

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 1/29

TO: María Echaveste
Sylvia Mathews
Nicole Bilson

cc: Dan Boddent

FROM: The Staff Secretary

FYI - Attached is a letter from George
Muñoz of OPIC that includes
suggestions about the upcoming Central
America trip and the Supplemental.

Correspondence will draft a reply
and coordinate with you on the language but
I thought you should see the letter for
your trip planning. Phil

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20527, U.S.A.

99 JAN 28 04:57



OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

January 26, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

On December 11, 1998, you announced that OPIC would accelerate its review and approval of over \$200 million in new projects for Central America. We are proceeding on course. In further support of Central America and Caribbean, and in response to your commitment to help reconstruct the region, OPIC is ready to roll-out two new proactive initiatives: a \$200 Million Central America & Caribbean Credit Facility and a targeted business outreach plan to increase private sector investment in the region.

\$200 Million Central America & Caribbean Credit Facility

A public-private partnership between OPIC and Citibank is being launched to address the region's need for medium to long-term borrowing. This partnership also ensures that the projects that are supported meet OPIC's strict policy guidelines, particularly in the field of worker rights and the environment. Examples of projects that this facility may support include power projects in the Dominican Republic and in Nicaragua. Each of these projects will spur additional private sector investment because they represent essential prerequisites for further development.

We are ready to close on this transaction. We have a tentative plan to have the leadership of the Congressional Hispanic and Black Caucuses highlight this initiative on Capitol Hill and witness the signing of the partnership between OPIC and Citibank.

In addition, we would be honored to have you announce this initiative in Central America during the course of your trip. I cannot think of any better way to highlight our commitment to attracting the private sector to the region than to have you announce this innovative partnership.

Targeted Business Outreach Plan To Increase Private Sector Investment In Central America

Since 1992, OPIC has assisted more than 40 projects in every country in Central America by providing over one billion dollars in direct loan, loan guaranty commitments, or political risk insurance coverage.

We believe that with limited additional resources, we can significantly increase the quantity and speed of our services to the region. We have submitted to OMB an outline of our plan to be included in your supplemental request to Congress for assisting in the reconstruction of the Central American economies. The highlights of our plan include

- establishing a short-term presence (18-24 months) in the region for expeditious response;
- leading a business investment development mission to the region;
- focusing on critical sectors of the Central American economy, such as infrastructure, housing, agriculture and energy, by targeting American business and educating them on the opportunities to assist in the reconstruction effort; and
- increasing the level of participation of specific client groups, such as small business and the U.S. Latino business community.

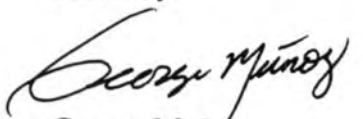
Other Possible Deliverables

In addition to these two initiatives, there are two recent OPIC projects and a pending initiative in Central America that are potential focal points for your visit. For example, in Guatemala, OPIC has recently signed a contract to provide NationsBank with up to \$100 million of political risk insurance for that nation's first electricity distribution project. In Nicaragua, OPIC has just signed a contract to provide Coastal Corporation with up to \$54 million of political risk insurance for the Tipitapa power project that will commence operations in February. In addition, OPIC is working with the government of El Salvador to host a conference in February to highlight their upcoming initiative to privatize the electricity sector.

On a separate note, OPIC does not cover investments in Mexico because we have not been able to get Mexico to sign our statutory required bilateral agreement.

We would appreciate the opportunity to work with your staff to suggest how these and other ideas can help support your upcoming visit to the region.

Sincerely,


George Muñoz
President and
Chief Executive Officer

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

1 - 29 - 99

Martha Foby -

Any comment
on these ?

Kierker would
like to have them
signed by Monday.

Phil

291980

Estimate No. _____
106th Congress, 1st Session



THE DIRECTOR

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

rel'd 1/29/99
2:35 pm

The President

The White House

Submitted for your consideration is a request to make available \$770 million in previously appropriated emergency funds for the Department of Defense.

P.L. 105-277, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, provided \$1 billion in emergency funding for efforts in support of ballistic missile defense systems contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

The \$770 million now requested will fund the following emergency activities:

- \$600 million will support development of a national missile defense system; and
- \$170 million will support near-term development of theater missile defense systems, including the Patriot Advanced Capability-3 and Navy Theater-Wide systems.

I recommend that you designate the amount requested as an emergency requirement in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. No further congressional action will be required.

I have carefully reviewed this proposal and am satisfied that it is necessary at this time. Therefore, I recommend that you make the requested funds available by signing the enclosed letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jacob J. Lew".

