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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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5-25-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
May 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING ^{CBS}
SANDY BERGER ^R

SUBJECT: Proposal for G-22 Leaders Meeting on the Global Economy

You have expressed strong interest in organizing a meeting of world leaders to develop common strategies to foster global economic growth and strengthen the international financial architecture. Earlier in the year, some of your advisers were concerned that such a meeting could have set unrealistically high expectations, which could have contributed further to financial instability if disappointed. With the fears of crisis largely receding and the financial architecture agenda coming to the fore, all of your advisers now favor such a meeting.

The goal would be to bring together leaders of key industrial and emerging market countries to address common challenges and complement the role of the G-7 in the international financial reform agenda. We believe this is an area where your political leadership will make the difference. If successful, the meeting could lead to the creation of an ongoing finance ministers group that would bring key emerging markets into the core financial decisionmaking process. This would represent a major contribution of your Administration to the global financial governance system for years to come.

Overcoming French Resistance

There have been a number of proposals for leaders meetings, including from French President Chirac, who has proposed a meeting in France of leaders represented on the IMF Interim Committee. Given Chirac's strong advocacy of such a meeting, it would be awkward if our proposal were seen purely as an American initiative to thwart the French proposal. In order to avoid sensitivities over hosting and show deference to existing international financial groups and the Interim Committee in particular, we would propose that three countries jointly host the meeting in their official capacities as heads of multilateral organizations: Germany as head of the G-7, Italy (or its successor) as chair of the IMF Interim Committee, and Thailand as chair of the World Bank Development Committee. Our proposal would leave the venue open to avoid sensitivities, but there is likely to be some interest in holding the meeting in the United States around the time of the autumn Bank/Fund meetings.

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We believe the United Kingdom will be the most receptive among our European G-7 partners to this initiative. We therefore propose to approach our U.K. counterparts first (through contacts in the Prime Minister's office and the Treasury) to secure their endorsement. We would then approach the Germans, who are also predisposed to favor our plan. Japan and Canada are likely to be supportive because of their respective sensitivity to Asian and Latin American concerns on this issue. Although it will be difficult, we may also win Italy's support because of the special role we would propose for Italy in its capacity as Interim Committee Chair (although this may shift to Canada soon). In the process of building support, it might be necessary for you to call Prime Minister Blair and Chancellor Schröder personally.

Rationale

The global financial crisis has highlighted the vulnerabilities in the world financial system and many national economies. Many countries that had assumed they were on a smooth path of sustained growth have discovered that their financial systems are surprisingly fragile, their currencies vulnerable, and their economic institutions are weak. Many leaders are searching for the best ways to strengthen their economic and financial systems, promote reforms, and implement good social policies. Many are confronted with a backlash against globalization. We have taken a number of steps through the G-7 to address the problems. But it is important for emerging economies to have a voice and a stake in these developments.

A forum of the world's political leaders could provide powerful backing for sound policies and cooperative solutions to some of these challenges. In addition to discussing the state of the world economy, an important purpose would be to engage the emerging markets in the development of the new rules, practices, and policies to make the global financial system more resilient. The leaders might endorse improved transparency and disclosure standards for emerging market countries, discourage policies that bias emerging markets toward excessive short-term borrowing, and pledge to maintain social spending in economic downturns. Broader development issues could be discussed as well, such as the importance of good governance, building democratic processes, building political consensus for structural reforms, and developing effective social safety nets.

The leaders meeting should be informally linked to the G-7 process. Ideally, when the G-7 leaders announce agreement in Cologne on a set of financial architecture proposals, they would also recommend that a broader group incorporating leaders from key emerging markets meet in the autumn to further develop and endorse these recommendations. Ultimately, the goal would be for the new group to become institutionalized at the finance ministers level in the same way that the G-7 was a quarter century ago. However, we are likely to face considerable resistance from the Europeans to the establishment of such an ongoing group outside the existing structure of the Interim Committee. Because of their aversion to the G-22 process, some of them may view our proposal as a threat to their role in the current system and an U.S. attempt to reduce their influence. There is a serious risk that the other G-7 countries will oppose our plan to try to modify it to further their goal of enhancing the role of the Interim Committee.

Country Composition

A second key challenge is to strike the right balance in country composition. Existing financial groupings are problematic for various reasons. The Interim Committee membership is disproportionately weighted in favor of small European countries that are not important players in financial markets and would not sufficiently represent many large emerging market countries. Other variants based upon the existing IMF and World Bank constituency formulas would make the new group too captive of the IFIs. (The list of countries included in the Interim and Development Committees is included in the attachment.) For example, under the current IMF constituencies, the Swiss Executive Director represents Poland, and the Australian Executive Director represents Korea. In addition, with over 30 members, such a group would be unwieldy.

For the group to have optimal effectiveness and cohesiveness, it should be limited to no more than about 20 countries. Although the original G-22 was a good size and included many of the major emerging markets, it over-represents the Asian economies because of its origins in APEC. Instead, we propose a new group of 22 detailed in the attachment, which represents the economies with the greatest income in each region, with regional representation roughly proportional to the region's weight in the world economy. In order to build international consensus for this group and as a way of providing representation to the smaller European countries, we would offer a seat to the President of the European Union (or a G-10 representative, if the Europeans prefer). However, it is important to recognize that we may find it difficult to get consensus on a balanced and limited number of countries and will face pressure to build a group around the existing constituency structures.

RECOMMENDATION

That we should explore G-7 support for the proposed leaders meeting on the global economy.

 Approve

 Disapprove

 Let's Discuss

Attachments

Tab 1 Comparison of Proposed G-22 with the Interim and Development Committees

Tab 2 Memo from Secretary Rubin

COUNTRY GROUPINGS

	<u>"G-22"</u> <u>G-7 PLUS 15 LARGE ECONOMIES</u>	<u>INTERIM + DEVELOPMENT</u> <u>COMMITTEES (31)</u>
<u>Industrial Economies</u>	• G-7 • Interim Committee Chair: Italy • EU Presidency: Finlandⁱ • Australia	• G-7 • Belgium • Denmark • Netherlands • Norway • <u>Spain</u> • Switzerland • Australia
<u>Latin America</u>	• Brazil • Argentina • Mexico • <i>Chile</i>	• Brazil • Argentina • Chile • Venezuela
<u>Asia</u>	• China • Korea • Indonesia • Development Committee Chair: Thailand	• China • Thailand
<u>South Asia</u>	• India	• India
<u>Transition & Other Europe</u>	• Russia • Poland • Turkey	• Russia
<u>Africa & Middle East</u>	• Saudi Arabia • South Africa • Egypt • <u>[Nigeria]</u>	• Saudi Arabia • South Africa • Egypt • Algeria • Bahrain • Cote d'Ivoire • Gabon • Lesotho • Morocco • UAE

ⁱ EU Presidency will often be a member of the G-7 bringing the count down to 22.



INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

April 7, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR GENE SPERLING
SANDY BERGER

FROM: Robert E. Rubin R.E.R.

SUBJECT: Proposal for Special Leaders' Meeting on Economic Architecture

The President asked us to prepare a proposal for a leaders' meeting on financial architecture.

The attached paper sets out our ideas for such a meeting. The paper discusses two possible structures -- a formal summit or an informal retreat -- and lays out three possibilities for attendance. It suggests four topics to be discussed:

- reforms of the international financial architecture;
- managing economic integration and the challenges of development;
- the human and social impact of crises; and
- the politics of reform.

If you find these suggestions helpful, this paper might serve as a basis for a broader discussion.

cc: Secretary Albright

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Special Heads' Architecture Meeting

Issue: A meeting of representative worldwide leaders on globalization would provide political support and oversight of the financial architecture process, be an important stimulus to implementation of reforms, and provide an important forum to build support for continued efforts towards building openness and market-based solutions.

Recommendation: That the U.S. offer to host a meeting as suggested below.

Discussion: The meeting, perhaps in the fall, could make a valuable contribution to the financial architecture process, as another step in the development and implementation of reforms, and could also address other economic issues of global concern. Broad consultation is needed to promote consensus on how best to manage globalization so as to reap its full benefits for growth, while minimizing the risks. We should, however, avoid creating expectations of dramatic new announcements. Given the complexity and scope of the architecture agenda, some reforms will have already been implemented at the time of the meeting, some will be underway, and some will likely not have begun. The totality of these changes will be substantial.

There have been several other proposals for a leaders' meeting, including one by French President Chirac, who has offered to host. We would want to manage the structure and outcome of any meeting, however, which suggests that we should host it. The meeting could be co-chaired by the President and the chairs of the G-7, the Interim Committee, and the Development Committee (Germany, Italy and Thailand, respectively), with one chairing each session. Decisions need to be taken in three areas: format (whether the meeting should be a formal summit or a less formal retreat, which in turn is connected to the likely outcome and follow-up), agenda, and participation.

Format

We see two possible formats for the meeting, of which we recommend the first:

- **Leaders' Retreat:** leaders could discuss the issues relatively informally, and could issue a short document laying out their vision, perhaps framed as a manifesto for the global economy of the 21st century. This format would probably lend itself to a more interesting discussion, and its relatively *ad hoc* nature would make institutionalization of the meeting somewhat less likely, although some may be frustrated by the lack of an action-oriented outcome.
- **Formal Summit:** this would be a more tightly-controlled meeting, with a designated speaker followed by a period of discussion on each topic. At the end, leaders would release a communique outlining their conclusions, and perhaps including a work plan for addressing the challenges they identify. The formality of the Summit could lead to a more stilted debate and could raise expectations of a dramatic outcome and of follow-up meetings in future.

Agenda

We recommend a four-part agenda:

- reforms of the international financial architecture;
- managing economic integration and the challenges of development;
- the human and social impact of crises; and
- the politics of reform.

Participation

Selecting participants could be quite difficult since we want to keep the group relatively small while still inviting all of the key countries – the major debtors and creditors, and those that were at the centers of the recent crises. We also want to minimize the offense to those who are excluded; this will be particularly sensitive because of a likely perception that the meeting could become institutionalized rather than be unique.

One way to minimize any resentment is to select members from an existing group, although none is ideal. The constituencies of the IMF and World Bank (whose memberships differ, but only slightly) provide a useful starting point, since virtually the whole world is represented. Using the constituencies as a basis also raises some problems: the structure overweights some regions (Europe, Africa, and the Middle East) and underweights others (Asia and Latin America), and each combination of the constituency chairs (which vary between the organizations, and between their boards and committees) omits some key countries.

