

Chyon

—

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 17, 1996

Mr. John M. Doe
Title
Organization
Business Adr1
Business Adr2
Business City, BState BZip-BZip9

10/24/96
OK with
small edit
OK - TOS

Dear John:

Thank you for expressing your concerns. As President and as a father, I am deeply concerned about the world in which our children are growing up.

My Administration has consistently supported the broadest possible protection against child pornography and exploitation. Such a crime is ~~totally~~ unacceptable in our society, and I will continue our fight to protect our children from this scourge. ✓

I remain concerned, like many parents, about our children's access to violent and sexually explicit subjects in the media. Earlier this year, I was pleased to sign the Telecommunications Act of 1996. This Act included criminal penalties for distributing child pornography on the Internet. It also contained a provision for the creation of the V-Chip, which will give parents greater control over what their children watch on television. A few weeks later, I hosted a meeting with leaders in the media and entertainment industries, where we reached a breakthrough voluntary agreement to develop a ratings system for television programming. This ratings system, in conjunction with the V-chip, will help parents make decisions about which shows are appropriate for their children.

I will continue to seek solutions like these -- working with both the public and private sectors, families, communities, and individuals -- to create a better future for our children. As we continue our work, I am grateful for your interest, and I'm glad you took the time to write.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

(9/17/96)

October 24, 1996

96 OCT 24 AM 11:00

MEMORANDUM FOR TODD STERN

FROM:

TIM SAUNDERS

ED THOMAS

SUBJECT:

Request for the President's signature on American
Red Cross Certificates of Merit

We have received the attached request for Presidential signatures on 28 American Red Cross Certificates of Merit.

This is the twentieth request received by President Clinton for his signature on such certificates.

This is a long-established program, and we recommend that you approve this request.

DR

TDS

10-24-96



American Red Cross

National Headquarters
Jefferson Park
8111 Gatehouse Road
Falls Church, VA 22042-1203

August 30, 1996

Mr. G. Timothy Saunders
Chief Clerk
The White House, Room 50EOB
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mr. Saunders:

Enclosed please find a listing of Certificate of Merit recipients for your records. Also enclosed are 28 Certificates of Merit to be autopenned.

I would appreciate having them signed with President Clinton's signature. The signature should be affixed above the words "Honorary Chairman".

I have enclosed a self-addressed FEDEX pack for the return of the signed certificates.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call me at (703) 206-7478.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Debra Wms. Anderson
Administrative Assistant
Program & Customer Support
Health and Safety Services

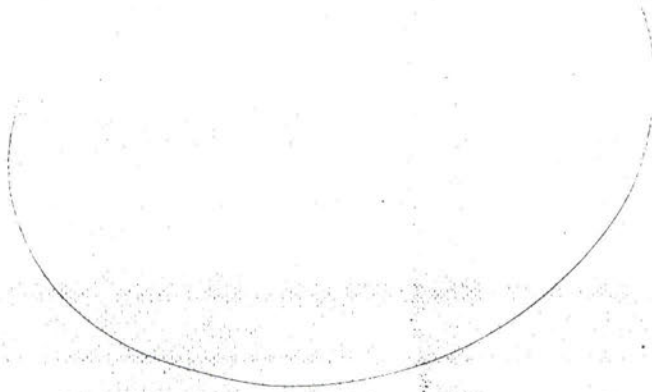
Enclosures

Help Can't Wait

**Certificate of Merit Nominees
Sent to White House
For Presidential Signature
August 30, 1996**

Name of Rescuer	State	Red Cross Unit
*William P. Middaugh	NY	Chemung-Schuyler
*Rosemarie Vega	UT	Central Utah
*Gregg M. Burrow	VA	Greater Richmond
*Mark E. Moyer	NY	Rochester-Monroe
*Charles E. Fordham	NJ	Southeastern Pennsylvania
*Calvin R. Breeden	TN	Appalachian Chapter
*Marsha L. Wagner	PA	Butler County
*John P. Ferguson	SC	Pickens County
*Kenneth Ames	WI	Scenic Bluffs
*Stephanie Anderson	NJ	Burlington County Chapter
*Derek Jennings	IL	Adams County
Grace M. Wright	CO	Mile High Chapter
Teresa Steel	TN	Heart of Tennessee
Krista Roberson	CO	Peterson AFB
Scott M. Hackney	CO	Peterson AFB
Lela Rissler	WY	Cowboy
Jack Robinson	KS	Kansas Capital Area
Yamile Robinson	KS	Kansas Capital Area
Craig Wilkins	IN	Greater Indianapolis
Olivia McGowen	TX	Greater Houston Area
Rankin V. Hitt, III	TX	Greater Houston Area
John Garcia	TX	Greater Houston Area
Terri Jenkins	TX	Polk County Chapter
Randy Joseph Johnson	MS	Adams County Chapter
John Myers	NC	Wilson-Green Counties
Timothy Thiel	LA	Southeast Louisiana
John C. Grillo	TX	Greater Houston Area
Terry L. James	TX	Greater Houston Area

*Denotes certificates that have been signed before, but are being replaced due to damage in route to nominee.



10/24/96

TO
DORSEY
for
handing
per Toot Stern

(sewage)



THE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

96 OCT 24 P12 : 13

October 23, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ *JES*

SUBJECT: Message from "The School Children of America"

Attached is a message from "The School Children of America" thanking you for your support for education and affirming their commitment to become "economically literate citizens of tomorrow."

I was given this message to pass on to you when I presented the National Council on Economic Education's annual teaching awards. As you know, these awards are given to elementary and secondary school teachers across the country who have developed creative and effective programs for teaching economics to young people.

You will be pleased to know that forty out of the seventy-four awards given this year went to teachers from Arkansas.

Attachment

To: President Bill Clinton

From: The School Children of America

The teachers at today's award ceremony represent the finest of our nation's schools. As representatives of the students they teach, we want to assure you we are preparing for our roles as leaders of the future.

We wish to affirm to you and all of the leaders of today our dedication and determination to becoming economically literate citizens of tomorrow.

We appreciate your leadership and the respect you give to education and we are eager to accept the challenge of continuing our nation's prosperity.

