



# Volunteer Services Council

For WACO CENTER FOR YOUTH  
3501 N. 19th  
Waco, TX 76708

June 20, 1996

JIM DORSKIND:

Please coordinate  
the reply

Bill Clinton  
c/o Carolyn Huber  
The White House  
East Wing 214  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Bill & Al:

The Waco Center for Youth will host its third annual "Celebrity Autograph Auction" on September 28, 1996. The event will feature autographed items from celebrities such as you. Those items will be auctioned and the proceeds will be used to provide things for our children they would not otherwise have. (birthday and Christmas gifts, off campus activities, educational needs, personal grooming supplies) Last year, we raised over \$7,000. With your help, we would like to exceed last year's goal.

The Waco Center for Youth is a residential center for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents. Our facility is located in Waco, Texas, and serves an adolescent population of 90 residents. I am enclosing a brochure for your information.

Your contribution will help us raise funds to provide a variety of services for our children. Proceeds from the auction will allow us to meet many personal needs, which our youth have throughout the year. 100% of all money raised from the Celebrity Auction will go directly to benefit Waco Center children. You can be assured that you are helping to make a difference when you assist us in this worthy project, as we cannot be successful without your support.

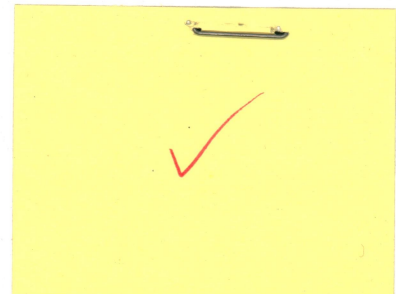
Along with your autographed item, please send an autographed photo which we will display at the Celebrity Auction with your item.

Please send your donated autographed item to the address listed above.

Sincerely,

Gwin Morris, Ph.D.  
Fundraising Chairperson  
Volunteer Services Council  
Waco Center for Youth

"WORKING TOGETHER TO GIVE EACH YOUTH A CHANCE FOR CHANGE"



# WACO CENTER FOR YOUTH

PROVIDING A TOTAL THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTRESSED YOUNG PEOPLE

## A NEW BEGINNING...



Every department of the facility is essential to building a totally therapeutic environment. This commitment shows through highly trained and motivated staff as well as a large number of community volunteers who regularly provide services and materials to the Center's youngsters.

The Waco Center for Youth treatment program is designed to respond to the individual needs of the youth served. There is a strong emphasis on the development of positive relationships between staff and children. With the completion of residential academic work, the youth are assisted in re-entering public school within their community.

Additional, there is a strong emphasis on the family and community. Each child is assigned to a treatment team comprised of a variety of mental health professionals, all of whom develop an individualized treatment plan that is tailored to the needs of the youth. Utilizing a variety of methods, the youth are engaged in individual, group and family therapy as well as other ancillary therapies, such as recreation, occupational therapy, creative arts, manual arts, daily living skills, chaplaincy, and dietary services. Like all youngsters of this age, Waco Center youth children attend school on a daily basis. The Waco Center for Youth school program is designed to follow through with the program's philosophy of creating an environment that nurtures the building of healthy therapeutic relationships between staff and children.

The Waco Center for Youth bases its treatment philosophy on the belief that both behavior change and an understanding of self and others are equally important in achieving significant long term success in treatment. The mission of Waco Center for Youth is to provide comprehensive psychiatric residential treatment services to emotionally disturbed children and adolescents of the state of Texas.

The treatment program is built on a holistic approach to respond to each child's individual needs.

**Treatment Objectives**

- Provide a structured group treatment milieu
- Develop an individual program that integrates family behavioral and emotional and group dynamics into the treatment process
- Promote academic achievement
- Promote individual success

## PHILOSOPHY OF TREATMENT

The Waco Center for Youth was established in 1979, and marked the first venture by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation into psychiatric residential treatment for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents. The facility is located on a 94 acre campus in Waco, Texas, and provides educational, recreational and rehabilitational programming. The Waco Center for Youth accepts both male and female youth from age 10 through 17 years statewide, and has a capacity of 96 beds. The facility is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations. Through the operation of this psychiatric treatment program, TDMHMR and the Waco Center for Youth are providing a valuable and much needed service to the families and child.

## TREATMENT APPROACH

## ADMISSIONS CRITERIA

The Waco Center for Youth is designed to serve children with specific types of emotional and behavioral disorders. The young people that come to the Center may have backgrounds of severe family conflicts, behavior problems, genetic disorders or organic syndromes, all of which can create a difficulty in their ability to cope with daily situations. The Waco Center for Youth focuses on serving youth whose treatment has been unsuccessful in previous placements and who have limited financial resources for treatment in the private sector. Because of the facility's design, the program cannot adequately serve children who are violently aggressive, acutely psychotic, mentally retarded (IQ below 70), or who have been adjudicated as juvenile delinquent.

In accordance with Article 3255c of Vernon's Civil Statutes as enacted by the 66th Legislature, the Texas Mental Health Code, and the Texas Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act, the Waco Center for Youth utilizes the following admission criteria:

- a resident of the state of Texas
- diagnosed as emotionally disturbed and admitted through provisions of the Texas Mental Health Code
- referred through the Department of Human Services, Mental Health/Mental Retardation Community Centers, or the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Facilities

## ADMISSIONS PROCEDURE AND INFORMATION

Department of Human Services referrals should contact:

DHS LIAISON  
P.O. Box 5117  
Waco, Texas 76708

MH/MR referrals, from community centers or state hospitals, should contact:

ADMISSIONS OFFICE  
P.O. Box 5117  
Waco, Texas 76708



PROVIDING A TOTAL THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTRESSED YOUNG PEOPLE



Published July, 1991

Waco Center for Youth  
P.O. Box 5117  
1501 North Nineteenth Street  
Waco, Texas 76708  
(817) 756-2171

A facility of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

Fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals

CHILDREN PICTURED ARE NOT WACO CENTER FOR YOUTH RESIDENTS

# WE CAN HELP PULL THE PIECES TOGETHER



## WACO CENTER FOR YOUTH



Arthur Haut, M.D.  
1504 Winslow Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72207-6120

JIM DORSKIND:  
Please coordinate  
the reply.

96 JUL 5 PI2 : 56

Dear President Clinton:

With "friends" like FBI Director Frees, who needs enemies?

When Mr. Frees, speaking to the press, called the "files" affair an egregious and an indefensible error, he was condemning you in public and expressing no confidence in you as leader of the executive branch. This kind of "shooting off of the mouth" to the press, by an administration employee, should not be tolerated -- it is a plain example of insubordination and breach of command structure. If Frees feels compelled to make those remarks, he should do so after he resigns, or AFTER HE IS RELEASED AS AN EMPLOYEE of the Administration, and is no longer Director of the FBI.

