

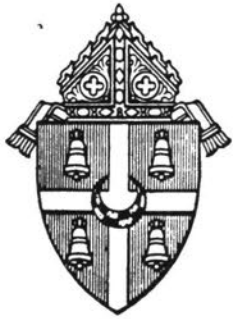
from OVAL
To Doriskind for reply?

96 MAR 29 PG: 27

✓ yes — no

S

original
sent to Doriskind
3/29



DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA

4400 COLISEUM BLVD.
P.O. BOX 7417

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA 71306
(318) 445-2401

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
SERVICES

96 MAR 29 P 6 : 27

Dear Reverend Marquis,

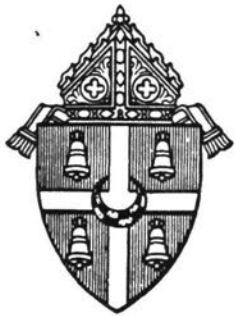
I know that you are swamped with the responsibility of entertaining the President tonight. I pray everything goes smoothly. Please, please consider giving this to President Clinton. I have been out of town - or I would have gotten this to you sooner. Please mail it and read it yourself.

Someday in the future we must get together to discuss this common concern of ours and decide how best to work together in this and other areas. God bless you.

Love in Christ,

Mona Gates

Respect Life Coordinator



DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA

4400 COLISEUM BLVD.
P.O. BOX 7417

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA 71306
(318) 445-2401

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
SERVICES

96 MAR 29 P 6: 27

March 18, 1996

Dear President Clinton,

It is indeed an honor to have you visit our community. We feel your presence shows a personal interest in England Air Park and we are impressed with this attentiveness.

Alexandria, Louisiana is a unique example of Christians working together for common ideals. Our prayers are that the Holy Spirit will guide you in the decision making process, and that you will be protected and comforted throughout your life.

Mr. President, you have said you will veto the partial birth abortion ban. I know that as recently as last month you answered Cardinal Law's letter affirming your "health of the mother exception." Please, sir, reconsider this decision. As we both know, "health of the mother" as stated in Court

decisions equals abortion on demand.
My husband, Dr. Tim Gates, is an CBYN
who agrees with the AMA brief that states
there are practically no reasons to end
a pregnancy this far along—that would
not be as dangerous as the procedure
itself.

As you enjoy this beautifully
sincere and world class production of
Messiah with our brothers in Christ,
the Partecostals, please ask yourself,
"What would our Lord have to say
about partial birth abortions?" I
pray that you will be His example
to the world who looks to you for
answers and guidance. God bless you.

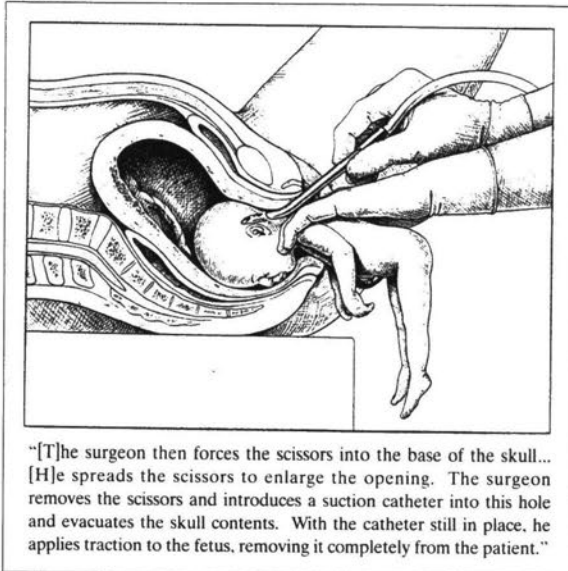
Sincerely,

Mona Gates

Volunteer Respect Life Coordinator
for

The Catholic Diocese of Alexandria

STEP 5



Text from Martin Haskell, M.D.
Dilation and Extraction for Late Second Trimester Abortion

If you find this offensive, congratulations. You have a conscience.

Both the House and the Senate have voted to ban partial birth abortions (HR 1833). Even many Democrats and Republicans who generally support legalized abortion voted to ban this procedure. Why? For many, a simple description of the partial birth abortion, as you see above, is the best argument against it.

Why then would anyone still support this abortion technique? Perhaps because of the volumes of misinformation aired on the subject. Otherwise-reasonable people support partial birth abortion because they believe the following:

1. *The procedure, which is used almost exclusively to save the life of the mother, will no longer be available for this purpose.*

Not True. "There are absolutely no obstetrical situations encountered in this country which require a partially delivered human fetus to be destroyed to preserve the life of the mother."¹ In fact, since a partial birth abortion takes three days to perform, it would never be used on a woman in immediate danger. However, the bill explicitly allows such an abortion "if necessary to save the mother's life."

2. *The procedure is used only on "severely deformed" fetuses with almost no chance for long-term survival outside the womb.*

Not True. Dr. Haskell, a specialist in the partial birth abortion technique, says, "In my particular case, probably 20 percent are for genetic reasons. And the other 80 percent are purely elective."²

Dr. James McMahon, another practitioner of partial birth abortion, said his "non-elective" reasons for performing it include depression or youth of the mother, as well as cleft palate or Down Syndrome of the child.

3. *The fetus dies from the anesthesia given to the mother prior to the procedure.*

Not True. On November 17, 1995, The American Society of Anesthesiologists told the U.S. Senate that this statement was "entirely inaccurate" and "contrary to scientific fact." It added: "[P]regnant women are routinely heavily sedated during the second or third trimester for the performance of a variety of necessary surgical procedures, with absolutely no adverse effect on the fetus, let alone death."⁴

Americans want to look to our president as a moral compass of our nation.

Please, President Clinton. Sign H.R. 1833.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS
SECRETARIAT FOR PRO-LIFE ACTIVITIES

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
Dony 3 27 96
per our discussion

BC

original Boob
given to Tony
Lake
5

FIGHTING TERRORISM

HOW DEMOCRACIES
CAN DEFEAT DOMESTIC
AND INTERNATIONAL

TERRORISM

BENJAMIN
NETANYAHU

To President Bill Clinton

in appreciation and
encouragement of your
efforts against international
terrorism —

With best wishes,

Blackly

HU
nse
orld

FIGHTING TERRORISM

How Democracies Can Defeat
Domestic and International
Terrorists

B E N J A M I N
N E T A N Y A H U

FARRAR STRAUS GIROUX
New York

CONTENTS

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USE
WASHINGTON

MAR 27 P22:54
March 27, 1996

Todd:

The attached final report, 1994 Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Arts, was received by this office today, and is now ready for transmittal. It was approved by John for final printing on May 2, 1995.

Please let us know when you would like this package to be forwarded to the Congress.

(The President's transmittal message is printed in the front of the report, as approved by you.)

Tim Saunders

*Go ahead
anytime,
1,
3-27-96*

it herewith the Annual
Arts for the fiscal

National Endowment for
jects that reach into
cy's mission is public
s this mandate through
ural heritage and
tion, and public and
aps most importantly,
izations to reach out
audiences for the

can be measured by the
lives of our fellow
ith working artists in
d festivals, and in the
ve access to museums,
rts reach into the

smallest and most isolated communities, and in our inner cities, arts programs are often a haven for the most disadvantaged, a place where our youth can rediscover the power of imagination, creativity, and hope.

We can measure this progress as well in our re-designed communities, in the buildings and sculpture that grace our cities and towns, and in the vitality of the local economy whenever the arts arrive. The National Endowment for the Arts works the way a Government agency should work -- in partnership with the private sector, in cooperation with State and local

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3 27 96

Wheat's in court

Los Angeles Times

Friday, March 15, 1996

PERSPECTIVE ON THE BUDGET

A Fair Flat Tax to Rally Behind



Get rid of the high-earner exemption in the Social Security tax; cut the rate but apply it to all earned income.

By MICHAEL DUKAKIS

Steve Forbes hoped to ride into the White House on a flat income tax with a low-earner exemption. He apparently had a lot of company, at least on the Republican side of the street.

Of course, when you look at it closely, the flat tax is nothing more than another attempt to give a huge tax break to wealthy taxpayers like Forbes. But it sounded good, at least when he first proposed it, and it transformed him, at least temporarily, into a serious challenger for the Republican nomination.

Suppose, however, that a candidate for the presidency ran on a plan for a flat tax with a high-earner exemption. We'd think he was out of his mind.

Yet that's exactly how the Social Security tax works. We pay a flat tax of 6.2% on every dollar we make, up to \$62,700. All wages above that are tax-exempt.

The high-earner exemption is as regressive as it sounds. And it's taking a huge chunk out of the wages of average

working Americans. A worker making \$60,000 a year pays eight times the rate paid by someone pulling in a half-million a year and 80 times the rate paid by someone making \$5 million a year. To put it another way: A \$60,000 earner pays 6.2% on all her earnings; a \$500,000 earner pays the 6.2% on the first \$62,700, which is 0.78% of all his earnings, and the earner of \$5 million pays the same, which is 0.078% of his earnings.

It's bad enough that working middle-class Americans are feeling less and less secure. For those lucky enough to still have a job in these days of massive cor-

'More than half the people in this country pay more in Social Security taxes than they do in income taxes.'

porate downsizing, the Social Security tax is the unkindest cut of all.

In fact, more than half the people in this country pay more in Social Security taxes than they do in income taxes. And you can bet they aren't among the

wealthiest 20% to whom virtually all income growth has gone since 1980.

What can we do about it? It's as simple as it is common sense. Get rid of the high-earner exemption, cut the Social Security tax rate and apply it to all earned income—just what the flat-taxers say they want to do to the income tax.

If we made this one move, the Social Security flat tax rate would decrease by 12%. Everyone earning less than \$82,000—that's more than 97% of American workers—would get a tax break. It wouldn't increase the federal deficit one dime. But it would eliminate the necessity for the kind of tax cut that budget negotiators are wrestling with, which would add billions to the deficit.

Lower taxes for the overwhelming majority of working Americans. Heightened fairness. A fiscally responsible tax cut for the middle class. These are the goals that all fair-minded Republicans and Democrats should be able to support.

Of course, people like Steve Forbes would have to pay the same rate as the rest of us. But wasn't that the principle behind the flat tax in the first place?

Michael Dukakis was the Democratic nominee in the 1988 presidential election and served three terms as governor of Massachusetts. He is currently a visiting professor at UCLA's School of Public Policy and Social Research.

See any article
to POTUS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



UCLA

SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
3250 PUBLIC POLICY BUILDING
BOX 951656
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90095-1656

March 18, 1996

George:

You may remember that we talked about the subject of the attached op-ed piece several months ago. It's simple. It's fair. And it will give the vast majority of working people in this country a tax cut without increasing the deficit one dime.

I'd appreciate it if you would make sure that the President reads the piece personally. I think he would be interested.

Kitty and I have had a grand time here at UCLA, but we'll be heading back to Boston and Northeastern this Saturday. If you want to follow up on this, you can reach me at 617-373-4396, beginning March 25.

All the best.


Mike Dukakis

96 MAR 27 112 36

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3/27/96

The enclosed is referred for
your ~~information.~~ *review.*

Tim

G. Timothy Saunders
Executive Clerk

OK

3.27.96

DRAFT

DRAFT

DEATH OF EDMUND SIXTUS MUSKIE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As a mark of respect for the memory of Edmund Sixtus Muskie, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions on Saturday, March 30, 1996. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff on that day at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen
hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United
States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

DEATH OF YITZHAK RABIN

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Today a senseless act of violence has robbed the United States of a close friend and robbed the world of a statesman and courageous champion of peace.

Yitzhak Rabin was a brave man who defended his country for half a century and whose vision and tenacity brought the world closer to peace.

He was a man of hope, a man of wisdom, a man who sought to improve the lives of all those he touched.

The peace process that he began will be his legacy. The people of the United States and the peace-loving people of the world are determined that the peace process will go forward.

As a mark of respect for the memory of Yitzhak Rabin and America's support for peace in the Middle East, I hereby order that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until his interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States Embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William D. Clinton

DEATH OF ADMIRAL ARLEIGH A. BURKE

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As a mark of respect for the memory of Admiral Arleigh Burke, one of our Nation's foremost naval heroes, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until interment. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same period at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William L. Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 29, 1993

DEATH OF GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As a mark of respect for the memory of General Matthew B. Ridgway, one of our Nation's most venerated military leaders, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that on Friday, July 30, 1993, the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff on the same day at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

TC Jim
Dorland

3/26/96

Todd --

The attached message was submitted by NSC from a State Dept. draft. It was prepared in response to a Public Liaison request for a proclamation/message to be used at the First Lady's April 10 event commemorating the Chernobyl disaster, and to respond to subsequent requests for a message for similar events around the country.

We edited the text, and Victoria Reznik and Carlos Pascual of NSC's Russia desk have approved it after coordination with State and Melanne Verveer in the First Lady's Office. The First Lady may base the tone of her remarks on this message and quote from it, per Terry Bazyluk at USACDA who is working on her speech.

Per Victoria Reznik, NSC plans to release the text to the press and send a cabled version to the embassies involved (Ukraine, Belarus, etc.).

They would like to have an approved text by tomorrow, 3/27. (Please note that we were instructed to delete the comma after "Russia" in paragraph 1, line 2, to be diplomatically sensitive -- apparently Ukraine and Belarus are sensitive about being lumped together with Russia, so NSC recommends keeping Russia with the rest of the world via this type of punctuation(!))

Maureen Hudson

To: DD
asked: if this
should be
dated today?

3/27

Sewage

OK

3.27.96

96 MAR 26
10:21

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1996

Warm greetings to all those across the United States, in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and around the world who are commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

The devastating effects of the 1986 explosion and fire at the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant are with us still. Dozens of people were killed almost immediately; thousands were stricken with acute radiation sickness. Radiation contaminated large areas of what are now Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation, reaching even the Baltics, Scandinavia, and beyond. Thousands risked -- and many lost -- their lives in the cleanup efforts, and in the years since, terrible cancers have claimed even more victims, many of them children.

