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E. R. ZUMWALT, JR.
ADMIRAL, U.S. NAVY (RET.)

cc 7/88

April 26, 1999

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your courageous decision not to destroy our remaining smallpox virus. I would hope that negotiations for joint research with Russia would proceed very slowly indeed so that we will have time to take stock of the post-Yelstin regime before going too far.

Mouza joins me in sending all best wishes to you, Hillary, and Chelsea.

Sincerely, *Respectfully*

Bud 

E. R. Zumwalt, Jr.
Admiral, USN (Ret.)

Rey

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Berger
Wides K
Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
5-4-99

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached Ruff/Cabe memoranda seek your approval to deny executive clemency petitions. DOJ recommended that you deny them all and Chuck concurs.

The first memo recommends that you deny clemency for two individuals from Indian Country, Peter MacDonald (a former Navajo Nation official, whose previous clemency petition you denied in 1996, convicted of, among other things, fraud and racketeering during his official tenure, and illegal activities related to his attempts to regain power), and Donald Benally (a MacDonald supporter convicted of conspiracy to commit kidnaping and robbery, whose previous clemency petition you denied in 1997). The memo provides a detailed description of the facts in both cases and DOJ's reasons for recommending denials. *John Podesta and Lynn Cutler concur with Chuck's denial recommendation.*

Deny _____ Grant _____ Discuss ☒

The second memo recommends that you deny 75 pardon requests, four of which are from Arkansans: Edgar Lloyd Garrett, Carolyn Susanne Holderby (formerly Pettit), Moses Jubilee Lestz, and Robert Suvino.

Deny _____ Grant _____ Discuss ☒

The third memo recommends that you deny 163 commutation requests, three of which are from Arkansans: Stephen Byron Elliot, Jackie Lewis McMullen, and Richard W. Morgan.

Deny ☒ Grant _____ Discuss _____

Phil Caplan *PC*
David Goodfriend *DG*

COPIED
Ruff
Cabe
Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

99 MAR 2 09:24

February 26, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

5-4-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLES F.C. RUFF
MEREDITH E. CABE

SUBJECT: Executive Clemency Applications

The attached memoranda submit information concerning petitions for executive clemency. The first submits information about two petitioners, whose applications we recommend you deny. The second and third submit 75 petitions for pardons, and 163 petitions for commutation of sentence, which we also recommend you deny. For each of the attached cases, the Department of Justice recommends that you deny the application for clemency.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 MAR 2 4 55

February 26, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: CHARLES F.C. RUFF
MEREDITH E. CABE

SUBJECT: Recommended Denials of Executive Clemency for Petitioners Peter MacDonald, Sr., and Donald L. Benally

We have received recommendations from the Justice Department against granting executive clemency to two petitioners, Peter MacDonald, Sr., and Donald L. Benally. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benally were tried together, along with eight other codefendants. Both petitioners have applied for commutations of sentence and remission of financial obligations. This office concurs in the Justice Department's recommendation against granting clemency in both cases.

I. Peter MacDonald, Sr.

A. Offenses

Mr. MacDonald was convicted in two separate prosecutions in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona for (1) fraud and racketeering while serving in the government of the Navajo Nation, and (2) his actions in attempting to regain control of the Navajo government once his fraudulent activities were exposed. In 1992, Mr. MacDonald was convicted of: racketeering conspiracy; extortion by an Indian tribal official; mail fraud; wire fraud; and interstate transportation in aid of racketeering. He was sentenced to 60 months in prison followed by three years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine, \$1.5 million in restitution to the Navajo Nation, and \$800 in felony assessments.

In 1993, he was convicted of conspiracy to commit kidnaping and third degree burglary. He was sentenced to 175 months in prison and five years' supervised release, and was ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine, \$4,431.03 in restitution to the Navajo Nation, and \$100 in felony assessments. His sentence was ordered to run concurrently with the then-remaining portion of his 1992 sentence.

He has finished serving the prison term for the racketeering and fraud conviction, and is now serving the remainder of his second sentence. Most of his aggregate fines, restitution payments, and felony assessments remain outstanding. Mr. MacDonald has applied for clemency once before, in 1996. Consistent with the Department of Justice's recommendation, you denied that petition.

B. Background

Between 1970 and 1982, petitioner was elected to three terms as Chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council of Delegates. As Council Chairman, petitioner both presided over the Council and served as head of the executive branch of government. He lost his 1982 bid for a fourth term, and worked instead for a private company. He was re-elected Council Chairman in 1986, and shortly thereafter discovered that Carlos Pimentel, one of his coworkers from the private sector, had a company which sought to do business with the Navajo Nation. Mr. MacDonald approved a contract with Pimentel's company on the condition that the company hire Mr. MacDonald's son.

Mr. MacDonald later hired Michael Morelli, another former coworker. He first hired Morelli as a consultant to the tribe, and later appointed him deputy director of the Navajo Nation Commission to Accelerate Navajo Development Opportunity ["CANDO"].

Soon thereafter, petitioner, Morelli, and Pimentel made plans to take control of Navajo Technologies Incorporated ["NTI"], a struggling computer company that had made a request to CANDO for a \$100,000 loan. Pimentel took control of NTI. Morelli assisted NTI in securing its tribal loan -- but in the amount of \$2.25 million. Over 3 million shares of stock were secretly set aside for Mr. MacDonald, who worked to obtain new contracts for NTI, both with the tribe and with other sources. Morelli resigned from CANDO to become vice president of NTI. Petitioner received kickbacks from Pimentel and Morelli, sometimes in the form of direct payments, at other times through third parties, who were asked to employ Mr. MacDonald's son as a consultant.

In 1989, because of the revelations of an ongoing investigation by the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs into suspected fraud and abuse in the Navajo government, the Navajo Council placed petitioner on administrative leave and removed his legislative and executive authority. Refusing to accept the Council's action, Mr. MacDonald met daily with supporters to engineer a return to his former position. He formed an advisory committee, and attempted to govern the Navajo Nation by passing resolutions counteracting all actions taken by the Tribal Council. He continued to occupy the Chairman's office, in violation of a restraining order. At one point, when Council members staged a march on the office in an attempt to get Mr. MacDonald to leave, fighting broke out. Mr. MacDonald threatened a violent overthrow of the government.

