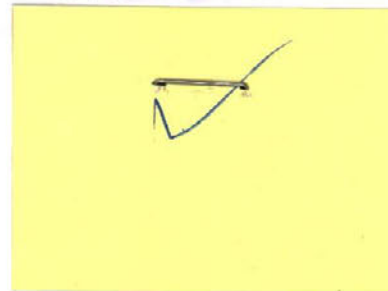


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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



June 11, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/12/97

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT
FROM RAHM EMANUEL
SUBJECT PERSONAL LETTER TO GENERAL MCCAFFREY

Attached is a letter from a Vietnam Sergeant to General McCaffrey that I thought was extremely moving and something that you would want to read. The Sergeant served under McCaffrey's company command and believed that he had died in Vietnam until recently.

it's wonderful



WARNER BROS.

4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California 91522

██████████
Senior Vice President
██████████
██████████

May 23, 1997

Dear General MacCaffrey,

For many years I labored under the delusion that you had been killed in Vietnam after I returned. The one letter I received to this effect was obviously exaggerated and the discovery of your survival, let alone your achievements, had induced a nearly metaphysical reaction within the darkest corners of my own soul. When Joe Galloway finally pieced together the fact that we had known each other and as I fully grasped that after all these years I might actually speak to you again, I suddenly realized that in order to do so I would need to walk amid the wreckage in my own memory in order to clarify my thoughts and tell you what it meant to know that you are alive and well. Upon reflection, I further realized that to effectively communicate my thoughts to you, without being overcome or distracted by the rush of excitement or reawakened pain and confusion, that I would need to write to you first. This then is my meager effort to relate back to you some of what we lived through together, what it meant to me - all told to you in a way that I would never have told you as a mere enlisted man in your company.

Speak memory (Thank you Mr. Nabakov).

I remember that the 2nd/7th left I Corps at the end of October and took up residence at a base camp three hundred miles south in the flat forested area on the Cambodian border. As President Johnson stopped the bombing of Cambodia on November 1, 1968, we were there to await the anticipated movement of NVA troops from their now safe havens across the border. And they did come. I remember clearly the pitched battles and firefights the first week of November. I remember your predecessor, shot through the head and hauled by us back to our base camp. I remember that there was little sorrow at his leaving because of what we universally believed as his arrogance and his callous disregard for our suffering which on one pre-typhoon day in September had caused 10 unnecessary deaths and 20 maimed by booby traps whose warnings he had ignored. Thus, on that gray day as I was returning from the hospital to rejoin the outfit, we had lost 30 men without having even encountered a single enemy.

It was in this state that you came to us, our new Amber Outlaw "6". I do not remember the exact date, but I can see the place and feel the silent mixture of apprehension and resentment masked by an outward apathy borne of fear and hardship upon our first meeting with you. You told us that at the first signs of danger you would call in artillery fire or gunships and that we would proceed with caution not with recklessness. You made a point of coordinating our movements with

support fire. We heard, we listened, but along with the rest of our innocence, faith in the words and promises of another commander had long since perished. But even among those of us in whom the beasts of death and survival were most ferocious, a spark of a single human frailty called hope was rekindled by your words.

As fate would have it, within a day or two you had a chance to prove that you were true to your word. And you were. Not long after you joined us, I remember talking to Sgt. Holtz (Amber Outlaw 2-5) and each of us responsible for our platoons acknowledged that you were different than our prior leaders, that you seemed genuine. After we left the border, we had a few skirmishes or so it seems to me now, but that after the intense fighting in early November we were okay until that day in December - the 16th or so. I remember very clearly that one or two platoons were scouting on recon. My platoon was in the lead and you were not far behind. I recall one of my machine gunners saw movement and blasted away managing to scare away two chickens! We found a bunker, no one would go in - I went down and eventually found the rotting corpses of two NVA whom I shot having caught a flicker of rat movement from the corner of my eye, my shots bursting the corrupt flesh. I recall that I was sick, disgusted and that I was in such a hurry to blow the bunker up that I barely gave anyone, including myself, time to scatter as I dropped the fragmentation grenade onto the bunker floor just as I fled its steps. It was as though I could seal away the memory and disgust of that putrid bunker by burying its physical evidence.

Flustered and nearly sick, one of my squad leaders, Sergeant Szymanski I think, rushed up and told me in the gravest tone that I needed to go ASAP to headquarters as something was up. I scrambled back and found you on two handsets talking to battalion command and someone else. You were dead serious. My own RTO was in the cluster around you and he motioned to me. I heard over his frequency the screams of the dying in Delta company and I knew at once you were ordering choppers for us to fly to their relief. And they came shortly thereafter. I could see in their jerky, erratic flight movements that the pilots were scared and it told me that we were headed to a place of death.

Alpha Company had gotten there first and, as I recall, the firing was sparse but by the time we got there most of us knew that Delta Company had ceased to exist as a unit, that many had died and most of the others wounded. As we moved to broaden their own perimeter, we past their own, found their remains: broken, bullet hole riddled equipment, a smashed helmet here, body parts there - we saw where the NVA had burned the tall grass and shot the men at close range. It was very hard. Some of my own men recognized a handkerchief or some other belonging from one of their friends and knew that he was alive no more. But we did not speak a single word to one another. I remember the fighting that followed over the next 5 days as we tried time and time again to break out of the more or less surrounded position we were in. I remember an NVA charge at Alpha Company as I and other from Bravo came to their relief. I remember the bomb strikes sailing directly over our heads, exploding in front of our perimeter. Maybe I'm dreaming, but I recall your anger at the battalion commander who had failed to coordinate the artillery prep with the air assault so that the NVA had hours to set up their .50 caliber machine guns and mow down doomed and unsuspecting Delta Company. At least that is what I thought all these years.

I remember how on the 3rd day or so of this engagement the battalion commander showed up for an award ceremony in the middle of the perimeter - in fact, I think I received one - only to have it broken up by enemy rockets and mortars. It was folly and so we finally withdrew. I was the last one to leave the perimeter that last day near Christmas 1968 and as I left for the only time during my combat experience, I fired from the chopper as it left the ground a sort of signal of defiance mingled with respect for a grim, determined enemy who had taken much and given little.

During those five or six days, our casualties were comparatively light. Other units with us were not so lucky. I recall several wounded and a few men (ours or Alpha's?) lying on ponchos in a row while the snipers fired at them. I recall my rage at seeing them exposed and so I returned the fire above the heads of our own mortar crews who were angry at me. But the sniper stopped and a chopper came. That chopper pilot was scared out of his wits. He left so hastily he whacked a tree branch while taking off. We watched as the chopper lurched downward but his main rotor held and he was able to limp noisily on his way back to base. We heard he made it and we were relieved for nothing seemed worse to us than dying on a medivac chopper after being hit. In the main, however, as danger lurked behind every tree, every rock, you protected us. By the end of that week, all of us who had any powers of observation left believed in you.

And so we fled to mud and elephant country and some place I recall given the bizarre name of LZ Odessa. Somehow an R & R allocation came down for me and I left for six-seven days to Manila. But no matter what I drank or what woman I was with, the sounds of gunfire and the screams of the wounded and dying were by now, like all of us, permanently locked inside my mind and heart.

When I came back, I remember a few slow days and then we encountered "the complex". January 18, 1969. This day was the turning point in my life and you played a key role in it. I have played out these events through the lens of my mind's eye many times. As I write this I can feel the celluloid strip of memory project each image on the screen of my consciousness.

It was late morning. It was hot and the humidity was it's normal low 90's. Holtz' platoon was on point, my third platoon next in line. The gunfire between Delta Company (again cursed with ill fortune) and the NVA, who apparently surrounded them, rumbled somewhere in the distance, vaguely in front of us. Our advance to relieve Delta had been slowed because of the growing sounds of machine gun and automatic weapon fire. We could hear the flutter of gunships running sorties somewhere above the triple canopy.

Suddenly machine gun fire erupted in front of me. As I was third man in my column, I could see a few flashes and soldiers scrambling for cover. Holtz had pulled his men up on a crude line and I brought my platoon up alongside. Firing was heavy. Some of my men disappeared including 3-6 Sergeant Castro who had, I later found out, hid at the first sound of contact. Holtz' men were firing weakly as were mine. A period of perhaps ten minutes ensued, although it seemed like hours, while both sides exchanged intense fire to little effect. I could not find my RTO or most of my squad leaders as I tried vainly to try to direct fire toward several bunkers ahead of us who were pouring hundreds of rounds into our ranks.

After much arduous screaming, one grunt pointed to a bunker we had passed perhaps 25 yards behind saying that some of my men were hiding there. I realized that without a radio and squad leaders I was immobile and unable to direct any movement or fire. Holtz had three or four men shot already and they seemed desperate as they were receiving the sharpest fire and were closely pinned down. I took a chance and stood up, running to the rear hoping to find the other NCO's. As I ran I could see bullets felling vines and perforating jungle leaves immediately next to and ahead of me. One bullet passed directly under my arm, slightly ripping my loose fatigue shirt.

The ground sloped slightly from the area where the main action was taking place. I reached the bunker and could see one figure in the half shadow below. I called twice and received no answer. Finally, I went down the steps and threatened to kill anyone who didn't come out. I didn't know if I meant it for anger, adrenaline and desperation had driven me to the brink. Either way, I must have been convincing because 3 squad leaders, my RTO, and our medic quickly emerged, their faces filled with shame and fear. My own deep anger and contempt raged inside of me until I saw the face of Szymanski, my only friend whom I loved as a brother, came out. When I saw him I thought my heart would break.

Our eyes met but only for a moment as he hung his head down. As he ran back to the line I could see his tears and anger that had built up inside me all of my life, its own separate force, suddenly burst inside of me as if it had been vitiated by some powerful detonation. I ran back to the center of the line. Once again the firing was thick and my body was tiring. Machine gun bullets were now close on me and I threw myself behind a large anthill. Lying on my back I can see this very moment the brass colored machine guns slugs slamming into the ant hill I lay behind spinning over my head, their lead sparkling in the pockets of deep azure overhead shining through the gaps in the layered trees. These slugs began to form a pile between my feet as I lay on my back.

Eventually the bunker in front of me and I exchanged many rounds until I think I killed the gunner and his ammo bearer. After that, I was able to find my RTO. Thus, you, I, Holtz and the others were now able to communicate. At your direction, Holtz popped smoke and the far right of his side of the line, my men on the far left of ours. We were so close in contact we did not throw the smoke to mark our positions in front but rather a bit behind our positions. The gunships you had called were very near and they streaked in quickly. Their first burst of .22mm cannon and rockets crossed into our lines and two of my men were hit including Private Sestito who lay next to me, his cheeks and face riddled with shrapnel. I hollered to you over the net and you helped redirect the fire almost at once, saving our lives. Some time passed and under the cover of gunships and bunker support you rallied us to an immense old bomb crater to the left rear of our ragged line.

By this time, I had seven casualties, none fatal. One of my squad leaders, Sgt. Jones, had been shot in the thigh so I had made Corporal Rollins temporary squad leader. As we all scrambled under what was now irregular NVA gunfire, we reached the perimeter of the bomb crater. I remember how amazed I was that we all fit in one bomb crater as if it were a company sized foxhole. You had told us that napalm was coming soon - to be dropped on our vacated positions. When it came, we were to flank the contact area and circle around to link up with Delta Company. As I had the squad leaders report to me presence of each of their men, Rollins suddenly realized that 2 were missing.

From my vantage point I could see 50 yards away 2 men all alone - a machine gunner and his ammo bearer. I knew that if they stayed they were doomed. Time was fleeting now and I wasn't sure what to do so I resigned myself to retrieving them. I remember crossing myself as I got up to go back. Szymanski saw me beginning to leave and pulled at me begging me not to. But I was cold inside now. In a detached way, I figured I wouldn't make it but I was so determined not to leave two of my men abandoned that I shrugged Szymanski off and ran back to the contact area.

As I got within 10 yards of their position, I stopped, screamed for them to move out while I gave them covering fire and stood up and began shooting at the trees and bunkers in front of us. As they began to scramble out of their frozen supine position, I could see a flicker of enemy movement. It was an RPG crew and we shot at each other simultaneously. I'm certain I got them and their rocket exploded into the soft earth almost directly between my legs. The explosion blew me straight up, twisted my rifle like a pretzel and lacerated my pistol belt with shrapnel. When I landed I knew I was hurt but I didn't know how bad as, I suppose, I was in shock.

I reached out and begged for help from the machine gun crew (Privates Picciano and Hosley) as they now were running right at me. But I could see they were terrified. As I reached out, Picciano's body brushed my hand aside and they both glanced at me but continued running to the rally point in the bomb crater. I was now alone with no weapon. I pulled a piece of the rocket's tail fin out of my thigh with my fingers. I remember it was still hot but it had not penetrated deep. I could see 40 yards or so away men from my own platoon watching me. I called out for help but no one budged. By now the NVA had seen me move so they began to open fire on me. Because the ground sloped a little where I was, their bullets seemed a little high. I was afraid and felt more alone than I had ever felt in my whole life. More alone than I would ever feel again. I began to crawl back to the bomb crater.

I could see and feel the enemy's bullets whizzing over me and chewing up earth and foliage all around me. I could hear men screaming but I did not know what or who they were screaming at. I have no idea how long it took me to crawl back, it could have been three minutes, maybe ten. However it read on a watch, it was a dark, pitiless eternity to me.

When I was a few yards away from the crater, I could hear our own machine guns firing to cover me. Finally my own medic, the same one I had evicted from his hiding place in the bunkers earlier, risked his life as he ran upright and dragged me in the rest of the way. As he quickly examined me he shoved some ammonia up my nose and told me that I had shrapnel in my legs and hip and some superficial facial wounds but nothing serious. This woke me from my stupor and I found I could walk. Within the crater you were clearly in charge, your grim determination steadied me and gave me faith. Events moved quickly now. We got set to move out. I distributed the remainder of my gear to my other men. Since I was walking fine and had no equipment other than bandoleers of M-16 ammo, I agreed to be a human crutch for Sergeant Jones who's thigh was severely wounded by a machine gun bullet.

Our exodus then started. Two Lieutenants from other platoons (and maybe you too) stood firing machine guns as we began to stream out, single file, on the far side of the crater. Small arms fire rattled everywhere. The din was incredible. As we exited the crater on our way to Delta Company, I could hear the jets overhead waiting to drop their deadly bombs. I was near the end

of the column and could see and hear the woosh-woosh as the first napalm canisters began to fall toward the initial contact area. At the first explosion, we could feel the heat from the burst and the air seemed to be sucked out of us for a moment. Where we were we could see panic stricken NVA soldiers vacate bunkers and start to parallel our movements maybe 15-20 feet away from us. We began a steady exchange of gunfire but now we seemed to have the upper hand. We shot down several NVA during this retreat.

The march seemed to take forever. After a while, the level of gunfire gradually slackened although I don't remember it ever stopping completely. Towards dusk we found Delta's position, such as it was. To me they seemed pathetic, shell shocked, disorganized. Their position on the return slope had few foxholes. I remember most of them lying under or behind felled trees in little groups. They seemed exhausted and frightened to the point of near paralysis. They clearly did not have the same disciplined organizational structure that you had ingrained in us.

Finally as dusk was settling in, you agreed to let me come in on the last chopper with some of the other ambulatory wounded. Only one chopper could land in the tiny LZ we had hacked out of the forest and it was a near vertical descent and ascent for the choppers, making them a great target. I was unsure of whether I should leave but I was very tired. As my chopper lifted upward, I saw another sight now seared in my mind. There on a scarred sloping hillside littered with fallen timber, debris and a few enemy corpses still lying nearby, 150 or so American infantrymen had set up a perimeter awaiting the next contact. The smell of cordite and gunpowder choked the humid air and a cloud of white and black gunpowder smoke seemed to linger over the whole area. The earth, denuded now of foliage from the intense combat was a pocket of brown surrounded by a forest wall of green. No animal or insect noises were apparent. Every minute a tracer round or two was shot aimlessly at our perimeter by hidden NVA snipers. As the chopper I boarded moved higher, the small circle of men, their dirty faces and sweat matted fatigues became less visible, then smaller and smaller while the impenetrable jungle and forest around them grew. The scene reminded me of something. It was one of Bosch's visions of hell. That picture in the forest in An Loc province became the embodiment of hell to me.

What happened next in this endless day you do not know. We finally reached our base camp and went to the MASH ward, I and six others from B 2/7. We waited a long time but the doctors were feverishly operating on what looked like an NVA soldier. I became restless and felt a surge of anger that my men were being ignored. I rose to do something about it when a black male nurse glided next to me and put his hand on my arm which I found to be holding a weapon. He must have been watching. He spoke something to me and I finally looked at his kind eyes. He told me "sarge, there are only sick and wounded human beings here and we'll get to you and your men in a few minutes." His words deflated my senseless rage and I sat down, ashamed of what I had been thinking.

Later we were treated and released and sent, all 7 of us, to a tent with a wood floor and canvas cots - luxury! It was apparently next to the officers tent. Even in my enervated state, my sleep was racked with tormented images. I could hear conspiratorial whispering somewhere in my dream. Some animal instinct shook me awake. I bellowed with all my might for the men in my tent to get out and pushed the last two down the wood steps and into the dirt outside just as the grenade exploded inside, ripping the tent apart. I found I had landed near the open urine pits and

I vomited hard. It was as if by vomiting I could purge my body and soul from the nightmare this had become.

By morning I had resolved to return to the unit even though my wounds were not healed. I figured I'd rather die fighting the NVA than stay behind and be fragged. Before I left, I found the men who fragged us and had a bitter, violent encounter - but that story does not belong here.

I came back to our company sometime that afternoon. By then our unit had discovered that the NVA had been protecting the evacuation of a huge underground hospital complex that we had inadvertently stumbled upon. The enemy had withdrawn, the crises had quietly evaporated. You and I spoke that evening. You told me that I was being put in for a Silver Star. It was then or perhaps a little later - but I think then - that you asked me to stay, offering me a battlefield commission. Could you possibly remember this conversation? I do because it created an immense conflict within me. I had long since ceased caring about my physical safety, in my own rough way I was dedicated to my men and I was, for the first time in my entire life, being told by an adult male whom I admired that I was needed. Someone needed me.

But the events of the day before had taken away from me the last vestiges of mortal strength. I feared what I would become if I stayed. I assumed I would die if I stayed. But it was not fear of anything that caused me to say no to you. Rather it was that for the first time in months I suddenly found a will to live. The physical and emotional pain from my gunshot wounds in July 1968 no longer obscured my desire to live. And so I declined and in doing so I did not tell you "no", I said "I can't". You said you understood. And in that conversation I remember looking at you closely and seeing your pain, your isolation, the humanity through the prisms of your eyes and in the expression on your face. It was a powerful turning point in my life when I realized suddenly that our leader, a man whom we all respected, had become a simple human being to me with all the strength and weaknesses of other human beings. It was there in this moment and through our other experiences that great truths were revealed to me about the nature of leadership.

