

Tuesday, December 22 , 1998

5

PHOTOCO.
PRESERVATION

~~CS/Alcuday/Alcuday~~
your piece

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-22-98

Abroad at Home

ANTHONY LEWIS

And Cauldron Bubble

BOSTON
Should Linda Tripp, Lucianne Goldberg and Kenneth Starr decide who is to be President of the United States? When you analyze the principal argument made for the impeachment of President Clinton, you are brought inevitably to that question.

Perjury was the House Republican mantra, the argument pressed by the hard right to bring moderates to heel. In the debate, one Republican after another said he or she had to vote to impeach Bill Clinton because he lied under oath. But that proposition overlooks what the trio did.

The President tried to keep his sexual improprieties secret. That was neither surprising nor ignoble. Henry Hyde and Robert Livingston did the same, and so men have done since the Creation.

But Monica Lewinsky told Mrs. Tripp, a former White House employee who had been trying for years to harm President Clinton. At the urging of Ms. Goldberg, a right-wing literary agent, Mrs. Tripp taped her telephone conversations with Ms. Lewinsky. She told Paula Jones's lawyers and Mr. Starr about the tapes.

The resulting trap was sprung on the President at his deposition in the Jones case. That was the fount of his troubles. So it is vital to understand how his testimony has effectively been judged.

Mr. Clinton denied, famously, having had "sexual relations" with Ms. Lewinsky. The definition of that was so obscure that no jury was likely to convict him of perjury in his denial. And the House of Representatives evidently took the same view. It rejected the article of impeachment charging him with perjury in the deposition.

Mr. Starr had another string for his bow. He called the President before a grand jury, where he was asked about his statements in the Jones deposition. Then Mr. Starr charged that Mr. Clinton's answers were false.

Again, I doubt that a jury would have convicted Mr. Clinton of perjury. Millions of Americans saw the videotape of his grand jury appearance and most sympathized with him — indeed, were outraged at what he was put through.

But House Republicans said that the President's answers to the Starr prosecutors were perjurious. That is, answers that the House found were

Who is to decide who should be President?

not perjurious at the original proceeding became high crimes when the same answers were given again.

No other American would have had to undergo that second turn of the screw. Targets of prosecutors customarily invoke the Fifth Amendment; Justice Department rules discourage calling them before grand juries. But Mr. Starr, determined to get something on him after four years of fruitless investigation, guessed correctly that for political reasons the President would not refuse to testify.

In truth, many House Republicans who cited perjury as their ground for impeachment had deeper reasons. They do not like this President. An unmistakable venom ran through the whole process.

An astute foreign eye saw it clearly. Philip Stevens of The Financial Times wrote: "This was not about the sacred Constitution of the United States. It wasn't even honest politics. The impeachment of Bill Clinton was personal. It was an act of vengeance."

Conservatives have hated Bill Clinton since the day he took office. Some conservative commentators, broadcast and print, seem obsessed by the man. Robert Livingston, before he gave up the Speaker's job, showed his distorting animus when he said: "Richard Nixon's crime was covering up a crime he did not commit. Clinton is covering up a crime he did commit."

There are reasons for politicians, Democratic and Republican, to distrust Bill Clinton. He has not played straight with many of them. And the public has reason to have been offended at his false assurance that he had not had sexual relations with that woman. But those are not grounds for impeachment, or resignation, unless we are going to make the impeachment process a vote of no confidence and move toward a parliamentary system of government.

In the end, I do not believe that the Senate or the public will want to reward hatred. I do not believe they will want our political fate to be decided by Linda Tripp, Lucianne Goldberg and Kenneth Starr. □

The New York Times

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1998

copied
Smith
Kendall
Lewis
COS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN *Just*

Dear Mr. ~~President~~ and Hillary,

Congratulations on leading
the nation so well despite
the most difficult circumstances!
Heartest good wishes as you
continue to lead! You've
got a good man in Greg
Craig helping you. And we're
glad to have Erskine back
in N.C., where many of
us are helping him mobilize
to run for Governor.

copied
Craig
COS

I hope to see you at
Holla Head.

Warm Christmas and
1999 wishes!

Love,
Ther

cc: Graig

Moments of Holiness

I close my eyes to pray, to descry Your Name of holy fire,
Yet tremble, O God, that my entreaties are not what You desire.
For You have no need of my petitions or anyone's paeans of praise,
When day and night, heav'n and earth their silent glorias raise.

What need of Yours could ever be filled by pleas for help from us,
When the laws You've given to humankind leave so little to discuss?
What reason is there to think that because we're moved to pray,
You will find worth hearing that which we're impelled to say?

Were You not our loving Creator, You would our pleas for sure disdain,
Our praise as empty flattery dismiss as irrelevant to Your reign.
But Origin You are to every hue and creed of contrary humankind,
Even if our truancies may excuse You from paying our words some mind.

No, it is not Your need but ours that pricks us to bleed tears,
Giving thanks, beseeching hope, imploring You to calm our fears.
Are exultant hearts from rising sun able infinitely to swell?
Will not ever mounting hopes confined our vaunted sanity fell?

Oppressed by threats to health of gentle, loving friends and kin,
Beset by fears of harms unknown and known, legacies of past sin,
Of randomly ebbing faculties, lingering doubts from choices made,
Whose heart or mind can banish such unrelieved fears absent aid?

What other aid is there than You on Whom these burdens to lay?
If You have no need for praise and pleas, why move us so to pray?
What other reasons could You have for planting in us such need?
What plan divine is served by prayer, what injunction must we heed?

So it is not our prayers that You desire, but it is ourselves You seek
To turn to You transformed by need, to ready our lips to speak,
To feel so desperately the urge to pray that ourselves we purify,
And to prepare our souls in Your Presence to stand, our hearts we sanctify.

For the holiness of all power's Source an approacher's purity demands,
Keeping distant all those who seek Him with unclean souls and hands,
Lest proximity to His holiness-demanding, all-consuming fire
Burn life itself from whoever dare without purity so to aspire.

Then our need to pray is Your call to us ourselves to scrutinize,
Your summons that we judge our souls before venturing before Your eyes.
For we know we need not be perfect in order to stand before You in prayer,
But only to have faced our faults and to have embarked on their repair.

We cannot stand guard over our praying to You with our eyes open wide,
For the so-called "real" world distracts our view, any glimpse of You to hide.
Let us tightly close our eyes then, screen our minds from every sight,
And in the darkness of our vision glimpse the shadows of Your light.

Help us to watch ourselves each moment while standing in Your sight,
Attending to our soul's readiness Your attention to invite,
Seeing ourselves seeking You, hoping desperately to conclude
That in our heart of hearts we may within Your view intrude.

We know we are always welcome, for our presence there You yearn;
Our entry is intrusion only when our admission we've yet to earn.
And when Your Presence we do seek without judging ourselves with care,
No peace, no promise, no comfort we find, but a heightening of despair—

And a challenge, too, that You may turn us away, not meeting us as we are,
Forcing us to accept the truth that from You we are still too far;
Charging us to do more work on ourselves until we've softened our heart,
Until we resolve to do some good, or from unholy desire to part.

Instantly we sense Your Spirit's warmth, Its love and insistence entwined,
Confident in our strength to sanctify ourselves exactly as You've defined.
Such stillness of prayer when we resolve to act according to Your desire
Is a holy moment, when Your Name kindles our soul with Your fire.

But holier still is the moment when we next approach You to pray,
Having done our good or resisted the sin as we resolved that prior day.
We feel Your letting us closer to You, more comfortable that we may stand
In a circle of holiness speaking with You, compliant towards Your demand.

First those holy moments grow longer, then more of them we seek,
At times when we are not praying, we so long with You to speak.
Soon we yearn to draw still closer, toward Your Presence to move our stance,
So we do more good and resist more wrongs, preparing ourselves in advance.

Because we know that our closeness to You on our every action depends,
There must be no single part of our lives which Your holiness offends.
We begin to grasp and live our lives as prelude to moments of prayer,
Guarding life to be fit for holy moments of union with You to share.

O God, through these most holy days, and throughout the coming year,
Help us sense the call to pray implied by Your teaching clear.
Let us not pray in order to live, but live that we might pray,
And fill our days with holy moments, that near to You we stay.

Joel Lawrence Fleishman

The people overflowed with joy because of their having moved themselves to make gifts; it was with hearts that were wholly at peace that they brought themselves to give to God. And David the King was exuberant with the greatest joy. Then David blessed God in the presence of the entire assemblage, and said:

"Blessed are You, merciful Grantor of all present and future being, God of Israel our forefather, from the remote hidden past to the undiscernible hidden future.

Yours, O God, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the triumph, and the splendor, because all that is in heaven and earth is Your kingdom, O God, and You put in place deputies over all. Wealth and honor come from before You. You exercise dominion over all, and it is in Your hand to make great and to give strength to anyone of Your choosing.

And now, O our God, we give thanks to You, and we offer praises to Your majestic Name.

For who am I and who are my people to have been able to gather together the means to make ourselves givers like this?

For it is from You that all of it has come, and it is only from Your hand that we have given it back to You.

For we are but strangers before You, and wanderers like all of our fathers; our days are but a fleeting shadow on the earth, and ultimately there is no hope but in You.

O our God, Grantor of all present and future being, all of this accumulation of materials which we have assembled to build for You a house, for Your holy Name, is from Your hand, and is entirely Yours.

