Poll: The Active Center

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5 Realities That Will Shape 21st Century Politics by William A. Galston and Elaine C. Kamarck

The shifting demographics of the American landscape will call for a very different politics than that of the 20th century.



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The results of a new exclusive poll show Americans eager to embrace a Third Way politics.



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The Politics of Free Agents by Daniel H. Pink

New workers are mobile, entrepreneurial, and on their own — a primer for how to win their votes.

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The Son — and Daughter — Also Rises by Andrei Cherny

Some New Democrats — with some familiar names — are bringing innovation and creativity to today's Democratic Party.



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Building the Next Democratic Majority by Al From and Will Marshall

Ten Commandments can help Democrats reach the promised land of nationwide success.

Copied
Lewis
POTUS
Bowles

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-14-98

(Need to know how
much copy for me)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1998

'98 JUL 30 PM 7:55

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANN LEWIS
SUBJECT: ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Attached are the most recent one-page and five-page accomplishment documents that you requested.

Ann - look good
could do cleaner
version of 1 page
with all details needed

1 Add → on one page
Family Medical Leave, perhaps
most popular act.

ES staff
Ann Lewis
etc

Also would add efforts to build
one theme in Congress —

- 1) ~~PO~~ Base Fund
- 2) Off Action
- 3) Tax Cuts
- 4) Business
- 5) Rel in Schools

On World Leadership — Cleanest Change
— Child Labor Issues
— WTO DS - include
lab, env, city government issues

Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments:
**American Families Are Better Off Today
Than They Were Six Years Ago**

ECONOMY: The Best American Economy In A Generation

16.2 Million New Jobs...more new jobs in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.2 million under Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Reagan).

First Budget Surplus in 30 Years...from a \$290 billion deficit in 1992, to an OMB projected \$39 billion surplus in 1998 -- the first budget surplus since 1969.

Lowest Unemployment in 28 Years...down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.5% today -- its lowest level in 28 years.

Fastest Real Wage Growth in More Than Two Decades...after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2 7 percent in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

CHILDREN AND EDUCATION: Greatest Investment in Children's Health & Education in 30 Years

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children...\$24 billion to provide meaningful health care coverage -- included in the 1997 Balanced Budget Act -- the single largest investment in health care for children since 1965.

\$500 Child Tax Credit For 27 Million Families with 45 Million Children...included in the Balanced Budget Act.

200,000 More Kids in Head Start Since 1992...now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965.

Leading a Crusade For Voluntary National Education Standards...so that by 1999, every 4th grade student will be tested in reading and every 8th grade student will be tested in math.

Increasing Charter Schools from One to 1,000...offering parents choice within the public school system.

Making College More Affordable...by increasing Pell Grants by 30% from \$2,300 in 1993 to \$3,000 in 1998 and offering flexible repayment options and better service through the Direct Lending Program.

Biggest Single Increase in Higher Education since the G.I. Bill. The Balanced Budget Act included the HOPE Scholarship and other tax deductions, putting college within reach for millions -- the largest overall higher education investment in 30 years.

CRIME: Crime Rates Are Down To The Lowest Levels In A Generation

Violent Crime Down 6 Years in a Row...the longest period of decline since 1960. Juvenile crime, which had been exploding, has declined 2 years in a row. Property and violent crime rates are at their lowest levels in nearly 25 years.

100,000 New Police on The Street...resulting in a nearly 20% increase in our nation's police force. Already 76,000 new officers have been funded.

300,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Guns...since the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy...and appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey Drug Czar. Overall drug use is trending down and a new \$195 million anti-drug youth media campaign will attack youth drug problem.

WELFARE: Largest Drop In Welfare Rolls In History - *More than 5 million in 2 yrs*

More than 5 Million People Have Left Welfare...a 37% decrease from 1992 and the largest decline in history. The President signed landmark welfare reform legislation in 1996 requiring work, imposing time limits and dramatically expanding child care spending. And in both 1997 and 1998, the President won changes to the law on protections for legal immigrants and children.

Nearly 70% Increase in Child Support Collections...as a result of the toughest child support crackdown in history.

ENVIRONMENT: Protecting Our Environment For Future Generations

Cleaned up More Superfund Sites in 4 Years Than Previous Administrations Did in 12.

Safer Food, Drinking Water and Air...because the President fought for and signed the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Food Quality Protection Act and issued new standards to cut toxic pollution from chemical plants by 90%.