After this my memory becomes confused. I was wounded one more time in a small firefight and left shortly thereafter in early March 1969. Between the January 18th action and my departure, however, I remember that I and the other young platoon sergeants became increasingly worried about you. You seemed to be taking more personal risks. You were pushing yourself and sometimes us harder. It seemed to all of us that something had happened inside of you and we noticed because, you see, we cared very much about what happened to you.

One episode stands out - maybe it's distorted, maybe by now it's confused with other dreams which look real but were not. Around the last time I was hit, we found ourselves, once again with 2nd platoon (Holtz). We were in a dry creek bed. A small flat clearing lay in front of us and on it's far side up near the treeline 25 yards away or so lie an enemy bunker, a high one clearly visible.

The memory is jumbled now. Holtz is hit in the neck, we pour fire into the bunker, it falls silent. You begin to order some of us to move on the bunker. You change your mind. All of a sudden you get up and charge the bunker holding only a pistol. We are all dumb-founded. I crawl out of

the creek bed and stand ready to kill anything if you are shot. You reach the bunker. No one has fired. You throw a smoke grenade in the bunker. You go inside !! I and four or five others start running toward the bunker. We are all afraid for you. You emerge from the smoke. Your face is red. You are coughing. There is a baby in your arms. In a few seconds an old woman also emerges. We are all silent. We have never seen a child on the battlefield. Silence descends upon us.

Later a chopper comes to pick up Holtz and maybe me (why?). Holtz has sort of gone loony. He is crying out - but for what? His neck is hurt bad but it looks like he'll make it. The chopper lands. They put Holtz in first on his stretcher. I hop in the other side. I have a pistol on me (why?). Someone gives the infant to Holtz. The door gunner nudges me and waves his head towards Holtz. Holtz has the child in his hands, arms outstretched. Is he mad? The medic outside the chopper is shouting something at Holtz and I start to panic afraid that Holtz may do something terrible. I reach for the pistol realizing I may have to shoot him. I pull it out of my holster. My heart is sinking. Holtz then lowers the child to his chest embracing it. He is crying softly. The crisis passes. We begin to rev up for take off. Someone plops a nine year old girl in my lap. I'm sitting in the doorway as usual, my legs dangling out and now so is she. She is scared. I can feel her tiny frame shaking. We begin to take off. She bites me, not real hard but firm. All I can think is that she is scared and believes that I'll throw her out of the chopper. Finally I stroke her and find a voice in me I've never had before and it says "I won't hurt you". We leave. I know not any longer if all of this happened, I think it did, at least most of it. Maybe the little girl wasn't real. Maybe she's a symbol of my guilt, our collective guilt. Either way for years she visited my dreams. She is with me still.

Symbolically or otherwise this ends my story. The wind-up was tortured and long because these memories are so. But I tell you in this detail so that despite the differences time and space and rank and all of the later experiences of our lives you will know what happened there, at least in my eyes. And one of us has lived to tell you now directly, on paper, how important you were to us. You were the first company commander who cared about us. I think we would have done anything for you. It was not lost on any of us that despite the combat in these months and the awesome losses in our sister companies that our own losses were light. But more than that, we came to trust you and believe in who you were, and in that way you allowed us to believe in ourselves and in doing so you saved some part of each of us. This may have been your greatest achievement in that theatre.

When I saw you last I had great fear because I thought I saw death in your eyes. It seemed to me that your own care for yourself had ceased and that you would continue to take risks and that someday you would be obliged. And thus when I left Vietnam and was later written and led to believe that you and others had been killed, I felt great loss and believed that I had betrayed you all by not staying.

And now the essence of my message. From you I learned that leadership, particularly in times of great crisis, is a demanding and isolating experience. I learned that human understanding and compassion must be combined with technical competence and strength in order to lead and that selflessness not selfishness is required. I learned that through one leader the lives of many can be changed and thus every human being has the ability to influence the behavior of the world in some

small way. I learned that calm in the center of a storm is crucial and that whatever the distractions, one must keep one's eye on the big picture. You taught me all this from your example. War had caused me to watch everything in life with discernment. You removed much of the mystery of the human experience. In many ways you taught me more about the world than anyone, including my own father. Yet we were not close. You were Amber Outlaw 6 and I, a simple platoon sergeant, Amber Outlaw 3-5. Nonetheless, you were, and always have been, a powerful force in my life.

The experience in the military shaped all of the rest of my life. Having survived I felt a special sense of obligation to live, in effect, for many who did not return. And so I dedicated and drove myself and my career in a way that I hoped would make some small contribution to the world beyond my own petty existence. And while my personal life has been uneven and filled with mistakes in interpersonal relationships, I've certainly wandered an eventful and diverse professional trail. If I have contributed anything to this world much of it is attributable to your influence upon the hardened, watchful eye of a 21 year old platoon sergeant who once served, proudly, under your command.

I thought long about writing you this letter for fear that it could revive memories that you'd rather not have. But I chose otherwise and once started it has assumed it's own course.

I hope that someday not too distant I will see you again. Until then, I hope that you and those closest to you are safe and well.

With warmest personal regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Once Amber Outlaw 3-5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6-12-97

NOTE FOR: Carol Rasco

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1997

Harry Truman Moore
Post Office Box 726
Paragould, Arkansas 72451

Dear H.T.:

Thanks for your letter and for sending the great news on Greene County's reading programs. It sounds like you were a terrific teacher, and I'm sure you handled the Socks questions with ease.

Thanks, too, for passing along Bob Geltzer's proposal for a national town hall meeting about children. I've made Bruce Reed, my Domestic Policy Advisor, aware of it.

Our best to Linda.

Sincerely,

Bill



HARRY TRUMAN MOORE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ARKANSAS BAR ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 726
Paragould, Arkansas 72451-0726
(501) 239-2225 FAX 239-2780

May 30, 1997

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

RE: Reading Programs

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention two efforts, which impact the future of our nation's children, (one on a local level and one on a national level).

I am enclosing as examples of programs supporting the emphasis you have placed on reading, articles from the *Paragould Tribune* and the *Paragould Daily Press* chronicling reading promotions at Greene County Tech Elementary School and Woodrow Wilson Elementary School in Paragould.

As you can see, at Woodrow Wilson, the Librarian, Cathy Lattus, "kissed a pig" because the students surpassed their goal in the school's accelerated reading program.

At Greene County Tech, students were allowed to "slime" Principal Lee Ross and KAIT-8 news anchor, Tony Brooks, because they exceeded their goal for the number of books read.

As part of the Greene County Tech promotion, "celebrity" teachers were asked to spend an hour in each of the elementary classrooms. The celebrity teachers included ASU President Les Wyatt and several members of his administrative staff, State Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher, Secretary of State Sharon Priest, several local elected officials, and others from the community. I was asked to participate in my role as President of the Arkansas Bar Association.

Hon. William J. Clinton
May 30, 1997
Page 2

Since I was assigned to a third grade class, I took the opportunity to continue support of the reading program and read to them portions of your book, *From Hope to History*. The class really opened up with several questions about the White House. I must confess to you, however, that the occupant about whom they were most interested was Socks.

I am enclosing a sample of the "thank you" letters which I received from the class, which is taught by Shelli Panneck.

The second subject this letter concerns is a project of a national scope being tackled through the leadership of my friend, Bob Geltzer. It is a proposal being considered by the American Bar Association for a National Town Hall Meeting of the Children, by the Children and for the Children. Bob's enclosed letter and eloquent proposal speak for themselves. They certainly appear to answer your call for increased volunteer efforts by the citizens of this country.

Give Hillary our best regards.

Sincerely,



Harry Truman Moore

HTM:ldw

Enclosure: As Noted.

pc: Ms. Cathy Lattus
Mr. Lee Ross
Mr. Tony Brooks
Dr. Les Wyatt
Ms. Jimmie Lou Fisher
Ms. Sharon Priest
Ms. Shelli Panneck
Mr. Robert Geltzer

Dear Mr. Moore,

I enjoyed your talk
about Arkansas history, president
Clinton, and the whitehouse!!!

your friend,

Josh Gett

5804 Spring Grove Rd
Paragould, AR
May 14, 1997

Dear Mr. Moore,

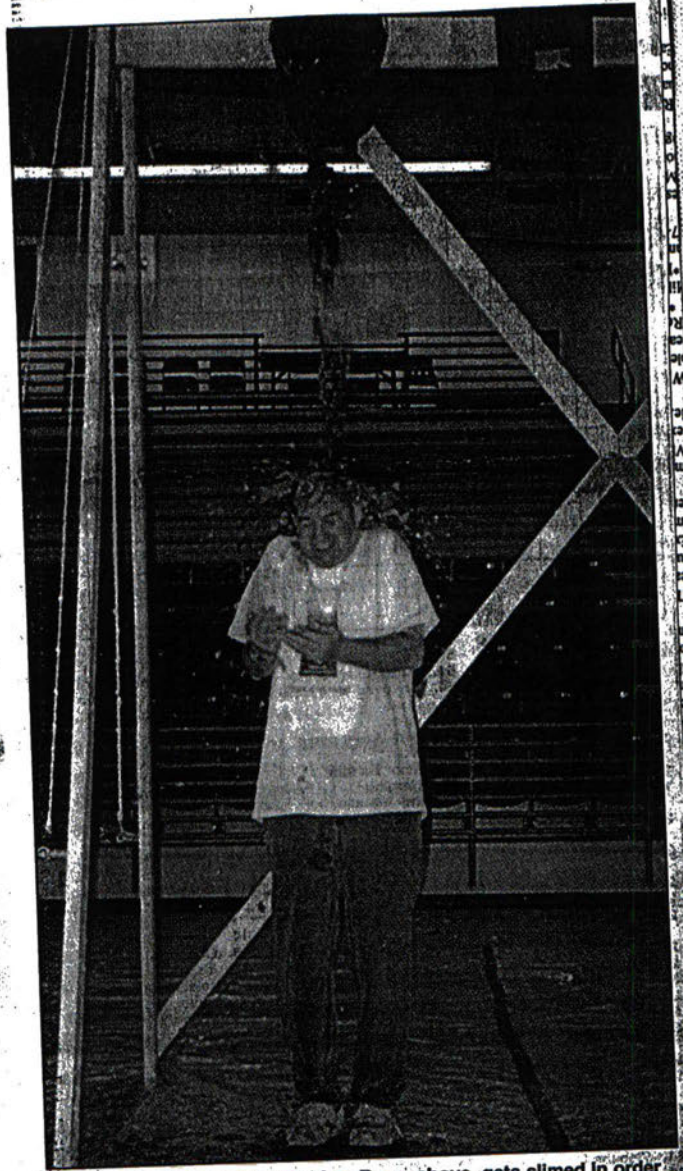
Thank you for coming
to our class last week.
I liked hearing about Mr. Clinton.

your friend,
Brandy Matheney

Dear Mr. Moore,

I really enjoyed your speech about Mr. Clinton,
the white house, court and books. You taught us
stuff we hadn't heard of before. I enjoyed it
and I bet everyone else did too.
We'll gotta go by by.

Sincerely,
Courtney Ann



Greene County Tech Principal Lee Ross, above, gets slimed in order to keep his end of the bargain with students in a reading program. Below, the top readers pose with KAIT-TV's Tony Brooks after he was slimed as well. (Photos by Sherry Cunningham)



Ross, Brooks 'slimed' by kids

By Sherry Cunningham
Tribune Staff Writer

Thursday was the day of reckoning for Greene County Tech Primary principal Lee Ross and KAIT-TV anchor man Tony Brooks as they went to the gallows to face their "sliming."

Kindergarten through fourth grade students met a goal of 17,000 books read since March, enabling them to have Ross slimed, and then exceeded it to meet a goal set by Brooks for 19,000, thus causing him to face the same fate.

By the end of the contest students had read 38,728 books, winning yet another goodie for themselves. As reward for the 19,000 plus books, Brooks took over as principal and 44 celebrity teachers took over classrooms. "I had a lot of help putting this all together," said Ross, referring to the day's activities. A reception luncheon was set up for the teachers in the school's library and each guest received a T-shirt courtesy of Redbook, GCT Primary's Partner in Education. "Everyone was so wonderful," said Ross. "Every person I called to ask them to come said yes; not one person thought it was a stupid idea."

"I am so grateful to those who took time out of their busy schedules to come today," he said. Other people and businesses who donated services or helped sponsor the day included Simply Delicious, McCarroll Printing, Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Hoskins Interior, Marilyn Dial, Tracy Mosbey and Bill Rylant and the Tech maintenance department, which set up the gallows.

The day was dedicated to Danny Breckenridge, a Tech school board member who was supposed to be one of the celebrity teachers. He was hospitalized Thursday and couldn't attend. "We want to dedicate this

day to him because he is always here for us," said Ross.

Celebrity teachers included State Treasurer Jimmie Lou Fisher, Secretary of State Sharon Priest, KAIT-TV's Dick Clay and Kris Mau, Miss Paragould Laura Thrasher, Greene County Sheriff Dan Langston, County Judge Jerry Shipman, Senator Mike Todd, Arkansas State University President Dr. Les Wyatt, *The Jonesboro Sun's* Stan Gray, *The Paragould Daily Press's* Travis Justice, *The Northeast Arkansas/Paragould Tribune's* Sherry Cunningham, Diann Walker of First National Bank, Sue McGowan, Bill Fisher of Redbook, Mary Jane Bradley of ASU, Union Planters President Steve Gramling, Frankie Gilliam of the Chamber of Commerce, ASU Athletic Director Barry Dowd, Edward Jones Investment Broker Bill Blackshear, Police Chief Dennis Hyde, ASU Basketball Coach Dickie Nutt, Detective Todd Stovall, ASU Football Coach Joe Hollis, Crowley's Ridge College President Larry Bills, Kirk Chevy/Olds Owner Tom Kirk, Dr. Janet Crawford, Angela Gray, lawyer College of Education Dean Dr. Evelyn Lynch, ASU Women's Basketball Coach Jeff Mitche, psychologist Kathy Gazaway, Arkansas Methodist Hospital's Patty Pratt, ASU Dean Dr. Strickland, veterinarian Dr. Steve Copeland, veterinarian Lisa Miller, president of the Arkansas Bar Association H.T. Moore, Pat Chessier of Chessier Real Estate, State Representatives Jerry Allison and Bobby Trammel, and KBN radio Program Director Christy Matthews.

After the teaching experience special guests gathered in the library to answer a survey for the school on how the day went and if it was considered beneficial.

ALS

churches set
homecomings

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SATURDAY

*Judged best small daily in Arkansas
in excellence and news content 1996*

SPORTS

BASS CLASSIC

Plans announced for annual
Brackenridge tournament

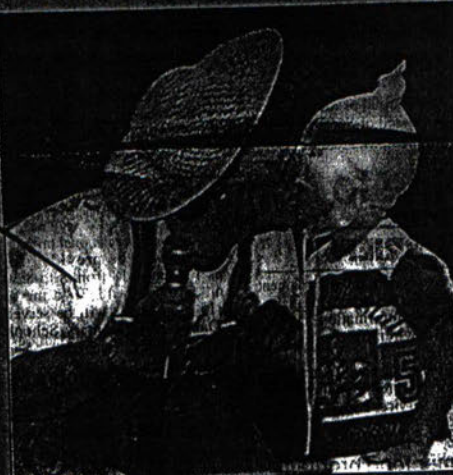
Paragould Daily Press

PORKER KISS



PUCKER POWER

Woodrow Wilson Elementary School librarian Cathy Lattus kisses Precious, a baby pig owned and being raised by Linda Freeman. Friday in the school's cafeteria, Lattus agreed to kiss a pig if students earned at least 250 points for the school's accelerated reading program. The students earned 3,740 points. At right, Lattus kisses a second pig, her 3-year-old grandson Alexander. Precious helped the school's cafeteria. The student didn't have to go to the store to get the pig. After the pig was fed, do you think he'll exceed this year's reading goal?



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/12/97

Nation / World

FLY
ONAL

Dems to big donors: Dig deep

Chesley will attend dinner with Clinton

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Call it the quarter-million dollar club. The Democratic Party's most reliable donors and fund-raisers have been summoned tonight to hear President Clinton's plea for hefty donations to pull the party out of a financial quagmire.

The goal: \$250,000 each from the 40-50 people expected to attend the briefing and a dinner. All told, that wouldn't be enough to cover the Democratic National Committee's \$16 million debt.

But National Chairman Steve Grossman said that energizing the group of key supporters — including Cincinnati lawyer Stanley Chesley — is an important step toward raising the \$110 million the DNC will need for the 1998 elections.

Chesley acknowledged he is one of the donors and will attend the dinner in Washington tonight. But he declined further comment on the Democrats' rally of supporters.

White House press secretary Mike McCurry said the president would convey a message of urgency.

"Normally, in the year after the election cycle, people take a breather," he said.

"And we're going to say, 'Look, we can't take a breather. We've got to press ahead. We've got to deal with some of these financial conditions we face, and we've got to get set for the '98 cycle.'"

The strategy meeting comes as the party is embroiled in allegations of fund-raising abuses that prompted Justice Department and congressional investigations.

At least one Democratic stalwart invited to the meeting says he will hold off on any hefty donations while waiting for Congress and the president to settle the controversy over "soft money" — the unlimited contributions from wealthy individuals, corporations and labor unions that avoid other legal restrictions on donations.

"I'm worried about it," said insurance company founder Bernard Rapoport of Waco, Texas. "I think the president's call for no more soft money is one of the healthiest things that can happen, and it's a disgrace that Congress won't act on it."

Rapoport, a veteran donor who gave more than \$150,000 for the 1996 election, said he will wait a few months before deciding whether to resume soft-money donations. Some other longtime donors are rethinking their contributions, too, said Rapoport.

Immunity possible for Dem contributors

By Lance Gay
Scripps Howard staff reporter

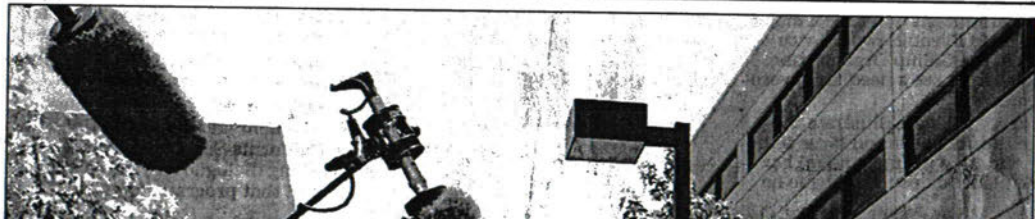
WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate committee investigating illegal foreign contributions in last year's presidential campaign said Tuesday he is preparing to grant immunity from prosecution to some Democratic contributors in return for their testimony.