O my God, I know that You search one's heart and that You find acceptable only those whose ways are straight; it is with such straightness of heart that I have brought myself to give all of this; and now Your people, who are found here, I have watched with great joy as they moved themselves to give to You.

O Grantor of all present and future being, God of our fathers Abraham, Isaac, and Israel, watch over this spirit forever so that it will shape the thoughts and hearts of Your people, and guide their hearts to You.

And give to Solomon, my son, wholeness of heart to heed Your commandments, Your witness, and Your injunctions to self-restraint, so that he will obey them all, as well as build the palace which I have prepared for You."

And David said to those assembled, "Bless your God, the Grantor of all present and future being," and the entire congregation blessed their God; they bowed down and prostrated themselves to God and to the king.

I Chronicles 29:9-20

Joel L. Fleishman
Box 90522
Durham, NC 27708-0522

ROBBINS



THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN
12-22-98

*Copy for Mr. Clinton
c/o Ann Lewis
12/21*

December 21, 1998

*copied
Lewis
COS*

President William J. Clinton
c/o Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. President,

I, like many Americans, am extremely saddened by the decision the House of Representatives made today. You handled the situation with dignity and grace in your nationally televised response. While there is a fight ahead, I am sure you will be triumphant and continue to serve our nation proudly. If I can support you in gathering your thoughts for the State of the Union address, please feel free to call upon me.

Over the holidays and in the midst of this battle, I hope you will take the time to think about the significant contribution you have made to this country. Remember that the majority of Americans love and respect you for it.

God bless you, William Clinton.

Respectfully,


Tony Robbins

Robbins Research International, Inc.

9191 Towne Centre Drive, Suite 600, San Diego, CA 92122
Tel: (619) 535-6205 Fax: (619) 535-6305

♦Office of the Chairman

Confidential Facsimile Transmission

TO: Betty Currie
FROM: Jane Henning
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
DATE: December 21, 1998
SUBJ: Correspondence to the President

Number of Pages: 2 (including cover)

If you do not receive all pages or if they are not legible, please call (619) 535-6205

Dear Ms. Currie,

Attached is a letter for the President from Mr. Robbins. It was a great pleasure to speak with you last week. I wish you a wonderful and joyous holiday season.

Warmest Regards,
Jane

This message is intended for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone, and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.



"Sean P. Donahue" <spd4b @ virginia.edu>
12/10/98 10:51:06 PM

*Will
post*

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP
cc: Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Subject: Letter (Attn: Ms. Hernreich)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-22-98

Ms. Hernreich,
Would you please forward this letter to the President?

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your recent note. I, too, enjoyed seeing you again in September at your radio address.

The purpose of this letter is to express my strong support of your leadership, your character, and your firm commitment to the people of this country. As you may recall, you and I first met in Manchester, NH, when I was covering your 1992 presidential campaign as the chief White House correspondent for a kids' radio program in Boston. As a 12-year-old, I had the privilege of spending many hours at your side, learning about politics firsthand. That experience has literally influenced all of my education, job, and volunteer decisions in the years since. Just last year, you provided me with a recommendation to the University of Virginia, where I am now studying Government with my sights set on law school.

*1 new entry
2 new entries*

*Copied
Lewis
COS*

As a loyal supporter of your Presidency, I want you to know that you have been instrumental in my life. If there is anything I can do to help you during these difficult and troubling times, please let me know. I wish you and your staff all the best. Be assured that I am proud to stand by your side.

Sincerely,

Sean P. Donahue

Sean P. Donahue
University of Virginia
144 Duglison, Sta. 2
Charlottesville, VA 22904-0305

tel. 804.243.1204
email: spd4b@virginia.edu

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-22-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
DAVID GOODFRIEND *DG*

SUBJECT: Two Budget Items

We received two budget appeals over the weekend and sent them to Jack Lew for comment. Attached are memos from Barry McCaffrey and Neal Lane, along with cover notes from Jack.

I'm all concerned about the drug control budget. It's a huge problem. Don't let it go.

(A) **Barry McCaffrey's budget appeal** -- Gen. McCaffrey says that OMB's proposed drug control budget would be the lowest since ONDCP was created in 1989; he asks that you match last year's enacted budget level. He specifically requests more funds to expand HHS drug prevention and treatment programs. Jack points out that last year's drug control budget included \$0.9B in emergency funding, most of which was for one-time capital acquisitions; such expenditures need not be repeated; and when corrected for these emergency funds and ONDCP appeals, this year's budget will come out higher than last year's.

(B) **Neal Lane's budget appeal** -- Neal says that OMB's science and technology budget would be the lowest since you took office (a decline in real dollars, after 6 years of proposed increases) and asks you to improve funding in certain areas (e.g., extend R&D tax credit). The Administration, he adds, would be loudly criticized by the research community, Members of Congress (e.g., Sen's. Lieberman, Rockefeller, and Mikulski) and states affected by the cuts (e.g., CA, MI, NY). Jack points out that, while the overall funding increase is lower than last year's, there are significant targeted increases for key priorities (e.g., National Institute of Standards and Technology, 18%; Climate Change, 29%; NSF, 7%) and that excluding NIH, which remains level, the overall increase is 2.7% (as opposed to 1.6% when accounting for NIH).

Use need to discuss this.

*copied
w/cover
Lew
COS*



THE DIRECTOR

12-22-98

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

December 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew *WJL*

SUBJECT: Neal Lane's Budget Appeal for Research and Development Funding

Attached is a letter from your Science and Technology advisor Neal Lane regarding the fiscal year (FY) 2000 budget for Federal research and development (R&D). For your information, we have attached a table detailing the tentative agency R&D levels for FY 2000.

While it is true that the increase for Federal R&D is smaller than the increase from 1998 to 1999, within our tight FY 2000 constraints we have tried to include targeted increases. There are significant increases over FY 1999 enacted levels for several of your key priorities, such as the National Institute for Standards and Technology (for which we are proposing for an 18 percent increase), the Climate Change initiative (29 percent increase), and the National Science Foundation (7 percent increase). As we have discussed, holding NIH to the level projected last year, prior to the large increase by Congress, has a significant effect on the overall R&D levels. Total Research Fund for America (RFA) funding increases 1.6 percent over the FY 1999 enacted if you include the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Without NIH, RFA funding increases by 2.7 percent because NIH funding increases by only 0.3 percent.

ATTACHMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

As you make your final decisions on the FY2000 budget, I hope you will do what is possible to improve civilian R&D, enhance university research, uphold DOD's basic and applied research, and extend the R&E tax credit for a year. As the Vice President forewarned in yesterday's meeting, the Administration will likely take a substantial hit for submitting the lowest science and technology budget since you took office.

After six years in a row of proposing growth in science and technology budgets, your millennium budget for knowledge and innovation declines in real dollars. In past years, America's unmatched scientific establishment has been heartened and sustained by your Administration's core principles. Even as you balanced the budget, you protected and enhanced activities that created enormous national dividends, such as public investments in education, scientific research, and technology development.

The innovative Research Fund for America focuses on those high-return investments in public R&D that lay the groundwork for America's competitive advantage in the many sectors in which the United States must continue to lead in the twenty-first century. Last year, the Research Fund for America enjoyed an eight percent increase, yet this year you may be requesting negative growth after inflation.

Criticism is likely to come from all quarters -- from Nobel scientists in the research community, to presidents of our major universities, to leaders of our high-tech industries -- as well as from Congress, including Senators Lieberman, Rockefeller, and Mikulski, and many other Democrats. The impact of most of these cuts will be felt in states that receive substantial Federal R&D funding such as California, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio.

In addition to doing whatever is possible in this constrained budget to strengthen the Research Fund for America, I urge you to make clear that after saving Social Security, civilian R&D will be next in line for additional investments. Your enduring strong support of science and technology is at the core of your agenda for human betterment in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,



Neal F. Lane
Assistant to the President
for Science and Technology

cc:

The Vice President

John Podesta

Jack Lew

Gene Sperling

Bruce Reed

Paul Begala

Ron Klain

David Beier

Elgie Holstein

Bob Kyle

12-22-98

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 22, 1998

*Copied
w/cover
Lew
COS*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
DAVID GOODFRIEND *DG*

SUBJECT: Two Budget Items

We received two budget appeals over the weekend and sent them to Jack Lew for comment. Attached are memos from Barry McCaffrey and Neal Lane, along with cover notes from Jack.

I'm sure (all concerned) about cutting treatment programs. Don't cut.
DG

(A) **Barry McCaffrey's budget appeal** -- Gen. McCaffrey says that OMB's proposed drug control budget would be the lowest since ONDCP was created in 1989; he asks that you match last year's enacted budget level. He specifically requests more funds to expand HHS drug prevention and treatment programs. Jack points out that last year's drug control budget included \$0.9B in emergency funding, most of which was for one-time capital acquisitions; such expenditures need not be repeated; and when corrected for these emergency funds and ONDCP appeals, this year's budget will come out higher than last year's.

(B) **Neal Lane's budget appeal** -- Neal says that OMB's science and technology budget would be the lowest since you took office (a decline in real dollars, after 6 years of proposed increases) and asks you to improve funding in certain areas (e.g., extend R&D tax credit). The Administration, he adds, would be loudly criticized by the research community, Members of Congress (e.g., Sen's. Lieberman, Rockefeller, and Mikulski) and states affected by the cuts (e.g., CA, MI, NY). Jack points out that, while the overall funding increase is lower than last year's, there are significant targeted increases for key priorities (e.g., National Institute of Standards and Technology, 18%; Climate Change, 29%; NSF, 7%) and that excluding NIH, which remains level, the overall increase is 2.7% (as opposed to 1.6% when accounting for NIH).

