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9-24-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

You asked about the specific costs of certain elements of the Republican tax bill that you vetoed today. The costs, as provided by OMB, are as follows:

- **Marriage penalty** FYs 2000-2004: -\$7.9 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$88.4 billion
- **Health care provisions** FYs 2000-2004: -\$4.1 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$38.9 billion
- **Dependent care credit** FYs 2000-2004: -\$0.9 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$7.0 billion
- **IRAs** FYs 2000-2004: -\$3.2 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$20.3 billion
- **Pension Reform** FYs 2000-2004: -\$1.5 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$6.5 billion
- **Education Provisions** FYs 2000-2004: -\$0.3 billion
FYs 2000-2009: -\$2.4 billion

Sean Maloney
Lisel Loy 

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Spurling
Podesta

*Run -
Sent to press wing
Clerk*

9-23-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SEAN MALONEY 
LISEL LOY 

SUBJECT: Veto of H.R. 2488 – Taxpayer Refund and Relief Act of 1999

As you know, tomorrow you are scheduled to veto H.R. 2488, the Republican tax bill, in a Rose Garden ceremony. Overall, the bill would reduce Federal receipts by \$743 billion over ten years before it sunsets in September 2009. The bill passed the House 221-206 and the Senate 50-49 and would (1) reduce income tax rates; (2) reduce the “marriage penalty”; (3) repeal the individual alternative minimum tax; (4) eliminate estate and gift taxes; (5) reduce capital gains taxes; and (6) provide other forms of tax relief. The principal agencies involved, including Treasury, and all of your senior advisors recommend a veto primarily because this bill would abandon the principles of fiscal discipline that have contributed to a sound economy and a diminishing of the national debt.

Major Provisions:

- **Contingent Income Tax Rate Reductions** – reduces the 15% individual regular income tax rate to 14% by 2003; widens the lowest tax rate bracket for unmarried individuals and heads of households; reduces, in 2005, all other individual income tax rates by 1%; and makes certain of these reductions contingent on the federal government’s gross interest expense not having increased by more than \$1 billion during the previous year.
- ✓ • **Marriage Penalty** – phases in an increase in the basic standard deduction for married couples filing jointly to twice the basic standard deduction for unmarried individuals; also phases in an increase in the size of the lowest tax rate bracket for joint filers.
- **Repeal of Individual Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)** – phases out the individual AMT, repealing it after 2007; permits individuals to offset their entire regular tax liability by personal nonrefundable credits; and repeals the provision that reduces the refundable child credit by the AMT.
- **Estate, Gift and Generation-Skipping Transfer (GST) Provisions** – would phase out current taxes on gifts and transfers at death until fully repealed in 2009.
- **Capital Gains** – would reduce tax rate on individual capital gains by 2 percentage points and would permit indexing of the adjusted basis of certain assets for purposes of determining gain (not loss) on the sale or other disposition of assets.
- ✓ • **Health Care Provisions** – would provide “above-the-line” deductions for a percentage of the amounts paid annually for health and long-term care insurance; allow an additional personal exemption for taxpayers maintaining households with parents, other ancestors or a spouse

*I would like
to know the cost of each
of the 14 items —*

certified as having long-term care needs; and accelerate the effective date of the 100% deduction of health insurance costs for the self-employed.

✓ **Dependent Care Credit** – would increase the credit available to households that incur certain employment-related expenses to care for a dependent under 13 years old or a physically or mentally incapacitated dependent or spouse.

✓ **IRAs** – would increase the annual limit on IRA contributions from \$2,000 to up to \$5,000 for 2006-2008; would increase the adjusted gross income limit on Roth IRA contributions for joint filers.

✓ **Pension Reform** – would increase current statutory limits on contributions and benefits for qualified pension plans including 401(k)s, 403(b)s, and salary reduction simplified employee pension plans (SEPs); direct Treasury to modify existing regulations for determining whether certain employer-funded pension plans meet anti-discrimination and coverage requirements; and would repeal certain anti-discrimination provisions of the tax code.

✓ **Education-Related Provisions** – would increase the annual allowable contribution to Education Savings Accounts (ESAs) from \$500 to \$2000 per beneficiary and would permit ESA distributions to be used for qualified education expenses.

✓ Approve Veto _____

Discuss Further _____

Republic of Argentina

99 SEP 24 PM 3:32



WHITE BOOK on NATIONAL DEFENSE

From Pres
Memor to
Pres
Given to Buddy
Rackey et al
Needs an
acknowledg-
ment

9/24/99
Send to OSC ☒
Yes ☒
No ☐

1999

Republic of Argentina

*Para mi amigo EP Pte. +
Bill Clinton con todo
respeto y admiración
sea a la paz.*

WHITE BOOK 24/9/99

on

NATIONAL

DEFENSE

1999

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES

Dr. Carlos Saul Menem

This White Book was written in the first place for our fellow citizens, and also for the members of all democratic communities in the world.

Its contents describe the main achievements and projects that, starting in 1989, gave rise to significant changes in the National Defense System and, particularly, in the Nation's Armed Forces.

The basic principle of this transformation was supported by a global view of the international scenario aimed at consolidating democracy as the only and definitive form of government, promoting free trade and strengthening confidence in military matters.

To achieve these aims, we have led the Argentine Republic along the same path as the nations that believe in cooperation as the way to face a continuously changing world.

Notwithstanding this dynamic environment, the main purpose of



National Defense remains that of ensuring national sovereignty and integrity and preserving the country's vital interests.

Within this framework, international security is not conceived as a substitute for national security, but as its possible and necessary complement.

The following actions were undertaken to accomplish the above mentioned aims:

- An effort to provide the Armed Forces with reorganized and efficient structures and with budgets consistent with the Nation's economic capabilities.
- Active involvement in peacekeeping missions sponsored by the United Nations and other international organizations.

- The development of confidence-building measures with neighboring countries that ensure military transparency and predictability coupled with common defense cooperation strategies.

In brief, this White Book addresses the main issues of our National Defense, in an attempt to convey in a clear and transparent manner the principles that guided our Government in this vital area.

99 SEP 24 02:08

Box 445
Lampeter, Pa. 17537
September 9, 1999

9/24/99
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐

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

Dear President Clinton:

Don't agree with every article our Intelligencer Journal Editor writes but thought "Debt to Nation" on August 6th was well said. A copy is enclosed and hope you agree too. Am pleased to have such sentiment come from a Republican county.

Please read the Editorial from the September 3rd EIR. Am glad to see world-wide, well thought of bankers and leaders are coming to the same conclusions as Lyndon LaRouche. It's just a pity it's taken almost 30 years of rejection before his correct projections are concluded. Such a pathetic loss of time.