Sen. Fred Thompson, R-Tenn., chairman of the Senate Government Affairs Committee, said he's considering giving immunity only to "lower level players" in the scandal, but declined to specify how many, or to name them.

Committee sources said

those under consideration for immunity are some of those who attended a 1996 Democratic fund-raiser at a Los Angeles Buddhist temple with Vice President Al Gore, and Keshi Zahn, an Arlington County, Va., clerk who worked as a hostess for Democratic fund-raiser and Arkansas restaurateur Charlie Trie.

Meanwhile, Thompson complained in a letter to Democratic National Committee Chairman Roy Romer that party officials have relied on attorney-client privilege to stymie inquiries regarding former fund-raiser John Huang, a key figure in the controversy over campaign finance.



Clinton targets

fire arms

WASHINGTON

House to vote on flag law

Sponsors of a constitutional amendment to ban burning the American flag burning say they enjoy overwhelmingly public support. "The stars and stripes is more than a piece of cloth. ... It is a national asset," Rep. Charles Canady, R-Fla., one of the 285 co-sponsors of the amendment, said Tuesday. In advance of Thursday's House vote on the issue, Canady unveiled a telephone survey that found 81 percent of registered voters said they would vote for a constitutional amendment to protect the flag from desecration and burning. Neal Rhoades of Wirthlin Worldwide said his organization conducted the poll for Citizens Flag Alliance, which backs the amendment.

WASHINGTON

Tobacco talks on hold

Contrary to earlier predictions, a tobacco settlement now appears unlikely this week, as negotiators put the talks on hold again. A lead negotiator, Mississippi Attorney General Michael Moore, says he remains optimistic about getting a deal, even though time is running out before his July 7 trial against the industry is scheduled to begin.

MONTPELIER, VT.

Mental coverage equal

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NH
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June 3, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/12/97

7/6
I should do
this on air
12



Art Porter, Sr.
Music Education Inc.

President William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20590

Board of Directors

- William H. Bowen
- Candy Christman
- Thedford Collins
- Daniel Grundl
- Sterling Ingram
- Richard Marys
- Cora McHenry
- Art Porter, Jr.
- Thelma P. Porter
- Larry Ross
- Charles Stewart

Dear President Clinton:

On March 17, 1997, I ask for your participation in our video documentary for Art Porter Sr. Although, I have not had a reply from you, I am hoping that you are considering my request. A concluding statement by you would be the crowning touch to this great story.

We expect to begin filming the documentary during this fall of 1997. With your consent, your segment could and would be done at the time you designate. Please find enclosed, the script of the video documentary "Art Porter, A Musical Treasure of Arkansas", for your review.

Respectfully,
Pauline P
Thelma Pauline Porter

Phil —
This would
probably
have to be vetted
before it goes to
scheduling
NH

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

AUDIO	TIME	VIDEO
<i>Ramsey Lewis—Opening</i> <i>Depending on his availability, he can be worked into as many shots as possible</i>	0:01:00	Opening Location: To be determined with Mr. Lewis Dissolve to front of Porter house Push-in to front door—door opens Dissolve to back shot of little boy sitting at period upright piano playing with right hand close-up of hands
Narration begins: The early years— <i>(section underscored with Art, Sr. playing)</i> Arthur Lee Porter was born into a strong Christian household of deep moral convictions. His father, Eugene Porter, Sr., was a skilled stone mason and semi-professional baseball player who married Lillie Mae Warren in their hometown of Patterson, Louisiana. Using his savings and his entrepreneurial instincts, Eugene brought his new bride to Little Rock, Arkansas where he began to build a contracting business and raise a family. Two sons soon enriched the Porter's lives—first, Eugene, Jr., and two years later, on February 8, 1934, Arthur Lee. Lillie Mae doted on her three men. She was a devoted homemaker who urged Eugene to look after his younger brother; a task that lovingly became a lifelong commitment. Narrator out— Interview begins with Eugene, Jr. <i>This portion of the narration will be finalized after Eugene's interview is taped. Any or all of the dialog in this section can be replaced with Eugene's own words.</i> Family ethics and teachings— • Love of reading • Emphasis on education; starts to school with Eugene at age 4; proximity of homes to schools • Importance of obedience and applying one's self - how it was instilled Possibly cut if we need the time--Joyce Nichols: "My first recollections of Art are when	0:10:00	Shot of Marriage Certificate dissolve to Photo of mother Early photo of downtown Little Rock Shots of stone work by Eugene, Sr. Early photo of neighborhood Baby photo of Eugene, Jr. Baby photo of Art Different photo of mother Earliest photo of brothers together Dissolve to next photo chronologically Dissolve to Eugene interview <i>Interspersed with actual footage of interview there will be shots of:</i> Reading material, Photo of Grandmother with the little girl whose parents supplied the books that were brought home to Art and Eugene. Shot of one of the books Shot of elementary school (if still standing) Report cards Staged shot of 3 young children sitting in pew with two mothers as described <i>(this should have a dream-like quality which will</i>

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

we were both very young. Our mothers shared a pew in Collins Temple Baptist Church. No one else sat on that pew because Art and Eugene would put their heads on their mother's lap and I would put my head on my mother's lap as we stretched for our naps. By the time the sermon ended, the three of us would get up, rubbing red eyes and grinning at each other—we had escaped yet another one of my Grandfather's long sermons."

Narrator in:

Church attendance was a valued part of the Porter family routine. Lillie Mae served in many leadership positions within the church structure. This living example of selfless service left a lasting imprint on her sons.

Mealtimes were often accompanied by daily discussions on current affairs and world politics. Comparisons of far off places to local realities created a sophisticated awareness of endless possibilities.

Narrator out

Eugene telling story of Dec. 7, 1941 reading the newspaper at breakfast table, etc.

Narrator in:

Lillie Mae was always quick to remind her family that dedication to friends and community begins at home.

Narrator out

Eugene describing moments of family togetherness

Early music training: (classical underscore) Narrator in:

When Art was five, his mother tenderly introduced him to the joys of music. As a pianist herself, she recognized his promising possibilities as a concert pianist, and the family's focus turned to that dream.

Narrator out

Eugene—story of perfect pitch game

Narrator in:

Art gave his first public concert at the age of eight. It became apparent to Lillie Mae that Art needed a classically trained and professionally accomplished teacher. The Porters engaged a newly arrived pianist from Atlanta—Hazel () Hynson, a talented musician who would provide Art with the proper instruction.

Narrator out

*Interview with Ms. Hynson
(Underscored with scale exercises segue to energetic cut)*

be done during editing)

Shot of Sunday School Superintendent certificate

Shots of local political figures and issues from newspaper archives or state archives covering late thirties, early forties

Photo of FDR giving address, or headlines of war declared

Photo of brothers with mother

Cont. from scene with child at piano shot during opening—Mother enters, joins child on bench

Clipping from newspaper announcing concert

Photo of Hazel Hynson as a young woman
Dissolve to Mrs. Hynson in her home playing short bit of classical music—
dissolve to recital program—dissolve to Hynson studio where Art studied

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Narrator in: Like most young musicians and athletes, Art complained about the number of practice hours required to perfect his talent. Narrator out Voice in: "Playing the piano was so confining. You had to practice all the time and other guys would be out playing" Voice out Narrator in: But his love of music outweighed his irritation. Practicing was part of life, and it gleefully became an acceptable way of avoiding disagreeable chores. Narrator out <i>Eugene tells of cleaning up for his father while Art practiced.</i> Narrator in: The Porters enjoyed playing baseball together. Art learned his pitching skills from his father. Narrator out <i>Eugene tells following story--</i> • Eugene, Sr., semi-pro baseball player, teaches Art how to pitch. • Winning local championship—losing in Hot Springs <i>(underscored with 30's or 40's piece)</i> Voice in: "Anything I heard on the radio, I knew exactly what notes were being played. I had perfect pitch. I could go into a music store, look at a pop tune and go home and play it. I take no credit for it. I just came to be able to do that, and I'm very thankful." Voice out Narrator in: It was soon evident that Art Porter was a major talent. At fourteen, he was given his own live radio show on KLRA, where he performed thirty minutes of classical and standard favorites each week. <i>(Continue clip of music under video shots)</i> <i>If possible segue to clip of organ music</i> Allison Presbyterian church installed a new Hammond organ. Art became an organist for the church after completing the Hammond organ study program. He gave his first organ recital on Easter Sunday of 1949. Growing up with the reality of segregation, Art chose to quietly overcome the inequity with dignity, through education and his music. Dividing his time between school, piano, sports and church, he developed a strong sense of community service that eventually radiated		Photo of Eugene, William Guy, Art on bikes If possible, period photos of children playing Cut to Eugene Shots of period photos of ball fields or actual footage Several dissolves of different sheet music from the period Shot of 40's radio— photo of people gathered around radio listening, or various types of radios of the period, or shots of exteriors of various types of homes from the period to illustrate the music going out to all—dissolve to photo of teenage Art at the piano Shot of picture of original Hammond organ Shot of organ recital newspaper clipping Shots from period indicating segregated facilities or barring people of color Photo of church Men's Chorus and Mixed Choir
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ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

across the state. Narrator out <i>A few comments from Eugene about segregation</i> High School years: (underscored by piece from period) Narrator in: At this time, Dunbar High School was the only accredited African-American high school in Arkansas. Fifty percent of its graduates went on to college. Art was elected President of the Student Council, and served as Vice President of the National Honor Society. His many activities included accompanying the Choir and playing the piano for most school functions. <i>(Short clips of music under shots, no dialogue)</i> Beautiful classmate, Thelma Pauline Minton, became his sweetheart, and four years later, his wife. Narrator out: Voice in: "Strict punctuality is perhaps the cheapest virtue which can give force to an otherwise insignificant character." Voice out Narrator in: Voted "the most dignified" by the senior class, he carried this natural elegance throughout his life.		Footage of interview interspersed with related photos or shots Tight shot of cover of year book – open cover to b/w photo of school, dissolve to actual footage of Dunbar taken from same angle Shots from inside the building coordinated with photos from year book— • Counselor's office, dissolve to • National Honor Society photo • Dunbar High School Mixed Chorus • Photo from newspaper as debutante • Shot of heart <i>line art</i>—Pauline & Art • Senior class graduation photo • Close-up of motto • Commencement program overlay on diploma—half dissolve
College years—(underscore with early 50's tune) After graduation, Art turned down a full music scholarship to Howard University to be closer to home. His mother had developed a heart condition that severely limited her activities. It was decided that Art would accept a partial scholarship at A.M. & N. College, now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and Eugene would stay in Little Rock to help with her care. Narrator out <i>Eugene tells story of attending Baptist College, working part-time and sending savings to help Art.</i> Narrator in: In spite of the limited funding of a segregated college, Art absorbed an abundance of knowledge from a dedicated faculty. Settling into college life, he continued to expand his classical repertoire and experience new challenges. Narrator out <i>Interview with Thelma Porter about Art in college</i>	0:02:00	Later photo of mother Possibly split screen with senior photos of Eugene and Art, peel off to left and right, bringing photo of A.M. & N. through center Perhaps footage of Pine Bluff If available, photo of rehearsal hall College photo of Art Footage of interview

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Voice in: "I didn't really get into jazz until college. A good friend, John Puckett insisted that I learn jazz and I've been eternally grateful ever since." Voice out Narrator in: Classmate, John Puckett, remembers it more as an even exchange. Narrator out John Puckett "I needed help with my classical technique and Art agreed to tutor me. Then I'd give him a few tips on jazz." Narrator in: While accompanying the college's concert choir another love appeared in his life—Handel's Messiah. (<i>Underscore with Hallelujah Chorus</i>) Four years of performing this stunning musical composition created a permanent implant in his heart; a sacred space he would revisit again and again. Many hours were spent preparing for his senior recital; an important criterion for graduation. In June of 1954, he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education, and accepted a teaching position at Mississippi Valley College.		Photos of well-known Jazz musicians; cut to John Puckett playing— Interview Close-up shot of Messiah score—pan several sections Senior Recital Graduation photo? Commencement program
<i>Enters first phase as music educator: (underscoring with jazz selection)</i> To their mutual delight, brother Eugene was also offered a teaching job at the same college. Together again, the brothers set up housekeeping, and the road between Little Rock and Mississippi was well traveled. Narrator out Voice in: "I finished high school at 16 and finished college at 20. I was teaching college at 20. I don't recommend that, by the way. I was academically ready, but not emotionally." Voice out <i>Eugene recounting this story—</i>Art was once mistaken by upperclassmen as a freshman student. They wanted to know why he wasn't wearing his freshman beanie. Narrator in: Art and Thelma Minton were married on June 10, 1955. A short time later, Eugene and Art were drafted into the Army and entered basic training at Fort Chafee. Narrator out	0:01:00	Footage of traveling on rural road— <i>Shots to be determined</i> Recital program from this college Photo of Art teaching Announcement in the paper Photo of Art and Thelma
(Bugle reveille)	0:02:00	Photo of Training Center, Field Artillery

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Voice in: "I didn't want to go. I became a teacher partly because of the deferment. I spent the first few months doing everything on earth to try to get out. Then one morning. I decided that no matter how badly I wanted to be out of here, I was still there. So, I thought the best thing for me to do was to try and be happy. It's a very simple deduction, but some people never get there." Voice out Narrator in: Using their inherent ingenuity and sense of humor, Eugene and Art made the best of their military service. Narrator out <i>Excerpts from Eugene's interview:</i> <i>Not John Wayne types—continues to take care of little brother (underscored with various pieces)</i> Narrator in: In the same basic (or Army) training class was another musician, a bass player from Ohio, Carwin Pleasant. It wasn't long before Art and Carwin teamed up to give private concerts in the Officer's Mess for Captain Brown. Every day at 11:00, while the other men were out in the field, strains of Bach and Handel were heard coming from the wardroom. Separated after basic training, Porter and Pleasant later reunited in Little Rock where they remained close friends and fellow performers. In August of 1957, Art became a father. The little family moved to Fort Niagara, New York, where Art was a Chaplain's assistant. To add to his meager income, he played piano seven nights a week at the Old Fort Inn, located outside the main gate. He was a such a favorite with the customers that ten years later he was invited back to celebrate the Old Fort Inn's 20th anniversary.		Photos of Art and Eugene in uniform If possible, locate other photos of the Base at that time Formal head shot photos of Art and Eugene Group shots of men in uniform Formal head shot photo of Carwin Pleasant, dissolve to informal photo Photo of Capt. Brown? USO photo with Art and Carwin Photos of Kenny as a baby, Art in uniform holding the baby, etc. Photo of Old Fort Inn dissolve to article
<i>(underscore with traditional jazz piece)</i> Honorably discharged, Art returned to his hometown; determined not to leave again, he accepted a faculty position at Horace Mann High School. He also accepted various musical engagements. Teacher by day and performer by night, he was constantly in motion. Narrator out <i>Interview with Leon Adams discussing the fact that all High Schools in Little Rock were closed for the 1958-59 school year.</i> Narrator in: Because of this turmoil in Little Rock Schools,	0:02:00	Exterior of Horace Mann , dissolve to year book photo of new teachers <i>Footage of interview interspersed with photos, headlines or actual footage of these events</i> Shots of Hot Springs, Arlington Hotel, The

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Hot Springs offered the most job opportunities for musicians. Many well-known names in entertainment were attracted to the private clubs and casinos operating there at the time. Joining Ralph Porter and Reggie Cravens, Art had several chances to work with major talents. Later that year, Art was recommended to Reverend Rufus Young for the position of resident organist with Bethal AME Church. For the next thirty-five years, no matter how many engagements crowded his week, Sunday morning found him at the organ giving thanks for all his gifts. Narrator out Voice in: "I've always known that I didn't have anything at all to do with my ability. The good Lord did that. So I'd be very uncomfortable not showing up on Sunday mornings, particularly with the need today for church musicians." Voice out <i>(underscore with ballad)</i> Narrator in: Art became an expert at juggling the responsibilities of a growing family with teaching, performing, and service to his church and community. This ability to maintain a demanding schedule was a hallmark of his life. Quietly moving from one scene to the next, he walked in many places very well. <i>(music continues without dialogue as family photos continue)</i>		Black Orchid (if possible), brick walkway, bath house row, etc. Photo of original site of church? Shots of original organ at Bethal AME Photo of Art at organ Baby photo of Benita, dissolve to Kenny and Benita, dissolve to Art Jr., dissolve to Reggie
As a music educator, Art Porter brought his calm, in-charge style to the classroom. His mastery of music and quick wit earned him the respect of his students. Narrator out <i>Joint interview with Sterling Ingram and Barbara Smith:</i> • Art in the classroom • Quality of material presented • Competitions—Interview with Larry Ross from a competing student's point of view • Difficulty of performance selections <i>(Taped music of Horace Mann choir)</i> Voice in: "I hope, through my performances, people have a better understanding of and appreciation of music—this was my main goal	0:08:00	Choral room at Horace Mann Shot of empty risers, dissolve to photo of Horace Mann A Cappella Choir High School photos of Sterling, Barbara, Grady Walquist dissolve to: joint interview with Sterling Ingram, Barbara Smith and Grady Walquist Photo of Art in classroom Interview with Larry Ross <i>Shots to be determined later</i> Shots from Parkview High School

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

when I taught school. The more you know about something, the better position you're in to evaluate it. If you only appreciate what you know, and only like what you appreciate." Voice out Narrator in: Knowing that exceptional talent also requires technical expertise, Art strove to prepare his students to fulfill their potential as they continued their music education and musical careers. Narrator out • <i>Former student Barbara Hendricks goes on to become an opera diva</i> • <i>James Leary learns everything he knows about playing bass from Art, and goes on to enjoy international, multidimensional career</i> Narrator in: Sterling Ingram joined Art as a music educator on the same faculty. Recognizing Sterling's fine teaching ability, Art chose him to instruct son, Art, Jr. Sterling insisted that the young musician acquire excellent technique. His driving demands for improved performance provided a perfect compliment to a father's unreserved support. Narrator out Art, Jr. tape "He was never the kind of person. . . he would never tell me, "This is what you need to do." When I was a kid, it was so important to be like him. One day I was trying out for some All State band and I always wanted to be first chair. It didn't happen and I cried and cried and I told Dad, I'm sorry. And he said, "That's the farthest thing from my mind." He just wanted me to do well." "I knew that he was there. . . When you know someone loves you and they care for you, and you respect them and love them, you look up to them. You follow in their footsteps." Tape out <i>(quiet motif on sax as underscore)</i> Voice in: "In music and entertainment, the doors open a lot easier for black kids. There is something that a musician feels inside that eliminates color. There is a communication between musicians that doesn't exist elsewhere. It's been that way for a very long time and I think it's sincere." Voice out		If possible, an actual interview with Barbara Hendricks, taped in Switzerland by outside company, or photos provided by her with an audio tape—including a cut of her singing—and talking about her time with Art Clip from his (Leary's) video about himself where he talks about Art's influence in his life (already spoke with him—9/22/96) Clips from Sterling Ingram's school jazz band Photo of young Art Jr. with sax Another photo of Art, Jr. Photos at special competitions—any photos with Sterling, Art and Art, Jr. Art, Sr. and Jr., either photos or some footage of them playing together On stage at the Robinson Center Several angles of lights, the grand drape, rigging, etc. Mixed photos of James Leary, Larry Ross, Henry Shead, Porter Children in performance
<i>(underscored with "Somewhere")</i>	10:00	Photos of Art playing