Kelsie Brown
Jas M IVE JOHNSON

ROBERT A. BELFER

767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10158
Phone: (212) 644-2259
Fax: (212) 644-2230

Robert Belfer
10-24-96

From the Oval -
Send to NSC for
appropriate action?
Yes ✓
no _____

October 21, 1996

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

Dear Mr. President:

Like other New Yorkers, I have a summer house on the south shore of Long Island. Following the downing of TWA Flight 800, I witnessed the endless search for debris from the wreckage of that flight. This caused me to spend more hours than I would like reflecting on the threat of terrorism to American society. I watched with considerable interest the debate about immediate responses: within Congress and between the Republican controlled Congress and the Democratic Administration. Overall, while the Administration was more pro-active, it seemed to me more like bandaids were prescribed as treatment for a rapidly spreading cancer.

Moreover, I was disappointed to find almost no attention in this debate to what appears to me an even larger and likely more paralyzing threat to Americans' lives and liberty: namely, the prospect of a terrorist attack on America with nuclear weapons, or biological weapons, or chemical weapons. Here, my main source of information and analysis comes from Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, on whose Visiting Committee I have served for many years. Reading their recent report, Avoiding Nuclear Anarchy, and the material from a conference the Kennedy School and Los Alamos sponsored on nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons terrorism, I found riveting the statements made by Senators Nunn, Lugar, and Domenici. I applaud their leadership in the "Nunn-Lugar-Domenici" bill they amended to the defense authorization legislation allocating \$235 million to begin addressing these concerns. But even with that, there seems to be a wide gap between the reality of the threat on the one hand, and the character of our response on the other.

My question to you: Do you agree with the basic analysis of the problem I have stated (as reflected in the Aviation Week summary of the Harvard-Los Alamos conference for Senators - attachment 1)? If you think this analysis is roughly right, how can the U.S. government, and how can American citizens, be accepting such a puny program to combat this threat?

Let me state my puzzlement even more specifically:

- 1) Is the threat posed by the loss of control of 100,000 nuclear weapons and weapons-usable nuclear equivalents that could fall into the hands of terrorist states or terrorist groups as real as Senators Nunn, Lugar, Domenici and others say?
- 2) If the threat of terrorism is a direct, urgent threat to Americans' well-being, how could the Republican Congress resist even the modest measures proposed by the Clinton Administration like the placing of chemical tracers in explosive materials, or broader authority for wiretaps against individuals known to be terrorists? Do Republican members of the Congress really want to set themselves up for attacks that portray them as fronts for explosive manufacturers?
- 3) If I connect the dots between the Sheikh who was convicted here in New York for bombing the World Trade Center and plotting to bomb many other buildings, bridges and tunnels; and the Oklahoma City bombings; and the chemical weapons attack on the Japanese government by the religious sect Aum Shinrikyo; and the numerous reports of the theft and sale of precious metals, highly enriched uranium, and other materials from Russia, what about the threat of a nuclear device against a target in New York, or against one of our friends in the Middle East or Europe?
- 4) If these are the real and direct threats to Americans' life and liberty, how can we explain the current level of effort made by the U.S. government and the character of that effort? In my understanding, our defense budget is an insurance policy against the most significant threats to American's security. How then can we be devoting less than 1% of the defense budget, indeed barely 1% of 1% of the defense budget, to this challenge?
- 5) Particularly in combating the threat of nuclear terrorism, isn't the point of highest leverage the source? As I understand it from the Harvard study, the U.S. government has a contract with the Russian government to buy about half the highly enriched uranium in the Russian Stockpile. However, we are putting market prices ahead of national security (see article by Richard Falkenrath - attachment 2) And why not establish as a condition of our buying that material that the remaining material be concentrated in the fewest number of sites and controlled in all the ways one would control any very valuable or dangerous material?

The President
October 21, 1996
Page Three

Forgive me for going on for longer than I had meant to. But as you will have gathered, I find the prospect of terrorism, and especially of megaterrorism, profoundly disturbing. And I am eager to make sure that our society does everything possible to provide for the security of our children and our grandchildren against such threats before we experience an incident or a series of incidents of megaterrorist attacks on the United States.

Yours sincerely,

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

Robert A. Belfer

RAB:vbs

cc: Senator Moynihan

AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY

A PUBLICATION OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES JUNE 17, 1996

INDONESIA EXPANDING REGIONAL LINEUP

PAGE 50



U.S. \$5.00/U.K. £1.95



POST-COLD WAR
NIGHTMARE
PAGE 58

natural toxins, bacteria and viruses for weapons or terrorist use, complicate the problem of developing defenses. . . . It is most likely that it will be necessary to develop sensors that can differentiate between individual DNA components."

Traditionally, WMD weapons have been thought of in purely military terms. But potential aggressors who are too weak to challenge America's overwhelming conventional and nuclear military power on the battlefield almost certainly will attack the U.S. indirectly and by stealth, officials say.

Rogue nations, terrorists, subnational groups, cells of ethnic or religious zealots, even individuals with a grudge, are expected to attempt mass urban panic and destruction with relatively simple nuclear devices or with widely accessible chemical and biological agents. The chemicals used to make nerve agents, for example, are also used to make plastics and foodstuffs. Biological weapons can be derived from any reasonably developed pharmaceutical industry.

"Terrorism used to be a theater to attract attention," says Nobel Prize winner and research geneticist Joshua Lederberg.



U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.): "Nuclear, biological and chemical weapons are now more available to terrorists and rogue nations than at any other time in our history."

It still is, but now "there are many groups who are really out to get as many people as possible and do as much harm as possible."

"We've seen that small groups of individuals can disrupt a society on a massive scale," Nunn warns. The Tokyo assault killed 12 persons and injured some 5,500, scores of whom suffered severe nerve damage. Nunn emphasizes that only a malfunction in the cult's delivery system prevented "tens of thousands of people killed and injured."

OFFICIALS SAY FUTURE attacks on urban targets might easily result in civilian casualties from a few thousand "to the low millions." Paralysis and hysteria would overrun municipal and state governments, police and firefighters, hospitals and transportation. Food and water sources would be contaminated, power lost, medical supplies exhausted, vaccine stockpiles drained. An entire urban population could be brought to its knees and the federal government might face multiple and coordinated urban attacks across the country. The Pentagon and other federal agencies could be swamped with emergency demands for help at home, while fighting a regional war overseas.

Terrorist use and nation-state use of WMD are old concerns, anticipated by countless Pentagon threat estimates going back decades. Washington insiders charge that such estimates are as changeable as weather forecasts, especially at springtime, when the annual congressional budget process begins in earnest. Executive agencies besiege lawmakers with forecasts of dire consequences if Administration budget requests are not met.