Navajo police ultimately enforced the restraining order and evicted petitioner. He then made plans to retake control of the Navajo administration and finance building. Mr. MacDonald's followers trained 20 or 30 people on the use of wooden clubs so those people could act as a security force in the planned government takeover. Mr. MacDonald, club in hand, drew maps of how the takeover should occur, and identified documents that should be stolen from government buildings. His associates directed the "security force" to kidnap a Navajo police lieutenant, and to steal a signature stamp and checks for the tribal bank accounts from the administration building.

In July, 1989, petitioner's security force, followed by 200 to 300 demonstrators, attempted to enter the Navajo administration and finance building. Navajo police officers were chased and

attacked by the crowd, two officers' guns were stolen, and police vehicles were vandalized. Several officers were clubbed, sprayed with mace, and beaten. One officer's nose was shattered, and another was shot in the leg. Two demonstrators were shot and killed by police during the riot. A portion of the crowd entered the building and stole the papers, signature stamp, and checks they were directed to steal. Petitioner was prosecuted, along with 31 codefendants, for his actions in connection with that takeover attempt and ensuing unrest.

In 1996, Mr. MacDonald applied for executive clemency. The Department of Justice informed you of their recommendation against granting clemency, and you denied the petition in December, 1996.

Mr. MacDonald has applied for reconsideration of that decision. Our office has participated in meetings and several phone conversations with Mr. MacDonald's supporters (including former President Thomas Atcitty, Council Speaker Kelsey A. Begaye, and other council members) and former Congressman Bill Redmond about this issue. Senator Jeff Bingaman has also expressed his support for clemency, as has the Chairman of the New Mexico State Corporation Commission. The current Navajo President, Milton Bluehouse, Sr., Speaker Begaye, and Navajo Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Yazzie have contacted the Justice Department recently to reiterate their support. The New Mexico legislature passed a resolution requesting that you commute Mr. MacDonald's sentence.

C. Grounds for Clemency

Petitioner is now 69 years old and is incarcerated at the Federal Medical Center in Fort Worth, Texas. His projected release date is October, 2005. He has said he is "deeply remorseful for all that happened," and seeks clemency for "(1) Navajo religious and traditional reasons; (2) health reasons; and (3) prior public service and time served." According to his petition, he wishes to return to the Navajo reservation to "finish the healing process" in accordance with the Navajo tradition of forgiveness and reconciliation. He reports that he is in ill health, and cites his history of public service, including his service as a Navajo Code Talker in the Marine Corps during WWII.

With regard to the violence that occurred in the failed takeover attempt, petitioner maintains he is innocent of any wrongdoing. He contends that his supporters marched specifically against his advice, and that the ensuing event was a "tragedy that no one foresaw."

The Board of Prisons confirms his reports of health problems, and reports that he suffered a heart attack in March, 1996. He has apparently recovered from that attack and is monitored by a cardiologist. In July, 1998, he underwent coronary bypass surgery. He has reportedly recovered without incident and his prognosis is "uneventful and good."

D. Department of Justice Recommendation

The current U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona supports transfer of all currently confined defendants convicted in the riot case to federal correctional facilities closer to the Navajo

11 Nation (assuming this could be accomplished consistent with the prisoners' medical needs); he opposes commutation of petitioner's sentence and remission of his financial obligations. He also opposes transfer of Mr. MacDonald to a Navajo jail, because he believes the jail will not be able to attend to Mr. MacDonald's medical needs and that tribal officials will release him. He cites petitioner's failure to accept responsibility for his actions, as well as the fact that several of Mr. MacDonald's co-conspirators are still incarcerated for offenses committed at Mr. MacDonald's request, as reasons for his recommendation against commutation.

The U.S. Attorney also doubts that Mr. MacDonald's release would actually heal the rifts existing within the Navajo Nation. The political situation within the Nation is reportedly highly factionalized, sometimes according to people's support or lack thereof for Mr. MacDonald.

The judge who sentenced petitioner in the riot case opposes Mr. MacDonald's petition, as he did with Mr. MacDonald's 1996 petition. The judge who sentenced Mr. MacDonald in the racketeering case also remains opposed to clemency, because of the seriousness of petitioner's offenses, and because petitioner has never admitted wrongdoing. He would not oppose commutation of sentence if Mr. MacDonald could be precluded from living on the Navajo reservation and from taking any position of trust with the Nation. The U.S. Attorney notes that he does not believe such conditions would be honored.

The Department of Justice Office of Tribal Justice ["OTJ"] opposed clemency in 1996, but now recommends that his prison sentence be commuted, but that his supervised release sentence and his financial obligations remain. The OTJ believes that "deference to tribal sovereignty and self-determination militate[] strongly in favor" of granting the Tribal Council's request for clemency for Mr. MacDonald. OTJ also believes it would do serious damage to the relationship of the U.S. and Navajo governments if Mr. MacDonald dies in prison.

The Deputy Attorney General, however, recommends that the petition again be denied. He believes that the nature and duration of petitioner's offenses and the leniency¹ he has already received "present compelling reasons to deny executive clemency at this time." Notwithstanding the public service rendered early in his career, the evidence at his trial revealed "an extensive pattern of personally enriching graft and corruption" and serious breaches of public trust during his final term as Tribal Council Chairman.

Deputy Attorney General Holder does not believe petitioner's age, health, and institutional adjustment constitute compelling reasons for clemency. The Board of Prisons reports that while petitioner does suffer from health problems, his health is stable and manageable in the institution in which he is currently incarcerated. Should that change, the remedy of compassionate release

¹His sentences were at the low end or middle of the sentencing guideline ranges, and his second sentence was ordered to run concurrently with the remainder of his first -- and both ran concurrently with tribal sentences already imposed. According to the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. MacDonald could properly have faced a sentence of 259 months for his crimes.

remains available, through a motion by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to the sentencing judge. In addition, the Deputy Attorney General does not view petitioner's advanced age as a reason to grant clemency, because petitioner committed his crimes recently, as an older and trusted tribal official.