I commend the noble work of the humanitarian relief organizations and the courageous individuals who have cared for the innocent victims of this calamity. In striving to save and protect the children of Chornobyl and their elders, they have responded to one of the world's worst environmental catastrophes with the best effort that the world has to offer. Their advice and initiative have led to constructive U.S. Government programs to supply medicines and treatment for those who continue to suffer. And their compassionate work has earned our lasting admiration and gratitude.

But we know that relief and sustained medical care are not enough. The United States will continue to lead international efforts to prevent another such disaster. Late last year, we joined with Ukraine and the other G-7 nations in a Memorandum of Understanding to close the Chornobyl plant by the year 2000. Through this Memorandum, our countries entered into a partnership to mobilize the resources not just to close Chornobyl, but also to help Ukraine develop a more vibrant, self-sustaining energy sector that will advance its prosperity as a sovereign nation in the new Europe. And on April 19 and 20, world leaders will meet in Moscow to recommit themselves to a global mandate for nuclear safety and security. This is a goal of the highest order -- for we must not rest until Chornobyl is remembered not only as a tragedy, but also as a signpost on the road to a safer world.

As we mourn those who lost their lives at Chornobyl and pray for those who still suffer its effects, let us renew our solemn pledge: to promote healing, ensure prevention, and offer hope.

TO: TODD STERN
EVELYN LIEBERMAN

MAR 11 1996

FROM: JIM DORSKIND *JAD*

DATE: March 8, 1996

COMMEMORATIVE PROCLAMATION REQUEST

Commemoration Title: Chornobyl Remembrance Week
Commemoration Date(s): April 22-26, 1996
Requestor Name(s): Marilyn DiGiacobbe, OPL, and . . .
Organization: "Chornobyl Challenge '96, a coalition of the following:
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc.
Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Inc.
Children of Chornobyl Foundation, Inc.
Request Date: February 1996
Congressional Support: None
Contact Telephone Number: Chornobyl Challenge '96: 202-547-0018
History: No prior proclamations on this subject.

NOTES: The proclamation would commemorate the 10th anniversary of the nuclear accident. Melanne Verveer believes that marking this anniversary is a good idea, and Carlos Pascual of the NSC is fine with it, as well. The First Lady is probably doing an event on April 10, at which the proclamation would be distributed. I have suggested a message to Melanne, who agrees that a MESSAGE would be fine. Thus, I recommend a message, rather than a proclamation.

Please indicate approval or disapproval of a MESSAGE, or another recommendation:

EL

agree

TDS

OK for message

96 MAR 26 P3:45

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



3.27.96

Jim - if
you haven't
edited a
letter yet
send it to
me. T.

Dorskind



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

Number of pages including cover 3Date 3/26/96To Todd through CarolFAX Number 62215

Comments Rahm has approved this draft of a letter to be published in the bulletin of the United States Attorney Association. Jim and I have seen it - but we thought you needed to take a look as well. As you might expect - they

From Jack Shook have a print deadline this week.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
Presidential Correspondence
The White House
Washington, DC 20500
Phone: 202-456-7610
Fax: 202-456-2993

Thanks -
Jack

how to get this -
 1 how to get this -
 13 plus 2 parents - giving us 15 - the same as
 or 17? how is giving us 15 - denying benefits?

March 26, 1996

"the" influx -
 what influx?
 either say "you
 current influx"
 it that's what you
 mean; or
 "an influx"

I am pleased to send greetings to the staff and readers of the United States Attorneys' Bulletin.

As you know, my Administration has made the enforcement of immigration laws a priority, and although we support legal immigration, America cannot tolerate the influx of criminal and illegal aliens. As a nation of immigrants, we cannot permit the abuse of our immigration laws to continue.

We are determined to restore the rule of law to our nation's immigration system, and our goal is to create a seamless web of enforcement from the border to the workplace. Our immigration policy is focused in four areas: strengthening border control, protecting American jobs by enforcing laws against illegal immigrants in the workplace, deporting criminal and deportable aliens, and giving assistance to states that need it -- denying illegal aliens benefits for public services or welfare.

In the last two years, we have added more than a thousand border patrol agents and have used the best American technology to strengthen border control. Operation Gatekeeper is one of several technological advances that are making a big difference.

We are increasing deportations and exclusions of illegal aliens by using legislative change and creative Justice Department programs. Jailed illegal aliens are being removed from the United States when they are released, and we will continue to sponsor appropriate legislative changes to achieve these ends.

In addition to legislative initiatives, I intend to take direct action to enforce immigration laws. For example, I recently issued an order barring federal contracts with companies that violate immigration law by hiring undocumented workers, reinforcing the principle that government business and

by "using legis. change"?

ND - he's not directly enforcing the law - he may be acting to ensure that cos. obey the law. Also you say "instead" a then cite past actions

2

tax dollars should not be directed to employers who knowingly hire illegal workers. For the first time, these companies will be subject to government-wide debarment. The executive order is simple and straightforward, and it will not burden employers with needless paperwork nor will it place unreasonable demands on government contracting agencies.

Be assured, however, that we will not tolerate employment discrimination. Our anti-discrimination laws protect legal workers, and I am determined that our strengthened enforcement of illegal immigration laws will not weaken these protections.

I am grateful for the innovative work that you and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are doing to establish port courts, develop model prosecution programs, and generate creative solutions to protecting American workers through new legislation.

As we continue to enforce immigration laws, I realize that we are asking more of you. You have been called on to prosecute and remove more criminal and illegal aliens, to block illegal aliens from successfully crossing our land and sea borders, and to intensify work site enforcement and prosecutions so that employers and illegal aliens know that American jobs are for lawful workers only.

I know that your job is not easy, but you can be proud of your hard work, dedication, and innovation. I am confident that together we will meet the challenges ahead.

BC/JC/JAD/ech-lynn
(3.attorneys.msg)

(Corres. #2796041)

cc: Presidential Messages, 91 OEOB
cc: Rahm Emanuel

DO NOT MAIL -- RETURN TO ~~CARMEN FOWLER, 91 OEOB~~, FOR DISPATCH

gpc

94

3/26/96

From the Oval

Send to ~~Derskind~~ ^{Derskind}

4/20 ✓

he _____

(coordinate w/WSC) ^{TRADE}
Need ASAP reply
C.

96 MAR 26 P2:12 3/25/96

Carolyn - Mrs. Levin

Called - sent letter
to me to make sure
it got to Potus.

^B
Response?!

March 20, 1996

Sonia Atlas Levin

Dear President Clinton:

96 MAR 26 F2:12

I was pleased to learn of your trade address in New Orleans, March 18th. It holds a great deal of meaning to me.

It may interest you to know that "Trade or Fade" was my slogan given to my husband at 2 a.m. one morning, thirty-four years ago.

Carl Levin was then a Special Assistant to President Kennedy, obtained from industry on a special assignment to develop public support

(2)

for the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

One day Ted Sorenson walked into Carl's office, saw a "Trade or Fade" poster and asked if he might borrow it. Thus was born a major water's edge speech by President Kennedy which was carried by over 200 major newspapers - with front page banner headlines.

Incidentally, over a year ago, I sent a copy of The New York Times "Trade or Fade" news story of 34 yrs. ago to Wicky Kantor. I felt that history was about to repeat itself, and we should re-read trade history. I never had the courtesy of a reply!

(3)

Sonia Atlas Levin

The public support effort headed by Carl was a classic example of what well designed P.R. can do. He even got the Hearst newspaper chain, which had traditionally been the staunchest supporters of high tariffs, and William Randolph Hearst, Jr. to support this legislation by reversing their historic position. This was done in a Hearst signed editorial. Hearst did get a request fulfilled - a sail with the President on his boat.

(4)

Mr. President, my husband & I have and continue to support you. If you feel I can be of help in the upcoming campaign, I would be proud to serve.

With every good wish to you and your family.

Sonia Atlas Levin

I will be returning from Palm Desert, California, on March 24th. My address at home is

Carl & Sonia Levin
5450 Whitley Park Terr. #809
Bethesda, MD 20814

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3/27/96

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 MAR 26 P7:21

March 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM : MIKE McCURRY *mmc*

SUBJECT : FOURNIER PIECE

I thought you might be interested in the attached wire story. Ron Fournier is traveling in Turkey with the First Lady's party.

*Copy
Pls. }
Jeh for
Klein*

PM Chelsea-Coming Out, 690

Chelsea's Poise and Good Humor is a Hit on Center Stage

By RON FOURNIER= Associated Press Writer=

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) To anybody watching Chelsea Clinton grow up in the White House, this won't come as a surprise: There's a second lady on the first lady's trip.

The only child of Bill and Hillary Clinton, fiercely shielded from the spotlight at home, Chelsea is exhibiting poise, confidence, good humor and her father's gift for gab on her mother's eight-day trip through Europe.

Call it The Coming Out of Chelsea: Part II.

Accompanying her mother on a 1995 tour of the Indian subcontinent, Chelsea quietly emerged for the first time from the cocoon of privacy her parents spun around her. She stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the first lady in every setting on that trip from the top of an elephant to opulent official dinners.

This time, it's the same, and more.

The 16-year-old private school student, who plays virtually no public role in Washington, took to the stage of a USO show in Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on Monday and nearly stole the show.

"Your name's Chelsea?" Sgt. Maj. Jack Tilley, the military emcee, deadpanned.

"Something like that," Chelsea joked back.

He then asked her to shout, "Hoo-ah" the rowdy cheer that is popular in these parts.

Rising up in her dusty combat boots, Chelsea belted out a huge, "Hoo-ah!"

"That was good," Tilley said. "Try again."

She did, and the crowd of 1,000 soldiers laughed and cheered.

It was a remarkable moment for a teen-ager who has never been a part of her parent's political lives and is, by all accounts, a normal young lady.

But aides say there is no change in the way the Clintons view Chelsea's place in the public domain: She is still off limits.

Reporters were told before the trip that Chelsea cannot be interviewed and her privacy should be respected. Questions about her personal life go unanswered. Prying journalists are ignored.

But given the latitude to accompany her mother everywhere, even to the deepest corners of Bosnia's perilous landscape, Chelsea has given the public a glimpse at her emerging public persona.

Quick with the quip, Chelsea charmed a swarm of soldiers at a remote post outside Tuzla when one of them asked about her driving lessons.

"It's going. It's alright," she replied, with a wide, full smile. "I haven't had much practice."

Walking away, she stopped and turned around to add: "Beware if you come to D.C."

Like a practiced politician, Chelsea took to crowds in Germany and Tuzla as quickly if not more quickly than her mother. She shook hands, signed autographs and whispered to babies.

In private conversations on the trip, she has sounded like her father confidently jumping between subjects and throwing out opinions and observations in a rat-a-tat delivery.

She showed compassion, too.

Touring an out-of-the-way military hospital, Chelsea waited for her mother to leave the bedside of hernia patient Corey King. "How long have you been here," Chelsea said softly, as her mother moved on to the next patient.

He answered, and Chelsea asked about the picture of King's family at his bedside. "Will you see them when you leave Bosnia?"

Yes, King said.

"That's good," Chelsea replied. "Good luck, and thank you for what you've done."

The exchange underscored her inquisitive nature, a trait that showed up again during the first lady's cursory military briefings. Chelsea chimed in

with her own questions.

Also showing through is a fun-loving streak typical to most teens.

Gen. William Nash, the swaggering leader of U.S. forces in Bosnia, suddenly turned to Chelsea at a remote U.S. post near Tuzla on Monday and said, ``Let's go have some fun.''

He ordered a soldier to show her the inside of a tank.

By the end of the day, Chelsea's black corduroys were covered in dust and speckled at the ankles with mud from the tank inspection and other adventures.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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ALEX GARCIA / Los Angeles Times



Associate Press

Taiwan Calls for Detente With China

■ **Asia:** Island's premier says newly reelected president is considering a peace accord with Beijing and wants a summit. But like officials on mainland, he intimates that first step is up to the other side.

By MAGGIE FARLEY
TIMES STAFF WRITER

TAIPEI, Taiwan—Bolstered by a clear mandate the day after winning Taiwan's first fully democratic election, the new government said Sunday that it is willing to resume talks with China but that the next step toward reconciliation is up to Beijing.

"We should pursue a policy of detente... based on the principles of equality and goodwill," Taiwanese Prime Minister Lien Chan said. "The most important thing is to work together with China to abandon the zero-sum mentality."

Lien said the administration of President Lee Teng-hui, who won resounding reelection in Saturday's vote, is "seriously" considering a peace agreement with China and wants to prepare the way for a

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cs: He says polls showing him behind president

Cuts in NASA Staff Prompt Safety E



ALEX GARCIA / Los Angeles Times



Associated Press

minster by a Korean dance troupe while rival Patrick J. Buchanan signs an autograph in Modesto.

Dole Vows Not to Cede California to Clinton

Analysis: He says polls showing him behind president in swing states. Buchanan airs third-party threat again.

By L. La GANGA
and PHEN BRAUN
Times Staff Writers

signing at the birthplace of Lincoln, who had more than one resurrection, Senate Leader Bob Dole vowed not to cede California to Bill Clinton despite the president's lead over the presumptive Republican nominee in statewide

polls. "I'm not going to write off Clinton in 1996," Dole declared at the Ronald Reagan Library and Museum in Yorba Linda. "We're going to fight to the bitter end. ... Polls will change."

Kansas senator later said his endorsement of the Clinton Civil Rights Initiative, a bill, due to be on the

November ballot, to scrap government-sponsored affirmative-action programs in the state.

"We ought to do away with preferences," the senator said, standing under a five-language banner at a shopping mall in the Little Saigon area of Westminster, where he also denounced Clinton for upgrading U.S. relations with Vietnam.