But officials insist that what is new in 1996 is the proliferation threat's immediacy and diffusion. Proliferation is occurring faster than they expected when the Soviet empire collapsed and the Cold War ended a little less than five years ago. The Tokyo attack revealed, for example, that the threat is farther flung and even harder to detect than previously known. Neither U.S. intelligence nor the FBI had ever

heard of the Aum Shin Rikyo cult until it launched its sarin nerve gas attack, according to Nunn's investigations.

Further, the threat is more deeply entrenched and mature than U.S. authorities realized before the belated disclosure last summer that the extent of Iraq's biological warfare effort was substantially greater than earlier suspected.

Official concern also has deepened because the steps the U.S. government has taken to contain the threat have been halting and moved slower than authorities had hoped. Illustrative, they say, have been the chronic delays in securing and dismantling Russia's enormous nuclear stockpile under the Nunn-Lugar program for cooperative threat reduction (see p. 64).

Officials also acknowledge an intellectual failure. Five years after the Soviet empire collapsed, they admit, the proliferation threat remains inadequately understood and characterized. The government has lacked the imagination to "get inside the minds of terrorists and proliferators" and anticipate their moves. "This is like playing chess," says Robinson of Sandia. "When you learn the game, you play both the white and the black because



U.S. Defense Secretary William R. Perry: "The proliferation of these horrific weapons presents a grave and urgent risk to the U.S. and our citizens, allies and troops abroad."

"Imagine a group of religious zealots, led by a charismatic, half-blind yoga instructor, assembling an international following of close to 50,000 members, collecting over \$1 billion from those members and other sources and assets.

"Further imagine that this group recruits physicists and other scientists from all over the world, targeting the large number of scientists and technicians in Russia and Japan.

"Believing it is their destiny to destroy the world, they create a nuclear, chemical and biological weapons program right under the noses of their own government and numerous foreign intelligence services. They use computers and the international dual-use market to obtain expensive and high-tech equipment, along with many of the precursors essential to developing lethal weapons.

"They send their members all over the world, looking for the Ebola virus in Zaire, mining for uranium in Australia, seeking protein data bases for biological weapons and laser instruments in the United States, and obtaining helicopters and drone aircraft for dissemination purposes, as well as other delivery systems. They obtain these from the former Soviet Union and elsewhere.

"They are caught only after an attempted sarin nerve gas attack on a major subway system goes awry. A mistake in crafting their delivery system is the only thing that prevents tens of thousands of people killed and injured. Nevertheless, even with a faulty delivery system, 12 people [are] killed and some 5,000 [are] injured, including scores with severe nerve damage." —Sen. Sam Nunn, May 23, 1996

Nuclear Smuggling Called Direct Threat to U.S.

PAUL MANN/WASHINGTON

Since the end of the Cold War, has the likelihood that a nuclear weapon will explode on U.S. soil gone up or gone down?

The answer of a new Harvard study is unequivocal—it has gone up.

Harvard's strategic analysts contend that either a state or a terrorist group could be ready in a matter of months to detonate a nuclear explosion with a budget of just a few hundred thousand dollars. The deed could be done with as little as a softball-sized 30 lb. of highly enriched uranium, with designs available on the Internet and with materials from retail stores like Radio Shack.

A nuclear explosion can be created with as little as 2.2 lb. of plutonium or 5.5 lb. of highly enriched uranium (HEU) in a sophisticated nuclear weapons program, according to the private Natural Resources Defense Council, a nonprofit environ-

mental advocacy group based here and cited by the Harvard study.

With every passing day, the independent university study argues, the chances increase that nuclear materials being leaked or smuggled out of the former Soviet Union might lead to disastrous consequences. That conclusion is based on a wealth of findings, but four of the main ones are these:

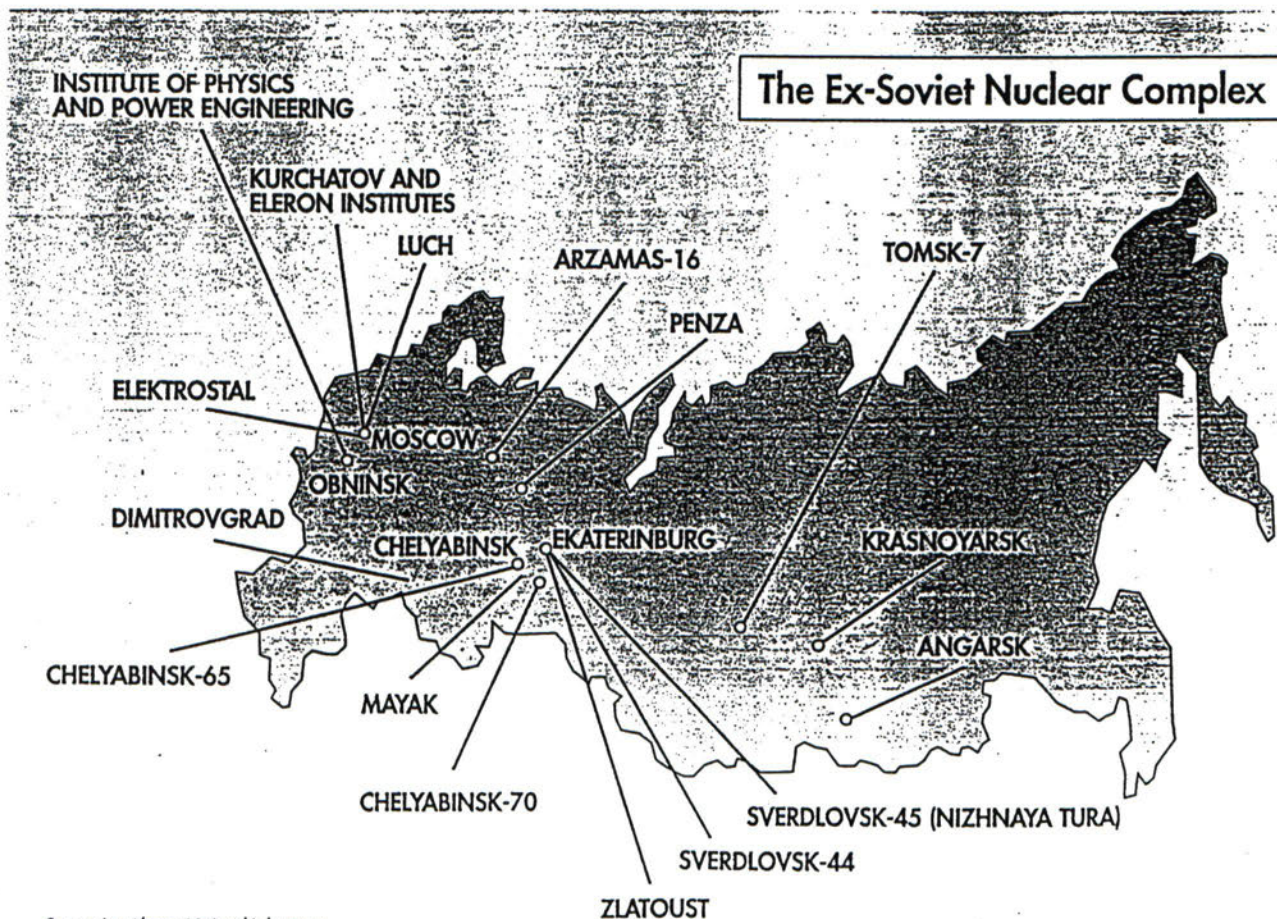
- The continuing collapse of all central control systems in Russia and the ex-Soviet states leaves everything in them vulnerable to theft, seizure or loss. "Never before has such an enormous inventory of nuclear assets existed in such precarious circumstances."

