

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. bio	Re: Sandra J. Campbell (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)
001b. memo	To Sandra J. Campbell from Acting Manager, Human Resource re: Notice of Reduction in Force (2 pages)	02/23/96	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Correspondence)
OA/Box Number: 12630

FOLDER TITLE:

Peggy [Lewis] - Office Mail

2013-0359-S

ry1333

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

FIRST LADY'S OFFICE
CHIEF OF STAFF
MARGARET "MAGGIE" WILLIAMS

Box 1 -

Inventory
Peggy Lewis

- ① Peggy = Office Mail
- ② VP- Ron Brown Project
- ③ Ron Brown Project I
- ④ Ron Brown Project II
- ⑤ Maggye Williams Mail

3 boxes P/U and filed 9/29/98
→ 9/25/98 from Room 100 090B

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

12630

NARA 9999

3/27/96

Peggy -

I have talked with the folks on Comment Line. The general consensus seems to be that people object to Mrs. Clinton "handing out money" to foreign governments. I do not think that the general public realizes that the money she is discussing is for projects that the U.S. government has agreed to fund. The perception is that she is determining how federal funds will be allocated.

This has been a complaint on all trips where Mrs. Clinton has announced U.S. government funding for foreign countries. I think it is something Maggie should consider when planning future foreign trips - or even events in this country where Mrs. Clinton announces the expenditure of federal funds.

Alice

Maggie -

I thought you should
| see the Communist Party
members on the Bonnia trip. |

Allen

The White House Comment Line

Monday, March 25, 1996

Summary: White House Comment Line volunteer operators received
If you have any questions, please contact Patrick E. J. Briggs at x65445.

1,702 calls.

Issues:	Support	Oppose
1. President's Performance:	69	23
2. GOP Environmental Legislation:	2	56
3. Welfare Reform Legislation:	5	7
4. Product Liability Bill:*	150	14
5. Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act:**	463	28
6. Repeal Timber Salvage Rider:	12	89
7. Medicare and Medicaid Cuts:	2	36
8. Assault Weapons Bill:	35	25
9. US Troops in Bosnia:	4	8
10. Clinton's Position on Budget:	10	5
11. GOP Budget (HR 3019):	3	19
12. Nuclear Testing in Nevada:	3	180
13. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:	100	0
14. First Lady's Performance:	14	12
15. First Lady's trip to Bosnia:	17	72
16. Freedom to Farm Bill:	3	10
17. Imus's Comments:	0	15
18. Immigration Reform Bill:	11	0

* Call in sponsored by business organizations.

** Call-in concerning Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

The White House Comment Line

Tuesday, March 26, 1996

*Summary: White House Comment Line volunteer operators received
If you have any questions, please contact Patrick E. J. Briggs at x65445.*

1,889 calls.

<i>Issues:</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Oppose</i>
1. President's Performance:	36	26
2. GOP Environmental Legislation:	13	68
3. Welfare Reform Legislation:	11	8
4. Product Liability Bill:*	146	12
5. Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act:**	814	13
6. Repeal Timber Salvage Rider:	81	13
7. Medicare and Medicaid Cuts:	3	21
8. Assault Weapons Bill:	28	7
9. US Troops in Bosnia:	5	8
10. Clinton's Position on Budget:	2	10
11. GOP Budget (HR 3019):	4	11
12. Nuclear Testing in Nevada:	1	59
13. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:	69	0
14. First Lady's Performance:	3	16
15. First Lady's trip to Bosnia:	6	39
16. Freedom to Farm Bill:	2	8
17. Imus's Comments:	0	13
18. Immigration Reform Bill:	1	8

* Call in sponsored by business organizations.

** Call-in concerning Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

The White House Comment Line

Week of March 18-22, 1996

Summary: White House Comment Line volunteer operators received
If you have any questions, please contact Patrick E. J. Briggs at x65445.

9,246 calls.

Issues:	Support	Oppose
1. President's Performance:	317	181
2. GOP Environmental Legislation:	15	340
3. Welfare Reform Legislation(W-F):	52	24
4. Pastors For Peace(F):	36	0
5. Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act:*	2487	128
6. Repeal Timber Salvage Rider:	59	516
7. Medicare and Medicaid Cuts:	8	160
8. Assault Weapons Bill(Th,F):	193	113
9. US Response to Cuba(M,T):	5	51
10. Clinton's Position on Budget:	38	43
11. GOP Budget:	31	125
12. L. Peltier(W,F):	23	0
13. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty:	461	1
14. Monetary Aid to Israel(M,T,Th,F):	5	61
15. Nuclear Testing in Nevada(W-F):	46	131
16. First Lady to Bosnia(M,W,Th,F):	10	43
17. Product Liability Tax(T-F):**	1254	155
18. Immigration Reform(W-F):	113	19
19. Endangered Species Act(W-F):	27	0
20. Farm Bill(F):	0	10
21. Troops in Bosnia(M,T):	3	15
22. Education Cuts(M-Th):	10	50

23. Helms Burton Bill(M-Th):	2	67
24. US Involvement in Taiwan:	43	107
25. First Lady's Performance(M-W):	29	19
26. Omnibus Appropriations Bill(Th):	3	14

* Call-in concerning Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act.

** Call in sponsored by business organizations.

HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

**HAGUE CONVENTION OF 29 MAY 1993
ON
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-OPERATION
IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION**

(Listing as of 1 February 1996)

The following States have signed the Convention:

Costa Rica	29 May 1993
Mexico	29 May 1993
Romania	29 May 1993
Brazil	29 May 1993
Colombia	1 September 1993
Uruguay	1 September 1993
Israel	2 November 1993
Netherlands	5 December 1993
United Kingdom	12 January 1994
United States	31 March 1994
Canada	12 April 1994
Finland	19 April 1994
Burkina Faso	19 April 1994
Ecuador	3 May 1994
Sri Lanka	24 May 1994
Peru	16 November 1994
Cyprus	17 November 1994
Switzerland	16 January 1995
Spain	27 March 1995
France	5 April 1995
Luxembourg	6 June 1995
Poland	12 June 1995
Philippines	17 July 1995
Italy	11 December 1995

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGNATORIES: 24

The following States have ratified the Convention:

		<i>Entry into force:</i>
Mexico	14 September 1994	1 May 1995
Romania	28 December 1994	1 May 1995
Sri Lanka	23 January 1995	1 May 1995
Cyprus	20 February 1995	1 June 1995
Poland	12 June 1995	1 October 1995
Spain	11 July 1995	1 November 1995
Ecuador	7 September 1995	1 January 1996
Peru	14 September 1995	1 January 1996
Costa Rica	30 October 1995	1 February 1996
Burkina Faso	11 January 1996	1 May 1996

TOTAL NUMBER OF RATIFICATIONS: 10

THE CONVENTION ENTERED INTO FORCE ON 1 MAY 1995

Extract from the Final Act
of the Seventeenth Session
signed on the 29th of May 1993*

ENGLISH TEXT --

Alternate pages only

CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND CO-
OPERATION IN RESPECT OF INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

The States signatory to the present Convention,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Recalling that each State should take, as a matter of priority, appropriate measures to enable the child to remain in the care of his or her family of origin,

Recognizing that intercountry adoption may offer the advantage of a permanent family to a child for whom a suitable family cannot be found in his or her State of origin,

Convinced of the necessity to take measures to ensure that intercountry adoptions are made in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights, and to prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children,

Desiring to establish common provisions to this effect, taking into account the principles set forth in international instruments, in particular the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, of 20 November 1989, and the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally (General Assembly Resolution 41/85, of 3 December 1986),

Have agreed upon the following provisions -

CHAPTER I - SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION

Article 1

The objects of the present Convention are -

a to establish safeguards to ensure that intercountry adoptions take place in the best interests of the child and with respect for his or her fundamental rights as recognized in international law;

b to establish a system of co-operation amongst Contracting States to ensure that those safeguards are respected and thereby prevent the abduction, the sale of, or traffic in children;

c to secure the recognition in Contracting States of adoptions made in accordance with the Convention.

Article 2

1 The Convention shall apply where a child habitually resident in one Contracting State ('the State of origin') has been, is being, or is to be moved to another Contracting State ('the receiving State') either after his or her adoption in the State of origin by spouses or a person habitually resident in the receiving State, or for the purposes of such an adoption in the receiving State or in the State of origin.

2 The Convention covers only adoptions which create a permanent parent-child relationship.

Article 3

The Convention ceases to apply if the agreements mentioned in Article 17, sub-paragraph *c*, have not been given before the child attains the age of eighteen years.

CHAPTER II - REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS

Article 4

An adoption within the scope of the Convention shall take place only if the competent authorities of the State of origin -

a have established that the child is adoptable;

b have determined, after possibilities for placement of the child within the State of origin have been given due consideration, that an intercountry adoption is in the child's best interests;

* For the complete text of the Final Act, see *Proceedings of the Seventeenth Session (1993)*, tome I, *Miscellaneous matters*.

c have ensured that

- (1) the persons, institutions and authorities whose consent is necessary for adoption, have been counselled as may be necessary and duly informed of the effects of their consent, in particular whether or not an adoption will result in the termination of the legal relationship between the child and his or her family of origin.
- (2) such persons, institutions and authorities have given their consent freely, in the required legal form, and expressed or evidenced in writing.
- (3) the consents have not been induced by payment or compensation of any kind and have not been withdrawn, and
- (4) the consent of the mother, where required, has been given only after the birth of the child; and

d have ensured, having regard to the age and degree of maturity of the child, that

- (1) he or she has been counselled and duly informed of the effects of the adoption and of his or her consent to the adoption, where such consent is required.
- (2) consideration has been given to the child's wishes and opinions.
- (3) the child's consent to the adoption, where such consent is required, has been given freely, in the required legal form, and expressed or evidenced in writing, and
- (4) such consent has not been induced by payment or compensation of any kind.

Article 5

An adoption within the scope of the Convention shall take place only if the competent authorities of the receiving State –

- a have determined that the prospective adoptive parents are eligible and suited to adopt;
- b have ensured that the prospective adoptive parents have been counselled as may be necessary; and
- c have determined that the child is or will be authorized to enter and reside permanently in that State.

CHAPTER III – CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND ACCREDITED BODIES

Article 6

1 A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention upon such authorities.

2 Federal States, States with more than one system of law or States having autonomous territorial units shall be free to appoint more than one Central Authority and to specify the territorial or personal extent of their functions. Where a State has appointed more than one Central Authority, it shall designate the Central Authority to which any communication may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate Central Authority within that State.

Article 7

1 Central Authorities shall co-operate with each other and promote co-operation amongst the competent authorities in their States to protect children and to achieve the other objects of the Convention.

2 They shall take directly all appropriate measures to –

- a provide information as to the laws of their States concerning adoption and other general information, such as statistics and standard forms;
- b keep one another informed about the operation of the Convention and, as far as possible, eliminate any obstacles to its application.

Article 8

Central Authorities shall take, directly or through public authorities, all appropriate measures to prevent improper financial or other gain in connection with an adoption and to deter all practices contrary to the objects of the Convention.

Article 9

Central Authorities shall take, directly or through public authorities or other bodies duly accredited in their State, all appropriate measures, in particular to –

- a collect, preserve and exchange information about the situation of the child and the prospective adoptive parents, so far as is necessary to complete the adoption;
- b facilitate, follow and expedite proceedings with a view to obtaining the adoption;
- c promote the development of adoption counselling and post-adoption services in their States;
- d provide each other with general evaluation reports about experience with intercountry adoption;
- e reply, in so far as is permitted by the law of their State, to justified requests from other Central Authorities or public authorities for information about a particular adoption situation.