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Speaker of the

House of Representatives

Sir:

In accordance with provisions of P.L. 105-277, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, I hereby request the following:

Department of Defense

- Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation -- Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide: \$770,000,000

These funds will support our national and theater missile defense development efforts.

I hereby designate the above request as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The details of this action are set forth in the enclosed letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. I concur with his comments and observations.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

**EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS: AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED
MADE AVAILABLE BY THE PRESIDENT**

Department of Defense

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation:

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Defense-wide..... \$770,000,000

Division B, Title I, Chapter 1, Section 102 of P.L. 105-277, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, provided \$1.0 billion in emergency funding to the Department of Defense for missile defense activities contingent upon the President submitting a budget request to the Congress and designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement. None of these funds have yet been designated as an emergency requirement and made available.

At this time, \$770.0 million is required to support critical missile defense development efforts.



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

THE DIRECTOR

January 29, 1999

291981
99 JAN 29 PM 2:24

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jacob J. Lew
Director

SUBJECT: Second Special Message on Rescissions and Deferrals for FY 1999

Attached for your consideration is the Second Special Message on Rescissions and Deferrals for FY 1999, to be transmitted to the Congress in accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

This Special Message contains three rescissions of budget authority, totaling \$35 million; one new deferral of \$185 million of budget authority; and, two revised deferrals of budget authority, totaling \$1.5 billion. The proposed rescissions are of funds available to the Bureau of Land Management and International Assistance Programs, as well as unobligated balances of funds for natural disasters. These rescissions are proposed as offsets to requests for non-emergency supplemental appropriations contained in the FY 2000 Budget. The deferrals are of funds available to the Department of State and International Assistance Programs. The deferrals are justified under the Antideficiency Act as routine management actions.

Recommendation

The affected agencies have reviewed the proposed rescissions and deferrals. I recommend that this Special Message be transmitted to the Congress.

Attachment

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In accordance with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report three rescissions of budget authority, totaling \$35 million; one new deferral of \$185 million of budget authority; and, two revised deferrals of budget authority, totaling \$1.5 billion.

The proposed rescissions affect the programs of the Department of Interior, Unanticipated Needs for Natural Disasters, and International Assistance Programs. The proposed deferrals affect programs of the Department of State and International Assistance Programs.

The White House,

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
Bureau: Bureau of Land Management
Account: Management of Lands and Resources (14X1109)

New budget authority: \$616,311,000
Other budgetary resources: 25,531,000
Total budgetary resources: 641,842,000

Amount proposed for rescission: 6,800,000

Proposed appropriations language:

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 105-83, \$6,800,000 are rescinded.

Justification: The Automated Lands and Minerals Record System (ALMRS) provides for the development and bureau-wide implementation of the Automated Land and Mineral Record System. The proposal would rescind \$6.8 million of funds appropriated in FY 1998 for ALMRS that exceed current requirements.

Estimated programmatic effect: As a result of the proposed rescission, net Federal outlays will decrease, as specified below.

Effect on Outlays (in thousands of dollars)					
<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Total</u>
-5,304	-1,224	-272	-----	-----	-6,800

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: Executive Office of the President
Bureau: Unanticipated Needs
Account: Unanticipated Needs for Natural Disasters (11X0033)

New budget authority: - - -
Other budgetary resources: \$15,845,375
Total budgetary resources: 15,845,375

Amount proposed for rescission: 10,000,000

Proposed appropriations language:

From amounts made available in the Fiscal Year 1990 Dire Emergency Supplemental to Meet the Needs of Natural Disasters of National Significance (P.L. 101-130), \$10,000,000 are rescinded.

Justification: The proposal would rescind \$10 million of funds appropriated in FY 1990 to meet the needs of natural disasters of national significance. All of the funds were transferred to Departments and agencies to carry out necessary activities. Following completion of those activities, excess funds were transferred back to this account. These funds are no longer needed.

This account enables the President to meet unanticipated needs in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense.

Estimated programmatic effect: None.

PROPOSED RESCISSION OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1012 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: International Assistance Programs
Bureau: International Security Assistance
Account: Foreign Military Financing Loan Program Account (11X1085)

New budget authority: \$20,000,000
Other budgetary resources: -----
Total budgetary resources: 20,000,000

Amount proposed for rescission: 18,240,000

Proposed appropriations language:

Of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 104-208, \$18,240,000 are rescinded.

Justification: The proposal would rescind \$18.2 million of obligated balances of foreign military financing loan program subsidy that was made available in FY 1997. These funds were obligated, but no loans were signed, and none are expected to be signed. Therefore, these funds are no longer needed.