- Security is poor at most of the several hundred locations where 100,000 nuclear weapons and weapons-usable nuclear "equivalents" of highly enriched uranium and plutonium remain scattered. At the

Chelyabinsk-65 installation, bulk plutonium is stored in an old warehouse with glass windows and a padlock on the door.

- Russia has no national or site-specific inventory system for its fissile material. More of this material is stored in improvised, insecure facilities at Sverdlovsk (or at Chelyabinsk, Tomsk or Krasnoyarsk) than is contained in the entire stockpiles of Britain, France and China combined. The Russian administrative units that contain these installations are, respectively, the second, third, fourth and fifth largest nuclear powers in the world.

- The process of dismantling nuclear warheads under START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is overwhelming Russia's capacity to store the resulting excess weapons components. Warheads are being dismantled at the rate of 2,000-3,000 a year, and when they are, their custody shifts from the Russian defense ministry



Source: Los Alamos National Laboratory

Deficit Pressures Hobble Anti-Proliferation Efforts

PAUL MANN/WASHINGTON

Securing and dismantling the Soviet nuclear legacy at its source are the top funding priorities of America's nuclear stewards, who are hobbled by the same deficit pressures as the rest of the government.

They say that in the battle of the budget, two programs are paramount for securing ex-Soviet nuclear materials and preventing smuggling. One is the Energy Dept.'s laboratory-to-laboratory collaboration with Russia's leading nuclear institutes, set up in 1994. Currently, six U.S. National Laboratories and all of the leading nuclear institutes in Russia are engaged in the lab-to-lab effort, according to Donald D. Cobb, director of nonproliferation and international security programs at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Walter L. Kirchner, director of Defense Dept. programs at the New Mexico facility.

The second program is a counterpart, the Industrial Partnering Program (IPP), conceived by Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), which is intended to help curb proliferation by finding jobs for the thousands of scientists and engineers thrown out of work in Russia and the Newly Independent States. The "brain drain" threat is no longer hypothetical, warns Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.). "Advertisements have appeared in foreign countries searching for out-of-work Soviet weapons scientists looking for new employment."

Conceived to steer Russia's scientific institutes toward economic self-sufficiency without dependence on U.S. financing, the IPP is used to encourage productive links among the Energy Dept.'s laboratories, U.S. industry and ex-Soviet scientific institutes, particularly those that were engaged in the development of weapons of mass destruction. Cobb and Kirchner told Congress in March that the IPP had engaged more than 2,000 scientists in 200 projects at 60 institutes. More than 90% have direct commercial relevance for U.S. firms, they claimed, and "over 80% benefit DOE programs."

They highlighted a project at the nuclear weapons institute Chelyabinsk-70. Advanced superplastic metal forming technology is being developed for the evaluation of more efficient methods to fabricate turbine blades for jet aircraft engines.

Both the lab-to-lab and IPP efforts fall

under the rubric of the Energy Dept.'s Materials, Protection, Control and Accounting (MPC&A) program to assist the former Soviet states. The department plans to request \$500 million for the program from Fiscal 1997 to Fiscal 2000 to finance MPC&A improvements at roughly 100 ex-Soviet facilities believed to house weapons-usable nuclear material. "Tons of material have been secured to date, [but] much more remains to be done," acknowledges Deputy Energy Secretary Charles B. Curtis.

The issue, he adds pointedly, is "budget, budget, budget." Curtis spoke late last month at a conference here on nuclear, biological and chemical weapons (NBC) proliferation, cosponsored by Los Alamos and Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs.

At the same conference, John P. Holdren, a professor of energy at the University of California, Berkeley, agreed that the MPC&A programs are proceeding well, after a slow start. He too believes they are underfunded. He said an appropriation of \$150 million—about 50% higher than this year's level—would allow a more rapid reduction in the highest priority proliferation risks. He also urged the release of funding to carry out a congressional mandate on the Administration to pursue an agreement to end Russia's production of plutonium for weapons. Washington and Moscow signed an agreement in mid-1994 and affirmed it last January, but the money "is still not flowing," he said.

Holdren, a faculty consultant to the laser and energy directorates at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and a member of President Clinton's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology, estimated that MPC&A agreements on upgrading security and accounting systems now cover more than 70% of all the locations in the former Soviet Union where weapons-usable plutonium and highly enriched uranium are housed. But he said it

is obvious that funding is short because the Energy Dept. program currently stretches to 2002.

Many analysts believe that is too long to wait in view of the mounting risks—resulting from Russia's political and economic turmoil—that the world's largest nuclear stockpile might be dispersed and wind up in terrorist, rogue nation or criminal hands.

Several authorities at the conference voiced strong concern that the U.S. focus on the former Soviet states and Central Europe has dangerously neglected the buttressing of law enforcement and border control of the crucial states to Russia's south, which Holdren described as "eager for cooperation in this area." This points to an overarching problem. Nearly five years after the Soviet empire fell in December, 1991, Holdren said, the



Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) conceived the Industrial Partnering Program to help deal with Russia's "brain drain."

U.S. still does not have a comprehensive approach to addressing the Soviet nuclear proliferation problem "or the funding needed for any such effort to succeed." He recommended:

- Creation of regional analysis centers in Eurasia, capable of both nuclear and traditional forensic analysis, where material seized in nearby countries could be sent.
- Provision of training and simple nuclear detection equipment to border guards and customs agents throughout the former Soviet Union—particularly the southern tier states—and Central Europe.
- Broader cooperation between U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies and their counterparts in Russia and other relevant states.