Mr. Frees has trapped you in a way that even Candidate Dole's "advisors" could not have designed: if you tolerate Frees' continued service, then anybody and everybody in your administration will consider it an invitation to speak intemperately, and you look like a "wimp" for tolerating it and will be painted guilty by implication. (The reporters and book writers have had enough of a feast on the "verbal diarrhea" characteristic of your administration). If you fire Frees, then what a wail will be coming forth from the Paranas Of the Press (known in the street language as POP Writers! a nice, but sad, pun).

I say that you should announce, without notice to him, that Judge Frees has done a pretty good job in some ways as FBI Director, but unfortunately, under his direction, the administrative controls at the FBI failed to provide the system of Checks & Balances upon which you depended. If the FBI is ever requested by any person to do something which the FBI considers to be wrong, the President had every reason to expect that the matter would have been brought to the attention of the highest levels before the FBI committed what Judge Frees now considers to be a wrong act, e.g. releasing those files. It is a great disappointment to the President to find that only now, 3 years after the fact, and only after the press called attention to the matter, did the Director advise the President of a problem, and then in a way to try to put blame on the White House and avoid any responsibility for his own organization.

Yes, Mr. President, you need to say that if an error may have occurred when someone -- not you or Mr. Panetta-- requested those files, the FBI erred in complying and providing files without first raising the danger flag. If the FBI does not have a clear policy of what is OK, NOT OK, and that which falls into a GRAY ZONE which requires approval from high authority in the FBI, it is time to have a Director who will establish that type of policy. If it has such a policy, then it failed to implement it when needed.

When the Director no longer has confidence in his President, he is no longer in the best position to serve as leader of an arm of the Administration. Frees should not try to escape blame for inadequate controls at the FBI. The buck passes to Director Frees, unless the President himself had demanded that Frees comply and provide those files over Frees' objections. If the latter were the case, it should be easily proven; and, if not proven, then Frees failed in his responsibility to the FBI, the President, and the Public. He should be fired. If he is not fired, it can be made to look as if you were warned in advance, but over-ruled him and that the responsibility for the whole affair would be placed upon you.

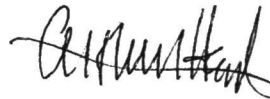
Then again, What do those people, whose files were obtained, have to hide? And, has anyone used that information, directly or indirectly, for example, "leaking it to the press," etc., to damage anyone? Clearly, this is just an attempt to "smear" you. Neither you nor anyone else should concede anything as wrong.

As for your Attorney-General, Ms. Reno, whom I once admired, if she thought an independent prosecutorial investigator was necessary, I can't think of anyone who would be a worse choice than K.Starr. Starr is as partisan and biased as is likely to be found anywhere. Better to have created another Independent Counsel position, than endorse and give cachet to a man who was chosen by a backroom, pseudo-cigar, politically driven meeting among partisans and judges.

Finally, remember two aphorisms:

1. Patience and Fortitude ! (Fiorello H. LaGuardia).
2. Iligittimi Non Carborundum ! (Anonymous).

Your friendly admirer,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Arthur Haut', with a stylized, cursive script.

Arthur Haut



JIM DORSKIND:  
Please coordinate  
the reply.



*Staff Sec*  
96 JUL 5 P12:56

ROBERT SCHULLER

June 25, 1996

Dear Jester,

How all the world loves you — but none more than Arvella and I.

I'm so sorry I'm out of the country. How I'd love to be with you!

Your soul is immortal in Jesus' love. And so is your music. You are a national treasure! You are without peer! I'm sending a copy of this to the President of the United States nominating you for the Medal of Freedom! No one has deserved it more than YOU!

Happy 95th.

All my respect,

Robert H. Schuller

Mr. Jester Hairston  
c/o Holman United Methodist church  
3320 West Adams Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90018

RHS/bae

c: President Bill Clinton

THE CRYSTAL CATHEDRAL  
12141 LEWIS STREET, GARDEN GROVE, CALIFORNIA 92640

7/15/96  
Send to NSC for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.

This was given to  
Harold Ickes on  
Potus trip in Chicago  
on 7/2



M. and S. ARAIN, M.D.'s, S.C.  
506 SAUK PATH  
OAK BROOK, IL 60521  
Telephone (708) 655-4160

96 JUL 5 P1:27

July 2, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

The events of recent years have left the United States as the only nation with the capability and the will to decisively promote peace, stability, democracy, and respect for human rights around the world. Our role has been crucial for the success of the Middle East peace process, as well as the Bosnian (Dayton) peace accord.

However, the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir remains a major international issue which stands as an obstacle to peace and security in South Asia, and which can have negative repercussions at the international level as well. This danger has been acknowledged by your administration and indeed, South Asia was mentioned this year as one of the most likely flashpoints in the world by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

After the end of the cold war, South Asia is the one region in the world which still finds itself overshadowed by the serious threat of nuclear war. The escalation of nuclear and ballistic missile technology by India and Pakistan is a direct consequence of the Kashmir dispute.

Mr. President, the people of Jammu and Kashmir were promised a plebiscite, in exercise of their right of self determination, by the United Nations Security Council nearly fifty years ago. The United States, along with other major powers, supported this decision, which was also accepted by India and Pakistan. However, this promise to the Kashmiri people has yet to be fulfilled.

Over the past six years, the Kashmiri people have struggled for their right of self-determination in response to which India has resorted to the use of force, leading to widespread violations of human rights. The only solution to this problem is to grant the Kashmiri people the right that has been withheld from them for the past half-century: the right to determine their own political future.

With the enactment of the Brown amendment, ending years of discriminatory foreign aid policy on the part of the United States, a new chapter has opened in relations between the United States and Pakistan, our traditional ally in the region. We welcome this development and hope that relations between the two countries will grow stronger in the years to come.

Mr. President, the problems faced by the people of Kashmir and the entire region of South Asia can be solved, but only if we keep in mind the principles of peace, human rights and self-determination which have been, and continue to be, the hallmarks of United States foreign policy.

Sincerely,

  
Mohammed Murtaza Arain, M.D.

  
Shaista M. Arain, M.D.

WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Pennsylvania  
JAMES S. LEACH, Iowa  
TERRY ROY, Wisconsin  
HENRY J. HYDE, Illinois  
DOUG BIRNBAUM, Nebraska  
CHRISTOPHER M. SMITH, New Jersey  
DAN BURTON, Indiana  
JAN BREYER, Georgia  
STEVE GALLEGLY, California  
KEENA ROSENTHAL, Florida  
CASS BALLPAPER, North Carolina  
DANA ROSENBAUM, California  
DONALD A. MARZULLO, Illinois  
EDWARD R. ROYCE, California  
PETER T. KING, New York  
JAY KIM, California  
SAM BROWNBACK, Kansas  
DAVID LUNDENBERG, North Carolina  
STEVEN J. CHABOT, Ohio  
MARSHALL "MARK" BARNFORD, South Carolina  
MATT SALMON, Arizona  
ANDY ROUGHTON, New York

RICHARD J. GARDIN  
CHIEF OF STAFF

One Hundred Fourth Congress  
Congress of the United States  
Committee on International Relations  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

SAM GEJDEKSON, Connecticut  
TONI LANTOS, California  
ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, New Jersey  
HOWARD L. Berman, California  
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HARRY JOHNSON, Florida  
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DONALD M. FAIVE, New Jersey  
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ROBERT MENENDEZ, New Jersey  
SHERROD BROWN, Ohio  
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MICHAEL R. MCNULTY, New York  
JAMES P. MORAN, Virginia  
VICTOR D. FRATER, Virgin Islands (IND.)  
MICHAEL H. VAN BUREN  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

June 25, 1996

President William J. Clinton  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing at the request of my friends in the Pakistani - American community to urge you to elevate the tragic situation in Kashmir on the policy agenda of your administration.

As you know, a recent Director of Central Intelligence has testified that South Asia is the most likely place in the world for the outbreak of nuclear war. The most likely precipitant of such a conflict is Kashmir, which has already been the cause of two earlier wars between India and Pakistan.

Another Indo-Pak war, with the possibility that the hostilities could escalate into a nuclear conflict, would be an international calamity.

It would seem prudent, therefore, that the United States take appropriate steps to lessen the likelihood of another war over Kashmir. Preventing such a war would not only advance American interests, but constitute an international service.

With these thoughts in mind, Mr. President, I very much hope that your administration will redouble its efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Kashmir that will serve the interests of justice, regional stability, and international peace.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Lee H. Hamilton  
Ranking Democratic Member

LHH:rmh

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

June 5, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
The President  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

With the enactment of the Brown Amendment, a new chapter has opened in relations between the United States and Pakistan, a strong U.S. ally in Southeast Asia. We welcome this development and express our hope that relations between our countries will grow stronger in the years to come.

History has placed the United States in a unique and unprecedented position of playing a pivotal role in the promotion of peace and stability as well as democracy and respect for human rights. Our role as a world leader has been vital in the Middle East peace process as well as the Bosnian peace accord.

However, the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir remains a major international issue that threatens peace and security in south Asia--which could have negative repercussions at the international level as well. This danger has been acknowledged by your administration and indeed mentioned as one of the most likely flashpoints in the world by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir were promised a plebiscite in exercise of their right to self-determination by the United Nations Security Council nearly 50 years ago. The United States, along with other major powers, supported this decision which was also accepted by India and Pakistan. However, this promise to the Kashmiri people has yet to be fulfilled.

Over the past six years the Kashmiri people have struggled for their right of self-determination, in response to which India has resorted to the use of force leading to widespread human rights violations. Recently Indian authorities conducted so-called elections in the Kashmir Valley which have been widely reported in the media as being fraudulent. Journalists reported that Kashmiris who were boycotting the vote were forced by Indian troops to vote at gunpoint.



A solution to the problem lies not in an "election" run by the Indian government, but rather in a U.N.-sponsored plebiscite that would allow the Kashmiri people to make a free choice about their future. We hope that you will make achieving a plebiscite in Kashmir and Kashmiri self-determination a top foreign policy goal of your Administration.

Sincerely,

Don Burton

Tim Holden

Louise M. Slaughter

Paul E. Bonior

Mat: Z. Hall

Dan Rohrbacher

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# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

June 4, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President,

The events of recent years have left the United States as the only nation with the capability and the will to decisively promote peace, stability, democracy, and respect for human rights around the world. Our role has been crucial for the success of the Middle East peace process, as well as the Bosnian (Dayton) peace accord.

However, the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir remains a major international issue which stands as an obstacle to peace and security in South Asia, and which can have negative repercussions at the international level as well. This danger has been acknowledged by your administration and indeed, South Asia was mentioned this year as one of the most likely flashpoints in the world by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

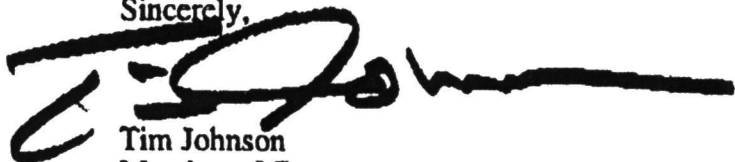
After the end of the cold war, South Asia is the one region in the world which still finds itself overshadowed by the serious threat of nuclear war. The escalation of nuclear and ballistic missile technology by India and Pakistan is a direct consequence of the Kashmir dispute.

Mr. President, the people of Jammu and Kashmir were promised a plebiscite, in exercise of their right of self-determination, by the United Nations Security Council nearly fifty years ago. The United States, along with other major powers, supported this decision, which was also accepted by India and Pakistan. However, this promise to the Kashmiri people has yet to be fulfilled.

With the enactment of the Brown amendment, ending years of discriminatory foreign aid policy on the part of the United States, a new chapter has opened in relations between the United States and Pakistan, a traditional ally in the region. We welcome this development and hope that relations between the two countries will grow stronger in the years to come.

Mr. President, the problems faced by the people of Kashmir and the entire region of South Asia can be solved, but only if we keep in mind the principles of peace, human rights and self-determination which have been, and continue to be, the hallmarks of United States foreign policy.

Sincerely,



Tim Johnson  
Member of Congress

NICK J. RAHALL II  
3d DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION

CHAIRMAN:  
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION  
WATER RESOURCES  
AND ENVIRONMENT  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES  
NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS,  
AND PUBLIC LANDS

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, DC 20515-4803

June 20, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton  
The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C., 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The events of recent years have left the United States as the only nation with the capability and the will to decisively promote peace, stability, democracy, and respect for human rights around the world. Our role has been crucial for the success of the Middle East Peace Talks as well as the Bosnian (Dayton) peace accord.

It has been brought to my attention that the disputed case of Jammu and Kashmir remains a major international issue which stands as an obstacle to peace and security in South Asia, and which can have negative repercussions at the international level as well. This danger has been acknowledged by your administration based on intelligence reports.

After the end of the cold war, South Asia is the one region in the world which still finds itself overshadowed by the serious threat of nuclear war. The escalation of nuclear and ballistic missile technology by India and Pakistan is a direct consequence of the Kashmir dispute.

The United States, being the only superpower, is in a unique position to bring Pakistan and India to the negotiation table, and help eliminate the danger of a nuclear holocaust for a billion people of that region. The direct result to be desired as an outcome of such negotiation is to eliminate the race between the two countries for nuclear superiority, bringing peace with an added economic dividend of open markets for vigorous U.S. private investment in the area.