The attached table summarizes three possible options:

- **"G-8 Plus":** if we choose to keep the meeting to a limited group of the countries that we see as most relevant, we might invite the G-8 leaders along with the heads of eight - twelve important developing nations, which we would select. This would create the tightest meeting, but also probably the greatest discord. It would therefore be important to have our G-7 partners reconciled to the list and concept. This option would avoid reifying the existing IFI structures. One possible list of countries is shown in the attachment.
- **Combined Interim and Development Committees:** a rule-based approach would be easier to justify. One option would be to invite all of the countries that sit on the IMF's Interim Committee and the World Bank's Development Committee. Because of overlaps, this creates a group of 31 (the list based on current memberships is attached). This approach has the advantage of being rule-based, thereby reducing any discord, and of keying off the Development Committee as well as the Interim Committee. Some key countries (Korea, Mexico, and Poland) would be excluded and the weighting problem would remain.

• **Two per Constituency:** another approach would be to invite two members from each constituency that has more than one member (or to invite the constituencies themselves to choose). This creates a larger group, but it partly ameliorates the weighting problem and allows all of the key countries to be included. However, if we were to make the choices it could appear somewhat arbitrary to some.

Country Groupings

	"G-8 Plus" (16-19)	Interim + Development Committees (31)	Two Per Constituency (40)
Industrial	G-7	G-7 Australia Belgium Denmark Netherlands Norway Spain Switzerland	G-7 Australia Belgium Denmark Netherlands Portugal Sweden Switzerland
Latin America	Brazil Mexico	Argentina Brazil Chile Venezuela	Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Jamaica Mexico Venezuela
Asia	China India Korea	China India Thailand	Bangladesh China India Korea Singapore Thailand
Transition	Russia	Russia	Bulgaria Hungary Poland Russia
Africa/Middle East	South Africa Turkey	Algeria Bahrain Cote d'Ivoire Gabon Lesotho Morocco Saudi Arabia South Africa UAE	Algeria Cote d'Ivoire Egypt Gabon Morocco Nigeria Saudi Arabia South Africa UAE
	Argentina, Nigeria, Poland &/or Thailand		

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5-25-99

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Development Zone For New York City Is Mired by Delays

AI By AMY WALDMAN

Nearly five years after the Clinton Administration chose parts of upper Manhattan and the South Bronx as a special target for economic development, the project has ground to a virtual halt, with millions of dollars going unused.

The creation of an "empowerment zone" in the South Bronx, Washington Heights and Harlem, heralded as one of the city's most important urban-renewal efforts in years, has been paralyzed by a cumbersome approval process and spotty support from state and city officials, zone and local officials say. They say the problems are discouraging businesses from working with the zone and may make future administrations reluctant to invest in New York's inner city.

"I think it has wonderful potential," said the Rev. Calvin O. Butts 3d, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and a leader in Harlem, where most of the zone lies. "I can't see a lot of what they've done."

When the Federal Government began the program in 1994, it promised New York and six other cities \$100 million each over 10 years for loans, grants and job training, plus \$250 million each in tax incentives for companies that set up in the zone. To help win the competitive designation, New York City and State each promised to contribute \$100 million, for a total of \$300 million.

But nearly halfway into the 10-year program, just over \$26 million has been spent on projects, plus \$9 million in administrative costs. The process is so slow that city officials say they have spent no money for the zone this fiscal year, which began last June 30.

While the city can rebudget its own funds, it will lose the state and Federal contributions if it does not spend them within the 10-year limit.

Curiously, the program has stagnated even as Harlem and the South Bronx are on the upswing — a turn credited to a strong economy and to community development organizations that have rehabilitated housing and lured back retail business and private investment. Major zone officials, showing unusual candor about the program's difficulties, said that such renewed interest by private enterprise makes the zone's situation especially troubling.

"We'd better get on with investing this money to meet the business cycle that's here today, or we're going to lose it," said Deborah C. Wright, the president of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone, the local development corporation that manages the project for Harlem and Washington Heights. Ms. Wright is leaving her post next week.

The pool of money has been frozen largely because each proposal requires the approval of officials in three levels of government, whose views often differ. And memories of past urban-renewal programs — in which buckets of money seemingly disappeared down a black hole — have resulted in what some say is almost paralyzing caution this time.

Zone officials attribute many delays to Rudy Washington, the Deputy Mayor for Community Development and Business Services, who holds the city's seat on the New York Empowerment Zone's board and has begun demanding the right to approve every loan or grant personally.

Some officials say they wonder if the city's caution masks its reluctance to spend millions of dollars on neighborhoods that promise little political capital for a Mayor considering a run for higher office.

But Mr. Washington said that he was simply being careful with taxpayer dollars.

In Harlem, Layers Of Complex Politics

In Harlem, the picture is complicated by complex and sometimes volatile politics — the layers of Congress and Council members, the different generations and classes, and the competing ethnic and immigrant groups all vying for a piece of the pie.

"I've talked to entrepreneurs trying to do things and I tell them to contact the empowerment zone," said Richard D. Parsons, the chairman of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone. "They say, 'God save me from the empowerment zone — you get bogged down in all that political foolishness.'"

When the zones were awarded in 1994, New York alone received matching public money from the city and state. Pressed to show that the zones had local support, the six other cities — Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Camden-Philadelphia (jointly) and

Atlanta — instead turned mostly to private investment.

They, too, have had problems with bureaucracy and politics and are spending the Federal money at a similar rate. Among them, according to Federal figures, Baltimore has spent \$18 million and Chicago \$13 million, compared with \$10.4 million in New York.

But Federal officials say it is private investment that best measures a zone's success. Detroit's zone, for example, which Federal officials rank as one of the most effective, has spent about as much Federal money as New York. But a consortium of banks there has also invested \$1 billion in the zone, keeping a promise it made to help the city win the designation. The auto industry there has also played an active role.

New York has leveraged far less private investment. Its most visible effort is an \$11.9 million loan to the developer of Harlem USA, a mall rising on 125th Street that will create 500 jobs and bring stores like Disney and HMV Records to Harlem.

Because of a lack of data, it is unclear to what extent businesses in any of the nation's zones are using the tax credits. Zone officials in New York say that some bigger businesses have taken advantage of them, but that smaller businesses have had a hard time maneuvering through the complicated paperwork.

Andrew M. Cuomo, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who championed the empowerment zones as an assistant secretary, said he was pleased with the rate of spending, pointing out that more projects have been approved but not yet financed. He said he expected the pace to pick up in the next few years.

New York's empowerment zone had difficulties from the start. The Democratic Mayor and Governor who supported it were voted out of office, and the Republicans who succeeded them had to be sold on its merits. Now, with a Democratic President and a Republican Governor and Mayor who are often at odds with him and with each other, the zone's overseers sometimes resemble a quarrelsome family.

"I think we could do a little better," said Charles A. Gargano, the state's Commissioner of Economic Development and chairman of the zone's board. "I think we have done a good job, but I think we could move quicker."

When the program was set up, two local development corporations were designated to work with the community and determine its priorities. The corporations would be overseen by a board that would include Federal, state and city officials. The board would need to sign off on each project, but would stay out of day-to-day affairs. Such was the vision.

"The promise of being a one-stop shop — of being one place where people could come and negotiate help

with red tape at the city, state and Federal levels — that hasn't happened," Ms. Wright said.

Among the upper Manhattan projects that have been financed are a small-business loan fund and a loan to a video duplication factory. But most of the projects the city has delayed have been in upper Manhattan, where five-sixths of the money is to go. Because the area is mostly residential, officials decided that promoting tourism in Harlem — the destination most requested by European tourists in New York — offered the best potential for economic development.

But the initiative has instead become a working example of the system's failings, so much so that Mr. Parsons, who is also the president of Time Warner Inc., recently met with the Mayor to discuss the delays.

A year ago, for example, the upper Manhattan zone approved some \$4 million in historic preservation funds for aging churches and other buildings that can help draw tourists. The state also endorsed the initiative.

But Mr. Washington balked at the project, calling such initiatives disguised subsidies. He finally gave the go-ahead earlier this month — on the condition that he approve each church receiving funds. The paperwork for this project, like others, will then have to pass through many state and city agencies before a dollar is ever spent, a process that can drag on for a year.

Mr. Washington, whose relationship with Ms. Wright is visibly tense, said the upper Manhattan zone had supplied him with inadequate information about projects, and he said he canceled the board's quarterly meeting in February for that reason. The board met earlier this month, for the

first time in six months.

"If we have no procedures in place and turn money willy-nilly over to the local development corporation and just pray it's invested right, we assured that five years from now The New York Times and Daily News and Post will be saying, 'What happened to this money?'" Mr. Washington said.

Too Many Programs For Social Services

Mr. Washington also said that zone officials were pushing too many social service programs, like day care, even though the Mayor was adamant that the money should support economic development only.

But even in the South Bronx, Joe Ithier, the president of the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation, said projects had seen delays. In one case, he has tried to get jobs center at the Mott Haven library approved for months. First, he met resistance because the library is block outside the zone, though it is the closest for most zone residents. Then, he said, city officials accused him of trying to do an end run around city budget cuts to libraries.

The South Bronx part of the zone has also been hampered by its geographic boundaries. It was mandated to include the Yankee Stadium area, and exclude some of the poorest neighborhoods, partly because United States Representative Charles B. Rangel, who wrote empowerment zone legislation, sits on the New York zone's board. He wanted Harlem to reap most of the benefits, and partly because at the time, it was seen as a way to keep the Yankees in the Bronx.

As a result, the South Bronx part of the zone has a population of 33,000, and businesses and job-training programs there are struggling to find enough zone residents to fill their available slots.

In many ways, the rebirth of Harlem and the South Bronx sometimes seems to be passing the zone. Stores like Pathmark and Stereo Optical have moved there with zone money, although with other government funds.

At the same time, the zone comes to embody the fears of some Harlem residents. Some local leaders and small businesses resent Harlem USA, and blame the zone for encouraging gentrification. Others say they worry that Hispanic residents of upper Manhattan are getting short shrift.

If the zones, with their focus on economic development, do not succeed where the Great Society programs of the Lyndon Johnson administration failed, Mr. Parsons said, "no one's got any other idea."

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1999

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Sawyer
What can we do
on this? TBL

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Human Rights Group Urges Action on Saipan

Report Details Abuse of Minimum-Wage Garment Workers on U.S.-Affiliated Island

By WILLIAM BRANIGIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Human rights and labor groups are urging the Justice Department to crack down on the trafficking and abuse of foreign workers on a U.S. island in the western Pacific.