As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records the subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees for foreign military financing committed in FY 1992 and beyond. The foreign military financing credit program provides loans that finance sales of defense articles, defense services, and design and construction services to foreign countries and international organizations. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis.

Estimated programmatic effect: As a result of the proposed rescission, net Federal outlays will decrease, as specified below.

Effect on Outlays (in thousands of dollars)					
<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2004</u>	<u>Total</u>
-18,240	-----	-----	-----	-----	-18,240

Supplemental Report
Report Pursuant to Section 1013 of P.L. 93-344

This report updates Deferral No. 99-1, which was transmitted to Congress on October 22, 1998.

This revision increases by \$17,723,722 the previous deferral of \$82,857,659 in the United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Department of State, resulting in a total deferral of \$100,581,381. This increase results from the deferral of new budget authority for FY 1999, which will be withheld until the President determines assistance to be furnished and designates refugees to be assisted, and a correction to the estimated balances carried forward from FY 1998 to FY 1999.

DEFERRAL OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1013 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau: Other
Account: United States emergency refugee and migration assistance fund ¹
(11X0400)

New budget authority: *\$30,000,000
Other budgetary resources: *83,108,288
Total budgetary resources: *113,108,288

Amount deferred for entire year: *100,581,381

Justification: This deferral withholds funds available for emergency refugee and migration assistance for which no determination has been made by the President to provide assistance as required by Executive Order No. 11922. Funds will be released as the President determines assistance to be furnished and designates refugees to be assisted by the Fund. This deferral action is taken under the provisions of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1512).

Section 501(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-141) and section 414(b)(1) of the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212) amended section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601) by authorizing a fund to enable the President to provide emergency assistance for unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs.

Executive Order No. 11922 of June 16, 1976, allocated all funds appropriated to the President for emergency refugee and migration assistance to the Secretary of State, but reserved for the President the determination of assistance to be furnished and the designation of refugees to be assisted by the Fund.

Estimated programmatic effect: None.

¹ This account was the subject of a similar deferral in FY 1998 (D98-7).

* Revised from previous report.

Supplemental Report
Report Pursuant to Section 1013 of P.L. 93-344

This report updates Deferral No. 99-2, which was transmitted to Congress on October 22, 1998.

This revision increases by \$1,310,376,294 the previous deferral of \$84,777,327 in the Economic Support Fund, International Assistance Programs, resulting in a total deferral of \$1,395,153,621. This increase results from the deferral of new budget authority for FY 1999, which will be withheld pending the development of country-specific plans that assure aid is provided in an efficient manner, and a correction to the estimated balances carried forward from FY 1998 to FY 1999.

DEFERRAL OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1013 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Bureau: International Security Assistance
Account: Economic support fund ¹ (72X1037, 728/91037,*729/01037) ²

New budget authority: *\$2,436,600,000
Other budgetary resources: *220,961,461
Total budgetary resources: *2,657,561,461

Amount deferred for entire year: *1,395,153,621 ²

Justification: This deferral withholds funds available for international assistance pending the development of country-specific plans that assure that aid is provided in an efficient manner. Funds also are reserved for unanticipated program needs. This action is taken pursuant to the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1512).

The President is authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to furnish assistance to countries and organizations, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, in order to promote economic or political stability. Section 531(b) of the Act makes the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, responsible for policy decisions and justifications for economic support programs, including whether there will be an economic support program for a country and the amount of the program for each country. This deferral of funds for the Economic Support Fund has no effect on the availability of funds for the International Fund for Ireland.

Estimated programmatic effect: None.

¹ This account was the subject of a similar deferral in FY 1998 (D98-1).

² The amounts deferred by account are:

72X1037	\$30,771,075
*728/91037	54,013,546
*729/01037	<u>1,310,369,000</u>
*Total	1,395,153,621

Subsequent releases have reduced the amount deferred to \$1,357,427,050.

* Revised from previous report.

DEFERRAL OF BUDGET AUTHORITY
Report Pursuant to Section 1013 of P.L. 93-344

Agency: INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
Bureau: Agency for International Development
Account: International disaster assistance ¹ (72X1035)

New budget authority:	\$200,000,000
Other budgetary resources:	14,000,000
Total budgetary resources:	214,000,000
Amount deferred for entire year:	185,000,000 ²

Justification: The International disaster assistance account allows the President to respond to humanitarian disaster relief efforts throughout the world.

These funds have been deferred pending the development of country-specific plans to ensure that aid is provided in an efficient manner to those most in need. This deferral action is taken under the provisions of the Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1512).

Estimated programmatic effect: None.

¹ This account was the subject of a similar deferral in FY 1998 (D98-6).