Article 10

Accreditation shall only be granted to and maintained by bodies demonstrating their competence to carry out properly the tasks with which they may be entrusted.

Article 11

An accredited body shall –

- a pursue only non-profit objectives according to such conditions and within such limits as may be established by the competent authorities of the State of accreditation;
- b be directed and staffed by persons qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of intercountry adoption; and

c be subject to supervision by competent authorities of that State as to its composition, operation and financial situation.

Article 12

A body accredited in one Contracting State may act in another Contracting State only if the competent authorities of both States have authorized it to do so.

Article 13

The designation of the Central Authorities and, where appropriate, the extent of their functions, as well as the names and addresses of the accredited bodies shall be communicated by each Contracting State to the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

CHAPTER IV – PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS IN INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION

Article 14

Persons habitually resident in a Contracting State, who wish to adopt a child habitually resident in another Contracting State, shall apply to the Central Authority in the State of their habitual residence.

Article 15

1 If the Central Authority of the receiving State is satisfied that the applicants are eligible and suited to adopt, it shall prepare a report including information about their identity, eligibility and suitability to adopt, background, family and medical history, social environment, reasons for adoption, ability to undertake an intercountry adoption, as well as the characteristics of the children for whom they would be qualified to care.

2 It shall transmit the report to the Central Authority of the State of origin.

Article 16

1 If the Central Authority of the State of origin is satisfied that the child is adoptable, it shall –

a prepare a report including information about his or her identity, adoptability, background, social environment, family history, medical history including that of the child's family, and any special needs of the child;

b give due consideration to the child's upbringing and to his or her ethnic, religious and cultural background;

c ensure that consents have been obtained in accordance with Article 4; and

d determine, on the basis in particular of the reports relating to the child and the prospective adoptive parents, whether the envisaged placement is in the best interests of the child.

2 It shall transmit to the Central Authority of the receiving State its report on the child, proof that the necessary consents have been obtained and the reasons

for its determination on the placement, taking care not to reveal the identity of the mother and the father if, in the State of origin, these identities may not be disclosed.

Article 17

Any decision in the State of origin that a child should be entrusted to prospective adoptive parents may only be made if –

a the Central Authority of that State has ensured that the prospective adoptive parents agree;

b the Central Authority of the receiving State has approved such decision, where such approval is required by the law of that State or by the Central Authority of the State of origin;

c the Central Authorities of both States have agreed that the adoption may proceed; and

d it has been determined, in accordance with Article 5, that the prospective adoptive parents are eligible and suited to adopt and that the child is or will be authorized to enter and reside permanently in the receiving State.

Article 18

The Central Authorities of both States shall take all necessary steps to obtain permission for the child to leave the State of origin and to enter and reside permanently in the receiving State.

Article 19

1 The transfer of the child to the receiving State may only be carried out if the requirements of Article 17 have been satisfied.

2 The Central Authorities of both States shall ensure that this transfer takes place in secure and appropriate circumstances and, if possible, in the company of the adoptive or prospective adoptive parents.

3 If the transfer of the child does not take place, the reports referred to in Articles 15 and 16 are to be sent back to the authorities who forwarded them.

Article 20

The Central Authorities shall keep each other informed about the adoption process and the measures taken to complete it, as well as about the progress of the placement if a probationary period is required.

Article 21

1 Where the adoption is to take place after the transfer of the child to the receiving State and it appears to the Central Authority of that State that the continued placement of the child with the prospective adoptive parents is not in the child's best interests, such Central Authority shall take the measures necessary to protect the child, in particular –

a to cause the child to be withdrawn from the prospective adoptive parents and to arrange temporary care;

b in consultation with the Central Authority of the State of origin, to arrange without delay a new

placement of the child with a view to adoption or, if this is not appropriate, to arrange alternative long-term care: an adoption shall not take place until the Central Authority of the State of origin has been duly informed concerning the new prospective adoptive parents:

c as a last resort, to arrange the return of the child, if his or her interests so require.

2 Having regard in particular to the age and degree of maturity of the child, he or she shall be consulted and, where appropriate, his or her consent obtained in relation to measures to be taken under this Article.

Article 22

1 The functions of a Central Authority under this Chapter may be performed by public authorities or by bodies accredited under Chapter III, to the extent permitted by the law of its State.

2 Any Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that the functions of the Central Authority under Articles 15 to 21 may be performed in that State, to the extent permitted by the law and subject to the supervision of the competent authorities of that State, also by bodies or persons who –

a meet the requirements of integrity, professional competence, experience and accountability of that State; and

b are qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of intercountry adoption.

3 A Contracting State which makes the declaration provided for in paragraph 2 shall keep the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law informed of the names and addresses of these bodies and persons.

4 Any Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that adoptions of children habitually resident in its territory may only take place if the functions of the Central Authorities are performed in accordance with paragraph 1.

5 Notwithstanding any declaration made under paragraph 2, the reports provided for in Articles 15 and 16 shall, in every case, be prepared under the responsibility of the Central Authority or other authorities or bodies in accordance with paragraph 1.

CHAPTER V – RECOGNITION AND EFFECTS OF THE ADOPTION

Article 23

1 An adoption certified by the competent authority of the State of the adoption as having been made in accordance with the Convention shall be recognized by operation of law in the other Contracting States. The certificate shall specify when and by whom the agreements under Article 17, sub-paragraph *c*, were given.

2 Each Contracting State shall, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or

accession, notify the depositary of the Convention of the identity and the functions of the authority or the authorities which, in that State, are competent to make the certification. It shall also notify the depositary of any modification in the designation of these authorities.

Article 24

The recognition of an adoption may be refused in a Contracting State only if the adoption is manifestly contrary to its public policy, taking into account the best interests of the child.

Article 25

Any Contracting State may declare to the depositary of the Convention that it will not be bound under this Convention to recognize adoptions made in accordance with an agreement concluded by application of Article 39, paragraph 2.

Article 26

1 The recognition of an adoption includes recognition of

a the legal parent-child relationship between the child and his or her adoptive parents;

b parental responsibility of the adoptive parents for the child;

c the termination of a pre-existing legal relationship between the child and his or her mother and father, if the adoption has this effect in the Contracting State where it was made.

2 In the case of an adoption having the effect of terminating a pre-existing legal parent-child relationship, the child shall enjoy in the receiving State, and in any other Contracting State where the adoption is recognized, rights equivalent to those resulting from adoptions having this effect in each such State.

3 The preceding paragraphs shall not prejudice the application of any provision more favourable for the child, in force in the Contracting State which recognizes the adoption.

Article 27

1 Where an adoption granted in the State of origin does not have the effect of terminating a pre-existing legal parent-child relationship, it may, in the receiving State which recognizes the adoption under the Convention, be converted into an adoption having such an effect –

a if the law of the receiving State so permits; and

b if the consents referred to in Article 4, sub-paragraphs *c* and *d*, have been or are given for the purpose of such an adoption.

2 Article 23 applies to the decision converting the adoption.

Article 28

The Convention does not affect any law of a State of origin which requires that the adoption of a child habitually resident within that State take place in that State or which prohibits the child's placement in, or transfer to, the receiving State prior to adoption.

Article 29

There shall be no contact between the prospective adoptive parents and the child's parents or any other person who has care of the child until the requirements of Article 4, sub-paragraphs *a* to *c*, and Article 5, sub-paragraph *a*, have been met, unless the adoption takes place within a family or unless the contact is in compliance with the conditions established by the competent authority of the State of origin.

Article 30

1 The competent authorities of a Contracting State shall ensure that information held by them concerning the child's origin, in particular information concerning the identity of his or her parents, as well as the medical history, is preserved.

2 They shall ensure that the child or his or her representative has access to such information, under appropriate guidance, in so far as is permitted by the law of that State.

Article 31

Without prejudice to Article 30, personal data gathered or transmitted under the Convention, especially data referred to in Articles 15 and 16, shall be used only for the purposes for which they were gathered or transmitted.

Article 32

1 No one shall derive improper financial or other gain from an activity related to an intercountry adoption.

2 Only costs and expenses, including reasonable professional fees of persons involved in the adoption, may be charged or paid.

3 The directors, administrators and employees of bodies involved in an adoption shall not receive remuneration which is unreasonably high in relation to services rendered.

Article 33

A competent authority which finds that any provision of the Convention has not been respected or that there is a serious risk that it may not be respected, shall immediately inform the Central Authority of its State. This Central Authority shall be responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken.

Article 34

If the competent authority of the State of destination of a document so requests, a translation certified as being in conformity with the original must be furnished. Unless otherwise provided, the costs of such translation are to be borne by the prospective adoptive parents.

Article 35

The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall act expeditiously in the process of adoption.

Article 36

In relation to a State which has two or more systems of law with regard to adoption applicable in different territorial units –

a any reference to habitual residence in that State shall be construed as referring to habitual residence in a territorial unit of that State;

b any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the law in force in the relevant territorial unit;

c any reference to the competent authorities or to the public authorities of that State shall be construed as referring to those authorized to act in the relevant territorial unit;

d any reference to the accredited bodies of that State shall be construed as referring to bodies accredited in the relevant territorial unit.

Article 37

In relation to a State which with regard to adoption has two or more systems of law applicable to different categories of persons, any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the legal system specified by the law of that State.

Article 38

A State within which different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of adoption shall not be bound to apply the Convention where a State with a unified system of law would not be bound to do so.

Article 39

1 The Convention does not affect any international instrument to which Contracting States are Parties and which contains provisions on matters governed by the Convention, unless a contrary declaration is made by the States Parties to such instrument.

2 Any Contracting State may enter into agreements with one or more other Contracting States, with a view to improving the application of the Convention in their mutual relations. These agreements may derogate only from the provisions of Articles 14 to 16 and 18 to 21. The States which have concluded such an agreement shall transmit a copy to the depositary of the Convention.

Article 40

No reservation to the Convention shall be permitted.

Article 41

The Convention shall apply in every case where an application pursuant to Article 14 has been received after the Convention has entered into force in the receiving State and the State of origin.

Article 42

The Secretary General of the Hague Conference on Private International Law shall at regular intervals convene a Special Commission in order to review the practical operation of the Convention.

CHAPTER VII – FINAL CLAUSES

Article 43

1 The Convention shall be open for signature by the States which were Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the time of its Seventeenth Session and by the other States which participated in that Session.

2 It shall be ratified, accepted or approved and the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, depositary of the Convention.

Article 44

1 Any other State may accede to the Convention after it has entered into force in accordance with Article 46, paragraph 1.

2 The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the depositary.

3 Such accession shall have effect only as regards the relations between the acceding State and those Contracting States which have not raised an objection to its accession in the six months after the receipt of the notification referred to in sub-paragraph *b* of Article 48. Such an objection may also be raised by States at the time when they ratify, accept or approve the Convention after an accession. Any such objection shall be notified to the depositary.

Article 45

1 If a State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in the Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession declare that this Convention shall extend to all its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

2 Any such declaration shall be notified to the depositary and shall state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention applies.

3 If a State makes no declaration under this Article, the Convention is to extend to all territorial units of that State.

Article 46

1 The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval referred to in Article 43.

2 Thereafter the Convention shall enter into force –

a for each State ratifying, accepting or approving it subsequently, or acceding to it, on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

b for a territorial unit to which the Convention has been extended in conformity with Article 45, on the first day of the month following the expiration of three months after the notification referred to in that Article.