Attacking affirmative action, Dole declared: "This is America. It ought to be based on merit. That's what the United States is all about."

While Dole spent the Sunday before the California primary defining differences between himself and his November opponent, his strongest remaining GOP

Please see CAMPAIGN, A7

Fontana a Window on Dole's Potential Audience in State

By DAVID BROWNSTEIN
Times Staff Writer

Fontana—Four years ago, Johnson pulled the lever for Bush in the 1992 presidential election. But if he had to choose between President Clinton and Bob Dole, Johnson says he backs with Clinton, even though he considers himself a Republican.

Johnson seems kind of old and doddering, said Johnson, an environmental consultant. "He doesn't have confidence in me."

Worker Julian Rodriguez is in the opposite direction. In 1992, he supported Clinton, but now he is disappointed by the president. "I wish the president included

in his 1993 budget and his record on social issues, especially abortion.

"I'm going to go for Dole," Rodriguez said. "I think values are going down in this country, and he might bring them back up again. Clinton is, like, anti-Christian."

Public opinion polls now give Clinton a commanding advantage over Dole—as much as 21 percentage points in a recent Times survey in California, the richest electoral prize in next fall's election. But a day of conversations with some three dozen people in Fontana this weekend showed that the race in California could become much more competitive—if Dole is willing to invest the time and money needed to reach voters who now

Please see DOLE, A6

Cuts in NASA Staff Prompt Safety Fears

By RALPH VARTABEDIAN
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—During launch, the space shuttle rides a pillar of flame 60 stories tall as it soars into orbit at more than 17,000 mph—making it inherently the most dangerous vehicle in America. NASA employs a work force the size of two Army divisions to keep the system running as safely as possible.

But with the space agency under unprecedented pressure to trim its staggering launch costs, fears that it is cutting into safety have driven several high-level managers out the door in recent years.

"I was concerned about how fast we were reducing," said Jeremiah W. Pearson, former associate administrator for human space flight, who quit the National Aeronautics and Space Administration 16 months ago but has only now made his reasons public.

Earlier this month, space shuttle director Bryan O'Connor said in an interview that he believes a reorganization shifting space shuttle management to the Johnson Space Center in Houston could jeopardize flight safety.

In a series of recent interviews, other current and recently retired NASA managers said the issue of safety is widely debated within the agency and that many share O'Connor's and Pearson's worries.

"There is deep concern among astronauts," said one NASA official, who asked not to be identified. "They talk about it all the time. It is only natural."

NASA Administrator Daniel S. Goldin said in an interview last week that he is moving quickly to respond to the new safety concerns, although he remains confident that the shuttle is safe.

After the shuttle Challenger

Please see NASA, A8

By MAGGIE FARLEY
Times Staff Writer

TAIPEI, Taiwan—Bolstered by a clear mandate the day after winning Taiwan's first fully democratic election, the new government said Sunday that it is willing to resume talks with China but that the next step toward reconciliation is up to Beijing.

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Lien said the administration of President Lee Teng-hui, who won resounding reelection in Saturday's vote, is "seriously" considering a peace agreement with China and wants to prepare the way for a bilateral summit.

Chinese officials also floated the idea of talks with Taiwan.

"The two sides should realize a high-level summit between their leaders," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang told Reuters news service.

But Shen also signaled that Beijing won't be the first to come to the negotiating table.

"The doors have been opened [by China]. The obstacles today lie with the Taiwan authorities," he told Hong Kong's Beijing-backed Wen Wei Po newspaper.

Three-quarters of Taiwan's voters on Saturday showed their support either for Lee's program to solidify Taiwan's sovereignty or for the outright independence advocated by the second-place finisher—a result seen here as a defiant retort to Beijing's attempts to coerce pro-China votes.

In recent weeks, China has stepped up verbal and military pressure on Taiwan, including missile tests and live-fire war maneuvers close to the island, to try to persuade voters to shun notions of independence. It regards Taiwan as a renegade province.

Lee's popular backing—plus the presence of the largest U.S. naval armada in nearby waters since the Vietnam War and two U.S. congressional resolutions declaring support for Taiwan—gives the president the confidence to wait for Beijing to make the next move, his advisors say.

"My aim is to pursue national dignity and establish our place in the world," Lee said at a celebration for Taiwanese citizens who had returned home from overseas just for the elections. "There's no turning back on our road to democracy," he told the crowd before leading a round of Taiwanese songs.

China and Taiwan usually communicate through nongovernmental groups to discuss trade and technical issues. Talks about establishing direct air, shipping and transport links were suspended in June after Lee made a "private" visit to Cornell University in

Please see TAIWAN, A3

NASA: Cuts Stir Alarm Over Safety

Continued from A1

exploded in 1986, each shuttle mission faced one chance in 76 that it would end in the same sort of disaster, according to an evaluation by Science Applications International Corp., a San Diego-based consulting firm. But thanks to safety reforms, the firm last year estimated the risk had dropped to one in 146, safer than before but still far more dangerous than any aircraft.

Goldin disclosed that he would not cut the \$3.2-billion shuttle budget for the next two years, though previously planned work force reductions will continue.

The shuttle work force has already shrunk from 35,400 four years ago to 26,000. By the end of the decade, the agency plans to ax 5,000 more jobs—a cumulative cutback of 41% in eight years.

The Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, a NASA advisory board of senior industry executives, raised a number of important new safety concerns in a recent report. The panel found that the shuttle's navigation and landing equipment is obsolete and that plans to upgrade the system are being delayed until the turn of the century to save money—a finding that caught Goldin by surprise.

As a result, Goldin said, he has ordered his managers to submit a list of proposed shuttle safety improvements immediately, regardless of cost.

Acknowledging that NASA has not succeeded in communicating the ultimate importance of safety to its work force, Goldin said he has ordered a new communications program to emphasize safety.

"Perception is reality when it comes to safety," Goldin said. "We are going to make sure we effectively communicate that to our people."

What Goldin is not going to change, however, is the wave of management changes sweeping over the agency. The changes broadly reflect the titanic forces affecting the rest of the government as political leaders search for a formula for balancing the federal budget.

NASA, Goldin said, must cut launch costs without compromising safety, achieve better scientific output with fewer resources and generally become more focused on exploring the universe rather than protecting its budget.

A massive and bloated work force cannot guarantee safety, Goldin insisted. Even while cutting the shuttle budget, he said, NASA has poured \$1 billion in recent years into improving the reliability of flight hardware.

Among those upgrades was a redesign of the high-pressure pumps in the shuttle's main engines—eliminating the need to routinely tear the pumps apart for detailed inspections.

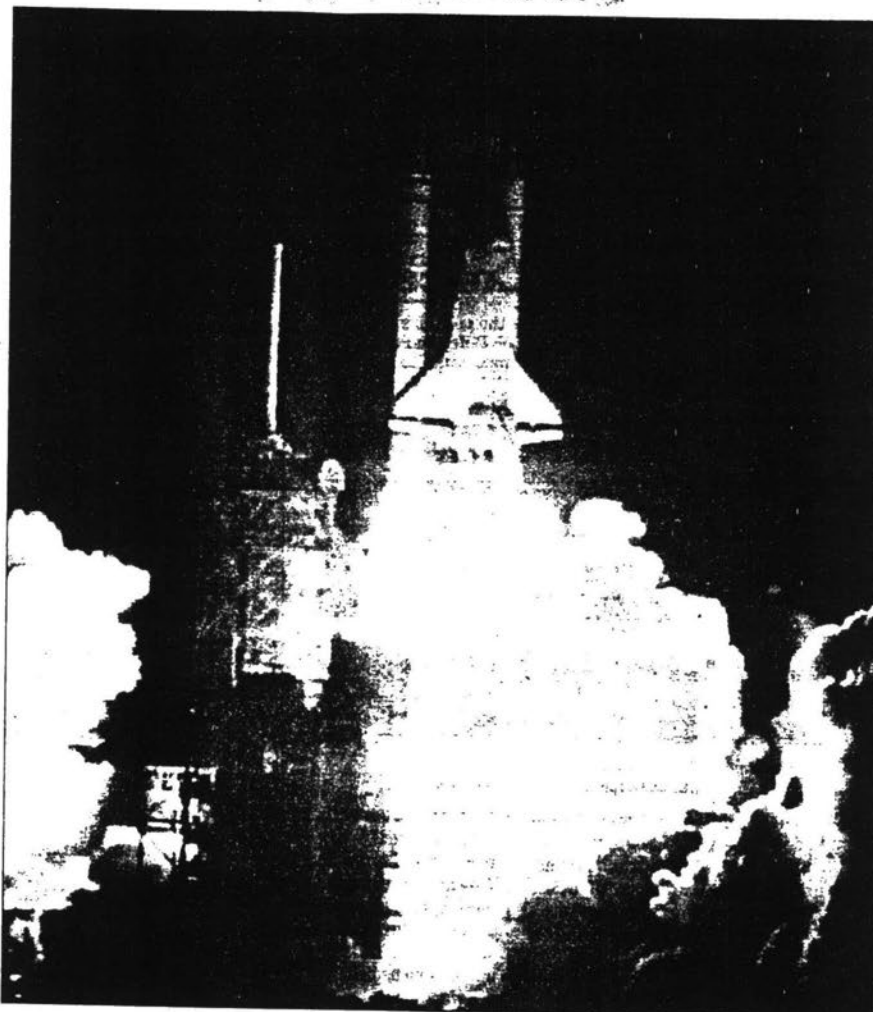
"This is how you get safety," Goldin said. "You don't get it from adding inspectors."

In the interest of streamlining, Goldin is transferring management of NASA programs from the agency's Washington headquarters to its nine centers across the country.

In the case of the shuttle, the reorganization means moving authority from Washington to the Johnson Space Center, which would then run shuttle operations at NASA facilities in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

O'Connor, the former shuttle director, said he believes the plan contradicts reforms established a decade ago in the aftermath of the Challenger disaster. Indeed, the commission that investigated the Challenger explosion recommended that the shuttle management be located in Washington to eliminate rivalry between NASA centers that was impeding communication.

"Everybody who looked at it after Challenger said this is one of the reasons we had a problem," O'Connor said.



Reuters



said.

Goldin said he stopped the reorganization process when O'Connor came forward with his objections, and then polled senior managers. Nobody would concur with O'Connor, Goldin said, and the plan went forward.

"Although we respect Bryan, we don't have the same concerns," Goldin said. "I hope Bryan comes back to the agency."

Pearson, the former associate administrator for human space-flight, said he agreed with the issues raised by O'Connor, though it was a different set of concerns that prompted his departure.

Pearson said he argued that the agency was cutting the shuttle work force too fast and that it should adopt a more cautious, incremental approach. "You should take your time and evaluate, rather than just cut and cut and cut," Pearson said. "That was my concern. I love the program."

But Goldin and other senior NASA managers overruled his concerns, Pearson said. "Sometimes, when they don't listen to you, it's time to leave," he added.

Astronauts are also growing concerned, though they have followed a long tradition of keeping those safety issues in-house. While astronauts believe the shuttle to be safe, they are increasingly worried that the changes could undermine safety, according to current and former NASA officials.

"I know everybody is concerned about it," said James Baglan, a recently retired astronaut. "But until you have an untoward occurrence, you don't know whether you really have a problem in safety. It is a matter of judgment, not a strict science."

He added, "Any time you have changes in a system that seems to be running well, there is always a chance for glitch to occur."

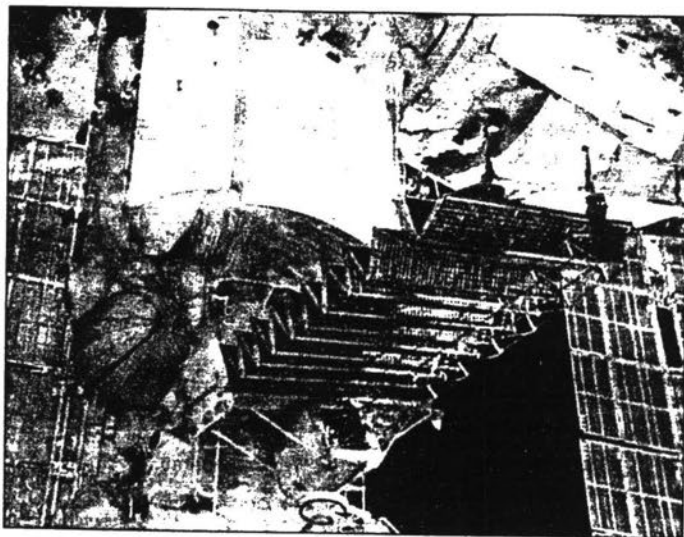
The changes to the program so far pale in comparison to what is coming. NASA has selected a single contractor—United Space Alliance, a joint venture of Rockwell International Corp. and Lockheed Martin Corp.—to run virtually every aspect of shuttle launches.

USA would take over most of the work force, though NASA would continue to control flights after they leave the launch pad and astronauts would continue to be civil service employees. Congress is prodding NASA to go much further, however, eventually privatizing the shuttle fleet and turning over full control to private firms.

NASA spaceflight chief J. Wayne Little said in an interview late last year that USA should be able to eliminate 7,500 jobs—eventually taking the shuttle work force down to 17,000.

"We are going to transition to a contractor, and that is a culture shock to government employees," Goldin acknowledged.

Another senior NASA official, shuttle operations director Brewster Shaw, left the agency in 1995 after saying he was trying to "come to grips" with creating incentives for a private firm to maintain safety. Upon leaving, Shaw would say only that the decision to retire



NASA TV

The space shuttle Atlantis, top, carried American astronaut Shannon Lucid to a rendezvous with the Russian space station Mir, left as seen from shuttle after docking Saturday. Lucid, fourth from right above, is to spend four months aboard Mir.

was "extremely difficult."

The Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel repeatedly raised its own concerns in reports and testimony by its chairman, Paul Johnstone, saying the reorganization and loss of personnel might jeopardize safety.