The plea, in a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno, accompanies the release today of a report on an eight-month undercover investigation by a Washington-based human rights group, Global Survival Network, into conditions in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The group found that the U.S.-affiliated archipelago "has become a center of international human trafficking operations" involving Chinese and Japanese organized crime, debt bondage, sexual slavery and the exploitation of workers in garment sweatshops.

The letter to Reno, signed by a dozen organizations including the American Bar Association's East European Law Initiative, also asked her to look into whether a leading congressional friend of the commonwealth's \$1 billion-a-year garment industry, House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Tex.), "improperly" used his position to block reform legislation.

A spokesman for DeLay said DeLay's actions are aboveboard and that DeLay believes the proposed legislation would mean "big government" and destroy the islands' "free-market economic growth."

Successive commonwealth governments have charged that reports of human rights and labor abuses on the islands are exaggerated and asserted that local authorities are adequately dealing with those that occasionally arise.

The Global Survival Network's report and the letter to Reno represent the latest challenge to the commonwealth and its garment industry, which have been fighting greater federal controls, private lawsuits and charges of health violations. Class-action suits filed in January on behalf of 50,000 current and former garment workers seek to hold 18 major U.S. retailers responsible for a "racketeering conspiracy" to produce clothing in sweatshop conditions on the commonwealth's main island, Saipan.

Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) proposed legislation in February to impose federal immigration and minimum wage laws on the commonwealth. Last month, a bipartisan group including Sen. Spencer Abraham (R-Mich.) and Rep. Bob Franks (R-N.J.) introduced a bill to end the ability of foreign-owned factories, using "ill-treated indentured labor" and materials from China, to put "Made in U.S.A." labels on their clothing and avoid duties and quotas at an annual cost to the United States of \$200 million in revenue and 20,000 jobs.

Under a 1976 "covenant" with the United States, the commonwealth sets its minimum wage—now \$3.05 an hour—and is exempt from federal immigration laws. That has allowed it to bring in 38,000 foreign guest workers, mostly from the Philippines and China. They do most of the work in the private sector and outnumber the 27,000 native islanders and other U.S. citizens, who have a 16 percent unemployment rate.

In carrying out the Global Survival Network's investigation, the group's director, Steven R. Galster, posed as a clothing buyer from New York and used a hidden camera to videotape visits to garment factories and meetings with industry officials on Saipan.

The videotape shows Chinese women toiling at sewing machines beside huge piles of clothing on crowded factory floors in what Galster described as unsafe working conditions. Factory officials explain that, unlike in their homelands, the workers cannot easily change jobs, because that requires approval from the local government, which usually refuses.

Workers are charged up to \$10,000 each by recruiters to get the jobs, which they are told pay generous salaries "in the United States," Galster said. The system has spawned gambling and loan-sharking by Chinese organized crime on the islands, and some of the female garment workers have been diverted to a burgeoning sex trade on Saipan that caters largely to Japanese tourists, he said.

Among those interviewed with the hidden camera was Willie Tan, a powerful Saipan garment manufacturer who has been fined by the federal government for labor law violations. He spoke of his close relationship with DeLay, who he said had promised to prevent any reform legislation from advancing in the House.

"You know what Tom told me?" Tan said. "He said, 'Willie ... I make the schedule of the Congress. And I'm not going to put it on the schedule. ...' So Tom told me, 'Forget it, Willie. No chance.'"

The letter asked Reno to investigate whether DeLay "may have improperly promised the use of his elective office to protect and defend criminal enterprises on the island of Saipan."

DeLay's deputy chief of staff, Tony Rudy, said DeLay "has made it publicly clear" he opposes the bills in question and wants to prevent federal bureaucrats from

imposing "more red tape and regulations" and "trying to govern the islands from 12,000 miles away." He said DeLay also opposes the minimum wage in the United States.

"They're trying to kill economic growth on the islands," Rudy said. "The whole campaign is driven by labor unions that hope these jobs will move from Saipan to Philadelphia. In reality, they're going to move to the Philippines."

The Washington Post

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1999

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5-25-99

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As part of my community and a member of the
Jefferson County School District, I WILL ...

- I WILL pledge to be part of the solution.
- I WILL eliminate taunting from my own behavior.
- I WILL encourage others to do the same.
- I WILL do my part to make my community a safe place
by being more sensitive to others.
- I WILL set the example of a caring individual.
- I WILL eliminate profanity towards others from my language.
- I WILL not let my words or actions hurt others.
- ... and if others won't become part of the solution, I WILL

Signing here reflects your commitment to this pledge.

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SERBS REINFORCING TROOPS IN KOSOVO CLOSE TO ALBANIA

HARDENING THE BORDER

Milosevic Seems to Be Hoping
He Can Ride Out Bombing
and Win Better Terms

A

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

BRUSSELS, May 23 — As NATO enters its third month of air attacks, the Yugoslav military is sending fresh troops into Kosovo to reinforce positions near the border with Albania, alliance officials said today.

The move suggests that the Yugoslav military is still determined to maintain its hold on Kosovo and to continue its battle to drive armed ethnic Albanian rebels from the province.

Although the Serbs are being battered by round-the-clock air strikes, which NATO leaders insist are disabling the Yugoslav military, the dispatch of the troops appears to reflect a decision by President Slobodan Milosevic to try to ride out the bombing in hopes of negotiating better terms.

Mr. Milosevic still seems bent on being able to get a diplomatic deal that enables him to declare victory to his people rather than yield directly to NATO's demands and withdraw his forces from Kosovo, where more than a million Albanians have been driven from home since NATO began bombing on March 24.

"We have no sign of withdrawal," said NATO's military spokesman, Maj. Gen. Walter Jertz of Germany. "The contrary is correct."

NATO says there are about 40,000 Yugoslav soldiers and Interior Ministry police officers in Kosovo.

General Jertz said he was not able to estimate the precise number of fresh troops being sent in, but he suggested that they were being used to replace soldiers killed in allied air attacks.

The border region where NATO officials have observed reinforcements has been the scene of intense fighting between the Yugoslav military and the Kosovo Liberation Army, the Kosovar Albanian rebel group fighting for independence for their province.

Yugoslav forces have been trying to seal the border with minefields and troops to prevent the rebels from sending men and supplies into Kosovo

Continued From Page A1

vo from their bases in Albania.

There are 6,000 to 10,000 Albanian partisans inside Kosovo, allied intelligence officials estimate. The rebels hide in mountainous regions in north-central and south-central Kosovo. Recently they took the village of Prodruc near the town Podujevo in northern Kosovo.

But the Serbs' campaign of driving Albanians from their homes and then burning hundreds of villages has deprived the rebels of their base of popular support and left them short of supplies, including food.

That has made it all the more important for the Kosovo Liberation Army to keep open its supply lines from Albania. Aside from an incident on Friday in which allied warplanes mistakenly bombed a Yugoslav Army border post captured by the rebels weeks earlier, NATO's air strikes have helped the rebel effort to keep those vital lines working.

NATO has no official relationship with the Albanian partisans, but rebel leaders have said their men provide NATO with information on Yugoslav positions. Allied air strikes against Yugoslav armor, artillery and troops have worn down the Serbs' ability to strike against the rebels and forced the Serbs to dodge air strikes by hiding hardware, thus easing the pressure on the guerrillas.

This week, the alliance plans a series of meetings to decide whether to prepare a force totaling some 50,000 troops to go into Kosovo to keep a negotiated peace. Within three weeks, alliance officials have said, NATO will have to decide whether to prepare a ground force powerful enough to invade the province and return the hundreds of thousands of Albanian refugees to Kosovo before the onset of harsh Balkan winter.

Until now, NATO has relied on air power alone, and allied officials continue to insist that that approach is working. Touting their two months of bombing raids, officials said today that NATO planes had directed 14,000 missiles and bombs, 10,000 of which were precision guided, against targets in Yugoslavia.

The Associated Press, quoting the private Studio B radio, reported that

late today the alliance struck a power plant in Kostolac, east of Belgrade, and at least two other installations, cutting off electricity to Novi Sad and Nis, the two largest cities after Belgrade.

NATO says the attacks have destroyed one-third of the Serbs' heavy military equipment in Kosovo: more than 550 tanks, artillery pieces and trucks. The bombing raids, NATO said, have also destroyed half of the Serbs' ammunition storage sites in Kosovo and 11 command posts.

Aside from targeting the Yugoslav military in Kosovo, the alliance says it has destroyed more than 100 Yugoslav combat aircraft in raids across the country. It has also pounded and destroyed many of Serbia's bridges, rail lines and roads, repeatedly assailed its oil refineries and often interrupted power and water supplies to large parts of the republic.

But the decision to send in fresh recruits indicates that the Serbs are not yet ready to give up. The move contrasts with the reports of desertions, which allied officials cited last week as a sign of weakening Serbian morale.

The new recruits, from Montenegro, are stationed near Pec, a town near the northern part of the the Albanian-Kosovo border.

NATO has been careful to limit its bombing strikes against Montenegro, Serbia's sole remaining partner

in the Yugoslav federation, a much smaller republic whose leader has distanced himself from the Kosovo campaign waged by Mr. Milosevic.

The Yugoslav military, which has several important installations in Montenegro, has sought to take advantage of this restraint, not only by sending troops in from that republic, but also by stationing aircraft and radar equipment there.

Still, the Yugoslav recruits arrived in Pec without their armored vehicles and heavy military equipment, an indication of the difficulty that convoys have had in moving along Kosovo roads in the face of allied air attacks, allied officials said.

The recruits are not the only troops that have been sent, allied officials said. The Yugoslav military has also dispatched elements of a special operations unit to near the western Kosovo town of Junik — a Kosovo Liberation Army stronghold fiercely contested since last year — to replace soldiers killed in allied bombing raids, Western officials say.

To organize additional forces, President Milosevic has been mobilizing reservists, a move that has led to some scattered political protests and demonstrations in Serbia.

"Instead of people coming back home, everybody is being called up," said Jamie P. Shea, NATO's chief spokesman. "The Yugoslav Army is now trying to mobilize an increasing number of reservists who don't want to be mobilized."

As the war drags on, the Serbs have also continued their campaign against Albanian civilians. There has been a dramatic surge in recent days in the number of civilians who have been forced out of Kosovo or who have fled because of fear and hunger.

This weekend, some 14,000 refugees crossed into Macedonia, the largest exodus since early May.

There has also been a sharp increase in flow of refugees to Albania: 3,650 arrived on Saturday.