We need to discuss this.



12-22-98
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

December 21, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew *JJL*
SUBJECT: General McCaffrey's FY 2000 Budget Appeal

Attached is General McCaffrey's budget appeal for Fiscal Year (FY) 2000. General McCaffrey has requested that the FY 2000 Budget include no less than \$17.8 billion, the FY 1999 enacted funding level. This \$17.8 billion includes \$0.9 billion in emergency drug funding, of which over 80 percent represents one-time capital acquisition costs such as aircraft and boats. While additional FY 2000 resources were requested and provided to operate the additional assets acquired in the emergency supplemental, OMB believes that one-time FY 1999 capital acquisition costs do not need to be repeated in FY 2000. Excluding the FY 1999 emergency supplemental, the FY 1999 drug control budget base is \$17.0 billion. Including our proposed agency settlements, the FY 2000 budget estimate will be \$17.4 billion, an increase of \$ 0.4 billion.

The Chief of Staff and I will be meeting with General McCaffrey on Monday to review the General's appeal.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

98 DEC 18 PM 6:23

December 18, 1998

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Drug policy is a cornerstone of your enormously successful domestic policy. Drug abuse is a public health problem linked to our efforts to empower communities, foster a workforce that will grow the economy, curb youth violence, and preserve families. Congress recently enacted for FY 1999 a historic national drug control budget which totals \$17.8 billion. As part of its preliminary decisions on the FY 2000 budget, OMB proposed drug control funding of \$16.7 billion, \$1.1 billion below FY 1999. *This funding level would be the first reduction in the drug control budget since ONDCP was established in 1989.* Given the importance of drug policy to your domestic agenda for health and crime issues, additional resources are especially important in FY 2000 to ensure that drug control programs will succeed. At a minimum, the FY 2000 drug control budget should be no less than FY 1999 -- **\$17.8 billion**.

Respectfully request your support for a stronger drug control budget. As a result of the budget appeals process, OMB has restored some funding for law enforcement activities. However, ONDCP has identified priority FY 2000 demand reduction initiatives totaling \$599 million, which need your support. These resources are required to continue and expand drug prevention programs and provide additional treatment services nationwide. This funding consists of the following:

Department of Health and Human Services:

- **Substance Abuse Block Grant (SAMHSA): + \$350 million.** (The drug-related portion of this total is **\$249 million**.)
- **Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion Program (SAMHSA): + \$100 million.** This is a discretionary grant program which will help direct treatment services to those areas most in need.
- **Clinical Trials Network (NIDA): + \$50 million.** This funding will be used to develop a network of community-based programs to conduct large-scale trials of new treatments for drug use.

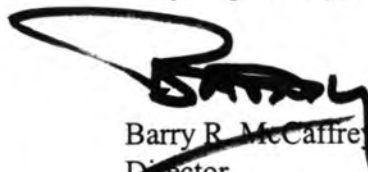
Department of Education:

- **School Coordinator Initiative: + \$35 million.** ONDCP supports total funding for this initiative of \$70 million in FY 2000, \$35 million above the FY 1999 enacted level. Congress provided a good start for this program in FY 1999. Funding of \$70 million in FY 2000 will provide coordinators to serve in over two-thirds of middle schools nationwide.
- **Safe and Drug-Free Schools - State Grants: + \$64 million.** These additional resources over FY 1999 will bring the State Grant program to \$505 million in FY 2000, the amount requested by the department.

Over the past few years, the Administration has made great progress toward reducing drug use and its consequences in America. With two years of sustained attention, additional progress is assured. This funding for priority drug control programs is an essential investment for the nation. It is clear to many of us that you will leave a historical legacy of successfully turning around drug abuse rates among America's children during your second term in office.

Would welcome the opportunity to personally review these drug funding levels. Suggest I be accompanied by Donna Shalala, Janet Reno, and Dick Riley, who constitute the heart of our counter-drug strategy. Look forward to your leadership and support.

Very respectfully,



Barry R. McCaffrey
Director

Thanks for three years of
leadership and support.

The Hay-Adams Hotel

IN RESIDENCE

98 DEC 22 PM 4:40

December 22, 1998

Dear Mr. President,

Having weathered a storm or two of my own, I learned a long time ago that it's during the rough times that you learn who your real friends are. I am pleased to continue to know you are my friend, after over 25 years now. I count that as a true privilege!

You are doing a superb job for the country and we need you to keep on doing just that! Thank you especially for all you have done to help those us infected with or affected by HIV. Many of us are still around because of your attention to this issue. I am honored to serve on your Advisory Council and look forward to making even more progress over the next two years. Happy Holidays and Godspeed.

Most respectfully,

Tom Henderson

12-22-98

TO BURKHARDT

FOR

BC SIG

[Signature]

ACROSS FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE AT
ONE LAFAYETTE SQUARE
16TH & H STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202-638-6300
FAX 202-638-2716

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 22

Elizabeth -

As promised. (Don't worry, it's
not an autopsy.)

Enjoy the holidays.

Phil

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1998

Mr. President:

Elizabeth Drye, who left the DPC
staff last year, has asked that
you sign the attached.

Phil Caplan

Phil



To Elizabeth Drye
With thanks,

Bin Clinton

OFFICIAL WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPH 24 JAN 97 P049712-10 RA

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 21, 1998

'98 DEC 21 PM 6:21

Phil -

Please advise on how to respond.

Thanks -

Janet Murguia

Janet -
You could tell his
office that the nomination is
being duly considered; that the President
receives thousands of nominations
for Mof; and that President
will make decisions next
month.
Phil

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

December 18, 1998

Janet Murguia
Deputy Director to the President
Senate Liaison for Legislative Affairs
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Murguia:

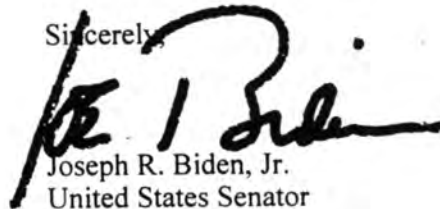
Having received your letter, dated November 3, 1998, and talked with your staff regarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom, it is my understanding that the announcement of the award recipients is tentatively scheduled for some time between early and mid-January.

In this vein, I would like to inform you of the Supreme Court of Delaware's memorial service for my nominee for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Honorable Collins Seitz. On January 29, 1999, the Delaware Supreme Court will host a joint State-Federal memorial service to further amplify Judge Seitz's importance to Delaware and to the nation.

As I have written in the past to the President, Judge Seitz's rulings in Parker v. the University of Delaware (1950), Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952) were unpopular and often met with great discontent, but with great courage and with the rule of law on his side, he helped to "fundamentally change America."

Even in his passing, we all owe him a great debt of gratitude. He and others like him gave our county an excuse to do what was right for all citizens. I have enclosed for you a series of letters that I have authored in support of this remarkable American. Should you have any questions regarding Judge Seitz, please contact my Special Assistant Tony Allen in my Wilmington office at (302) 573-6345. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

cc: Tracy Thornton
Deputy Assistant to the President
Senate Liaison for Legislative Affairs

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

November 3, 1998

Mr. Dan Burkhardt
Director of Presidential Correspondence
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Burkhardt:

On October 17, 1998, the Honorable Collins Seitz died. He was one of the preeminent figures in American civil rights history and last May, he became my first nomination for the Presidential Medal of Freedom in my 26 years as a United States Senator.

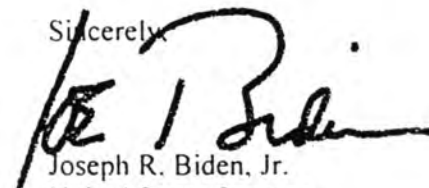
In 1950, Judge Seitz ruled in Parker v. University of Delaware (1950) that the University of Delaware integrate its institution. Two years later he made similar rulings for a local public school in Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952). The significance of these decisions was that it provided Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP Legal Defense team the only legal precedent to argue the historic Brown vs. Board (1954) before the United States Supreme Court and end years of legal segregation in schools. In short, Judge Collins Seitz's initial decisions in 1950 and 1952 laid the foundation to fundamentally change America.

Since my original nomination of Judge Seitz last May, I have written several letters to the President regarding Judge Seitz and his contributions to Delaware and our country. My latest letter, dated October 20, 1998, accurately reflects my deep respect for his legacy: "He did what few in his position were willing to do in the early 1950s'. As a result all Americans have benefitted."

Judge Seitz's life has been well-documented, but I have included some recent articles along with my previous letters to the President for your review. Although Judge Seitz would receive this award posthumously, it is no less important that he be appropriately acknowledged. I respectfully request the President give this recommendation his strongest consideration.

Should you have any questions regarding Judge Seitz, please contact my Special Assistant Tony Allen in my Wilmington office at (302) 573-6345. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

October 20, 1998

The President
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of the Honorable Collins Seitz, a civil rights legend in my home state and throughout the nation, who is currently under consideration for a Presidential Medal of Freedom.

On October 9, 1998, I wrote to you regarding Judge Seitz's failing health. At that time, he was suffering from congestive heart failure and prostate cancer. Although he has since passed away, I still think it is important to honor the life of this esteemed man.