Los Alamos is home to a network called the Nuclear Supplier's Group Information Sharing System (NISS) that links more than 20 countries to share export control information. Los Alamos also maintains the Energy Dept.'s Proliferation Information Network System (PINS), which links the department and the National Laboratories to permit analysis of nuclear dual-use technology exports. ☉

tion of clandestine atmospheric nuclear tests by measuring the electromagnetic pulse they generate (*AW&ST* Nov. 27, 1995, p. 48).

Currently there are a number of "excellent efforts" devoted to exploiting laser absorption and fluorescence to allow the remote detection of either biological or chemical species, according to C. Paul Robinson, president and laboratory director of Sandia National Laboratories. These could be used for battlefield detection and warning, as well as wide-area monitoring. But Robinson cautions that these approaches will not become practical until they achieve much higher levels of specificity and fewer false alarms.

DEVELOPING INSTRUMENTS and platforms that could detect the full spectrum of potential biological or chemical agents is a daunting task. "I am unable to say, based on our present state of knowledge, whether it will someday prove possible or not," Robinson acknowledges. "We are certainly much closer to being able to develop sensors for chemical species than for biologicals."

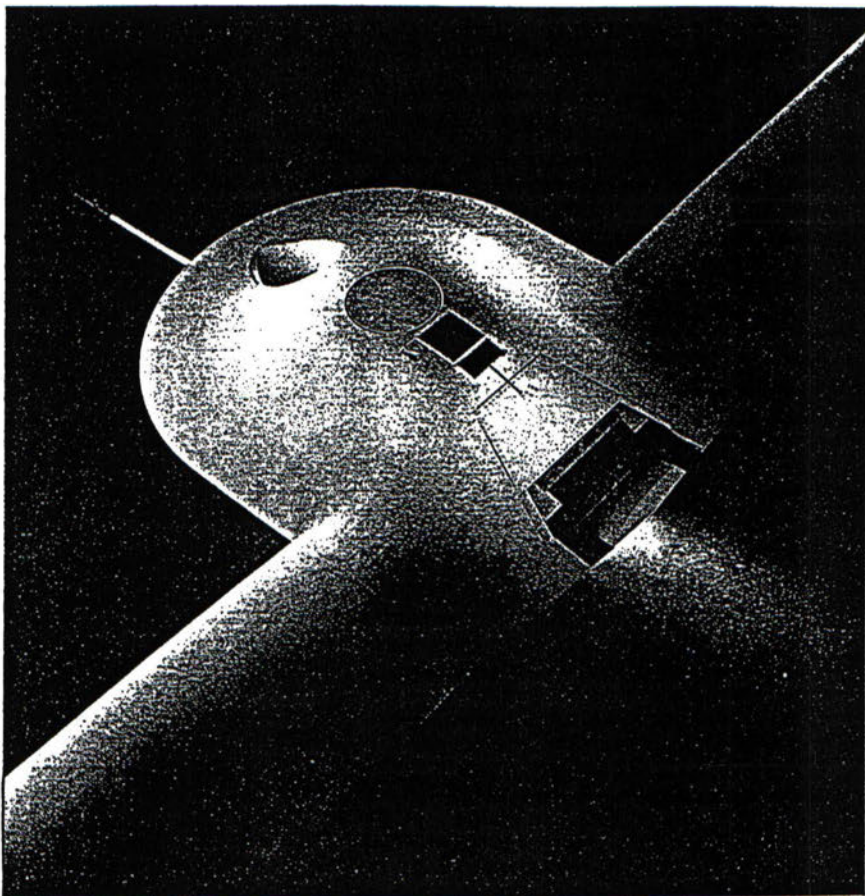
Oehler says exceedingly few chemical sensors have been developed that have the broad suites of capabilities needed to address proliferation or terrorist use of NBC weapons. Detecting and characterizing chemical warfare activities are extremely difficult. "Production processes provide relatively weak chemical signatures, particularly at long ranges. In addition, very few emissions occur during transport. The worldwide chemical background complicates the search for at least some chemicals." In Oehler's opinion, point sensing—which requires physical contact with chemicals—and remote sensing—which relies on passive photon emissions or induced photon emissions—are promising intelligence collecting tools.

Point sensors that could provide nearly instantaneous detection of a wide spectrum of chemical species are in development at Sandia and at other labs. The basic technique uses a "lab on a chip." Semiconductor surfaces are coated with selective receptor materials that respond to specific chemical moieties or components. Using pattern recognition techniques, a single array of sensors can discriminate between a wide variety of inputs

and provide near real-time data, according to Robinson.

Oehler says biological sensors with broad counter-proliferation capability are as lacking as chemical ones. Detecting and characterizing biological warfare activities are even more difficult than their chemical counterparts. Except in rare instances, biological agent-related materials occur in extremely low concentrations. Very few emissions occur while weapons are in tran-

nological change. World War 2 brought physicists and the military together in the Manhattan Project. The Cold War infused the military with experts from electronics, computers and telecommunications. No counterpart conflict integrated biologists into the Pentagon. "Today," says Danzig, "the number of biologists employed by the Defense Dept. is orders of magnitude less than the number of scientists and engineers employed in other areas."



Unmanned aerial vehicles may someday serve as important platforms for detecting biological and chemical warfare agents on the battlefield.

sit. Dispersion is usually accomplished by aerosol; transport can be provided by crop duster, backpack sprayer, land and sea mines, even perfume atomizers. Extraordinarily tiny amounts of biological agents are lethal. One gram of anthrax produces one trillion spores, an amount equivalent to 100 million lethal doses. The disease causes lesions in the lungs.

One of the Pentagon's weaknesses is an historical lack of biological expertise. "Our current vulnerabilities to biological warfare are considerable," notes Under Secretary of the Navy Richard Danzig. They result not only from lack of attention and investment, but also from the history of how the Pentagon has assimilated tech-

Development of biological defenses is difficult because genetic engineers can devise highly complex biological species to harness toxins, bacteria and viruses for weapons or terrorist use. In consequence, Sandia's Robinson believes, successful detection almost certainly is going to require the development of sensors so advanced they can differentiate between individual DNA components. "You've got to find a detector that will get within the DNA, and that's probably the greatest challenge on the table."