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Narrator in: Soon acknowledged as the resident star of the Arkansas music scene, Art Porter's extraordinary talent was constantly in demand. From society parties to country clubs to charitable events, his music entertained Arkansans everywhere. Narrator out Music continues under video— Voice in: "You have to like people to entertain. You have to honestly like people, not just tolerate them. You have to appreciate their differences. It's simple. And the older you get, the simpler it seems." Voice out Narrator in: The Art Porter Trio received many honors and awards as a top notch performing unit. Several local musicians aspired to play with the legend, knowing that just being around Art Porter could get you noticed. Perhaps one of the most successful combinations was Carwin Pleasant and Larry Ross. Narrator out <i>Continue Larry Ross interview:</i> • <i>Art undertakes the role of informal presenter of rising talent, i.e., New Dimension Quintet at Arts Center 1969 prior to European tour</i> • <i>After European tour Larry is invited to join Trio as percussionist and continues for 20 years</i> Narrator in: In 1971, Art was recruited by Arkansas Educational Television to produce a thirty minute music program featuring African American Talent. His ability to find and aid star quality talent became the basis for Art's involvement with "The Minor Key" Narrator out Voice in: "Screening talent for the Minor Key has been the hardest part of this business." Voice out Narrator in: Many fine performers were showcased over the next ten years, including Arkansans Gladys Gill, John Puckett and Irene Crutchfield. Even the Porter children joined Dad for a few sets, earning the respect of the viewing public. Narrator out <i>Audio and video of family playing (names of children written on screen)</i> <i>Interview with Earl Robinson, director of the Minor Key</i>	Shot of Little Rock Country Club Photos or video clip Shots of various types of audiences Intimate club Wedding reception Jazz Festival Outdoor audience Shots to be determined Photo of Trio with Larry and Carwin Photo of New Dimension Quintet Shot of Arkansas Arts Center Photos of Art, Carwin and Larry working Exterior of AETN Pan of article in Arkansas TV about the Minor Key Stills or clips from former shows (trying to locate) Photo of Art Photos of named artists Video of family playing on Minor Key Earl Robinson in studio where <i>Minor Key</i> was taped interspersed with archive footage
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ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

• <i>Art's genius requires very little rehearsal of the show</i> • <i>Working style—how it affected those around him</i> • <i>Caliber of talent spotlighted over the years—Barbara Hendricks & Pharaoh Sanders</i> <i>Include Cary, former cameraman</i> Narrator in: Art decided to leave the teaching profession in 1973 to earn a master's degree from Henderson State University, and to concentrate on full-time performing. Narrator out Voice in: "I was really frightened having to depend on entertainment for a living. I was hungry a few days. I've been fortunate. It's not an easy thing I do." Voice out Narrator in: He continued to produce the Minor Key, and received an additional grant to produce ten, thirty minute television shows to air in 14 states. "Porterhouse Cuts" featured The Art Porter Trio playing music on various themes. Narrator out <i>Interview with Dan Grundl—lead-in to Cajun Wharf</i> Narrator in: The Cajun Wharf was open to everyone. Folks throughout the state journeyed to Little Rock to listen to <u>The Music Man</u> in person—many for the first time. Narrator out <i>Music, no dialogue as sentences from article are brought forward</i> Art, Jr. Tape in: "I wanted to be like Dad. I wanted to be like him. I mean everything about him. Really, at that point, it had nothing to do with music, as much as how he carried himself; the way he thought. I think it was the love that he surrounded me with. He took me everywhere. There was never a time I felt, "I'm too busy for this, I'm too busy for that." He was always giving time." Tape out Narrator in: Art, Jr. regularly joined his father at the Cajun Wharf. This experience playing with professionals helped to build his performance skills. Unfortunately, the ABC Board took a dim view of a minor appearing in a place that served liquor. Enforcing the existing law, the Board barred Art, Jr. from the Cajun Wharf,	(perhaps show tape playing on in-house monitor) Location of scenery and movement of cameras Shot of Master's Degree Art in various photos, working If possible, locate tapes of these shows Exterior of Cajun Wharf Shot of river from upper deck Pan article headlines "Art for Art's Sake" Interior of Cajun Wharf Shots of Art and Art Jr. Letter from Clinton Inside Cajun Wharf—
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ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

even though he was accompanied by his own father. An appeal was made to then Attorney General Bill Clinton. Mr. Clinton investigated the situation and proposed a satisfactory solution which continued to protect minors, while allowing talented family members to perform together. ACT 321, referred to as the Art Porter Act, amended the law of 1914 to allow a child under sixteen to be employed upon the stage in a theatrical performance in any saloon provided that the child's parent or guardian is part of the same show and supervises the child. Narrator out Tape in: "You know, Dad was a real true player. I mean here's a man...and that's another thing. I learned so much about all kinds of music, and I think he had so much to do with that—classical music, being able to read music, to write music, to understand all the theory of it. And how he did that. . . he never stuffed it down my throat. It's just that he did it so well and so easily. And made it so magical and made it so fun." Tape out		Photo of Bill Clinton as Attorney General Shot of letter from Clinton Actual copy of Act (certain phrases brought out during editing) Photos of Art and Art Jr. from period Shots of playbills from Cotton Club, marquis in New York, etc. Back to most current blurb about Art Jr., perhaps collage of his CDs—very high tech
Narrator in: Art Porter's professional success never diminished his community involvement. In 1976 he organized The Art Porter Singers comprised of former Horace Mann students, spouses and friends. Their first performance was of Christmas music at Bethel AME Church. The next year was their first performance of Handel's Messiah. Revisiting that sacred space created so long ago, Art conducted his great love once again. Unbeknown to most members, Mr. Porter routinely covered the expenses of guest soloists and others who could not afford to participate. Through his generous sharing of his talent and resources, the Art Porter Singers' Messiah has become an ongoing Christmas tradition and sweet gift to the community. Narrator out Voice in: It's sort of like family. People change. Standards don't. I look at the choir	0:03:30	Early photo of choir several photos Clips from the 1990 performance of the Messiah

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

and some of the things we do, and it's just a kind of friendly reminder that some things still do exist—although they may be scarce or ignored." Voice out Narrator in: The Singers became one of the few vocal groups to present the traditional Negro Spiritual. By rescuing this near-lost music form, Art's foresight continues to enlighten the public. Narrator out <i>Singers performing—audio to run under video</i> Lyrics: <i>Plenty good room! Plenty good room! Plenty good room in my Father's kingdom; Plenty good room! Plenty good room, So choose your seat and sit down, down.</i> <i>I would not be a back-slider, I'll tell you the reason why: 'Cause if my Lord should call on me, I wouldn't be ready to die</i> <i>I would not be a liar, I'll tell you the reason why: 'Cause if my Lord should call on me, I wouldn't be ready to die</i> <i>Oh Heav'ns so high and I'm so low; Oh, my Lord, I've had my trials here below, Oh, my Lord. But my Lord says ther's room enough; Oh, my Lord. There's room for you, there's room for me; Oh, my Lord. Plenty good room! Oh Glory! Plenty good room! Oh Glory Plenty good room in my Father's kingdom; Plenty good room! There's room enough for all!</i> Lyrics #2 <i>I've been 'buked an' I've been scorned, I've been 'buked an' I've been scorned, Children I've been 'buked an' I've been scorned, I've been talked about sho's you' born. Dere is trouble all over dis worl', Yes dere is trouble all over dis worl' Children Dere is trouble all over dis worl', Dere is trouble all over dis worl', Ain' gwine lay my 'ligion down,</i>		Clip from last Martin Luther King Day in rotunda of capitol Fresh footage of performance of spiritual, accompanied by dissolves of early American Negro history Arkansas History Commission photos of early life in Little Rock in African American communities. Example: 9th St. businesses, schools, etc.
(Underscore with much requested piece) Narrator in: In recognition of Art's considerable	0:13:00	Quick dissolve of all five certificates

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

contributions to the citizens of Arkansas, the state legislature honored him with a series of five Certificates of Merit. The first was awarded in 1977 when the Trio was selected to represent the North American zone at FESTAC '77.

Nigeria was the site of this international arts festival of multi-events. Seventy-four countries were represented participating in ten categories. Bearing the official title of **American Ambassador of Goodwill**, Art quickly made himself available to the many performers who did not have accompanists.

Narrator out

Interview with Larry Ross (will tell following in his own words)

Something like-- *Nervous and concerned that this Arkansan musician cannot possibly accompany them in the manner that would best showcase their talent, these vocalists placed their music in front of Art. Calmly he fingered a few chords, closed the music, and asked, "What key do you want this in?" In a true gesture of goodwill, he rescued his fellow performers, and elevated them with his incredible talent.*

(underscore with either a continuation of selection from previous section or new piece)

Narrator in:

Back home, Art was labeled a state music treasure. His performances with the Arkansas Symphony Orchestra, renown talent Steve Allen, jazz singer Carmen McRae, native son, Pharaoh Sanders had many people asking the same question, "Why do you stay in Arkansas?" **Narrator out**

Voice in: "Being on the road takes its toll. I don't like to travel, and I wouldn't like to be away from home nine to ten months out of a year. I've always known, in spite of what most people think, the glamour that's apparent isn't really real in the entertainment world."

Voice out

Narrator in:

The people of Arkansas wove this gracious talent into the fabric of their lives. Quietly, their enjoyment of his music became entwined with respect and a timeless sense that Art Porter always was, and always will be the pinnacle of Arkansas entertainment.

Narrator out

Photo of program from event

Map of Africa push-in to Nigeria

Possible plane taking off with sound

Official certificate of Ambassador of Goodwill

Larry Ross—shots to be determined later

Photo from AR Dem. Wed. Feb. 23, '77

Pan of "State Music Treasure" headline used in article

Clips of the Symphony in performance (have to locate)

Photos of Steve Allen (May have to get permission) Carmen McRae
Representative shot of state

Scenic shots of river, mountains, etc.
Dissolve to family, friends

Photos of Art wearing various "hats",
At the piano holding grandson (photo from news article),
Conducting Art Porter Singers,
Art Porter Day at Bethel AME
Photo at official function—Gov. Clinton?

Interview with Grady

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Interview with Grady Trimble (He states same in his interview)

Narrator in:

He was the first choice to play for important state visits including First Lady Roselynn Carter and Vice President Bush. When Bill Clinton became governor of Arkansas, the Governor's mansion often rang with Porter music. Occasionally, the Governor would sit in and jam. **Narrator out**

(Continue music without narration under video)

Narrator in:

Many folks will argue that Art Porter's most significant moments weren't those spent with the rich and famous. Nursing homes, schools, prisons, hospitals and charities were routinely part of his busy performance schedule. The uncounted, nameless smiles of appreciation remain a testimony to a greater service.

Above all, Art was a musician's musician. His ability to go from symphonic, to blues, to musical comedy, to jazz made him a favorite with just about everyone. **Narrator out**

Interview with Joe Cripps

Narrator in:

In 1983, Art did something for himself. He realized a lifetime dream when he opened Art's Place at the Sam Peck Hotel. The reviews were wonderful making it a critical success, but Art's built-in generosity soon overshadowed the nightly receipts. **Narrator out**

Eugene describing how Art would allow folks to come in and listen without charging them, etc.

Narrator in:

When Eureka Springs decided to sponsor an annual jazz festival in 1986, they contacted Arkansas's *Jazzman* to head the list of performers. That year, Art's fifth child, Sean, was born. And like his son, with each yearly performance, the Eureka Springs Jazz festival grew. **Narrator out**

Music from tape of festival—continues under following

Voice in: "The most important thing music has given me over the years has been the understanding that there are many viewpoints and opinions about any matter, and one is as valid as the other, especially in playing jazz and playing a particular song. Musicians

Thank you notes from these events

Footage of the Gov. mansion
Another photo of Art and Art Jr. with Clinton
Try to locate footage of Gov. playing w/Art

Footage of Art playing edited to fit with shots of folks in nursing homes, prisons, etc.

Footage of some of the clubs, exterior and interior coupled with actual footage of Art playing.

Interview footage

Shots of promotional material, photos

Review headlines—standing room only

Footage of this festival over the years, interspersed with promotional materials showing growth

Photo of Sean Porter

Footage of Art and Art. Jr. playing at the Festival

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

improvise on the same melody. They're all saying something different—and they're all correct. I transfer that tolerance to every aspect of life." **Voice out**

Narrator in:

This widely acclaimed festival continues to attract high profile musicians and large audiences from around the country.

With a multitude of performances, honors and awards to his credit, including a governor's appointment to the Arkansas Entertainers Hall of Fame Board, Art was selected to be honored by the National Kidney Foundation.

Narrator out

Interview with Cindy Chrisman

- *Art is a Star!; Fan for years*
- *500 people attend*
- *Gov. Clinton plays sax*
- *Art is overwhelmed at response*

Narrator in:

By 1991, son, Art Jr., was planning the release of his own debut album, Pocket City. Based in Chicago and often appearing at the Cotton Club, Art Jr. was on the roster for a European tour to Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. At the last minute, his pianist backed out. He had to find someone who was professionally competent enough to stand in with no rehearsal and be available to leave within a few days. The natural choice was Dad.

Narrator out

Music from video plays softly under following:

Voice in: After 30 years of leading my own group, it was quite an experience going on tour as a sideman with my son. I didn't say anything unless asked." **Voice out**

Music continues through following:

Tape in:

"We never talked about it, but when we played together, I mean there was magic. He knew where I was emotionally and spiritually, and I knew where he was, and you can hear that. I don't care where we were, how long we had been apart—when we came together. . . There was nothing else like that. There still isn't."

Tape out

Narrator in:

In September of 1992, Art Porter was diagnosed with inoperable lung cancer.

Narrator out

Voice in: "It was a shock. Then I realized it

Most recent lineup of performers

Montage of programs, places, awards, etc.

Interview, interspersed with photos from event

Various shots from magazines and news articles. Cotton Club playbill

Tour PR

Program Bio

Travel guide shots of Amsterdam, etc.

Footage from tour

Clips from performance at Pinnacles

Same view from window in empty Pinnacles
Dissolve to close-up of grand piano

dissolve to shot of C.A.R.T.I. facility

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

was a reality and I had to deal with it. My belief in God has been the real foundation of my attitude. I live one day at a time and I'm thankful for each one I do. It has given me a better appreciation for life and living and what you do—how important it is to be positive." Voice out Narrator in: A stunned Arkansas reeled with the news of Art's tragic illness. Undergoing radiation treatment and battling debilitating pain, he continued to play wherever he was scheduled. Longtime friend, President-elect Bill Clinton, invited father and son to perform during the Presidential Inauguration festivities. In his weakening condition, Art traveled to Washington to participate in the <i>Inaugural Prayer Service</i>. Narrator out <i>Let piece roll—</i> Narrator in— A lasting tribute to a great musician was held at Robinson Music Center to honor the accomplishments of a man who captured the hearts of Arkansas. Narrator out <i>Interview with Benita Porter about how overwhelmed Art was at the response.</i> Tape in over music: "I'm a part of him, and I know I'm a part of him. And it's not anything that I'm trying to do. It's just something that happened. Sometimes it can get complicated, because sometimes I can't separate the music from being his son." Tape out Narrator in: Art Porter made his final appearance with his beloved choir and the Art Porter Trio for the Hot Springs Jazz Festival. Wearing a pain monitor, and needing assistance to move about, he finished his career in a gesture of community service. <i>(underscored with ?)</i> On July 22, 1993 Art Porter, Sr. died, leaving behind the living legacy of a life devoted to his family, friends, city and state. Narrator out <i>(Either character voice-over, or actual person whose quote is used--)</i>	Silent clip of performance for CARTI Articles in paper Various shots of PR Photos of the 1993 inauguration—perhaps some actual footage? Footage of that performance, with clips of Jessie Jackson and Colin Powell entwined with photos of Art's service in local churches. Include childhood photo Photos of him working Fast montage of clips and footage from performance if we can pull some decent shots with audio Interview with Benita End with "Amazing Grace" and "Somewhere" clip with Art and Art, Jr. Fast dissolves of newspaper articles profiling famous people in the community from Profiles to Art's profile article PR from this event Clip from newscast ? (May not fit together technically) Letterheads from different organizations he helped during his life Collage of photos, news articles, programs from the past edited to visually match the flow of the music
--	--

ART PORTER, SR. DOCUMENTARY

Art Porter—A Musical Treasure

Jerry Dean

"Porter found in his gentle gift for musical expression joy in its diversity and an abiding lesson for human tolerance."

Paul Greenburg

"Anybody raising money for a good cause, particularly of the musical variety, could count on Art Porter to donate his time and talent. To him, a home town wasn't just the place you were from. It was the place you stayed, the place you owed something. It was people—people you knew and who knew you, whom you were connected with. The way music connects."

President Clinton

"Art Porter was devoted to our state and its people, and he was willing to forego greater fame and fortune to remain near those he loved. In a state full of wonderful musicians, Art Porter was one of our greatest. . .

To me, though, Art Porter was more than a great musician. He was my friend, and I will miss him."

Medley of Art Sr.

End titles with Art Sr. playing

Declaration of Art Porter Day

Shot of commendation signed by the members of the State Congress with half dissolve of selected Arkansas scenery

Half dissolve of President Clinton's letter with continued performance clip

Writer's note: *My artistic sense strongly feels that any further dialogue will cut the impact of the piece. Visual effects, carefully planned and executed, give a far greater impact than additional words. Let the imagination of each audience member create its own lasting impression of Art's influence on the community. The future is always abstract—to make it too concrete can adversely affect another person's vision. End of note*

Benita's son looking at a family photo album with Ramsey Lewis—many scenes proceeding simultaneously using partial dissolves

Piano in youth center—youngster walks to keyboard and starts to play popular song—other children gather round—dissolve to many children playing various instruments—i.e. several fast clips of young musicians in Arkansas to etc.

*Researched and written by:
Suzanne Lamminen*

1. Looks like this is safest bet
2. I know Miller & want to accomodate - would drive be on cart?
4. This is good to do.

✓ copied
✓ Street
✓ Rosenthal
✓ COS

'97 JUN 11 AM 11:12

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/12/97

FROM: Dan Rosenthal
Director of Advance

SUBJECT: Proposed Scenario for a Visit to the U.S. Open at Congressional Country Club

In working with the USGA we propose the following scenario for your attendance of the final round of the U.S. Open on Sunday, June 15. These options minimize disruptions of the tournament while respecting the Secret Service's needs to ensure your security. Our plans are premised on your arrival in the early to mid afternoon which will minimize traffic disruption.