When I first nominated Judge Seitz for the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a letter to you dated May 14, 1998, I indicated that his rulings in Parker v. University of Delaware (1950), Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952) were the first in the nation to favor desegregation and gave the country, "the excuse to do was right, fair and just under the law." Every day, I am even more confident of that fact.

As you are well aware with your nomination of the first-ever African-American federal judge in the State of Delaware, the Honorable Gregory M. Sleet, there is one man whose bold judicial rulings literally opened that historical door, Judge Collins Seitz.

The true mark of Judge Seitz's contributions to the causes of justice is that the fruits of his work continue to surface. With every new opportunity for American citizens previously denied, we can all turn to the tough decisions of men and women like Judge Collins Seitz. He did what few of his position were willing to do in the early 1950's. As a result, all Americans have benefited.

The President
Page Two
October 20, 1998

In this vein, I ask that you continue to consider the nomination of Judge Seitz for a Presidential Medal of Freedom, and if appropriate, award him posthumously. The acknowledgment is still richly deserved and will be greatly appreciated by the entire Seitz family -- indeed the entire State of Delaware.

I look forward to hearing from you very soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

October 9, 1998

The President
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write today to bring your attention to the Honorable Judge Collins Seitz. In May, I recommended to you that Judge Seitz be considered for the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his work in civil rights in Delaware and its subsequent impact throughout the country.

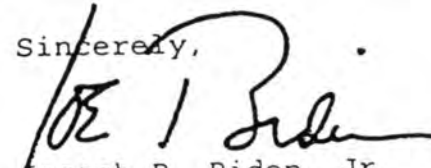
As you know, Judge Seitz made the first ruling in the nation in favor of desegregation and paved the way for the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court Brown v. Board of Education decision. Since that time, he has continued to lead and contribute to some of the highest courts in our State and in the Nation.

Currently, Judge Seitz's health is failing as he is suffering from prostrate cancer and congestive heart failure. This illness is life-threatening, and his physicians say he may only have weeks to live. Although I am aware that announcements about award recipients are traditionally made in the Fall, I am anxious to ensure that Judge Seitz will be among those honored. Perhaps more important is my deep desire that Judge Seitz has the opportunity to personally accept this well-deserved and appropriate acknowledgment.

I have enclosed my original recommendation letter to you, dated May 14, 1998. This letter highlights, in detail, his contributions to the causes of humanity and justice. Judge Seitz deserves your strongest consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

May 14, 1998

The President
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

For the first time in my 25 years as a U.S. Senator, I am writing to recommend an outstanding citizen for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Honorable Judge Collins Seitz. Mr. President, it has been 25 years too long, but this candidate was worth the wait. Between 1950 and 1952, Judge Collins Seitz fundamentally changed America.

In Parker v. University of Delaware (1950), Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952), Judge Seitz ruled that educational segregation was illegal and ordered that two Delaware school districts and the University of Delaware be desegregated. It was the first ruling in the nation in favor of desegregation within a school system and formed the basis of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in Brown v. Board of Education (1954).

To say Judge Seitz's decision is an outstanding symbol of American pride and progress in the 20th century does not adequately convey his importance to this country. Judge Seitz, under great scrutiny during that period, not only laid the foundation by which an entire group of Americans were ensured the rights they had long since been denied, he gave the country the excuse to do what was right, fair, and just under the law -- a powerful tool for change.

Such a bold decision is unmistakably characteristic of Judge Seitz. Throughout his career, he has personified the wisdom of the bench and has led a court of his peers in every appointment bestowed upon him: Chief Justice of the Delaware Chancery Court from 1951-1966, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1971-1984; and at 83, currently Senior

The President
Page Two
May 14, 1998

Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

After being saluted with the Devitt Award from the American Judiciary Society -- the highest acknowledgment a federal judge can receive from his peers -- U.S. Supreme Court Justice David Souter wrote, "in his half century of service he has never failed to be the judge we all wish we could be."

Mr. President, it is in this context that I urge your strong consideration of my request. There are children, adults, and senior citizens across our nation that benefit every single day because Judge Collins J. Seitz had the courage and wisdom to make a decision that envisioned not what is, but rather what ought to be. Judge Seitz is an American hero and it is important that the message of his life and the example of his character be enshrined in American culture.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Joe Biden". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent "J" and "B".

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

Monday November 2, 1998
News Journal
A-8

Judge Seitz merits Presidential Medal of Freedom for landmark ruling

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is our country's highest honor, awarded to distinguished individuals for their significant contributions during peace time.

Since President Kennedy re-established the Medal of Freedom in 1963, the honor has been reserved for those who truly demonstrate extraordinary public service.

Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, civil rights leader the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Gen. Colin Powell are among the elite few upon whom this honor has been bestowed.

Delaware's own Judge Collins J. Seitz, should be included in this distinguished group. This May I recommended Judge Seitz to President Clinton, the first time in my 26 years as a senator that I have made such a nomination.

The White House has assured me he will be considered for this



medal posthumously. A decision is expected by the end of this year. Our state, indeed our nation, lost one of the giants of America's legal system with the death of Judge Seitz. He was a man of unparalleled courage who profoundly changed America with his bold decision that "separate but equal" schools for children of

different races violated the U.S. Constitution.

He did what few in his position were willing to do in the early 1950s. He ignited a tremor that toppled segregated schools.

In a series of legal cases, he ruled that school segregation was illegal and ordered the University of Delaware and two Delaware school districts to open their doors to African-Americans.

They were the first such rulings in the nation and formed the basis for the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954. It is important to remember the historical context in which these rulings were issued. In 1950 and 1952, even the U.S. military was only just beginning to integrate people of all races.

As Judge Seitz noted in a 1990 speech at the University of Vir-

ginia Law School, his 1950 and 1952 decisions were "controversial and deeply resented." Yet he had the foresight and fortitude to do what was right and just.

The importance of Judge Seitz's desegregation rulings went beyond the classroom. His decisions paved the way for every civil rights advancement in recent American history.

Last year, Judge Seitz was saluted with the Devitt Award from the American Judiciary Society, the highest honor a federal judge can receive from his peers. At his award ceremony, U.S. Supreme Court Justice David Souter honored him with these words: "In his half-century of service he has never failed to be the judge we all wish we could be."

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr.
Greenville

P.01/01

TO WILM-PRESS

NOV 02 '98 13:14 FR



THE WASHINGTON POST

B6 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1998 N1

OBITUARIES

Judge Collins Seitz Dies; Integrated Schools

From News Services

WILMINGTON, Del.—Collins Seitz, 84, a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals senior judge who is believed to have been the first jurist to order an all-white school to admit blacks, died of a heart ailment Oct. 16 at a nursing home here.

Judge Seitz, a Wilmington native and resident, began his judicial career when he was appointed to the Delaware Court of Chancery in 1946. In 1966, he moved to the federal appeals court. From 1971 to 1984, he served as chief judge of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Judge Seitz's work was quoted by U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren when the U.S. Supreme Court struck down segregation in the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* case.

A Seitz decision two years earlier was one of the four court cases the Supreme Court combined into *Brown*. Of the four, only Seitz's ruling condemned the doctrine of

separate but equal.

Judge Seitz took most things in stride, including a report in 1990 that he had died. The Wilmington News Journal published a story about the judge's nephew, Raymond Seitz, and mentioned that he was related to the "late judge." The judge laughed off the story, maintaining to a reporter that "I'm partially alive at least."

Judge Seitz's most influential work began in 1950, when he was in Chancery Court.

Thirty black students sued for permission to attend the all-white University of Delaware, contending that all-black Delaware State College was inferior. It was a direct challenge to the long-held separate but equal doctrine handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896. After visiting both schools, Judge Seitz ruled in favor of the students and ordered them admitted.

Two years later, he ruled that elementary school student Shirley Bulah and high school student Bluel Louise Belton must be allowed to attend all-white schools in

Clayton and Hockessin, Del.

Judges in other states had wiggled around separate but equal by giving school officials six months to improve all-black schools, but Seitz rejected that option.

"The cold hard fact is that the state in this situation discriminates against Negro children," he wrote in his April 1, 1952, opinion.

Two years later, the U.S. Supreme Court followed his lead.

Judge Seitz, a 1937 graduate of the University of Delaware, was a 1940 graduate of the University of Virginia law school. At the law school, he had served on the law review and was a member of the Order of the Coif and the Raven Society.

He then practiced law in Wilmington and served as a county tax attorney before becoming vice chancellor of the Delaware Court of Chancery in 1946. In 1951, he became chancellor of the State of Delaware and also served for a time on the state Supreme Court before taking his seat on the federal bench.

Over the years, Judge Seitz also had taught law school courses at the University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University and the University of North Carolina. He also had been chairman of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Survivors include his wife, Virginia, of Wilmington; three sons, Collins Jr., of Hockessin, Mark Tyler Seitz of Nashville and Stephen Day Seitz of Africa; a daughter, Virginia Ann Seitz of Washington; a sister, Margaret Jane Seitz of Wilmington; and six grandchildren.

The News Journal
Oct 19 1998 Mon. 28.

LEGAL GIANT

Judge Collins J. Seitz became the conscience of the whole country

When he was named to the Chancery Court in 1946, Collins J. Seitz was 32 years old, young, indeed, for such a post. But he soon proved that he was more than qualified for the post.

It's a safe bet that many of the Delaware senators who approved his nomination were, to say the least, appalled when, four years later in 1950, he ruled that separate but equal facilities for black Americans was wrong.