² Subsequent releases have reduced the amount deferred to \$92,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVE
Lindbergh Thomas

P. O. Box 505
Grady, AR 71644-0505

Phone:
870-479-3969 Residence

DISTRICT 74

Counties:
Part of Desha County
Part of Jefferson County
Part of Lincoln County

COMMITTEES

Judiciary
Aging, Children and Youth, Legislative
and Military Affairs



STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

January 18, 1999

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

Dear Presic

Please acce
for the Ark
opportunity

As you are
located in t
great need
a proposed
areas are b

Please give
important i
assist you :

Sincerely,

Lindbergh Thomas
Lindbergh Thomas
State Representative

LT/jlh

99 JAN 29 AM 10:18

1-29-99

Send to Burkhardt ?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Jeff Gould



99 JAN 29 AM 10:18

REPRESENTATIVE
Lindbergh Thomas

P. O. Box 505
Grady, AR 71644-0505

Phone:
870-479-3969 Residence

STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

January 18, 1999

DISTRICT 74

Counties:
Part of Desha County
Part of Jefferson County
Part of Lincoln County

COMMITTEES

Judiciary
Aging, Children and Youth, Legislative
and Military Affairs

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

Dear President Clinton:

Please accept this letter on behalf of the City of Gould's application for the Arkansas Empowerment Zone. This is a wonderful opportunity for Gould.

As you are aware, Gould is a very small town in Southeast Arkansas located in the Delta. As with most areas of the Delta, Gould is in great need of economic development. Their economic plan includes a proposed industrial park that would create jobs. Also, recreation areas are being built to encourage residential development.

Please give the City of Gould your consideration. This is such an important issue for the area residents. Please let me know if I can assist you in anyway.

Sincerely,

Lindbergh Thomas
Lindbergh Thomas
State Representative

LT/jlh

THE CARTER PRESIDENTIAL CENTER



1-29-99

From the Oral-

Send to NSC?

Yes

No



C

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: ms

DATE: 3/12/22



2019-0803-5

JIMMY CARTER

'99 JAN 29 PM 2:54

Visit to Nigeria, 1/18-23

---CONFIDENTIAL---NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION---

Background: I have been visiting Nigeria for 20 years and have an affinity for the nation and appreciation for its great potential. Since its independence in 1960, Nigerians have enjoyed civilian governments for less than 10 years, and for 28 years some benevolent but mostly oppressive and corrupt military regimes. Despite this, Nigeria has been the most influential country in West Africa, and often very helpful in recent years in maintaining stability and even promoting democracy in the region. We have seen this in the disarmament of military factions and support of democratic elections in Liberia in July 1997.

The almost six-year despotic regime of the late Sani Abacha was replaced last June by the enlightened administration of General Abdulsalami Abubakar. He has released political prisoners, reduced the influence of corrupt military officials, honored human rights, and orchestrated an ambitious schedule to reestablish a civilian system of government throughout the nation. Our Carter Center team has been on site since September, working in partnership with the National Democratic Institute (NDI); and I decided to join them to prepare for parliamentary (2/20/99) and presidential elections (2/27/99). Chuck Costello, our director of the Democracy Program worldwide, joined us en route home from the first-ever monitoring of township elections in China.

There are some serious problems in Nigeria. Violence in the southeast delta region continues, as women and young people attack the foreign oil companies with hostage-taking, arson, and several murders. Also, Nigerians have not decided which of several basic constitutions will be adopted, with important implications for federalism. The economy is in a shambles, and corruption is still rampant. Despite all these factors, there seems to be reasonable confidence that Head of State Abubakar will carry out his promise of fair elections and that he can control the military. There is almost universal support for choosing a civilian government. In Lagos, we had a thorough briefing from our Carter Center-NDI team, who have been in Nigeria to observe local elections in December and state elections early this month. The procedures were increasingly acceptable, but there are some serious technical problems remaining. Even at this late date, four weeks before the parliamentary election and five weeks before the presidential election, none of the national candidates has been nominated, and procedures for their selection have not been adopted. These decisions could disrupt the existing harmony among the major contenders.

Political parties: The more centrist People's Democratic Party (PDP), supported at least tacitly by almost all military leaders, elected 20 of the 36 state governors, primarily in the central and southeast regions; the All People's Party (APP), alleged to be more closely associated with former dictator Sani Abacha, won nine state elections in the northeast and northwest regions; and the more liberal Alliance for Democracy (AD) party prevailed in six states, with solid victories in the Yoruba southwest. Because of the perceived strength of the PDP, serious discussions are underway about an alliance or merger of the AD and APP, with a general belief that the presidential nominee will come from AD. These decisions are likely to be made next week. All three major parties are seeking support from smaller political organizations that did not meet the criteria for mounting campaigns.