The Deputy Attorney General also rejects Mr. MacDonald's claim that his return to Navajo land will restore harmony. Petitioner fails to admit that he did anything wrong, despite compelling evidence to the contrary. In addition, citizen correspondence and the report of the U.S. Attorney demonstrate that many Navajo citizens remain offended by Mr. MacDonald's conduct and do not support clemency. He should especially not receive greater clemency than his codefendants, who were convicted for actions undertaken at Mr. MacDonald's direction. The Deputy Attorney General believes clemency would be viewed as vindication of the belief that Mr. MacDonald was a victim of a political prosecution by the U.S. government, and would undermine federal law enforcement's efforts to deter corruption and violent political confrontation. He believes the current Navajo government's support may not be truly representative of the sentiment of the Navajo people, because current and former leaders who supported Mr. MacDonald have personal ties to him, and because those opposed to the Tribal Council pardon were not permitted to address the Council before it voted. He questions the assertion that Mr. MacDonald's return is necessary for healing, because the Navajo government has only supported his return, and not that of his other codefendants who remain incarcerated away from the reservation.

We have spoken with Lynn Cutler, who agreed that the views of Mr. MacDonald's supporters do not appear to be representative of the views of the Navajo community as a whole.

II. Donald L. Benally

A. Offenses

Mr. Benally was convicted in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona of conspiracy to commit kidnaping and robbery. In February, 1993, he was sentenced to 151 months' imprisonment followed by five years' supervised release, and was ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and \$4,431.03 in restitution to the Navajo Nation.

B. Background

Mr. Benally was one of the supporters of Peter MacDonald, Sr., in Mr. MacDonald's attempt to retake control of the Navajo Nation government after being placed on administrative leave in 1989. The events leading up to a violent incident at the Navajo administration and finance building are outlined above on pages 2 and 3. We will not reiterate those facts here, but will outline Mr. Benally's role in that event.

Mr. Benally headed the advisory committee appointed by Mr. MacDonald to counteract the actions of the legitimate Navajo government and to engineer Mr. MacDonald's return to power. He,

along with MacDonald, led meetings and strategy sessions that culminated in the attempted takeover of Navajo government buildings that erupted in violence. For example, it was Mr. Benally who brought the load of wooden clubs to the meeting where 20 to 30 people were armed and trained to serve as the "security force" for MacDonald and his supporters. He was prosecuted along with MacDonald and 30 others for the offenses leading up to and including that incident.

In July, 1996, Mr. Benally filed an application for commutation of sentence and remission of fine, which was denied in February 1997.

C. Grounds for Clemency

In his application for clemency, Mr. Benally contends that he has "served sufficient time." He asserts that he "accept[s] . . . responsibility" for his actions and "feel[s] remorse and regret as to the manner and tactics" he used to "[deal] with the Navajo political leadership dispute." However, he also asserts several legal challenges to the legitimacy of his conviction and sentencing, and claims he was the target of vindictive prosecution.² He claims that, if Peter MacDonald, Sr., is granted clemency that it is "only fair" that he be granted clemency as well. Senator Jeff Bingaman has expressed interest in Mr. Benally's request, and the Shiprock Chapter of the Navajo Nation has passed a resolution in favor of clemency.

Petitioner is 48 years old, is married, and has four children ranging in age from 7 to 21. He has served approximately 68 months of his 151 month sentence, and is projected for release in March 2004. The Bureau of Prisons reports that his "overall institutional adjustment" is good, and that he is in good health. He works in a brush factory at the correctional institution in La Tuna, Texas, and contributes half his pay toward his financial obligations. As of April, 1998, he has paid \$725 toward his restitution requirement.

D. Department of Justice Recommendation

The U.S. Attorney for the District of Arizona states that he "fully supports" transfer of all the codefendants from the riot case to federal correctional facilities closer to the Navajo Nation. He opposes commutation of petitioner's sentence and remission of his financial obligations. He does not believe Mr. Benally should receive clemency if other codefendants do not, because he and Mr. MacDonald were the primary architects of the attempted takeover. He believes commuting Mr. Benally's sentence could promote greater division and unrest within the Navajo Nation.

The sentencing judge likewise opposes commutation of Mr. Benally's sentence, noting that he was very deliberate in sentencing the defendants in Mr. Benally's case. (Mr. Benally received the second-longest sentence, after Mr. MacDonald's). He also emphasizes that this case truly was about a violent riot, all of which was captured on videotape, and that it was the outgrowth of a

²His conviction was upheld on appeal in U.S. v. Begay, 42 F.3d 486 (9th Cir. 1994), cert. denied, 516 U.S. 826 (1995).

conscious effort to take over a government where violence was specifically contemplated.

The Department of Justice Office of Tribal Justice opposes Mr. Benally's petition for clemency, contrary to its support of Mr. MacDonald's petition, because governmental leaders of the Navajo Nation have not expressed support for Mr. Benally's petition as they have for Mr. MacDonald's. The Shiprock Community Chapter's view, the OTJ notes, does not represent the view of the Nation's governing body.³

The Deputy Attorney General recommends you deny the petition. He believes Mr. Benally's application makes clear he continues to view his actions as parts of an internal dispute rather than as crimes, and his prosecution therefore as unjust. Granting clemency, therefore, might be seen as vindication of that position. Deputy Attorney General Holder believes it would be "fundamentally unfair" to grant clemency to the leaders of the unrest and not to the others convicted for lesser roles. In addition, he notes Mr. Benally has served less than half of his prison term. Deputy Attorney General Holder concludes that, given the seriousness of Mr. Benally's crimes, his failure truly to accept responsibility for his offenses, and the potentially divisive effect that commutation of Mr. Benally's sentence could have on the Navajo Nation, you should deny his petition.

DECISION:

DENY:

GRANT:

MORE INFORMATION:

³Chapters are political divisions of the Navajo Nation; "chapter houses" are rough equivalents of town halls. In 1989, there were approximately 100 chapter houses on the Navajo Reservation. See 42 F.3d at 491 n.5.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'99 MAR 2 AM 9:55

February 12, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

CHARLES F.C. RUFF
MEREDITH E. CABE

SUBJECT:

Recommended Denial of Pardon Requests

We have received the Justice Department's recommendations against granting pardons after completion of sentence for the petitioners listed below. After a review of the Department's memoranda summarizing each case, we have concluded that denial of these petitions is appropriate.