WHERE WE STAND

There are only a few judges of Collins Seitz's stature in each generation.

That decision directing the University of Delaware to admit blacks provided the legal philosophical basis for another, similar decision two years later that ultimately sent social and political shock waves across the nation.

Collins Seitz's core decision that separate but equal facilities were wrong in two Delaware public school cases became the keystone of the 1954 Brown versus Board of Education case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that schools must be desegregated. Judge Seitz's work was specifically cited by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

In effect, Collins J. Seitz became the conscience of the nation. He was a mild mannered man who did not seek confrontation. But he was also a man of high principle and keen mind. He did not shrink from doing what was right. He held that conviction until his death last week.

In 1951, then Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, another great Delaware man of integrity, nominated Collins Seitz as chancellor, the court's top post. One can only wonder what persuasion Bert Carvel used to secure that approval. Southern Delaware was no hotbed of liberalism in the early 1950s and Vice Chancellor Seitz's 1950 ruling was not popular there. In fact, it wasn't until 1967 when the Jason High School in Georgetown, the last segregated school in the state, closed that the separate but equal practice that Judge Seitz had voided was finally eliminated.

Collins Seitz brought the Court of Chancery into the modern era. His thoughtful rulings and sage decisions helped to make the court world renowned and they brought corporations flocking to Delaware. In 1966 he was named to the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals where he served with distinction — 13 years as chief judge.

Judge Seitz won numerous awards in his life and the only professional void in his career that his colleagues lament is that Collins Seitz was not named to the U.S. Supreme Court. The nation was the poorer for that.

Federal judge Collins Seitz dies at age 84

Jurist issued landmark
desegregation order in '52

By STEVEN CHURCH
Staff reporter

The first judge in America to order an all-white state-supported undergraduate school to admit blacks, Collins J. Seitz, has died, six weeks after doctors discovered he had heart problems.

He was 84 and had been living in a Brandywine Hundred nursing home.

Seitz, a Wilmington native, began his judicial career when he was appointed to Delaware's Chancery Court in 1946 before moving to the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1966.

"A true giant has fallen," federal Judge Walter K. Stapleton said Saturday.

Stapleton sits on the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, where Seitz served as chief justice from 1971 to 1984.

Seitz was prominent not only in Delaware, but nationally as well. His work was cited by Chief Justice Earl Warren when the U.S. Supreme Court struck down segregation in the 1954 Brown vs. Board of Education case.

A Seitz decision two years earlier was one of the four court cases the Supreme Court combined into Brown. Of the four, only Seitz's ruling condemned the separate but equal doctrine.

The Delaware lawyer who argued against separate but equal in Seitz's courtroom that year, Louis L. Redding, died Sept. 28 at age 96. A lawyer in another one of the



News Journal file

A 1952 ruling by Judge Collins J. Seitz led to the historic Brown vs. Board decision.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

- 1946: Appointed vice chancellor of the Court of Chancery.
- In the 1950s made two key desegregation rulings: that 30 black students must be allowed to attend the all-white University of Delaware and that an elementary school student and a black high school student must be allowed to attend all-white schools in Hockessin and Claymont.
- As chief judge of the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reorganized the court to handle a dramatically increased caseload.
- Was chairman of the state bar committee that recommended creation of the Legal Aid Society of Delaware, of which he was a trustee and treasurer for several years.

See SEITZ - A9

St. John's Journal
Oct 1984
11
11/22

Seitz: Judge was

FROM PAGE A1

cases that led to the Brown decision, Spottswood W. Robinson III, died Oct. 11 at age 82.

"I can't even think about walking in Judge Seitz' shoes, or walking in Louis Redding's shoes, because the task would be too daunting," said Gregory M. Sleet, who was sworn in last month as the newest judge for the U.S. District Court in Delaware.

Seitz also helped develop Delaware's nationally known business law while serving on the Chancery Court. His work became the basis for much of the state's business case law, Stapleton said.

In the 1960s, business law experts considered two decades of Seitz' balanced rulings one reason corporations were flocking to Delaware.

Stapleton described Seitz as soft-spoken and non-confrontational.

"He would never tell anybody he thought they were wrong," Stapleton said. "He would ask them questions about their position and kind of coax them around."

He took most things in stride, including a 1990 News Journal story about his nephew, Raymond Seitz, which noted that he was related to "the late judge."

Seitz laughed off the story, telling a reporter "I'm partially alive at least."

The only thing that bothered him, he said: the story also spelled his name wrong.

In the 1970s and early 1980s, when Congress greatly expanded the authority and workload of the 3rd Circuit Court, Seitz changed the way cases were handled to deal

with the overload, Stapleton said.

His work as a court administrator went unheralded by the public, but is an important part of his legacy, Stapleton said.

"[The court] would have gone under, had it not been for some of the innovation in managing and administering the court system he implemented," he said.

But the most influential work Seitz did began in 1950, when he was in Chancery Court.

Thirty black students, represented by Redding, sued for permission to attend the all-white University of Delaware, contending that the all-black Delaware State College was inferior.

It was a direct challenge to the long-held separate but equal doctrine outlined by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1896. After visiting both schools, Seitz ruled in favor of the students and ordered them admitted.

His ruling caused such an outcry in the state Legislature that then-Gov. Elbert N. Carvel had a tough time getting Seitz confirmed by the state Senate as chief judge of Chancery Court in 1951.

The uproar did not hold Seitz back, however.

In 1952 he ruled that elementary school student Shirley Bulah and high school student Ethel Louise Belton must be allowed to attend all-white schools in

national figure

Wilmington and Hockessin.

Judges in other states had wiggled around separate but equal by giving school officials six months to improve the all-black schools, but Seitz rejected that option.

"The cold hard fact is that the state in this situation discriminates against Negro children," he wrote in his April 1, 1952, opinion.

Two years later the U.S. Supreme Court followed his lead.

SEITZ SERVICES

Seitz is survived by his wife, Virginia Seitz; sons, Collins J. Jr. of Hockessin, Mark T. of Nashville, Tenn., and Stephen D. of Nebraska; daughter, Virginia Anne Seitz of Washington, D.C.; a sister, Margaret Jane Seitz of

Wilmington; and six grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 11 a.m. Wednesday at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Concord Pike and Sharpley Road. There will be no viewing, and burial is private.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22
7 - 9:00 PM
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^{Be-a} ^X Judge Seitz, 'a man

Jurist who was key mover of modern civil rights is praised

By **STEVEN CHURCH**
Staff reporter

Delaware's legal and political elite turned out Wednesday to honor Judge Collins J. Seitz, eulogized as a man whose love of justice and whose life's work helped launch the modern era of

civil rights.

At a time when White House and congressional lawyers are beating law books into political weapons, Seitz' funeral in Brandywine Hundred reminded an audience dominated by judges and attorneys — including Supreme Court Justice David

H. Souter — of the great good wrought by courts in the past half-century.

"He passed every professional test of courage and integrity so easily, he never even understood that he was being tested," said his daughter, Washington, D.C., attorney Virginia Anne Seitz.

In 1951 Seitz was the first judge in America to order an all-white college to admit black students. He ruled that 30 black students must be allowed to attend the Univer-

who passed the test of courage'

sity of Delaware because the college reserved for blacks was inferior.

A year later he issued a similar ruling that an elementary school and a high school also must admit blacks, a decision relied upon by the U.S. Supreme Court when it struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine used to justify barring blacks from white schools.



Judge Seitz

Seitz was quoted in the famous Brown vs. Board of education decision, considered a key moment in America's civil rights movement.

Wednesday's speakers praised those decisions, made at the beginning of Seitz' long, distinguished career on the bench, first on Delaware's Chancery Court and later on the 3rd District U.S. Court of Appeals.

During his time on the court of appeals his name was floated as a potential Supreme Court nominee, but he was passed over by President Nixon in favor of William H. Rehnquist, who is now chief justice.

Early in his career Seitz was a co-chair of the Delaware chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and for many years was an active member of his local Catholic church, St. Mary Magdalen, in Sharpley,

where the funeral was held. His life is an example that will push others to do good things, said Father Joseph M.P.R. Cocucci at Wednesday's service.

"There is a certain satisfaction in dwelling on a life that was truly well lived," Cocucci said. "If we applaud Collins for his response [to social ills] and fail to consider our own, then our response is a resounding gong making no sound, but a clanging."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/22

To: Stephenne Street - scheduling request
From: Don Burkhardt - honorary chair
The Staff Secretary

For appropriate handling

Phil



THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS

December 16, 1998

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Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.
Anthony S. Harrington

The President of the United States
and Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

The National Alliance to End Homelessness has been honored by your serving in prior years as Honorary Co-Chairs of our Annual Awards Ceremony. We are asking that you again lend your support to this important cause. The Tenth Annual Awards Ceremony will be held on March 18, 1999 at 7:30 pm at the Terrace Theater in the Kennedy Center. Kenneth D. Lewis, President of Consumer and Commercial Banking at the Bank of America will be the Chairman of the event.

Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton, we are deeply grateful for the leadership you have provided by acting as Honorary Chairs of this event for the past six years, and for the strong stand your Administration has taken on the issue of homelessness. Indeed, we congratulate you for achieving a substantial increase in funding for the HUD Homeless Assistance Grant program, and for increased funds to meet the primary and mental health care needs of homeless people. We particularly urge you to attend the Awards Ceremony on March 18 in order to underscore your concern and commitment, and to recognize the achievement of your Administration's key spokesperson on the issue, The Honorable Andrew Cuomo, who will receive our Macy Award.