I will appreciate having your thoughts on the matter of U.S. intervention between Pakistan and India with a view toward bringing them to a negotiated peace.

With warm regard and deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely,



NICK J. RAHALL, II  
Member of Congress

2283 RAYBURN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20515-4803  
(202) 225-3452

11016 MAIN ST., BECKLEY, WV 25801-4698  
(304) 252-5000

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(304) 522-NICK

601 FEDERAL ST., ROOM 1005  
BLUEFIELD, WV 24701-3033  
(304) 328-8222

R K BUILDING, 48 WASHINGTON AVE.  
LOGAN, WV 25601-3900  
(304) 752-4934

101 NORTH COURT ST., P.O. BOX 5  
LEWISBURG, WV 24901-0005  
(304) 647-3228



# Chicago Tribune

Sunday, January 7, 1996

## The nuclear danger in South Asia

Here's a question certain to unsettle those who still delude themselves that the end of the Cold War eliminated the menace of potential nuclear war on planet Earth: Is there an international rivalry today, one so unstable and hostile, that nuclear weapons might be launched in anger?

According to those in the government charged with keeping an American eagle eye on this problem, the answer, sadly, is yes. Not so very likely between the U.S. and Russia, they say—thank goodness!—nor between the U.S. and China. And while the two Koreas remain locked in a standoff of highly hostile intent, the South has no nuclear capability.

A nuclear war between India and Pakistan is the most likely scenario. Partitioned from former British colonial territory, the two nations are divided by religion and already have fought three wars over territory.

The Bush administration went so far as to say in private that it believed the 1990 Indo-Pakistani dispute over the province of Kashmir might have gone nuclear had shooting started in that crisis.

That's why reports from the U.S. intelligence community that India is preparing for another nuclear test, its first in 21 years, are worrisome. Why would India want to throw a match into this tinderbox?

The government of India denies American accusations that it is about to conduct a nuclear operation at its Pokaran test site in the Rajasthan desert. But American experts say that two motivations may be

driving India to a new round of testing.

First, the sitting government has been stung by weak electoral showings and can read public opinion that favors a strong defense, including nuclear arms.

And second, India wants to publicly defy the will of the major nuclear powers, which are urging treaties that would forever bar new states from seeking nuclear defenses. India derides such a system of dividing the world into "bomb haves" and "bomb have-nots" as "nuclear apartheid."

Why should the world care if India and Pakistan continue to go nuclear? There are reasons of the heart and of the mind.

Between them, India and Pakistan are home to a full one-fifth of the world's population, and even a nuclear exchange "limited" to a few warheads would present a humanitarian and ecological disaster of near-biblical proportions.

And to be coldly realistic, nobody knows what would happen once the nuclear taboo was broken, but the liberating effects—and on possible enemies of the United States—cannot be dismissed. The nuclear genie must remain locked in the bottle.

Thus, India must be dissuaded in every way possible from conducting a nuclear test. And it should join in understanding that the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty will make the whole planet safer for all by limiting the spread of nuclear weapons and know-how.

# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## India and the Bomb

**L**AST MONTH people in the American government suspected—on the basis of “intelligence leaks”—that India was preparing its first nuclear test since 1974. Now they no longer think so. Just how real or imminent the prospect was is uncertain. The Indians never stopped saying they ever had a test in mind. American intelligence, centering apparently on activity at a test site, did not establish Indian government intent. But there is no question about how disruptive an Indian (or Pakistani) test would be to relations between these intensely distrustful, nuclear-capable neighbors and to global efforts to limit the spread of nuclear arms.

In fact, the Indians do not wish to be congratulated on their restraint. They fear praise would deepen two offensive perceptions—or, they would say, misperceptions. One is that they needed to be restrained in the first place, and the other is that the United States did the restraining. National pride, not to speak of the government’s Hindu nationalist opposition, shape New Delhi’s discretion. American officials are at pains to go along.

The rest of us, however, can say what we think. India, with what is commonly believed to be an undeclared bomb program, and Pakistan, with its declared program, are a powder keg. They act responsibly and in their own interest and everyone else’s when they avoid further steps along the

nuclear path—a new test, a new missile design or deployment, a new strategic purchase, whatever.

The United States encourages India and Pakistan to embrace the international treaty banning all nuclear tests; the ban is scheduled to go into effect this year. But India, believing itself to be the South Asian superpower, is triply ranked: (1) To be asked to forgo testing while France and China still test, and while the United States sits with an arsenal so huge and advanced as to require no more testing. (2) To be expected to accept the test ban as a nuclear “have-not”; some would have India declare a bomb just so it could then ask to join the test ban with the presumed status of a nuclear “have.” And (3) to be expected to sign a ban before the big nuclear powers have accepted the longtime Indian demand for a timetable for elimination of all nuclear arms.

The Indians are right in saying the test ban is discriminatory. It legitimizes the bombs of the original five nuclear powers and asks the rest of the world to forgo all nuclear ambitions. Still, while it might injure Indian pride to accept the test ban, it would serve India’s security interests and help calm its home region and beyond. It would give India and others a platform from which to continue pressing for further denuclearization by the nuclear states. Think about it, Washington quietly advises Delhi. So far, Delhi isn’t signing, but it isn’t testing either, and it shouldn’t.



## Asia's Other Danger Zone

While all eyes are on Chinese missile tests in the waters off Taiwan, a situation even more awesome in its potential for destruction festers at the other edge of Asia. It might not hurt if during the impending Presidential campaign someone points out that India and Pakistan are engaged in what looks like a textbook case of nuclear proliferation.

India is heading for elections and a campaign boiling with nationalist themes. Polls indicate that the general publics in India and Pakistan are living in a dream world of ignorance about the gruesome effects of nuclear war. And the only potential arbiter on the scene, the U.S., has little leverage in either country and no discernible policy at all.

It had better get one soon. While neither Islamabad nor Delhi is spoiling for war, the barriers that have kept the prospect of nuclear conflict somewhat remote for decades are now melting like snow in the spring sun. It's generally accepted that both countries have the capacity to make bombs and deliver them. Until recently, a rough sort of deterrence seemed to exist. Having achieved the reputation of a nuclear-capable state by 1989 or so, Pakistan announced it would not try to play catch up with giant India, a nuclear power since 1974.

But the uneasy calm has been shattered by developments the past few months. India tested its advanced Prithvi II nuclear-capable missile, with a 250-kilometer range that makes it useful only for hitting Pakistan. Then came news reports saying India appeared to be preparing a desert site for a test nuclear explosion. Pakistan's first official response was calm and cautious. Now it's more assertive. Islamabad has been battered by reports saying Pakistan imported ring magnets from China for making nuclear weapons, and may be readying a site for a nuclear test of its own if India explodes a device first.