You say you enjoy being President - working for the people - good! You are going to have your chance to show the world the "stuff" you are made of. Read ~~the~~ long list of books you took with you on vacation. Just hope you also had LaRouche material with you and read it from cover to cover. Dare say the LaRouche material "To Save The Nation" and "The Road to Recovery" will give you vital information, ~~and~~ you will be needing all such information you can glean.

Respectfully,

Barbara

Barbara J. McMillan

Good Luck!

Mrs Currie

*Please give to
the President. Thanks*

Barbara J. McMillan

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IN OUR VIEW

Debt to nation

In its hurry to cut taxes, GOP forgets that the nation's debt was much its doing

Forget the tax cut. It's time for the Republicans to pay off *their* debt.

That's the \$4.5 trillion in red ink the GOP rang up during the Reagan years. Yes, the debt was already at \$1 trillion prior to the Reagan administration. And, yes, Reagan had a lot of help from a Democratic House that just couldn't say "no" to higher spending programs.

But it was the Republican leadership which oversaw the 600-ship navy and the hike in military spending. It was the Republican tax cuts in 1981 which sent the debt into the stratosphere.

The strategy at the time was to jump-start a sagging economy and to out-spend our enemies with costly military programs. In the end, it succeeded. The Soviet Union couldn't keep pace with this kind of spending, speeding its collapse.

But the Soviet Union disintegrated a decade ago. The GOP debt, however, remains on the books.

That's why a tax cut now — especially the \$792 billion one endorsed by the House and Senate — makes little sense. America is blessed with the longest period of sustained economic growth in history. But future Medicare and Social Security shortfalls need to be addressed. So, too, must the debt.

For years, people argued that we were mortgaging our children's future, that they would be saddled with an enormous debt to pay off. That used

to be the Republican mantra. What happened? Now that we have the unique opportunity to eliminate that debt as the nation sets forth into the next millennium, the GOP wants to simply turn the money back to people — especially those in the upper tax brackets.

Rep. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb., stated the problem succinctly. Citing his Senate salary of \$136,000, he said he would average at least \$800 more in tax cuts than a family of four with a \$35,000 income.

"I'm not here to say upper-income earners don't deserve a tax break," he said, "but it is fair to (ask) who needs it the most?"

Congress needs to show some restraint. The money we save today will enable the people of this nation greater freedom in the years to come.

The president appears to understand this. So, too, do Democrats who believe it is best to pay down the debt and strengthen Social Security and Medicare — two pillars that hold the key to retirement for many Americans.

All of this, of course, is contingent upon the economy maintaining its strength and providing record tax revenues for the government.

Republicans understand this as well, but they are too busy running for re-election. When the president vetoes their \$792 billion tax cut, he ought to remind them that he is doing his part to pay off *their* debt. It would help if they did the same.

Editorial

Will you reject market psychosis?

If you are one of the millions of Americans or other individuals who are still hooked into gambling on the "markets," one who has ignored the continuous warnings by this magazine, it's time to listen again. The wild party is coming to an end, a very nasty end.

Everyone has noticed the instability factor, of course. Some even see that as another way to "make money." But what is looming is something qualitatively different. Note, for example, the first declaration of default on Brady bonds (which were the remnants of a previous debt write-down from a decade ago) in Ecuador, an event that is sending shivers down bankers' spines internationally. Note the sheer social-political-economic disintegration engulfing more and more sections of the world.

Pay attention to what the Swiss bankers, among others, are saying about the results and future of their policies. An article in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* of Aug. 26 describing a study by a Vienna research institute for eastern European economies, should provide a shock.

After describing the best-off Central and East European countries—Poland, Hungary, and Slovenia—as showing "stagnation with a negative trend"; then, next, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with 4-5% negative GDP growth; then, another level down, Croatia, as in "very bad recession"; and, then, Romania and Bulgaria as "catastrophic," the Swiss financial daily moves to the fifth and worst level of disaster, as follows:

"Still far more grave, so grave that simple economic calculations make little sense, is the situation in Yugoslavia, in Albania, in Bosnia, and in Macedonia. In these Balkan countries, organized and measurable economic activities are hardly taking place any longer, but rather, unemployment is reaching sky-high levels, and hunger is spreading."

This paragraph from this institute, in this newspaper, in their bankers' language, tells you everything. When they write in this way, you *know* that those nations on the edge of a New Dark Age.

The market suckers in the United States are generally not privy to this information. They should open their eyes.

Also indicative of the looming disintegration and chaos is a report *EIR* received on Aug. 26 from a senior banker who has stayed in touch with *EIR* over the years. This banker said that he had submitted his resignation because it was no longer possible for him, as an old-style banker (with some standards), to systematically lie to clients, engaging in de facto criminal activity, by telling them to continue investing in stocks and other such paper. What does this man know that you refuse to face?

The rumor that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan is considering resigning his post should also be taken as indicative of this pattern.

The reality is clear for all who dare to face it. The current financial system is leading the entire world into chaos and barbarism, just as *EIR*'s Founder Lyndon LaRouche has warned. The horrors the Swiss newspaper is describing in eastern Europe correspond precisely to what LaRouche said would happen. Why didn't you listen then?

LaRouche, of course, also put some alternatives on the table, starting back in the early 1970s. As each of his plans was rejected, the prospects for survival got worse and worse. Those in positions of power were consumed with maintaining their own power and skin, regardless of global consequences. The little suckers, who were promised quick money in the markets, didn't want to think beyond the next rally on Wall Street.

Archaeology today is consumed with the remnants of those civilizations which were dominated by suckers who refused to correct those fatal flaws dooming their populations to extinction. That thought should jolt you out of your day-to-day perspective of hoping against hope that "they" will save you, and us, from the already visible consequences of insanity. There is still time to stop being a sucker, and to become part of the solution.

9-29-99

Sandy
we need support
to turn to UK
The

copied
Berger
Podesta

The U.S. Needs A More Honest Russia Policy

By BILL BRADLEY

The financial looting, urban bombing and the growing violence in the Caucasus don't mean that Russia is inevitably falling apart. But they remind us that for the first time in history, a nuclear nation faces severe internal threats. Moreover, the strains between our two countries are a source of grave concern.

When I visited Russia as a student traveler in 1966, people came up to me in campgrounds to thank me, despite the chill of the Cold War, for the help the U.S. had provided under Lend Lease during World War II. Today, with the Cold War a fading memory, many Russians believe the U.S. wants their country to be poor and weak—as it has become while its leaders pay lip service to American formulas for economic reform.

* * *

This situation reflects serious policy failures in Washington as well as Moscow. We need a clear understanding of what is wrong in U.S. policy and a focus on what to do differently. Specifically:

- *Put nuclear security first.* Russia's military control system is eroding. Its nuclear weapons and tons of plutonium and highly enriched uranium are at risk of falling into dangerous hands. Its nuclear reactors and weapons stockpiles are susceptible to accidents and sabotage. Its impoverished nuclear scientists could go to the highest bidder. These are underestimated threats to America's national security.