1) View play at the 16th hole. There is a small booth adjacent to the 16th green which will provide you with a nice view of play from tee to green on the 16th hole. There is also a television so that you can watch coverage of play on other holes. A description of the hole is attached.

2) Optional live interview with NBC. NBC has requested a ten minute interview with Dick Enberg and Johnny Miller at their broadcast booth overlooking the 17th and 18th greens. Getting to and from the NBC booth will require driving through large crowds of spectators and should be done well before the last groups arrive at the seventeenth hole. If you would prefer, we may be able to arrange for one of NBC's roaming reporters (e.g. Roger Maltby) to stop by and visit with you at the 16th hole. No commitments have been made to NBC.

3) Greet players in the club's "Pool House" after they sign their scorecards. The pool house provides only an obstructed view of the 17th and 18th greens, but would allow you to greet players after they have signed their scorecards. A television would be provided. In order to get to/from the pool house from the 16th hole you will need to travel via a Suburban for 3-5 minutes around the perimeter of the course.

4) Optional Meet and greet with Fathers Day contest winners. The Taylor Made golf club company conducted a contest for Fathers Day requesting submissions of father-child golf stories. The winning father donated a kidney to his son, and is being honored with a donation by Taylor Made in his name to Kidney Foundation. If you would like we can bring the family by the 16th hole to say hello. There are no expectations that you will do this, but it can be easily arranged.

UNISYS



COURSE LAYOUT

1997 U.S. OPEN

GOLF SCORING & INFORMATION SYSTEM

16

Par 4

441 Yards

Club selection is critical off the tee, because a shot played too far could end up in the rough on a downslope through the fairway landing area, 150 yards from the green. The green is well protected with bunkers short-right and back-left, and has many difficult hole locations. This hole was not used in the 1964 U.S. Open or the 1976 PGA Championship, but was back in action for the 1995 U.S. Senior Open.

Toughest hole placement:
Front-left or back-right.

Danger zone:
The stretch of rough that crosses the fairway short of the green.

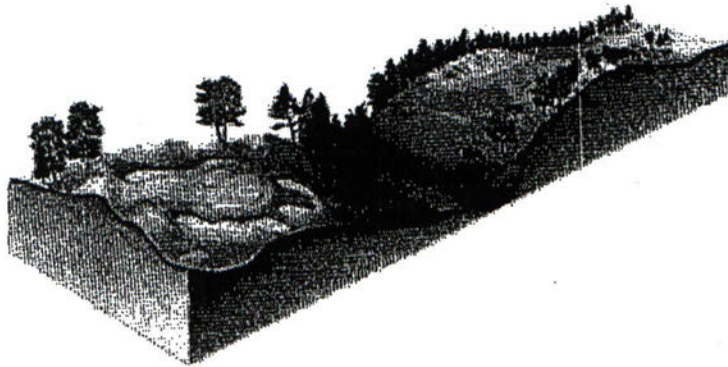


Illustration by Libby Peper © The Major Series

Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Out
Par	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	35
Yardage	402	235	455	434	407	475	174	362	607	3551
Hole	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	In
Par	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	35
Yardage	466	415	187	461	439	583	441	480	190	3662

[U.S. Open Home](#)[Unisys Home](#)[Fast Facts](#)[© Copyright](#)[Contact Us](#)

**WITSELL
EVANS &
RASCO**

ARCHITECTS / PLANNERS

CHARLES WITSELL, JR., FAIA

DON EVANS, AIA, APA

H. TERRY RASCO, FAIA

June 5, 1997

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

RE: Clinton Library

Dear Mr. President,

While following with interest the news regarding your search for the "right" site for your library, I have been searching for the "right" architectural firm with which to associate to form a viable design team for your consideration when the time comes to interview architects. In the process, I have met an interesting man named Harold L. Adams, FAIA, who is chairman of RTKL Associates, Inc., one of the largest and most versatile architectural/engineering firms in the world headquartered in Baltimore, Maryland. Harold mentioned that he and his wife, Janice, met you and Hillary at the annual Renaissance Weekend.

As a young apprentice to the architect John Carl Warnecke, Harold had the opportunity to be part of the team that presented potential library sites to President Kennedy for his deliberation some thirty-four years ago! He has shared with me the notes from a meeting with President Kennedy on May 8, 1963, an interview with Mr. Warnecke regarding site visits with the President on May 11, 1963, and an interview with President Truman regarding his library. I think you would find these to be fascinating "bedtime" reading as they present some of the same issues that you now face, weighing the pros and cons of several good choices. Ironically, due to delays in getting started and objections from special interests, none of the sites visited by President Kennedy in May of 1963 was ultimately used for his library, and as you may know, the actual site of the Kennedy Library is remote, and in most critics' opinions ... including my own, not very successful for that reason. A significant point to ponder in itself.

Hope you enjoy this historical insight into the process of site selection for the Kennedy Library. Good luck with your deliberations; if you need yet *another* opinion, I'll be glad to offer mine!

Sincerely,


Terry Rasco, FAIA

cc: Harold L. Adams, FAIA, RIBA, JIA

FROM OVAL

Send to Dorskind for reply?

☒ YES

☐ NO

*Good
reply with
Bure -- non-committal*

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1997
WITSELL, EVANS & RASCO

TO: John C. Warnecke

FROM: Harold L. Adams

RE: Harold L. Adams' visit to the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri

I arrived at the Library at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday, December 6, 1963. Dr. Wayne Grover, the United States Archivist, in Washington, D. C. had notified the various officials of the Library of my pending visit, therefore the entire staff was prepared and awaiting my visit and questions.

I would first like to comment on my interview with former President Harry S. Truman.

President Truman spent approximately twenty minutes with me and was very enthusiastic over the opportunity to discuss the library in relation to the proposed Kennedy Library.

The former President had the following observations to make:

In speaking of his own library, Mr. Truman said

"Just remember you are not building a library or a museum but an archive." Meaning you are not designing a community public library.

"At the funeral, I told Mrs. Kennedy I hoped she would see to it that

a fitting Memorial and Library would be built. She said she would. I emphasized to her the need to do it immediately, as soon as possible, and not make the mistake I made."

"I hope they will build this building as soon as possible. It is very important to start the fund-raising campaign early."

"These libraries are a great educational institution. I think it is wonderful that President Kennedy selected Boston as the location for his Library. It is very important to teach our young people all there is to know about our great governmental system which is, after all, the greatest system the world has ever seen."

Mr. Truman stated that the educational value of the Presidential Libraries is not as strong today as it will be 100 to 200 years from now. Everything should be saved in order to give the people a true picture of what the Presidency was like during our time and the men that made the decisions which will in some way affect their lives.

"The Libraries must tell the vastness of the Presidency."

Mr. Truman further expressed these ideas:

Consider the George Washington papers and how important it has proven to be that he saved practically every scrap of paper he ever wrote on or signed, and saw to it that in his Will they would be made available to the public.

These papers have now been published and are available to anyone.

"Jefferson on the other hand did not leave his papers to the public and it was a number of years after his death before any of these papers were released and then only because his family had become hard up for money."

Mr. Truman stated that he hoped that some day there will be libraries of this type throughout the country.

"The Rayburn Library down in Bonham, Texas, is another very important contribution to this library system. Mr. Rayburn had a complete history of the legislative branch of the government including every piece of legislation."

The Rayburn Library is operated by an endowment fund established by Mr. Rayburn before his death.

Another example of the importance of having all the Presidential papers in a public Presidential library is the fact that the University Libraries often lock many of the papers up and never release them for public use. Mr.

Truman said: "If I were not a former President, I would have a difficult time getting my own papers out of these libraries. The Presidential libraries are a means of guaranteeing public use of the Presidential papers."

RECEIVED

MAY 12 1997

WIDELL, EVANS & HASCO

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 26, 1963

Dear Jack:

Just a line to thank you for sending me a copy of Harold Adams's valuable memorandum on his visit to the Truman Library.

Bill Walton is now back, and I shall discuss the other matter with him in a few days.

Sincerely yours,



Arthur Schlesinger, jr.
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. John Carl Warnecke
3122 N Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

ISO and PX Restructuring Trusts
S. David Freeman, Trustee

Four Embarcadero Center
Suite 3800
San Francisco, CA 94111

Donald Staff
SC

FROM OVAL

Send to Dorskind for reply

May 27, 1997

☒ YES

☐ NO

President William Jefferson Clinton
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

*Delivered
by Bob
Bennett*

Dear Mr. President:

It was my honor and pleasure to share a few moments with you in the electric bus in the rain forest in Costa Rica. I know you understand how much such a meeting means to an old friend.

I follow up on our conversation to urge you personally to help this high energy civilization move faster toward a sustainable energy supply -- one that avoids the risk of war to secure our oil life-line in the Middle East and reduces the risk of global warming.

With America's oil imports over 50% and rising and carbon emissions probably continuing to go up, not down, we're in danger. But Americans are not informed of the danger which is very real in the lifetime of the kids you're working so hard to educate. This issue is really a time bomb that could explode at any time as you recognize only too well.

The technology for renewables (solar energy and wind power) as well as electric vehicles has advanced -- they are near commercial. And of course efficiency investments can save money and improve the economy.

We know the country is asleep on the issue of energy security and the Congress won't pass any legislation that results in increasing the price. But perhaps legislation and regulation are not the answers.

I believe that you as President can lead the way to a cleaner, more secure energy future by raising the issue not as a short-term crisis, but as a long-term necessity with a gradual transition. It can be a vital addition to your program of asking American companies and the American people to take voluntary action for the common good.

For example, you could call a select group of energy executives to the White House, lay out the issue, and ask them to come back with their suggestions for a 10 year or perhaps a 20 year

Mr. President
Page 2

program to provide cleaner and secure energy for the United States and "clean energy technology" to export to the rest of the world.

The restructuring of the electric power industry can give Americans the ability to choose their source of power supply. The issue is being actively considered by the Congress. You might appeal directly to the American people, asking them to choose cleaner energy in the market place.

I also hope you will add a "sustainable, cleaner energy supply" to your standard environmental goals.

You can explain this issue to Americans in a manner that is not alarmist but can draw on the volunteer spirit to that we know Americans still possess. As you look to your role in history Mr. President, and my dear friend, you can't afford not to raise this issue for public discussion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. David Freeman". The signature is stylized, with a large "S" and a cursive "David Freeman".

S. David Freeman

CLIFF HOOFFMAN

SENATOR
18TH DISTRICT

P. O. BOX 1038
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72115-1038



THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

June 4, 1997

1997 JUN 11 PM 5:03

CHAIRMAN:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

COMMITTEES

MEMBER:

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & LABOR
INSURANCE & COMMERCE
RULES, RESOLUTIONS & MEMORIALS

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a copy of SR 7 which was adopted last session, as a result of information received from Washington.

In spite of what is probably being said about the Arkansas Senate not wanting the EPA to promulgate their latest travesty on America, most of us would like for the air we breathe to be cleaner than it is now.

What we are saying - with scientific evidence to back our position - is that the EPA does not have sound scientific backing to their new air quality standards. Not only that, but some experts are telling us that we will probably spend billions of dollars putting these new standards into effect with nothing of value as the end result.

It that is not enough to confound us, then we are told that highway money from the federal government, money that is sorely needed, will be withheld as a punishment if we do not comply quickly.

Please look into this abomination of bureaucracy that reeks with someone in Washington tell us, "Just do it. I know what's best for you."

Your help will be greatly appreciated.

With warmest regards, I remain

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cliff Hoofman".
Cliff Hoofman

FROM OVAL

Send to Dorskind for reply?

☒ YES
☐ NO

Enclosure

State of Arkansas
81st General Assembly
Regular Session, 1997 S.R. 7
By: Senator Bearden

SENATE RESOLUTION

CONCERNING PARTICULATE MATTER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Subtitle

CONCERNING PARTICULATE MATTER RECOMMENDATIONS.

WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is considering changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) by tightening the ozone standard and adding a separate particulate matter (PM) standard for PM_{2.5} to the existing PM₁₀ standard; and

WHEREAS, the American public enjoys better air quality today than at any time in decades, including a 20-percent decline in average PM₁₀ concentration between 1988 and 1994, and a 12-percent reduction in PM_{2.5}; and

WHEREAS, air quality will continue to improve as the levels of ozone and particulate matter continue to decrease under the current regulations, and levels of fine particulate precursors (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, volatile organic compounds) are projected by EPA to decline by over 11 million tons between 1990 and 2000; and

WHEREAS, there is no existing PM_{2.5} ambient air monitoring data for Arkansas; and

WHEREAS, current research indicates that there are many unanswered questions and uncertainties on this issue and the need for a more stringent standard, including: Divergent opinions among scientists who have investigated this issue; the lack of supporting toxicological data; the lack of a plausible toxicological mechanism; the lack of correlation between recorded levels and public health effects; and the influence of confounders.

WHEREAS, the EPA's Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC) concluded "that there is no bright line which distinguishes any of the proposed (ozone) standards as being more protective of public health"; and WHEREAS, no scientific proof exists that tightening controls on PM_{2.5} and ozone would avoid alleged adverse health effects, while costs would assuredly be high; and

WHEREAS, the additional PM_{2.5} standard and lower ozone standard being considered would result in many additional nonattainment areas and emission controls in the State of Arkansas, including many rural communities, and would impose a significant economic, administrative and regulatory burden on the citizens, businesses, state, and local governments without commensurate air quality benefits.

NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

THAT the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency retain the existing NAAQS for ozone; and

THAT the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reaffirm the existing PM₁₀ standard and conduct the additional scientific research needed to answer critical causality and other questions before a proposal for a new PM_{2.5} standard is made; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that due to remaining uncertainties and the lack of causality between PM_{2.5} and adverse health effects, that EPA should abandon its current consideration of a PM_{2.5} standard until more information, including sound science and cost-effectiveness data are available; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Arkansas Senate urges EPA to identify any unfunded mandates or other administrative and economic burdens for state or local governments or agencies that would derive from changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate shall forward copies of this Resolution to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and to all members of the Arkansas congressional delegation.



City of Little Rock

Jim Dailey
Mayor

City Hall, Room 203
500 W. Markham
Little Rock, AR 72201-1427
(501) 371-4516
FAX (501) 371-4498

Handwritten signature

'97 JUN 11 PM5:03

June 3, 1997

FROM OVAL

Send to Dorskind for reply?

☒ YES

☐ NO

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear President Clinton:

As you know, the EPA is considering new standards for ozone and particulate matter. I am writing to ask you to vigorously oppose these costly proposals.

Arkansas is currently in attainment with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. However, if these proposals are implemented, non-attainment status will be a certainty for a number of Arkansas counties and no one really knows how many. The results could be devastating. In a joint letter to EPA Administrator Carol Browner, the National League of Cities, the Conference of Mayors, the National Governors' Association, the National Association of Counties, the National Conference of State Legislatures and other state and local organizations said, "the proposed new standards would have an enormous impact . . . on the ability of state and local officials to meet other urgent priorities."

The National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties commenting on the EPA proposals in a March 12, 1997 letter said, "We also have concerns about the potential of these proposals to impose exceedingly costly new federal mandates on our communities - mandates that may yield few benefits." I share those same concerns. According to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the cost of implementing the regulations will be \$60 billion per year, much of which will have to be borne by state and local governments.

Perhaps more disturbing is the fact that there is significant disagreement about the adequacy of the science on which the proposed standards are based. Even the EPA's own scientific advisory board, CASAC, found no "bright line" which distinguishes the proposed ozone standard as more protective of public health than the current standard. The EPA has also acknowledged that there is a high degree of uncertainty about the size and composition of particulate matter that may be responsible for human health effects. Still, the EPA appears determined to move forward with these proposals regardless of the opposition of credible scientists, state and local officials, mayors, governors, and countless businesses and organizations.

Again, I urge you to strongly oppose these questionable proposals. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Jim Dailey

Jim Dailey
Mayor

JD:ach

Handwritten note:
Mr. President,
I'm really glad
to see you back on your
feet again. - Jim

FROM OVAL

Send to Dorskind for reply?

☒ YES

☐ NO

*Good
with Chris
Jumps after*

June 3, 1997

Haff Sec

'97 JUN 11 PM5:03

Dear President Lico,

This letter is all business - I heard you were considering eliminating the Inspection of Care in the MR/ICF facilities -

Since I have been doing surveys and I OC for 23 years thought I should compare the two processes.

When I saw you at the White House I was attending the new protocol process for the survey process. They eliminated three phases that are vital, patient trust funds, finances are not looked at, environment, and dietary - so I pick these elements up in the I OC - they replaced

346 tags to 48—

If you eliminate The IOC—

These elements won't be loaded at.

Just by Conway HOC— Dial 610

records compared to 50 for the Gurney.

focused on 610— Gurney focused on 50

Cherts— 182 clients are tube feeders

if you don't look at weights and

secretary how do you know if they

are getting the appropriate Caloric to maintain

their weight. The most they can do is

maybe focus their eyes— that is active

treatment for them—

You have previously been told

IOC takes too long, too expensive— wrong

that took 16 days, two people, 2

people did the survey— we spent

the same day—

you need to compare survey

reports with IOC reports— IOC

is responsible for adequate placements
Many clients leave HOC for 10 years
and on to supervised living - completely
off the program and monitoring - that
is the ultimate goal to be programmatic
and trained daily to move to a less
restrictive environment.

Some won't make because of
their fragile hearts, behavior and/or
range of mental retardation -

If you would like to compare
reports can send you some to see
for yourself -

Will be happy to share anything
I know - you will also have to
change the Social Security Act,
the IOL is tied into the Act -

I thought you might like to know
these things from a certified
Surveyor —

Let me hear from you —

Love you,
Marge

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc: w/^{alt}incoming:

Bruce Reed

The First Lady

Copied to

Reed

FL

June 11, 1997

Robert L. Geltzer
Tendler, Biggins and Geltzer
919 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your letter of May 22 and for sending your introduction of Hillary when she was honored by the Fellows of the Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association. It's wonderful!

Thanks, too, for sending the information on your proposed national town hall meeting about children. I've made Bruce Reed, my Domestic Policy Advisor, aware of it. My best to all.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Maureen

TENDLER, BIGGINS & GELTZER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

919 THIRD AVENUE

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022-3897

(212) 735-7860

FACSIMILE (212) 735-7861

ABA NET 2000

1090 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-4905

(202) 682-9000

FACSIMILE (202) 682-0168

May 22, 1997

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Words cannot express the elation that permeated the Geltzer household only a few days ago upon receipt of your exceedingly kind and thoughtful April 14th letter. Please know that I would have acknowledged it sooner, but it took our post office some time to find me, the letter having been addressed to 78th, rather than 87th, street.

Rest assured, that it will be framed along with The First Lady's kind words on the cover sheet of my introduction of her this past August; I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of that introduction in that I do not believe she has one and, perhaps, you both may enjoy reading it a small fraction of how much I enjoyed preparing it, delivering it and, most of all, being with her.