Last month, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher ordered a 30-day inquiry into whether Pakistan and China did indeed violate America's Nonproliferation Prevention Act. If the two are found guilty of trading in banned substances, the President is supposed to cut off economic and military aid, and financial support to each country through lending organizations.

That may happen, but it won't cure what ails the subcontinent. What's called for is a policy, inevitably an American one, that gives Islamabad and Delhi alike incentives to back off. Washington's half-hearted efforts so far have failed for a variety of reasons, but its chief mistake was to rely almost entirely on pressuring Pakistan. Pakistan's reliance on the U.S. for aid and defense made Islamabad easier to push and squeeze.

That is no longer entirely true. The Pakistan military officers' corps over the years has spent time training in the U.S., and after a recent hiatus in such tours, the association has resumed. For now, though, the scene may be set for Islamabad's further isolation. In the past, Pakistan's status as a customer of China's might have offered Islamabad some protection. As long as punishing Pakistan for acquiring banned technology meant punishing supplier China, no one wanted to look too closely. But Beijing has now angered several different powerful groups in the U.S. Congress. With the antinuke types, the champions of human rights and the friends of Taiwan all pushing for some kind of punitive action against China, the Clinton Administration may decide that the easiest course is to impose sanctions on both Pakistan and China over the ring magnet technology transfer.

Before they break out the champagne, though, the punishers ought to think about the fact that once this step is taken, the U.S. will lose one of its last bits of leverage in Islamabad. Moreover, those Pakistanis who have held the line against proliferation will lose their last argument: that Pakistan can afford to show nuclear restraint because in the final analysis it has Washington on its side. It is not something talked about openly in Islamabad, but Pakistan's behavior has been shaped for years by the belief that Washington could deter India better and more cheaply than a big nuclear arsenal. Pull out that prop now, and everything will fall down. If the U.S. isn't prepared to look for leverage and push for stability on both sides of the Indo-Pak border, then the world must prepare for developments in Southwest Asia that will make the current goings-on in the Strait of Taiwan look like child's play.



# U.S. Decides to Transfer Weapons That Pakistan Paid For in 1980s

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration notified the Senate yesterday that it intends to proceed with a shipment to Pakistan of U.S. conventional arms worth hundreds of millions of dollars, despite opposition from lawmakers concerned about Pakistan's recent purchase from China of sensitive equipment for making nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials said the decision rules out any immediate U.S. penalty against Pakistan for obtaining the nuclear-related equipment from China last year. Both nations subsequently denied the transaction, but U.S. intelligence officials and policymakers now say they are convinced it took place.

While U.S. laws bar direct military or economic assistance to any nations that obtain such nuclear equipment, the administration has decided that the transfer of the armaments is not restricted because Pakistan paid years ago for the U.S. arms, the officials said.

They said the administration also decided to proceed with the shipment in order to foster a dialogue with Pakistan aimed at producing a new commitment by that country that it will not expand or upgrade its nuclear arsenal.

"By engaging with the Pakistanis on a more cooperative basis, we can both improve the relationship generally and enhance our influence on nuclear non-proliferation," a senior official said.

Still, undecided, officials say, is whether any economic sanctions over the nuclear-related transaction should be involved in coming weeks against China. That is a far more controversial legal and political question, in the midst of heightened U.S.-Chinese tensions over Taiwan, human rights and the piracy of U.S. commercial goods.

Washington sent a delegation to Beijing last weekend to extract a promise that Pakistan will get no additional nuclear weapons-related aid, an arrangement that the officials said would enable the administration to waive a host of economic sanctions against China. But it was not clear yesterday whether Beijing had agreed to cooperate.

In an unpublicized trip to Capitol Hill, deputy national security adviser Samuel R. "Sandy" Berger, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Undersecretary of Defense Walter Slocombe briefed senators on the Pakistan decision under tight secrecy rules. A similar briefing is planned for House lawmakers Thursday.

The three officials said that Pakistan will finally be allowed to obtain Navy P-3C military aircraft, Harpoon and AIM-9L missiles, and other Army and Air Force equipment worth \$368 million. It would also get roughly \$120 million in cash that it paid in the late 1980s for U.S. weapons that were never manufactured, as well as some new U.S. aid worth tens of millions of dollars for its counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and peacekeeping efforts, officials said.

Pakistan purchased these arms in the late 1980s but was barred by U.S. law from receiving them because of its continuing nuclear weapons program. Under administration and Pakistani pressure last year, however, Congress approved in November a one-time exemption from the law allowing the transaction to proceed.

That was three months after the administration first obtained indications that a nuclear weapons research laboratory in Pakistan had received 5,000 specialized magnets from China for use in centrifuges that make enriched uranium, a key ingredient of nuclear arms. But for reasons the administration has never explained, word of the transaction did not reach many lawmakers until last month.

Some lawmakers in both parties have called on the administration to hold up the shipment of U.S. arms or cancel it outright on grounds that the administration had wrongfully withheld the embarrassing evidence that would have prevented Congress from authorizing the deal.

"When faced with a serious violation of the nonproliferation law, this admin-

istration blinked at the law and winked at Pakistan," Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) complained after attending the briefing yesterday.

Pressler added that "this whole thing was known during the time that we were considering [the legal exemption]... and I sincerely doubt it would have passed had" the administration disclosed the intelligence information earlier. He said he would try to figure out a way to put off the transfer, but was uncertain it could be done.

An alternate view has been expressed by Sen. Hank Brown (R-Colo.), who chairs a Foreign Relations subcommittee that handles East Asian affairs. In a letter to President Clinton last week, Brown noted that the transfer was no longer legally blocked and

said "Pakistan is an ally that has stood with the United States for many years. We owe them the return of their money or the delivery of their equipment."

This view won over policymakers who became convinced, in the words of one official, that Pakistan would conclude "in some sense that we had given up on them, and had abandoned them" if the transfer did not proceed. The administration was also worried that anti-Western elements inside Pakistan would depict any U.S. penalties as unwarranted discrimination.

"The basic issue is how we influence Pakistan," another senior official said. "Our strong view is that Pakistan is more likely to remain on a course that will serve American national interests if we remain engaged."

: Friday, May 24, 1986 : The Sun

# Indian troops wake up reluctant Kashmiris, force them to polling stations

Islamic rebels, diplomats  
hide election tactic in  
secession-minded region

ASSOCIATED PRESS

**BARAMULA, India** — With a dawn knock on doors, armed Indian troops herded Kashmiris to polling stations yesterday for an election intended to bring democracy back to the rebellious territory after seven years.

Islamic rebels seeking independence for Kashmir see the election as an attempt by the Indian government to legitimize its rule. They urged a boycott of the vote, the final stage of a staggered monthlong election for India's Parliament.

Authorities reported turnouts of 35 percent and 43 percent in the two districts contested. Ashok Kumar, Kashmir's highest civil administrator, proclaimed it a "mandate of the people for a return of peace and democracy."