Ensuring Cleaner Air for Our Children...by approving strong new clean air standards for soot and smog that will prevent 15,000 premature deaths a year.

Clinton-Gore Administration Accomplishments:
**American Families Are Better Off Today
Than They Were Six Years Ago**

Over the last six years, President Clinton and Vice President Gore have led America in preparing for the 21st Century with a new vision of government -- a government that does not attempt to do everything, nor a government that withdraws to the sidelines. The accomplishments of the Clinton-Gore Administration are giving Americans the tools to realize their potential: providing opportunity while demanding responsibility; and building One America in which all are challenged to serve.

Economy: the Strongest Economy in a Generation

Balanced the Federal Budget -- in 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the budget will be in surplus for the first time in 30 years.

16.2 Million New Jobs -- more new jobs in 5 ½ years than were created during the entire 8 years of the Reagan Administration (16.2 million under Pres. Clinton vs. 16.0 million under Pres. Reagan).

Fastest Real Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.7 percent in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.5% today.

Highest Home Ownership Rate in History -- there are more than 6.5 million new homeowners since the President took office.

Families: Strengthening America's Working Families

\$500 Per-Child Tax Credit -- 27 million families with 45 million children will receive the \$500 per-child tax credit.

Tax Cuts for Working Families -- 15 million working families receive tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million.

Protecting Families -- Family Medical Leave allows workers to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for family members without fear of losing their jobs. Approximately fifteen million workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment.

Signed Landmark Adoption and Safe Families Act -- this law will help thousands of children waiting in foster care move more quickly into safe and permanent homes.

Promoting Family Values -- put in place first-ever plan to protect our children from tobacco. Required the installation of V-chips in all new televisions. Encouraged schools to adopt school uniform policies to deter school violence and promote discipline. Produced guidelines on religious expression in public schools.

Education: Largest Investment in Education in 30 Years

Making 13th & 14th Grades as Universal As High School -- making the first two years of college universally available with \$1,500 HOPE Scholarship credits.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years -- 20% tax credit helps offset tuition costs for college or lifetime learning. The expanded IRA allows penalty and tax-free withdrawals for education. Nearly 4 million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,000, 30% larger than when the President took office.

Making College More Affordable -- cut student fees and interest rates on all loans, expanded repayment options including income contingent repayment, and improved service through the Direct Loan Program.

Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade -- the America Reads Initiative will provide tutors after school, improve teaching, and help parents help their children learn to read.

Striving for Excellence with National Education Standards -- Seeking high national standards for all students, the President has proposed a first-ever national test in 4th grade reading and 8th grade math.

Expanding Choice and Accountability in Public School -- supported increase of public charter schools, from only one charter school in the nation in 1993 to more than 1,000 charter schools this year.

Paying for College Through Community Service -- this year, nearly 50,000 young people will take advantage of the opportunity to pay for college (or repay student loans) by performing community service through AmeriCorps.

Preparing for the 21st Century with Greater Education Technology -- Created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund to help connect every classroom to the Internet by 2000, increase the number of multimedia computers in the classroom, provide teachers with technology training, and promote the development of high-quality educational software. Secured an e-rate (discounts worth over \$2.5 billion every year) for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals to connect to the Internet.

Providing Early Education to More than 830,000 Children with Head Start -- now reaching more kids than at any time since its creation in 1965 and 200,000 more children than in 1992.

Crime and Drugs: Lowest Crime Rates in Nearly 25 Years

100,000 New Police on the Street -- resulting in a nearly 20% increase in our nation's police force. Already over 76,000 new officers have been funded.

300,000 Felons, Fugitives and Stalkers Denied Guns -- since the President signed the Brady Bill into law.

Banned 19 of the Deadliest Assault Weapons and Their Copies -- keeping assault weapons off our streets.

Developed Comprehensive Anti-Drug Strategy Including \$195 Million Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign -- appointed four-star General Barry McCaffrey Drug Czar. Overall drug use is trending down.

Health Care: Increasing Access for Millions of Americans

Protected Medicare -- protected, modernized and extended the Medicare trust fund for at least a decade while offering new options for patient choice and preventive care.

Enacted Single Largest Investment in Health Care for Children since 1965 -- the \$24 billion Children's Health Care Initiative will provide health care coverage for five million children.

Passed Meaningful Health Insurance Reform -- signed the Kassebaum/Kennedy Health Care Bill which limits exclusions for pre-existing conditions, makes coverage portable and helps individuals who lose jobs maintain coverage.