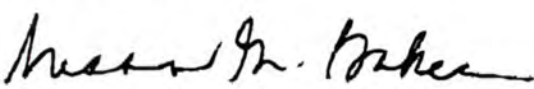
The National Alliance to End Homelessness is the only national organization that brings together the public, private and nonprofit sectors in a bipartisan partnership to create and implement solutions to homelessness. The Alliance's 2,000 member organizations come from all fifty states and range from nonprofit organizations such as Our House in Little Rock, to national public sector representatives such as the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and major corporate entities such as the Bank of America.

This year our Board Member, Bob Vila, will serve as Master of Ceremonies. The awards will be presented to **Lakefront SRO**, an organization that operates seven buildings of permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless single people in the Chicago area; **Commissioner Gretchen Miller Kafoury of the Portland, Oregon City Council**, who for the past 25

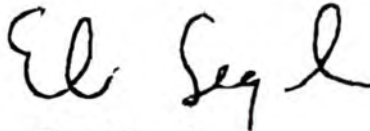
years, has served as state legislator and then city commissioner, and has been a tireless champion for programs for homeless people in Portland; **H. Wayne Huizenga**, Chairman of Republic Industries, who leveraged his personal commitment to help homeless people into county government-sponsored sales tax, the revenue from which is committed to address homelessness; and **Andrew Cuomo**, who has dedicated himself to helping homeless people as both a local provider of housing for homeless people (through an organization he founded called H.E.L.P.), and through his tireless national leadership on the issue.

Our entire Board joins us in expressing the hope that you will again act as Honorary Co-Chairs of the National Alliance to End Homelessness Annual Awards Ceremony, and that you will be present with us on March 18th.

Yours truly,



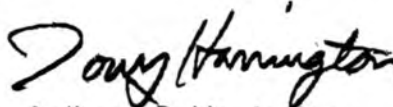
Susan G. Baker
Co-Chairman



Eli J. Segal
Co-Chairman



Barbara J. Easterling
Vice Chairman



Anthony S. Harrington
Director

'98 DEC 21 PM 4:29

**The Welfare to Work**
P A R T N E R S H I P

Fax

To: Phil Caplan**From:** Eli J. Segal/amrb**Fax:** (202) 456-2215**Pages:** Three including cover sheet**Phone:** (202) 456-2702**Date:** 21 December 1998**Re:** NAEH Awards Ceremony letter**CC:**☐ **Urgent**☐ **For Review**☐ **Please Comment**☐ **Please Reply**☐ **Please Recycle**

Dear Phil,

It's possible that Tony Harrington handed this to the President last night, but I thought you should see it anyway.

Regards,

Eli Segal
Eli

1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036

Telephone (202) 955-3005 Fax (202) 955-1087 email info@welfaretowork.org web site www.welfaretowork.org*The Welfare to Work Partnership is a not for profit corporation, organized under the laws of the District of Columbia*

5 Culbin Avenue
BELMONT 3216
AUSTRALIA

98 DEC 21 15:58

Fax to the President of the United States

0015 12024562883

12-21-98

Dear Mr President,

I and my family are deeply shocked by your decision yourself have pointed out that it is unlikely to eliminate of biologic and chemical weapons, while at the same sophisticated monitoring system that was, apparent

On the other hand, however, your decision has given to which the people of Iraq have been subject over hatred on the part of ordinary Iraqi citizens toward the United States, Great Britain, and those few sympathetic indicated support for you.

At a time when we are celebrating 50 years since the Charter it is a matter for extreme dismay that you pursue nation rather than find paths of dialogue with their leader. Those paths will be easier to find when the Iraqi people are not driven to anger by hunger, economic pressure and bombs.

And again, what right do you have to impose sanctions which impact on the well being and health of the people and particularly that of Iraqi children?

If you continue to enhance the hunger and anger of these people you might well be inciting the whole of Islam to overthrow the US hegemony.

I implore you Mr President, desist from bombing and missile attacks. Find more humane and constructive ways.

Yours very sincerely,

David Henshaw

David Henshaw

*This came in on our
fax. To Burkhardt for
reply? Yes ☒ No ☐*

*Coordinate with NSC?
Yes ☒ No ☐*

LS

December 22, 1998

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date

12/22

To:

✓ Chuck R. N.

From:

The Staff Secretary

Any merit to this?

cc: ✓ Den Burkhardt to
coordinate a reply.

Phil

STEPHEN I. ZETTERBERG
ALICE M. KING

ZETTERBERG & KING
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
319 HARVARD AVENUE
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(916) 283-0325

December 12, 1998

'98 DEC 22 AM 9:10

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.,
Washington DC 20500-2000

Re: Possible use of common law motion by the Senate to
test viability of impeachment where charges do not reach
constitutional stature.

Dear President Clinton:

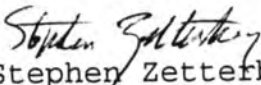
After Yale Law School and WW II, I worked for Senator Scott Lucas, who was then minority whip. In that job I had a lot of contact with the Senate's office of legal counsel. In fact, that office offered me a job, but it was 1946, and I went back to California, and eventually - in 1948 - I was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Richard Nixon. Since then I have practiced law, and have kept active in affairs of public interest.

Like many others, I am very concerned with the dangers to which the Republican majority on the Judiciary committee has been subjecting the country, paying no attention to either the public interest or public opinion.

You carry a heavy load, and so does the U.S. Senate. If the Senate gets articles of impeachment, and faces a "trial" process, the increase in the Senate's work load could be crippling - all because the House Republicans are trying for political benefits without having to assume the resulting governmental burdens.

Might it be suggested that the Senate consider challenging the viability of impeachment articles by demurrer? The House passes off the considerable burden of trial to the Senate. That burden should not need to be assumed without first considering whether the Articles pass Constitutional muster. Such issue is a matter of law, and might be settled using motion techniques without reaching the more onerous "trial" procedures.

Sincerely,


Stephen Zetterberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/22

To: Glyn Davies

From: The Staff Secretary

This was handed to me for the President on the South Lawn this weekend by Alan Solomon, a big supporter of the President's.

I think it deserves a written response that I'll send to the President for his signature. Thanks.
Phil

Wednesday, December 16, 1998

Dear Mr. President,

There have been a great number of private meetings between Jewish and Islamic religious clergy and leaders in recent months, as you apparently are aware of. The challenge that we face, in terms of moving these meetings into a phenomenon that will have major impact on the peace process, is that they must become public at some juncture. This is the only way that these encounters will have a broad impact on the religious public in both communities. It is these communities that have housed the rejectionists of the peace process till now, and who hold the key to realigning the political structure in such a way as to allow the peace process to move forward.

There are two ideas floating about. One is that there could be a signing of a document, already in formation, by the highest religious leaders on both sides, that would formally embrace peacemaking as the only acceptable path for Jews and Muslims in the current context. This would have a profound impact, especially in terms of the effect on the public of witnessing the embrace of sheikhs and chief rabbis. Furthermore, there are major figures on both sides that are interested in not only this one time event, but also an ongoing interfaith committee that would not interfere with the details of the peace process, but would parallel its successes with spiritual and cultural reinforcement.

Everything that I, and many others in conflict resolution, have studied from the around the world indicates that this is the key missing ingredient in many peace negotiations. The detailed, rational negotiations are critical, but they are constantly undermined by deep cultural and spiritual roots of mistrust and rage. We have a solution, and that is for there always to be a parallel peace process between the most respected members of the culture on each side. The secular members of the respective cultures are already well represented in the peace process, but not the religious community, and everything indicates that they will continue to be obstructionist until their revered figures become a part of the process of envisioning the future, together with the other peacemakers. This is how everyone, religious and secular, can see themselves having a stake in the future.

Here is the challenge. The Islamic leaders are afraid of their extremists. We must help them. The key to helping them, in their eyes, is the prestige of your office, and especially the trust that you have engendered in the people on all sides of this conflict. Furthermore, it seems that Chairman Arafat's support for this effort is crucial, especially in order to encourage a greater number of clerics to have the courage to step forward. But the Chairman has indicated repeatedly that he is waiting for the Americans to put this on the agenda. It seems that if Arafat received a letter indicating your support for this effort then he would lend his blessing to it—and his protection.

There are two possible reasons why Mr. Arafat repeatedly indicates his support for this, but then backs down from actually calling the sheikhs, in this case, the Sheikh of Al Aqsa mosque, and telling them that he will support them. 1. He is perhaps holding off on cultural and religious peacemaking, and the warm relations that we strongly suspect could be unleashed by it, as a bargaining chip of final status negotiations, a way of promising full normalization of relations. 2. He, like numerous leaders of states around the world, fear giving power to anti-statist religious forces in his midst. On both scores this is misguided. 1. On the contrary, involving the religious leadership with the peace process and the future vision of the respective countries, will give them more faith that they have a stake in the future well-being of the state, and 2. You cannot hold off for final status, and as a reward, something that is indispensable to getting to final status talks.

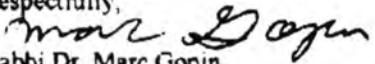
peacefully. And here in this last point is the rub. Few statesmen today understand as well as you do that the deep cultural, spiritual and emotional roots of a people are critical elements in the construction of lasting peace, especially after terrible trauma and war. Religion and culture are the most powerful change agents in human psychology, and either they will be part of the problem of the Middle East, or they will be part of the solution. But they will certainly not be sidelined. All the evidence is clear on this.