Article 47

1 A State Party to the Convention may denounce it by a notification in writing addressed to the depositary.

2 The denunciation takes effect on the first day of the month following the expiration of twelve months after the notification is received by the depositary. Where a longer period for the denunciation to take effect is specified in the notification, the denunciation takes effect upon the expiration of such longer period after the notification is received by the depositary.

Article 48

The depositary shall notify the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the other States which participated in the Seventeenth Session and the States which have acceded in accordance with Article 44, of the following –

a the signatures, ratifications, acceptances and approvals referred to in Article 43;

b the accessions and objections raised to accessions referred to in Article 44;

c the date on which the Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 46;

d the declarations and designations referred to in Articles 22, 23, 25 and 45;

e the agreements referred to in Article 39;

f the denunciations referred to in Article 47.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at The Hague, on the day of 19..*, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the date of its Seventeenth Session and to each of the other States which participated in that Session.

* The Convention was signed on the 29th of May 1993 and thus bears that date.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 6, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Office of the First Lady - Ms. Peggy Lewis
White House/DPC - Ms. Diana Fortuna
NSC - Mr. Alan Kreczko
HHS/Childrens Bureau - Ms. Carol W. Williams
INS/OGC - Ms. Joanna London
INS/Adjudications - Mr. Michael Straus
- Ms. Rita Arthur

FROM: Jami S. Borek, Deputy Legal Adviser *JSB*

SUBJECT: 1993 Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption --
Transmission of General Briefing Papers for Comment

At the meeting on February 6 in Mr. Kreczko's office, the Department undertook to share with those who attended and with their agencies/offices some of the papers that have been prepared in the State Department related to the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention and its implementation. The papers attached for your examination include an updated briefing paper, earlier versions of which have been made available to the U.S. adoption community upon request, a status sheet showing countries that have signed/ratified the Convention, and a brief description of the major functions of the U.S. Central Authority. A copy of the 1993 Convention is also enclosed for your information.

After hearing from you we will send you a proposed agenda for an inter-agency meeting to discuss fundamental policy questions addressed in other, more detailed papers related to U.S. implementation and a draft of federal implementing legislation. The purpose of that meeting would be to make policy decisions on which refinement of the draft legislation and future preparations can be based. In the meantime, you are invited to examine the enclosed papers and let us have the preliminary comments of your office/agency with regard to the Convention and its implementation by the United States. Your comments should be sent to:

Peter H. Pfund
Assistant Legal Adviser for
Private International Law
Office of the Legal Adviser
Suite 203, South Building
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037-2800

*Thank you
for your attention.*

cc: CA/OCS/CI - Ms. L. Rowe
CA/OCS/PRI - Mr. C. DiPlacido
 - Ms. B. Cooper
CA/VO/F/P - Mr. R. Hannan
L/CA - Ms. C. Brown
 Ms. M. Gonatas

Drafted: L/PIL:P H Pfund:rtg

icaissstr.mtl



1993 Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption

Briefing Paper (Revised)

Status: February 1996

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Summary

The final text of the 1993 Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, a multilateral treaty, prepared by the international organization known as the Hague Conference on Private International Law, was adopted on May 29, 1993 at the conclusion of the organization's 17th session (inter-governmental diplomatic conference). The Convention is to cover all adoptions between countries that become parties to it, whether those adoptions are adoptive-parent-initiated or are arranged by Convention-accredited adoption agencies or by Convention-approved private/independent providers of adoption-related services. The Convention sets certain internationally agreed minimum norms and procedures that are to be complied with to protect the children involved as well as the interests of their birth parents and their adoptive parents. Additional requirements or prohibitions may be maintained or newly imposed by countries party to the Convention.

As there were about 9700 adoptions of children from abroad to the United States in the year ending on September 30, 1995 (out of a world total of 15-20,000), as well as perhaps two hundred adoptions of children from the United States by persons resident abroad, the United States has a considerable stake in the future of the Convention.

The Hague Conference and Its Project

The Hague Conference on Private International Law has existed since 1893 and has operated in its current form since 1951. The United States, with Congressional authorization, has been a member State since 1964. We have become a party to four much-used conventions produced by the organization, dealing with the service of process abroad, the taking of evidence abroad, the simplified certification of documents intended for use abroad, and the return of children wrongfully removed or retained abroad (usually in custody-related disputes). The Hague Conference has over 40 Member States, including all EC and most European Free Trade Area countries, several eastern European countries, Israel, Egypt, Australia, China, Japan, and several countries in the Western Hemisphere including Argentina, Canada, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela.

The organization's deliberations are legal-technical, professional, non-politicized and non-confrontational. Its Permanent Bureau (secretariat) consists of four lawyers and a supporting staff of about 6 persons.

In order to ensure that the work on the intercountry adoption Convention would be relevant and potentially broadly acceptable, the participating Member States working on this Convention were joined in that work by about 30 non-Member States, primarily from Latin America and southeast Asia but also from Eastern Europe and Africa. These non-Member States represented the major countries that make children available for adoption abroad. Eighteen international organizations, several particularly focussed on child welfare and protection, including adoption, also participated.

After the decision of Hague Conference Member States in 1988 to entrust the preparation of a convention on this topic to the organization, the Permanent Bureau in 1990 issued an in-depth 100-page study of the legal institution of intercountry adoption examining its history and forms in various legal and social systems, relevant national laws, and problems and issues that might be dealt with in a convention. With the steadily increasing participation of Member and other States, the Conference convened three two-week sessions of a preparatory commission that identified issues to be addressed and prepared initial language to deal with them and, ultimately, the preliminary draft convention. The United States and other countries submitted written comments on the draft convention that were compiled by the Permanent Bureau and distributed to all participating countries in order to facilitate the final negotiations in May 1993.

The preliminary draft convention formed the basic working document at the session of the Hague Conference itself on May 10-29, 1993. By a unanimous vote of the 55 countries present at the time, the Session adopted the final Convention text, which

was opened on May 29 for signature and ratification by States. Four States -- Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico and Romania -- signed the Convention on May 29, thereby signalling their early intent to proceed with efforts to obtain the necessary domestic authority to ratify the Convention.

By the end of May 1994, 15 countries, including the United States, had signed the Convention -- more than had signed any convention previously produced by the Hague Conference during the first year after the adoption of a convention's final text. By February 1996 twenty-four countries had signed. With ratification of the Convention by the requisite three countries to bring it into force -- Mexico, Romania and Sri Lanka -- the Convention entered into force among these three countries as of May 1, 1995. Six further countries have ratified as of February 1996.

U.S. Role at the Hague Conference; Consultation with U.S. Private Sector

The United States was an active and important participant in these negotiations. The U.S. delegation to preparatory meetings included a family and comparative law professor and representatives of Adoptive Families of America, Inc., the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys, the National Council For Adoption, and the Department of State. The delegation to the Hague Conference's 17th session was headed by Peter H. Pfund, Assistant Legal Adviser for Private International Law (L/PIL), and James L. Ward, Acting Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs (CA), both Department of State, and included, in addition to the representatives mentioned above, two adoptive mothers appointed by the White House, a representative of the American Public Welfare Association, the nominee of the President of the American Bar Association, and a representative of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The U.S. delegation sought to ensure throughout the preparation of the Convention that in addition to setting meaningful norms and procedures, the Convention would remain sufficiently flexible and capable of support by the various elements of the U.S. adoption community to permit the United States to become a party. Many of the participating countries, where, unlike the United States, adoption services are provided only or primarily by public authorities, perceived private adoptions to be more prone to abuses, such as those that occurred in Romania a few years ago, than adoptions for which public authorities or licensed agencies provide adoption services. However, the Convention as adopted clearly permits and regulates private adoptions.

Throughout the project, L/PIL in the State Department's Office of the Legal Adviser, which has responsibility for action on the Convention, has sought and received guidance from the private sector through a 50-person Study Group on Intercountry

Adoption and other adoption interests attending Study Group meetings. The Study Group is composed of representatives of adoption agencies, private adoption interests like the Joint Commission on International Childrens Services (JCICS) and the National Council For Adoption, the American Bar Association and the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys, law professors expert in family and comparative law, the American Public Welfare Association, the Child Welfare League of America, as well as officials from the Consular Affairs Bureau in the Department of State, the Departments of Justice, Defense and Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. It met for three all-day meetings between 1990 and 1993, all open to the public, announced in advance in the Federal Register, and attended by over 70 persons from all over the United States. The most recent meeting, in October 1993, attended by over 160 persons, discussed the Convention as adopted and, in a general way, the issues that would be involved in its implementation in the United States.

Major Advantages Offered by the Convention

The Convention as adopted will eventually affect future intercountry adoptions to and from the United States, whether the United States becomes a party to it or not. It may cause numerous countries, and especially sending States, to review and possibly change their domestic laws and procedures governing adoptions to foreign countries, thereby also affecting countries like the United States which receive children in adoption from those countries.

The advantages offered by the Convention include the following:

-- It constitutes a first formal intergovernmental stamp of approval for the process of intercountry adoption when the process conforms to minimum norms set by the Convention. This differs from the perception some have of the effect of language in the earlier U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which about 170 countries are parties and which the United States has recently signed. That Convention appears to treat intercountry adoption as a last resort for children if they cannot be placed for adoption or in foster homes in their country of origin or if they cannot otherwise be appropriately cared for (institutionalized) in that country. The U.N. Convention might thus be invoked in support of the belief in some countries, also hitherto held by a number of international organizations, that intercountry adoption is a process by which industrialized countries exploit a national resource of poorer developing countries, a view that has played to the self-esteem problems that authorities in some countries experience because they are currently not able to provide for appropriate care for some of the children resident in those countries. Moreover, the U.N. Convention has been

interpreted by some as totally forbidding private intercountry adoptions. The Preamble of the 1993 Convention starts by recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of its personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding. After recalling that every State should take appropriate measures to enable the child to remain in the care of its family of origin, the third provision of the Preamble recognizes "that intercountry adoption may offer the advantage of a permanent family to a child for whom a suitable family cannot be found in his or her State of origin." The Preamble thereby suggests that intercountry adoption, providing the child a permanent family, should be placed ahead of foster or institutional care in the child's country of origin -- a very welcome and important endorsement of intercountry adoptions if they meet the internationally agreed minimum requirements set out in the Hague Convention.

-- By providing for national Central Authorities to be established in every party country, the Convention ensures that there is a single authoritative source of information about the laws and procedures for intercountry adoptions in every such country, and a single point of contact in every country for the authorities of other party countries to look to for reliable information and responsibility for what occurs or should (and should not) occur in that country.

-- The Convention establishes a minimum set of core norms and procedures that will be uniform for every party country and every adoption involving two party countries. However, every party country is able to maintain or to add further conditions and restrictions at any time beyond those set by the Convention.

-- The Convention establishes reasonable certainty that adoptions decreed pursuant to the Convention will be recognized and given effect in all other party countries.

-- It may make politically possible the establishment of a new category of children admissible to the United States for permanent residence, separate from the "eligible orphans" requirement that children must currently meet under the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). This would facilitate the adoption of children from other party countries by prospective adoptive parents resident in the United States.

-- Implementation of the Convention may make possible greater automaticity for the acquisition by adopted children of American citizenship.