He denied that the government was intimidating voters, saying: "The armed forces were instructed to stay aloof. There is no question of security forces herding people or forcing people."

But correspondents visiting dozens of villages found few people who said that they were voting willingly. Most voters did not know who the candidates were,

and some said military officials had threatened to cut off a finger of anyone who did not vote.

"This is a fake election," said Mohammed Sufi, a pharmaceuticals salesman in the town of Sopore.

Diplomats from the United States, Great Britain and Japan toured polling stations, escorted by local police. One diplomat said the election was a sham.

The reports of forced voting cast doubt on the legitimacy of the election that India had hoped would demonstrate both a growing discontent with the independence struggle and the desire of Kashmiris for a normal life.

It was the first election since separatist militants began an armed insurrection in 1989, demanding independence for the only Muslim-majority state in Hindu-dominated India. More than 13,000 people have been killed in the fighting.

In Baramula, police used tear gas and fired into the air to scatter a protest march of nearly 1,000 people. In nearby Sopore, two explosions echoed across the town as hundreds of people shouted independence slogans in a square, defying orders to vote.

Police reported other scattered clashes, but tight security prevented them from becoming violent. The only reported injury was a teen-ager wounded by a hand grenade.

Nearly 1.5 million people were



AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS

**Kashmir turmoil:** Gunfire from Indian security forces breaks up a demonstration against the first voting in Kashmir since 1989.

entitled to vote for two seats in the 545-member lower house of Parliament in New Delhi.

Srinagar, the capital of Jammu-Kashmir state, will conduct an election next week for two other seats. The rest of India completed voting two weeks ago, resulting in

the installation of a Hindu-nationalist government.

With Kashmiri civil servants on strike, the government brought 10,000 government employees from elsewhere in the country to act as polling officials. All were given bulletproof vests.





Dieter Ludwig for The New York Times

## Kashmiris Vote Under the Point of a Gun

The Hindu Government of India sent troops into the largely Muslim state of Kashmir yesterday to make sure Kashmiris voted in the state's first election since 1989. Here soldiers stood over voters in Baramulla.

# India Sends In Troops to Make Sure Kashmiris Cast Votes

by JOHN F. BURNS

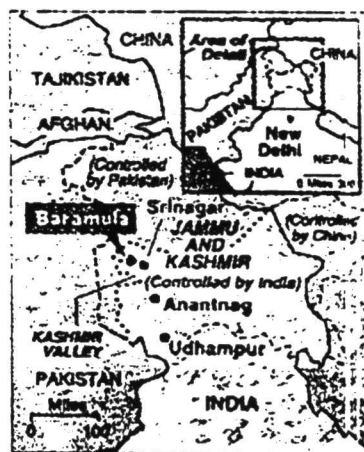
BARAMULLA, Kashmir, May 23 — Indian troops moved into villages and urban neighborhoods across the Vale of Kashmir at dawn today, rousing Muslims from their beds to vote in the first election to be held in the only Indian state with a Muslim majority since a Muslim separatist rebellion began in 1989.

By holding voting for the six seats in Parliament allotted to Kashmir, the Indian Government aimed to show that a large fighting force has beaten back the insurgency.

But after a day marked by widespread allegations that tens of thousands of troops were deployed to force Muslims to vote at gunpoint, the message that India wanted to send to the world appeared likely to be lost, or at least heavily muffled.

And the anger stirred by the troops' actions seemed likely to increase the widespread alienation among the six million Muslims living in Indian-held Kashmir, who have borne the brunt of a war in which as many as 50,000 people are believed to have died.

The election in Kashmir, which followed the nationwide balloting,



The New York Times

Indian troops forced Muslims in the area of Baramulla to vote.

"Azadi!" the crowds shouted, meaning freedom in Urdu, the language spoken by most Kashmiri Muslims. "India get out!"

The pattern of apparent intimidation by Indian troops held throughout the 90-mile-long valley, home to most of the state's Muslims and the center of the insurgency. In at least a dozen

of troops fanning out into the villages were repeated.

Many villagers said they had been caught between the soldiers, who had ordered Muslim elders to use the loudspeakers at mosques to issue the dawn summons to vote, and heavily armed insurgent groups that had passed through the villages before the election threatening death to anybody who voted.

"We have the army at our front, and the militants at our back," said Ghulam Ahmed, 50, a rice farmer who was walking along a poplar-lined causeway to vote near the village of Panjtnara. "What can we do?"

Instead of convincing the United Nations that India has at last obtained a popular mandate for its rule here, the election seemed likely to add to the animosities that have made Kashmir an international flashpoint.

With India and Pakistan each occupying parts of Kashmir since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947, and both claiming the right to rule in all of Kashmir, concern has focused on the risk of a new war between the two countries, both of which possess



# Kashmiris forcibly taken to polls in India

## Soldiers act to thwart separatist boycott

By Arthur Max  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

BARAMULA, India — Armed troops herded Kashmiris to the polls yesterday for the rebellious state's first elections in seven years, forcing Kashmiris to participate in an Indian government they want no part of.

Combating a boycott called by separatist leaders, soldiers roused villagers and townspeople from their homes soon after dawn and escorted them to polling stations to elect members to the Parliament in New Delhi.

These are the first elections in the predominantly Muslim state of Jammu-Kashmir since a campaign for independence from Hindu-dominated India turned violent in 1989. At least 13,000 people have been killed in the uprising by rival rebel groups, which seek independence from India or unification with neighboring Islamic Pakistan.

India portrayed the election as evidence that Kashmiris are weary of war and that the insurrection is waning. Officials have said that even a voter turnout of 20 percent will be enough to show the region has become less violent.

But in dozens of towns and villages, few people said they were voting voluntarily. Most did not know who the candidates were, and many said they deliberately spoiled their ballot by marking more than one name.

In the town of Baramula, 35 miles north of the state capital of Srinagar, police fired tear gas and live ammunition in the air to scatter hundreds of demonstrators. No one was hurt.

In nearby Sopore, hundreds of people gathered in a square and shouted independence slogans, defying orders to vote.

"The army came early in the morning and dragged people from their houses. But we gathered all the men, women, boys and girls to come here. We will not vote," said Mohammed Safi, a pharmaceutical salesman.

"We don't want to be with India. They have destroyed our lives. We want only freedom," he said. "These are fake elections."

At Delina, a village on the road

from Baramula to Srinagar, a half-dozen soldiers herded a line of men toward a polling station. Wearing camouflage helmets, the soldiers blew whistles and waved sticks to keep the men moving.

"We are being forced to vote. We do not want this election," said one man as dozens of others shouted their support.