They included 583 men who had been imprisoned near the northern Kosovo town of Mitrovica. NATO said the men were not members of the Kosovo Liberation Army but had been mistreated.

"They were all handcuffed," Mr. Shea said, "until shortly before they reached the border."

The New York Times

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1999



**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT (004)**

FAX

Number of pages including
cover sheet: _____

2

To: Carol Cleveland
Phone: 202-456-2202
Fax: 202-456-2215

Date: May 25, 1999
Phone: 202-273-5589
Fax: 202-273-6892

MESSAGE:

Ms. Cleveland:

The attached letter is being faxed per Mr. Powell's request. Please feel free to give us a call if additional information is needed.

Thank you--

Rubenea Dixon-Burton
Program Assistant to
the Assistant Secretary
for Financial Management

5-25-99

Betty had gotten this
last week & thought
she sent to us. We
have no record of this.
Should we send to
Burkhardt? Yes ☒

No ☐

They need by Thursday
May 27 —

Carol

Mr. D. Mark Catlett
714 Old Hunt Way
Herndon, VA 22070

Dear Mark:

I offer my hearty congratulations to you for being selected as Alumni of the Year at Hedgesville High School. I understand you are the youngest person to receive this award, which is based on personal achievement, community service, and outstanding accomplishments in your field of work.

Your accomplishments and leadership at the Department of Veterans Affairs over the past 23 years, including your 5-year tenure as Assistant Secretary for Management, have been remarkable. In addition, your commitment to community service reflects the type of spirit that is helping to build a better country.

I appreciate your efforts as an appointee under my Administration and as a dedicated public servant. Your family, community, and home town must be extremely proud of you. Congratulations on this well-deserved honor.

Sincerely yours,

William Jefferson Clinton

GLOBAL HEALTH

COUNCIL

May 24, 1999

5/25/99

Come in on our fax -

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

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

Dear President Clinton:

We write to urge you to take bold action to **increase America's response to the global spread of HIV**. We do so upon learning that the breadth of this problem has recently been brought to your personal attention as a result of your national AIDS policy director's fact-finding trip to southern Africa.

It is our hope that you will act immediately in light of the significant global worsening of this pandemic since you took office.

- Since 1993, the number of people infected with HIV worldwide has grown 300% -- from 14,000,000 to over 47,000,000. *HIV now kills more people annually than any other infectious disease in the world.*
- Since 1993, Africa has been devastated by the spread of HIV. In the Republic of South Africa, for example, 4% of pregnant women were infected in 1993. Now nearly 20% of pregnant women are infected with HIV nationwide, and in some provinces the figure rises above 35%. In rural areas of East Africa, 40% of children under the age of 15 have been orphaned by HIV.
- Since 1993, Asia has undergone a devastating spread of HIV, with whole nations that previously had little virus now reporting millions of cases. For example, India (which had virtually no cases in 1993) now has between 5 to 10 million infected people, and in some states we are seeing that 2% of pregnant women infected.
- The number of HIV infections in Eastern Europe has increased nine-fold in just three years, growing from less than 30,000 HIV infections in 1995 to an estimated 270,000 infections by December 1998.

In short, Mr. President, since 1993, we have witnessed the greatest development disaster in modern history: the explosive growth of HIV around the world and the death of tens of millions of people from this disease.

This emergency demands an aggressive response not only for humanitarian reasons, but also to protect our nation's goals for global economic growth and political stability. In 1995 alone, experts estimated that the global economy had already lost 500 billion dollars due to HIV. The onslaught is having a serious effect on the long-term economic viability of many countries, decimating a limited pool of skilled workers and devastating health systems.

We are deeply concerned that the administration has essentially straightlined funding for global AIDS programs in your budget proposal to Congress. In a time when HIV/AIDS is ravaging the world, eliminating entire communities, severely undermining economies and destabilizing militaries, **your administration's FY 2000 budget request included no increase for USAID health programs**, and chose not to continue a \$10 million emergency program for AIDS-affected children.

Mr. President, don't let this be your legacy on the global AIDS pandemic. We appeal to you to take bold action to strengthen our nation's response to AIDS. Specifically we urge you to:

- Increase funding for international AIDS and other health programs. We urge that you seek major increases for global AIDS programs immediately. These funds should be new money, not diverted from other development programs and they should be targeted to reach community groups in nations most at risk. These funds should be over and above the current level of funding in the 150 account. It does no good to rob Peter to pay Paul.
- Direct the Agency for International Development, the Department of State, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense to immediately prioritize AIDS and related health programs, and to identify new and bold actions they will undertake jointly to expand their program activity. Lack of funding makes it very difficult for agencies to prioritize areas that are of great importance to the epidemic at this time, such as effective preventive strategies, vaccine development, and care for those affected.
- Launch a major White House initiative on global AIDS by convening a high level international meeting on the pandemic. This could take the form of an "AIDS Summit," as was held in 1994 in Paris, an AIDS-specific meeting of the G-8, or other high visibility event. The purpose would be to inform other nations that the US is committed to addressing HIV as a top global security issue.

Mr. President, time is short. Within the next decade, the cumulative number of HIV infections is projected to exceed 100 million by 2007. AIDS orphans are projected to exceed 40 million children by the year 2010.

We greatly appreciate your past role as a great champion on domestic AIDS funding. We challenge you to champion global AIDS funding as well. There is still time to alter the horrific projections of the spread of HIV in the next century. **We implore you to act now and to act boldly.**

Sincerely,

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD); UK
Angela Hadjipateras, Research and Policy Officer

The Alan Guttmacher Institute; Washington, DC
Susan A. Cohen, Assistant Director for Policy Development

Asian Pacific Islander Wellness Center: Community HIV/AIDS Services; California
John Manzon-Santos, Executive Director

Association of Academic Health Centers
Clyde H. Evans, Vice President

Atman International
Sylvia Dvorak, President

Center for Counseling, Nutrition and Health Care; Tanzania
Mary G. Materu, Executive Director

Centre for International Child Health, University College; UK
Professor Andrew Tompkins

Childreach/ PLAN USA; Maryland
Sam Worthington, President

Chilean Corporation for AIDS Prevention
Tim Frasca, General Manager

Christian Children's Fund; Washington, DC
Betty Meyer, Washington Director

City Action Against AIDS; Venezuela
Renate Koch, Executive Director

Concern America; California
Marianne Loewe, Executive Director

Cow Creek Creative Ventures; Vermont
Jeffrey P. Robert, President

Evaluation and Research Technologies for Health, Inc.
Lynne Gaffikin, President

Family Health International/ IMPACT; Virginia
Peter Lamptey, Senior Vice-President

Florida AIDS Action
Bill Skeen, Director of Public Policy

Florida Midwifery Resource Center
Anne Richter, Project Director

Friendship Bridge
David W. Silver, Board of Directors

The GALAEI Project
David Acosta, Executive Director

Global AIDS Action Network; Washington, DC
Paul Boneberg, Director

Global Health Access Program; Washington, DC
Heather Kuiper, Loren Rauch, Thomas Lee, Co-directors

Global Health Council; Washington, DC
Nils Daulaire, President & CEO

Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, GNP+-North America; New York
Jairo Pedraza, North America Representative

Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, GNP+; The Netherlands
Joseph Scheich, International Coordinator

Health, Family and AIDS Prevention; Burkina Faso
Youssouf Ouedraogo, Counselor

Heartland Alliance; USA
Sid Mohn, President

Iwamura Memorial Hospital & Research Center; Virginia
D.K. Gurang, Health Care Economist

John Snow, Inc./ MotherCare; Washington, DC
Marge Koblinsky, Director

Johns Hopkins University-CCP HIV/AIDS Working Group; Maryland
Omar A. Khan, Chair

Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University; New York
Allan Rosenfield, Professor

Maternal Child Health Information & Resource Center, University of Capetown; South Africa
JH Irlam, Chief Scientific Officer

Midwest Hispanic AIDS Coalition; Illinois
Cathy Lins, Executive Director

National AIDS Fund; Washington, DC
Mary Wilson-Byrom, President

National AIDS Trust; UK
John Godwin, Head of Policy Development

National Network of Sexworker Projects; Washington, DC
Helen Cornman, Washington, DC Representative

National School of Public Health, Medical University of Southern Africa
David M. Franch, Associate Dean

Network of Rational Use of Medication; Pakistan
Zafar Mirza, National Coordinator

Positives for Positives; Wyoming
Jeff Palmer, Executive Director

Program for Appropriate Technologies (PATH); Washington, Washington, DC
Gordon W. Perkin, President

Project Troubador
Louise Lindenmeyr, Executive Director

Research Triangle Institute; North Carolina
James E. Kocher, Director, Population and Health Programs

Santa Monica AIDS Project; California
Eric Wahlquist, Prevention Programs Coordinator

Save the Children; Massachusetts
Charlie MacCormick, President

South Jersey Council on AIDS; New Jersey
Anna Katz, Executive Director

University College of Rutgers University; New Jersey
Emmett A. Dennis, Dean

Women's Reproductive Health Initiative; Washington, DC
Elaine Murphy, Director

Women's Health Institute; Massachusetts
Catherine DeLorey, President

World Federation of Public Health Associations (WFPHA); Washington, DC
Allen Jones, Executive Secretary

Cc Sandy Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy
Jack Lew, Director, Office of Management and Budget
Bruce Reed, Domestic Policy Council
John Podesta, Chief of Staff
Sean Maloney, Assistant to the President
Donna Shalala, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services
Madeleine Albright, Secretary, Department of State
Brian Atwood, Administrator, US Agency for International Development

Agg Sec

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OF COUNSEL
W. HORACE JEWELL
JAMES R. RHODES, III

*BOARD RECOGNIZED TAX
LAW SPECIALIST

May 20, 1999

*Burkhardt for
reply - coord. w/
NSC & counsel*

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter on behalf of Sandra Rodgers, State Representative from Hope, who was instrumental in getting the Arkansas General Assembly to appropriate \$500,000.00 for the Birthplace Home there in Hope, thereby allowing us to complete the development of that project. Sandra recently contacted me to let me know that Republican Minority Leader in the Arkansas House of Representatives, Jim Hendren, had been a steadfast supporter of her and the project there in Hope throughout the Legislative session. Despite rather withering opposition to this project from his own party, Representative Hendren stood by Sandra and this project for the good of Arkansas throughout.