Likely Presidential Candidates: The best known candidate is former general and head of state Olusegun Obasanjo, who was embarrassed when his PDP made a dismal showing in his home state. He is being challenged vigorously for the party's nomination by former vice-president Alex Ekwueme. The two leading candidates of the APP are Dr. Olu-sola Saraki and wealthy businessman Emmanuel Iwuanyanwu. The AD is likely to choose one of two chiefs from the south-

west, either Olu Falae or Bola Ige, with Ige's support believed to be more parochial. The deadline for these nominations is February 15.

Election Commission: The Independent Nigerian Election Commission (INEC) seems to be firmly in control and is seeking to correct some problems that became apparent during the two previous elections. Indelible ink has never been acquired, and other means to prevent multiple voting have been unsuccessful.

Itinerary:

1/20 - We had a full day, meeting with the Governor-elect of Lagos State, presidential candidates of the AD and PDP parties, trade unionists, religious and human rights leaders, and representatives of the Transition Monitoring Group, an organization of NGOs and human rights activists who are recruiting domestic election observers. NDI has trained 600 trainers, who in turn will train several thousand other observers. So far, 800 of them have received INEC credentials. They hope for 10,000 for the national election, but INEC has been somewhat reluctant to encourage this effort.

All the AD officials seem certain of the merger with APP and are confident of a victory, especially if Obasanjo is their only opponent and they can run against him as a former general who is unpopular in his home community. Obasanjo doesn't think the merger will take place, and Ekwueme is doubtful. AD will choose candidates through consensus, following recommendations from 20 senior party officials. The PDP intends to hold a primary among its members on February 6 to select its presidential candidate. In a luncheon meeting with a group of 10 news media leaders, they were unanimous in predicting a final victory for Obasanjo. U.S. embassy personnel and other foreign observers are more doubtful, following Obasanjo's failure at home and PDP's failure to meet expectations in the state elections.

I spoke to about 100 prominent guests at the chargé d'affaires' residence and met with George Kirkland, CEO of Chevron Lagos, who is providing a plane to take us to and from Abuja. He is deeply concerned about the Niger River region, where violence has forced the oil companies to transport all their employees by plane and helicopter. Many onshore pumping stations are shut down, and militants have even attacked several offshore rigs. No solution is in sight, despite an increase in services being provided by the oil companies and their willingness to negotiate the issues. Everyone agrees that oil-drilling operations have damaged the native fishing industry and that these people have been shortchanged in all public services despite their region's being the origin of the nation's wealth. An additional problem is that there is no coherent leadership among the dissidents, and some of the violence is between ethnic groups in the riverine area.

1/21 - In Abuja, we were briefed by the embassy staff under Ambassador Bill Twaddell, whom we have known and admired for his work in Liberia. We then met with the 14 members of the Election Commission, chaired by Dr. Ephraim Akpata, a distinguished and revered former Supreme Court justice. I questioned them closely about the still-evolving rules concerning party mergers, requirements for selecting candidates and for achieving victory, the training of adequate poll workers, certification of domestic observers, the use of indelible ink to prevent multiple voting, and other issues that had been raised at previous meetings and not adequately explained. The INEC is obviously determined to correct previous mistakes and to be flexible regarding the desire of AD and APP to join behind one national ticket, but they are very authoritative and stubborn once they have made a ruling.

Next we visited the Military War College and Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution. After full military honors and ceremonies, we had a good exchange about the necessity—in Congo, Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and even in Nigeria's delta area—to combine military capability with effective mediation efforts. At least tentatively, we agreed with their request for The Carter Center to cooperate with Nigerian efforts in the West African region. Military officers appeared hungry for a renewal of contacts with military counterparts.

In the evening, Ambassador Twaddell hosted a remarkable supper, with the top political and religious leaders of the nation. At my table, for instance, were the three national party chairmen (Chief Solomon Lar (PDP), Senator Mahmoud Waziri (APP), Chief Ayo Adebajo (AD), Usman Jibrin and Bashir Sambo (two preeminent Islamic leaders), and Catholic Archbishop John Onaiyekan. We had a lively discussion, indicating more clearly that AD and APP will merge, and casting doubt on a primary to choose the PDP nominee. There are strong efforts to seek common ground between the two religions (about 50 percent Moslem, 40 percent Christian) in

Nigeria. The most heated discussion came when I asked about solutions to the violent confrontations in the delta region. Everyone agreed that massive assistance was due the people there, but that oil company and government indifference combined with corruption were the causes of the problem. PDP carried all the delta states, and Lar was somewhat defensive, but Adebajo was extremely critical of the government and oil companies and sympathized completely with the militants on self-development aspirations. In my opening comments, I teased the assembly because I was introduced as a farmer, poet, author, professor, military professional, scientist, and politician, but loud applause came only for the word "politician." I guess that this is now the most important subject in Nigeria.