After a strong beginning, the Clinton administration has allowed progress on strategic-arms agreements—Start II and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty—to stagnate. The way to rescue Start II is by beginning Start III—setting a goal of reducing strategic nuclear weapons to a range of 1,000 to 2,000 on each side. At the same time we must adopt an approach to ballistic-missile defense that does not threaten Russia and is consistent with an amended Antiballistic Missile treaty.

Congress also should allocate more money for the Nunn-Lugar program dealing with Russia's crumbling weapons security and civilian "loose nukes." This is not aid but an investment in national security. Similarly, Congress should greatly boost funding for the separate agreement under which the U.S. is buying highly enriched uranium from Russia and turning it into nonfissile reactor fuel.

- *Stop the pretenses on the economy.* "We pretend to work and they pretend to pay us," went the old Soviet joke. Now it's "You pretend to reform and we pretend to believe you." A more honest U.S. policy is essential. The model of a market economy that is right for Russia and how to achieve it must come from within that country. When we see signs that Russia is moving in the right direction, including a rule of law sufficient to protect property rights and a firm commitment to root out corruption, then we should offer support by urging forgiveness of Soviet-era debts and offering World Bank guarantees for foreign investments.

- *Depersonalize the relationship.* The Clinton administration has equated Russian reform with the leadership of President Boris Yeltsin. As a result, it apologized for him when he disbanded an elected parliament, launched a brutal war against Chechnya and allowed rich cronies to fleece Russia's wealth. During the Cold War, we reached out to the people of the Soviet Union. The Bush and Clinton administrations, by contrast, increasingly let the American vision be represented by Mr. Yeltsin's governments. With Russian elections fast approaching, we should quickly broaden our political and civil ties. Until Russia truly democratizes, we must not allow its government to become the symbol of America for the Russian people. We must speak for ourselves.

- *Deflate the rhetoric; lower expectations.* Contrary to persistent administration claims, Russia is not our "strategic partner." Nor are full democracy and healthy markets just over the horizon. It will take decades for Russia to overcome the legacy of an economically bankrupt and spiritually barren communist system. More honesty at home and in our dealings with Moscow will produce a more successful policy. Inflated expectations will only breed disappointment.

- *Give Russia greater weight.* While the administration talked about Russia as a "strategic partner," it took Russia's legitimate concerns too lightly where it really mattered—in making key strategic decisions, as in the rush to expand NATO. Russia is still a vast, nuclear-armed nation of vital interest to the U.S. and its allies. A Russia that feels its only international role is to act as a spoiler can spoil a lot.

- *Offer examples, not sermons.* We need more exchanges that introduce Russians to our own open, peaceful, prosperous and ethnically diverse democracy. One of my proudest accomplishments as a senator was the Freedom Exchange Act, which has brought many thousands of high school students to the U.S. from Russia and the other former Soviet republics to live with American families and attend school. Returning students remember the lessons they learned and adapt them to Russia's needs and culture. They go home permanently immunized against anti-American demagoguery. Unfortunately, in recent years the administration has slashed this valuable program.

* * *

Romantic notions of a democratic Russia and a broad U.S.-Russian partnership have proved naive and premature at best. We need to give Russia and its suffering people greater weight and less lip service, put more effort into nuclear safeguards and more honesty into economic relations. And we need to use the power of our example in ways that speak to ordinary Russians. That's how we can put this vital relationship on track to a better future.

Mr. Bradley, a former U.S. senator from New Jersey, is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

99 SEP 24 AM 11:32

9/24/

September 13, 1999

Todd Stern
Assistant to the President for Special Projects
White House
Washington, DC 456-2883

Sean -
How do you want to
handle?

SEND TO
JEFF FARROW
Caw

Dear Mr. Stern:

I am interested in working for you and the Clinton administration at the White House, as a paid internship/ consulting/ permanent full time employment position with you to conduct a comparative analysis of the policies and their proposed changes relating to the type of Congressional relationship and representation of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Washington, D.C.

As an American born in Puerto Rico and residing in Washington, DC for nearly 25 years, this issue has been of personal interest to me. It is also a research project I am proposing for the Public Administration course of Policy Analysis and Evaluation at George Washington University for which I have registered this year.

I believe this is also a politically important issue for the upcoming election, since the residents of these areas cannot participate in the presidential primaries election. I will compare the different policies and propose a policy or executive position that could apply to all of them.

I can provide unique contributions as a result of my educational training, work experience and community services. My skills are in research, writing, public speaking, policy study, program management, and meeting planner. This complements my educational training from Wellesley College and Masters in Museum Studies and Public Health. I am enclosing my resume.

I am currently working on a temporary, freelance basis providing research, editing and administrative support to a variety of clients, using Excel, Word, Wordperfect, Powerpoint.

As a Fellow for the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging I conducted a study on their constituent letters which related to their medication needs for blood pressure health problems. For this study, I researched and synthesized the literature on the aged population and their specific needs relating to medications. I also researched and analyzed the related policies affecting medications for the elderly.

My management/administrative experience have been with a variety of organizations - associations, academic and nonprofits. I have been a manager/ administrative/ chair of a research grant work, community research committee and a fundraiser. All this work involved planning classes, and special events (including program planning and menus), negotiating contracts with printers, instructors and supervising committee members and volunteers. As coordinator of a job education clearinghouse, I computerized the client database, wrote related articles, planned convention exhibits, produced sales reports, patient leaflets and practice planning guides.

I have also worked in the journalism field, distributing news in different formats - written and orally. I have written and edited articles for laymen and scientific publications (magazines, newsletters and leaflets). I also drafted side-heads, subheads and captions. My editorial

experience included editing and copyediting style, grammar and determining bibliographic style. I also enhanced article facts and interest and ensured the accuracy of articles, graphs and tables by interviewing experts and researching databases, library and museum resources. I worked on reference books, trade association newsletters, and laymen public publications, magazines. I also designed posters and announcements of events, web pages, press packets and press releases.

As my resume indicates, I have worked in the political field - running for the office of Precinct Captain for the Ward 2 Democrats, Inc and District Delegate to the Democratic National Convention and Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner for Single Member District 2A01 in Washington, DC. As candidate for these positions, I created and implemented campaign and communication strategies, and I wrote speeches, letters and cards to constituents. I wrote articles for the Democratic newsletter (Ward 2 Democrat News). I handled issues apartment rentals, and housing practices, traffic and parking congestion, communication projects, safety and police protection, residents-student relations, building development, and the needs of the elderly.

My voter education activities involved researching and writing articles in the Ward 2 Democrat 2 Newsletter on issues relating to Ward 2 of DC, such as precinct boundary changes, voting procedures, and White House Health Task Force Public meeting. My voter participation activities involved working with the DC Coordinated Campaign and Ted Gay Inc, distributing flyers and calling voters to vote for Clinton/Gore in 1992/96, using my bilingual skills (Spanish) when necessary. I also volunteered for the Democratic National Committee (Heather Boothe Director of Volunteer Services) assisting with Clinton's Birthday Party (Ms. Kimberly Scott), the Democratic National Convention and with Adelante con Clinton (Hector Rodriguez.)