The U.S. Political Process Before U.S. Ratification of the Convention

The text of the Convention as adopted at the end of May 1993 has been mailed by L/PIL to the 5-600 persons and organizations on its mailing list and it has been published in the July 1993 issue of International Legal Materials and in the Spring 1994 issue of Family Law Quarterly. On the basis of the general endorsement of the Convention by the American Bar Association, the Joint Council on International Childrens Services (JCICS), the North American Council on Adoptable Children, the National Council For Adoption and others who have been associated with us on this project, the United States signed the Convention on March 31, 1994 -- a symbolic act without legal effect but signalling an intention to seek authority eventually to ratify the Convention and a commitment not to act contrary to the objects, and purpose of the Convention in the interim.

The Convention with an article-by-article legal analysis of its provisions will eventually be submitted by the Secretary of State to the President for transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to U.S. ratification. In the Senate the Convention would be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a hearing and recommendations to the full Senate.

Approximately at the same time that the Convention is transmitted to the Senate, an Administration bill with proposed federal implementing legislation, prepared by interested federal agencies in consultation with the private sector via the Department's Study Group on Intercountry Adoption, would be introduced in the House and Senate.

Only after the Senate has given its advice and consent to U.S. ratification, and the Congress has enacted appropriate federal legislation that the President has signed, will final preparations be possible within the federal government, the States of the United States and the adoption community with regard to the accreditation of agencies and the authorization of other providers of adoption services and to deal with many other aspects of implementation so that the United States would be able to ratify the Convention and bring it into force for the United States a few months later. Such advance preparations before U.S. ratification would need to have been made to ensure that intercountry adoptions covered by the Convention initiated as of the day on which the Convention would enter into force for the United States could comply with the Convention's requirements.

Summary of the Convention's Provisions

The Convention is to apply to all adoptions between countries becoming parties to it (Art. 2) that create a permanent parent-child relationship, but would cease to apply if a child becomes 18 before certain Convention-steps have occurred (Art. 3). If those steps have occurred, the Convention, in particular

its provisions on recognition, continue to apply regardless of the age of the adoptee. However, the child would remain capable of adoption after the Convention ceases to apply -- just not under the Convention.

An adoption under the Convention may take place only if:

-- the competent authorities of the State (country) of origin have established that the child is adoptable, that an intercountry adoption is in the child's best interests, and have ensured that the necessary consents to the adoption have been given freely and without inducement, expressed or evidenced in writing after appropriate counselling about the effect of consent and whether it will result in termination of the parent-child relationship, and, on the part of the mother, after the birth of the child (Art. 4); and

-- the competent authorities of the receiving State (country) have determined that the prospective adoptive parents are eligible and suited to adopt, that they have been counseled as necessary, and that the child they wish to adopt will be authorized to enter and reside permanently in that State (Art. 5).

Every party country is to establish a Central Authority (Art. 6) with the non-delegable functions to cooperate with the Central Authorities of other party countries to protect children and achieve the other objects of the Convention, and to provide information on the laws of their country on adoption and general information (including statistics and standard forms) (Art. 7).

The functions for Central Authorities set out in Article 9 may be performed through public authorities or Convention-accredited bodies (agencies). The functions of Central Authorities in Chapter IV on Procedural Requirements (Articles 14 to 21) may, according to Article 22(1), be performed by public authorities or "bodies accredited under Chapter III". This means that such "bodies" (agencies) must meet the requirements of Articles 10 and 11 (demonstrate competence to carry out properly the administrative and social tasks with which they may be entrusted; pursue only non-profit objectives; be directed and staffed by persons specially qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of intercountry adoption; be subject to supervision by competent authorities as to their composition, operation and financial situation) and Article 32 (not derive improper or other financial gain; may charge or pay only costs and expenses, including reasonable professional fees; staff involved in an adoption shall not receive unreasonably high remuneration in relation to services rendered).

Independent or private adoptions are addressed in the second and fourth paragraphs of Article 22. The second paragraph permits any party country to declare that Central Authority functions set out in Articles 15 to 21 may be performed in that country "also by persons or bodies who meet the requirements of integrity, professional competence, experience and accountability of that State" and "are qualified by their ethical standards and by training or experience to work in the field of intercountry adoption", e.g., lawyers and social workers. However, Article 22(4) explicitly permits any State to declare that adoptions of its children may only take place if the functions of Central Authorities are performed in accordance with Article 22(1), i.e., by public authorities or *accredited* bodies (agencies). Thus, private adoptions are permitted if both the State of origin and the receiving State permit them, and subject to essentially the same fundamental provisions, procedures and requirements of the Convention as agency adoptions.

The Convention's procedural chapter provides in Article 14 that persons wishing to adopt a child resident in another party State are to apply to the Central Authority of their own State which, under Article 22(1), could be an accredited agency there but not an approved provider of adoption services covered by the Article 22(2).

The Convention contains no prohibition against parent-initiated adoptions but also contains no explicit authorization. However, the bar in Article 29 to contacts between the prospective adoptive parents and the child's parents or any other person who has care of the child (until certain requirements have been met) makes sense only if there may be activities (aimed at an intercountry adoption) by prospective adoptive parents in the State of origin of a child they may wish to adopt.

Many functions of Central Authorities under Chapter IV, with the exception of immigration matters, may be carried out by accredited agencies or private adoption intermediaries in the United States meeting the Convention requirements. However, only the U.S. Central Authority may perform the non-delegable functions set out in Article 7. The U.S. Central Authority will be generally responsible for monitoring U.S. implementation of the Convention and other party countries will look to that Authority to ensure that U.S. obligations under the Convention are complied with.

It seems likely that if U.S. states wish adoption agencies and other adoption service providers from each of their territories to be able to qualify under the Convention (Article 22(1) and (2)), they will need to arrange, on the basis of standards and criteria set by federal regulation, to screen applicant agencies for compliance with those standards and criteria. The adoption community is preparing accreditation standards and criteria that it expects soon to propose to the Department of State.

Article 17 sets out the requirements that must be met before a child can be "entrusted" to (in essence: "matched with and placed in the care of") the prospective adoptive parents. Article 17(b) deals with approval of the matching decision by the Central Authority of the receiving State -- an approval delegable to the accredited agency involved, or to a private adoption intermediary when such an intermediary is acceptable to both the State of origin and the receiving State, thereby leaving the U.S. Central Authority without the need itself to approve the matching if such approval should be required by the Central Authority of the State of origin.

Adoptions certified as made in accordance with the Convention shall be recognized by operation of law in other party States (Article 23), subject to the restricted ("manifestly contrary to") public policy exception in Article 24. The United States delegation sought unsuccessfully further to limit the scope of this exception, which is rarely invoked in practice.

Article 26 details what recognition includes, and touches indirectly on the more limited nature of "simple" adoptions in some countries of origin (that do not terminate the pre-existing legal parent-child relationship). Article 27 sets out requirements that apply for the conversion of a simple adoption to a full adoption that does include termination of the pre-existing legal parent-child relationship. The converting full adoption made by authorities of the receiving State then replaces the simple adoption and is the adoption that is to be recognized pursuant to Article 23 in all other party countries.

The Convention is to apply to adoptions when an application pursuant to Article 14 is received after the Convention has entered into force for the State of origin and the receiving State, i.e., when the Convention will be in force to apply to all essential steps of the intercountry adoption process (Art. 41).

Only certain declarations (Arts. 22, 23, 25 and 45), but no reservations, are permitted (Art. 40).

A session of a special commission of the Hague Conference was convened in October 1994 in accordance with Article 42 to review implementation of the Convention. The experts prepared recommended forms for the required consents to intercountry adoption under Article 4(c) and for the certification of adoptions made in accordance with the Convention (Art. 23). That session also prepared a recommendation with regard to the availability of the Convention safeguards to protect refugee or other internationally displaced children that are to be adopted from (and within) their country of asylum.

Summary of Issues in the Preparation of U.S. Federal Implementing Legislation

The Convention is self-executing in form and does not legally require federal implementing legislation. However, it is difficult to imagine effective implementation of the Convention by the 50+ U.S. jurisdictions without federal legislation to ensure its full and relatively uniform implementation. Such legislation (the International Child Abduction Remedies Act) substantially assisted authorities and others in the United States to understand and effectively implement the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.

Aspects of Convention implementation to be addressed in such legislation might well include:

- establishment of a U.S. Central Authority within the federal government and authorization and appropriation of funds for its operation (Art. 6);
- the possible authorization for the U.S. Central Authority to arrange for the more routine and ministerial functions of the Central Authority and research to be contracted out or otherwise to be performed by the private sector under Central Authority supervision -- such functions to include the use during the running-in period of management consultants to help set up sound and expeditious procedures and coordination and to develop training programs on implementation of the Convention and on pre- and post-placement counselling and services for intercountry adoptions;
- accreditation of "accredited bodies" in the United States under the Convention (Art. 22(1) pursuant to federal criteria developed with adoption community input, probably with an important role for State licensing authorities;
- screening and approval of U.S. providers of intercountry adoption services other than accredited agencies (Art. 22(2);
- implementation by the authorities in the States of the United States of obligations placed on the United States when a child resident in the United States is the subject of an adoption covered by the Convention (Art. 4) (i.e., when the United States is the *sending* State;
- amendment of the Immigration & Nationality Act (INA) to facilitate the entry for permanent residence of children being adopted under the Convention and possibly also provide for their more automatic acquisition of U.S. citizenship;

- ensuring that children brought to the United States for adoption are in fact legally adopted after arrival;
- recognition of adoptions under the Convention (Art. 23), probably including recognition of adoptions covered by the Convention between other party countries made before the Convention enters into force for the United States;
- preservation of information concerning childrens' medical histories and their origins (Art. 30);
- handling and disposition of reported cases of violations of Hague Convention requirements (Art. 33);
- form and admissibility of documents that may be exempted from authentication and legalisation to facilitate paperwork.

There may be additional aspects that need to be covered by such legislation, and some of the issues mentioned above may not need to be addressed in federal legislation.

The State Department's intention is to consult on the manner in which draft proposed legislation deals with these matters with the members of its Study Group on Intercountry Adoption and others attending a fifth Study Group meeting at some future time before Administration clearance and before introduction of such legislation in Congress is sought. Once such legislation is before Congress, the adoption community will, of course, have a further opportunity to be heard with regard to the provisions of the proposed legislation.

The timing of transmission of the Convention to the Senate and of introduction of the legislation in both houses of Congress will largely depend on the support that the Convention and implementing legislation receive from the U.S. adoption community. The total process of obtaining Senate consent to U.S. ratification, Congressional enactment of federal legislation, and subsequent preparations for implementation of the Convention is likely to take longer in the United States than in most other countries that have centralized governments, a single legal system, and a parliamentary system of government.

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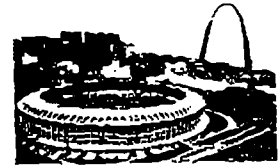
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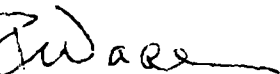
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To promote the insurance company they soon began a monthly 'newsletter' of social happenings that they distributed to area churches. The astute J. E. quickly realized that the 'newsletter' was more popular and had more potential for service than the insurance company. Choosing the name ARGUS from Greek mythology - the bird with 100 eyes who never slept and guarded the gods - the three launched Missouri's "Oldest Black Owned Business" and "the Nation's Oldest Continuously Published Weekly Newspaper."

A Saint Louis Public School has been named in the brothers' honor, and the Journalism Building at Lincoln University is Mitchell Hall, in recognition of their pioneering work. Mrs. Nannie Mitchell was officially designated "First Lady of the Negro Press" as a tribute to her talent, wisdom and leadership.