Raised Immunization Rates to All Time High -- 90% of toddlers in 1996 received the most critical doses of each of the routinely recommended vaccines -- surpassing the President's 1993 goal.

Ensuring Safe Food for Our Families -- issued new standards to prevent *E. coli* bacteria contamination in meat and signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids.

Welfare Reform and Community Empowerment: Largest Drop in the Welfare Rolls in History

More than Five Million People Are Off Welfare Today -- a 37% decrease from 1992 and the largest decline in the welfare rolls in history. The President signed the landmark welfare reform law to require work, impose time limits, and dramatically expand child care spending.

Nearly 70% Increase in Child Support Collections -- signed into law the toughest child support crackdown in history.

New Incentives to Move People from Welfare to Work -- the Balanced Budget includes a tax credit for employers and \$3 billion to move long-term welfare recipients into jobs.

Expanded Investment in Urban and Rural Areas -- by creating over 120 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities and expanding access to capital.

Environment: New Standards to Protect Our Environment for the Future

Toughest New Air Quality Standards in a Generation -- new air quality standards for smog and soot will provide new health protections for 125 million Americans including children and the elderly.

Cleaning Up Toxic Waste Sites and Redeveloping Brownfields -- cleaned up more toxic waste dumps in President Clinton's first four years than were completed in the previous twelve. The Brownfields tax incentive will help redevelop more than 10,000 industrial sites.

Signed the Safe Drinking Water Act -- ensuring clean drinking water for our families by protecting against contaminants.

Negotiated an International Treaty to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions -- the historic agreement establishes a realistic framework to reduce the threat of global warming in an environmentally strong and economically sound way.

Protecting Our Natural Treasures -- preserving millions of acres of scenic park land and defending precious natural areas such as Yellowstone and the Everglades.

Foreign Policy: World's Strongest Force for Peace, Freedom and Prosperity

Brokered Dayton Peace Accords -- ending four years of bloodshed in Bosnia.

Leading the Way on NATO Expansion and Russian Integration -- helping to ensure a more stable, democratic Europe.

Ended Military Dictatorship in Haiti -- stopped the flow of refugees to the U.S. and restored democracy.

Persuaded North Korea To Freeze its Dangerous Nuclear Program.

Leading Force for Peace -- including continued efforts in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and on the Korean Peninsula.

WP →

Strengthened Relations with China and Engaged It's Leaders in Ground-Breaking Human Rights Dialogue.

Led International Efforts Against Terrorism -- including signing anti-terrorism legislation that ensures strong penalties for convicted terrorists.

Secured Bipartisan Senate Ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Start II Treaty -- the convention bans the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons. Start II, together with Start I, will reduce U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals two-thirds from their Cold War heights.

Meeting Emerging Threat of Biological Weapons -- by strengthening our ability to respond to an attack, vaccinating our troops and seeking tough inspection to enforce international treaty.

Led Efforts to Rid the World of Land Mines -- eliminating non self-destructing mines from our arsenals, seeking alternatives to self-destructing mines by 2006, and devoting more resources to removing existing mines than the rest of the world combined.

Negotiated 240 Separate Trade Agreements -- tearing down trade barriers to U.S. goods, helping to increase exports by nearly 50% over the past five years and creating 1.7 million export-related jobs.

Clinton Change, Chief Calvin Hubbard

Science and Technology: Leading America into the Next Millennium

Historic Investments in Biomedical Research -- increased funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in critical research areas, such as cancer, the Human Genome Project, HIV/AIDS and heart disease.

Building the Next Generation Internet -- now connecting more than 100 universities at speeds that are 100 to 1,000 times faster than today's Internet and developing the next generation of applications, such as telemedicine.

Ensuring U.S. Leadership in Space, Science and Technology -- increasing investments in science and technology for five years in a row, while bringing down the deficit. Continuing to support exploration of space including the Mars Pathfinder mission.

Ensuring the Nation's Security -- Instituted a science-based program to maintain the safety and reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent without the need for nuclear testing, enabling the President to be the first world leader to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

MILLVILLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

200 WADE BOULEVARD
MILLVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08332-2299

October 14, 1998

'98 OCT 14 PM5:13

Office of the President
Assistant to the President/Staff Secretary
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20500
Fax 202-456-2883

Dear Assistant to the President/Staff Secretary:

I am writing to request that federal surplus money be allocated to the *1992 Amendment to the Higher Education Act Fund*. The act stipulates that teachers in specific states who work in rural and/or low income areas be eligible for loan forgiveness. I am a high school teacher in a rural and low income area of New Jersey; and owe money on my Stafford Loan.