After the 1992 election, I continued volunteering for the Transition team in Vermont Avenue and later in the Old Executive Office Building, in data entry and mail activities. I continued being a very loyal volunteer in the White House, working with the Health Care Task Force, News Analysis, Correspondence, and Office of Science and Technology Policy. For the News Analysis office (Roger Salazar) I summarized the national news broadcast, highlighting the visuals and quotes and remarks made by the media correspondents. For the Office of Science and Technology Policy (Rosina Bierbaum, Barbara Walton, Tom Cronin, Susan Bechtel) I edited reports, assisted preparation of meetings and conducted research.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Susana Barañano', written in dark ink.

Susana Barañano
2000 F Street, NW #806
Washington, DC 20006
202-466-8510

2000 F St., NW, #806

SUSANA BARAÑANO
Washington, DC 20006

202-466-8510

FREELANCE

1996-present

Provide administrative, editing, writing and research support to various clients.

ASSISTANT COORDINATOR, National Science Foundation

1994-March 1996

Selected to represent NSF in interagency U.S. Global Change Research Program. Proposed data retrieval plan. Evaluated federal data on Internet. Identified download links and indexed data words/topics. Assisted producing marketing media: Homepages, brochures, videos. Wrote meeting minutes, data implementation plan and policies. Topics: policies, data management, climate, environment, human dimensions

FELLOW, U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging

1993

Conducted and designed first epidemiology study of constituent letters, issues, demands. Created booklet, based on study findings, on medications/ interactions/ terminology

GRANT MANAGER, George Washington University Medical Center

1990-1993

Managed computer-assisted geriatric course for medical students. Compiled course manual. Maintained student records. Produced press packets. Established database of 2800 current geriatric articles, with keywords, search methods and manual, enhancing and facilitating research in geriatrics. Conducted research on attitudes, manpower, geriatric care, diseases, bio-psychosocial issues, computer courses.

ASSISTANT EDITOR, Smithsonian Institution

1984-1990

Enhanced interest and ensured accuracy of articles, graphs, and tables by interviewing experts and researching databases, library and museum resources. Determined bibliographic style of Additional Reading column; Annotated copy. Drafted sideheads, subheads and captions; Edited for style and grammar. Established library tailored to the needs of staff editors and writers.

ADMINISTRATOR, Amer. Acad. Of Otolaryngology, Head & Neck Surgery

1982-1984

Produced 30% increase in use and revenues of job/ education clearinghouse. Converted clearinghouse to computerized database. Marketing - publishing/ planning convention exhibits; Produced sales reports. Wrote article on continuing medical education, IRS laws. Edited/ published Resident Notebook, a practice planning guide, patient leaflets

RESEARCHER, U.S. News & World Report Books

1980-1982

Edited Human Body books, chapters, captions, bibliographies for style, content. Ensured accuracy of books by using databases and interviewing experts. Annotated copy. Established library center tailored to the needs of staff editors and writers

LANGUAGE SKILLS: Bilingual in Spanish

EDUCATION:

B.A.	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts	1977
M.A. (Museum)	George Washington University, Washington, DC	1979
M.P.H.	George Washington University, Washington, DC	1993

COMMUNITY SERVICES (evenings and weekends)

SUSANA BARAÑANO

POLITICAL

Washington, DC

Completed DNC Campaign Training. Campaigned for 1996/98 elected position of Advisory Neighborhood Commissioner Single Member District ANC 2A01. Campaigned for Clinton-Gore 92/96/Adelante con Clinton, DC Mayor Anthony Williams and DC At Large Council Member Bill Rice, reaching 9,000 residents.

WARD 2 DEMOCRATS, INC.

Washington, DC

Corresponding Secretary/ Precinct Captain and Alternate

1991-present

Won elected position by registered Democrats. Increased voter participation and registration, by writing articles on issues. Campaigned at grass-roots level for Ward 2 Council Member Jack Evans and Clinton/Gore.

WHITE HOUSE, Volunteer/Writer

Washington, DC

Researched, edited reports. Assisted in preparing meetings for Office of Science and Technology Policy. Analyzed and summarized national news broadcasts for News Analysis Office. Wrote articles on volunteer profiles/ activities for Volunteer Voice newsletter. Read, coded, addressed and processed Presidential and Health Care Task Force correspondence.

JUNIOR LEAGUE OF WASHINGTON

Washington, DC

Community Research Committee Chair

1992-1994

Conducted research on DC area community health services for an information fair to evaluate services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Washington, DC

Tour/Information Specialist

1984-1993

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington, DC

Course Monitor/ Membership Assistant/ Exhibit Assistant

1979-present

Coordinated members, leaders, drivers, sites and restaurant officials in lectures/classes and tours. Conducted interpretive and education tours on art history, biography of painters, painting techniques and collections and resources. Planned and designed exhibits, labels, kits on trilobites, animal skins, physiology and zoo mammals.

WASHINGTON WELLESLEY COLLEGE ALUMNAE CLUB

Washington, DC

Publicity Chair

1992-1996

Produced brochure on Club for publicity efforts. Wrote articles on alumnae/ Club activities.

Fundraiser Chair, Woodley Dancing Class

1981-1985

Raised \$80,000 for scholarship funds. Increased alumnae participation. Chaired fundraiser. Negotiated contracts with Beauvoir School, instructor, printer, mailhouse. Supervised 100 6-8th grade students, 35 volunteers, 10 parent chaperones. Planned bimonthly classes, with décor, menus, seating. Supervised printing of Class invitations. Designed 35th anniversary poster.

Editor, Wellesley in Washington Newsletter

1978-1985

Assigned and edited articles on alumnae events. Supervised newsletter production and distribution. Corrected, rewrote, and revised articles. Designed layout. Specified type. Prepared camera-ready copy.

Chair. International Student Group

1977-1978

Planned social/ educational events for international students to widen understanding of American life.

Final 9/24/99 9:30am
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS FOR DNC FALL MEETING
WASHINGTON, DC
September 24, 1999**

Ack: Rep. Sanchez, Gov. Romer, Mayor Rendell, Mayor Archer, Joe Andrew, Andy Tobias, Beth Dozoretz and all the vice chairs and officers of the party.

When I first ran for President, back in 1991, I called for change: "Change in our party, change in our national leadership, and change in our country." And today, I can say with some satisfaction that we have accomplished all three. The ideas of the men and women here today, your practical solutions and plans for progress, have revitalized the Democratic Party. We won the Presidency in 1992 because we believed America could work again; and we won it again in 1996 because the American people agreed that our way was the right way to move our country forward into the 21st Century.