★ Please forgive me for taking the liberty of also enclosing a copy of my February 26th proposal for a National Town Hall Meeting Of The Children, By the Children and For the Children. It seems to me that this presents for you an attainable opportunity to polish and to extend the "bridges" that you have so lovingly and laboriously built, and to build even more bridges to the future; indeed, if undertaken and accomplished, it seems eminently clear that Professor Schlessinger can no longer have any doubts, if, indeed, he does, in reality, as to your noble place in history, as well as Hillary's.

The concepts in the proposal have been endorsed by the Steering Committee, which I shall chair come August, and are being distributed to various American Bar Association, and state and local bar, entities. I know that the proposal has the support of the American Bar Association's president-elect, Jerome Shestack, with whom I have already broached the subject of making this program the American Bar Association's contribution to your ground-breaking endeavors on volunteerism. Certainly, if you would like me to explore this, in person, by phone, or by letter, with General Powell, I shall be pleased to do so.

The President of the United
States

-2-

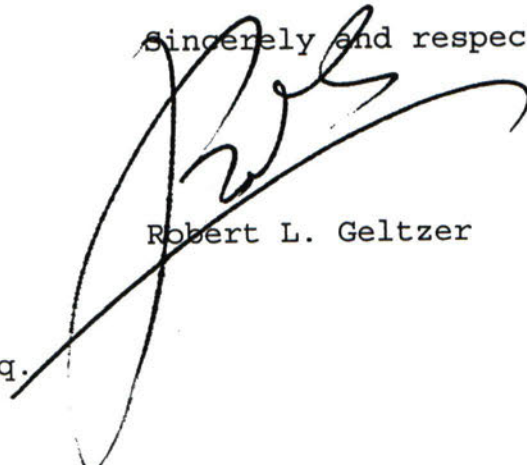
May 22, 1997

In all events, I very much hope that you will give this serious consideration because I verily believe that it can be the biggest and brightest jewel in the crown of your administration, which, no matter what the detractors and naysayers say, has made more positive contributions to American society than any administration in, at least, the last three decades.

I very much hope that this finds you fully recuperated and that, through HT's continuing good offices, Elise, Joshua and I have the opportunity and honor to visit with you, at which time I can personally present to you a special, belated fiftieth birthday gift.

Again, with all my thanks, appreciation for all that both of you do, and with kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely and respectfully,



Robert L. Geltzer

RLG:ayh
Enclosures

cc: Harry Truman Moore, Esq.

TENDLER, BIGGINS & GELTZER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

919 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022-3897
(212) 735-7860

FACSIMILE (212) 735-7861
ABA NET 2000

February 26, 1997

Catherine J. Ross, Esq.
Chair, ABA's Steering Committee on the
Unmet Legal Needs of Children
George Washington University
National Law Center
720 20th Street NW
Washington, DC 20052

Re: **NATIONAL TOWN HALL MEETING
OF THE CHILDREN, BY THE CHILDREN, AND FOR THE CHILDREN**

Dear Catherine:

President Clinton's State of the Union Address establishes a most propitious foundation to follow-up on my suggestion on Sunday in San Antonio in connection with the above. Now, all of us can accept his challenge to do our fair share to cherish and nurture the future's children. And, while I recognize that my ultimate goal of a new generation of children, inculcated with justice and dedicated to a just and fair and democratic way of life, may appear grandiose in concept, I recall the admonition that one's grasp should exceed one's reach.

I propose a one day National Town Hall Meeting of the Children, By the Children and For the Children on Monday February 7, 2000 (a school day), during the ABA's Midyear Meeting, to be held in Dallas.¹

The mission of our Town Hall Meeting should be a more just system of justice, born of today's children to benefit

¹ Perhaps, we should consider a "trial run" in a given city to test all this and iron out any wrinkles before the National Town Hall. Imagine the possibility of 50 state town hall meetings with transmission of results to our National Meeting just before it is to be held, or even virtually, instantaneous transmission on February 7, 2000! And, it can also continue on an international basis and "be taken on the road" to the ABA's Annual Meeting in London in August 2000. It should also be noted that the year 2000 is an election year when candidates may very much want to associate themselves with our National Town Hall program.

tomorrow's adults. Toward completion of the mission, the Town Hall Meeting will discuss, in group and plenary sessions (through vignettes, skits and scenarios, based upon pre-Town Hall reading materials and discussions held thereat), subjects that vitally and vividly affect the day-to-day lives of children. Such subjects could, among others, include: curfews, domestic violence, search of a child's person while at school, searches of the children's school lockers, carrying prescription and over-the-counter medications into school, regulations regarding attire, minors' rights to contraception and abortion, minors' rights to consent to or refuse medical treatment without parental permission, confidentiality of children's school records, household rules, school attendance, and/or other subjects to be developed, in large part, by children throughout the country.

The subjects will be explored through the format described above, and then the children -- with a listening and attentive and silent and respectful audience of elders -- will decide, with the children actually present and those participating through technological means, how the given issue should be resolved; they will also formulate proposals for trial and punishment by their peers for non-compliance.

Thence, a Children's Code of Conduct can issue, by paper and electronic means, to each and every school, public and private, in our nation. To that, we can attach sample plans for the establishment of simple school mediation programs and simple school courts. Because the succeeding generations of children will have participated actively in the creation and application of rules to govern themselves fully and fairly and compassionately from the time they enter kindergarten, the dream and hopes are that, by the time they will have completed their formal education, the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship will have become a new way of life for them, and that their future, adult life will be a continuum of what life has, thereby, always been for them.

I propose that it be a "by invitation only" conference of about 400 persons, 100 of whom will be selected bar leaders from the ABA and state and local bars; selection, however, is not to be based on position, but upon performance. As selection criteria they shall have had to demonstrate their commitment to the youth of our nation and to pledge to follow through, in concrete ways (some of which will be suggested below and others are to evolve from the Town Hall Meeting) for at least two years after the Town Hall Meeting. A third selection criterion should be a reasonable mechanism for the selection and training of their successors.

Another 100 of the participants should be educators and public servants, community leaders and politicians who have also demonstrated a commitment to children; I include in that number the President and First Lady of the United States who will be

sent, through informal channels, a copy of the next version of this proposal.

The remaining 200 persons will be children². They should come from every state in the country, but I recognize that achieving that will be a function of funding (which I shall address hereinbelow) and other issues which need to be identified, addressed and resolved, including achieving a selection process which will yield reasonable diversity as to age, gender, race, economic level, etc. In the event that sufficient funding is not available to bring children from around the country, then the children will come from the situs of the meeting.

But, they are only the nucleus; this must be truly a national town hall meeting if it is to have enduring effects. And, here, the technological age can be our tool "to reach out and touch someone." Through video conferencing, the internet, etc., children can actively participate in the Town Hall Meeting from virtually every town, village, city and state in the country. Being a school day, each child will have access to a computer and, guided by teachers, will be able to contribute useful and important information.

The children, clad in school clothes to add to their ease and comfort and to show their diversity, should include children from public and private schools, from kindergarten through high school, members of teenage gangs, drop-outs, and incarcerated and freed juvenile offenders; perhaps, the latter can help tell us where life first went wrong, the consequences flowing therefrom, how they can be avoided, etc.

A Steering Committee needs to be formed to put this together. The Steering Committee needs to begin to work now. It needs to be composed of a small group of people who can make this happen. It needs to include about a half a dozen children who can be, and can attest to the fact they were, part of the process of planning the Town Hall, almost from day one, and whom we can see grow with the process over the next three years; doing so will add a high probability that our work will continue. Again, the inclusion of children within the Steering Committee may require that all meetings be held in one location for their convenience, although, if sufficient funding can be obtained at an early date, this can be changed. The best of all possible worlds would, of course, be to have a group of children from various backgrounds, ethnic groups, cities of different sizes, families of different economic and social levels, etc., and we shall strive to do this, cognizant of the inherent difficulty in doing so at the Steering Committee and follow-up levels, as I also recognize the necessity of accomplishing this at the Town

² If possible, it would be better to increase this number.

Hall Meeting itself.

I propose a three year timeline for a variety of reasons, which, I trust, are obvious from the above. Nevertheless, I wish to set out a few of those reasons here to stimulate discussion. First, as I believe it is essential that as many ABA entities as possible, such as the Administrative Law Section, the Criminal Justice Section, the Dispute Resolution Section, the Family Law Section, the General Practice Section, IRR, JAD, the Litigation Section, the Law Student Division, TIPS, the Senior Lawyers Division, the Young Lawyers Division, various affiliated entities, etc., participate in the Town Hall Meeting by helping to fund it and otherwise, it is essential for them to include such long range financial and other planning at an early date.

Second, a three year timeline will allow us sufficient time to obtain foundation (including law firms' and bars' foundations) funding which, I verily believe, will be forthcoming. Additionally, I believe it will be possible to obtain individual, ABA, and corporate sponsors, and state and national governmental -- including White House -- sponsoring, as well.

Additional funding (through entrance fees and otherwise) can also be obtained from the participation of rock³ and other music groups, artists, dance groups, sports organizations, entertainers, etc., as each is invited to express, through song, music, painting, dance, etc., a theme such as: "The Face of Justice is a Child." Competition for the best contribution in each category can be decided by the participating children while, at the same time, securing national media attention for the Association (and, more importantly, for our mission) and giving the bands, artists, et al, national exposure.

Needless to say, I was delighted with our Committee's initial positive response to this proposal. I would appreciate it if you would circulate this to all the members of our Committee, and to anyone else who, you think, could provide valuable comments, insights, and knowledge, even at this early point in time; I suggest you and others seek the comments of lawyer and non-lawyer friends and their children. In that vein, I have taken the liberty, as I told you I would, of sending copies of this to some close, personal friends and associates who, I know, can add substantially to the discourse and positively effect the outcome, and whose comments I vigorously beseech.

³ An idea developed by Joshua, my 14 year old son, who has pledged to work on this project with me to fruition.

February 26, 1997

Let me end by saying that it will be my great pleasure and privilege to be able to work on this effort with unyielding dedication and devotion for at least the next five years, as I can think of no better way for all of us to embark upon a new millennium with a dream and hope in the Churchillian tradition that: "All great things are simple, and many can be expressed in a single word: freedom; justice; duty; mercy; hope."

Looking forward to hearing from all of you, and with kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Robert L. Geltzer

RLG:ayh

cc: Nancy Anderson
Dr. Lawrence Balter
Richard J. Behn
Dr. Evelyn Castro
Allen E. Charne, Esq.
Hon. Martha Craig Daughtrey
Howard Davidson, Esq.
Harriett Ellis
Thomas Evans, Esq.
Darlene Freeman
Elise A. Geltzer, Esq.
Master Joshua A. Geltzer
Dr. Joyce Gelb
Albert H. Greenstone, Esq.
Hon. George Jurov
Bruce A. Kaufman, Esq.
Hon. Judith Kaye
Alan S. Kopit, Esq.
Hortense Landau, Esq.

Dr. Anthony Miserandino
Harry Truman Moore, Esq.
(w/encl.-by Express mail)
William H. Neukom, Esq.
Prof. Charles Ogletree
William J. Paul, Esq.
Joseph M. Potenza, Esq.
Hon. Richard Lee Price
Hon. Jerome J. Shestack
Dr. Fred Snyder
Hon. Leslie Crocker Snyder
Prof. Merrill Sobie
Alan J. Tanenbaum, Esq.
Paul M. Tandler, Esq.
Mark C. Tilden, Esq.
Frank Trotta, Esq.
Dr. Alfred Weiss

To Bob with appreciation for your
leadership and friendship -
Hillary Rodham Clinton

"That Would Have Been Enough"

Introduction of

THE FIRST LADY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Upon Her Acceptance of
The Award of the
Fellows of the Young Lawyers Division
of the
American Bar Association

by: Robert L. Geltzer
President
Fellows of the Young Lawyers Division
of the American Bar Association
Friday August 2, 1990
8:00 P.M.
Marriot World Resort
Orlando, Florida

Youth Fellowship group baby-sat for children of migrant farm workers. Those experiences created her sense of obligation to all God's children.

In 1973, she extended her stay at Yale Law School to study child development, and work at the Yale Child Study Center. Then she worked as a staff attorney for the Children's Defense Fund, tackling problems affecting families of migrant workers.

In 1974, she taught on the law faculty of The University of Arkansas, and directed its Legal Aid Clinic, helping families who could not afford legal representation.

She went on to establish The Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, and authored a handbook on the legal rights of Arkansas women.

And, Joshua, if that was all she did for children, that would have been enough.

As First Lady of Arkansas, her involvement with children and the community continued. As a Sunday school teacher, she worked with kids. As chair of the Arkansas Education Standards Committee, she worked with teachers and parents to raise academic standards, decrease class sizes, and increase the performance and salaries of teachers.

She founded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, and introduced the Home Instruction Program for Preschool Youngsters to Arkansas, to help low income parents prepare their children for school by teaching them basic learning skills at home.

And, if that was all she did for children, that would have been enough.

But, she also served on the board of the Arkansas Children's Hospital, where she improved the delivery of health care services. She did this while working as a full-time attorney, keeping a home, and caring for her daughter and her husband. For her hard work, she was named Arkansas Woman of the Year in 1983, and Arkansas Mother of the Year in 1984.

She chaired the Children's Defense Fund Board of Directors, served on the Board of New Futures for Little Rock Youth, the "I Have a Dream" Foundation, and W.T. Grant's Commission on Work, Family and Citizenship.

As a member of the Children's Television Workshop Board, she was, and is, outspoken in improving the content of television, by use of the V-chip and a ratings system.

And, if that was all she did for children, that would have been enough.

If all she had done was champion the Multi-Ethnic Placement Act, which takes race, creed and color out of consideration in placing a child with appropriate adoptive parents, and the Family and Medical Leave Act, which lets mothers and fathers enjoy and enrich their newly born or adopted baby, wouldn't that have been enough?

She's committed to children without fear of offending anyone. That's true whether she is saying that "producers and broadcasters of shows like the 'Mighty Morphin Power Rangers' . . . are appealing to the worst in our kids . . .," or that those who would cut public funds for the arts will deprive future generations of the wisdom of Sophocles and Shakespeare, and the music of Mozart and Marsalis, or that those who default on child support payments should be denied their license to drive, as well as their license to practice their profession.

She has achieved what you should strive for: to hear the sobs; see the smiles; smell the flowers; taste life; touch someone; and give love.

She gives love to children, and all I can do is present to her from the Fellows a little gift, which is a small shovel with which, I know, she can move mountains, -- as well as a small contribution in her honor to the Children's Defense Fund.

So Joshua, I hope for your future that all first ladies, and presidents and people alike -- and you -- will be crazy about and give as much to children as she.

Now, I have the unparalleled pleasure and distinct honor to introduce to you, a fellow lip-syncher and shoe lace tier, the First Lady of the United States of America.

THE BLOCK STREET JOURNAL

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

FINANCIAL NEWS FOR NORTHWEST ARKANSAS

12/12/97

Volume 6, Number 3

Fourth Quarter, 1996

Fayetteville, AR



THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE

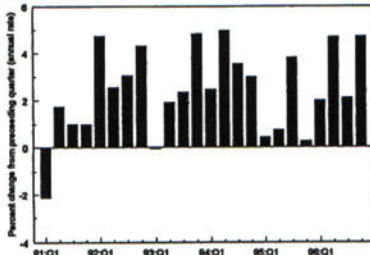
WHAT'S NEWS

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

The Economy - - Just Keeps Rolling Along

We are into the longest sustained economic expansion in the known history of the business cycle. The period of expansion is now almost 70 months old, and is associated with benign inflation, relatively stable interest rates, and huge gains in the stock market.

The economic outlook remains positive, but is expected to grow at a somewhat slower pace in 1997 than during the past few years. Indeed, one academic economist sees continued



and uninterrupted growth into the next century and says: "I don't have the next national recession until 2002." (WSJ 1-8-97)

Amazingly enough, there is a growing body of economists that believe "a new consensus is emerging: the big bad business cycle has been tamed." (WSJ 11-15-97) The "consensus" is that the Fed has finally learned how to tame inflation - "hope springs eternal." In any event, there is no immediate prospect for a downturn. A recent WSJ poll of 57 prominent economists (WSJ 1-2-97) gave a consensus forecast of 2.0% real GDP growth for 1997

(Continued on pg. 6)

AREA WIDE

BOF Looks To Help



Future site of low to moderate housing being built by Bank of Fayetteville.

Congratulations to The Bank of Fayetteville's Community Development Corporation (CDC) on the purchase of four lots. The CDC was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of the bank for the purpose of providing low to moderate housing in a specified target area. The initial target area for the CDC is South Fayetteville. The lots pictured above are located on Mashburn Street off Highway 16. The intentions of the CDC are to build four houses on the site and resell them. Be looking in the months to come for pictures on the progress of the building.

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Bank Bulletin Financial Summary

For Fiscal Year

Ending

December 31, 1996

1996 has been an eventful and profitable year for the bank. Our net income and asset base reached record levels.

For the year, we earned \$1,780,147, or \$7.09 per share on a fully diluted basis. For the fourth quarter we earned 394,168, or \$1.57 per share fully diluted. Dividends for the year were paid as follows:

	DIVIDENDS PER SHARE	
	1996 COMMON	PREFERRED
1st Q	\$ - -	\$.30
2nd Q	\$.50	\$.30
3rd Q	\$ - -	\$.30
4th Q	\$.50	\$.30

Year End \$1.00 \$ 1.20

At year end, common shares outstanding were 212,494, while preferred shares outstanding were 38,533. This is before the stockholder approved a 3 for 1 exchange of Bank of Fayetteville for Bankshares of Fayetteville was consummated. This exchange occurred on January 1, 1997. Return on average assets of \$138.7 million was 1.28% for the year; while return on average shareholders equity of \$11.1 million amounted to 16.09% for 1996.

Book value per common share grew to \$49.64, and the indicated market price quoted on the stock was \$56 per share at year end.

From the President's Desk

by John M. Lewis, President, the Bank of Fayetteville

Digital Lifestyle



You are awakened by the soft soothing sounds of your favorite compact disc playing. Your computer has activated your coffee pot, set your home temperature to the correct setting and started your breakfast. Soon, the flat screen television/computer monitor comes on to bring you the latest news from around the world - news that you have personalized to your tastes and interests.

During the night, while you were asleep, it has gathered all the latest news, weather and sports, downloaded it to your computer with text, video and pictures. You will decide the length and content of the "morning show" that will be automatic. Then, all of your personal financial information will be highlighted: household bills, investments and a summary of your current balance sheet and income/expense statement. It will ask if you want to deduct your electric bill - or any others that have electronically been presented for payment during the night - from your money market or other account.