There are thus numerous activists here and religious leaders who would welcome your leadership on this element of peacemaking, by simply inserting this into the state to state recommendations of how to proceed in the peace process, how to incorporate this form of peacemaking now.

The timing is critical. As you know, Ramadan begins on Sunday, and in other parts of the Arab world, Ramadan has been used by extremists as a time to unleash terrorism. Furthermore, the failure of the troop withdrawal on Friday, in addition to the Iraqi bombing, may make this a perfect time for Hamas to attack, and send the two populations into a tailspin of violence. This new path could be a way to engage Islam and Judaism now, or very soon, in a way that will make them a powerful symbolic force for pursuing peace and valuing the lives of others, even as the political and land issues remain bitter for now, divisive, and with no concrete end to the negotiations in sight. I firmly believe, based on the evidence, that cultural processes, and the symbolic power of gestures by major leaders, have an extremely powerful effect on populations, and that this powerful effect may bring about the realignment of political forces that we need in Israel and the Territories in order to move forward.

Thank you very much for considering this, and I will be glad to pursue this further with you at any time

Respectfully,


Rabbi Dr. Marc Gopin,
Center for Strategic and International Studies,
George Mason University

Tel: 202-387-5918

Re: Re PEACE

(Excerpt from the religious peace document in formation)

> Introduction by the honorable Sheikh Ismail Jamal:

>
> Jerusalem is the city of the prophets, a city of love,
> compassion, and peace. The message of God came out from Jerusalem to
> the whole world. This message is shared by Jews, Christians, and
> Muslims.
> A Hadith said "Jerusalem you are My Light and you are My Garden in this
> world. Whosoever dwells within thee, is accepted by me. Whosoever
> abandons thee is rejected by me. You are the place of the Gathering
> and the land of the Judgement.

>
> The Jerusalem Religious Peace Agreement :

> We, as representatives of the two faiths, of Islam and Judaism agree
> to the following:

> -Both the Torah and the Quran are expressions of faith which speak of
> the divine revelation of the oneness of G-d.

> -Islam and Judaism both take pride in being a Divine instrument of
> enlightenment for the world. As such, they teach their faithful to
> honor every human being as the living image of G-D.

>
> -The Holy Torah revealed to Moses, peace be upon him, the prophet of
> the Jewish people, calls for the respect and honor of every human
> being regardless of race or creed. Moreover, the Torah states that
> special respect and feeling of brotherhood are due to all believers in
> the faith of the one G-D. Thus, Muslims, who worship the same G-D as
> the Jews, are the primary recipients of these feelings of brotherhood.

>
> -The Holy Quran revealed to Muhammad, peace be upon him, the prophet
> of Islam, calls for the respect and honor of every human being
> regardless of race or creed. Moreover, the Quran states that special
> respect and feeling of brotherhood are due to all believers in the
> faith of the one G-D. Thus, Jews, who worship the same G-D as the
> Muslims, are primary recipients of these feelings of brotherhood.

> -Based on these eternal truths of the Holy Torah and the Holy Quran,
> we declare that no human being shall be persecuted, physically or
> morally because of their faith or the practice of their beliefs.

> -We also express our wish for greater harmony and understanding
> between the believers-Muslims and Jews. We the descendants of Ishmael
> and Isaac, the children of Abraham, are united today to offer our
> prayers from the heart to G-d. We pray for the end of all enmity and
> for the beginning of an era of peace, love, and compassion

In Re: Perjury Trap Defense

From: Marc Perkel
309 North Jefferson #220
Springfield Mo. 65806
417-866-1222 Office
417-862-9830 Home

Carol ?

ton / Orson Porter / David Kendall / Greg Graig

12-22-98

ad this. I know
Senate trial. I am
United States Co
my legal skill
and my argume
ness of the peop
l perspective, an
ation of legal sl
grammer will a

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

strategy to serve the government

Perjury Trap / Legal Perspective / Definition

In the case of United States vs. Chen, 933 F.2d 795, 1990-27, A perjury trap is created when the government calls a witness before the grand jury for the primary purpose of obtaining testimony from him in order to prosecute him later for perjury. United States v. Simone, 627 F. Supp. 1264, 1268 (D.N.J. 1986) (perjury trap involves "the deliberate use of a judicial proceeding to secure perjured testimony, a concept in itself abhorrent"). It involves the government's use of its investigatory powers to secure a perjury indictment on matters which are neither material nor germane to a legitimate ongoing investigation of the grand jury. See United States v. Crisconi, 520 F. Supp. 915, 920 (D. Del. 1981). Such governmental conduct might violate a defendant's fifth amendment right to due process, Simone, 627 F. Supp. at 1267-72, or be an abuse of grand jury proceedings, Crisconi, 520 F. Supp. at 920. See generally Gershman, The "Perjury Trap", 129 U. Pa. L. Rev. 624, 683 (1981).

The Chen case goes on to say, "If a court divines that the purpose of repetitious questioning is to coax a witness into the commission of perjury . . . such conduct would be an abuse of the grand jury process."

Perjury Trap as applied to President Clinton

The facts of the matter are rather obvious. This whole process, ever since Starr was appointed was an Impeachment in search of a Crime. Having investigated Whitewater, TravelGate, FileGate, the Foster Suicide, and a number of other artificial scandals, and having failed to find a crime, Starr was running out of things to investigate. Then one day Linda Tripp comes forward with a tape of Monica Lewinsky talking about having sexual contact (not sexual relations) with the President. Starr interviewed her without a lawyer and attempted to put a wire on her to get the President.

In spite of the fact that Starr had actual knowledge of the Lewinsky affair, he failed to reveal his knowledge to the President's counsel. The idea was to catch the President by surprise in the Jones deposition. As we all know, having sex is neither a criminal act nor an impeachable offense. However, it is extremely embarrassing and it is something that most of us would tend to lie about. In fact, we as a society have a lot of sexual phobias and because we Americans can not face our own sexuality, we as a society deal with it by lying about sex. In other words, lying about sex is an established American custom. I would point out that although most people consider the President's behavior to be sinful, that sexual behavior is a human instinct that is more powerful than reason and is necessary for reproduction; and, if not for such instincts as depicted by the President's behavior, the human race would have been extinct millions of years ago. But that's another argument that I will save for another day. My point here is that because our American culture will not face sexual behavior from a realistic perspective, that it normal and expected in our society to lie about sex. And this is especially true if you are an elected official.

Thus, Ken Starr, knowing that the President could be caught off guard because the President didn't know that Starr had Ms. Lewinsky on tape, took the opportunity through communicating with Jones lawyers to get them to try to get the President to commit perjury by lying about having sex. And I have to say that the President did an excellent job of avoiding the question. And it is unclear, based on the bizarre definitions he was given what sexual relations were. I know that if I were told that two people had "sexual relations" that I would assume they meant intercourse. However, I'll leave that argument for another day.

In the Jones case the perjury charge fails on the issue of materiality. As we all know, perjury has three elements. It is a false statement, the speaker must know it to be false (scienter), and it must be material. Material means likely to affect the outcome of the case. In this case the judge ruled that the Lewinsky affair if true, was not material, and the case was dismissed on a 12(b)6 motion for failing to state a claim for which relief can be granted.

Thus a claim that the President committed perjury in the Jones deposition must fail on the element of materiality even if it were proven that he made a false statement under oath.

Therefore, Mr. Starr needed more than just the Jones deposition in order to get the President. He needed to get the President to lie before the Grand Jury.

In bringing the President before the Grand Jury, Starr's strategy was to get the President to "lie about the lie". Because the Grand Jury was supposedly a criminal proceeding, the element of materiality is presumed. Thus Starr could take what he contended was a knowingly false statement from the Jones deposition and use the Grand Jury to supply the missing element of materiality in order to bootstrap a perjury count. In fact, I think that it's clear that the only purpose of the President's Grand Jury testimony was solely for manufacturing a perjury charge against him. That the President was questioned under oath only for the purpose of trying to get him to lie so that he could later be charged with perjury.

Which brings us back to the definition of Perjury Trap. A perjury trap is created when the government calls a witness before the grand jury for the primary purpose of obtaining testimony from him in order to prosecute him later for perjury. Never have I seen such a clear case of a perjury trap as this one. Since this is clearly a Perjury Trap, the next question is how can we use this to make an impeachment defense?

Perjury Trap / Legal Precedent

There are a number of cases on the issue of perjury traps. Some circuits have accepted it and some haven't. None have ruled it out and the Supreme Court has yet to take a position on this issue. (However, with Justice Renquist being the judge in the Senate, a finding of Perjury Trap might be considered a supreme Court decision. We're exploring new legal territory here and it's time to think outside the box.) Although some circuits have yet to embrace the "Doctrine of Perjury Trap" all circuits have accepted that a Perjury Trap involves "the deliberate use of a judicial proceeding to secure perjured testimony, a concept in itself abhorrent".

Even though it would be difficult to overturn a conviction based on a Perjury Trap, that isn't what we're trying to do here. The Senate trial is at best a quasi-judicial body and these are politicians making a political decision, not a legal decision. Although their decision should be supported by a good legal argument. The Democratic senators need a good legal reason to vote No and it is our job to provide that reason. Ultimately, our goal is to get 34 senators to see it our way. It is also necessary to make the case to the people so that the people understand and support the argument. And I believe that the concept of Perjury Trap might contribute significantly to your overall argument.