We have renewed people's faith in progressive political parties around the world because we have taken enduring American values and made them central to the Information Age. It is the idea that new conditions demand a new approach to government. We say: opportunity, yes, but also responsibility; and a community of all Americans.

Al Gore and I said that government had to be trimmed and reinvented if it was ever going to function as it does best – as a catalyst – and as an active partner to the private sector in creating opportunity, jobs, and hope. And we said that citizens had to take a more active role in serving our communities, in shaping our nation.

We took on the hard work of creating real solutions, a task far tougher and greater than creating a palatable agenda for public consumption. We worked hard to wed politics and policy, and put both to the service of progress. That is the ambition that has long animated the Democratic Party. That is the path we have pursued in the White House. And that, I believe, is the best course for America's future.

In the 12 years before I became President, irresponsible policies in Washington piled deficit upon deficit and quadrupled the national debt. Interest rates and unemployment were rising, wages were stagnant, and growth was slow. Vice President Gore and I came to office determined to change all that. America has come a long way since we ran for office seven years ago. It is easy to forget what things were like back then. As the Vice President used to say out on the campaign trail, what should be up was down, and what should be down was up.

Because of the policies the Vice President and I have pursued and the hard work of the American people, our country has made a seismic shift. We put a strategy in place – and the American people have created more than 19 million new jobs, rising wages, the longest peacetime expansion in history, the highest home ownership rate ever recorded, a 30 year-low in

unemployment, a 32-year low in the welfare rolls, and 26 year-low in the crime rate. And by balancing the budget for the first time in a generation, we have changed red ink into black – turning a budget deficit of \$290 million into a budget surplus of \$99 billion this year, with growing surpluses projected for years to come.

The progress we have made is something the American people see every day – in higher paychecks; in the HOPE Scholarships that help send their children to college; in lower interest rates for owning a home and for buying a car. This is the right course for our people. It is making a difference in their lives. And they want us to continue it.

Our approach reflects a new consensus on the proper role of government that is emerging across America. It is a consensus which recognizes that government does not have all the answers, but also that we cannot leave people to sink or swim.

Now, we face a critical choice: whether to move forward with the fiscal discipline that got us here, or return to the budget-bust that brought us recessions and deficits. We must decide whether to invest the surplus to strengthen America in the long term, or to squander it in the short term.

I think the right course is clear. Vice President Gore and I have proposed a balanced budget that puts first things first. You know the elements of our plan: Using the bulk of the surplus to save Social Security. Substantial tax relief, \$250 billion worth targeted to help families save for retirement, and other cuts targeted to help pay for child care and long-term care. A responsible, detailed plan to strengthen and modernize Medicare – using the surplus and cutting costs to secure solvency, providing preventive care and help for prescription drugs.

We must maintain our fiscal discipline. We must continue to invest in our people. If we do these things, we can lift the burden of debt from the shoulders of the next generation; secure the future of Social Security and Medicare; and ensure a first-rate education and modern schools for our children.

Yesterday, I vetoed the tax bill that Congress sent me, which would have denied us these opportunities. It would have forced drastic cuts in education, health care, and other vital areas. It would have crippled our ability to pay down the debt, save Social Security, and secure and modernize Medicare. I vetoed this bill because it was wrong for Medicare, wrong for Social Security, wrong for education, and wrong for the economy. The American people deserve better. I have asked Congress not to go home until they have worked with us – in a good-faith effort – to meet these long-term fiscal challenges.

While I was vetoing their bloated tax bill, the Republicans were busy vetoing our future. Yesterday, they passed a bill that would not only seriously undermine our efforts to strengthen public education – but would also spend the Social Security surplus. The bill eliminates our effort to hire quality teachers, to reduce class size, undercuts our efforts to improve and expand Head Start, eliminates the GEAR UP and America Reads programs and cuts educational technology. What we talk about what it means to be a Democrat, we

know it means making education our highest priority. By their actions yesterday, the Republicans have made it their lowest priority.

But our progress must not end with the priorities outlined in our budget. There's still plenty of other work to do. We must keep fighting for the issues vital to so many Americans – issues the Vice President and I have been proud to champion: Protecting the 160 million Americans who rely on managed care with a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights. Investing in the education that our children deserve by building new schools, fixing old ones, and hiring 100,000 well prepared teachers. Passing a common-sense juvenile crime bill to prevent youth violence and keep guns out of the wrong hands. Raising minimum wage to reward to the responsibility and dignity of work. Protecting our environment, making it safer and cleaner for future generations. And passing a hate crimes bill that expands protections and removes barriers in our fight against violent acts of bigotry.

But even in this time of unprecedented prosperity, we know there are too many places and too many people that have been left behind. As Democrats, we know that none of us are secure until all of us are secure. That is why the Vice President and I have fought so hard for our empowerment agenda – to give a hand up to those who through no fault of their own, have not felt the benefits of our economic recovery. We know that America's future is strengthened by such efforts as EITC, Empowerment Zones, and our New Markets Initiative – which will give businesspeople the same incentives to invest in emerging markets in America as we give them to invest in emerging markets overseas. We need to challenge Congress to support and strengthen these vital priorities.

So, the question facing our party now is not “do we need change?” The question is: “how are we going to change?” Are we going to build on the good things that are happening in America now – to face the unmet challenges of the country in the 21st Century? Or, will we go back to the old approach that brought us soaring deficits, rising unemployment, and stagnant wages?

My vote is for the party of Jefferson and Roosevelt, the party of the 21st Century: the Democratic Party. With your help, I know that we can continue to lead our country into the next millennium.



David B. Hermelin
Ambassador of the United States of America

September 22, 1999

'99 SEP 24 AM 8:15

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have delayed writing this letter in the hope to continue my duties as Ambassador to Norway. In the past few months, I have come to realize the importance of my ambassadorial duties, as I would like. Having the impression that my prognosis has changed; I need of new, radical and demanding treatments. I need to remain close to my medical team in Norway for treatment. At this point, the doctors are recommending a new treatment.

I must admit another reason for the delay of informing you on my status is the extreme pride and satisfaction I have felt serving as American Ambassador to Norway. I believe that during my tenure the Embassy has promoted U.S. national interests and strengthened the bonds that link our two nations. It is therefore with great reluctance, but after much consideration, that I have come to the following conclusion.

I request that I be relieved of my duties in Norway to be effective at your pleasure. I do this with great reluctance. However, I want to do the right thing. While I am not fully aware of the process in such cases, I do know that the White House and State Department must make a number of key administrative and personnel decisions sooner rather than later in the process.

How we handle the transition after my departure will be viewed by the Norwegians as another symbol of how serious we regard the relationship. It is important that we demonstrate to Norway the stability and continuity of the relationship. It is equally important for the Embassy team, which has recently experienced a period of unusually high turnover, to know that we are working together closely during this period of transition.