We will transmit your denial of the petitioners' requests for pardon in the following 75 cases unless you indicate that you want information on any of the cases listed. For your information, four are from Arkansas: Edgar Lloyd Garrett, Carolyn Susanne Holderby (f/k/a Carolyn Pettit), Moses Jubilee Lestz (f/k/a Michael Eugene Lestz), and Robert A. Suvino.

Name

State

Fowler Vestal Anderson
Harold Henderson Bennett, Jr.
David Roscoe Blampied
Terry Coy Bonner
Oliver Leonard Brown, Jr.

Tennessee
Arizona
Idaho
West Virginia
Florida

Charles Wilton Burris
Dennis Sobrevinas Capili
Michael Dominic Catanzaro
Donna Denise Chambers, f/k/a Donna D. Jackson
Russell Carl Clifton

Louisiana
California
Michigan
Wisconsin
California

Ramiro Cortes-Cobarrubias,
a/k/a Ramiro Cortez-Covarrubias
Berry Douglas Coleman
Francisco Cuenca-Aguilar
Guy Phillip DiGrazia
Rocco Patrick DeSimone

Arizona
Virginia
Texas
Illinois
Rhode Island

Junior Fairweather
Ray Alvin Fletcher
Elizabeth Marie Frederick
Edgar Lloyd Garrett
Thomas Franklin Gibbs

California
Oklahoma
South Dakota
Arkansas
Florida

Howard Barry Godfrey
Gary Atame Graham
Neal L. Harrington
Jesse Junior Harrell
Carolyn Susanne Holderby,
f/k/a Carolyn Pettit

California
New York
Florida
North Carolina

Arkansas

Noel Edmond Hutchins
Michael Shea Jackson
Kimberly Allen Johns
Jere Wayne Johnson
August B. Juliano

Missouri
Nevada
Oregon
Oklahoma
New Jersey

Frankie Lee Keller
Clyde Elbert Kemp, III

Texas
U.S. Army--special court-
martial

James Frank Kimberlin, Jr.
Tony Leong Kwan
Wayne Francis Langley

Nevada
Arizona
Maryland

Carlos Antonio Lemus-Gonzalez
Moses Jubilee Lestz,
f/k/a Michael Eugene Lestz
John Leighton Lodwick
Nicholas Charles Loizos
Laurette Rhea Mabry

Arizona

Arkansas
Missouri
West Virginia
Georgia

Ralph Eugene Meczyk
Stephen Alphonse Millet

Illinois
U.S. Army--Fort Knox,
Kentucky

Nebraska

Larry Gordon Newbold
Thomas Charles Pastorello, Jr.,
a/k/a Michael Charles Wilson and
Jerry Don Hines
Alice Estelle Perkins

New Mexico
Virginia

Jose Rene Pineda-Martinez
Eardie Ray Pitts
Emilio M. Porcalla

Texas
Alabama
California

William Edward Rea
Roger Dennis Renfroe

New York
South Carolina

Victor Manuel Retana-Gutierrez
Theodore Alfred Rhone
William Thomas Rohring
Patrick Clarence Richerson
Joseph William Salrin

Texas
District of Columbia
Minnesota
Louisiana
Illinois

Michael Joseph Sanchez
Bernel Rudolph Sanders
Lawrence David Share
James Andrew Skelton
James Thomas Spaulding

Utah
Louisiana
California
Tennessee
New York

Larry Spencer, Jr.
Robert Spinosa
Robert A. Suvino
Cleveland Tarver
Oliver A.C. Tice

Louisiana
Massachusetts
Arkansas
Florida
Alabama

Olga C. Trevino
Darcy Alexander Vernier
Gwyn Doyal Waisner
Bill Wayne Warmath
Frank Delma Wimberley

Texas
California
Idaho
Tennessee
U.S. Army--Germany

Helen Roberta Wise
Ralph Andrew Wood
Andrew Keith Wright
Rafael Zahgotah
Marvin Jay Zylstra

Georgia
Indiana
Oklahoma
Arizona
Illinois

DECISION:

DENY:

GRANT:

MORE INFORMATION:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1999

'99 MAR 2 AM 9:55

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

CHARLES F.C. RUFF
MEREDITH E. CABE

SUBJECT:

Recommended Denial of Commutation of Sentence Requests

We have received the Justice Department's recommendations against commuting the sentences and/or remitting the fines of the petitioners listed below. After a review of the Department's memoranda summarizing each case, we have concluded that denial of these petitions is appropriate.

We will transmit your denial of the petitioners' requests for commutation of sentence and/or remission of fines in the following 163 cases unless you indicate that you want additional information on any of the cases listed. For your information, three are from Arkansas: Stephen Byron Elliot, Jackie Lewis McMullen, and Richard W. Morgan.

Name

State

Joseph Aldana
Sandy S. Amoyaw
Walter Arteta
Donald D. Austin
Lloyd Balliviero

California
New York
New York
Colorado
Louisiana

Hayes Barker
Darnell Barnes
Manuel Barragan
Arthur J. Beshaw
Douglas Paul Blankenship

Wisconsin
District of Columbia
Utah
Vermont
Washington

Jose Bonillas-Castro
Kenneth Brack
Harry Harold Brill, III
Grace Denise Brown
Anthony Adolph Bryan

California
Texas
Pennsylvania
Florida
New York

David Bryant

Ohio

Leroy Bush	New York
Miguel Angel Calero	Florida
Sharon Canby	Florida
Frank Edward Cardenas	Oklahoma
	Florida
William Howard Carvell	Maine
Kevin Patrick Cassidy	Florida
John Gabriel Cassidy	Florida
Jose Chaipa-Lopez	California
Shane Craven	Louisiana
Felix Colon-Valiero	Louisiana
Funador Cotts	Illinois
Charles Crawford	Alabama
Alfred L. Cross, Jr., a/k/a Joseph Albert Hall	Tennessee
	Indiana
Jose Cruz, a/k/a Felix Caba	New York
Roy Alonzo Daniel	District of Columbia
Betty Jean Daniels	Alabama
Angelo Arthur Darin	Michigan
Lin Edward Davis	Oklahoma
Roger Davis	Virginia
Maximo De La Cruz	New York
Anthony Clive Desnoes	Florida
John Francis D'Acquisto	New York
Dwight H. Dion	South Dakota
Willie Joe Dixon, Jr.	Florida
Francisco Campos Duenas	California
Michael T. Dugan II	Indiana
S. Norman Duncan	Florida
Macario Duran	California
Thomas Earl Earp	Maryland
Stephen Byron Elliott	Arkansas
Stephen Anene Ezeoke	Texas
John Phillip Fitzpatrick	District of Columbia
Mateo Raymundo Flores, Jr.	Texas
Jesus Flores-Flores	Kansas
Abel Fernandez-Nunez	California
Lorenzo Fuentes-Jimenez	Georgia