"It is impossible to define clearly at what point the program will cross over from safe to unsafe conditions, but this crossover would surely occur if reductions are allowed to proceed uncontrolled," the board said.

The remarkably complex shuttle demands a lot of care, attention and money—particularly because much of it uses 1970s technology. At a congressional hearing last week, Goldin noted that a typical home computer is more powerful than the shuttle's main computers.

The four-vehicle shuttle fleet is always fighting off glitches during missions. When one of the shuttle's four main computers failed in a mission earlier this month, NASA waived its rule requiring a landing as quickly as possible after a computer malfunction because a quick landing would have cost \$1 million.

In the shuttle launched Friday, a hydraulic leak occurred in a critical steering system. The agency said the system has two backup units and that the leak does not pose a threat to safety.

The rubber O-ring seals on the shuttle's solid-rocket booster nozzles also showed signs of burn damage, a situation the agency is watching carefully but believes does not jeopardize the astronauts.

A recent report of the Aerospace Safety Advisory

Panel found that on one shuttle mission, the orbiter's windshields were so badly hazed that the "astronauts' view of the landing runway was obscured." The risks were compounded by an obsolete microwave guidance system for landings that is not being replaced because of the cost involved, the report noted.

Goldin said he was not aware of the decision to avoid replacing the microwave system and ordered his subordinates to give him a list of all safety enhancements that could be made to the shuttle.

"If they need to spend more money, I support it," Goldin said.

Some experts have questioned whether the NASA bureaucracy is less than fully supportive of its chief. By all accounts, Goldin is a strong manager who, unlike many political appointees in federal government, is not subservient to the bureaucracy.

"There is a disconnect between Goldin and the troops," said Albert Wheelon, a member of the Challenger commission. "Right from the beginning, he has been his own person. The people at NASA are used to manipulating the boss. But the price he pays for that is that people will do things on their own in a sly way." Frank L. Manning, executive director of the safety panel, said he believes that in some cases, lower-level NASA employees are not fully on board with Goldin's agenda.

"Goldin has said time and again that safety is first, and he means it," Manning said. "But as you get down into the organization, people are saying, 'Let's meet the schedule.'"

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A REPORTER AT LARGE

THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER

Tony Blair, Britain's youngest-ever Labour leader, has managed to renew the Party in an unprecedented manner, but can he do the same to the nation?

BY SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL

ON April 9, 1992, when the Labour Party lost its fourth successive election to the Conservatives, people began to speak of Britain as a permanent one-party nation. Before the election, it seemed inconceivable that the Conservatives could win. After the election, it seemed inconceivable that they could ever lose. There was no opposition that could beat them. The Labour Party had struggled for ten years to alter its image—from that of a reckless, union-run party of nationalizing socialists to that of a modern, forward-looking party able to govern. But the voters remained wary. Although the polls had shown Neil Kinnock and his party ahead of John Major until Election Day, people finally fell back upon what they had come to regard as the natural ruling party.

Replacing the Labour leader after a traumatic defeat had become an anthropological ceremony akin to killing the king: the Party would symbolically cut off its head and get a new one. Neil Kinnock, the Welsh "windbag," ardent, emotional, and given to poetic flights of rhetoric, was succeeded by John Smith, who was Kinnock's opposite in manner. Smith wasn't charismatic, daring, or new, and all those negatives recommended him: he made Labour seem safe. A stolid Scotsman who was a barrister by trade, he was respected on all sides for his civility, integrity, and steadiness. Over the next two years, Smith fostered enough of a sense of security to put Labour twenty points ahead in the polls. Then, on May 12, 1994, the fifty-five-year-old Smith died from a heart attack. For the next week, poli-

tics stood still. Even Conservative politicians wept in public.

Tony Blair, then the forty-one-year-old shadow Home Secretary, had admired Smith. One of Blair's first political acts had been to write a policy paper for Smith when Smith was a minister in the last Labour Government, in the seventies. Later, the two men travelled together to Party meetings. Now, in a period of national mourning, Blair saw the greatest opportunity of his political career. Under Smith's benign tutelage, Blair, the Party's most fervent modernizer, had been frustrated by the slow pace of change, fearing that it would once again produce defeat. Within hours of learning of Smith's death, Blair decided to make a bid for the Labour leadership, and immediately organized his campaign with an efficiency undeterred by grief. "The moment that John died, everyone was distraught by his death," Philip Gould, Labour's chief strategic consultant, recalls. "At the same time, everyone realized that the moment was now. Out of that great sadness came this new figure, an entirely new Labour leader. Either event would have been powerful. Both events occurring together were really powerful. They reframed attitudes toward Labour."

Since Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister, in May of 1979, the Conservative Party's victories can be attributed partly to its formidable strength in the art of political war. The Conservatives were the first in Britain to run a political campaign in the American style, using slick, negative advertising created by the firm of Saatchi & Saatchi. (The image of Labour's inepti-

PHOTOGRAPH BY RICHARD AVEDON

Tony Blair, London, November 30, 1995.

They were arrested, leaving him to paint
In peace a world with no Gestapo in it—

A dream that came true. Agonies recede,
And if his vision hid harsh facts from him
It sharpens them for us. Best to believe
He served an indispensable ideal:

Douceur de vivre on a heroic scale—
Heaven on Earth, the Land of Oobla-dee.
Cloud Nine and Shangri-la hooked to the wall
As bolt holes for the brain, square wishing wells.

Suppose that like his brush my pen could speak
Volumes, our cat might stay in shape to pounce,
But only on the arm of that soft chair
You sit in now and where you would lie lulled,

An ageless, in-house *odalisque couchée*
Never to be less langorous than this,
Always dissolving in the air around you
Reality's cruel purr with your sweet whisper—

And nothing would be terrible again,
Nor ever was. The fear that we once felt
For daughters fallen ill or just an hour
Late home: it never happened. That dumb bird
Stayed in its tree and I was true to you.

—CLIVE JAMES

With the dawning of 1996, John Major awoke to discover that deaths and defections had reduced his majority in the House of Commons to five seats. Major is not required to call an election until May of 1997, but he will have to do so sooner if his majority collapses. Of a chance to contest the Prime Ministership, Blair says, "I think we are ready, and I think they literally have nothing left. I mean everything that is now done—the budget, the legislative program—is simply about trying to wrong-foot the Labour Party, and, you know, the country could really do without eighteen months of this nonsense."

Not since 1964, when Labour won (by a bare four-seat majority) on the allure of Harold Wilson's "White Heat of Technology" vision, which was considered at the time the British equivalent of John F. Kennedy's New Frontier, has Labour been perceived as future-oriented. But Wilson, a leader of the old Labour right, did not remake

his party; indeed, he backtracked from the mild reform efforts of his predecessor, Hugh Gaitskell. James Callaghan, who governed as Labour's last Prime Minister, from 1976 to 1979, inherited a relic of a party, its constituency limited and its ideas exhausted. Blair has managed to give Labour a broad popular support such as it hasn't truly had since Clement Attlee succeeded Winston Churchill, in 1945. In one year, Blair has increased dues-paying Party membership by a third, bringing in a hundred and fifteen thousand new members, most of them from the middle class.

BLAIR, stripped momentarily of his pin-striped suit jacket, is hovering over the kettle in the kitchen of his Islington house. "Would you like a cup of fruit tea? Sugar with that? Lemon?" His wife, Cherie Booth, who is a Queen's Counsel (or Q.C., the senior-barrister title held by Rumpole of the Bailey), appears, adjusts her shoes, straightens

her black suit, and, with a quick "Bye, dear," races out the door on the way to her law office. The front hallway is full of sports equipment and toys belonging to the Blairs' three young children, and an acoustic guitar, which is Blair's. He carries the tea tray into a living room furnished with floral-patterned chairs and sofa, and bookcases containing bound volumes of the *Weekly Law Review*.

Blair enjoys few things more than holding forth on the ills of contemporary society. He described for me, at some length, his view of the two central problems facing Western countries: how to insure economic security in a time of global technological change, and how to revive a sense of moral purpose amid widespread social fragmentation. "I think those are challenges to which the right really doesn't have an answer," he says. "The right's response is, in effect, to say, 'We want to re-create the world of fifty or sixty years ago, where the woman stayed at home, the man worked, gays were kept in the closet.' We are not going to re-create those days. I also reject, however, what I would call sixties student liberalism. In the end, there was an anarchic feel to that, and a belief that it didn't much matter what you did—you did your own thing. It was a sort of social libertarianism that is the mirror image of the economic libertarianism of some of the new right."

Blair sees himself in the same predicament as other politicians who are grappling with the problems of a transitional politics. "What is fascinating is the degree to which these problems are the same everywhere," he says. "There is great danger that we will get caught in the wedge between the new right and what I call here the old left, who simply accuse us of selling out the principles of the Labour Party or the Democrats. This is where, curiously, the critics from left and right come together."

Blair's critics have interpreted his skepticism about the old Labourism as evidence that he lacks political convictions. The Conservative right and the Labour left have united in their portrayal of him as a practitioner of "designer politics"—a chronic waffler taking his direction from pollsters and media spin-masters. From the left, he has earned two new sobriquets: Tory

died that year), and kicked around Paris for a few months, getting work as a barman and as an insurance clerk. Later that year, he decided to become a barrister—a career that requires acceptance into an apprenticeship, called a pupillage. In 1976, he presented an unimpressive résumé at the law chambers of Alexander Irvine, Q.C., whose best friend, since his days at Glasgow University, was John Smith, then the youngest minister in the Callaghan Cabinet.

"My first impression was of colossal enthusiasm, determination, and charm," Irvine says of Blair, but Irvine had already accepted a top graduate from the London School of Economics—a Labourite from Liverpool named Cherie Booth. "I had a firm view that I wasn't to take two pupils," Irvine says. "I hadn't done so before. He succeeded in persuading me he wanted to be my pupil—an important element in any sales pitch. One of his principal skills was absorbing enormously complicated material. Make your best points on the issues—he was very good at that." In 1980, Irvine's two pupils, now barristers, married. Cherie Booth came from a family of Catholic working-class Party activists (her father, Tony Booth, played a militant left-winger in the landmark television comedy *"Till Death Us Do Part,"* which was exported to America as *"All in the Family"*), and she was professionally and politically ambitious. "They are a political household," Irvine says about the Blairs. "He will confide in her. It is undoubted. It's one of these marriages where they will almost naturally think as one."

THE sequence of Labour's political march of folly had begun long before the dismal, strike-filled winter of 1978-79, which resulted in Margaret Thatcher's election as Prime Minister. Industrial disorder had been a major factor in bringing down the previous Conservative Government, of Edward Heath, in 1974, and Labour was defined more than ever by its relationship to the assertive unions, whose willingness to press their demands to the point of paralyzing Britain seemed contemptuous not only of public order but of the economic condition of a nation facing an inflationary surge. Callaghan was the quintessential Labour leader, born into the working class and



"What about that! His brain still uses the old vacuum tubes."

bred in the Party incubator—a "keeper of the cloth cap." He was of the Labour right, but his policy was to play left against right to sustain himself in the middle. He could not control the union leadership, however. The more the unions acted out, the more impotent Callaghan appeared and the more the Labour Party itself was rejected as inimical to governing. Callaghan's defeat was a statement about the pathology of a party that allowed Margaret Thatcher to rule for eleven years without ever winning a popular majority.

The Conservatives won with 43.9 per cent to Labour's thirty-seven; they had a forty-three-vote majority in the six-hundred-and-thirty-five-member House of Commons. Since it was the Labour right that had lost power, the Labour left argued that it should be allowed to implement its mandate. Much of the leadership of the right split off with great fanfare to launch a new political party, the Social Democrats, and for a while it was the most popular party in the country. (It splin-

tered in several directions, though, and by 1989 it had vanished.) Tony and Cherie Blair, who did not abandon Labour, found themselves in a hive of factional conflict in which they opposed the far left.

Within the Party, the trade unions could no longer muster their former support, and a vacuum was filled by contentious left-wing groups. "When the old blocs of Labour declined," Blair says, "they were supplanted by interest groups, and the result of that was that a committee would set itself up calling itself the race committee and decide your race policy, or a women's committee would decide your women's policy, and an environment committee would decide your environment policy, and before you know it what you have is a conglomeration of policies that do not appeal to the broad mass of the country at all."

In 1979, Blair told Alexander Irvine, who was well connected in the Party, that he wanted to stand for Parliament. Irvine introduced him to Smith, and

the Party. Blair was now shadow Home Secretary, assigned the task of neutralizing the Tories' tough position on crime. He had to defend Labour from the charge of softness without echoing the Conservatives' draconian policy. Blair honed his position into a quotable phrase: "Tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime." He travelled to Washington again, this time to learn how the Clinton Administration had overcome the once prohibitive political advantage the Republicans had on the crime issue. He expected to be fencing for years with the Tories on volatile social issues and then, at last, if John Smith should win, to become Home Secretary.

Smith's patience seemed an asset, an antidote to Kinnock's chip-piness. When Major's popularity began to plummet, Smith adopted the attitude of King Log, simply waiting for events to occur. An aide called it "the long game," but it was less a strategy than a reflection of Smith's temperament. Under pressure from Blair and his allies at the 1993 Party conference, Smith pushed for and won what was called "one member, one vote," or OMOV: a reduction of the percentage of the bloc vote granted to the trade unions in determining the Party's leadership, and an increase in the constituency members' influence. But Smith rejected use of the phrase New Labour and any alteration of the Party's written charter, and he banished Peter Mandelson, openly disdaining "the black art of public relations." Blair worried that Smith would not press for any further reforms.