9/24/99
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ☒
No ☐
Coordinate w/NSC?
& Clerks Yes ☒
No ☐

Therefore, I would respectfully (and after great consideration) recommend that the Department and Administration consider Jon Gundersen, my Deputy Chief of Mission, as my replacement in Norway. Over the past year (and in his previous dealings with Norway), he has gained the respect and admiration of all his interlocutors from the Prime Minister on down. There is perhaps no person in the U.S. government with the range and depth of knowledge of Norway.

I also know that a number of key people must be involved in the process. Therefore, I am sending a copy of this letter to Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, Director General Edward Gnehm and Assistant Secretary of State Marc Grossman. Rest assured that I will be as helpful as possible as you make these decisions.

In closing, I want to thank you again for the opportunity to serve our great nation. It has been one of the most rewarding experiences of my life. I can only hope that, in some small way, I have contributed to the stature the United States enjoys in Norway and throughout the world.

Doreen joins me in conveying our warmest regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David B. Hermelin', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David B. Hermelin
Ambassador

COALE, COOLEY, LIETZ, McINERNEY & BROADUS

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

818 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

SUITE 857

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

TELEPHONE: (202) 887-4770

FACSIMILE: (202) 887-4770

JOHN P. COALE*
DIANE E. COOLEY**
DAVID K. LIETZ*
JULIA W. McINERNEY*†
CHARLSA D. BROADUS*
DEBORAH ST. JEAN*‡
JOSEPH I. COALE‡

*Reed - what do you think
about this? Advice*

MEMORANDUM ON PROPOSED EXECUTIVE ORDER RE: PURCHASE OF FIREARMS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

By John P. Coale and David K. Lietz

*Copied
Reed
Podesta*

*MEMBER OF THE D.C. BAR
‡MEMBER OF THE MD. BAR
^MEMBER OF THE CT. AND MA. BARS
†MEMBER OF THE PA. BAR

Virtually all presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt have used their general power over procurement to place conditions on private actors who do business with the United States government. The tool most commonly used to implement these conditions is an Executive Order issued as a valid exercise of the President's authority under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (FPASA), 40 U.S.C. Section 471 et seq. That statute grants the President authority to issue policies or directives to promote economy and efficiency in governmental procurement. Courts have interpreted that authority very broadly, upholding Presidential orders so long as they have some nexus to the general goals of economy and efficiency, even if the orders also serve other goals. The courts have only acted to strike down such Executive Orders when such orders are deemed to be regulatory in nature, and pre-empted by existing federal law.

A. The President's Authority Under the FPASA

The FPASA was enacted "to provide for the Government an economical and efficient system for . . . procurement and supply." 40 U.S.C. Section 471. The goals of economy and efficiency "appear in the statute and dominate the sparse record of the congressional deliberations" concerning the FPASA. *AFL-CIO v. Kahn*, 618 F.2d 784, 788 (D.C. Cir.) (en banc), cert. denied, 443 U.S. 915 (1979).

Section 486(a) of the FPASA provides that the President "may prescribe such policies and directives, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as he shall deem necessary to effectuate the provisions of said Act." Congress intended to "emphasiz[e] the leadership role of the President in setting Government-wide procurement policy on matters common to all agencies," *Kahn*, 618 F.2d at 788, by giving the President "particularly direct and broad ranging authority over those larger administrative and management issues that involve the Government as a whole." *Id.* at 789.

Since enactment of the FPASA, Presidents have exercised their statutory authority, among other things, to ban discrimination and require affirmative action by federal contractors, to exclude certain state prisoners from federal contract work, to require federal contractors to adhere to wage and price controls, and to require federal workers to pay parking fees. See *id.* at 790-93; *American*

Fed'n of Gov't Employees v. Carmen, 669 F.2d 815 (D.C. Cir. 1981); *Contractors Ass'n v. Secretary of Labor*, 442 F.2d 159 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 404 U.S. 854 (1971); *Farkas v. Texas Instrument Inc.*, 375 F.2d 629, 632 n.1 (5th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 389 U.S. 977 (1967). President Bush issued Executive Orders requiring federal contractors to post notices declaring that their employees could not be required to join or maintain membership in a union, 57 Fed. Red. 12985 (Apr. 14, 1992), and prohibiting federal contractors from entering into "pre-hire" agreements that are legal under the NLRA, 57 Fed. Reg. 48713 (Oct. 28, 1992). The courts have consistently held these Presidential orders to be within the broad authority under section 486(a).

B. Scope of Executive Orders Promulgated Under the FPASA

Over the years, Presidents and the courts consistently have interpreted the FPASA to allow any Presidential order, so long as it is "rationally related" to economy and efficiency in government procurement. The President need only have a "rational basis" for finding that the Executive Order serves economy and efficiency in government procurement. Although courts have stated that there must be a "reasonably close nexus" between the goals of economy and efficiency in government procurement and the Order, this nexus has generally been defined as a "reasonable relation." *See Kahn*, 618 F.2d at 793.

The FPASA authorizes the President to prescribe any policies and directives he deems necessary to effectuate the provisions of the FPASA. 40 U.S.C. Section 486(a). Since the purpose of the FPASA is to promote economy and efficiency in federal procurement of goods and services, Presidential orders under section 486(a) "must accord with values of 'economy' and 'efficiency.'" *Kahn*, 618 F.2d at 792. "Economy and efficiency are not narrow terms; they encompass those factors like price, quality, suitability, and availability of goods and services that are involved in all acquisition decisions." *Id.* at 789. In light of this broad reading of economy and efficiency, section 486(a) "grants the President particularly direct and broad-ranging authority over those larger administrative and management issues that involve the Government as a whole." *Id.* at n.8.

As one commentator has asserted, under *Kahn*, the President need not demonstrate that an order "would infallibly promote efficiency, merely that it [is] plausible to suppose this." Alan Hyde, "Beyond Collective Bargaining: The Politicization of Labor Relations under Government Contract," 1982 Wis. L. Rev. 1, 26. In the view of the United States Department of Justice,

"a more exacting standard would invade the 'broad ranging' authority that the court held the statute was intended to confer upon the President. *See Kahn*, 618 F.2d at 787-89. In addition, a stricter standard would undermine the great deference that is due presidential factual and policy determinations that Congress has vested in the President. *See e.g.*, Henry P. Monaghan, "stare Decisis and Constitutional Adjudication," 88 Colum. L. Rev. 723, 738 (1988).

We have no doubt, for example, that Section 486(a) grants the President authority to issue a directive that prohibits executive agencies from entering into contracts with contractors who use a particular machine that the President has deemed less reliable

than others that are available. Contractors that use the less reliable machines are less likely to deliver quality goods or to produce their goods in a timely manner."

Justice Department Memorandum on Executive Order 12,954, 1995 (BNA) DLR 48 d28 (March 13, 1995).