Timothy Lynn Galbraith
Felipe Gandarilla-Medina
Jose Garcia-Gonzalez

Michigan
Arizona
Oregon

Jose Pedro Gonzalez
Maurice H. Givens
Jose Manuel Gomez
Tomas Gonzales-Cruz
Roger Thomas Good Shield

Texas
Missouri
Florida
Oklahoma
South Dakota

Jorge Sofrony Gordillo
Tonya Yvette Greene
Roger Ray Griffin
Robert Burton Guest, Jr.
Garland Guidry

California
Virginia
North Carolina
Georgia
California

Gloria Zamora Guzman
Ralvyn Harris
Anne Herman
Rudy Hicks, a/k/a Timmy Rudy Hicks
Randall Hill

Florida
Louisiana
Georgia
New York
Georgia

Christopher L. Jackson
Craig Barry Jacob
Ernest Lee Jennings
Carlos Jimenez-Gonzales
Mark Floyd Johnson

Kansas
New York
Alabama
Hawaii
Georgia

Carl Kabat
Riley Harrington Keller

Missouri
Georgia
Alabama
Texas
Alabama
Minnesota
Virginia

William Logan Kennedy
James Llewelyn Knowles, Jr.

Craig Dee Kunkle

Rudolph Lane
Nelson LeMoine
Jorge Leuro-Rosas
Kevin M. Levy
Marcia Marleny Loaiza

Virginia
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Tennessee
Oregon

Philip Longo
Romeo Chavarria Lopez
Jorge Lorenzo-Perez

New York
Texas
Florida

Jerry Don Lingo
Matthew Lyons

Oklahoma
District of Columbia

Azell James Macon
Jose Arturo Madrid-Lopez
Mohamed Salim Malik
Kenneth R. Marshall
Jose Emilio Martinez

Florida
New Mexico
Pennsylvania
California
New Jersey

Abel Martinez-Fuentes
Joseph Masserano
Derrick Antone Maye
Peter McRae
Jackie Lewis McMullen

California
Texas
Michigan
Texas
Texas
Arkansas

Pedro Medina-Medina
Guillermo Meza-Perez
Gary Wayne Minter
Vicente Alaniz Mireles
Leonard Michael Moeller

California
North Carolina
Texas
Texas
Texas

Sue Carolyn Monroe, a/k/a Carolyn Demonbruen Hayes
Francisco Montejo-Cruz
Richard W. Morgan
Jonathan Ray Morris
Elvio Munoz-Martinez

Washington
New Mexico
Arkansas
Oregon
Texas

Ronald Najarro
Eulene Irene Neston
Joseph Orcutt
Felix Oriakhi
Fernando Orozco

Florida
North Carolina
New York
Maryland
Texas
Oklahoma

Gregory Overton
Troy Anthony Patterson
Franklin Paulus
Wendell Payne
Cresencio Perez, Jr.

South Carolina
Ohio
Michigan
Ohio
Texas

Jose Perez-Lopez
Jose Manuel Perez-Rojas
Dario Picasso

California
Oregon
Texas

Joseph Pitre
Ronald Calvin Powers

New York
Georgia

Martha Marie Preston
Jerry Radney
Charles Roberto Ramirez
Nicole Richardson
Cirilio Rivas-Rojas

Texas
Georgia
Virginia
Alabama
Georgia

Connell Robinson
Eduardo Robinson-Munoz, a/k/a Edgardo Archibold
Carlos Rodriguez-Castro
Salvador Rodriguez-Sandoval
Ruben Rojas-Bojorquez

North Carolina
Puerto Rico
Arizona
California
Arizona

Donald Eric Rolfe
Thomas L. Rolle
Doretha Beverly Ross, a/k/a Dortehea Beverly Ross
Steven Louis Ross
Julio Ruiz-Sanchez

North Carolina
Florida
Maryland
Florida
West Virginia

Theodore Thomas Rybicki
Jose Maria Sainz-Landeros
Javier Sanchez-Grisales
Armando Sandoval-Lopez
Jackie K. Steele

Virginia
California
Florida
Texas
Indiana

Eduan Suaza-Mejia
Alvin Taylor, Jr., a/k/a Junior Taylor
Terri Christine Taylor
Michael Jeff Trousdale
Doyle Wayne Tudor

Florida
Alabama
Alabama
Alabama
California

Kathy D. Turner
Eduardo Rafael Ulloa
Gerardo Urrego
Gregorio Valerio
Wilbur Vinson

Florida
Florida
Texas
California
Maryland

Dicky Webley
Pearlie Mae Westcarth, a/k/a Pearlie May Phillips
Joseph Dominic White
Michael G. Williams
Oscar Williams, Jr.

Maryland
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Illinois
New York

William James Wimbush
Jae Won Yoon
Jose Birruet Zepeda

District of Columbia
Hawaii
California

DECISION:

DENY:

GRANT:

MORE INFORMATION:

Loretta

you might want
to share with us group
or individuals we
ask to the May 10
event - PK

copied podcast

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
The Rose Garden
April 30, 1999

Ladies and gentlemen, in the last several days, like most Americans, I have spent an enormous amount of time following the events in Colorado, talking to family and friends and others. And I have some thoughts on that that I want to share with you today.

Let me begin by saying we got some good news today on the economic front with the word that our economy expanded by 4.5 percent in the first quarter of this year. This news provides both more evidence that we should stick with our economic strategy and also is a worthwhile reminder that for all the challenges we face at home and abroad, we are, indeed, a fortunate people. We are strong enough to meet those challenges.

Over the past 10 days our whole nation has been united in grief with the people of Littleton, Colorado. We have also been profoundly moved by the courage, the common sense and the fundamental goodness of Littleton students, teachers, parents and public servants as they have spoken to us of the tragic events there. I have listened carefully to what they have said, and to other young people and parents who have been on the town hall meetings and those whom I have met personally.