Recently, Sandra contacted me to let me know that Representative Hendren would very much like to return to active duty in the Air Force flying. In that regard, she passed along the enclosed letter to Major General Paul A. Weaver in Arlington, Virginia, along with an attached resumé from Representative Hendren. She asked if I would be so kind as to forward this to you to see if there would be any help you could give to the good Representative in returning to active duty in the Air Force.

I do not know if you can do this, but I do know that I was mightily impressed by Mr. Hendren's efforts on our behalf in the Legislature and I would appreciate anything you could do to help him in his efforts.

Sincerely,

DOVER & DIXON, P.A.

[Signature]
Joseph H. Purvis

JHP:dm

Rep. Jim Hendren
Minority Leader

15316 Hwy 59 North
Sulphur Springs, AR 72765

March 30, 1999

Major Gen Paul A. Weaver, Jr.
NGB/CF
1411 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Arlington, VA 22202-3231

Dear Major Gen Weaver:

Thank you for agreeing to consider my request to find a job flying jets again. I have enclosed my packet and hope it provides the information you require. If you need anything else, I will be happy to provide it.

Let me summarize my situation for you. I was active duty Air Force for eight years. I separated in July 1992. My final assignment was F-15C's at Elmendorf AFB, AK. My flying experience was approximately 3 years F-15 and 3 years OV-10.

After separating, I didn't really pursue my options with Guard units because I had too much to do here at home. I did send a package to the Tulsa and Fort Smith units and perhaps could have gotten on if I had worked it. Unfortunately, I spent most of my time building a manufacturing business and getting involved in politics.

Currently, I own and operate a Plastics manufacturing business. Over the last six years the business has blossomed and I have a good management staff in place. This has allowed me to get involved in politics. Shortly after separating from the Air Force, I ran for the local School Board and was elected to a five-year term. I served the last two years as School Board President. In 1994, I was elected to the Arkansas House of Representatives. I was elected to my third term in 1998. I was also elected Minority Leader in 1998.

All of these things have made life interesting, but the fact is I still have found nothing as challenging and satisfying as flying jets. That is why I decided to see if it would still be possible for me to re-enter the flying business. I would be thrilled to fly F-15's but would be happy to fly any fighter where I could be utilized. Being centrally located in the U.S. and only seven miles from a regional airport, I would be willing to serve anywhere available. I have stayed active in General Aviation and own a Cessna 182, which I operate from a grass strip by our Plastics Plant. This would make serving anywhere in the Central or South U.S. quite feasible.

I don't know if my age (35 years) and length of separation disqualifies me from consideration. If not, I would love the opportunity to serve my country again and use some of the skills that the Air Force taught me.

Again, thank you for your willingness to consider my request.

Sincerely,

Representative Jim Hendren
Arkansas House of Representatives, Dist. 1

CAPT. JAMES PAUL HENDREN
15316 Hwy 59 North
Sulphur Springs, Arkansas 72768
(501) 298-3533 WK / 787-6500 WK

Professional Objectives

To fly for the Air National Guard, long term commitment, continue public service, geographic stability.

CIVILIAN EXPERIENCE

Jul 92 to Present

- Owner - President Hendren Plastics Inc.
- Led Business to over 2 million dollars in annual sales.
- Supervise 25 employees and all aspects of business operation.

Nov 94 to Present

- Elected three terms Arkansas House of Representatives
- Elected Minority Leader of House of Representatives in 1998.

Oct 92 to Dec 97

- Elected five year term to Gravette School Board
- Elected President of School Board in 1996 & 1997.

MILITARY EXPERIENCE

Jan 90 to Jul 92

Elmendorf AFB, Alaska

- F-15 Pilot/4 Ship Flight Lead
- Assistant Chief Squadron Weapons
- Simulator Instructor
- Alert Force Commander

Aug 89 to Jan 90

Tyndall AFB, Florida

- F-15 RTU

Nov 86 to Aug 89

George AFB, California

- OV-10 Pilot, Flight Lead, Instructor Pilot
- OV-10 Squadron Standardization and Evaluation Pilot
- Ground Forward Air Controller (GFAC)
- GFAC Evaluator

May 86 to Nov 86

Patrick AFB, Florida

- OV-10 RTU

Apr 85 to May 86

Sheppard AFB, Texas

- Undergraduate Pilot Training

0 '00 10:35

PAGE.003

JAMES PAUL HENDREN

Page 2

FLYING DATA

HOURS

Total Hours: 1700 F-15 Hours: 600
Instructor Hours: 110 OV-10 Hours: 790
SEFE Hours: 10

OTHER FLYING DATA

- Six Soviet Intercepts
- MIG-29 Escort From Soviet Buffer Zone to Elmendorf AFB, AK
- Participant:
 - Red Flag -LORE Support, Misawa AB, Japan
 - Green Flag -Sand Eagle, Patrick AFB, FL
 - Reforged -Weapon Systems Evaluation Program
 - Cope Thunder North -FWIC Support (F-16/A-10)

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Outstanding Graduate, Flight Screening Program, T-41's
- Distinguished Graduate, Officer Training School
- Distinguished Graduate, Lead in Fighter Training
- Top Gun, Rocket and Dive bomb, 27 TASS, Jul 88
- Top Gun - 43 TFS, Jan - Jun 91
- Element lead - Top Element - 21TFW Turkey Shoot, Jul 91

EDUCATION

- B.S. Electrical Engineering, University of Arkansas - 1984

PERSONAL DATA

- Age: 35
- Family: Wife - Tammy, Children - Daniel, David, Nicholas and Molly
- Interests: Radio Control Airplanes, Camping, Fishing, Skiing

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37TH FLOOR
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

LITTLE ROCK AR 722 DCR#1 05/20/99 21:01

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000



THE WHITE HOUSE

Thank you
JTO

Nancy,

My father asked
me to give this
letter to you.

Thank you very
much for all you
have done for us.

Best,

Yankee

5-24-99

clerk?

YES

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE
EUROPEAN UNION

1998 MAY 24 PM 5:58

Brussels, November 16, 1998

Dear Mr. President:

The time has come for me to submit my resignation as your Ambassador to the European Union. I do so with great reluctance, effective Sunday, February 28, 1999.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to serve you in this important post. I treasure the experience and am very grateful for your confidence.

I will remain active and will be spending at least part of my time in Arkansas, so I hope to have the pleasure of being with you in future years.

With greatest respect,

Sincerely,



A. Vernon Weaver
Ambassador

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500



UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE
EUROPEAN UNION

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

May 15, 1999

*grouse
JTB*

Skip:

Since we had the pleasure of working with each other on the site selection of the Clinton Presidential Library, and knowing how you have contact with the President. I was wondering if you could get this letter to the President.

What's inside: It is an invitation to attend the Centennial of the creation of American Samoa as a US Territory. I was just there representing the US Navy, and I was so impressed with their pro-American attitude, which is refreshing these days, especially if your in the military. The governor has invited the President, but I felt this letter explains my most positive experience there living amongst the people in the villages that a antidotal story from a fellow Arkansan may illustrate the Samoan's people fondness for America and everything that is American.

Anyway, If you could feel it in your heart to get this letter to the President I would really appreciate it. If there is any question about my experience in Samoa or what the Navy is going to do to assist in the Centennial Celebration anyone can call me. My address and phone numbers are enclosed. I am scheduled to return to Samoa to help with logistics and support for the Centennial next year.

Thanks,

Jim Vandenberg
Jim Vandenberg, LTjg, USNR
(prior with the UALR Donaghey Project)
(501) 212-5860 work (501) 663-6801 home

750 454 25 2-5153

*send to
Nancy #1*

5-24-99
YES
To Burkhardt
for Reply
cc:
Scheduling

28 April 1999

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20001

Mr. President:

This is an open letter to President Bill Clinton from Lieutenant junior grade James N. Vandenberg, CEC, USNR - Little Rock, Arkansas.

I have been on a fact-finding mission for the US Navy to American Samoa on the occasion of the 99th anniversary of the raising of the US flag over this American Territory.

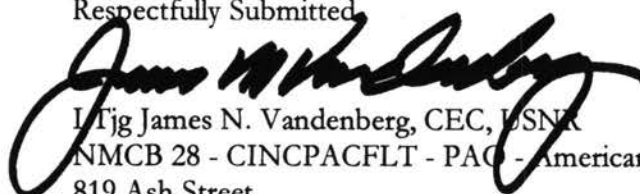
I must confess I have never been anywhere, at any time in the world where Americans are loved so much and treated so well. Every where I went people smiled and waved vigorously. I stood out in the crowd as a light skinned outlander or "palangi". The Samoan people are extremely nice; they are so pro-American they could not believe anyone would say anything bad about the government. In fact when someone with me said something disparaging about a former President, they asked the person to apologize.

The Samoans stand big on ceremony, rank and position. They are a strongly religious (Christian) people, every evening at dusk; each village rings its bell, and all activity stops for evening prayer. They venerate their elders and are so family oriented it that is very common to have a large extended family live under one roof. Many relations to a parent: a son's family, a daughter's family, a niece or nephew will build their houses within 50 feet of their parents. They are so bereaved when parents die, it is very common to erect a shrine and bury the parent right outside the front door of the dwelling. Some people even build a separate structure.

You don't know how much it would mean to these isolated faithful Americans to have a sitting American President visit on the occasion of the centennial flag raising on April 17, 2000. On April 17, 1900, all of the chiefs of the Samoan Islands east of longitude 177 degrees agreed to cede their ancestral lands forever to the United States. It was a rather large step for their culture to make this cession. To have the highest 'ranking' person in the US government to visit would be overwhelming. We are talking women fainting in the streets. The last high ranking US dignitary to visit, Lady Bird Johnson received the honor of having the only Island Hospital, the largest structure on the island, named in her honor. On Monday April 19th, other Navy representatives and I met with the Lieutenant Governor about next year's events; it will be the largest of the century.

Have the State Department or Department of the Interior work up a socio-political and cultural briefing about the history and current status. It is a very unique place and one, which will be changed in the future do to outside influences. You should see it today while it is still like America was fifty years ago. Samoa has a strong and honorable military tradition dating back to 1900.