1/22 - After meeting with APP candidate Emmanuel Iwuanyanwu, we went to the State House for a session with the Head of State, General Abdulsalami Abubakar. In all my dealings with him, he has been frank and honest and has fulfilled all his commitments. We first exchanged information and congratulations about progress toward civilian rule and his honored promises concerning human rights, and he expressed appreciation for our Guinea worm and river blindness efforts. I emphasized to Abubakar and the foreign minister the legal requirement that at least four extradition cases must be resolved before the end of next month in order for the U.S. to look favorably on the drug decertification issue; but they only promised to get a legal report on the issue. In a private discussion, the Head of State offered help on Guinea worm, and I later sent him detailed information on the program and a request for some financial assistance. He is very disturbed about the obvious involvement of Liberia in providing assistance to the RUF rebels in Sierra Leone. ECOMOG forces there, mostly Nigerian, have suffered serious setbacks and heavy casualties during the recent fighting. One urgent threat is control over the 35,000 weapons that ECOMOG confiscated in 1997 in Liberia. ECOMOG Commander General Malu and I decided then that they should all be destroyed; but this has not been done, and there are only about 200 ECOMOG troops left in Liberia to control the weapons. Immediate action is necessary to destroy them before they are confiscated by President Charles Taylor and possibly delivered to the Sierra Leone rebels when the last ECOMOG troops are withdrawn March 1. Abubakar also said that he needs help in dealing with the dissidents in the Niger River delta area, who are increasing their demands for secession and a separate nation; and he suggested that I might meet with them in February.

Back in Lagos, I met with Lions leaders who have been helping with our river blindness program. I then met with a group of Nigeria's most influential businesspeople, who have completed a thorough analysis of the nation's future known as Vision 2010, including all aspects of society. I had spoken to the assembled group on a previous visit. They outlined some of the problems they face and requested help from our Center, perhaps through workshops arranged by an American university. Among many other things, they pointed out that, after years of military rule, most public officials now being elected have never had a chance to hold public office and that the quality of universities needs restoring. They asked for help in shaping a proper pay scale

for public servants and reducing the present excessive size of bureaucracies, defining a permanent role for the military, privatizing government-owned industries, and defining some manpower training programs. The local business community can provide substantial funding for these efforts, but they also will need external support such as from USAID.

After a packed press conference with almost all questions about the political process, we had supper and then began our 24-hour journey home. I believe we achieved the objectives of my visit – support for the transition underway – and I am confident the electoral process will lead to a peaceful transfer of power from the military to a civilian president and national assembly on May 29.

Joseph Duffey
Director, United States Information Agency
Washington, D C 20547
Voice 202 619 4742
Fax 202 619 6705
Email jduffey@usia.gov

January 19, 1999

The Honorable William Clinton
Office of The President
The White House
Washington, DC

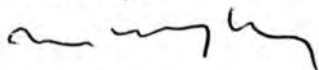
Dear Mr. President:

I am today submitting my resignation as Director of USIA. Since 1993, it has been my honor to work with the talented and dedicated men and women of this agency as they seek to advance greater understanding of the United States and its policies among the peoples of the world.

We recently spoke of the new opportunity that I have been offered to work in an area of long interest and experience. I go to these new opportunities and duties with great anticipation. But I leave the responsibilities of USIA with gratitude for your support and encouragement. Most of all I leave with continued respect for the insight and understanding with which you have given great leadership to our nation in a time of new opportunities since the end of the cold war era.

Today our nation is more than ever before in a situation where the effectiveness of our pursuit of national interests overseas depends upon our abilities to communicate directly with men and women of other nations and cultures. Seeking to do this through effective use of the media, through exchanges and conferences, and through efforts to promote mutual understanding, is the mission of USIA. The resources and personnel of the USIA will, I trust, continue to serve that mission even as we anticipate changes in organization and bureaucratic arrangements in the future.

Sincerely,



Joseph Duffey

Let me just add this personal note: I expect you to just keep hitting those "home runs." Anne and I send love, warm good wishes, respect, and thanks!



Phil -

Send to Burkhardt

for response?

Yes ☒ No ☐

copy already sent CP

RICHARD VALERIANI

JAN 29 PM 4:37

Late January

Dear Mr. President:

At long last the American people finally got to see the Bill Clinton we know and love on New Year's Eve at Renaissance.