Nearly 1.5 million people were entitled to vote in the Baramula and Anantnag districts in the Kashmir valley. Voting in the state's Jammu district, which has a Hindu majority, was completed without incident earlier this month. Srinagar votes May 30.

Kashmiri militants opposed to the election claimed responsibility for a car bomb that killed up to 25 people at a busy New Delhi market on Tuesday. Another bomb in a bus in the state of Rajasthan on Wednesday killed 22 passengers, but no one claimed responsibility.

In New Delhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the prime minister of India's new Hindu nationalist government, said the bombings were "engineered to challenge our resolve to go ahead with the elections in Jammu and Kashmir" but would not succeed.

Pakistan accused India of orchestrating a "campaign of terror" to bring off the vote in Kashmir.

"India is adamant about holding elections in Kashmir, but the only way they can have people participate is through armed intimidation," Foreign Ministry spokesman Gul Hanif said in Islamabad.

Fifty thousand extra paramilitary forces moved into position to protect polling stations. India normally stations up to a half-million soldiers in the separatist state.

The government sent 10,000 civil servants from other Indian states to supervise the voting. Many wore bulletproof vests.

The voting for the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament in New Delhi, was irrelevant to the makeup of India's government. That was determined in three previous rounds of voting in the rest of India that ended May 7 and resulted in Mr. Vajpayee's government.

7-5-96

## THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 JUN 27 AM : 39

June 26, 1996

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

RE: 1996 NATIONAL MEDAL OF ARTS RECIPIENTS

Based on the previous action memorandum, the following will be the recipients of the 1996 national Medal of Arts:

1. Edward Albee, 68, Theater
2. Sarah Caldwell, 72, Opera
3. Harry Callahan, 84, Visual Arts/Photographer
4. Zelda Fichandler, 72, Arts Leader
5. Eduarro "Lalo" Guerrero, 79, Folk Arts/Singer
6. Lionel Hampton, 88, Music/Big Band
7. Bella Lewitzky, 70, Dance
8. Vera List, 88, Patron
9. Robert Redford, 58, Film
10. Maurice Sendak, 68, Literature/Illustrator
11. Stephen Sondheim, 66, Musical Theater
12. Boy's Choir of Harlem, Arts Organization

 ☒ APPROVE☐ DISCUSS



7-5-96

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 2, 1996

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: HELEN HOWELL *Helen*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

We are forwarding the following recent information items:

*Coolidge*  
(A) **School-to-Work memo from Secretaries Reich and Riley.** They suggest a number of opportunities available to you to participate in a School-to-Work event, e.g., the Miss America Organization's award of its annual \$25,000 Woman of Achievement Award to J.D. Hoyer (the national School-to-Work director) on July 7, a screening of the PBS TV show entitled "Jobs: The Class of 2000" in September, and a Presidential proclamation of "School-to-Work Week" at a White House "summit" of students, parents teachers, and employers in September. We have forwarded a copy of the memo to Scheduling.

*Do we want to reply to Barber on this?*  
(B) **Benjamin Barber June 19 memo on church burnings.** Via Don Baer. "As you consider with the Governors concrete steps to take to stem the tide of Southern church burnings, might not this be the right moment for a bold Presidential gesture -- a call for a partnership effort combined with a ringing denunciation of bigotry?" He suggests that you call for Black and white church communities to organize "community church watches," and for a commitment of Federal Marshals to participate in the watches on a selective basis.

*Do we want to reply to Higgins on this?*  
(C) **Higgins follow-up on SSA and union activity.** C Means Subcommittee on Social Security held the 1 Please coordinate the reply. f  
Social Security trust funds to pay certain expenses the reply.  
employees. The GAO reported at the hearing that union  
activities increased from \$6 million in FY 1993 to and that  
the number of full-time union representatives incre that  
time. GAO found that most of the increase was spent on activities such as bargaining  
over working conditions, while AFGE claims that the union's official time is spent on  
employee issues, and not on internal union business or politics. SSA argues that  
increase occurred because: staffing reductions mandated by Congress resulted in SSA  
downsizing by 4,500, and because of your EO instructing agencies to enter into  
partnerships with their unions to achieve better service. Still, the amount spent on  
official union time by SSA constitutes only a fraction of 1% of SSA's administrative  
budget. SSA Commissioner Chater was scheduled to testify at the June 27 hearing.

JIM DORSKIND:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN  
7-5-76

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

96 JUN 24 P7:23

June 24, 1996

**MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT**

**FROM:** DONALD A. BAER   
**SUBJECT:** BENJAMIN BARBER MEMO

Ben Barber asked me to pass along the attached memo regarding church burnings.



Memorandum to President Clinton:  
Re: Church Burnings  
From: Benjamin Barber  
Date: June 19, 1996

Mr. President:

As you consider with the Governors concrete steps to take to stem the tide of Southern church burnings, might not this be the right moment for a bold Presidential gesture -- a call for a partnership effort combined with a ringing denunciation of bigotry? This two-pronged civil society/government effort would:

a) call for black and white members of church communities and their towns to organize "community church watches" that provided round-the-clock surveillance over all vulnerable churches;

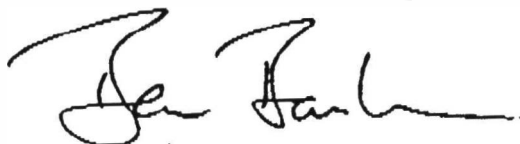
b) call for a commitment of federal marshalls (redolent of the Kennedy intervention in the early sixties) to participate in the watches on a selective basis (not announcing which churches to enhance the deterrent effect).

The call and whatever specific announcement and directives accompanied it could be framed in strong civic language, thus:

"This country cannot afford, we cannot afford, 136 years after the Emancipation Proclamation and 31 years after the Civil Rights Act, in a nation devoted to liberty and justice for all-- we cannot afford to stand idly by while hooligans and bigots burn down our churches.

"We all know, as one worshipper bravely said, that no one can destroy faith by torching the building in which it is practiced. But that does not mean we will passively watch racists futilely try to do that very thing. We cannot afford these despicable practices. I will not allow them.

"I pledge today the powers of the Presidency to work with Americans of every color to secure our houses of worship against the spiteful vandalism of a handful of bent souls. These anonymous bigots, perhaps even more than the rest of us, are in need of the ministrations of faith they try so perversely to corrupt. Let us now, all Americans together, pledge ourselves to secure the churches these few would defile and, so, secure the liberty of worship and the strength of faith on which our great country rests."



(D) ✓ Catholic Bishops' statement on immigration. Via Leon. It is critical of the Gallegly amendment and the position taken by Sen. Dole to deny undocumented children access to education.

(E) ✓ Catholic Bishops' national postcard campaign on H.R. 1833. John Hart forwards a brochure distributed by them to encourage Congress to override your veto of H.R. 1833. On Sunday, Catholic churches across the country took time out of Mass to educate people on partial birth abortion and distribute postcards. "An effort of this magnitude is unprecedented and represents the National Council of Catholic Bishops' commitment to override your veto."