Oehler recalls that as recently as two years ago, the U.S. did not even have a technical roadmap for biological warfare sensors. More money would not have helped. So grave was the situation that in 1993, a Defense Science Board study warned that no federal agency had performed any serious planning about how to defend against a biological warfare at-

Profit Motive Clouding Effort To Buy Up A-Bomb Material

By PETER PASSELL

FRONT PAGE

The American Government-owned corporation that is charged with acquiring much of Russia's military stockpile of uranium for resale as civilian nuclear reactor fuel turned down repeated Russian offers this year to sell material sufficient to build 400 bombs comparable to the one that destroyed Hiroshima.

The incident raises the question of whether the corporation, the United States Enrichment Corporation, put its own profits ahead of national security.

The agreement to buy such uranium was a centerpiece of the urgent American effort to get hold of the ingredients of powerful weapons in the former Soviet Union before the material could be stolen or sold to terrorists or rogue nations.

"I am convinced that the U.S.E.C. is acting directly contrary to the national-security interests of the United States," Senator Pete V. Domenici, the New Mexico Republican who is an important Congressional figure in the swords-to-plowshares program, wrote to Charles Curtis, Deputy Secretary of Energy, in a letter dated July 31.

The decision to buy only the 12 tons

of material earlier agreed upon, rather than the 18 tons that the Russians offered, was reversed after pressure from Senator Domenici. But some experts concerned about the spread of such material say their fears of a potentially dangerous conflict of interest at the Enrichment Corporation have been realized. And they worry about the next time that the issue arises: the corporation is scheduled to be sold to private investors as early as this winter. And private ownership might tip the balance even further toward raising profits and away from stopping nuclear proliferation.

The private investors might well include the executives currently running the company. By increasing the corporation's profitability, those executives would only make it a better candidate for a public stock offering that leaves them in control, and with a more valuable stake besides.

"The people who now run the United States Enrichment Corporation stand to benefit enormously if they do what their future stockholders want — maximize profits," said

Continued on Page C3, Column 3

Richard Falkenrath is executive director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at the Kennedy School.

New York Times

August 28, 1996

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1996

Mr. Stanley Hauer
1308 Sandalwood Drive
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39402

Dear Stanley:

I appreciate your following up on my recent letter to you regarding the pending same-sex marriage legislation. I understand your deeply held feelings, and I'm glad that you understand how I feel as well.

It is extremely important to me that citizens and their government engage in an open and frank dialogue in order to reach the common ground we know will help us cross the bridge -- together -- into the twenty-first century. Your letter illustrates just what we can achieve by such open communication.

Thanks again for your ideas and for your candor. I am grateful for your support.

Sincerely,

Jim -
Why is a
thank you to
a thank you
necessary?
1 -

the position of you and your staff on this issue. Though we disagree in our conclusions, I found this response reasonable and sensitive.

So thanks to you and your staff for writing, Mr. President. At least I understand now a bit better where your thoughts lie

From nobody@Whitehouse.GOV Sun Aug 25 23:35:16 1996
Date: Sun, 25 Aug 1996 23:33:26 -0400
From: Stanley Hauer <srhauer@netdoor.com>
Subject: Inbound-White_House_WWW_MAIL => PRESIDENT
Apparently-to: president@Whitehouse.GOV
To: president@Whitehouse.GOV
Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@Whitehouse.GOV>
Reply-to: Stanley Hauer <srhauer@netdoor.com>
Message-id: <199608260333.XAA23208@www2.whitehouse.gov>

Comments: This message scanned by SCAN version 0.1 jms/960226

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: port53.hat.netdoor.com[204.255.18.118]
BROWSER: Mozilla/3.0b5a (Win95; I)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: Stanley Hauer
EMAIL-ADDRESS: srhauer@netdoor.com
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: 1308 Sandalwood Dr.
CITY: Hattiesburg
STATE-PROVINCE: MS
ZIP-CODE: 39402
COUNTRY: USA

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Express congratulations, thanks, or condolences
TOPIC: Social Issues
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Gay marriage act

[Message]

Dear President Clinton,

A few weeks ago I wrote you expressing my chagrin at your willingness to sign the proposed ban on gay marriage.

Yesterday I received a letter from the White House explaining the position of you and your staff on this issue. Though we disagree in our conclusions, I found this response reasonable and sensitive.

So thanks to you and your staff for writing, Mr. President.
At least I understand now a bit better where your thoughts lie

of this area, and why so. I really appreciate someone taking the time to answer a single citizen on what I realize is a minority (and unpopular) social issue.

Thanks again. Count on my fullest support in the election and your forthcoming second term.

Sample
Gilmour
letter
JGM

Dor Skind

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Go
← This is an
old way to
put it. Is
this Potus's
language?
L.

October 23, 1996

Ms. Maria Gilmour
3509-2 Couzens Hall
1200 East Ann Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2050

Dear Maria:

Thank you so much for writing to me. Your warm words of support mean a lot to me, and I wish you much success in your studies at the University of Michigan.

When I became President, I saw that our country was the only economically advanced nation in the world without an organized system to make sure that all students have a chance at a college education. My Administration has worked hard to ensure that our young men and women, without regard to their economic circumstances, have the opportunity to continue their education after high school. Qualified students should not be denied a college education solely because of their financial status.

I am proud of everything we have done to help students like you receive the necessary financial support to pay for college. You are the hope of our nation and well worth the investment. I encourage you to keep working to achieve your dreams, and I look forward to the bright and promising future that your generation will usher in.

Sincerely,

August 25, 1996

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

sample
Leanne -
SAMPLE due
9.30.96. Thanks.
-Di

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of myself, and every other university student who depends so highly upon financial assistance, I would like to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great emphasis which the United States puts into education. Never doubting my capabilities, I knew that somehow my dream of attending a four year respectable university would be a dream no more, but a reality. My parent's never once said to me, "We are sorry, but we just can't afford to send you away to college." Instead, they encouraged me, though they had their financial worries. And now, my summer vacation reaching its' conclusion, I find myself packed away and ready to board the *Northwestern* plane which will 'hand-me-over' to my new life, my new life at the University of Michigan. I really wish everyone would take the time to thank you. If only the security of my next three years were carved in stone I would be able to rest assured, but I guess that is just one of life's many worries. As for my freshman year, you can rest assured that I will make the most of all that the University has to offer. The wide range of diversity is one of the greatest aspects of Michigan, and one of the main reasons I chose this university over any other. I believe that people should always challenge themselves, keep life interesting, and most important - set goals for themselves. Mr. President, my next goal is to graduate from the University of Michigan with honors and move on to work for National Geographic. I dream of traveling around the world, working with all the different cultures, and not only writing of my experiences, but also showing them visually through the wonderful art of photography. Once again, thank you.