By the afternoon of the day of Smith's death, May 12, 1994, Blair had decided he would run for leader, even though it meant challenging his friend Gordon Brown, whose ambition had always been to lead the Party. The race between Blair and Brown was a phony campaign, a contest between political brothers which didn't involve fratricide. Brown assembled his team, delivered one public speech, and quickly concluded he could not win. Blair, for his part, pressed forward, and thereby gained strength. So, after a dinner at a fashionable Islington restaurant with Blair, Brown ended his bid before ever announcing it. "There was no struggle,"

Brown told me tersely. Brown, not admitting that he was wounded, appeared statesmanlike; Blair appeared impregnable. Blair faced two traditionalists, Margaret Beckett and the Scotsman John Prescott, and won easily.

"I would hesitate to say Tony was lucky because my friend Smith died, but in the brutal political sense he was lucky," Alexander Irvine, Blair's mentor, says. "To be clinical about it, despite the fact that Gordon has a major intellect, and projects it as such, the overriding image would have been Another Worthy Scotsman. That might have forced attention on the predominance of Scots in the Labour Party and the extent to which Labour had become marginalized to its strongest point. That was the negative case for Gordon. The positive case for Tony is that he's fantastically good news at the box office."

Upon his election as leader, Blair told Philip Gould, Labour's top political consultant, that he was "not going to fudge any decisions in relation to the Party," explaining that the concept was "to produce New Labour." Three months later, in October of 1994, in Blackpool, Blair appeared at his first Party conference as leader, against a backdrop of a new banner, which read, "New Labour, New Britain." In a speech he said, "Let us say what we mean and mean what we say." Then he announced a sweeping and historically resonant act: Labour's charter would be rewritten. He was proposing nothing less than stripping the temple of its holy of holies—expunging its Clause IV. This clause was not mere words but a religious credo, engraved on the back of membership cards: "To secure for the workers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service." Clause IV was a summons to the socialist Jerusalem.

Credited to the Fabian socialist Sidney Webb, Clause IV had been adopted in 1918, as a right-revisionist response to the Bolshevik Revolution. But it had become a sacred text for the left. For

decades—ever since Hugh Gaitskell briefly entertained the notion of changing it, in 1959—Labour leaders, including Kinnock and Smith, had veered away from the trouble that change might cause. "It was an ancient shibboleth, and people used to say, 'O.K., let's not touch it,'" Blair says. "And my argument against that was if we're going to prove to people that the Labour Party is changed and is genuinely a value-based party, not a party that still has within its constitution a quasi-Marxist figment of ideology, then we should have the courage to just go out and change it. If in truth we can't change it, then there is something pretty fundamentally wrong with the way we are." At the Party conference, a vote was taken on whether to affirm Clause IV. It passed by 50.9 per cent to 49.1: the largest trade unions opposed a change. For six months, Blair stumped Party halls around the country for a spring vote, and as a result he won this one resoundingly. "Now, that was a bit like breaking a spell," he says.

"Few politicians are good at taking the high ground and throwing themselves off it," observed Mandelson, who had tried a decade earlier to deal with Clause IV by stealth—by simply neglecting to have it printed on the back of the membership cards. "Tony does it, and takes enormous care to bring everyone else behind him. He manages the process of risk taking with great application to detail."

BLAIR has gathered around him a fairly close-knit if eclectic circle of aides and advisers, all devoted to him and the Project as one cause. His oldest friend in the group is Anji Hunter, whom he met when they were both teen-age school rebels. As his "personal political adviser," she runs the office, serves as a liaison to other Members of Parliament and leaders of the Party, and speaks to Blair perhaps dozens of times a day. Jonathan Powell, the chief of staff, was drawn not from the ranks of the Party but from the Foreign Service. He was First Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington—the link between it and the Clinton Administration. His brother, Sir Charles Powell, was the foreign-policy and defense adviser to Thatcher, and was often referred to as the Deputy Prime Minis-



Sturm und Drang, a nation "at ease with itself." But his ineffectuality has only rarely allowed him to strike the pose of a man at ease.

In September, 1992, five months after Major's surprise election victory, the pound sterling crashed out of the European exchange-rate mechanism. Black Wednesday, as it was called, severely challenged the assumption that the Conservatives were the most competent economic stewards. (Black Wednesday also triggered revolts within the Party over joining Europe.) Since then, Major has been swamped by endless factional battles, botched initiatives, and private scandals throughout the ranks of his party, but in July of last year he proved his political will to survive by forcing a vote on his leadership. He was opposed only by John Redwood, a right-wing backbencher, whose slogan was "No Change, No Chance," and whose program included halting the decommissioning of the royal yacht, *Britannia*. Major won easily, insuring his position as Prime Minister until the next election. But he had drained the Tories of possibility: he was all that was left.

With great alacrity, Blair captured the center ground the Conservatives had lost by redefining the idea of one nation. Thatcherism has given him his opportunity to prove the relevance of his Christian socialism and to make the case that social cohesion can be gained by means other than an aristocratic paternalism or an unfettered market. His one-nation politics also enables him to lift the taint from Labour as a sectarian, class-bound movement.

In a series of speeches beginning last October at Labour's party conference in Brighton, Blair openly developed his one-nation concept. "One nation," as he defines it, means restoring a sense of community, and can be achieved only by overcoming class. "I want us to be a young country again," he said, adding a new spin on jingoism. "Not resting on past glories. Not fighting old battles . . . Not saying, 'This was a great country.' But 'Britain can and will be a great country again.'" In a foreign-policy speech on November 30th, Blair accused the Tory right of being "the Little Englander party, content to be on the margins of Europe and often, as over Bosnia . . . isolationist." Britain,

he said, can only be "strong in the world because we are cohesive at home, and strong in Europe. . . . Britain as one nation."

After spending Christmas in Australia, Blair went to Singapore, where, on January 8th, he delivered a speech to the business community, declaring his commitment to "one-nation politics" and proposing to make everyone "stakeholders." The welfare system would be reformed to serve as a program to enable people to enter the labor force as skilled workers. The "sharing of the possibility of power, wealth, and opportunity" would not rest on "the tax and benefit regime." But dealing with a global economy requires an active government that engages the market by spurring savings and making public investments, especially in education. Citizens, he went on, are not simply widgets but stakeholders where they work. The modern corporation, he argued, should be seen not as "a mere vehicle for the capital market" but as "a community or partnership." Rights and responsibilities extend throughout the society, from top to bottom. That speech (inspired in part by Will Hutton's book) has provoked an intense debate over the new ideological fault lines he has drawn.

A political token of the redefinition of "one-nation politics" came in October with the unprecedented defection of Alan Howarth, the former Tory Minister of Education, from the Conservative to the Labour side. "I'm a one-nation man, not a class warrior," Howarth told me. "Tony's values in politics are very much mine. Each move in the Conservative Party is more to the right. The world outside recognized that the best Thatcher did is shared wisdom—goodbye to the big central state. But the world also recognizes unrestrained market forms will destroy all relationships. You need to sustain the cohesion of society. The Tory Party hasn't adjusted. Major's sole aim is to keep the Tory Party in office. It's not obvious what he wants to do except survive. Major is increasingly a prisoner of the right wing of his party."

THE Conservative Party's internal divisions have so far made it impossible for it to develop a coherent

AT THE GALLERIES

THE ART OF THE BRONTËS

WHEN Charlotte Brontë was nine, she and her sister Emily, who was six, were recalled from the Cowan Bridge School; their two older sisters, who had contracted tuberculosis there, had returned home before them to die. Under the tutelage of a remote father and a maiden aunt (their mother had died four years earlier), the sisters, together with their two remaining siblings, Branwell and Anne, spent their childhood in celebrated isolation at Haworth Parsonage, with one view from the house taking in the vast sweep of the moors and the other the graveyard.

The children's profound sense of loss, their powerful imaginative gifts, and their almost exclusive reliance on one another's company gave rise to an extraordinary collective creative mania. They began by reading everything in the house, from "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Paradise Lost" to Goldsmith's "A Grammar of General Geography" and *Blackwood's Magazine*—a monthly miscellany of satires and reviews of contemporary politics and literature, which, in turn, inspired them to create imaginary worlds of their own. Over time, these worlds evolved into the politically and socially complex kingdoms of Angria and Gondal, which absorbed them well into adulthood. The Brontës fashioned matchbox-size facsimiles of *Blackwood's* in microscopic script, and wrote their own plays and stories in minuscule books made from scraps of paper, sugar bags, and wallpaper. (In "Angria and the Angrians," Branwell compressed twenty-five hundred words onto a five-by-seven-inch page that bears an uncanny resemblance to the obsessive abstract lettering of Charles Crumb's last cartoons.) "The Art of the Brontës," at the Morgan Library through April 14th, offers a sampling of these manuscripts, together with some of the remarkable illustrations by Charlotte and Branwell that accompany them. Also on display are Emily's beautiful watercolor of her dog Keeper and Anne's feathery pencil sketches of trees and of a forlorn girl in the woods. —MARY HAWTHORNE

often amusing people best appreciated for their dramatic art of self-presentation. "The real challenge to Britons is to succeed in the modern global economy—the proper relation of markets and public action," Gordon Brown says. "Tony has proved how Labour is capable of transforming the Party. Now we must have a modern view of Britain's place in the world. The battle is one to establish the agenda."

Thatcher's task in presenting her view of *Britannia Restored* was simplified by the Cold War and Labour's antinuclear pacifism. Britain, under her reign, was holding the line of containment, and was, ipso facto, strong. The crushing of the Argentines in the Falklands War gave an adrenaline rush to the idea that Britain was a muscular power. Thatcher's real fear was Europe. In time, she split the Tories over it, and the Party remains heavily weighted toward the "Euro-skeptics," who include Major. And there is, among the public, a pervasive anxiety that Britain, the foremost great power at the beginning of the century, is now weak and backward compared with Europe. (According to Gordon Brown's own new figures, the country has now fallen behind Italy in per-capita income.) But Blair believes that the policy of muddling through, without full engagement in Europe, must lead to further decline and might even fray the Anglo-American special relationship.

ON November 29th, Air Force One landed in London. Clinton's relations with John Major had begun on a badly strained note. In the fall of 1992, operatives from the Tory central office had parachuted into Washington like commandos in a desperate, doomed attempt to rescue the campaign of George Bush; meanwhile, the Home Office searched for material that would prove that Clinton had engaged in unpatriotic acts while protesting the Vietnam War as a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. But now, in Westminster, standing before the entire Parliament, the President praised John Major, who, silently but visibly, mouthed the words "Thank you."

Then Clinton went to see Blair. They tested themes on each other that

they would later use in key speeches: Blair's "stakeholder society" address and Clinton's State of the Union. The main problem was social insecurity, and there was only so much change people could take at one time. Clinton said that he had focussed his energies on legislative achievements to the neglect of communicating with the public. Blair replied that Thatcher and Reagan had been able to get out their messages more successfully. He said that left-of-center parties faced particular problems in this respect, partly because commentators often failed to understand what they were about. In the absence of an intellectual movement, the vacuum was being filled by cynicism and disillusion. Clinton said that it was not possible to win voters in favor of big government anymore, an idea he finally expressed in public in his State of the Union address. He said that the larger themes should be liberty, progress, and unity. Blair observed that the age of overarching initiatives like Britain's Beveridge Plan, which had inaugurated the welfare state in 1945, was over. Implicit in this exploratory discussion was the intention of both sides to set the Anglo-American special relationship on a new basis: the Transatlantic Project.

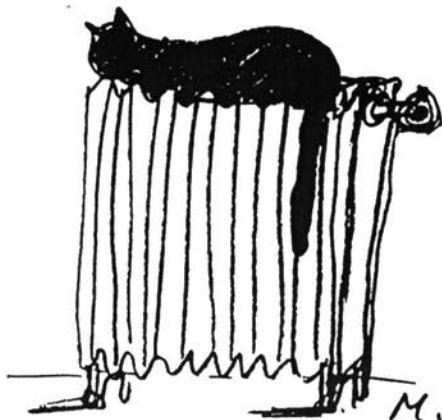
Blair and his circle believe that Clinton's reelection is a crucial factor for them. "Clinton win? Not important," a deadpan Peter Mandelson told me. "Nothing. No effect." Then he started biting all his nails at once and shaking. A Clinton defeat would be seen in Britain as an augury for Blair. A Clinton victory would make Major appear hopelessly retrograde and give Blair a sense of inevitability.

Blair believes that the difficulties Clinton has encountered are far less

personal than political in character, and that, therefore, the American experience might foreshadow the resistance he will meet. Any change from a long-established regime is bound to stir up a fervent opposition. Blair's polling has already detected in the electorate a reactionary populist nationalism simmering beneath the surface, which might find a focus for its rage in an incumbent Labour Government. But, whatever their similarities, Clinton and Blair operate in very different political systems. Blair in power would not be checked and balanced; with a certain majority, he could propose and dispose. The experiment that Clinton proposed at the beginning of his Administration, but which was frustrated, therefore might be tested first in Blair's Britain. Then Blair would face the true crisis of transition: coping with a politics of raised expectations while instituting programs that would not immediately lift living standards. "Probably the most important thing is that I don't think any project such as this becomes clear to the public until you are in government and you're doing things," he told me.

Blair had expected that Britain's election would be held in 1997, after America's. But in December one Conservative Member of Parliament died and another defected to the Liberal-Democrat Party. Pro-European Tories claimed that there might be more defections if the Party didn't steer away from the right. The leader of the Party's right, Defense Minister Michael Portillo, a Thatcher protégé, dared them to leave. A group of old-line Tories announced that they were going to write their own one-nation manifesto. Margaret Thatcher weighed in with a blast at them as "no-nation conservatives" and at Major for being insufficiently right-wing. Studying actuarial charts and the Party's widening schisms, Major privately ordered the central office to prepare battle plans for a potential campaign within six months. But Major has embraced no strategy. He seems to be planning on winning a mandate for entropy.