In reviewing Presidential orders, courts have shown great deference to the President's construction of his authority under the FPASA and his judgment as to what measures will promote economy and efficiency in government procurement. *See Kahn*, 618 F.2d at 790; *see also AFL-CIO v. Reagan*, 870 F.2d 723, 727 (D.C. Cir. 1989) (court presumes Presidential order complies with the statute in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary); *United States v. Duquenne Light Co.*, 423 F. Supp. 507, 509 (W.D. Pa. 1976) (court will not second-guess validity of President's judgment if the Presidential order does not contradict the policy and purposes of FPASA); *United States v. Chemical Found. Inc.*, 272 U.S. 1, 14-15 (1926) ("in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, courts presume that [public officers] have properly discharged their official duties"). Further, so long as the Order is designed to promote economy and efficiency, the Order may also serve other permissible ends, such as slowing inflation or promoting employment opportunities for minorities. *Carmen*, 669 F.2d at 821; *Rainbow Navigation Inc. v. Dep't of the Navy*, 783 F.2d 1072, 1078 (D.C. Cir. 1986). "We cannot agree that an exercise of section 486(a) authority becomes illegitimate if, in design and operation, the President's prescription, in addition to promoting economy and efficiency, serves other, not impermissible, ends as well. *Carmen*, 669 F.2d at 821.

The *Kahn* Court stated that the President is entitled to at least as much deference in construing his own statutory authority as executive agencies receive in construing statutes they are charged to administer. 618 F.2d at 790; *see Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. NRDC*, 467 U.S. 837, 844 (1984) (agency interpretation of statute entitled to "considerable weight"); *Fleming v. Mohawk Wrecking and Lumber Co.*, 331 U.S. 111, 116 (1947) (President's contemporaneous and consistent construction of his authority under the First War Powers Act entitled to "great weight").

C. The Executive Order 12,954 Conundrum

In the 1996 case of *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v. Reich*, 74 F.3d 1322 (D.C. Cir. 1996), the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside Executive Order 12,954, which was an Executive Order barring government agencies from contracting with employers that permanently replace lawfully striking employees. In *Reich*, it was undisputed that the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) preserved "to employers the right to permanently replace strikers as an offset to the employees' right to strike." *Reich*, 74 F.3d at 1332. Under the NLRA preemption doctrines which the US Supreme Court has promulgated through its many decisions involving the NLRA, the D.C. Circuit ruled that the Executive Order was regulatory in nature, and was pre-empted by the NLRA.

It is notable that the *Reich* Court specifically declined to address the issue of whether the President, in the absence of the NLRA, would be authorized (with or without appropriate findings) under the FPASA and the Constitution to issue the Executive Order. *Reich*, 74 F.3d at 1332. Thus, the President's authority to act with broad discretion under the FPASA was not eroded by the *Reich*

decision. It is only in those situations Congress has acted to put in place elaborate regulatory schemes (such as the federal labor relations policy and the careful "balance" between employers and employees) and where an Executive Order is "regulatory" in nature (as opposed to relating to procurement) that the courts have become willing to invalidate FPASA Executive Orders.

With regard to the purchase of firearms by the United States government, there is no regulatory scheme relating to firearms and enacted by Congress which is remotely comparable to the broad-reaching NLRA. Moreover, an Executive Order relating to the purchase of firearms by the federal government is related to procurement *per se*. Any challenge to such an Executive Order would be hard pressed to cite *Reich* as controlling authority to invalidate the Executive Order.

for
just

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4-24-99

Secretary Riley's office

APR 24 PM 2:06

called -

They want

SEND
TO
S. STREET

sure Peter -

attached letter -

They have enclosed a
copy for Scheduling.

B



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

August 20, 1999

SCHEDULING



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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to add my support for the attached invitation from our friend, Samuel Tenenbaum, who is co-chairing the conference, "Beyond Nuremberg," being sponsored by the University of South Carolina and the Shoftim Society. The conference is to be held November 3-5, 1999, in Columbia, South Carolina. You will recall that Sam's wife is Inez Tenenbaum, who quite successfully was elected last fall to be South Carolina's new Superintendent of Schools.

Their program (see attached) includes an impressive group of speakers who will set a serious, meaningful tone to the important topic of the conference. It seems to me that this conference provides an excellent opportunity for you to continue your "One America" message.

You've already heard from Jim Clyburn, Butler Derrick, Marsha Hale, Bill Carrick and others urging you to keynote this conference. I agree that this would be worthy of your time and effort. I've never known Sam Tenenbaum to undertake a serious endeavor that wasn't highly successful.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dick".

Richard W. Riley

SAMUEL J. TENENBAUM

July 20, 1999

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Throughout the 20th century, distinguished American leaders have uttered the haunting words "Never again" – a phrase meant to reassure their country and the world in the wake of documented mass murder and other genocidal atrocities.

Under your leadership, America and NATO have finally given those words meaning and confidence.

This fall, November 3rd through the 5th, the University of South Carolina and the Shoftim Society (a group of Jewish lawyers in Columbia, South Carolina, who explore the relationship among ethics, law and religious tradition) will sponsor a conference titled "Beyond Nuremberg." Our hopes are that by assembling scholars and other experts of international renown, we will go a long way toward finding answers to why humans commit mass murder and, specifically, what can be done to ensure that the 20th century's experience of these horrible acts will not continue into the 21st.

University of South Carolina President John Palms and I believe it is most fitting and proper that you should serve as keynote speaker for this conference. Prominent in your legacy as our country's 42nd President, I am convinced, will be the courage you have exhibited in your decisions concerning Kosovo and other areas of the world in which mass murder has been documented. Your actions have sent a strong message to leaders throughout the world who would consider genocide an acceptable instrument of government.

Mr. President, I have taken the liberty of enclosing some material from a previous conference held on the 50th anniversary of the Nuremberg Trials; 11 of the former prosecutors participated. I also enclose a list of the confirmed scholars already committed to "Beyond Nuremberg," including Daniel J. Goldhagen, associate professor of government and social studies at Harvard University and author of *Hitler's Willing Executioners*; and Deborah Lipstadt, author of *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.

Please allow me to assure you that, should you be able to participate, we will arrange our conference schedule to accommodate your extraordinarily busy agenda. We would also welcome the participation of any members of your Administration who would be interested and would do everything possible to accommodate their schedules, as well.

If it would not be an intrusion, I should like to visit with you in the next few days to give you greater details into the mission of this important conference. My wife, Inez, and I send our very best wishes to your entire family and our continued support to you, as your informed leadership continues to make such a positive difference in the life of our nation and world.

Most respectfully,



Samuel Tenenbaum
Co-chair, "Beyond Nuremberg"

Beyond Nuremberg
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

November 3-5, 1999

Conference Mission Statement:

To explore the 20th century's experience of mass murder and genocide and, in doing so, discover ways of preventing its reoccurrence in the next century.