Making the Perjury Trap Argument

A Perjury Trap is not a technical loophole for a criminal to escape justice through procedural trickery. A Perjury Trap is an artificial crime manufactured by a prosecutor who can't win his case through legitimate means. In this case the President committed no

crime. Starr, having found nothing else to go on attempted to manufacture a crime by first questioning the President about a subject of extreme embarrassment and forcing him to put his family and marriage in jeopardy as well as his friends, associates, his lover Monica, and the Democratic Party.

Starr using the unlimited resources of the United States Government used every means he could to play with definitions of words and to use trickery to get the President to say anything that when taken out of context could be twisted into something that could be construed as perjury to those who are the enemies of the President. So weak is their claim that the Republican Congress published the private conversations and secret Grand Jury testimony on the internet containing explicit sexual details in order to shock the public and to obscure the true nature of the facts. So desperate was Starr that he illegally leaked Grand Jury testimony so as to manipulate events in his favor. Then he proceeded to become an advocate for impeachment and his advocacy was so ethically offensive that his ethics advisor resigned. And knowing that the new Congress who was elected by the people after the scandal broke would never pass Articles of Impeachment, the 105th Congress bypassed the will of the people and passed it in a nearly party line vote. And in order to get that party line vote, the Republicans offered up as human sacrifices two Speakers of the House who fell on their swords in order to support charges that the public finds ridiculous.

This has been an impeachment in search of a crime by people who are out to get the President no matter what the costs. When they failed to find a crime they used a Perjury Trap to manufacture one. And they failed to even do that. Now we are asked to reverse two elections and remove a president from office who has the support of 72% of the public because he was possibly tricked into lying about a blowjob? I think not!

Further Reading

I will be posting this document on the web at:

<http://www.perkel.com/politics/clinton/perjury.htm>

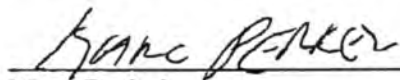
I will probably update it and add to it. I also have a web page on impeachment at:

<http://www.perkel.com/politics/clinton/impeach.htm>

And, my Republicans for Clinton page is at:

<http://www.perkel.com/politics/clinton/repub.htm>

My 2 cents... Good Luck!



Marc Perkel



18 December 1998

Mr. Presa ^{Bugaries for}
 We'll be with you
 'til the. On + ~

De Betty -
 From the Dinner
 Saturday, December

Arthur L
 (Bahamas)

19.12

See

after
 20

Atty

Simon Ferro
 (Panama)

(Barbados)
 Kit Ashby
 (Uruguay)

With lots of love
 and all my
 Respect,

Stan Mc Lelland
 (Jamaica)
 Jim Dwyer
 (Costa Rica)

Chris Cunniff
 (Belize)



Dec 19

Dear Mr. President and Mrs Clinton,

Not since President Kennedy's death has there been a day we as Americans have felt such a heavy heart. Today was an example of how hateful men can still be toward their fellow man, which makes me wonder how far we have really come as a Kinder, more spiritual Nation.

Through all of this I want you and the first lady to know that the American people know, that your ambitions, hopes, focus, dedication & work have only been in their behalf to make America the best it can be, and want both of you to continue to do just that, making the American dream a reality for all people. I hope

This day moves you both from
Strength to Strength and that
the leaders of our government come to
understand the will of this great
Country and allow you both to do
what you have done so well in
the last six years, Taking America
to a greater place for all of us.

Representing the U.S in the
Bahamas, has made me realize
what so many take for granted
this Country is a leader + respected
by the world. I hope this
respect is not darkened by this
day. God Bless you both, we
shall overcome this and move
forward.

With love + respect,
Jaye Shertler

Serving because and
with great  respect,
love, and admiration for
you.

Arthur L. Schechter

Ambassador

Embassy of the United States of America

Queen Street

Nassau, The Bahamas

Telephone 242.322.1181
Fax 242.356.0222

NAS/State 10-1006
Post Office Box 599009
Miami, Florida 33159-9009



AMBASSADOR CAROLYN CUIEL

Dec. 18, 1998

Dear Mr. President,

I refuse to believe that this fight is
anywhere near lost.

Life is nothing. Eugene's opportunities
for redemption. Y. for reply e this.
or list ders.

They will continue to

My heart has been with you every day. I
regret that I am not there to help — and

The President

I know how presumptuous that soon
But I love to fight for what's right
That's why I love working for you.

God bless you, Mr. President, now
and always.

Carlyn

P.S. I'm a phone call away, if I can help
in any way.



Stanley Louis McLelland
Ambassador of the United States of America
12/18

Mr. President

I'm so sorry
The Republicans are, Enquire for
people are standing u rep
of course, I am hq or list
to resolve the matter quickly, but whatever happens,
hang tough. Your friends and the American people
understand that this is a hypocritical and partisan
vendetta and are with you. Also, my 82 year old mother
wants you to know that she prays for you every day.
Your loyal friend - STM



WORLD RELIEF

November 11, 1998

The Honorable William Jefferson C
The White House
Washington, DC

Phil-

Send to Dan

12/22

NSC

Burkhardt for response?

Yes — No — cp

Dear Mr. President,

I have just returned from southern Sudan, which is one of the most agonizing and complex tragedies of our time.

I come to you with a message from the leaders of the New Sudan Council of Churches. They are desperate for peace. They cannot wait any longer. The harvests continue to fail and the people continue to perish. The only way to stop the devastation is a permanent cease-fire and a reconciliation process that ensures freedom and justice for all Sudanese.

Mr. President, will you intervene on their behalf? Will you send a mediator to the Sudan to draw together all conflicting parties for peace talks? The church leaders of southern Sudan are committed to serve the country as agents of healing and reconciliation. They will walk alongside people and encourage them in their pursuit of peace and reconciliation with their enemies. But they desperately need a strong and compassionate intercessor to initiate the process.

World Relief stands ready to serve you and the United States government in the peace making efforts. We are working with groups of churches in southern Sudan to provide food and medical relief to some of the most devastated areas. We would be honored to assist these churches in their role as reconcilers.

We pray that God grants you wisdom and strength as you deal with so many difficult situations around the world. May He use you as an instrument of His peace.

With Love and Peace in Christ Jesus,

Clive Calver

Reverend Dr. Clive Calver
President, World Relief Corporation

WORLD RELIEF

Dr. Clive Calver, President

201 Route 9W North • Congers, New York 10920

Phone 914 268 4135 • Fax 914 268 2271

E-Mail usministries@wr.org



"Sean P. Donahue" <spd4b @ virginia.edu>
12/10/98 10:51:06 PM

*Will
just*

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP
cc: Mary Morrison/WHO/EOP
Subject: Letter (Attn: Ms. Hernreich)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-22-98

Ms. Hernreich,
Would you please forward this letter to the President?

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for your recent note. I, too, enjoyed seeing you again in September at your radio address.

The purpose of this letter is to express my strong support of your leadership, your character, and your firm commitment to the people of this country. As you may recall, you and I first met in Manchester, NH, when I was covering your 1992 presidential campaign as the chief White House correspondent for a kids' radio program in Boston. As a 12-year-old, I had the privilege of spending many hours at your side, learning about politics firsthand. That experience has literally influenced all of my education, job, and volunteer decisions in the years since. Just last year, you provided me with a recommendation to the University of Virginia, where I am now studying Government with my sights set on law school.

As a loyal supporter of your Presidency, I want you to know that you have been instrumental in my life. If there is anything I can do to help you during these difficult and troubling times, please let me know. I wish you and your staff all the best. Be assured that I am proud to stand by your side.

Sincerely,

Sean P. Donahue

Sean P. Donahue
University of Virginia
144 Duglison, Sta. 2
Charlottesville, VA 22904-0305

*1 need this
2 for Lewis*

*Copied
Lewis
COS*

12-22-98

To Eugenie for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

S.

ROBBINS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-22-98

December 21, 1998

President William J. Clinton
c/o Betty Currie
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. President,

I, like many Americans, am extremely saddened by the decision the House of Representatives made today. You handled the situation with dignity and grace in your nationally televised response. While there is a fight ahead, I am sure you will be triumphant and continue to serve our nation proudly. If I can support you in gathering your thoughts for the State of the Union address, please feel free to call upon me.

Over the holidays and in the midst of this battle, I hope you will take the time to think about the significant contribution you have made to this country. Remember that the majority of Americans love and respect you for it.

God bless you, William Clinton.

Respectfully,


Tony Robbins

12-22-98

To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

*Copy for him to sign
cc Ann Lewis
321*

*copied
Lewis
COS*

Robbins Research International, Inc.

9191 Towne Centre Drive, Suite 600, San Diego, CA 92122
Tel: (619) 535-6205 Fax: (619) 535-6305

♦Office of the Chairman

Confidential Facsimile Transmission

TO: Betty Currie
FROM: Jane Henning
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
DATE: December 21, 1998
SUBJ: Correspondence to the President

Number of Pages: 2 (including cover)

If you do not receive all pages or if they are not legible, please call (619) 535-6205

Dear Ms. Currie,

Attached is a letter for the President from Mr. Robbins. It was a great pleasure to speak with you last week. I wish you a wonderful and joyous holiday season.

Warmest Regards,
Jane

This message is intended for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone, and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.