Tony Blair, sitting in a green-leather armchair in the Office of the Opposition Leader in the House of Commons, is at ease yet impatient. "If not now, when?" he asks. ♦





EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STOCKHOLM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
3-27-96

OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR
March 15, 1996

*Copies to Lake
& Scheduling*

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

Re Request for Visit of New Swedish Prime Minister

Dear Mr. President:

Further greetings from Scandinavia. As we've discussed, Sweden anticipates its first ever visit from a sitting President of the United States. We now await the deliberations of the Nobel Committee which, in early October, will select its Peace Laureate(s) with ceremonies in Oslo (December 10) and Stockholm (December 11).

Accordingly, my purpose in writing need not be to urge a separate visit but, rather, to urge you to meet the new Swedish Prime Minister in your office for a brief 30-45 minutes at your convenience this Spring. Göran Persson, age 46, eagerly seeks this meeting with you and requests any dates between May 15 - June 15.

Although Persson won't become Prime Minister for one more week (March 22), his election without opposition is assured. I met with him last week to run through a number of U.S. policy priorities we have with Sweden. He was an attentive listener.

Persson was closely identified with domestic policy as Finance Minister. He successfully introduced an austerity budget, which was not an easy task for a Social Democrat. A conservative on economic matters, I'm concerned that Persson may be tempted to use foreign policy issues to mollify more

left-leaning elements in his party. A Washington visit, including a meeting with the President, can balance this temptation by emphasizing to Persson the value of U.S.-Sweden cooperation early-on in his tenure as Prime Minister.

- o Sweden has contributed 1,000 combat troops to the U.S. division in Bosnia, enthusiastically supports PFP, pushes for open markets in EU councils, and is a leading advocate for the Baltic states with Russia and the EU. We want Persson to continue and advance these policies in ways that benefit U.S. interests.
- o Moreover, Sweden is considering procurement of attack helicopters for its military. U.S. aerospace manufacturers are very interested. We want to help land these contracts for American companies.

Once Persson has formed an opinion, he sticks to it. A meeting with the President while Persson is still forming his foreign policy views is essential. It will help build upon the tremendous advantages to the U.S. from the evolution in U.S.-Swedish relations of recent years. We should make this happen.

With kindest personal regards to you and Hillary, I remain,

Respectfully yours,



Thomas L. Siebert
Ambassador



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STOCKHOLM

OFFICE OF THE AMBASSADOR

POTUS-GÖRAN PERSSON MEETING
WHITE HOUSE/MAY 15-JUNE 15 (30-45 MINUTES)

Nobel Peace Prize

- o POTUS and Richard Holbrooke jointly nominated for Nobel Peace Prize. ~~Award Committee is Swedish.~~
- o Notice of Peace Prize Laureates announced on approximately October 10, 1996. Award ceremony in Oslo (Dec. 10) with second day in Stockholm (Dec. 11).
- o ~~Political/social/business/foundation communities tightly integrated in Sweden. Attention given to head of government (PM Persson) widely publicized and greatly appreciated throughout Sweden.~~

15 Million Americans of Swedish Descent

- o Up to 15 million Americans claim some measure of Swedish descent.
- o Concentration in industrial states of upper Midwest, including especially Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and the Dakotas. Meeting with new Swedish Prime Minister would receive wide publicity in targeted areas.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3/27/96.

 George McAtee
hit me about
PMS - PR

Pres.
Clinton

AFSCME CONVENTION
Chicago, Illinois
June 18, 19, 20

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3-26-96

- **IRS Commission:** As part of its FY96 spending bill, the Senate agreed to an amendment by Senator Dole that would give the Republicans an additional four appointments to the National Commission on Restructuring the IRS. This would leave the Commission with eight Democrats and nine Republicans.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

- **Economic Indicators:**

Manufacturing and Trade, Inventories and Sales	March 21
Advance Report on Durable Goods	March 27
Investment Plans Survey for 1996	March 28
U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services	March 29

- **Eizenstat Confirmation:** Senator D'Amato stated his intention to move Ambassador Stuart Eizenstat's nomination through the Senate before the April recess.

Council on Competitiveness Report: The Council on Competitiveness is circulating early copies of a new report on the importance of research and development to selected members of Congress. The report positively describes NIST's partnership programs. Public release is expected in April.

ATP Congressional Report: On March 28, NIST will send to Congress a mandated report on the status of the Advanced Technology Program and its impact to date. The report highlights the positive impacts of this unique government/private partnership, and some successful anecdotes from ATP participants.

Tokyo Summit: On April 16-17, Secretary Brown is scheduled to accompany the President to Tokyo, Japan for the Summit postponed from November. From Tokyo, he will depart on April 18 and travel to Jamaica to participate in the Caribbean BDC Meeting in Kingston through April 21.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

- **General Motors/UAW Settle Strike:** The walkout at the two Dayton, Ohio, GM brake plants began March 5 and involved 3,200 people. By the time of its resolution sixteen days later, 27 of 29 North American assembly plants were shut down, over 166,000 GM workers were idled, and thousands of workers had been laid off by GM suppliers. Members of UAW Local 696 voted by a 95 percent margin to approve the tentative agreement reached between UAW and GM. UAW Local workers went back to work today (Friday), and as soon as parts are received at other plants the remaining idled workers will return.
- **Yale University:** There is a possibility that a work stoppage at Yale University may resume as early as March 25.

Japan Votes for Clinton

By R. Taggart Murphy

WHEN forecasting the Presidential election, the punditocracy endlessly debates Bob Dole's electability, the Buchanan insurrection and Bill Clinton's resurrection from political death. But the commentators have ignored an enormously important factor: Japan.

The last three Presidential races were greatly influenced by events there, and this year will be no different. Washington and Tokyo have agreed on steps that could help protect President Clinton from the greatest threats to his re-election: soaring interest rates and market instability.

Government leaders on both sides may win, but American workers are likely to continue to get the short end of the stick.

R. Taggart Murphy, a former investment banker who has lived in Japan for 15 years, is the author of "The Weight of the Yen."

Of course, Japan has no votes in the Electoral College. But in the early 1980's, its willingness to buy tens of billions of dollars of Treasury securities let Ronald Reagan cut taxes and run up the largest-ever peacetime deficit. Deficits stimulate the economy — at least until the bills start coming due — and Mr. Reagan's 1984 re-election campaign labeled the resultant economic euphoria "Morning in America."

Likewise, in 1988 Japan's Ministry of Finance so zealously browbeat the country's financial institutions to support the dollar and the American bond market that some financial analysts jokingly suggested that it should register as a Republican political action committee.

To be sure, the ministry had motives beyond influencing the American election — Japan's economy would be crippled if a dollar crisis upsets the world financial system. But the Japanese felt that Michael Dukakis was more inclined toward protectionism than George Bush, which no doubt gave the Ministry of Finance powerful additional reasons to act.

On the surface, Japanese support for President Clinton may seem improbable. Mr. Clinton is more widely disliked in Japan than any President

since Harry Truman. Although his trade initiatives have accomplished little and he long ago abandoned his campaign pledge to halve the trade deficit, his speak-loudly-and-carry-a-small-stick approach has led the Japanese public to consider him a Japan-basher.

Privately, high-ranking Japanese officials say they would love nothing

But these officials got more than they had bargained for. Japan's stock market fell to less than half its late 1989 peak, and banks discovered that the development projects they were financing were worth only a fraction of the tens of billions of dollars in loans taken out to finance them.

Needing cash at home, Japanese investors cut their buying of long-term United States securities, which helped send long-term American interest rates soaring. These stubbornly high rates helped keep the American recession of the early 1990's going much longer than expected, giving Bill Clinton his "It's the economy, stupid!" campaign platform.

This year, of course, Mr. Clinton needs low interest rates for the economy to work in his favor. Conventional wisdom says the Japanese can have little effect, because they have not returned to the market for long-term dollar securities and the Federal Reserve sets short-term rates.

But such reasoning ignores the one thing that could force the Fed to raise rates sharply and thus possibly doom Bill Clinton: a dollar free fall. And the Japanese help keep the dollar stable.

Japan has been running trade surpluses of more than a hundred billion dollars for each of the last four years. Its Government and private banks hold at least \$350 billion — a good half of America's external debt.

Fortunately for Bill Clinton, the Japanese authorities have almost as

much to lose from a dollar crisis as he does. Japan needs a stable dollar to work out the festering bad debts of its financial system, officially estimated at some \$400 billion (but possibly two or three times that large).

These bad loans have hung like a storm cloud over the Japanese economy for four years, dampening new investment and sabotaging growth. For the last few weeks, Japan has been embroiled in a political crisis over the Government's decision to liquidate seven bankrupt housing-loan companies that together managed to run up some \$7 billion in uncollectable debt.

The widespread bashing of the Ministry of Finance by the Japanese media has helped the opponents of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and increased the pressure on the ministry's bureaucrats to get the bad debt problems behind them.

For that, a stable yen-dollar rate is absolutely essential, one in which the dollar is high enough to allow Japanese corporations to earn at least moderate profits on their exports so that they can service their debt.

Last April, the value of the dollar fell in a few frightening weeks from 100 yen to less than 80. No Japanese exporter could make money at that rate; it threatened to unravel the Ministry of Finance's entire strategy for dealing with the bad debt problem. It also threatened Bill Clinton's re-election, because it signaled the possible end of the dollar's role as a global currency and with it our ability to finance the national debt without economy-crushing interest-rate hikes.

Thanks in part to an arrangement reached quietly last June between the Clinton White House and the Ministry of Finance, the dollar rebounded against the yen and has been stable. Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin and his deputy, Lawrence H. Summers, agreed with Japanese officials to help prop up the dollar while the Japanese supported the United States bond market.

Since then, the ministry has taken several steps to boost Japanese investment in dollar securities, including allowing insurance companies and pension funds to hold more of their assets in foreign currencies. For its part, the White House has called off the tough talk on trade and taken bold steps to shore up the dollar.

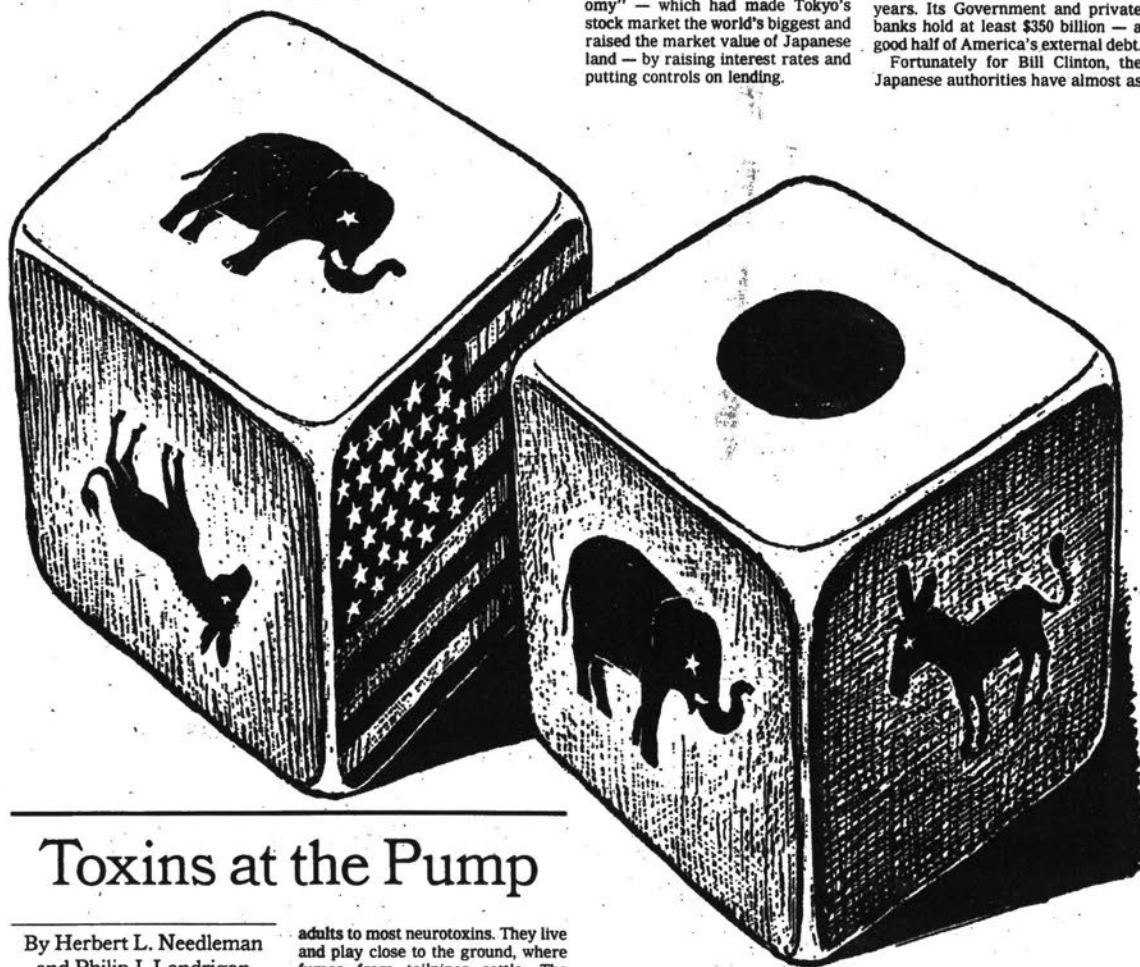
Not only is the pressure off Japan to open its economy further to American goods, but letting the dollar rise against the yen makes American goods less competitive against Japanese products. Once again, American jobs are sacrificed on the altar of a stable dollar.

Republicans can console themselves with the thought that Mr. Clinton's new allies are forcing him to govern like a Republican. Thanks to the debt run up by Presidents Reagan and Bush, Mr. Clinton has no alternative to putting the priorities of the debt holders in Japan ahead of those of working Americans. □

Could Tokyo influence the Presidential election?

more than to see the White House back in the hands of a predictable, George Bush-type Republican. But it is the Ministry of Finance, not popular views, that has the greatest control over Japan's markets. Indeed, the ministry's temporary loss of this control helped defeat George Bush in 1992.