Currently, President Clinton is trying to decide how and where to allocate surplus educational money. It is important to seriously consider using these monies towards the *1992 Amendment to the Higher Education Act Fund*. The fact that this act has been approved and passed is not enough. It should be funded as soon as possible. Since the President wants to utilize this money the best he can, it is imperative that he add money to this fund, so that teachers can receive Stafford Loan forgiveness. It is time for the President to demonstrate his ability to put a plan into action regarding this subject.

In addition, teachers in rural and low income areas are having difficulty paying their student Stafford Loans and need all the help they can get. These actively voting people dedicate their lives to helping, guiding and shaping the future of children in America. Our acknowledgement is six years overdue, and now is the time to make the *1992 Amendment to the Higher Education Act* active.

Lastly, I would be glad to organize and compile a petition if necessary. Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gwen Peirce

Gwendolyn L. Peirce
P.O. Box 26
Glenolden, PA 19036
Work 609-327-6040

10-14-98

Came in on mail room
fax -

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

C.

=== COVER PAGE ===

TO: _____

FAX: 12024562883

FROM: MILLVILLE SR HIGH

FAX: 609-293-1342

TEL: 609-327-6040

'98 OCT 14 PM5:13

COMMENT: URGENT

President Bill Clinton
The White House

A. Edward Horan
U.S. Military Booster
10750 Wilshire Blvd #303
W. Los Angeles CA 90024
tel (310) 470 1725

10.8.98

Beverly Hills Ritz Hotel

Subject: Birthday on November 4th of: General Joseph W Ralston USAF

V C g C S

102 Grant Ave
Ft. Myers VA 22211-1204

'98 OCT 14 PM 3:53

Dear President Bill:

Won't you join me & the rest of America in wishing one of the greatest
All Services General a Happy Birthday on November 4th!!!!

General ~~Ralston~~ because "he's a great soldier" gave up the best job
in The USAF as head of the Air Combat Command to become Vice Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I have "watched" him grow from a 147 combat mission Top Gun Fighter Pilot
to a skilled O10 into the best All Services General under your command!!!!
He took the Vice Chairman billet & did the same thing with it that Colin
Powell did with the Chairman billet.

You are indeed most fortunate in your selection of him as Vice Chairman,
as a matter of fact General Ralston is your best appointment & we all pray
& hope that you will heed his advice on all matters military.

It would be nice if you awarded him the Medal of Freedom as a birthday
present based on just how well he has held our military together in all of
its many trials & tribulations.

*General Ralston: Combat General, Fighter Pilot, Leader of All Services,
Patriot, All American!!!!

Thanks President Bill



A. Edward Horan
WW II Vet US Inf & US AHC
10750 Wilshire Blvd #303
The Westford
W. Los Angeles CA 90024-4469

10-14-98

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Can you
work with B.
on a birthday letter

regular & color corrected fluorescent tubes & lamps

Jan & Ed Horan

Target Long life NRG Savers All Brands

10750 Wilshire Blvd. Suite #303
West Los Angeles, CA 90024

Tel (310) 470-1725

Clinton

ie

A. Edward Horan
U.S. Military Booster
10750 Wilshire Blvd #303
W. Los Angeles CA 90024
tel (310) 470 1725

10.8.98

Beverly Hills Ritz Hotel

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102 Grant Ave

Ft. Myers VA 22211-1204

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Thanks President Bill

10-14-98

TH
Who
DB

A. Edward Horan
WW II Vet US Inf & US AIC
10750 Wilshire Blvd #303
The Westford
W. Los Angeles CA 90024-4469

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Can you
work with B.
use on a
birthday letter

10750

10750 Wilshire Boulevard • Los Angeles, California 90024 • Phone 310-470-1725 • 1-800-800-1234 • Fax 310-470-1725



STATE OF MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY III
ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 12, 1998

102 STATE CAPITOL
ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1002
TELEPHONE: (612) 296-6196

President William J. Clinton
Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr.
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

98 OCT 14 PM 3:37

Re: Steel Industry Imports

Dear President Clinton and Vice-President Gore:

I am writing to seek your help in addressing what has become a very serious problem for working families and businesses on Minnesota's Iron Range. The problem is the massive surge in cheap steel imports from several countries, and particularly from Japan, Russia, and Brazil.