The State of the Union was not only a home run, it was a grand slam.

It was not only a hole-in-one, it was a hole-in-one on a par-five hole.

Way to go.

Best Regards,

Dick Valeriani

1-29-99

Phil -

Should we put
in the system on
put in info pack -

Yes
No

To Executive/Phil
for 1st/10

CORPORATION
FOR NATIONAL
★ SERVICE

1/29/99

On Mike
Chiles
New York
New York

Dear Mr. President,

Your Lawton Chiles remarks
were very moving, so well chosen,
so well delivered. The whole ceremony,
including Pete Domenici & the daughters
plea showed how American politics
ought to be.

Copied

HRC

Verweir

Podesta

Burkhardt
(for reply)

The attached Arkansas
clipping shows what the American
media ought to be doing more
And you'll see how much your visit
meant to the AmeriCorps members.

I had a wonderful day visiting
AmeriCorps programs & the Governor & the
editorial board etc in Little Rock
the day after your visit.

As ever, Hami

The Clinton Words excerpts are widely used and
appreciated!

Americorps workers 'Getting Things Done' in Beebe storm cleanup

BY SANDY DAVIS
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE

BEEBE — Mitch Wilma of St. Louis stood on a pile of debris Tuesday that once housed Mayor Don Ward and his family on Cherry Street.

"All right, let's clean up this debris so the Bobcat operators can get in here without puncturing their tires," Wilma told a group of Americorps workers.

As the young people started to work, they noticed on top of a pile of rubble a videotape called "Twisters."

"Oh, the irony," Wilma said.

"That's awful," said Alix Borrok, also of St. Louis.

The Americorps motto is "Getting Things Done." A dozen or so members of the national organization have been helping with the relief since they arrived late Friday.

At the site of the mayor's former home, they picked up armloads of debris and carried them to the roadside. Some used chain saws to cut away fallen trees.

"This organization was created by President Clinton," said Borrok, who moved to St. Louis so she could work with the Disaster Relief section of Americorps. "It's sort of the American version of the Peace Corps. We go anywhere there is a disaster and help."

When Clinton came to Beebe on Sunday, he met with the group and said he appreciated the "hard work," Borrok said. "It felt good to be appreciated, and it's nice to know that we were noticed."

Many members of the group worked in Mississippi after Hurricane Georges and in Florida during the fires in the Everglades early last summer.

Wilma said young people com-

college graduates and eight others who took a year off from college to work with Americorps.

"We have the option to extend that commitment to a second year," said Wilma, who earned a degree in outdoor recreation, leadership and management from Northern Michigan University.

"It really helps to have the help with my college loans," he said. "But I really wouldn't be doing this if it didn't give me something more. I think we all get so much satisfaction from helping people. And the training we're getting, well, it's invaluable."

But Wilma did admit that it was hard to live on \$750 a month.

"It's hard to have another job back in St. Louis when we could leave at a moment's notice," he said. "But I do have another job where I do contract work for an outdoor recreation company. But the employers we work for have to be understanding."

Aaron McGee, who has a history degree from Northland College in Ashland, Wis., said it is possible to live on the stipend.

"I think it just depends on your needs," he said. "I don't need much,

and I don't have another job. It would be impossible for me to have another job. I was in Mississippi for a month, and we don't know how long we'll be here."

McGee, dressed in a bright orange helmet and bright orange chaps, said he was pleased with Americorps.

"I am getting help with my college loans," he said. "But I'm doing this because I like the whole idea of going around the country and helping people. It's really incredible to see the spirit of the community that develops after a disaster. It might be sad that all of this happened, but, really, you do see so much good that comes out of it."

The group came to Beebe with a truck, eight chain saws, several generators and one steel rescue saw.

They also brought food and water supplies. Each day they are told where to work by National Guard and Air Force officials coordinating the relief effort.

"We try to be self-sufficient," Borrok said, but relief organizations have been bringing them hot lunches nearly each day. "That's been nice," she said.

"We've been staying in the National Guard Armory, but we moved last night to the gym at the old Beebe Junior High School. It's OK, but that floor sure is cold to sleep on," Borrok said.

Americorps volunteer Dan Roth said, "Beebe is clearly in need, but the citizens have helped each other. They've just bonded together and they've treated us real well."



RECENT REMARKS BY PRESIDENT CLINTON ABOUT AMERICORPS

President's Remarks about AmeriCorps during the State of the Union Address January 19, 1999

Now, to get the most out of your community, you have to give something back. That's why we created AmeriCorps - our national service program that gives today's generation a chance to serve their communities and earn money for college.