You then might want to review all of your current expenses compared to budget, income to anticipated budget and review tips for better control of your finances. It might recommend that you reconsider your global investment in a particular country that, during the night, had experienced political or economic

upheaval, consequently making your investment more speculative or maybe violating one of your investment objectives that your computer keeps track of for you. It might recommend that you consider an alternative investment that could save on taxes because, while you were asleep, Congress passed a new tax bill and the President may sign it into law today. Next, perhaps, personal investments and retirement investments are reviewed. Any maturities of certificates of deposit or bonds, are noted and alternative investments are recommended for your approval.

Electronic Shopping

Next, it could inform you of the sales on items available via the Internet or from local stores and match it to your interest or size or need. The shoes from Italy or shirt from Singapore could be paid for with cybercash from your local bank account, and transferred instantaneously - your product will be received within two days.

Book reviews, music reviews, Broadway or television reviews then follow; the order of the presentation is selected by you.

You could scan your calendar for day/week/month. Then lie in bed and accomplish some of your job activities before you go to work, or perhaps all of them, so you do not have to go to the office unless you wish. Next will come an outline of your personal objectives. The program will inform you that to keep your New Year's resolution on health and fitness you need to do this or that series of exercises and alter your diet. Your program could then tell you your car needs servicing, grass needs mowing, and the yard needs watering.

It might then start your car and tell you to get out of the house...after it has replenished your smart card in your wallet or purse with enough funds to shop or play for the day. The funds will be transferred

from your bank account onto a card with an electronic chip that records deposits and purchases on it for later downloading to your records or audit reasons.

This scenario is technologically feasible today or tomorrow. The question is, do you want this? It is a very personal question. Some may, some may not. Some might consider this an intrusion they do not want in their lives, others view it as another useful tool for greater productivity, peace of mind or help in achieving more personal time for pursuits they enjoy more. It's not that the computer and its programs control us, it is that they will allow us to control ourselves more effectively. Control our time and our money.

Digital Banking

Electronic banking and finance can give people more control of their finances, help them make better decisions, and make their time more productive resulting in more available disposable funds and more disposable time. The theory is that this creates value for humans, and value equals time, money and control of their lives. Value is the right information at the right time and the ability to act on that information in a timely manner.

The banking industry, the Federal Reserve System and the United States Government have constructed a complex, sophisticated way to clear all checks and electronic funds. This is commonly known as the "payment system". It clears billions of dollars from all over the U.S. and the world every night. Its effectiveness can best be demonstrated by the fact that most people do not even know it exists. The payment system is the final payment for all debts and bills,

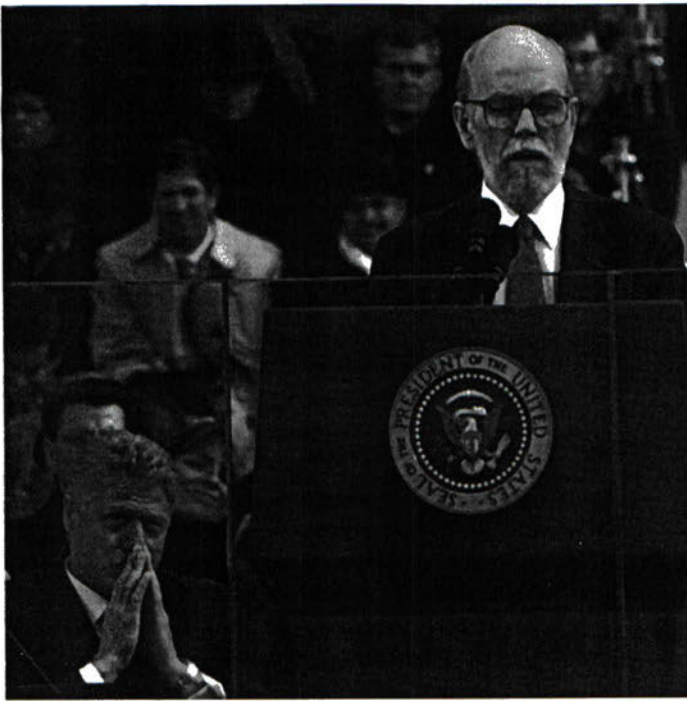


Photo provided by World Wide Photos

Poetry In Motion by John Lewis

I have never clearly understood poetry. I cannot write it and cannot seem to grasp the subtleties of its message. That is why it was so surprising to me that Miller Williams' Inaugural poem reverberated in me so strongly. Perhaps it intersected at the challenge between my granddaughter's quest for understanding her time and future, and my own imperative to help her "not let the chaos make its way to the heart."

The forces created by this era of economic change lash out most viciously at our young. They lack any experiential context for cushioning their hearts against the violence and uncertainty and helplessness of our time. So it comes as little wonder that in coping, our children detach and fear this place we describe as "indivisible with liberty and justice for all." But this is a time that can be described as the most interesting and exciting in history.

Our challenge is to assure that through our institutions, our "long gift" is to have in fact been "toward all we have tried to become - just and compassionate, equal, able, and free". In doing so, our institutions are naturally directed toward policies and programs that enhance and assist the mental emotional, physical and spiritual gifts of the future.

By making our actions of today be directed toward "the land we can never visit", whatever our children memorize of us will make us, "the people we meant to be, going where we meant to go".

Of History and Hope by Miller Williams

We have memorized America,
how it was born and who we have been and where.
In ceremonies and silence we say the words,
telling the stories, singing the old songs.
We like the places they take us. Mostly we do.
The great and all the anonymous dead are there.
We know the sound of all the sounds we brought.
The rich taste of it is on our tongues.
But where are we going to be, and why, and who?
The disenfranchised dead want to know.
We mean to be the people we meant to be,
to keep on going where we meant to go.

But how do we fashion the future? Who can say how
except in the minds of those who will call it Now?
The children. The children. And how does our garden grow?
With waving hands — oh, rarely in a row —
and flowering faces. And brambles, that we can no longer allow.

Who were many people coming together
cannot become one people falling apart.
Who dreamed for every child an even chance
cannot let luck alone turn doorknobs or not.
Whose law was never so much of the hand as the head
cannot let chaos make its way to the heart.
Who have seen learning struggle from teacher to child
cannot let ignorance spread itself like rot.
We know what we have done and what we have said,
and how we have grown, degree by slow degree,
believing ourselves toward all we have tried to become —
just and compassionate, equal, able, and free.

All this in the hands of children, eyes already set on a land we
never can visit — it isn't there yet —
but looking through their eyes, we can see
what our long gift to them may come to be.
If we can truly remember; they will not forget.



Electronic Commerce



How do you define "money"? Today this seemingly simple question is vexing bureaucrats, bankers and politicians alike. It is hounding the halls of Congress, confusing regulators and deeply concerning many government agencies.

The classic definition of money is "a medium of exchange and a storehouse of value." United States currency is described as "legal tender", meaning that it has to be accepted at face value for the payment of debts. So what is E-Cash, cybercash or digicash - and who cares? The short answer is the IRS, the Secret Service, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Treasury Department, the Office of the Comptroller of Currency, The United States Senate, The United States House of Representatives, the White House and you and me.

The correct answer will elude us for some time, but it will become more and more important. In the age of digital cash, smart cards, stored value cards, electronic commerce and the Internet, more questions arise than answers. How do you intercept drug money? How do you trace ransom, extortion and kidnap payoffs? How do you audit tax collections? How? How? The answer is very important but not very clear. The implications are Constitutional: privacy, secrecy, and freedom. What is now happening with electronic commerce is largely extra-legal; the law doesn't address or directly apply to many of the transactions now occurring. Adding to these uncertainties, is the certainty that as our economy transforms itself the effect on social norms and values will be equally as great. We are not going to address the change in social fabric now, but we will address the changes occurring in the new age of digital commerce of which money is the key. The cornerstone to the current system is called the payment system.

The Small Town Feel



Photo Provided by Bob's Studio.

This picture was taken soon after a fire had broken out on Dickson Street in 1907. The building pictured on the left is now Ozark Brewing CO. The Walton Arts Center would be directly across the street.

Like many cities in the United States, Fayetteville has seen tremendous growth in past years. However, unlike many of those cities, Fayetteville's growth has not been accompanied by high crime rates, low job opportunities, or outrageous tax increases. Ken Stern, a certified financial planner, has named Fayetteville one of the 50 top places to retire in America in his book that evaluates communities according to their economy, tax structure, cost of living, and real estate.

In Stern's book, "50 Fabulous Places to Retire in America," Fayetteville is described as having retained a "small-town feel" even though growth in the area has been tremendous. Almost every square inch of this city has experienced change and growth. The individuals pictured in the photograph could have never imagined how different the appearance of Dickson Street and their small quaint city of Fayetteville would have changed in future years. The change and growth this street alone has undergone has been enormous. However, growth is not the reason Fayetteville has been named one of the 50 top places to retire. Even as its population has grown by 12 percent, the guide says Fayetteville's crime rate has decreased by as much as 20%. Health-care costs are 11 percent below the national average, according to the guide. The book says its figures show that prices are 4 percent below the national average, with groceries and transportation 2 to 10 percent below the average.

Stern describes a variety of appealing characteristics and attractions as he depicts the city of Fayetteville, a city that seems to only get better with change.

personal and private. This is legal tender for all payments, just as currency is legal tender, which you can see written on the face of all United States currency.

Digital Money

Cyber cash, digicash, smart cards, and other innovative ways to transfer money are technologically feasible today. Their success awaits the consumer's acceptance. There are many companies offering these new products - banks and non-banks - and many more on the drawing board. As it should be, you have the final say in the success or failure of any new product. Sometimes the more technologically advanced, so called "superior", products do not gain consumer acceptance, such as the Betamax video over the VHS.

As with any new sophisticated product, there will be many new offerings, few successes, and many notable failures. The telephone calling cards are the most recent example. Great convenience to the caller, no standards of issuance by the companies. The result was loss of investment by the unaware purchasers of some of the calling cards.

Transfer Systems

The bank and the banking industry are viewing the development of these new technologically based transfer systems with great interest and great fear, for us and the consumer. We view the "payment system" as ours and as our great asset. We have a huge investment in it and it works. In our opinion, any funds transfer systems that do not clear through the "payment system" have serious drawbacks, serious faults. The consumer could eventually pay for these because of default of the issuer, inability to effectuate final clearing or it could be held to not be "legal tender". The lawyers would love this - pay for something and that payment not be considered final settlement of the debt because of currency fluctuations or the market discounting the value of the company issuing the card. Global payments such as buying something on the Internet could be totally disrupted for these reasons. These reasons are historical and

valid. In Europe the issuance of third-party transfer cards is controlled by the central banks or the governments.

ABA TASK FORCE

The American Bankers Association task force on the Payment Systems, of which I was one of ten members, after careful, lengthy and informed discussion, has made the recommendation that any new financial transfer system be required to clear through the current payment system, as do all credit cards now. We also were quick to conclude that we did not want to impede the flow of innovative new products and opportunities for added convenience for the consumers. Thus, our challenge is to be sensitive to the needs of our customers and innovative in new product design. This will allow our customers access to this new way of shopping, whether it is worldwide or in our communities.

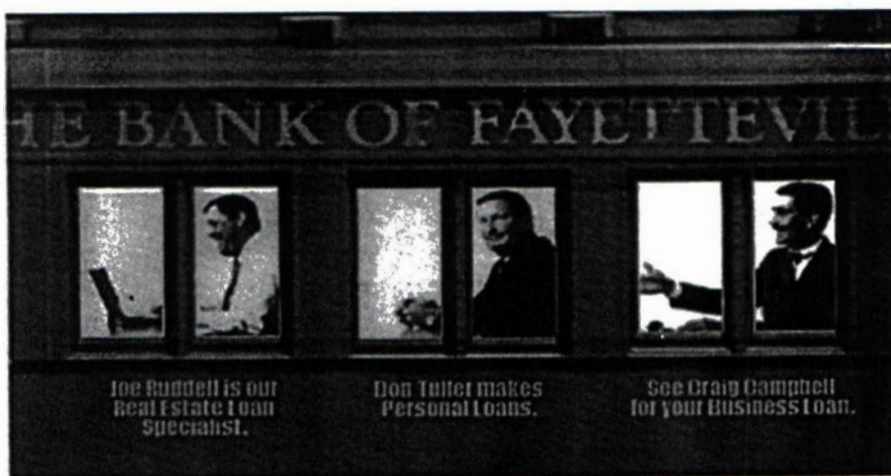
Digital banking, digital shopping, commerce and education information is on the way. It might not be for you, it might not happen quickly, but when it does it will be sudden. It will be scripted by the tastes of consumers - by your tastes and desires. Our ambition is to be an integral piece of the digital frontier, add value for customers, import

intelligence to our communities, and create value for our stockholders. We aspire to be a dynamic force in our community, whether it is in handling cash or cybercash.

OUR WEBSITE

The Bank of Fayetteville has had a World Wide Web Site for several years; it has evolved into not only an informational site, but now you can apply for loans. The next steps, which will be coming soon are account inquiry and funds transfer. In the meantime, the bank has analyzed many electronic transaction banking software programs. Many are current and state of the art, but none have achieved all of the objectives that we have set before we offer them to our customers. The current shortfalls of the systems we reviewed are: dependability, compatibility with current systems, integration into existing banking software but more importantly ease of use by our customers. The next generations chip, the next piece of software, the next interface with mainframes, one or all of the above will accelerate the developing of a critical mass necessary to make home electronic banking the next hot service. We will offer this when we are comfortable with all of the aspects and implications that it entails.

**You can apply for a loan right here.
It's quick, simple.
And secure.**



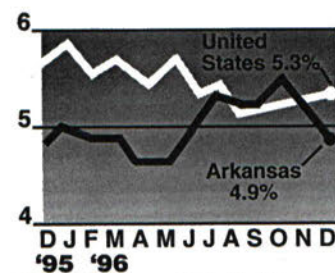
Click on a window.

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, NA., BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1996

BALANCE SHEET ASSETS		LIABILITIES		STATEMENT OF INCOME	
Cash and due from banks	\$6,685,731	Deposits	\$127,609,061	Interest Income	\$11,180,062
Securities	\$14,741,727	Other liabilities	\$872,742	Interest Expense	\$4,785,294
Federal funds sold	\$8,885,000	Total Liabilities	\$128,481,803	Net Interest Income	\$6,394,768
Loans and leases	\$104,956,310	STOCKHOLDERS		Other Income	\$1,639,120
LESS: Allowance for loan losses	\$1,311,420	EQUITY		Net Interest Income and other income	\$8,033,888
Loans, net of allowance	\$103,644,890	Common Stock	\$212,494	Other expenses	\$5,153,460
Premises and fixed assets	\$2,679,215	Preferred Stock	\$38,533	Net income before income taxes	\$2,880,428
Other real estate owned	\$115,753	Acquired stock for ESOP	(\$69,000)	Income taxes	\$1,100,282
Intangible assets	\$0	Surplus	\$5,189,253	Net Income	\$1,780,146
Investment in unconsolidated sub	\$150,000	Undivided Profits	\$6,263,954		
Other Assets	\$3,214,721	Total Stockholders Equity	\$11,635,234		
Total Assets	<u>\$140,117,037</u>	Total Liabilities And Stockholder's Equity	<u>\$140,117,037</u>		

Unemployment rate

Percent of civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted



SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Arkansas Employment Security Department

(Continued from pg. 1, Business and Finance)

combined with only a 2.9% inflation rate, based on CPI numbers (known to overstate inflation). In this context, the Fed considers 2.0% to 2.5% GDP growth as non-inflationary and therefore welcomed.

With these forecasts as background, it is evident that our regional economy -- i.e., Arkansas and surrounding states-- will also continue to prosper. For example, the Arkansas unemployment rate dropped to 4.9% at the end of 1996 compared to 5.3% for the nation (see chart). (Ark. Demo - Gaz. 1-10-97)

NWA is an island of sustained growth and prosperity despite national economic trends. The NWA economies of Washington and Benton counties with their very low unemployment rates (half that of the state)- - just keep rolling along, anchored by great enterprises such as Wal-Mart, Tyson and the University of Arkansas. Another factor in this success is the growth of exports, which more than doubled to a 167.3% increase between 1993 and 1995. (NWA Times 1-9-97)

Big Changes Afoot In Banking

The venerable Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which enacted and maintained the separation of commercial and investment banking, is rapidly withering away, and may be overruled altogether, or largely so, some time this year or next. The large banks have already entered investment banking in a aggressive way, and this trend may well accelerate.

A current Federal Reserve Board decision allows commercial banks to earn up to 25% of their revenues (raised from 10%) from securities underwriting and related activities. One financial analyst speculates that this may well cause a "feeding frenzy among banks to acquire...regional brokerage firms." (Ark. Demo-Gaz 1-1-97) Similarly, one brokerage executive observed: "We will become more like banks offering lots of banking services to customers defensively to keep our customers."

Likewise, the Comptroller of the Currency announced new rules allowing a broad expansion of national banks, through their holding company subsidiaries, into insurance, securities underwriting and other financial services. Robert Rubin, Treasury Secretary, believes this "will stimulate competition leading to lower costs for consumers, and make financial services more widely available." He adds that this will also "reduce risks and strengthen the banking system over the long term." (WSJ 11-22-96) Other big changes are afoot in many other areas of banking, such as the provocative piece on electronic banking in this issue of the Block Street Journal.



6/12/97

Estimate of Improper Medicare Costs Soars

By GEORGE ANDERS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON—The federal Medicare program made an estimated \$23 billion in improper payments to medical providers in fiscal 1996, according to a financial audit being prepared by government reviewers.

The new calculation by the inspector general's office of the Department of Health and Human Services represents a

Senate Medicare Plan

The Senate GOP plan to overhaul Medicare would raise the eligibility age to 67 from 65 and would seek slightly deeper cuts in payments to hospitals than the House plan. Article on page A4.

big jump from traditional estimates of medical-spending irregularities. Policy analysts generally have pegged fraud and abuse at 3% to 10% of overall health spending. The inspector general's report, which hasn't yet been made public, would suggest that improper payments last year amounted to 12% of Medicare's \$194 billion budget.

The audit "verifies what a lot of people at the grass roots have been saying," remarked Charles Grassley, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging. "There's a great deal of suspicion among taxpayers, particularly senior citizens, with regard to overbillings in Medicare," the Iowa Republican added.

Bill-by-Bill Review

People familiar with the audit say it is based on a detailed, bill-by-bill review of about 5,000 Medicare claims filed last year. Investigators visited doctors, hospitals, laboratories and other providers to check whether medical records corroborated

CORRECTIONS & AMPLIFICATIONS

AN ARTICLE in the Florida Journal edition last Wednesday incorrectly stated that Orlando tourism officials' data on out-of-state visitors would indicate demand for 52.4 million room-nights in 1996. A room-night is generally defined in the lodging industry as a room sold no matter how many individuals are in it. The article failed to report that an average of 2.46 individuals stay in a typical room and should have stated the number of room-nights as 21.3 million.

claims filed with the Medicare system. Auditors reportedly found problems with 30% of the claims.