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E. Mitchell m.d.

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She dreamed of hosting a small dinner that would bring these people together, and she thought it would be wonderful if black youth attended and saw that working together was not just a possibility but an actuality. Then, she thought, it was time to include the most vocal and the most militant. It was her view that their frustration, combined with unawareness and apathy on the part of the power structure, threatened to engulf our city.

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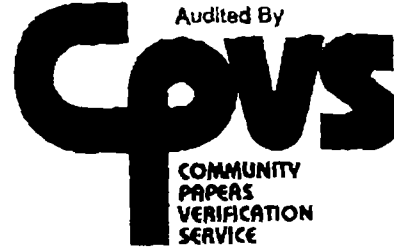
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For \$720.00 per week (\$37,450 per year) you can have a half page ad for 52 straight weeks. If you were to hire the BEST salesperson in the city to work exclusively on selling this community, you would find THIS PERSON COULD NOT POSSIBLY DO THE JOB. SEE THE PEOPLE, TELL YOUR STORY as well as THE ARGUS.

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Fax 314/361-6421



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As we approach year 2000 and the future is discussed and unveiled pertaining to the information Superhighway, the community of the St. Louis Argus Newspaper with over 100 years of publication looks forward to effectively serving your Sales and Marketing needs. The Argus reaches and sells the market segment represented by the Black consumer market, the future is now.

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"VOICE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY"



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PUBLISHER



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45 W. 45th Street, New York, NY 10036
(212) 489-1220

- Member: National Newspaper Publishers Association
- Member: Amalgamated Publishers Association
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- National Newspaper Publishers Association
- the Best Black Newspaper in America



FEDERAL AVIATION
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ACE-5
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



816-426-5449 PHONE

816 426-5434 FAX

FAX MESSAGE:

DATE: 2-27-96 TOTAL PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE 6

TO: ASST TO CHIEF OF STAFF FAX NUMBER 202-456-6244

ATTENTION: PEGGY LEWIS

FROM: SANDRA CAMPBELL

Peggy,

*Thank you for taking time from
your busy schedule to speak with
me this morning.*

*I am sending copies of the RIF
notice I received last Friday, a
brief introduction and resume (6
pages including this one).*

Thank you for your help!

Sandra TTBOO!!!

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. bio	Re: Sandra J. Campbell (partial) (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Correspondence)
OA/Box Number: 12630

FOLDER TITLE:

Peggy [Lewis] - Office Mail

2013-0359-S

ry1333

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SANDRA J. CAMPBELL
A brief introduction

Sandra Campbell began her Federal career with the U.S. Department of Agriculture 25 years ago (SCD: August 26, 1970). Her career path has been quite diverse, including experience as a civilian employee with the US Air Force and the US Army, as well as several other federal agencies, before joining FAA in 1978.

Sandra was selected for the Upward Mobility Program as a Public Affairs Specialist in 1984, and in 1990 became the first African American to hold the position of Public Affairs Officer in the FAA--and still holds that position today.

She is a 1985 graduate of Kansas City, Kansas Community College (cum laude) with an Associate of Arts degree in Liberal Arts. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree in Communication and English from Avila College in Kansas City, Missouri where she graduated magna cum laude in 1989. She also holds a Master's degree in Management (MSM) from Baker University in Baldwin City, Kansas where she graduated in 1992 with a gpa of 3.9 on a 4.0 scale.

Sandra has received numerous awards and accolades throughout her Federal career, including the FAA Administrator's Award for Excellence in EEO, the Excellence in Community Service for Youth Award by the Heart of America Chapter of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc, and the "Women of Courage Award" by the Kansas City, Missouri Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. She was also nominated for the prestigious "100 Most Influential African Americans in Kansas City" award by the Kansas City Globe Newspaper. She designed the region's Aviation Education program that became a model for the FAA. She is an active member of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Women's Vision International, the National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees, a charter board member of the newly formed International Council on Blacks in Aviation, and a board member of "Are You Committed, Kansas City." She is also active in a number of other civic and community organizations.

A native of Kansas City, Kansas, Sandra is a 1969 graduate of Sumner High School. She is married to Staff Sergeant Phillip Campbell, a full-time, active duty non-commissioned officer with the Kansas Army National Guard's 2nd 137th Infantry Battalion. They have two grown children and two grandchildren. The highlight of her life are their twin granddaughters, born [redacted] (b)(6) -Alandra and Alexis.

[001a]

SANDRA J. CAMPBELL, CTM

10203 White Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri 64134

(816) 966-1275 (home) - (816) 426-5440 (work)

OBJECTIVE

To obtain a challenging, highly-visible position that utilizes my talents in speaking, writing, planning, strategizing, organization, and leadership and leads to advancement and opportunity.

WORK HISTORY

October 1990 - present

Federal Aviation Administration, Kansas City, MO

Public Affairs Officer, GM-1035-14

Direct multi-faceted public and media relations program for a four-state region and the Small Airplane Directorate (certifying world's fleet of general aviation airplanes and 95 percent of all business jets).

Work includes managing dynamic team, designing programs and information to promote FAA, its people, its technologies and aviation safety, responding to inquiries on a variety of aviation-related issues from the media and the public, writing news releases, speaking for the agency, publishing monthly newsmagazine for employees, writing articles for publication, photographing events, activities, people for publication, promoting aviation in an effort to instill public trust and confidence in aviation safety.

Federal Aviation Administration, Kansas City, MO

1984 to 1990

Public Affairs Specialist, GS-1035-5 to 13

Prepared and edited materials for publication in FAA publications, including monthly employee news magazine, press releases issued to the news media, brochures and other informational publications to promote aviation. Managed and directed regional aviation education program to enhance the public's understanding of aviation. Served as regional spokesperson to media and public for FAA.

Federal Aviation Administration

1978 - 1984 - Various positions, including: secretary, developmental air traffic control specialist, office manager.

Other Federal agencies

1970 - 1978 - Secretarial positions at various Federal agencies, including: US Department of Agriculture, General Services Administration, US Consumer Product Safety Commission, US Army, US Air Force.

Other careers.

Independent Beauty Consultant with Mary Kay Cosmetics, Inc.

EDUCATION

Master of Science in Management, Baker University, Baldwin City, KS - 1992 (3.91 gpa on 4.0 scale)

Bachelor of Arts in Communication/English, Avila College, Kansas City, MO - 1989 (magna cum laude)

Associate of Arts in Liberal Arts, Kansas City, Kansas Community College - 1985 (cum laude)

SPECIAL SKILLS

Professional public speaker, workshop/seminar presenter, proficient in Word Perfect 5.2 and Word 6.0, excellent organization, leadership, management and communications skills.

PUBLICATIONS

1996 - wrote one-woman play on the life of Bessie Coleman, daring aviator and barnstormer and first black to receive pilot's license. Presented to middle school students during Black History Month 1996.
1993, 1992 - designed, wrote and published newsmagazine chronicling the history of FAA Central Region, called "Looking Back."

Wrote and effectively delivered numerous speeches over the past 15 years, including some paid engagements and some award-winning presentations.

AWARDS/HONORS

Listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Junior Colleges (1985), Nominated for 100 Most Influential African Americans in Kansas City (1995), President, Temple Toastmasters Club (1995-96) and Competent Toastmaster (CTM) certification (1994), Delta Sigma Theta Sorority "Women of Courage" Award (1995), Excellence in Community Service for Youth Award (1990) by Tuskegee Airmen, Inc., FAA Administrators Award for Excellence in EEO (1990), Superior Accomplishment Awards (throughout career), Greater Kansas City Combined Federal Campaign Public Relations Award (1990), Greater Kansas City Federal Executive Board "Professional Employee of the Year" (1990), National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees' Presidential Awards (1992, 1991, 1990, 1989), DOT Secretary's Award for Volunteer Service (1984), First Place Speech Contest winner, International Training in Communications (ITC), 1980, 81, 82 (club, council and regional levels). A more complete list of awards and honors available on request.

ORGANIZATIONS

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. - Kansas City, MO Alumnae Chapter - a public service organization of more than 185,000 college educated women that is nationally and internationally known.

Heart of America Chapter, Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. - an educational organization focused on exposing young people to opportunities in aviation and keeping alive the legacy of the first black aviators.

International Council on Blacks in Aviation board of directors/chapter member - a newly-formed organization of pilots, engineers, technicians, and other aviation specialists to promote awareness of and interest in aviation and serve as a clearinghouse for opportunities in aviation for the future.

Federal Managers Association - an organization focused on the needs and interests of managers in the federal government.

National Black Coalition of Federal Aviation Employees - an organization focused on providing information and opportunities for all people in the Federal Aviation Administration.

Women's Vision International board of directors - an organization which provides opportunities for underprivileged women in the US and third world countries to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps.

Toastmasters International - Competent Toastmaster certificate (CTM) - a communications and leadership training organization focused on growth through self-development.

Women in Aviation International - an organization focused on networking with women interested in or holding aviation careers and providing opportunities for young women to enter aviation fields.

REFERENCES

Available on request.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. memo	To Sandra J. Campbell from Acting Manager, Human Resource re: Notice of Reduction in Force (2 pages)	02/23/96	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Maggie Williams (Correspondence)
OA/Box Number: 12630

FOLDER TITLE:

Peggy [Lewis] - Office Mail

2013-0359-S
ry1333

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 MIAMI-DADE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Homestead Campus

Roy G. Phillips
Campus President and C.E.O.

January 29, 1996

Senator Bob Graham
Courthouse Tower
44 W Flagler Street, Suite 1715
Miami, FL 33130

Dear Bob:

It was so nice to meet with you again during your recent visit with representatives of the Farm Bureau at the Farmers' Market in Homestead.

At that time I mentioned to you that I would be seeking your assistance in requesting the attendance of the President or Vice-President in the dedication of M-DCC Homestead Campus.

After Hurricane Andrew the President spent a considerable amount of time visiting us and providing financial support and assistance in the rebirth of this area. Since that time many excellent things have happened in the Homestead area including the building of the \$30 million Miami-Dade Community College campus facility.

This facility exhibits all of the kinds of excellent educational programs that the President mentioned in his recent State of the Union address. In this regard we are very proud to be one of the leading college campuses that has embarked on advanced technology offerings that will be tied into the Information Superhighway.

We think it would be very appropriate for President Bill Clinton or Vice-President Al Gore to assist in the dedication of these new facilities. It would certainly focus on educational issues that the president views as important to render our workforce competitive in a changing global economy. It would also be an effective way of showcasing how federal funds are used to supplement education at the local level.



Burson-Marsteller/Washington, D.C.

1850 M Street, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20036
202.833.8550
FAX: 202.833.4477

FAX Cover Sheet

From DAWN ALEXANDERTo Peggy LewisDate 4-17

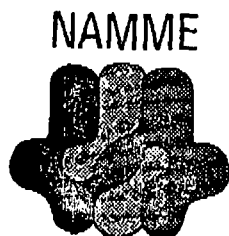
Time _____

Number of Pages 4

(including cover)

Special Instructions

**If you did not receive all pages, please call
202.833.4479**



National Association of Minority Media Executives

March 13, 1996

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Gannett National
Newspaper Sales

SHARON S. YAKATA
The New York Times

Executive Director

TARESSA STOVALL

Ms. Dawn A. Alexander
Vice President
Burson-Marsteller
1850 M Street, N.W., Suite 900
Washington, DC 20036-5890

Dear Ms. Alexander:

The National Association of Minority Media Executives (NAMME) takes great pride in announcing that **NAACP President and CEO, Kweisi Mfume** will be the keynote speaker at our **Annual Awards Dinner** on Thursday, April 18, 1996 at the J.W. Marriott Hotel in Washington, DC. The Awards Dinner will be held in conjunction with the American Society of Newspaper Editors' (ANSE) convention, April 16-19 at the J.W. Marriott.