So far, in just four years, 100,000 young Americans have built low-income homes with Habitat for Humanity, helped tutor children with churches, worked with FEMA to ease the burden of natural disasters and performed countless other acts of service that have made America better. I ask Congress to give more young Americans the chance to follow their lead and serve in AmeriCorps.

* * *

Remarks by the President to AmeriCorps members and Regency House residents on Martin Luther King Day of Service January 18, 1999

Near the end of Dr. King's life he envisioned a partnership in America across racial lines. He could never have imagined that America would become so diverse as it is today. But AmeriCorps, it seems to me, is the living, breathing embodiment of the way Martin Luther King thought all of America ought to work. And that's what I wanted to do when we established it.

You might be interested to know that in only four years, since we've set AmeriCorps up and got it going, more than 100,000 volunteers have joined AmeriCorps. It took the Peace Corps 20 years to reach that milestone. And they have done unbelievable things to make America a better place: helping to deal with natural emergencies, helping to build houses, helping to tutor children, helping to immunize children, working in a thousand communities across this country.

And if you just look at these young people standing behind me, you know they come from all different parts of America, they come from all different backgrounds, they had different kind of reasons for joining AmeriCorps. They came here after different points of experience in their lives. And I'm very, very proud of them and I thank them.

You should know that today more than 100,000 volunteers are out there keeping Dr. King's dream alive. AmeriCorps members, seniors, students, soldiers are rehabilitating buildings, painting schools, cleaning neighborhoods, reading to children. They are doing what Dr. King would want us to do.

* * *

**President's Radio Address
about the Martin Luther King Day of Service
January 16, 1999**

Good morning. On Monday, America will celebrate the birth of one of our greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King. This morning I'd like to talk to you about how we can honor his legacy on that day and all throughout the year by rising to the call of citizen service.

This morning I'm joined by Harris Wofford, the CEO of our Corporation for National Service, a former United States senator and, long before that, a close friend and advisor to Dr. King. Five years ago, then Senator Wofford and Congressman John Lewis of Georgia cosponsored a bill to encourage Americans to devote Martin Luther King Day to serving in their communities. And I was proud to sign it into law. We believe that this national holiday should be a day on, not a day off, for as Dr. King once said, "Life's most persistent and urgent question is what are you going to do for others."

On Monday, more than 100,000 Americans, including students, soldiers, ministers, seniors, and members of the AmeriCorps national service program will fan out all across their communities to paint schools, clean neighborhoods, read to children. There's still time for you to sign up. You can do so at www.AmeriCorps.org.

Now, in 1993, we created AmeriCorps to give young people a chance to serve in their communities and, in the process, to earn some money for college. We gave them a chance to serve not just for a day, but all year round. And since then, 100,000 young people have taken the AmeriCorps pledge. They've done remarkable things. Since Dr. King's last birthday, they've rehabilitated thousands of homes, immunized tens of thousands of children, tutored hundreds of thousands of students, performed millions of hours of service.

Just as important, our diverse AmeriCorps members are learning lessons that will last a lifetime. In the words of one member, "It's unity, people working together. You don't

see color. You see people who have come together with just one purpose." For all these reasons I will ask Congress to increase its support for AmeriCorps this year.

There are many other ways citizens can honor Dr. King. For one thing, you can give the gift of life by donating blood. America's blood supplies are now critically low because severe winter weather has hindered blood drives in several regions. I urge every American to find out where you can donate blood by calling 1-800-Give Life.

We can also honor Dr. King by working in our own neighborhoods to promote racial reconciliation. Today I am proud to release a report growing out of our Presidential Initiative on Race. It's called, Pathways To One America in the 21st Century, and it's a guide to some of our communities' best ways of building that illusive one America -- one neighborhood, one school system, one workplace at a time.

For example, thanks to a creative initiative in Greater Philadelphia, students from different parts of town have formed teams to design and then conduct projects such as food drives or after-school programs for younger kids. In the beginning, suburban students and city students tended to stick to themselves. By gradually the students discovered the things they had in common, and by the end, the barriers had broken down. It has been a stunning success.

To learn more about this promising practice, and more than 100 others, please visit the White House website. We want every community in America to get involved in projects such as these.

Until all children of all backgrounds have the chance to live up to their God-given potential, free from want, in a world at peace, Dr. King's work, and our work, will not be complete. To honor what would have been Dr. King's 70th birthday, I urge all Americans to rise to the highest calling in our land -- the calling of active citizenship. For if we work together as true neighbors, we can realize Dr. King's most enduring dream.

Thanks for listening.