We should recognize the simple truth that there is no simple, single answer. We should not be fighting about who takes the blame. Instead, we should all be looking for ways to take responsibility -- and we should be doing that together.

As we have united in grief, now we should unite in action. If we ask the right question: What can we do to give our children safe, whole childhoods, then there will be answers -- for parents and children, for teachers, for communities and for those who influence the lives and the environment in which our children live, including those of us in government, religious leaders, the entertainment and Internet communities, those who produce explosives and weapons and those who use them lawfully.

I am inviting representatives of all these groups to come to the White House on May the 10th for a strategy session on children, violence and responsibility. The First Lady, the Vice President and Mrs. Gore, all of whom have worked for years to

give our children the childhoods they deserve, will join me. I ask everyone to come to this meeting with ideas about how we can move forward together.

As Hillary said yesterday, we need nothing less than a grass-roots effort to protect our children and turn them away from violence. If citizens, parents and children alike, working together in their communities, can reduce teen pregnancy, reduce drunk driving, make seat belt use nearly universal, then working together we can protect our children.

I want to briefly set out a framework for how this challenge can best be addressed. The push and pull of modern life adds incalculable new burdens to the work of parents. We must strive to find ways to bring parents and children together more, to get parents more involved with their children's lives, to get negative influences and guns out of the lives of our children, and to give families the tools to meet these challenges.

First, we must help parents to pass on their values to their children -- in the face of a blizzard of popular communications that too often undermine those values. For young people who are particularly vulnerable and isolated, the violent video games they play can seem more real than conversations at home or lessons at school.

We've been working to give parents stronger tools to protect their children and we must do more.

The V-chip will be included in half the new televisions sold this year. Together with the voluntary rating system adopted by broadcasters, it will give parents a new ability to screen the images their children see. Meanwhile, we've launched the most ambitious media plan ever to educate our children about the dangers of drugs.

The Vice President and Internet service providers have given parents the ability to block access to violent or otherwise inappropriate websites. The Vice President will continue to work with industry to find ways to help parents guide their children through cyberspace and we'll have more to say on that in the days ahead.

We have worked to give our parents the tools to protect children from violence and to take guns out of the hands of children. The policy of zero tolerance for guns in schools led to 6,000 expulsions or suspensions in the last year alone. This week, I proposed new measures to keep guns away from criminals and children, requiring background checks for buying guns at gun shows, as they are required at gun stores now, and background

checks for the purchase of explosives, banning handgun ownership for people under 21, restoring the Brady Bill's cooling off period, and closing the loopholes in the assault weapons law.

Even on these contentious issues, I believe we can reach across party lines and find common ground. I hope that sportsmen, gun manufacturers and lawmakers of all parties will see these steps for what they are -- common sense measures to promote the common good. We all love our children. I respect the rights of hunters and sportsmen. Let's bury the hatchet and build a future for our children together.

We must help parents fulfill their most important responsibilities. We all say we want parents to talk to their children more, but we all know that too many families have too little time even to have dinner together.

Because parents too often have too little time, we've passed the Family and Medical Leave Act and we're working to expand it. Because too many children leave school at 3:00 p.m. with nowhere to go and no adult to talk to, we're giving a quarter million kids access to after-school and summer school programs, and we're working to triple that number. Because many parents need help in recognizing the signs of illness in their children, we're working to expand access to mental health care for children of all ages. Next month, Mrs. Gore will host the first White House Conference on Mental Health. We are also working to expand counseling, mentoring and mental health services in our schools.

Most important of all, and perhaps most difficult, parents must be more active participants in their children's lives. It is not for us to pass judgment on how those two young men in Colorado descended into darkness. We may never know what could have been done. But this should be a wake-up call for all parents. We can never take our children for granted. We must never let the lines of communication, no matter how frayed, be broken altogether. Our children need us, even if they don't know it sometimes.

This terrible tragedy must not be an occasion for silence. This weekend, I ask all parents, if they have not already done so, to sit down and talk to their children about what happened at Littleton and what is happening in their schools and their lives.

If we are not careful, when our children move through their teen years and begin to create their own separate lives, the bustle and burden of our daily lives can cause families to drift too far apart, to ignore the still-strong needs of children for

genuine concern and guidance and honest conversation. This is sometimes the hardest thing of all; but it is vital and lives depend on it.

Finally, I ask students to do more to help each other. Next week, if you have not already done so, I ask every student in America to look for someone at school who is not in your group. You know, there have always been different crowds in schools, and there always will be. This, too, is an inevitable part of growing up and finding your own path through life. But it should not be an occasion for disrespect or hostility in our schools. After all, our children are all on the same journey, even if they're trying to chart different paths. And this can be profoundly important in building a safer future.

The spirit of America can triumph in this troubling moment, and I am convinced it will. But we must build the energy and will and passion of our country, and the fundamental goodness of our people, into a grass-roots movement to turn away from violence, and to give all our children the safe and wholesome childhoods they richly deserve.

Thank you very much.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Hugh Rodham talked
to me about -

TRC

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street
Podesta

MARIANNE WILLIAMSON26 Pointe Park Place
Grosse Pointe Park, MI 48230Phone: 313-822-6908
FAX: 313-822-6903**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET**Date: 5-4-99To: Ms. Betty CurrieFax #: 202 456-1210Company: The White House

Copy to: _____

From: _____

Pages: 3 (including cover)

Regarding: _____

☐ Urgent - Deliver Immediately☐ For Review☐ _____☐ Please Reply☐ FYI☐ _____*If all pages are not received or if transmission is not clear, please contact us at 313-882-6908.*Comments: Dear Ms. Currie,Would you please give this letter to
the President? Thank you very much.All my best,Marianne Williamson3 ITEMSCOPY TO B. REEDTHEN TO D. BURKHARDTFOR REPLY TOURW/ DR. [initials]

Confidentiality Notice: The information
use of the designated recipients named a
the intended recipient, please return it to

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MARIANNE WILLIAMSON

President Clinton
The White House

May 4, 1999

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing to ask that you please invite me to the Conference on Violence next Monday at the White House.

I have sold over 3 million books (including my most recent, "The Healing of America"), plus I now head a Church in Detroit which draws 3,000 people every Sunday. I appear pretty often on Larry King Live, Oprah, etc. My voice on this particular subject is pretty loud and clear.