At the Awards Dinner, we will honor Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Lehrer Newshour, and Mary Kay Blake, Gannett Co., Inc. -- two women who have made outstanding contributions to media diversity and professional legacy. Past honorees have included Allen H. Neuharth, Founder of USA Today and President of The Freedom Forum; Robert C. Maynard, Publisher, the Oakland Tribune; Carole Simpson, TV anchorperson, ABC News and syndicated columnist Carl T. Rowan.

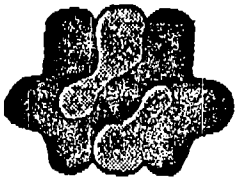
Since 1990, NAMME has promoted diversity and advocated the advancement of people of color in media management. As a multicultural non-profit association of media executives of print, broadcast and online media entities, the organization has become a valued resource in the industry. NAMME's mission is to bring about the advancement and success of minority managers in all departments and organizations of mainstream media. Through NAMME's Albert E. Fitzpatrick Leadership Development Institute (LDI) and scholarship awards, rising executives sharpen their leadership and management skills while successfully contributing to the goals of their company.

It is our desire to seek the sponsorship of notable organizations, corporations and individuals to help make the LDI program available to more individuals, especially those who work in companies that cannot afford to sponsor qualified individuals. I invite your support for this event with your tax deductible contribution at one of the listed levels attached.

Thank you for your affirmative response to this invitation. To respond, please call Deborah Johnson-Walls or Kelley Coates at Walls Communications, Inc. at (202) 333-6181 no later than April 11, 1996.

Sincerely,

Taressa Stovall
Executive Director

NAMME**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINORITY
MEDIA EXECUTIVES****BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Jacqui Love Marshall, *President*
The Miami Herald

Maria Elena Torralva-Alonso, *President-Elect*
Hearst Newspaper Group

Maxine L. Lynch, *Secretary*
The Cleveland Plain Dealer

Clyde B. Barrow, *Treasurer*
The Buffalo News

George Bengé
Lafayette Journal & Courier

Amalio Carneiro
The New York Times Regional Newspaper Group

Albert E. Fitzpatrick
Diversity Consultant

Barbara Gutierrez
El Nuevo Herald

Wanda S. Lloyd
USA TODAY

James A. Moss
Middletown (N.Y.) Times Herald-Record

Virgil L. Smith
The Asheville (N.C.) Citizen-Times

Lana Wong
Gannett National Newspaper Sales

Sharon Yakata
The New York Times

NAMME
National Association of Minority Media Executives
Invites You to

A Celebration of Diversity

Honorary Host Committee

Cathie Black
President, Hearst Magazines
Xeruona Clayton
*Corporate Vice President,
Turner Broadcasting System*
Rafael Gonzalez
President, Rafael Gonzalez Enterprises
Donald Graham
Publisher, The Washington Post

Jay T. Harris
Chairman/Publisher, San Jose Mercury News
Mike Laosa
Publisher, Austin American-Statesman
Orage Quarles
Publisher, The Modesto Bee
Curtis Riddle
Sr. Group President, Gannett
President/Publisher, Wilmington News Journal

Sharon Percy Rockefeller
President/CEO, WETA FM/TV

Thursday, April 18, 1996
Reception, 6:30 p.m. -- Dinner, 7:30 p.m.

J.W. Marriott Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Keynote Speaker
Former Congressman Kweisi Mfume,
President/CEO, NAACP

Honoring
Charlayne Hunter-Gault, Lehrer Newshour
Mary Kay Blake, Gannett Co., Inc.

*An awards banquet to celebrate diversity and honor outstanding leaders in media diversity.
Proceeds will be used to award scholarships to new and aspiring managers of color,
and to support NAMME's Albert E. Fitzpatrick Leadership Development Institute.*

*Please support NAMME and celebrate diversity by attending this gala event, which will be held during
the week of the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.*

Attire: Black Tie

The NAMME Foundation is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Peggy -

The date is

1 Please for tickets.

Just wanted
to call the
to your attention

Letter from
Sharon Hardy -
University of PA dttd
4/15/96 -

Re: April 24-26
Spring Conference
Meeting.

1 This
was rejected 1

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

Trustees' Council of Penn Women

E. Craig Sweeten Alumni Center
3533 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6226
215-898-7811

MEMORANDUM

To: Trustees' Council of Penn Women

From: Sharon Hardy *Sharon Hardy*

Date: April 15, 1996

Re: April 24-26 meeting

Enclosed for your reference is an updated schedule for our spring conference with room locations. If you have not yet sent in your response, we would appreciate your doing so as soon as possible.

Also, please note that we are opening up Secretary Shalala's address on April 25 to a larger audience. If there are individuals whom you would like to invite, please contact me and I will arrange to have tickets sent to them for the event.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I look forward to the possibility of seeing you next week.

Enclosure

TRUSTEES' COUNCIL OF PENN WOMEN

Spring Meeting
April 24-26, 1996

Wednesday, April 24

7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

"Soft Skills for Hard Business"

Karen Kaufman

The Kaufman Partnership

(This is a workshop for students but Council members who arrive on Wednesday are encouraged to attend.)

McClelland Hall

The Quad

(Entrance through the gates at 37th and Spruce Streets)

Thursday, April 25

12:00 Noon

Welcome Reception

Class of 1955 Conference Room

Van Pelt-Dietrich Library

12:30 p.m.

Luncheon

Class of 1955 Conference Room

Van Pelt-Dietrich Library

Welcome

Dr. Paul Mosher

Vice Provost and Director of Libraries

"Invitation to the Internet"

Robert G. Pallone

Director of Development Information Services

2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Library Tour

3:00 p.m.

Reception in honor of The Honorable Donna E. Shalala

Secretary of Health and Human Services

Main Lobby, Annenberg Center

3:30 p.m.

Address by The Honorable Donna E. Shalala

Zellerbach Theatre, Annenberg Center

5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Open Executive Session for all Council Members

Room 1206 Steinberg-Dietrich Hall

3620 Locust Walk

6:45 p.m.

Dinner at the Palladium

3601 Locust Walk

Friday, April 26

[All morning sessions prior to committee meetings will be held in the Faculty Club, 201 S. 36th Street.]

7:45 a.m.

Breakfast

"The Abandonment of the Patient: Latest News From the Front"

Featuring keynote speaker: Dr. Claire M. Fagin

Leadership Professor and Dean Emeritus, School of Nursing

9:00 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

"21st Century Medicine: Defining A Healthier Future"

Presentations:

"Healthcare for Women: An Overview of the Leading Issues"

Dr. Marie Savard

Medical Director, Center for Women's Health, Philadelphia

"Hearts, Bones and Hormones: Controversies in Women's Health Research"

Dr. Michelle Berlin

Assistant Professor, Obstetrics/Gynecology and Epidemiology

Co-director, FOCUS on Women's Health Research Program

University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

"On the Cutting Edge: Breakthrough Discoveries in Breast Cancer Research"

Dr. Fergus Couch

Division of Hematology/Oncology

University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

Kathy Calzone

Nursing Coordinator

Cancer Risk Evaluation Program

University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Committee Meetings

Communications Room 4, Faculty Club

Fundraising Room 3, Faculty Club

Institutional Advancement Room 1, Faculty Club

Leadership Lenape Room, Faculty Club

Programming Room F, Faculty Club

Student Life Club Room, Faculty Club

Ad Hoc Committees:

Beacon Award Room 103 Steinberg-Dietrich Hall

Financial Strategic Planning. Sweeten Alumni Center

Human Resources Room 106 Steinberg-Dietrich Hall

12:45 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.

Luncheon

"Ethical Dilemmas Across Our Lifespan"

Featuring keynote speaker: Dr. Arthur L. Caplan

Director, Center for Bioethics

Studio Theatre Lobby, Annenberg Center



THE GENERAL ALUMNI SOCIETY

of the University of Pennsylvania

3533 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6226

Margaret A. Williams
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

MEMORANDUM

TO: PEGGY LEWIS

FROM: CAROL WILLIS

DATE: APRIL 15, 1996

RE: PACKAGE FROM BISHOP H.H. BROOKINS TO FLOTUS

While attending the Minister's Briefing on last Tuesday, April 9, 1996, Bishop Brookins asked that I make sure that Mrs. Clinton receive this package. Would you please make sure that Mrs. Clinton gets this package, and would you contact Bishop Brookins to confirm that the package was received. Bishop Brookins can be reached at (310) 472-7122. Thank you very much for your assistance.

*Sent to Capri
4.24*

Peggy Lewis

4/22

Dear Peggy,

I gather you've been talking with Garby Greeley about our celebratory event initiative. I really hope we fellow Coolidge alumni can conspire successfully to persuade the First Lady to launch the initiative over at our alma mater.

It fits perfectly with her "It takes a village" theme. We'd really appreciate your help. Thanks. Best,

— Hugh

Hugh B. Price
President
National Urban League, Inc.
500 E. 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021-8379

Hugh B. Price
President
National Urban League, Inc.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

**NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.**

**The Equal Opportunity Building
500 East 62nd Street, New York, New York 10021-8379
Communications Dept. FAX #212/755-2026**

FACSIMILE COVER LETTERTO FAX # 202/456 6244DELIVER TO: Peggy LewisFROM: M. Gasby GreeleyDATE: 4/24/96 TIME 4pm EDTNumber of pages (including cover page) 89NOTE: Dear Peggy,

I am sending you our media
advisory and draft remarks
for Mrs. Clinton to complete the
information packet. We hope that
she will be able to join us at
Coolidge H.S. on April 30th and bring
national attention to the Urban League's
youth celebratory campaign.

Thanks,
Gasby

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

CONTACT: M. Gasby Greely
Vice President

or

Dr. B. Maxwell Stamper
(212) 310-9026

or

Janice Smith
(202) 265-8200

MEDIA ADVISORY

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE TO ANNOUNCE YOUTH CELEBRATORY CAMPAIGN

- o Millions of America's children "do the right thing" every day. Too often their story goes unreported in the media.
- o Many of these youngsters are excelling in school. Many others are making genuine academic progress, and are engaged in constructive extracurricular activities and community service. They deserve to have their success stories told -- loudly and proudly.
- o Next fall, students who are "doing the right thing" will be honored with parades -- right down the main streets of America -- rallies, street festivals, assemblies, block parties, recognition lunches, and more.

The National Urban League cordially invites all media to this launch on April 30:

***Coolidge High School
Fifth & Tuckerman St NW
Washington, DC, 20011
Tuesday, April 30, 1996
10:00 - 11:00 AM EDT***

Scheduled Speakers Include:

Hugh B. Price, President, National Urban League

Joan Dykstra, President, National PTA

Dr. Charlie Knight, President, National Association of Black School Educators

Dr. Franklin L. Smith, Superintendent, D.C. Public Schools

Maudine R. Cooper, President, Greater Washington, D.C. Urban League

Other guests to be announced

**DRAFT REMARKS
HILLARY RODAM CLINTON
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
YOUTH CELEBRATORY LAUNCH**

**Washington, D.C.
Tuesday, April 30, 1996**

THANK YOU VERY MUCH HUGH PRICE AND THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE --
THANK YOU FOR HOSTING THIS IMPORTANT EVENT.