We also received the following items:

✓ McCaffrey note about your speech to the National Sheriffs' Association. "Your remarks .... were very well received. You set me up for a standing ovation. . . . Good impact on an important audience."

✓ Copy of McLarty note to Sen. Sam Nunn on WSJ piece. Mack sent Sen. Nunn the article describing how well some Georgians are doing in Uzbekistan.

✓ Higgins memo on letter to Rev. Graham. ~~Nelson-Diaz~~, General Counsel at HUD, delivered your letter to Rev. Graham and 47,000 faithful in Minneapolis on Friday, June 21.

Leon  
① When called on  
this  
② referred to  
had my  
with explanation  
this to under  
Pres. who said  
C. Woodhouse  
support  
signed  
Sgt.

7-5-96

## MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT CLINTON  
FROM: JOHN HART  
DATE: JULY 1, 1996  
RE: PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION

96 JUL 12 11:11

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The National Conference of Catholic Bishops launched their national postcard campaign this weekend to encourage Congress to override your veto of HR 1833. On Sunday, Catholic churches across the country took time out of Mass to educate people on partial birth abortion. Postcards were distributed during Mass and parishioners were urged to fill out the postcards which will be sent to their Congressional Members. An effort of this magnitude is unprecedented and represents the National Council of Catholic Bishop's commitment to override your veto.

Attached is the brochure distributed by the National Council of Catholic Bishops.

cc: Leon Panetta  
Harold Ickes  
Alexis Herman  
Melanne Verveer



# WHY ALL THE FUROR OVER PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION?

Because unlike any other abortion, this procedure kills a living infant when she is almost fully delivered from her mother's womb. It's a painful, brutal procedure that's paving the way to open infanticide.

## HOW CAN THIS BE LEGAL?

It's legal because President Clinton vetoed the bill that would have banned it — the bill that was passed by a bipartisan majority of the House and Senate.

## WHY WOULD ANYONE SUPPORT THIS?

Because of misinformation that has been continually aired on the subject, including the following:

### **1. *It may be necessary to save a woman's life.***

Not true. In fact, H.R. 1833 allows partial birth abortion to save a mother's life. In any event, "There are absolutely no obstetrical situations ... which require a partially delivered human fetus to be destroyed to preserve the life or health of the mother."<sup>1</sup>

### **2. *President Clinton argued that it is necessary to prevent "serious adverse health consequences" to the mother.***

Not true. The mainstream medical community agrees: There is NO medical necessity for such a procedure. Even the leading authority on late-term abortion in the

United States says that the procedure is never necessary to preserve a woman's health.<sup>2</sup>

Furthermore, "health," as defined by law in the abortion context, includes all factors — physical, emotional, psychological, familial and social.<sup>3</sup> This is a loophole large enough to justify any abortion. So, adding any health exception would effectively negate the ban. Addition of the modifiers "serious" and "adverse" will not change the way the law defines health.

### **3. *It may be necessary to preserve a woman's future fertility.***

Not true. Medical experts say it does the opposite. Forcefully dilating a woman's cervix for three days and turning a baby in utero to a breech position can make it more difficult to carry a subsequent baby to term.<sup>4</sup>

### **4. *The procedure is not as brutal as it looks. The anesthesia given to the mother kills the unborn baby.***

Not true. Leading anesthesiologists in the United States testified before Congress that this is simply not true.<sup>5</sup>

### **5. *It is rarely done, and only for the most serious of reasons.***

Not true. 600 to 2,000 of these abortions are performed each year. Practitioners report that the vast majority of these abortions are elective and the rest are done to prevent the live birth of a child with handicaps.<sup>6</sup>

## THERE IS STRENGTH IN NUMBERS.

As the Catholic community in the United States, we can make a difference.

- *Talk about it with friends and family. Many don't know about partial birth abortion or don't believe it's really happening.*
- *Pray for an end to this unconscionable practice.*

- *Tell your two senators and your U.S. representative to override President Clinton's veto of the Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act (H.R. 1833). Your legislators are elected to represent you!*

## HOW TO CONTACT YOUR LEGISLATORS.

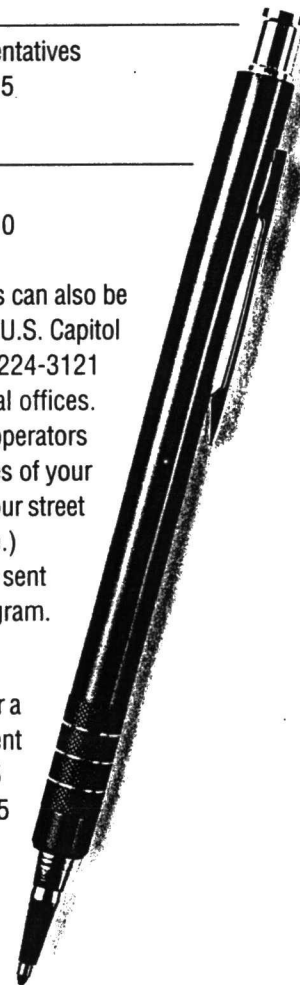
Write or call your representative and two senators. Sign and mail the postcards (if distributed in your parish today), or send your own card or letter to:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington D.C. 20515

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. Senate  
Washington D.C. 20510

Your federal legislators can also be reached by calling the U.S. Capitol switchboard at (202) 224-3121 or by calling their local offices. (Capitol switchboard operators can give you the names of your legislators based on your street address and ZIP code.) Messages can also be sent by FAX, E-mail or telegram.

For more information:  
National Committee for a  
Human Life Amendment  
1511 K St., NW, #335  
Washington D.C. 20005  
(202) 393-0703.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

86 JUL 2 P4:34

July 2, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : MIKE MCCURRY MMc

SUBJECT : TIME MAGAZINE

We have been working with the Vice President's press office on various options for highlighting the anniversary of your selection of Vice President Gore as your running mate. Time Magazine has agreed to do a photo essay featuring you and the Vice President together at work. It would be accompanied by a narrative, but you would not be required to do an interview.

Diana Walker, Time's photographer, would take some general and "behind the scenes" photos of you and the Vice President the week of July 8. We are proposing that she shoot the following events/meetings:

- \* Crime message event on July 8
- \* Meeting with the President of Poland on July 8
- \* Event with White House volunteers on July 9
- \* Meeting with Prime Minister Netanyahu on July 9
- \* Lunch with the Vice President on July 12

Diana would be accompanied at all times by a member of the Press Office and one of the White House Photographers. There will NOT be a Time reporter with Diana.

Please let me know if you have any problems with these arrangements.

Thank you.

cc : Evelyn Lieberman  
Stephen Goodin