Questions To Be Addressed:

What has the world learned from the Holocaust?

What actions are being taken now to help assure that the 21st century will be free of mass murder and genocide?

Is it the role of the US, the international community and NATO to "hang the Ten Commandments" on the world?

What is the role of the media, government, academics and the public in reporting and recording mass murder and genocide?

Tentative Schedule

Wednesday, November 3rd

- 12:00 p.m. Luncheon
- 2:00 p.m. Screening of *Nasty Girl*
- 3:30 p.m. Discussion group
- 6:00 p.m. Reception
- 7:30 p.m. Keynote Address I

Thursday, November 4th

- 9:00 a.m. Keynote Address II
- 10:00 a.m. Panel: What Motivates Mass Murder?
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 p.m. Panel: America's Response to Genocide
- 4:00 p.m. Panel: Memory, Amnesia & Myth
- 6:00 p.m. Dinner
- 7:30 p.m. Tenenbaum/Solomon Lecture
- 9:00 p.m. Reception

Friday, November 5th

- 9:00 a.m. Panel: Role and Purpose of International Law/Tribunals
- 10:30 p.m. Panel: Ethics and Evil
- 12:30 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 p.m. Plenary Session

Conference Participants

(as of July 20, 1999)

*** Arthur I. Cyr**

A.W. and Mary Clausen Distinguished Professor of Political Economy and World Business at Carthage College in Kenosha, Wisconsin; Director of the International Political Economy Program at Carthage; former President of the World Trade Center Chicago Association; and President of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

*** Felice Gaer, Ph.D.**

Director of the New York Office of the American Jewish Committee.

Lawrence LaBlanc

Professor of Political Science at Marquette University; one of the country's foremost authorities on genocide and international law.

*** Donald M. McKale**

Class of 1941 Memorial Professor of Humanities at Clemson University; author and/or editor of six books on Nazi Germany and World War I.

*** Whitney R. Harris**

Captain (Retired), United States Naval Reserve, Judge Advocate General Corps; Assistant Trial Counsel before the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

*** Harold I. Friedman, M.D., Ph.D.**

Professor and Chief, Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, University of South Carolina; published more than 70 research articles and book chapters.

*** Donald E. Saunders, M.D.**

Professor of Medicine; Director, Center for Bioethics, University of South Carolina.

*** Deborah Lipstadt**

Professor at Emory University; author of major works on the U.S. and the Holocaust, and Holocaust denial that includes *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.

Daniel J. Goldhagen

Professor at Harvard University; author of the international bestseller *Hitler's Willing Executioners*.

*** John Dower**

Professor at M.I.T.; author of the book *War Without Mercy*, which chronicles Japanese and American racism and brutality in the Pacific war.

*** Anna Rosmus**

Heroine portrayed by Leni Stolze in the Oscar-nominated film *Nasty Girl*; author of seven books about the Nazi past and present-day German attitudes.

Ernestine Schlant

Professor of German at Montclair University in New Jersey; author of *The Language of Silence: West German Literature and The Holocaust*.

*** Ben Ferencz**

War crimes investigator of several Nazi concentration camps as they were liberated; Chief Prosecutor against the SS Einsatzgruppen at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg; former Professor of International Law at Pace University; author of many books on world peace and outstanding authority on international criminal courts.

*** Robert E. Herzstein, Ph.D.**

Carolina Distinguished Professor of History at the University of South Carolina; leading authority on Nazi Germany, Kurt Waldheim, Henry Luce and the Cold War in Asia and the Freedom of Information Act; author of *Roosevelt and Hitler: Prelude to War*, *Waldheim: The Missing Years*, and *Henry R. Luce: A Political Portrait of the Man Who Created the American Century*.

*** Donald Puchala, Ph.D.**

Charles L. Jacobson Professor of Public Affairs at the University of South Carolina; Director of the University of South Carolina's Richard L. Walker Institute of International Studies; former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Academic Council on the United Nations System; publications include: *Western European Perspectives on International Affairs*, *International Politics Today*, and *The Challenge of Relevance: The United Nations in a Changing World Environment*.

*** Natalie Hevener Kaufman, Ph.D.**

University of South Carolina political scientist specializing in international law and human rights; Director of the University of South Carolina's Office of Families and Democracy in the Institute for Families in Society; author of *Human Rights Treaties and the Senate: A History of Opposition*, *The Participation Rights of the Child*, and *The Child's Right to an Adequate Standard of Living*.

*** Confirmed Participants**

9-24-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 10, 1999

99 SEP 13 PM3:05

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *ml*

SUBJECT: 1999 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The annual award of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring.
- II. BACKGROUND: The Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring was established by Presidential directive February 1, 1996. The awards were created to recognize outstanding mentoring efforts by individuals and organizations to enhance the participation of underrepresented groups in science, mathematics, and engineering. No more than 20 awards (maximum of 10 awards to individuals and 10 awards to institutions) will be given every year. The awardees each receive a \$10,000 grant and a commemorative presidential certificate. The National Science Foundation (NSF) administers and funds the awards.

The award nominations were reviewed by an expert panel, consisting of 17 external reviewers. The expert panel selected 10 individuals and 5 institutions to receive the award in 1999. I am forwarding the award nominees for your review and approval to receive the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics, and Engineering Mentoring. Security checks (FBI name checks) on all the nominees have been completed.

*Capitol
Lane
Podesta*

- III. RECOMMENDATION: Approve the 15 nominees for the 1999 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science, Mathematics and Engineering Mentoring.

Individual Nominees (10)

Ajay Kumar Bose, Stevens Institute of Technology
 George Castro, San Jose State University
 Meera Chandrasekhar, University of Missouri - Columbia
 Harold Daniel Deutschman, New Jersey Institute of Technology
 Samuel Franklin Hart, Sr., Mercer University, Georgia
 Ram Sarup Lamba, University of Puerto Rico - Cayey
 Raymond Buckwalter Landis, California State University, Los Angeles
 Zafra Margolin Lerman, Columbia College, Chicago
 Richard Lynn Radtke, University of Hawaii, Manoa
 Mary Louise Soffa, University of Pittsburg

Institution Nominees (5)

Science and Mathematics Investigative Learning Experiences (SMILE)
 Oregon State University
 (Susan J. Borden accepting)

Academic Excellence (ACE) Honors Program
 University of California, Santa Cruz
 (Nancy Jeanne Cox-Konopelski accepting)

Office of Minority Programs
 University of Virginia
 (Carolyn Vallas accepting)

Douglass Project for Women in Mathematics, Science and Engineering
 Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
 (Joseph J. Seneca accepting)

Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP)
 The University of Michigan
 (Fawwaz T. Ulaby accepting)

✓
 _____ Approve _____ Approve as Amended _____ Reject _____ No Action