Respectfully Submitted

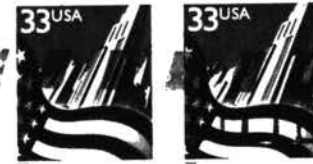


Ltjg James N. Vandenberg, CEC, USNR
NMCB 28 - CINCPACFLT - PAC - American Samoa
819 Ash Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205-2051
(501) 212-5860

LT(jg) James N. Vandenberg, CEC, USNR
Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 28
CINCPACFLT-PAO American Samoa Centennial
819 Ash Street
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
72205-2051

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20001

MAY 13 1990



MAY 1

CJRW

outmarketing-

Cranford Johnson Robinson Woods
303 West Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

TO: Ms. Nancy Hernreich
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500

Jan
David
Jodie

April 14, 1999

May 20 79

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

5-24-94

YES
To Burkhardt +
for Reply
coordinate w/
cancel
JP

Dear President Clinton:

* It is with the deepest respect that I make this request. I ask you to please reconsider the pardon application of Russell Wayne Lee. I have known Wayne well over twenty years both personally and professionally.

He attended college with my two doctor sons and has practically been a member of our family over the past twenty years. I have had a very good opportunity to observe him for quite a long time.

* Like many others, I was disappointed when he got in trouble in 1985 and lost his law license as a result of a federal conviction. Wayne has acknowledged his mistake openly and publicly and had led an exemplary family life. Wayne has a beautiful family, wife and three children. He teaches Sunday school and works very diligently with our youth in all kinds of sports and scouting.

Wayne has always been one of the Clinton fans here in Arkansas. He speaks with pride about attending the Democratic National Convention at Madison Square Garden in 1992 and being in the VIP Lounge with the celebrities. He is equally proud of having attended your inauguration with J. T. Compton. In fact, he was on CNN with your brother at the first Arkansas Ball after your first inauguration.

Mr. President, Wayne, like Jane and myself, has two pictures he displays proudly in his home. One with you at the Arkansas barbecue on the South Lawn several years ago and another of you, him and his wife in the Oval Office in November 1997, when they traveled to Washington with Sandy and Buddy King. Like myself and family this is an iron clad Clinton family.

Wayne applied for a Presidential pardon during the last few months of the Bush Administration. His pardon was pending for a very long time and this January he was notified that it had been denied.

President Clinton, this is a very good friend of both me and my family (My wife Jane, our two doctor sons Dr. David Jacks and Dr. Dennis Jacks) and we plead with you to please consider this pardon. Wayne has been without his law license for the past 15 years. He has paid dearly for his one mistake. Mr. President I have served on many boards while you were Governor of our great State and am very honored and privileged to have been your friend for a very long time.

I have never written to ask for anything and I would consider it a personal favor if you would consider this pardon.

Sincerely Yours,



Ray Jacks

P.S. Thanks for the kind note at my Fire Department retirement party last month. It meant a lot to my family and me.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/14/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Sean Maloney (Chron File (Jun 99))
OA/Box Number: 14863

FOLDER TITLE:

Tuesday, May 25, 1999

2016-0970-F

rs2992

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]

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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]



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David C. Jacks, M.D., FACS*
David A. Lupo, M.D., FACS*
Dennis W. Jacks, M.D., FACS*

April 14, 1999

Diplomate, American Board of Urology
*Fellow American College of Surgeons

President Bill Clinton
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Pardon Application of Russell Wayne Lee

SSAN (b)(6)

Dear President Clinton:

It was with great dismay that I recently learned that the pardon of Wayne Lee had been denied. Wayne has been a very close personal friend of mine for the past 25 years and the purpose of this letter is to ask that you reconsider this pardon. As you may recall, Wayne was practicing attorney from 1977-1985. He represented most of the police and fire associations in the state and was a well-respected attorney with Milas Hale's firm. (In fact, I think he escorted you to the Cooper Bowl police football game early in his career). In 1986, he was convicted of mail fraud involving the overbilling of the City of Little Rock in the amount of approximately \$10,000. His case was very similar to the recent difficulties encountered by Webb Hubbell, only to a far lesser degree. As a result of this conviction, Wayne lost his license to practice law and spent 6 months at a FPC in Texarkana.

Wayne clearly made a mistake and has paid dearly for that mistake. Since his conviction 14 years ago, he has admitted his wrongdoing and unlike many, has taken great strides to maintain a productive Christian life. He has been a great supporter of yours throughout this time attending the Democratic National Convention in New York and both inaugurations. (In fact he and Roger sat together at the Arkansas Ball after your first inauguration). He has visited the White House twice. He proudly displays pictures of you and he on the South Lawn during your Arkansas Barbecue a few years ago.

In fact, his most prized possession is a picture of you, he and his wife, which was taken in the Oval Office in 1997 after he, his wife and Sandy King and her husband attended the taping of your weekly radio show. He wrote a scathing letter to his longtime friend, Asa Hutchison about the impeachment hearings. (I have enclosed a copy of Asa's three-page response for our review).

As the Chief of Staff at Jefferson Regional Hospital and a longtime member of the State Medical Board, I am often faced with having to sit in judgment on professionals who have made mistakes in their lives. As you might imagine from the length of this letter, I feel very strongly about his matter. Wayne has done everything humanly possible to insure that he has learned from his mistake and has led a most exemplary life since that time. The Arkansas Real Estate Commission has fully investigated his past and chosen to grant him the right to seek a real estate license. However, without this pardon, he will never be able to do that which he loves-to practice law again. I can unequivocally state that if ever there as a person who deserved a pardon, it is Wayne. This pardon has been pending since the final years of the Bush Administration. As you know, I have always been a vigorous supporter of you, both in your endeavors as a Governor and as President. This is the only time I have ever asked for your consideration on any issue. I would respectfully ask that you personally take a look at this pardon application and reconsider whether the ends of justice would be well served in granting it.

May God bless you and your decision in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David".

David C. Jacks, M.D. FACS

DCJ: hlm



U. S. Department of Justice

Pardon Attorney

Washington, D.C. 20530

JAN 12 1999

Mr. Russell Wayne Lee
6900 Incas Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72116

Dear Mr. Lee:

Your pardon application has been carefully considered in this Department and the White House, and the decision has been reached that favorable action is not warranted. Your application has therefore been denied. There is no appeal from this decision.

As a matter of well-established policy, we do not disclose the reasons for the decision in a pardon matter. In addition, deliberative communications pertaining to agency and presidential decision-making are confidential and not available under existing Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts case law.

Sincerely,

Roger C. Adams

Roger C. Adams
Pardon Attorney

ASA, HUTCHINSON

3D DISTRICT, ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES:

JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE
CONSTITUTION

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURFACE
TRANSPORTATION

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0403

January 12, 1999

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1535 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-4301

DISTRICT OFFICES:
UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUILDING
25 EAST MOUNTAIN, ROOM 423
FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72701
(501) 442-5258

JUDGE ISAAC C. PARKER FEDERAL BUILDING
6TH AND ROGERS AVENUE, ROOM 240
FORT SMITH, AR 72901
(501) 782-7787

UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUILDING
402 NORTH WALNUT, SUITE 210
HARRISON, AR 72601
(870) 741-6900

E-mail: Asa.Hutchinson@mail.house.gov
Internet: <http://www.house.gov/hutchinson/>

Mr. Wayne Lee
6900 Incas Drive
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72116

Dear Wayne:

Thank you for contacting me in opposition to articles of impeachment against President Clinton. During this difficult time for our country, I appreciate you taking the time to let me know how you feel.

For over 25 years Bill Clinton has been a state and national star. President Clinton carried our State of Arkansas in the last election. He ran for the seat in Congress that I now hold and has served our state as attorney general and governor. During this process, his negatives have been emphasized, but I am mindful that there are many qualities of Bill Clinton's that I admire. When he was elected president, it was a unique opportunity for our state -- not likely to be repeated. I know this process impacts him and his family, and that is a deep concern of mine. When he expresses regret for his actions and requests forgiveness for his conduct, I have no hesitation in saying he should receive our compassion and encouragement. For those reasons, among others, this is not a pleasant experience for me.

After a full airing of the facts of this case, including a lengthy presentation by the President's defense team, the House of Representatives approved two articles of impeachment. I voted for these articles after conducting an independent analysis of the charges against the President, weighing the President's explanation of his actions, studying the law and precedents of the Constitutional standard for impeachment, weighing the comments of my fellow Arkansans, and searching my own conscience. I am at peace with my decision and would appreciate the opportunity to explain my votes to you.

As I reviewed the material associated with this case, I decided that I would send articles of impeachment to the Senate only after determining that there was clear and convincing evidence to document the charges. Evidence substantiating the articles has been established to my satisfaction through sworn testimony under oath, corroborated in many instances by documentary evidence from computer disks to telephone records. The sworn testimony includes that of Bill Clinton, Monica Lewinsky, Betty Currie and Vernon Jordan and demonstrates a pattern of false statements, deceit and obstruction. By committing these actions, the President

Lee, Wayne
January 12, 1999
Page 2

moved beyond the private arena of protecting embarrassing personal conduct. His actions to conceal, mislead and falsify -- while under oath -- invaded the very heart and soul of that which makes this nation unique in the world: the right of any citizen to pursue justice equally. The conduct obstructed our judicial system and at that point became an issue not of personal concern but of national consequence.

I believe that damage to the state and to the integrity of government occurs when those in high office violate a court oath and the Constitutional oath to ensure the faithful execution of the laws. One of President Clinton's current defenders, former Congressman Wayne Owens, stated in 1974, that for an action to be impeachable conduct, "it must be a violation of a principle of conduct which Members of the House determine should be applied to all future presidents and established as a *Constitutional precedent*." I believe Mr. Owens is correct. I have no trouble in setting a benchmark that future presidents cannot willfully and repeatedly lie under oath in an official Judicial proceeding without jeopardizing their office. On the contrary, I have a great deal of trouble in lowering the standards to say to future presidents: lying under oath no matter how often and no matter how intentional is considered acceptable conduct.

As the Supreme Court said in the case of *United States v Holland*, "perjury, regardless of the setting, is a serious offense that results in incalculable harm to the function of the legal system as well as to private individuals." In my judgment perjury goes to the heart of our judicial process and our very system of government and constitutes a high crime and misdemeanor. Failure to act would be to quietly embrace, and even abet, the gradual subversion of our core belief that we are a nation of laws and that all of us -- regardless of wealth or power -- receive equal treatment under the law.

The articles of impeachment have now been referred to the Senate for trial. You have my word that as this process continues, I will do all I can to ensure that the President is given ample opportunity to present his defense and that my colleagues in the Senate carefully consider the charges sent to them.