In 1990, officials at the ministry and the Bank of Japan punctured Japan's overheated "bubble economy" — which had made Tokyo's stock market the world's biggest and raised the market value of Japanese land — by raising interest rates and putting controls on lending.



Christophe Vorlet

Toxins at the Pump

By Herbert L. Needleman
and Philip J. Landrigan

adults to most neurotoxins. They live and play close to the ground, where fumes from tailpipes settle. The nerve cells in young brains continually change, laying down connections and pruning back others. The effects of such a noxious influence — learning disabilities and behavioral

Carol Browner, the head of the Environmental Protection Agency,

TO

need
Jim reply

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

3127/96

JIM DORSKIND:

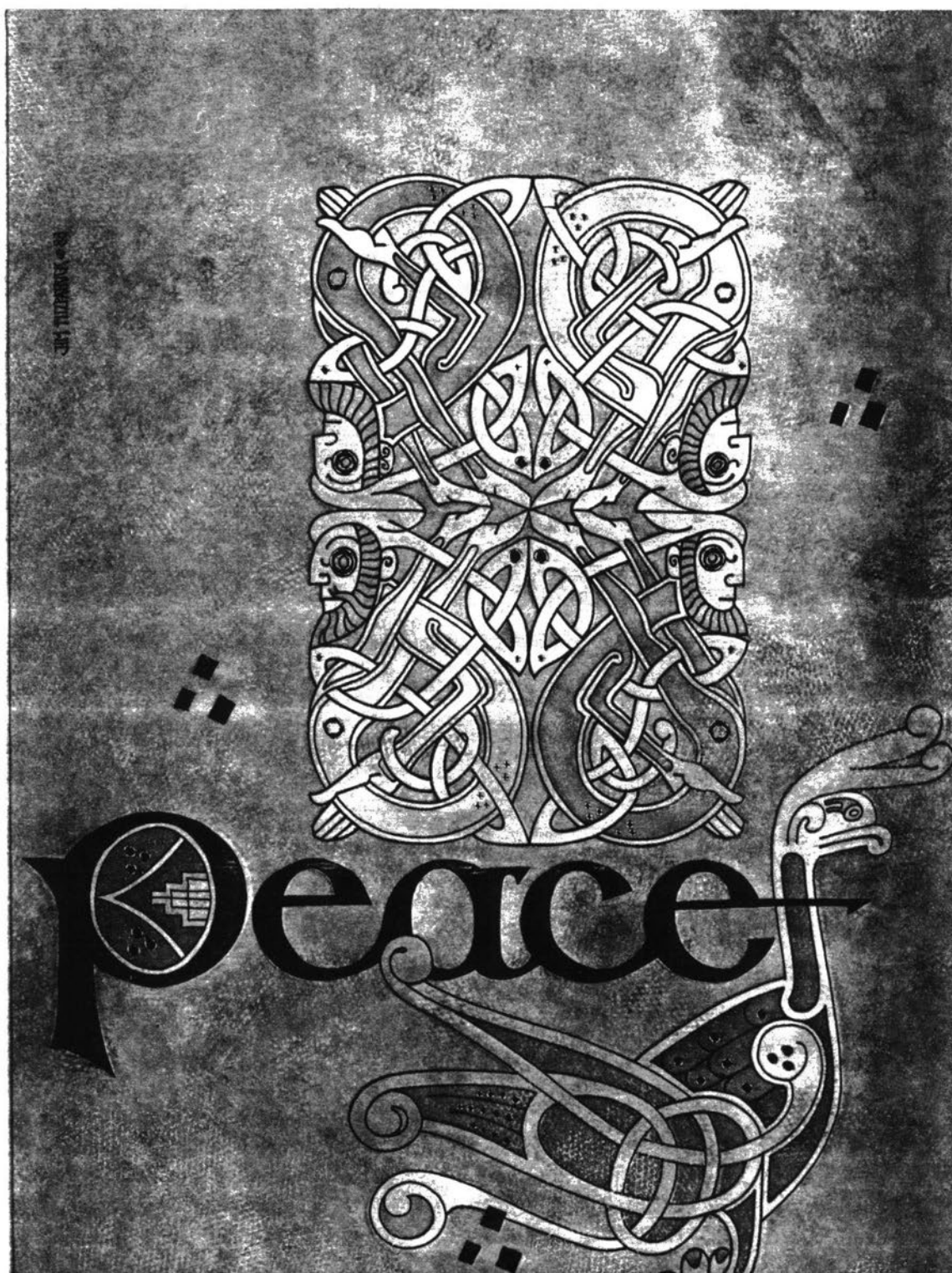
Please coordinate
the reply.

President B Clinton
white house
America

3127/96
TODD:

TO DORSKIND FOR REPLY?

✓ YES NO



Dear Mr President
We wish you luck for this Year
and thank you for being so
nice to our family so near
Christmas my mummy also
sends her luck too you and she
said if she was an american
she would vote for you so would
I and the rest of my family would
too.

All my love and
best wishes for the
future
from

Catherine Hamill

P.S Please write back

Slán Go Fóil
(Good bye)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 3-26

TO:  Tony (Lake)

FROM: Staff Secretary

Any comment before
this goes forward to
POTUS?

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original in tickler

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

96 MAR 26 P2:11

March 25, 1996

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MEMORANDUM

TO: The President of the United States

FROM: Hershel Gober, Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs *HGG*

SUBJECT: Presidential Delegation on POW/MIA Affairs

During the period of March 8-15, 1996 I led the fourth presidential mission to Vietnam on POW/MIA accounting. This delegation confirmed that an effective process of cooperation exists and that it is firmly established on a sound political and institutional base. During this administration we have achieved significant accomplishments in the four criteria established by you to measure the degree of Vietnamese cooperation. The highest levels of the Vietnamese government reaffirmed their commitment to assist fully in our POW/MIA accounting effort. The Vietnamese have intensified their unilateral efforts since the normalization of relations. Significant concrete results will continue to be achieved though our involvement in pursuing the fullest possible accounting will continue for several years.

The Vietnamese view the POW/MIA accounting effort as a humanitarian endeavor that should not be politically linked to other issues affecting our bilateral relationship. Human rights is a particularly sensitive issue for the Vietnamese and any linkage of the POW/MIA issue to Human Rights would not be positive.

Each of the senior officials that I met with privately expressed concern that the United States is reducing humanitarian assistance to Vietnam. I was informed that U.S. humanitarian assistance should be commensurate with the level of assistance and cooperation they provide and that since normalization this form of aid has been reduced. Presently we provide a symbolic \$3 million dollars in humanitarian aid, funneled through non-government organizations, to Vietnam. Humanitarian aid is important to our national image with the people of Vietnam and our ability to sustain cooperation and goodwill. Any reduction will be counter productive to our evolving bi-lateral relationship.

Vietnam may be considered a foreign policy success. It is important that at this point we implement an effective strategy to educate the public that you have delivered on your

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

- 2 -

pledge to develop measures to achieve the fullest possible accounting. It is clear that in order to achieve U.S. objectives we must build a relationship with Vietnam that also serves its principal interest. They look for the United States to take stronger steps to improve relations and are eager to begin negotiations leading to a trade agreement. Without positive movement on our behalf it is reasonable to conclude that internal Vietnamese political support for U.S. concerns will erode. Our efforts to complete the normalization process should move forward.

March 20, 1996

96 MAR 26 A/D : 03

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Mr. President,

On December 6, 1991, you and Hillary came to the Pacific Club in Newport Beach for, what has become known, in California at least, as "The Breakfast". On that day you sent a powerful "new democrat" message to not only the moderates in the room, but also across the state and the nation. I believe that the positive leverage resulting from that event was an order of magnitude greater than its rather modest size. I believe that we have just been given an opportunity to do it again, but with what I believe could be significantly bigger impact.

The Pacific Club President has asked me to extend their invitation for you to return to "commemorate that historic event". I believe that you could again use this as a platform to not only review your significant accomplishments of the past three plus years, but also to reinforce to moderates of both (or all) parties the very real differences between your vision for the country and those of our opponents.

Due to it's "historic" significance, as well as the venue (to say nothing of your current strong showing in Orange County) I'm sure it would get an even higher level of media coverage than the original event, which you remember, was very extensive. The schedule is obviously flexible and I think anytime between now and the election would be fine.

If you can find a spot in the schedule we might also find some time to play a few holes at one of the great nearby courses. A relatively new, but highly rated, course called Pelican Hills that runs near the ocean would be my first choice.

Janice and I hope to see you and Hillary soon.

Best wishes,

3/26/96


Roger Johnson

From the Oval.

Send to Scheduling?
Dun ✓
Former
HEAD
of
GSA

Yes ✓
No _____

C.

March 20, 1996

96 MAR 26 10:03

Ms. Betty Curry
Personal Secretary to the President
The White House, West Wing
Washington, DC 20050

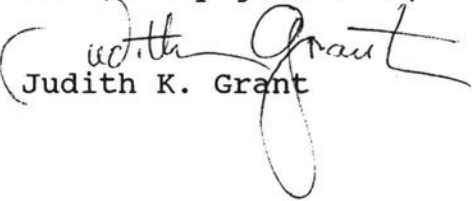
Dear Ms. Curry:

I found this letter which belongs to one of my students. He apparently intended to send it and then decided not to, as it was in our trash can.

I read the letter and was touched by Michael's concern. I did some research to find your name, and felt you would be the best person to send this to who could see that the President actually received it.

It is my hope the President might find time to pen Michael a short reponse, and that he might make a reference to President Kennedy, as he is quite focused on him right now.

With every good wish,


Judith K. Grant

Carolyn -

Thoughts?



3/26/96

From Oval.

Send to Derskind?

Yes ☒

Jim
Spec 12/13
per the teacher's
note - not just standard
issue

President Bill Clinton
The White House

March 21

Dear Mr. President:

I heard on my radio while riding my school bus that your built proof car fell a part on your way somewhere, and you had to use some one else's car. My dad says the men that keep you safe didn't check your car good. I hope you get your car back soon so you can drive safe where you are going. In school I learned that we had a President - Kennedy being shot. My teacher says the men who keep him safe feel real bad. She says it because there was no top to the car. Please don't take the top off. My teacher says Mr. Kennedy was your friend and he did what you do. Was he a nice guy. I'm sorry he died.

I told my dad I was writing you. He said you are a busy man and you only write letters to important people.

He says you have people
write kids. Please
read my letter. Please
write me so I can
tell my dad that I
am important. You don't
have to type it. You
can write it like I
did.

I hope my parents
to take me to the
Kennedy's library to learn
more. Have you been
there.

Write me back soon.

Love

Michael J.

Hammond Jr.

5435 S.W. 12th Terr.

#1

Topeka, KS

66604

March 20, 1996

Dave Hancock, Homeless Taxpayer
2525 Sunbird Dr.
Colorado Springs, CO 80918

96 MAR 26 AIO: 46

President Clinton, 44th. request for HELP!
White House Executive Office
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Subject: Request for definitive reponse concerning clerical injustice.

Mr. President,

This is my 44th request to the White House without a definitive response to resolve the I.R.S. clerical irregularities in the known, and purposeful falsification of my Federal tax records.

Since Commissioner Richardson is an employee appointed by the President, I request Presidential involvement in rectification of this wrongful act.

The fact is simple, my Federal tax records were knowingly altered by Federal employees, resulting in complete financial destruction and illegal Government confiscation of our family home.

I request the return of my home and possessions along with complete exoneration, and the correction of my Federal tax records.

I believe the Presidential Office is a pivotal point from which to combat clerical injustice and ineptness, often resulting in the illegal Government atrocity thrust upon my homeless children.

Since I have been illegally forced from my legal address, please respond to the following:

D. Hancock
c/o Sen. Hank Brown
SH 716
Wash., D.C. 20510-0604
attn: Roxie Burris

Thank you,

Dave Hancock

D. Hancock
c/o Sen. Ben Campbell
105 E. Vermijo, suite 600
Colorado Spgs., CO 80903
attn: Dave Devendorf

D. Hancock
c/o Sarah McClendon
3133 Connecticut Av., N
Suite 215
Wash., D.C. 20008-5104

3127196

*I don't
know what
you do with
this stuff.*

AN I.R.S. ATROCITY

TRUE AND DOCUMENTED EVENTS

I was knowingly sent an illegal and falsified tax deficiency, even though, my records had never been audited by the I.R.S..

My CPA requested an appeal audit; the I.R.S. refused to audit my records, or review the known falsified bill, and I was forced into Tax Court, since no deficient taxpayer is allowed the benefit of a real Court.

The I.R.S. employed 'Judge' in Tax Court had a definitive conflict of interest, but did not remove himself from my case.

The I.R.S. paid 'Judge' knowingly and readily accepted falsified, misleading, fictional, and incomplete reports, prepared and signed by I.R.S. employed attorneys.

My business assets were liened, and I was forced to voluntarily forfeit them to U.S. Government ownership.

With the stroke of a pen, this family's past was stolen forever, and our future wiped out of existence.

Every person, your family, and any business can also be totally annihilated by directed clerical abuse of illegal and falsified tax deficiencies; thus losing forever, all security and safety you and yours have worked for.

Informed sources report that this family was chosen for destruction by the I.R.S., and the ATROCITY has cost U.S. Taxpayers over \$2,000,000.00, and still climbing.

The preposterous, falsified business bill today totals approximately \$750,000.00.

The preposterous, falsified personal bill today totals approximately \$500,000.00.

The I.R.S. seized my bank accounts and captured my 331 dollars.

Our 56,000 dollar home was seized without notice, and sold by the I.R.S. without our knowledge, irrespective of the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, or the Constitution.

While away, our home was illegally entered and all of our family belongings were taken, and I was threatened with criminal trespass, without regard for the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, or the Constitution.