As I see it, until Americans commit to the creation of a non-violent society, violence will continue to plague us. We need a proactive effort to establish what Dr. King called "the beloved community;" otherwise, we will always be reacting to the next horror handed up by the violence in our midst. We need a radical rethinking of this issue, because old-paradigm solutions merely manage the effects of hatred. Spiritual power alone dismantles it.

America needs a change of heart. Gandhi spoke of "*satyagraha*," the moral force created by a refusal to participate in unjust systems. I was in Denver for two days last week, right after the incident in Littleton, and have spoken in other cities since then as well. Obviously, this is a national heartbreak. But I think that in this heartbreak lies a real opportunity, as I'm sure you feel also. So many people are ready to turn back the tide of violence in any way they can. We need to harness the energy of that yearning and desire; if we can do that, we have a more powerful force in our hands than Charlton Heston has in his.

We all have violence to surrender up. Some of us need to surrender our guns, some of us need to surrender our violent video games, and some of us need to surrender the unforgiveness we have harbored in our hearts for years. One woman, after hearing me in Florida, said she had bought a gun after being held up at gunpoint in her home, but that now she was going to

-2-

get rid of it. A major rock star told me that he wouldn't be singing his hit song about a girl and her gun, at their Denver concert this week-end. I said, "Why don't you give up singing it forever, and announce that?" He's thinking very seriously about making that kind of statement. This is the kind of broad-scale social effort we need now in this country, in order to take advantage of the window of opportunity created by the Colorado tragedy.

I hope your Conference can help initiate a real change, and I would be honored if you would allow me to attend.

In any event, I wish you well, and am always at your service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Marianne Williamson". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Los Angeles Reading Association

PARTNERSHIP for LITERACY
The Los Angeles Reading Association
(LARA) is an affiliate of the California
Reading Association (CRA) and the
International Reading Assoc. (IRA).



Linda Faye Long
President

5/2/99

Facsimile / Telecopier Cover Sheet

To: (FAX Number) - Attention: President Bill Clinton
(202) c/o Betty Currie
456-1210

From: Linda Faye Long
(310) 358-2767

Subject: Forum on Youth Violence (May 10, 1999)

Comments: I would like to be invited to attend the
"Forum on Youth Violence." Please respond
as soon as possible. Thank you!

Pages, including cover sheet 4 (1 of 4)

Los Angeles, California
May 2, 1999

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

Dear President Clinton:

As a concerned educator of middle school students, I would like to be invited to attend the "Forum On Youth Violence" that is scheduled for May 10, 1999.

Also, I would like to discuss with you the possibility of becoming the National Director of Anti-Violence Programs for the youth of America.

Attached is a synopsis of my educational and professional experiences. You may contact me at the above address or telephone me at (310) 358-2767.

Linda Faye Long - President
Los Angeles Reading Association
310 So. Almont Drive #112
Los Angeles, California 90048

I look forward to "meeting" and "talking" with you on May 10, 1999.

(2 of 4)

Sincerely,
Linda Faye Long

Introducing...

Linda Faye Long

Linda Faye Long, President, Los Angeles Reading Association, 1997-1998.

Linda Long has been a member of LARA since 1989. Presently, she is the chairperson of the Visual and Performing Arts Department at John Burroughs Middle School (LAUSD) where she teaches seventh grade English and eighth grade Drama. Beginning in 1987, Linda has led various literacy workshops throughout Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times in Education Program (1990), Proficiency in English Program (PEP) (1990), UTLA's African American Education Conference (1990), California Literacy Council (1991), California Teacher of English to Speakers of Other Languages Conference (1992), and the District Intern Program/District Teacher Network Institute (1992). She is well-known for her workshop entitled, "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Charlotte's Web But Were Afraid to Ask" (1987). Linda also conducted a workshop in Portland, Oregon for the International Reading Association entitled, "Restructuring the Curriculum Through Literature" (1992). Since 1993, she has been a KCET trainer of Educational Outreach programs, e.g., Sesame Street, Puzzle Place, and Storytime. Linda was the founder and director of the After-School Literacy Club (1992) and the Cross-Age Tutoring Program (Junior Professors) for Third Street Elementary School and John Burroughs Middle School (1993).

Linda has received numerous awards and recognition. She was the recipient of a mini-grant for teachers from the Los Angeles Educational Partnership (1994), Outstanding Teacher of the Year at John Burroughs Middle School for the Wilshire Rotary Club and Nordstrom (1992), and Outstanding Language Arts/Literature Educator's Award from the Los Angeles Reading Association (LARA) (1992), Nancy McHugh Teacher of the Year Award from the English Council of Los Angeles (1990), listed in Who's Who in American Education (1989-1990), presented the Video in the Classroom Award by KLCS Educational TV (1988), and received recognition and honor from Mayor Thomas Bradley (1988) at Allesandro Elementary School for writing, producing and directing innovative literature programs for parents, teachers, students and community members.

(3 of 4)

Linda holds current membership in the International Reading Association, California Reading Association, English Council of Los Angeles, Literacy Network of Greater Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Library Foundation, California Literacy, National Alliance of Black School Educators, Drama Teachers Association of Southern California, and the National Association for Female Executives.

Our president earned a Bachelor of Science degree (high honors) from Alabama State University (1972). She also has earned two Master's degrees (high honors) from Pepperdine University: Master of Science in Reading Education (1979) and a Master of Science in School Management and Administration (1982). Linda has also earned the Laubach/Volunteer Tutor for Adult Education certificate (1993). She has received the SDAIE, Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English Certificate from LAUSD (1996).

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President

5/2/99

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May 2, 1999

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Linda is extremely versatile and talented. She has been actively involved in many community volunteer programs for the City of Los Angeles. She wrote a unique, creative script and developed pre-post materials for the on-going, interactive, participatory Getty House Children's Tours. On March 13, 1997, she conducted the first Getty House Children's Tour at the official residence of Mayor Richard Riordan.

Linda has been an educator for twenty-five years: studying, learning, teaching, sharing and creating a recurrence of joy in literature and reading for those fortunate enough to be in her orbit.

1997-1998 promises to be an extraordinary and productive year for the Los Angeles Reading Association. With Linda's expertise and experiences, LARA will definitely move forward and upward with additional assistance from members, officers, and new Executive Board Members.