Let me finally say a word about censure. I certainly understand the appeal of this alternative approach, however, I strongly believe that such a response would be unconstitutional and unwise. Our founding fathers provided one avenue for addressing an abusive executive and it is laid out in Article I of the Constitution. Constitutional scholars agree that a censure would disrupt the constitutional principle of separation of powers and would likely be considered a "bill of attainder" -- legislation that punishes a particular person -- in violation of Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution. In addition to concerns about the constitutionality of censure, I believe it would be unwise to set a precedent that Congress can condemn a president for actions it finds unappealing. With a decision to censure in this case, future Congresses may decide to censure a president for vetoing a particular bill, appointing a particular individual to the cabinet, or for any other official act of the executive branch that members oppose. This poses a dangerous precedent and is a direct assault on the independence of the executive branch. With these

Lee, Wayne
January 12, 1999
Page 3

thoughts in mind, I opposed a motion of censure offered during the Judiciary Committee proceedings.

I hope this information better explains my decision. I recognize that we might not see eye to eye on all these issues, but I value your input and want to thank you again for taking the time to contact me. If you would like to be kept up to date on developments in the 106th Congress, I encourage you to visit my Webpage at (www.house.gov/hutchinson/eletter/index.htm) and sign up to receive my Electronic Newsletter.

I look forward to your continued correspondence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Asa', written in a cursive style.

Asa Hutchinson
Member of Congress

AH:sls

OLLYNEAL

Ollie Neal - 1896-1978
Mose Neal - Circa 1860 -
Jim Neal - Circa 1830 -

Willie B. Jones Neal - 1912-1968
Mary Macklin - 1895-1958
David Macklin - 1856 - 1944

15 April 1999

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

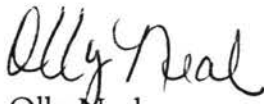
Mr. President:

I am writing this letter to recommend that you favorably consider the pardon application of Russell Wayne Lee. Mr. Lee was convicted of a federal offense involving over billing the City of Little Rock in 1985.

I have known Wayne since our days together at law school, and have had an opportunity to observe him both before and after the incident. While I am certain that all of us were truly disappointed in Wayne's conduct, I am equally certain that he has dearly paid for this mistake.

Wayne's pardon application has apparently been pending since the latter part of the previous President's administration. I am writing you in my personal capacity as a friend asking that you please closely examine this pardon application and give it serious consideration.

Respectfully,


Olly Neal

ON/pal

JAY BRADFORD

SENATOR
9TH DISTRICT
1-800-467-0415
OFFICE 870-541-0020
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

P.O. BOX 8367
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS 71611-8367



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STATE AGENCIES & GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE
JOINT LEGISLATIVE FACILITIES

THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

April 14, 1999

COPY

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have known Wayne Lee for many years. I have worked with him on several projects, each resulted for the common good.

It has been 16 years since Wayne was convicted and lost his license to practice law. He has been a contributing member of society ever since. There is not one blemish on his record. Wayne has given hours of public service voluntarily.

He deserves a Presidential Pardon. I hope that you will grant him one.

Sincerely,

Jay Bradford

JTB/sp

Chief Ray Jacks
5703 Plum Street
Pine Bluff, AR 71603

President William J. Clinton
THE WHITE HOUSE
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

VED SECTION
MAIL SECTION

1 AM 8-46

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2010 Newcastle Ave MAY 25 AM 9:43
Boca Raton FL 33434
Tel/fax 561 470 9323

5-25-99

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒No ☐

No. of pages:

To: preside

7:50AM

Att: Betty Currie

202-456-2883

From: Alan D. Freeman
President & CEO
Tel/fax 561 470 9323

Message: Please give to President Clinton before he leaves
for Florida this morning. Thank you very much.

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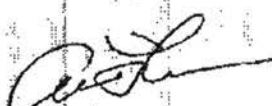
445 W. 45th Street, New York, NY 10036 • 212-903-5722 • Fax: 212-468-2813

America 2000

URGENT

To: President Bill Clinton

Att: Betty Currie

From: Alan Freeman 

6:30 AM

May 25, 1999

2010 Newcastle A
Boca Raton FL 33434

Tel/fax 561-470-9323

The morning news said you are on your way to Florida this morning for a five day vacation. Yesterday I requested from Betty Currie a very short meeting with you here in Florida on our **AMERICA 2000** program to be launched on Columbus Day on the USS Constitution with you being invited. I wanted to give you some details, the new developments from what I have been writing to you now for several years now with your gracious responding letters to me.

We chose a warship, "Old Ironsides" to launch this program because **it is a war that we will be declaring against hate and violence in America!** We are projecting the awarding of many millions of dollars of scholarships to the winners of a video production competition where families submit a 30 minute video fighting hate and the search for peace as the themes.

The school violence, the reasons for Columbine, the possible ways future tragedy can be prevented will be offered in our second video in the **AMERICA 2000** series, the **America 2000** two hour video itself. The video will include great historical moments in American history with introductory remarks from you. The videos will be distributed nationally at supermarkets at a modest price or free with the purchase of certain food and beverages.

While you are here in Boca Raton, you and your family could shop at the **PUBLIX** supermarket on Glades road near the Olympic Heights High School. That huge state of the art model supermarket has sold 106 of our **ISRAEL'S 50th** videos since late December. You are featured on the cover of the video at the Wye River Agreement signing ceremony. I sent you five copies of that video last Christmas and your response is included. The **ISRAEL'S 50th** video will soon be revised as soon as we receive the Prime Minister-Elect Ehud Barak's video tapes requested from Israel after the election. That store has a large display of the **ISRAEL'S 50th** videos and leads the 500 store **PUBLIX** chain in sales of it with 106 copies sold. You may also wish to address the High School several blocks away.

Please call me at 561-470-9323 in Boca Raton. May God continue to bless you, your family and staff.

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Celebrating our 25th Anniversary <http://www.ensnews.com>

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 22, 1999

PERSONAL

Mr. Alan D. Freeman
President and Chief Executive Officer
ENS World News, Inc.
445 West 45th Street
New York, New York 10036

Dear Alan:

Thank you for the videotapes. I was
glad to receive them, and I appreciate
your thoughtfulness and generosity.

Hillary joins me in sending best
wishes.

Sincerely,

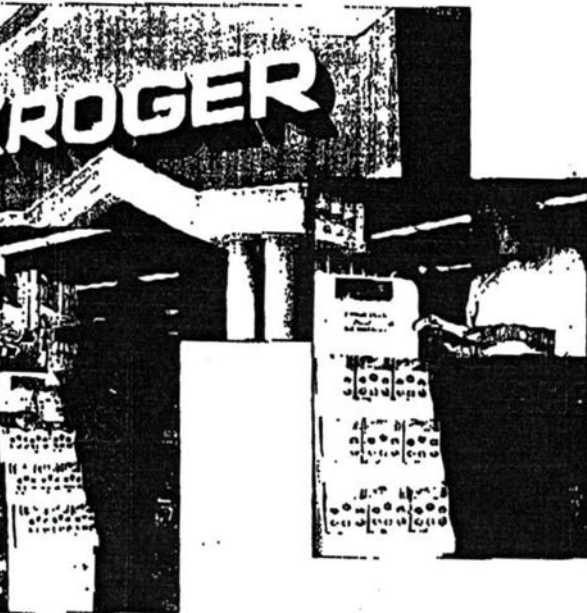
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

A TO THE SHORES OF ALASKA MERICA 2000 PROGRAM YOU WELL!

NEW YORK
D'AGOSTINO
EDWARDS

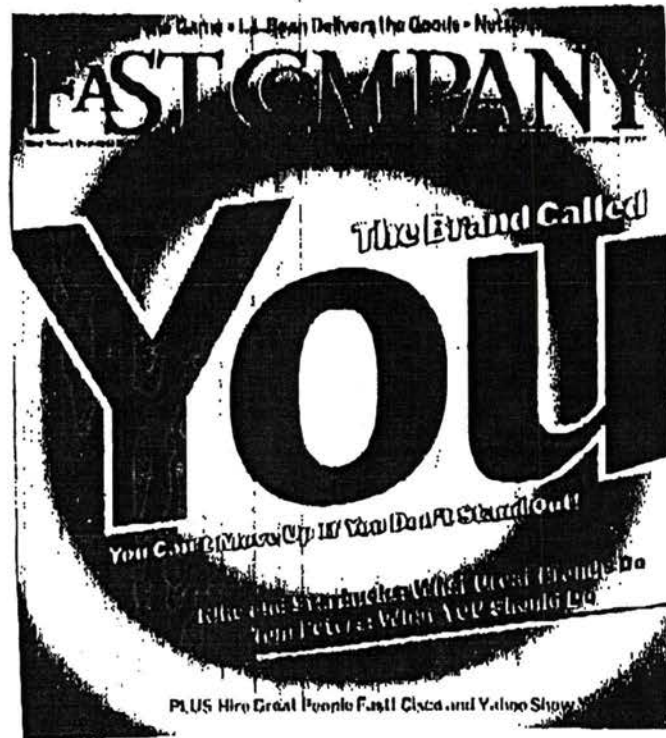
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100 Sold!
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44 Sold
ETC.



**as all sold out their initial
several weeks!**

In your scholarship entry video you must show yourself as a fighter against hate and bigotry; as a person who works for peace; as one whose goal is conflict resolution and not violence. That synthesis must be you!



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ALAN D. FREEMAN

PRODUCER OF PROGRAM

Alan D. Freeman, founder and president of ENS has extensive journalism and media experience. He has won five Gold Medals at the International Film and TV Festival of New York. He produced the first "Earth Day" filmstrip program for America's schools in 1970 and the Energy Conservation programs of the mid '70s. He produced the "Golda Meir-Israel's Woman of Valor" record album and book set in 1980 for the Israel Bond Organization and Boys Town Jerusalem shortly after covering the Camp David meetings and the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty Agreement in Washington. In 1984 he pioneered free media programming in American schools, sponsored by commercials.