TO ALL OF THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS...

LET ME SAY THAT I AM PLEASED THAT YOU ARE RECOGNIZING
THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

THANKS TO ALL OF YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
YOUTH CELEBRATORY LAUNCH.

I APPLAUD THOSE WHO ORGANIZED THE INITIATIVE AND THOSE WHO ARE
ATTENDING.

YOU AND I KNOW THAT MILLIONS OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN DO THE RIGHT
THING EVERY DAY.

TOO OFTEN THEIR STORY GOES UNREPORTED IN THE MEDIA AND SOME FORGET THAT CHILDREN ARE AN ASSET, NOT A LIABILITY.

WE MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO WRITE OFF WHOLE GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE BECAUSE OF THEIR RACIAL OR ETHNIC OR ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS.

HIGH EXPECTATIONS FOR THEM BEGIN IN THE HOME AND IN THE COMMUNITY.

WE WANT CLEAR EXPECTATIONS THAT ALL CHILDREN CAN AND SHOULD LEARN.

TO THEIR GREAT CREDIT, HUGH PRICE AND THE URBAN LEAGUE MOVEMENT ARE ANNOUNCING A MAJOR INITIATIVE TO RECOGNIZE YOUNGSTERS WHO ARE "DOING THE RIGHT THING."

MANY OF THOSE YOUNGSTERS ARE EXCELLING IN SCHOOL.
MANY OTHERS ARE MAKING GENUINE ACADEMIC PROGRESS,
AND ARE ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTIVE EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND
COMMUNITY SERVICE.

THESE YOUNGSTERS DESERVE TO HAVE THEIR SUCCESS STORIES TOLD --
LOUDLY AND PROUDLY.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, THE URBAN LEAGUE WILL STAGE A VARIETY OF
EVENTS TO HONOR THESE STUDENTS.

THIS WILL OCCUR IN OVER 100 CITIES.

3

STUDENTS WHO ARE DOING THE RIGHT THING WILL BE RECOGNIZED AND SALUTED WITH PARADES -- RIGHT DOWN THE MAIN STREETS OF AMERICA-- RALLIES, STREET FESTIVALS, ASSEMBLIES, BLOCK PARTIES, PICNICS, RECOGNITION LUNCHEES, AND MORE.

WE WILL BE HONORING THE FUTURE GENERATION THAT IS "DOING THE RIGHT THING."

WHAT COULD BE MORE IMPORTANT -- THAN GIVING THESE YOUNGSTERS OUR FULL SUPPORT.

TODAY WE ARE ANNOUNCING THE SEPTEMBER EVENT.

WE ARE ALSO ENCOURAGING AND CHALLENGING ALL YOUNG PEOPLE WITH OUR HIGH EXPECTATIONS FOR THEM.

THEY ARE LIKELY TO LIVE UP TO WHAT WE BELIEVE OF THEM.

AMERICA DESERVES TO HEAR THE STORY OF THESE YOUNGSTERS, AND TO HEAR IT LOUDLY UNTIL THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE WIDELY ACKNOWLEDGED.

I APPLAUD THE URBAN LEAGUE'S MOTTO:

"OUR CHILDREN EQUAL OUR DESTINY."

IT IS URGENT THAT WE DEVELOP ALL OUR CHILDREN FOR THE DESTINY OF THE 21ST CENTURY.

THE URBAN LEAGUE'S CHALLENGE GOES OUT TODAY TO ALL YOUNG PEOPLE OF AMERICA --

IF YOU WORK HARD NOW, IN SCHOOL AND OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL --

4

YOU WILL BE REWARDED, YOU WILL BE CELEBRATED ON SEPTEMBER 21ST.

MANY CHILDREN GROWING UP IN THE INNER CITY ARE BEING CHEATED OF THE SUPPORTS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THEIR SUCCESS --
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ARE KEY AMONG THEM.

A BETTER JOB OF EDUCATING POOR CHILDREN CAN BE DONE WITH HIGH EXPECTATIONS, CHALLENGING ACADEMIC MATERIAL AND FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES.

A KEY INGREDIENT IS DETERMINATION.
THAT'S PRECISELY WHERE PARENTS AND GROUPS LIKE THE URBAN LEAGUE WITH ITS YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FUND COME IN.

IMPROVED EDUCATION IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
BUT FORMAL EDUCATION ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT.
ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL ARE ALSO CRITICAL.

VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIME HAS DOUBLED OVER THE PAST DECADE AND IS LIKELY TO DOUBLE AGAIN IN THE NEXT ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE.

THE PEAK TIME OF DAY FOR VIOLENT YOUTH CRIME IS THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AFTER SCHOOL,
FROM 3:00 TO 6:00 P.M.

5

MINDLESS TELEVISION AND, WORSE, VIOLENT GANGS NOW FILL THE VOID LEFT BY THE DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUTH PROGRAMS DURING THE AFTERNOON.

WE MUST PROVIDE THE WILL AND THE WHEREWITHAL TO ENSURE THAT EACH INNER-CITY CHILD IS IN A PROGRAM WITH CARING ADULTS.

THERE SHOULD BE A CARING ADULT IN THE LIFE OF EVERY CHILD WHO NEEDS ONE...TO PROVIDE ATTENTION, SUPPORT AND DIRECTION.

MY FRIENDS, WE MUST ALL JOIN THIS CAMPAIGN TO CELEBRATE SUCCESS, AND TO TAKE OUR CHILDREN BACK FROM THE STREETS.

UNFORTUNATELY, OUR COUNTRY STILL HAS AN ATTITUDE PROBLEM ABOUT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S EDUCATION THAT SHOULD BE RESOLVED, TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES THINK THAT THE PRIMARY DETERMINANT OF SUCCESS AND LEARNING IS EITHER IQ OR FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES INSTEAD OF EFFORT.

BUT I DON'T.

AND THE RESEARCH DOESN'T SUPPORT IT EITHER.

I BELIEVE ALL YOUNG PEOPLE CAN LEARN.

IT'S OFTEN BEEN SAID THAT AMERICANS FROM TIME TO TIME HAVE A REVOLUTION OF RISING EXPECTATIONS.

6

WE OUGHT TO ALL SIMPLY AND FORTHRIGHTLY SAY THAT WE BELIEVE THAT SCHOOL IS A PLACE FOR OUR CHILDREN'S WORK AND PLAY, THAT IT CAN BE A GREAT JOY, BUT THAT EFFORT MATTERS.

I BELIEVE THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT THING YOU CAN DO IS TO HAVE HIGH EXPECTATIONS FOR STUDENTS --

THIS IS ONE AREA WHERE WE NEED A REVOLUTION OF RISING EXPECTATIONS. TO MAKE THEM BELIEVE THEY CAN LEARN, TO TELL THEM THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE TO LEARN REALLY DIFFICULT, CHALLENGING THINGS, TO ASSESS WHETHER THEY'RE LEARNING OR NOT, AND TO HOLD THEM ACCOUNTABLE AS WELL AS TO REWARD THEM.

MOST CHILDREN ARE VERY EAGER TO LEARN.

THOSE THAT AREN'T HAVE PROBABLY BEEN CONVINCED THEY CAN'T.

I BELIEVE THAT ONCE YOU HAVE HIGH STANDARDS AND HIGH EXPECTATIONS, THERE IS AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF THINGS THAT CAN BE DONE.

WE CAN ALSO CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF AMERICA BY CHANGING THE ATTITUDES, THE APPROACH, THE INTUITIVE RESPONSES OF THIS YOUNG GENERATION, THIS BRILLIANT, AGGRESSIVE, INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC GROUP OF PEOPLE TOWARD THE IDEA OF COMMUNITY AND MAKING A DIFFERENCE.

I SEE ALL THESE SURVEYS THAT TALK ABOUT HOW PESSIMISTIC OR CYNICAL PEOPLE ARE, BUT THE TRUTH IS, CYNICISM IS AN EXCUSE FOR INACTION --

7

AND AN AWFUL POOR ONE.

IT'S A POOR RATIONALIZATION FOR BELIEVING THAT NOTHING YOU CAN DO
MAKES ANY DIFFERENCE.

I BELIEVE THAT THE YOUNGER GENERATION TODAY WILL LIVE IN A TIME OF
GREATEST POSSIBILITY AMERICA HAS EVER KNOWN.

BUT IN ORDER TO MAKE IT REALLY WORK,

THOSE POSSIBILITIES HAVE TO BE AVAILABLE TO ALL AMERICANS WHO ARE
WILLING TO WORK FOR THEM.

AND THEY HAVE TO BE AVAILABLE IN A COUNTRY THAT IS COMING TOGETHER
ACROSS ITS DIVISIONS,
NOT DRIFTING APART.

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE YOUTH CELEBRATORY EVENTS NEXT
SEPTEMBER WILL GIVE A GREAT GIFT TO THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY.

PLEASE, PLEASE, TAKE ON THIS CHALLENGE AND LET'S GIVE AMERICA THE
KIND OF FUTURE IT DESERVES.

THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

HRC/bms

T H E O N E & O N L Y

▶ **Date:** April 22, 1996

▶ **To:** The White House Media Affairs

▶ **Attn:** Ms. Peggy Lewis

▶ **From:** Christa Dotson

▶ **Message:** _____



▶ **Number of pages following this letter :** 1

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A P O S T • N E W S W E E K S T A T I O N

WPLG/TV 10
A POST-NEWSWEEK STATION

April 23, 1996

The White House
Office of Media Affairs
c/o Peggy Lewis
Old Executive Office Building
Room 157
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Lewis,

We are interested in obtaining an interview with President Clinton for a prime-time special that we are producing. The special focuses on the surge of juvenile delinquency in our state and in the country.

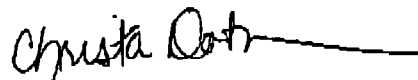
We are concerned about the fact that Florida has more children transferred to adult courts than all other states combined, and that Florida again leads the nation in children charged with delinquency. According to a report issued by the National Center for State Courts and the National Center for Juvenile Justice in 1994, there were 110,638 juvenile delinquency cases in Florida; California follows with 99,624 cases. The problem is that California has three times the amount of children than Florida has.

President Clinton spoke about this growing epidemic in his State of the Union address in 1994, saying that "...We have seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family, and work. This has created a vast vacuum which has been filled by violence and drugs and gangs. So I ask you to remember that even as we say no to crime, we must give people, especially our young people something to say yes to..."

We would like to interview the President about the problem of juvenile delinquency and the newly released National Juvenile Justice Action Plan. Ideally, we could do the interview here in Miami during his visit next Monday for a fundraiser; if that is not feasible, we can schedule at a later date and location.

We are hoping that the President can be available for an interview sometime within the next couple of weeks -- at his convenience. Our prime-time special is set to air in early June. Please feel free to contact me at (305) 325-2334, if you have any questions. In advance, I thank you for your assistance in this endeavor.

Sincerely,



Christa V. Dotson
Producer



NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

The Equal Opportunity Building
500 East 62nd Street, New York, New York 10021-8379
Communications Dept. FAX #212/755-2026

FACSIMILE COVER LETTER

TO FAX # 202/456-6244
DELIVER TO: Peggy Lewis
FROM: M. Gasby Greely
DATE: 4/22/96 TIME _____

Number of pages (including cover page) 2

NOTE: Letter to First Lady Hillary Clinton
re Celebratory Events (Doing the Right Thing).