Our Childrens' possessions and memories were stolen at I.R.S. direction, irrespective of their individual rights to personal property, local laws concerning theft, Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Constitution, human decency or basic morals.

I DO NOT OWE, NOR HAVE I EVER OWED THE TAXES CHARGED TO ME OR MY BUSINESS.

The I.R.S. is wrong, and owes this homeless family immediate and complete restitution for this cruel and unusual punishment. (ref. 8th. Amendment)

When questioned, official I.R.S. policy is immense personal harassment and abuse, consisting of deliberate indifference and planned illegal acts designed to inflict irreparable harm in every way humanly possible.

Commissioner Richardson has had personal knowledge of this I.R.S. ATROCITY.

Will Janet Reno's office PLEASE assign someone to rectify this wrongdoing?

To verify True Events, contact Mr. Bill WeeWee, CPA, ph. 520-544-0947.

To contact the writer, notify Sarah McClendon, Washington, D.C., Ph. 202-483-3791.

D. Hancock and Family
HOMELESS AT I.R.S. DIRECTION
Colorado Springs, Colorado

October 17, 1995

David Hancock
2525 Sunbird Dr.
Colorado Springs, CO 80918

President Clinton, 24th request for HELP!
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

FOR VERIFICATION

phone B. Welles

520-544-0947

Mr. President,

My home has been illegally seized and sold by and for the benefit of the Government of the United States.

This illegal seizure and sale was knowingly based on a falsified bill concocted at the direction of Mr. Scott Schmitt of the Colorado Springs, CO Office of the Internal Revenue Service.

As I am not the only individual to receive a known falsified bill, I feel, that I, and others, have been, and are the victims of a systematic Racketeering scheme fostered by the Government of the United States. However, if I am wrong, and the Government has not fostered this scheme of Mr. Scott Schmitt, of Colorado Springs, CO, then at least, the Government has condoned Mr. Schmitt's actions, as Commissioner Richardson has known of this problem for over 2 years.

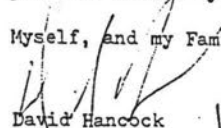
I herein seek your personal involvement to right ALL wrongs perpetrated upon myself, my family, and others for the illegal benefit of Mr. Schmitt, Commissioner Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Government of the United States.

I seek this right based on the Laws under which ALL citizens and Government Officials are Governed.

I seek this right under the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1967, as ratified by the United States Senate, in Treaty Form, reference Senate Resolution 102-23. This ratification protects ALL citizens of the world against the illegal acts of their Government, and holds the Governments Officials personally responsible for such illegal activities.

ALL proofs to my position are in Federal Records, and in past correspondence sent to you.

Myself, and my Family await your rectification of this wrong.


David Hancock

copies w/attachment, 2 pages: United Nations, Center on Human Rights
Washington Post
New York Times
Media
News Papers
Congress
Interested Parties

David Hancock
Colorado Springs, CO

October 16, 1995

Senator Hank Brown
716 Hart Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Brown,

"When the Government does wrong, we have a moral responsibility to admit it",
"We will no longer hide the truth from our citizens", President Clinton.

Why has this family been the target for such abuse by Internal Revenue Service Employees, if not for someone in that organization receiving a bribe? A payment of ANY kind, even a merit increase, is a Governmental bribe to cause illegal activity.

None of our questions have been answered, and most of our years of correspondence have been totally ignored, even after going to Commissioner Margaret Milner Richardson. Commissioner Richardson, referred us to Michael Bigelow of Ogden, Utah, who through his secretary, told us to leave him alone: Mr. Monks, the Revenue Service Ombudsman, also told us to "Leave him alone", and "not to bother him anymore". Mr. Hutton, the Denver District Director also told us, "not to bother him".

We have been told, no Revenue Agent can knowingly falsify a Tax Bill; they can't. . . but Joann Davis of Colorado Springs, CO did.

We have been told, no Revenue Agent or Employee can request money NOT OWED; they can't. . . but Scott Schmitt of the Colorado Springs, CO office did; knowingly signing the false order prepared by Joann Davis. A request for money knowingly not owed is extortion and Mail Fraud.

We have been told, every Taxpayer is allowed an appeal through the Appeal Section of the Revenue Service, we were not allowed any appeal.

We have been told, no Revenue or Federal Employee can follow you; they can't. . . but we were followed on numerous occasions by Government Vehicles, with Government License Plates, traced to the IRS parking lot at 2020 N. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO.

We have been told, no Federal Employee can sit outside your home for hours, even throughout the night, for days on end; they can't. . . but Government Vehicles did.

We have been told, no one can tamper with or steal your mail; they can't. . . but someone did. My personal mail, with Certified Letter notification slips were in the possession of Bill Davis, Jr., and shown to William Fay, the 'Kangaroo' Tax Court 'Judge', in my presence. I believe this is called Mail Theft. Proof of the Certified Letter slips existence is in Tax Case 28674-91.

We have been told, no Revenue Employee can knowingly falsify your Court Records; they can't. . . but Allan Hull and Bill Davis, Jr. of the Denver District did not follow the Court instructions, and knowingly falsified the Court Documents. The proof is in Tax Case 28674-91 and 10th Circuit Appellate Reply; Case 94-9001.

We have been told, no Federal Judge can knowingly receive falsified Court Documents; they can't. . . but 'Kangaroo' Court 'Judge' Bill Fay, did knowingly accept falsified statements prepared at the direction of Christopher Neal of the Denver Counsel. Proof is in Tax Case 28674-91. This violates the Rules of Civil Procedure. Will William Fay and Christopher Neal be allowed to continue to destroy families in this manner?

We have been told that no Federal Judge can knowingly dismiss a Case using biased or privileged information received from the opposition without both parties being present; they can't. . . but 'Judge' Bill Fay did and stated so in his Memorandum Opinion in Tax Case 28674-91. A clear violation of Tax Court Rules, Legal Cannons, and 26 USC. The information stated in the Memorandum Opinion was FALSE!

We have been told, no one can stop your mail; they can't. . .but our mail was not delivered for 13 months, after I was told, "I was to be punished", by Bill Davis, Jr. acting, as directed for Christopher Neal, of the Denver Counsel. Proof is located in the files of the House Oversight Committee of the Post Office, and the 10th Circuit Appellate Reply, Case 94-9001. The reason for the mail stoppage, as given was that my mail box was crooked. I was informed that Hal, my mailman keeps a daily log on me, WHY??

We have been told, no Federal Employee can have your phone disconnected; they can't. . .but our phone was disconnected, when no money was owed, WHY? Perhaps a PUNISHMENT???

We have been told that no Federal Employee can have your utilities shut-off; they can't. . .but our utilities were shut-off during a snow storm. The Utility Co. returned the service after a few weeks, since I did not owe, and apologized; since such a shut-off is illegal in Colorado Springs. Who ordered this illegal act???

We have been told that no Federal Employee can tell lies about you to your neighbors; they can't. . .but Revenue Employees have told my neighbors that I am a tax cheat, and have not paid my taxes, a TOTAL UNTRUTH. The Government owes me a REFUND for my OVERPAID TAXES for my PUNISHMENT YEARS. Proof is in the 10th Circuit Appellate Reply, Case 94-9001.

We have been told that helicopters do not fly over your home; they can't. . .but dark green and black helicopters, did, on more than one occasion, hover over our home, WHY???

We have been told that no Federal Employee can destroy one's personal property; they can't. but someone did, on more than one occasion, vandalizing our home, and in one specific incidence, dug up our front yard, WHY???

We have been told, NO Federal Employee can LIE to an Investigating Member or Congress; they can't. . .but Christopher Neal, of the Denver Counsel, did knowingly LIE to Rep. Joel Hefley of Colorado. Mr. Neal committed a Federal Crime; will Mr. Neal be punished for not disclosing the information Joel Hefley requested???

We have been told, no Government Employee can illegally and fraudulently take away your home and possessions; they can't. . .but Juan Rodriguez, of Colorado Springs, CO, knowingly Seized and Sold our private home for a bill he, himself knew to be fraudulent and bogus. Now all of our personal possessions have disappeared; are these items now the personal property of Federal Agents in the Denver District???

We have been asked, why my family did not stay in our home until the end of this travesty, the answer is simple. . .THE WEAVER'S OF RUBY RIDGE, IDAHO DID STAY HOME!!!

What amounts of taxpayers' money has been wasted to cover a Revenue Clerk's failure and refusal to do her job, (Joann Davis), and an illegal bonus, (Scott Schmitt)??? How many illegalities does it take for an act to be illegal??? How many Laws and Regulations must be knowingly violated, before a violation of the Law occurs??? ONE OR HUNDREDS???

This psychopathic psychosis of Governmental Bureaucratic destruction of my family is nothing more than Government fostered Racketeering by Revenue Service Employees, whose individual and personal acts are seditious treason against the Government of the United States. This destruction thrust on my family has born nothing for the Government other than the distrust of millions of other Americans, who have all stood up and paid allegiance to and for that Government since they could walk and talk.

The Internal Revenue Colorado Springs Office, under Scott Schmitt's direction, has maliciously sought to cause this family humiliation, worthlessness, financial depletion, public scorn, ridicule, and shame through Fraudulently and knowingly falsifying our family's Tax Records. WHY??? Possibly a bonus, merit increase, or quota???

This illegal abuse of power can happen to any U.S. Law abiding citizen, and my family requests that YOU ACT in order that no other human being has to suffer such degradation as this family has so unmercifully been forced to endure.

My family has now been made homeless, where will you spend your Thanksgiving and Christmas??? We're not sure, our future is at best tenuous.

WHO HAS THE POWER TO RECTIFY THIS 10 YEARS OF WRONGDOING & THE RUINATION OF OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE. . .THEY'VE HAD NO PAST!!!

David Hancock, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S. Citizen, Taxpayer.

Buduburam Refugees Centre
% National Mobilization Prog

Box 46, State House

Accra, Ghana

March 12, 1996

3126/96

96 MAR 26 AIO: 03

Mrs. Betty Currie
Secretary to The President,
White House, Capitol Hill
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521
U.S. A.

From the Oval.
To ~~President~~ ^{DRS/K}
~~ASE~~
les
Coordinate
U/232

Dear Mrs. Currie,

I'm very certain that this letter, will meet you, as a surprise. Again I'm Gayflor V. Kpadeh, a Liberian Refugee, on the Camp in Ghana, due to the six years civil war, presently going on in Liberia.

I'm kindly appealing to you to become a guardian, to a boy like me. I have nowhere to turn in term of support or sponsorship.

I lost my father, and two brothers, in the early stage of the war, and the whereabouts of my dear mother is unknown. These are the problems, I'm facing along with on the refugees camp.

I came across your address, in a Jet Magazine along with President Bill Clinton, and other black Americans, that work at the White House, in a group photo. I was touched by the almighty God, to write you among thirty-two persons (32) posted, and I pray that he may lead you in bringing change and relief to my life, as a true mother and guardian to poor me. I actually want you help me continue my education, since that is my aim and ambition now.

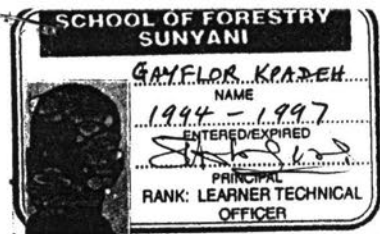
Attached are photo Copies of My Admission and I.D Card, from the School of Forestry. I did enrolled in January 1994, for one academic year, but due to the lack of Sponsorship I had to droped from school, since I'm Self Sponsor. I Stay have the aim to Continue, if Only I Could get Sponsorship from you, as a guardian. If Only you Could Come at my aid, at this difficult time in My life. As a Mother, an education is all you Can impact into a child, in this Modern world. Mom you will enjoyed been a guardian to a Child, who has the ambition, brilliant and obedient who's willing to achieve something fruitful for better future. Because of Civil war, doesn't give The Chance of Given up, ^{I'm} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ Courage to Continue My education. I'll be Very happy if you Can help me get back to School again, Since due to Strike action, all School were Closed for one academic year.

Kindly help me achieve a diploma, in Forestry & Wildlife Mgt; Since after My Completion of this Course, put Me in good Standing, after the war, to Contribute to the building process of our nation. If you Could write me, I'll be the Most Successful Child, amongst Thousands of Childrens, living idle on the Refugees Camp, doing nothing reliable. My school fees now is \$500.00 (five hundred dollar) it Can be paid in two installment, due to the high Cost of living in Ghana fees had been increased. Kindly discuss my problem with your Childrens and family as a whole, please help me in turning my tears, Sadness ~~all into~~ ^{all into} ~~all into~~ ^{all into} For

and a better future to be pride of in future.
I'm very certain that when I'm educated I can
help other people too. Help a poor african
Child achieve something is to enable me
Contribute to the development of my nation.
I live along on the Refugees Camp, no
parents do all by Myself.

May The Lord Almighty Richly Bless
you, and The family in all your under-
taken - Amen. Hope to heard from soon.

Best Regards
Gyfflor V. Kpadeh



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

Chief Conservator of Forests' Office
Forestry Department
P.O. Box 527
Accra

20th January, 1994

REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE FOR B. WILLIAM T. QUAH
(GAYFLOR V. KPADEH), ALBERT L. GAYFLOR,
REGINA K. SNOH AND ISAAC N. SAYLEE

Thank you for the above.

I am glad to inform you that the above persons have been offered admission to the school of Forestry Sunyani.

I wish also to inform you that they can have their allowances paid in the local currency. Their admission however depends on the availability of sponsors to see them through the three-year-course with monthly allowances of at least ₵40,000.00 per month per person to cover their feeding, text books, camping materials. etc.

Please communicate to me immediately, any sponsorship available at your end for them, to enable them have a good start, and help this office to give you and the sponsors a fair appraisal of their studentship.


for: CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
(GEORGE FANTOMAS)

THE PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATOR,
N.M.P.,
ACCRA. ✓

cc: The Principal,
School of Forestry,
Sunyani.