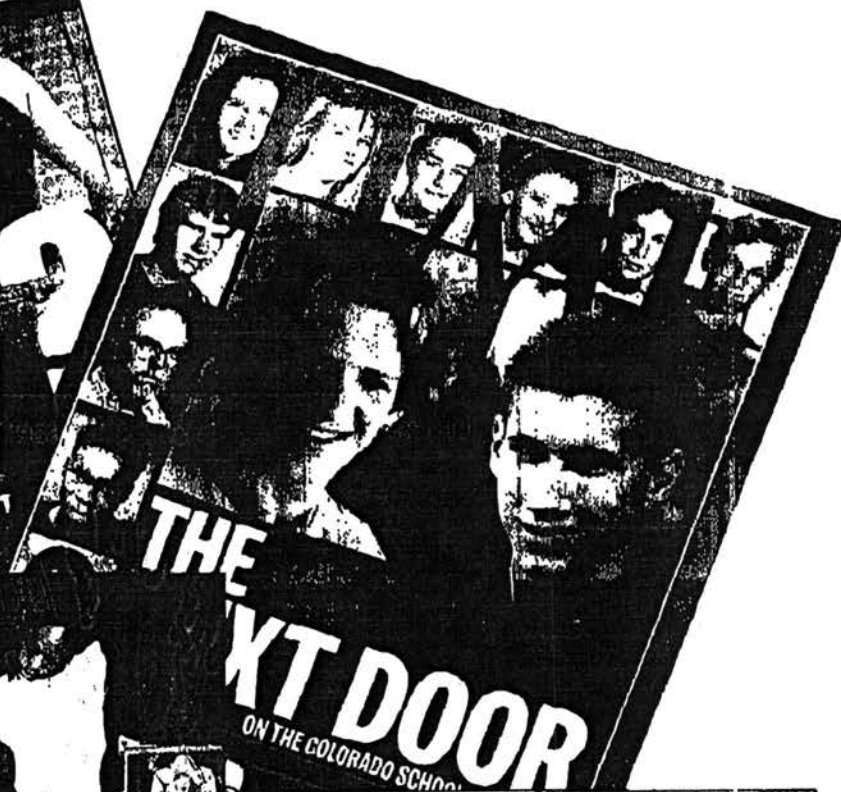
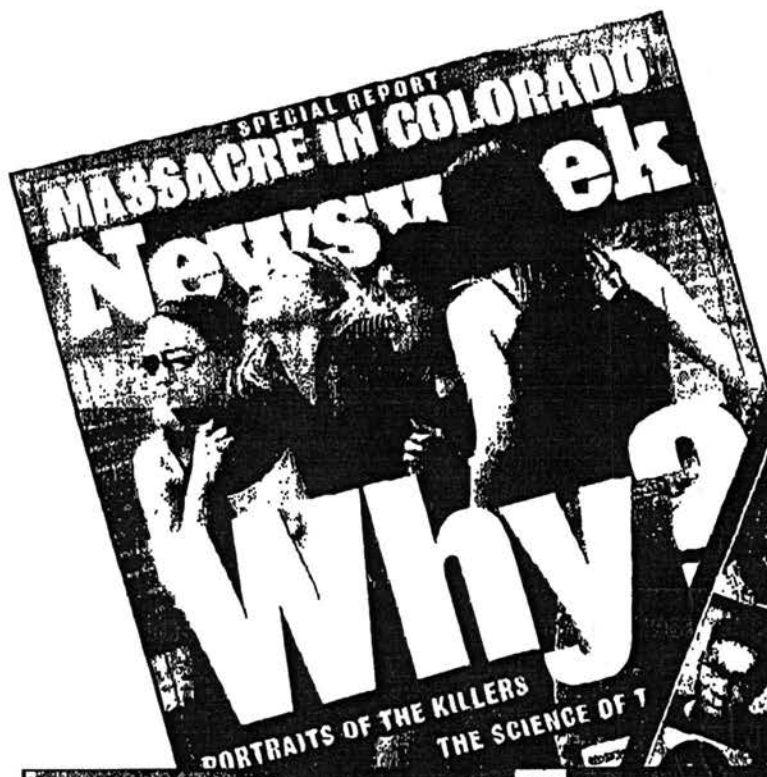
As a journalist, Freeman covered all four Reagan-Gorbachev Summits from 1985 to 1988 and produced the Nuclear Disarmament Media Program that was used nationally in 18,000 USA schools. During the Iceland Summit, he was able to persuade the Soviets to release the sister of Mikail Shiman to go to Israel to donate bone marrow for her cancer-stricken brother.

Freeman covered the 1991 historic Middle East Peace Talks in Madrid. His questioning of the Jordanian Foreign Minister on "shaking hands with Yitzhak Shamir" was seen on all major networks world-wide. ENS World News produced a one-hour video, "The Making of Peace" featuring highlights of that conference as well as video clips that were not widely televised such as the all Arab press conference given by Israel's Deputy Foreign Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. Freeman was one of only two non Arab journalists permitted to attend.

Freeman is currently producing the *Israel 50 Golden Anniversary 1948-1998 The Search for Peace in the Middle East* series of programs for international distribution. The second video in this series entitled "Giving Peace a Chance" won first prize at the Charleston International Film Festival in 1996.

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Rev. Ben L. Williams, Sr.
Pastor/Teacher
Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church
Boca Raton, Florida



Chuck Reid
Designer of
ENS's Website
www.ensnews.com

Alan Freeman
President & CEO
ENS World News

KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP

Attorneys at Law
Suite 2800
1100 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4530
Telephone: 404.815.6500
Facsimile: 404.815.6555
Web site: www.kilstock.com

May 25, 1999

E-mail: cbuttram@kilstock.com
Direct Dial: 404.815.6564

5/25/99 **Memorandum****TO:**

Sean -

FROM:

Phil spoke w/ these people & told them we could handle it

RE:

Just send the paperwork to me -

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ☒No ☐

upcoming

Ball and sp

also attend

following information

regarding how to address the letter and some thoughts as to content:

illegals
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")

Such a letter could be addressed to the Master, Lord Butler of Brockwell GCB CVO, whom the President knows as "Robin". (Lord Butler was previously Secretary to the Cabinet in England, and was the Principal Private Secretary to Prime Minister Thatcher)

The Ball will be held at the College in Oxford on 26th June 1999. They expect that more than 500 Old Members of the College will be present.

President Clinton felt very close to Douglas Millen, the Head Porter at Univ, who sadly passed away several years ago. The President personally invited Doug to attend his first inaugural (along with Robert Reich) and offered to pick up the cost. When I conveyed this initially to Doug, he was very moved. He could not attend because of health. Another member of the College staff whom the President may remember is Norman Dix, the College Boatman, who still lives in Oxford. Norman will not be at the Ball but many Old Members remember him fondly, and remain in touch with him today.

We also look forward to welcoming the President to the Reception at the British Embassy on Friday, 17th September 1999, as part of Univ's 750th Anniversary USA Reunion. He may wish to refer to this plan in his letter.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please give me a call at 404-815-6564.

KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP

Attorneys at Law
Suite 2800
1100 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4530
Telephone: 404.815.6500
Facsimile: 404.815.6555
Web site: www.kilstock.com

May 25, 1999

E-mail: cbuttram@kilstock.com
Direct Dial: 404.815.6564

Memorandum

TO: Carol Cleveland

FROM: Charlotte R. Buttram

RE: University College at Oxford
750th Anniversary Summer Ball
Letter of Greetings

Elliott Levitas spoke with Phil Kaplan last week about University College's upcoming 750th Anniversary Summer Ball on June 26. Mr. Levitas will be attending the Ball and spoke with Mr. Kaplan about taking a letter of greetings from the President, who also attended University College at Oxford. Mr. Kaplan suggested that I forward you the following information I received from University College (sometimes called "Univ.") regarding how to address the letter and some thoughts as to content:

Such a letter could be addressed to the Master, Lord Butler of Brockwell GCB CVO, whom the President knows as "Robin". (Lord Butler was previously Secretary to the Cabinet in England, and was the Principal Private Secretary to Prime Minister Thatcher)

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KILPATRICK STOCKTON LLP

Attorneys at Law
Suite 2800
1100 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-4530
Telephone: 404.815.6500
Facsimile: 404.815.6555
Web site: www.kilstock.com

May 25, 1999

E-mail: eleventas@kilstock.com
Direct Dial: 404.815.6450

• **Facsimile**Elliott H. Levitas (Charlotte Buttram)

FROM

2

PAGES (WITH COVER)

8800

REFERENCE NUMBER

095915

MATTER NO.

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Carol Cleveland

TO

PHONE NO.

202456-2215

FACSIMILE NO.

White House

COMPANY

Washington

CITY, STATE, COUNTRY

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President,

It is with great appreciation for the opportunity to help you serve the American people, mixed with a touch of sadness, that I respectfully submit my resignation as Assistant to the President for Management and Administration.

I have been assisted in my work by a very talented staff. They are professionals who are dedicated to continuing a high level of service to your Presidency. I commend them to you for their outstanding performance.

Twelve years ago, my place was outside the White House fence, being led away by police as I protested an Administration that was willfully indifferent to the lives and deaths of hundreds of thousands of Americans. You not only provided a place inside the White House for me, but you sent an important message to all those Americans who, like me, were eager to know that their talent and energy was wanted by, and belonged to, an America that we share as fellow citizens. This is a message that bears repeating, since it continues to compete against the shrillness of those who would exclude lesbian and gay Americans from full citizenship and full participation.

For every Matthew Shepherd whose name we have come to know, there are hundreds whose names we never knew. For every job opportunity such as the one you extended to me, there are thousands of jobs where lesbian and gay workers are on perpetual parole, subject to the whim of prejudice that could revoke their right to employment at any time.

Beyond the quality of life, your Administration came into office at a critical time for the fact of life itself. Within the lesbian and gay community, we know the tremendous cost of brothers and sisters lost in a war that past Administrations refused to fight. The majority of Americans will never know what the cost has been to this nation. I believe that, because of those you knew and lost, such as Dan Bradley, this is a lesson that you learned firsthand.

1999 MAY 25 4:15 PM
5-25-99
Held for
Send to POTUS - cc.
Burkehead to begin
we are preparing a
letter for your signature
Yes ☒
No ☐
cc: Clerk Yes ☒
No ☐
c

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Honorable William J. Clinton

May 25, 1999

Page Two

You are the first President to ever recognize that these issues are important, and that we need to set a national goal to conquer the last frontier of space---the space between what we are as a nation, and what we must summon ourselves to become as a people.

I honor you for the many accomplishments of your Administration. However, I am most deeply moved by the simple fact that when we speak, you have tried to hear. Beyond that, in many cases, you have given voice to the effort to bridge differences.

For my part, I have tried to bring to the Administration, on behalf of my community, the understanding that there are not lesbian and gay "issues," but lesbian and gay Americans. The concerns that we bring to government do not represent a laundry list of political markers, but rather the reality of our lives and the manner in which government affects our lives. You have given us the opportunity to participate in the decisions that impact our lives. We are now engaged in a process that can and must continue.

Please accept my deepest appreciation for the privilege of serving the American people and being a part of your Administration. I am, and will remain, a steady friend to you and to the goals that we share.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Virginia M. Apuzzo", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Virginia M. Apuzzo