The figures are startling. According to U.S. Commerce Department data:

- By the end of July 1998, total U.S. steel mill product imports for the year had already exceeded 22 million net tons, up nearly 20% above the record import pace set in 1997.
- Steel imports from Japan are up 130.4%, from Indonesia up 374%, from Australia up 120.2%, from South Africa up 93.9%, from South Korea up 93%, from India up 57%, from Ukraine up 51.6%, and from Russia up 18.7% from last year's record.
- At the current pace, imported steel will take nearly 50% of the domestic market, putting thousands of mining jobs in Minnesota at risk.

Given the turmoil in many global markets, it might be tempting to ascribe this unfortunate trend to currency devaluations, liquidity problems, or other international economic problems. The reality, however, as Ambassador David Aaron, Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, publicly acknowledged several weeks ago in a speech to the Chamber of Commerce, is that we have not seen a flood of cheap imports in any industry other than steel. Countries like Japan are exporting hot-rolled band steel at \$195 a ton, when their price was \$350 a ton just a year ago.

10-14-98

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: Mueky Ihanna

Facsimile: (612) 297-4193 • TTY: (612) 297-7206 • Toll Free Lines: (800) 657-3787 (\

An Equal Opportunity Employer Who Values Diversity



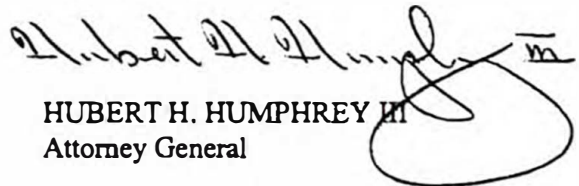
President Bill Clinton
Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr.
October 12, 1998
Page 2

The word for what is going on is dumping. As you may know, the steel industry and the steelworkers unions have filed a series of anti-dumping and countervailing duty petitions with the Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission, and it is my understanding that Secretary Daley, along with Secretary Rubin and Ambassador Barshefsky, have committed to expedite the investigation of those petitions. It is certainly my hope that your Administration keeps that commitment, and seriously considers invoking the "critical circumstances" provisions in the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended, to make any future remedy more effective.

What may be important, however, over the next several months is that, as part of your efforts to address the global economic crisis, you insist on agreements by the offending nations here to restrict their low-price steel exports to levels near where they were in mid-1997 before this surge of cheap imports commenced. I have no doubt that countries like Japan, Russia, and Brazil need to raise cash, but our trade laws demand that they not do so at the expense of our domestic industries and American workers.

I look forward to speaking with you about this issue further. Thank you for your attention.

Best regards,


HUBERT H. HUMPHREY III
Attorney General

SEP 21 1998

5875 N. Yermo Dr., E8
Toledo, Ohio 43613
419/292-2171
August 12, 1998

PLM

Ms. Betty Currie
Personal Secretary to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Ms. Currie:

Allow me to introduce myself. I am a business professional residing in Toledo, Ohio; a very crime/drug distressed city. While I restore historical buildings as a profession, my deeper interest is in restoring hope for the cities of our Nation and to bring back unity to the family. I have previously written to President Clinton (6-15-94) regarding this new concept, with only a general form letter in return.

This idea would incorporate the First Lady's concepts ("It Takes a Village") of basic values that we have neglected in the past; provide education to those who want it; give hope to those who feel there is none; provide neighborhood involvement; and, give strength and character to our cities and Nation once again. This new concept will provide an organization that all citizens will be proud to become a part of.

Recently, I read in our local newspaper that the Democratic Party does not have a solid platform for the November election. I would appreciate the opportunity to present this to President Clinton and/or the First Lady. Should you choose not to have interest in hearing about this new concept, I do feel so strongly about it that I would be compelled to approach another organization and/or the media.

10-14-98

To Bankruptcy for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐
cc: Scheduling?
Yes ☐ No ☒
B.

President Clinton could challenge the third term re-election ruling by presenting this new concept to our Congress, our Senate and our Nation. This could be the legacy that President Clinton is looking for. After all that has challenged the Democratic Party, President Clinton and the First Lady, why not challenge the third term ruling?

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David T. Snyder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and "S".

David T. Snyder
A.R.M.; R.A.M.

DTS:mkb