Sincerely,

Maria Gilmour

Maria Gilmour
3509-2
Couzens Hall
1200 E. Ann Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2050

*2000
Jesse Jackson letter
Clemens by
Alexis H. F.
Morgan O'Connor
Coulter
OMD*


WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Doer Skind

October 23, 1996

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
National Rainbow Coalition
Post Office Box 27385
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Jesse:

Thank you for writing. I recognize the importance of Eleanor Holmes Norton's bill, the District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act, to residents of the District. I appreciate the work you have done as Statehood Senator in representing their interests.

As you know, the fiscal 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Bill has passed without Congresswoman Norton's tax proposal. My Administration has some concerns about the DCERA and we continue to review it. ~~Be But~~ ~~assured that~~ we are committed to working with the Congressional leadership and city officials to develop long-term solutions for the District's fiscal and management problems.

I hope that you will continue to keep in touch with me on this important issue.

Sincerely,

*(The surest way to make someone
skeptical is to start a
sentence "Be assured...")*

President William J. Clinton
September 26, 1996
Page Two

The DCERA affords a financial lifeline to a city that is dying by offering a financial incentive to rapidly fleeing residents to remain here. The DCERA is needed to make up for the fact that the District has no state to recycle income from wealthier areas, yet must pay for state functions such as Medicaid (25% of D.C. residents receive Medicaid); is barred from taxing commuters who use city services; cannot tax most of the land in town because it is federally owned; is severely restricted in private economic development by rigid height and other restrictions; and is prevented from requiring property taxes from special interests, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Chemical Society. The Norton bill gives progressive reductions according to income, from a 79% reduction (\$15,000 to \$30,000 income) to a 34% reduction (\$200,000 and over).

Congresswoman Norton is struggling to get her bill included in the omnibus continuing resolution, and at least some members of the House and Senate leadership are trying to help her. (More than twice as many Democrats as Republicans have co-sponsored the DCERA in the House.) Obviously, it will be difficult for Eleanor to jump all necessary hurdles, but the bill is by no means dead. However, whether or not you can endorse this measure, I certainly hope you would not send any signal that would veto the continuing resolution if it were to contain what I believe to be a life or death provision to keep the District of Columbia alive.

I strongly support the DCERA and will continue to support the bill publicly. The 500,000 people I have represented as statehood senator deserve a lot more than they have gotten. In the time of the city's greatest need -- on your watch -- I ask you not to turn your back on its residents, as some of your advisors appear to have done. I will call you myself shortly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jesse L. Jackson", followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson
President
National Rainbow Coalition

189926

NATIONAL **RAINBOW** COALITION

September 26, 1996

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

As you know, I have been Statehood Senator for the District of Columbia for the past six years, and you have supported the quest of District residents for full citizenship rights. It has been painful to watch the fiscal decline and fall of the capital of the United States since you took office and the outright resistance to the full congressional representation and self government accorded every other jurisdiction that flies the American flag. Imagine how, as governor of Arkansas, you would have responded if your congressional representatives were denied a vote in Congress, even though your residents were second per capita in federal income taxes and had fought and died in every war since the American Revolution. These are the circumstances that made me run for statehood senator. I cannot leave this post this year without trying to take a step that helps to remedy at least part of this moral and civic outrage.

It should be a matter of national shame that the nation's capital is now insolvent. Congressman Eleanor Holmes Norton has sponsored a bill that may be the only hope for retaining the fiscal viability of Washington, D.C. as a city. Although the four territories have the exact same representation in Congress as the District, they pay no federal income taxes whatsoever. The District of Columbia Economic Recovery Act (DCERA) would provide a progressive tax cut but would leave residents still paying federal income taxes. Thus, the DCERA is not meant to deal with all of the unconscionable denials of basic democratic rights. However, it could well determine whether the city lives or dies.

Only 11.5% of D.C. tax filers earn between \$50,000 and \$100,000, compared with 20% nationally; 83% of D.C. filers earn less than \$30,000. D.C. lost 33,000 residents during the ten years of the 1980s, but in only the first five years of the 1990s, the city has lost 46,000.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, President and Founder
Dennis Rivera, Chairman, Board of Directors

Francisco L. Borges, Treasurer
The Honorable Salima Siler Marriott, Secretary

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-24-96

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96 OCT 21 P1:12

October 18, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Bob Nash, Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

Jack Gibbons, Assistant to the President and
Director of the Office of Science & Technology Policy

RE: Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board Appointments

On October 2, 1996 you requested additional information about the appointment of new members to the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. The following are responses to those questions. We have attached the decision memo for your review.

ISSUE

Does the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board have anything to do with the Yucca Mountain site selection?

RESPONSE

The proposed appointments to the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB) relate directly to the possible development of an underground repository at Yucca Mountain in Nevada. This repository would be used to store spent fuel from commercial nuclear power plants and high-level nuclear waste now stored at several defense sites around the country.

The NWTRB's primary mission is to review technical issues related to the Department of Energy's (DOE) ongoing evaluation of Yucca Mountain. In 1987 Congress chose Yucca Mountain as the only site for evaluation for this repository. The site evaluation activities should be completed in the next few years. The NWTRB will likely be asked to review the suitability of Yucca Mountain site for repository development and eventual licensing by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ISSUE

Do the candidates have a position in favor of Yucca Mountain?

RESPONSE

The Office of Science and Technology Policy posed this question to the candidates, and not one person indicated he/she had a preconceived position on the suitability of the Yucca Mountain site.

We are available for any further questions.

Attachment

BN:ame

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB J. NASH, Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

RE: NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD (PA)

I. BACKGROUND

The Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board was established in 1987 under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act as an independent unit within the Executive Branch. In accordance with the Act, the Board evaluates the technical and scientific validity of activities undertaken by the Secretary of Energy relative to the Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act. This also includes site characterization and the packaging and transportation of high-level radioactive waste or spent materials.

The Board is composed of eleven members appointed by the President for terms of four years. The Act requires the National Academy of Sciences to nominate at least two persons to fill any vacancy. Nominees must meet the following qualifications to be considered for the Board: Candidates shall be eminent in a field of science or engineering, including environmental science, and they should be selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service; the broad range of scientific and engineering disciplines related to activities of the Board must be represented; and candidates cannot be an employee of the Department of Energy, a national laboratory under contract to the Department of Energy, or an entity performing high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel activities under contract with the Department.