(4 of 4)

310 South Almont Drive #112
Los Angeles, California
May 2, 1999

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

Dear President Clinton:

As a concerned educator of middle school students, I would like to be invited to attend the "Forum On Youth Violence" that is scheduled for May 10, 1999.

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Linda Faye Long - President
Los Angeles Reading Association
310 So. Almont Drive #112
Los Angeles, California 90048

I look forward to "meeting" and "talking" with you on May 10, 1999.

(2 of 4)

Sincerely,
Linda Faye Long

BETH DOZORETZ
3005 45th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20016
202-244-4555 phone / 202-237-0092 fax

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: **BETTY CURRIE**

FROM: **BETH DOZORETZ**
JANINE WERKMAN

DATE:
May 4, 1999

FAX NUMBER:
202-456-6703

PHONE NUMBER
202-456-7820

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

2

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Beth asked that I send you the attached resume and information regarding Mr. Ben Mittleman, President of Action for Kids. He is a friend of Denise Rich's and would really be interested in attending the President's Summit on Youth Violence on Monday 5/10.

Please let us know if you think it would be possible to include him. Thank you for your attention.

Take care, Janine



Ben Mittleman
President

280 South Beverly Drive Suite 308
Beverly Hills, California 90212

phone: 310-859-7292
fax: 310-859-7239
e-mail: Action4Kid@aol.com



Beth Dozoretz
Finance Chairman
Democratic National Committee
3005 45th N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

3 May 1999

Dear Beth,

My good friend Denise Rich recommended I contact you in regard to obtaining an invitation to the President's Summit on Youth Violence May 10, 1999.

My company, Action For Kids, has been producing pro-social programs for children and families for the past ten years. I believe our first hand experience in the field delivering entertaining programs about drug abuse, cultural acceptance, non-violent conflict resolution and the environment gives us a unique perspective on how to address the important issues currently in the national spot light.

It has been our philosophy to reach out to children and their parents at an early age while they are developing their core life values. One of our current productions, "Lenny and Lori" (The Lion and The Lamb), is a musical comedy featuring the classic fable of the Lion and the Lamb. Through music and fun it introduces kids to the values of tolerance, kindness and empathy.

We have created and produced shows for the F.B.I., Child Welfare League of America, The Simon Wiesenthal Center's Museum of Tolerance and The Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.

Our programs have received endorsements from the American Academy of Pediatrics, Inter-Cultural Arts Program of the City of Los Angeles and the U.S. Army Community Services "Wave Against Violence" Program.

Enclosed please find an Action For Kids company brochure. I thank you in advance for sheperding our request to be included in the discussion at The Summit on Youth Violence this May 10th and look forward to the opportunity of meeting you in the future.

Best regards,

Action For Kids, LLC
by Ben Mittleman, President

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICES:

1835 ASSEMBLY STREET
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
803-765-5731

103 FEDERAL BUILDING
SPARTANBURG, SC 29301
864-585-3702

126 FEDERAL BUILDING
GREENVILLE, SC 29603
864-233-5366

112 CUSTOM HOUSE
200 EAST BAY STREET
CHARLESTON, SC 29401
843-727-4525

United States Senate

125 RUSSELL OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4002
202-224-6121

EMAIL: <http://www.senate.gov/~hollings>

April 20, 1999

Staff Sec
gc

COMMITTEES:

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION: RANKING

APPROPRIATIONS
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE AND
THE JUDICIARY: RANKING

DEFENSE
LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
EDUCATION
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
INTERIOR

BUDGET

DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I write to request your assistance for the families of the five U.S. servicemen who died in a tragic C-141 and a German TU-4M off the coast of Charleston, SC. Separate investigations by the U.S. and German governments concluded that the German government was at fault and that no fault lay with the U.S. military.

The families of the five U.S. servicemen who died in a tragic C-141 and a German TU-4M off the coast of Charleston, SC are suffering the loss of their beloved ones. While most families have experienced, there is precedent whereby national governments have found it appropriate to make an award to families. Two examples are the U.S. payment of \$30 million to the families of those who died when the USS Vincennes downed an Iranian commercial airliner in 1988, and the \$29.6 million Iraq paid for the servicemen killed when the frigate Stark was attacked in 1983.

Because the petition to the German government is not a formal legal proceeding, strong support from your Administration is likely to have significant influence on the attention the families' claims receive.

Therefore, I would appreciate you communicating your support for the families in discussions with German government officials during the upcoming NATO summit. Also, please require appropriate government officials to continue this support while assisting the victim's families in the claims process with the German government.

Thank you for your assistance.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Ernest F. Hollings
Ernest F. Hollings

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19 MAY 3 PM 6:36

To Leg Affairs
for reply

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13, 1997.
Ministry of
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ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICES:

1835 ASSEMBLY STREET
COLUMBIA, SC 29201
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103 FEDERAL BUILDING
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United States Senate

125 RUSSELL OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4002
202-224-6121

EMAIL: <http://www.senate.gov/~hollings>

Staff Sec
COMMITTEES:
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND
TRANSPORTATION: RANKING

APPROPRIATIONS
COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE AND
THE JUDICIARY: RANKING
DEFENSE
LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
EDUCATION
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT
INTERIOR

BUDGET

DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

April 20, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

99 MAY 3 PM 1:36

Dear Mr. President:

I write to request your assistance on behalf of the families of U.S. servicemen who died in a tragic mid-air collision between a U.S. Air Force C-141 and a German TU-4M off the coast of Namibia on September 13, 1997. Separate investigations by the U.S. Air Force and the German Ministry of Defense concluded that the German plane was flying at an incorrect altitude and that no fault lay with the U.S. crew.

The families of the five U.S. victims of this tragedy, including the Charleston, SC family of Captain Gregory Cindrich, seek to petition the German government for a humanitarian award to compensate them for the loss of their beloved ones. While money cannot compensate for the suffering the families have experienced, there is precedent whereby national governments have found it appropriate to make an award to families. Two examples are the U.S. payment of \$30 million to the families of those who died when the USS Vincennes downed an Iranian commercial airliner in 1988, and the \$29. million Iraq paid for the servicemen killed when the frigate Stark was attacked in 1983.

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Thank you for your assistance.

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