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The Equal Opportunity Building
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Telephone (212) 310-9000

April 22, 1996

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

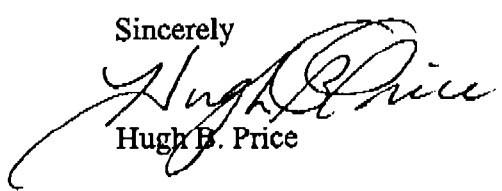
It is with extraordinary pride and pleasure that we at the National Urban League invite you to speak at the launching of our National Youth Celebratory Campaign on April 30, in Washington, D. C. We will kick off this youth initiative at Coolidge High School, between 10 and 11:30 a.m., and it will be repeated by the media efforts of our affiliates in 114 cities. Represented with us in this event will be some of our partners in this campaign, including: Secretary Richard Riley, Allan Ginsburg and Adriana DeKanter, of the Department of Education; Joan Dykstra, president National PTA; Dr. Eva L. Evans, Supreme Basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha; Dr. Charlie Knight, president, National Association of Black School Educators, and others.

As you know, every day, millions of America's children are excelling in school, making genuine academic progress, and are engaged in constructive extracurricular activities and community service. Their stories are too often unreported in the media. They deserve to have their success stories told--loudly and proudly--that they're doing the right thing.

The National Urban League will honor these youngsters next fall with "Doing the Right Thing" parades up and down the main streets of America, with rallies, street festivals, assemblies, block parties, recognition lunches, and more.

We sincerely hope that your demanding schedule will permit you to again show your support and energy to these vital efforts for our children. We look forward to hearing from you and hope you will join us in this great cause.

Sincerely

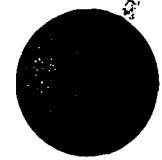

Hugh B. Price

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Room 100
OEOB
Washington, DC 20500

Contributions to the National Urban League are tax deductible.

CABINET AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

*sent to
alicia
& said to Steve
w/ 5.1*



DATE: 4-29-96

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____
FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION: _____
FOR YOUR INFORMATION: _____

FROM: **STEPHEN B. SILVERMAN**
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE CABINET
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: INVITATION FOR THE FIRST LADY FOR 6/19

COMMENTS: IS ANYTHING HAPPENING WITH THIS?

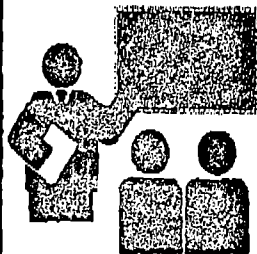
LEON PANETTA (PALMIERI)	1FL WW	BOB LITAN	246 OEOB
HAROLD ICKES (SUTTON)	1FL WW	MIKE MCCURRY	1FL WW
EVELYN LIEBERMAN (WILDMAN)	1FL WW	ANNE MCGUIRE	160 OEOB
KITTY HIGGINS	2FL WW	LORRIE MCHUGH	1 FL WW
JOHN ANGELL	178 OEOB	LINDA MOORE	115 OEOB
DON BAER	GFL WW	JENNIFER O'CONNOR	1111/2OEOB
KRIS BALDERSTON	160 OEOB	TOM O'DONNELL	2FL WW
DAVID BEAUBAIRE	160 OEOB	KEVIN O'KEEFE	148 OEOB
JEREMY BEN-AMI	218 OEOB	JACK QUINN	2FL WW
EMILY BROMBERG	106 OEOB	VICKY RADD	125 OEOB
GABRIELLE BUSHMAN	196 OEOB	LEE SATTERFIELD	124 OEOB
PHIL CAPLAN	GFL WW	WENDY SMITH	115 OEOB
MICHAEL DEICH	209 OEOB	DOUG SOSNIK	GFL WW
JOHN EMERSON	106 OEOB	GENE SPERLING	2FL WW
RAHM EMANUEL	1FL WW	GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS	1FL WW
JANICE ENRIGHT	1FL WW	TODD STERN	GFL WW
ERIC EVE	X 115 OEOB	STEPHANIE STREETT	GFL WW
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MARY ELLEN GLYNN	GFL WW	BARRY TOIV	178 OEOB
MARCIA HALE	2FL WW	MICHAEL WALDMAN	214 OEOB
KAREN HANCOX	GFL W	ANNE WALLEY	GFL WW
LARRY HAAS	253 OEOB	DAN WEXLER	117 OEOB
NANCY HERNREICH	1FL WW	KATHI WHALEN	139 OEOB
ALEXIS HERMAN	2FL WW	PEGGY LEWIS	X 167 OEOB
LEEANN INADOMI	160 OEOB	PATY SOUS	X 185.5 OEOB
TIM KEATING	2 FL WW	SARA GROTE	X 195.5
JOHN KOSKINEN	260 OEOB		
MARVIN KRISLOV	128 OEOB		

FEMA
LIEBERMAN 1WW
HIGGINS 2/WW
ANGELL 178 OEOB
CHOW 107/ EW
ENRIGHT 1/ WW
HALE 2/WW
LITAN 246 OEOB
MURGUIA 112 EW
TERZANO G/WW
McHUGH 1/WW

DOT
HIGGINS 2FL WW
ANGELL 178 OEOB
DEICH 209 OEOB
HANCOX GFL WW
LITAN 246 OEOB
MCHUGH 1/WW
O'CONNOR 111 1/2
TERZANO GFL WW
TOIV 178 OEOB
KEATING 2FLWW

BUDGET
LIEBERMAN 1/WW
HIGGINS 2/WW
HAAS 253 OEOB
HANCOX G/WW
MCHUGH G/WW
TERZANO G/WW
WALDMAN 214 OEOB
GOLDBERG 2/WW
TOIV 178 OEOB
MCHUGH 1/WW

ANNOUNCEMENTS
LIEBERMAN 1/WW
HIGGINS 2/WW
BAER G/WW
ENRIGHT 1/WW
HALE 2/WW
HANCOX G/WW
J. MOFFET 169 OEOB
L. MCHUGH 1/WW
PALMIERI 1/WW
TERZANO 1/WW
WALDMAN 214 OEOB
MOORE 115 OEOB



- ◆ Oaklands Presbyterian Church Tutoring Program
- ◆ Our Savior Lutheran Church Tutoring Program
- ◆ First Baptist Church Tutoring Program
- ◆ Concerned Citizens Association of Laurel, Homework Club
- ◆ Laurel Community of Schools OASIS
- ◆ First Generation College Bound

April 11, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

The philosophy of your book, It Takes a Village, is alive and thriving in the community of Laurel, Maryland. This relatively small population of about 40,000 boasts 6 tutoring programs offering free academic assistance to children in grades 1-12. We have well over 100 dedicated tutors and many program facilitators who give their time, energy and knowledge every week for 9 months of the year. Our volunteers teach one-on-one, help with homework assignments and encourage children in their school work — providing a vital service that is financially prohibitive for most families to obtain privately.

On Thursday evening, the 6th of June, a Ceremony of Appreciation will be held to give recognition to these volunteers for their contributions to the welfare of the children of our community. We invite you to attend this Ceremony, and perhaps say a few words on behalf of our many volunteers. Your own experience as a tutor, your own success in establishing important community programs to aid in the education of young children (e.g., HIPPY), and your life-long dedication to promoting the welfare of all children make you the quintessential spokesperson for our community service tutoring programs. Your presence would be an inspiration to all of us in Laurel and could inspire communities across the country (using your own words) "... to create for our children the better tomorrow they deserve."

Other Guest Speakers will be Mr. Wayne Curry, Prince George's County Executive, and Mr. Frank Casula, Mayor of Laurel. Other invited guests include: Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, State Senator Martin Madden, State Delegate John Morgan and U.S. Representative Steny Hoyer.

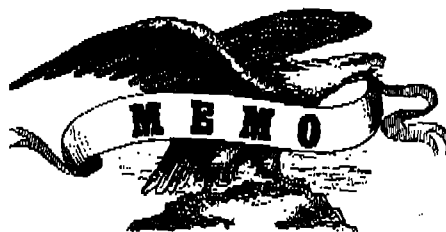
We hope you will honor us with your attendance. Please contact me regarding further information and details.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Diana Sowle
Ceremony Coordinator
(301) 498-3275

5-1-96
Sent to
Alvin
& Ted
Bob No



from the desk of:

Bob Stephens

4/29/96

TO: Ms. PEGGY LEWIS

① Per our conversation, attached is a copy of the request. I would appreciate your assistance in getting a response. The interested organizations are planning for other dignitaries.

② Thanks very much in advance.

Best Regards,
Bob

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS INC.
14625 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 202
Laurel, MD 20707
(301) 498-5641
Fax: (301) 604-9641

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

06-May-1996 12:36pm

TO: Peggy A. Lewis

FROM: Alice J. Pushkar
Office of the First Lady

SUBJECT: Letter from First Lady to Fans and Circles

Peggy - Has Maggie given any more thought to the letter to the Circle and Fan people? I have the 100+ copies of the photo with the troops in Bosnia and I am afraid that they are going to be a little "stale" if we don't get them going.

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7. Circumstances beyond our control:

We are not liable if a shipment is lost (includes misdelivered) or damaged because of circumstances beyond our control. These circumstances include:

- An Act of God, for example an earthquake, cyclone, storm or flood.
 - Force Majeure, for example war, plane crash or embargo.
 - Any defect or characteristic to do with the nature of the shipment, even if known to us when we accepted it.
 - Any action or omission by anyone outside DHL. For example:
 - The sender of the shipment
 - The receiver
 - An interested third party
 - Customs or government officials
 - The postal service, another carrier or a third party who we contract to deliver to destinations that we do not serve directly.
- We are not liable even if the sender did not ask for or know about a third party delivery agreement.

We are also not liable for electrical or magnetic damage to, or erasure of, electronic or photographic images or recordings.

8. Consequential Damages:

We are not liable for the following, whether they arise in contract or any other form of civil action, including negligence, and even if they are DHL's fault:

- Consequential or special damages or loss
- Other indirect loss
- Breach of other contracts

Consequential damages or loss include, but are not limited to loss:

- Income
- Profits
- Interest
- Markets
- Use of contents

We are liable for:

9. Extent of our liability:

Our liability for a lost or damaged shipment is limited to the lowest of these 3 amounts:

- US \$100, or
- The actual amount of the loss or damage, or
- The actual value of the document or parcel. This does not include any commercial utility or special value to the shipper or any other person.

10. What Actual value means:

The lowest of the following amounts, determined as at the time and place we accepted the shipment:

Documents (meaning any shipment without commercial value):
The cost of replacing, reconstructing or reconstituting the documents

Parcels (meaning any shipment with commercial value):
The cost of repairing or replacing the parcel, or
The resale, or fair market value of the parcel
The actual value of a parcel cannot be more than the original cost to you plus 10 percent.

Warsaw Convention

11. If the transportation of a shipment involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention limits our liability for loss or damage to such shipment. You agree that your shipment may be carried via intermediate stopping places which we deem appropriate.

Shipment Insurance

12. We recommend that you insure your shipment with DHL. We can arrange insurance for you for up to US\$5 million. Please note that our shipment insurance does not cover consequential damages or loss or damage caused by transportation delays. If you do not request Shipment Insurance on the front of this airway bill, you assume all risks of loss or damage.

PHOTOCOPY
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