II. DISCUSSION

This memorandum addresses the appointment of eight members to fill current vacancies on the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. This memorandum also addresses the appointment of Dr. Jared Cohen as Chairman of the Board. All candidates have been recommended by Dr. Jack Gibbons and approved by the Vice President. The candidates were selected from the nominees submitted by the National Academy of Sciences.

Handwritten notes:
Nash
Does this affect
Yucca? Has Nevada?
Do these people
already have permits
in town??
bush

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend appointing the following individual and designating the following him as Chairman:

JARED L. COHEN, Democrat of Connecticut, to serve as Chairman of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice John Calton, Jr. Dr. Cohen is Dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale University, and he was appointed in June of 1995 and currently serves as a member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. He is a national authority in the area of environmental systems and hydrology. From 1977 to 1978 he served as a Legislative Assistant for Energy and Environment to Senator Daniel Moynihan (D-NY) and from 1973 to 1992 he served in various academic and administrative positions at Johns Hopkins University. He received his B.S. in civil engineering from the University of Pennsylvania, and his M.S. and Ph.D. in civil engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Approve: ✓

Disapprove: _____

I recommend appointing the following individuals:

DANIEL B. BULLEN, Independent of Iowa, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Garry Brewer. Dr. Bullen is an Associate Professor of Nuclear Engineering and Director of UTR-10 Nuclear Reactor Laboratory at Iowa State University. He served as a faculty member in the Nuclear Engineering and Health Physics Programs of the George W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Bullen's prior experience includes working in the private sector providing technical consulting services for various national laboratories (Los Alamos, Sandia, and Lawrence Livermore). He has also served previously as an engineer with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. He received his B.S. in engineering science from Iowa State University, his M.S. in nuclear engineering, his M.S. in materials science, and Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Approve: ✓

Disapprove: _____

FLORIE A. CAPARUSCIO, Democrat of New Mexico, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Patrick A. Domenico. Dr. Caparuscio is with Informatics, Inc. and has spent most of his career working on various aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle. His experience includes working at the Los Alamos National Laboratory on the Yucca Mountain Project and on environmental restoration. He also served as a staff geologist at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency from November 1989 through June 1992. Dr. Caparuscio is published widely and is a Member of the American Geophysical Union as well as the Mineralogic Society of America. He received his B.S. in geology from the University of Colorado, his M.S. in geology from Arizona State University, and his Ph.D. in geology from the University of Massachusetts.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

NORMAN L. CHRISTENSEN, JR., Democrat of North Carolina, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Edward J. Cording. Dr. Christensen is the Dean of the Nicholas School of Environment at Duke University. He is an ecologist whose research specializes in the effects of natural and human-caused disturbance on ecosystem structure and process. He has served in a number of advisory roles to the U.S. government, including work with the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dr. Christensen received his A.B. and M.S. in biology from Fresno State College and earned his Ph.D. in biology from the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Approve

Disapprove

PAUL P. CRAIG, Democrat of California, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Clarence R. Allen. Dr. Craig is a Professor Emeritus of Engineering at the University of California, Davis. His work has focused on energy policy issues associated with global environmental change. He is a member of the Sierra Club's National Task Force on Nuclear Waste Management and of the National Academy of Sciences' Board on Radioactive Waste Management. His past experience includes working at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and the National Science Foundation. From 1971 to 1975 he served as the Deputy and Acting Director of the Office of Energy Research and Development Policy which provided policy analysis in support of the Science Advisor to the President and the Office of Management and Budget. He is a recipient of many awards and is widely published. Dr. Craig received his B.A. in mathematics and physics from Haverford College and his Ph.D. in physics from the California Institute of Technology.

Approve

Disapprove

DEBRA S. KNOPMAN, Democrat of the District of Columbia, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Donald Langmuir. Dr. Knopman is the Director of the Progressive Foundation's Center for Innovation and the Environment. She has an extensive background in environmental and natural resource policy, environmental science, and public administration. Since 1995 she has been a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Commission on Geosciences, Environment and Resources. Dr. Knopman served in the Clinton Administration as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, U.S. Department of Interior from 1993 through June 1995. She has also worked on the U.S. Senate Committee for Environment and Public Works. She earned a B.A. in chemistry from Wellesley College, an M.S. in civil engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. in geography and environmental engineering from Johns Hopkins University.

Approve

Disapprove

PRISCILLA NELSON, Democrat of Texas, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice John J. McKetta, Jr. Dr. Nelson is a Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Texas at Austin. Currently she is on leave from her university position and she is in a temporary rotator position at the National Science Foundation. Dr. Nelson has a national and international reputation in rock engineering and the particular application of underground construction. She has also been a member of the U.S. National Committee for Rock Mechanics and the U.S. National Committee for Tunneling Technology. She earned a B.S. in geological sciences from the University of Rochester, an M. A. in geology from Indiana University, an M.S. in civil engineering from the University of Oklahoma and a Ph.D. in geotechnical civil engineering from Cornell University.

Approve:

Disapprove:

RICHARD R. PARIZEK, Republican of Pennsylvania, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice John E. Cantlon. Dr. Parizek is a Professor of Geology at Pennsylvania State University. Over the past twenty years, Dr. Parizek has been a member of various National Academy of Sciences panels and committees dealing with many environmental and radioactive waste issues. For almost six years he served as an Administrative Judge, Atomic Safety and Licensing for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. He has also been active in many international settings as a consultant and advisor. Dr. Parizek received his B.A. in Geology from the University of Connecticut and his M.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois.

Approve

Disapprove

ALBERTO A. SAGUES, Democrat of Florida, to serve as member of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, vice Ellis D. Verink. Dr. Sagues is a Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of South Florida. Over a career of twenty-five years he has devoted much of his time to research and teaching in the area of corrosion engineering. He has developed techniques which are widely used in many corrosion control systems, including contributions to the area of corrosion control in energy systems, especially in coal conversion applications. His experience includes several years with the Argonne National Laboratory and with the Juelich Nuclear Research Institute, Germany. He received his Licentiate in physics from the National University, Rosario, Argentina, and his Ph.D. in metallurgy from Case Western Reserve University.

Approve

Disapprove

IV. OTHERS CONSIDERED

The candidates recommended were chosen from a pool of 28 nominees provided by the National Academy of Sciences as required by law to the Office of Presidential Personnel and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

BN:nr