The main recipient of the audit will be the Health Care Financing Administration, which oversees Medicare. A HCFA spokesman said he believes the audit "will be a useful roadmap to protect the Medicare program," and could help reduce flaws in the system. The spokesman said that in recent years, "we've made pretty good progress in improving Medicare integrity on all fronts."

The inspector general's office declined to comment on the audit, noting that the report is still being completed. HCFA is due to get an official draft of the report next month, with an opportunity to attach its own comments before formal publication of the audit later this year.

The audit found billing problems were common throughout Medicare, according to people knowledgeable about the study. Irregularities were especially pervasive in home-health services and skilled nursing facilities, but there weren't any areas that were deemed spotless.

The report is likely to be welcome news for federal fraud investigators, who recently have gained extra funds to pursue health-care cases. The audit may be less-welcome news for medical providers. They are likely to raise questions about whether the study's relatively small size — \$5 million in claims — is enough to justify its extrapolation to the entire Medicare program.

Fraud or Lapses?

Doctors and other providers also are likely to question whether apparent evidence of improper payments is fully justified. At this stage, people involved in drafting the report aren't saying how many of the suspected problem cases reflect underlying fraud and abuse, compared with those that simply may reflect innocent lapses in record-keeping.

The audit is being carried out under the Government Management Reform Act, which calls for rigorous review of government agencies' bookkeeping under generally accepted accounting principles. Under

that act, government auditors have taken new steps to review individual case records, rather than relying on summary data.

Historically, Medicare has delegated much of its claims-processing to private insurance companies, which pay bills for specific parts of the country. These insurers, known as "fiscal intermediaries," have their own fraud-investigation units, as well as statistical screens that look for aberrant billing patterns.

But critics, including Malcolm Sparrow, a fraud expert at Harvard University, have contended that the fiscal-intermediary system focuses mainly on making sure that claims are submitted in a standard fashion, rather than checking whether Medicare is paying for appropriate care.

Handwritten notes:
Jennings
Cassidy
Robertson
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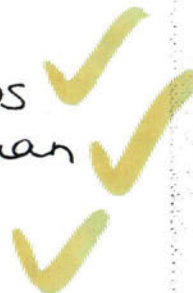
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1997

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

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GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

June 11, 1997

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you for gathering us yesterday – for that stirring and encouraging conversation. I hope that it was as helpful to you as it was moving to all of those you invited. Please let me make a few follow-up suggestions.

First, as I said yesterday, I think we need to look for language. You can help us to frame the conversation that will surround policy and economic initiatives. We need good questions that people keep repeating. We need to learn a habit of reflection about questions like: What kind of people do we want to be? Who counts in our society? What do our neighbors really look like?

As I said yesterday, the table fellowship of Jesus was His emphatic way of showing that everyone was welcome in the kingdom of God. Perhaps that image may be useful to you. But certainly your own example of your grandfather's sense of who counted, or was great, is a powerful image. It reminded me of the conversation among the disciples of Jesus as to who "was the greatest." "The person most in charge," is the common answer. But Jesus answered emphatically that it was the one who serves all, and especially our children (Mark 9:33-37). Another way to pose your question is to connect it to the age old question of what a good human life is and what real happiness is. There, the best

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20057-1789
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Christian answer is best summarized, I think, in the Beatitudes (Matthew 5:1-12). As you may know, the most fitting contemporary translation of the word "blessed" in the Beatitudes is really "happy."

We need also to look for symbols – and maybe even a monument. The discussion yesterday was good on that point. On the way home in my cab I had what might be an even better idea: an artistic monument. Think of how "The Stars and Stripes Forever" is a march now only a 100 years old, and yet, we seem to think it always belonged to America. How wonderful if we could have a "reconciliation march" – or opera – or jazz suite. Why not commission a work on reconciliation for the millennium – or hold a contest for the best musical composition on the theme "We the People." Music can be played everywhere. And it takes up no space.

And, certainly, use your great phrase about the "constant curse" of racial division that you so eloquently discussed in your second Inaugural address. (Yesterday, I wrongly referred to it as coming from the State of the Union.)

Good luck in San Diego, Mr. President – and always.

God bless.

Les

*On the anniversary of my
ordination as a priest,
with prayers —*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/12/97

to Gens

kyle -

He's a friend

of mine -

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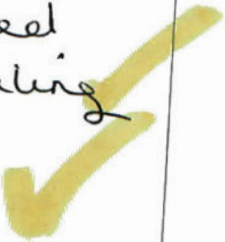
Testimony of
John M. Lewis

on behalf of the
American Bankers Association

to the
Treasury Interagency
Consumer Electronic Payments Task Force

June 9, 1997

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Statement of John M. Lewis
On Behalf of the American Bankers Association on
Treasury Interagency Consumer Electronic Payments Task Force
to the
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

June 9, 1997

I am John M. Lewis, President of the Bank of Fayetteville in Fayetteville, Arkansas. I am pleased to be here today to present the views of the ABA on payment system issues. The ABA brings together all categories of banking institutions to best represent the interests of this rapidly changing industry. Its membership – which includes community, regional and money center banks and holding companies, as well as savings associations, trust companies and savings banks – makes ABA the largest banking trade association in the country.

I would like to thank Treasury Secretary Rubin for creating the interagency task force to look at the impact of technology on the future of retail payment systems and I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to participate in these important discussions.

In particular, I would like to talk about some of the public policy questions raised by the transition to a retail payment system based on electronic blips rather than paper currency and checks. It is difficult to tell how long this transition will take. There are those who believe that change will come rapidly, while others feel that consumers' natural resistance to change will slow the process.

But while the *speed* of change may be uncertain, its *direction* is not. Consider four key "drivers" of change: Demographics, government mandates, costs and competition.

- First, demographic profiles suggest that the next generation of retail customers will be dominated by computer-literate individuals. Today, over half the population is under the age of 34 – these are people who have grown up with computers. The flip side is that a lot of our current customers are not all that comfortable with new technologies. What is likely to happen in the near future is that banks will need to operate two systems – one paper and one electronic – to meet the needs of their customers. This will be an expensive proposition.
- Second, Congress has mandated that all federal government payments (except for tax refunds) be made electronically by 1999, and that all major welfare benefits be delivered electronically by 2002. This will have a huge impact on our payment system. The Electronic Benefits program alone will introduce 31 million people to new payment technologies. Many of these people are of low- and moderate-income and elderly – two groups that would otherwise be among the *least* likely to embrace new technologies.
- Third, businesses have an incentive to adopt electronic payment mechanisms to increase the speed and lower the costs of the payments process. When you consider that the cost of

processing a paper check is over 70 cents per transaction, versus about 3 cents for e-cash transactions, the incentive for change is more than obvious. This cost differential is the driving force for the government's electronic initiatives also.

- And fourth, new entrants to financial service markets include high-technology and communications firms which will have both the incentive and the muscle to change the ground rules in the payment system.

The transition from paper to electronic payments raises some real public policy challenges. The existing payment system has a substantial body of law and regulation that defines how business is done. How will this structure fit with the new electronic world? What changes may be necessary to ensure that the payment system of the future is safe and secure, meets customer needs, and promotes the efficient flow of commerce?

As major players in the payment system, bankers are naturally very concerned with these questions. Last year, I participated in a task force that looked at the public policy issues raised by the electronic revolution in retail payments. I have attached a copy of the executive summary of our report to this statement.

The Task Force report is built around four themes:

- maintaining the integrity of the payment system;
- protecting the interests of consumers;
- promoting a competitive environment; and
- achieving a balance between the free market and regulatory interests.

While we issued the report last fall, I believe that these themes and the principles underlying them are as valid today as they were then. In fact, there is even more pressure today to address these issues. The development of technology and its application to the payment system continues to move quickly, yet we have not sufficiently explored how the legal and regulatory framework should be modified to accommodate the changes the electronic revolution will inevitably bring.

There is no more important issue than maintaining the integrity of our payment system. That issue got top billing from our task force – without integrity, the others really don't mean much. Integrity means the ability of the payments system to function unimpaired, even under highly adverse circumstances.

The importance of avoiding "adverse circumstances" was highlighted last fall by an executive order from the White House establishing a Presidential Commission on Critical Infrastructure Protection. The order states that: "Certain national infrastructures are so vital that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United

States.” Banking and finance was cited as one of the eight critical infrastructures. “Cyber threats” to the payments system certainly fall in this realm.

My point is that a safe and reliable payments system is absolutely critical to a modern economy. Electronic payment instruments like stored value cards and Internet payment products are money by any of the usual definitions. So the key policy question is: Who should be allowed to issue electronic liabilities that can be used to make payments to third parties, and under what conditions.

The use of smart cards and e-cash to make retail payments is barely a ripple in the water today. But the dollar volume may rise significantly over time as more merchants and consumers accept and use the technology, and as issues related to security, privacy and liability are resolved.

This being the case, the failure of an issuer has the potential to disrupt the payment system by derailing the final settlement of thousands of transactions. Thousands of consumers could be left with devalued or worthless payment instruments. This disruption, while perhaps not causing an overall system failure, would shake public confidence in the payment system.

One small-scale example of how disruptions can happen occurred last summer with pre-paid long-distance “phone cards.” You may have seen the story last July in The Wall Street Journal. What happened was that thousands of consumers who bought a particular brand of these cards suddenly found out they were worthless, because the fly-by-night card issuer took their money and ran.

This situation was bad enough with phone cards – but it would be a real problem if it happened with an issuer of a third-party payment instrument. Among other things, it would almost certainly trigger a policy response resulting in heavy regulation of all issuers – regardless of who caused the problem. This gives banks a strong interest in ensuring the financial integrity of those who participate in this market.

A key conclusion of our task force is that any issuer of third-party instruments must meet high standards of financial soundness and responsibility. Banks, by the nature of their charters and the extensive system of regulation and supervision, clearly meet the test.

But what about other financial institutions like broker-dealers, investment companies, insurance companies, and finance companies? What about commercial firms? How would we assure that they meet the same high standards of financial soundness and responsibility as applied to banks?

Would a whole new regulatory structure be required? Does it make sense to apply a bank-type model of regulation? Let’s think about that for a minute.

The bank model relies primarily on a complicated system of supervision and regulation to ensure the underlying financial stability of the issuer.

This model doesn't translate well to nonbanks. How could we assure that regulations would be applied equally across banks and nonbanks? Would a parallel system of examination and supervision be necessary? What about differences in assets between banks and nonbanks? Bank assets are typically very liquid, whereas a commercial firm's assets are dominated by inventory, plant, and machinery. How would capital standards be applied and what would the organizational structure be?

What about applying an SEC-type model based on disclosure? After all, many of these electronic payment instruments have characteristics very similar to securities. The theory here is "disclose the risk and buyer beware." But how many consumers are going to read a prospectus every time they buy a \$50 smart card? How many would understand the disclosure even if they were inclined to read it?

There's any number of combinations and permutations of these models that may work. But we already have a system in place to protect the integrity of the payment system. And until we have more experience with the ins and outs of electronic retail payments, it seems reasonable to use the system we have.

This led our task force to conclude that – with limited exceptions – third-party instruments should be issued only by banks. Given the increasingly global nature of financial markets, it is instructive that European central banks looked at this same question and came to the same conclusion: Only depository institutions should issue third-party instruments, with limited exceptions granted on a case-by-case basis.

Maybe this limitation will not always be necessary. Maybe as we all get used to the new systems, and as our financial system evolves, new types of safeguards to protect the entire payment system will emerge. But from the standpoint of protecting the integrity of the payment system, this approach would ensure that all those who wish to play in this game, play by the same high standards of responsibility.

Let me touch on a few other key considerations of the emerging electronic payments system.

First is how we will treat our customers in the future. The concerns that customers have in a paper-based world will not go away with electronic innovations. Customers' acceptance of new technologies will still hinge on traditional concerns about liability, unauthorized access, exposure to fraud, fees, privacy and finality of payment. We must address these concerns in a way that promotes acceptance of new products and successful banking relationships.

Second, the shape of future payment services will be heavily influenced by the nature and extent of regulation imposed by the government. Achieving an appropriate balance between market forces and government regulation will not be easy. Financial customers and the economy are best served by keeping the regulatory environment as simple as possible, consistent with the need to safeguard the integrity of the payment system and the interests of consumers.

Working together to establish voluntary industry rules of conduct can help reduce the need for intrusive government regulation. For example, the development of voluntary best practices standards could effectively meet the needs of consumers and reduce the need for additional consumer regulation.

And third, we must recognize that payment systems are global and there is an interdependence between countries as technology reduces or eliminates geographical boundaries to trade and commerce. The United States does not and cannot operate in isolation and must participate in ensuring safe, secure and efficient payment services in a global arena.

In conclusion, what I hope I have accomplished here today is to raise the key public policy questions:

- ◆ How can we protect the integrity of payments systems?
- ◆ Who should be allowed to participate and under what type of regulatory oversight?
- ◆ How do we assure that customers' rights and privacy are protected?
- ◆ What level of government involvement is necessary or desirable?

We must begin the debate on how this market should evolve and what the legal and regulatory framework must be to protect the payment system and the efficient operation of our economy.

I thank you for the opportunity to present these views.

John M. Lewis
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
The Bank of Fayetteville
One South Block Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

The Bank of Fayetteville, N. A., opened its doors to the public on June 5, 1987, the result of the energy, foresight and skills of seven organizers including Mr. Lewis. Three hundred forty-four local investors purchased 200,000 shares of stock at \$20 per share, with no one owning more than seven and one-half percent of the total. Ten years later over 400 people are stockholders of a bank with over \$150,000,000 in assets, \$105,000,000 in loans and \$12,500,000 in capital. The stock trades locally and now sells for the equivalent of \$73.00 per share. The original twelve members of the staff has grown to 93 partners, and they serve 12,000 customers and their community. The bank has made 27,000 loans in a community of 50,000 residents.

Significant Achievements

- Over the last five years the bank has grown 1.6 times faster than the combined rate of its banking competitors.
- Accumulated for its owners 47% more than the combined average of its competitors.
- Averaged 1.28 return on assets and 18% return on equity during this period.
- Created and adopted new advanced management principles that have resulted in an organizational culture that is more flexible, responsive and creative. Communication and technology systems that are more productive. Established the highest standards that enhance an organization's ability to maintain the highest corporate integrity and to know and accept current reality and respond to changes in competition, technology and consumers needs and desires.
- Creation of a Community Development Corporation as a subsidiary of the bank that is a leader in renovation of downtown properties, the building of affordable housing and the rehabilitation of existing buildings. This has led to job creation in a targeted neighborhood. In addition to the CDC's activities, the bank converted two historic railroad cars into a very successful branch next to the railroad station and depot. This was the first private investment in this area in 25 years and was a catalyst and inspiration for additional development.
- Achieved an "excellent" rating on every Community Reinvestment Examination. Verbalized and promulgated a new concept of community development. The creation of a "healthy" community -- healthy in all of the human dimensions.

- The bank renovated a former hardware store on the town square that was owned and operated by his grandfather into a significant building that is now on the National Historic Registry.
- The bank was one of the first to open its own Internet site. www.bof.com

Prior banking experience included serving with the First National Bank of Fayetteville. Starting in 1969 as a Vice President, then Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 1974 to 1984. During these years the bank grew from \$30,000,000 in total assets to \$260,000,000 and total capital from \$2,500,000 to \$16,500,000.

Significant Achievements

- The formation and successful operation of the first Community Development Corporation authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to renovate a commercial building. This joint effort with other private investors was the catalyst for the rehabilitation of the historic downtown area. This development inspired the building of over \$50,000,000 of other structures including a 248-room Hilton Hotel and a 60,000 square foot Continuing Education Center with the City of Fayetteville and the University of Arkansas as partners.
- The bank was the first in the United States to have an authorized unmanned Automatic Teller Machine. Evidenced by the charter "CBCT#1".
- The bank was the first to have a Comptroller of the Currency-authorized Securities Exchange Commission registered investment advisory subsidiary.
- The bank built a new 80,000 square foot new main office.

Prior to these years, he was a registered representative of the New York Stock Exchange. Starting in 1957, he worked his way through the University of Arkansas selling stocks and bonds and advising cities, school districts and counties on the proper issuance of fixed-rate debt. He served at Republic National Bank of Dallas from 1965 to 1969.

Current Directorships:

Southwestern Electric Power Company
 Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation
 Arkansas Hospital Equipment Finance Authority
 Fulbright College, University of Arkansas
 National Development Council, University of Arkansas
 University of Arkansas Community Design Center
 University of Arkansas, Chairman of Genesis, a business incubator
 Washington Regional Medical Foundation

Beaver Water District

Aladdin Project, a community information computer network

Mount Sequoyah Methodist Assembly

Washington County School Board

Former Directorships include:

Fayetteville School Board

Fayetteville City Hospital

Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce

Fayetteville United Fund

**The Role of Banks
in the
Payments System of the Future**

Executive Summary

**A Report and Recommendations
of the
Payments System Task Force**



October 1996

American Bankers Association
1120 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

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PAYMENTS SYSTEMS TASK FORCE
American Bankers Association

September 12, 1996

Board of Directors,
American Bankers Association

On behalf of the Payments System Task Force, I am pleased to transmit to you our final report. The Task Force was appointed by ABA President James M. Culberson, Jr. in December of 1995 to look at the policy issues raised by the evolving retail electronic payments system, particularly as they concern the banking industry and its customers.

The Task Force included eleven bankers representing large and small institutions from across the country. This diversity ensured that the Task Force heard from all segments of the industry, and that the concerns of banks of all sizes were addressed.

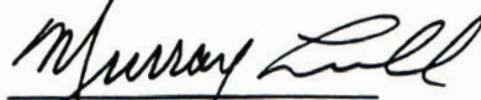
Electronic retail payments products -- such as so-called smart cards and cyber-payments over the Internet -- are still in the early stages of development. Specific recommendations, particularly regarding the appropriate regulatory framework, would be premature. Therefore, the Task Force concentrated on developing principles that can be used to guide the industry's future policy decisions as issues arise.

Our deliberations were enriched considerably by meetings with a wide range of experts including representatives from companies currently involved in providing retail electronic payments; law enforcement officials concerned with preventing fraud and abuse of the payments system; regulators from the Federal Reserve System, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Trade Commission; representatives from VISA and MasterCard; and several consultants who have done extensive work for banks and nonbanks in the area of retail electronic payments products. We also met with representatives of The Bankers Roundtable and the Consumer Bankers Association, each of which is undertaking their own in-depth studies of different aspects of retail electronic payments. The Task Force would like to thank everyone who took the time to contribute to our work.

I would also like to thank all the members of the Task Force for their dedication and hard work over the past six months, and the ABA staff for their efforts in preparing the briefing materials and drafting the report.

I hope that this report will add to the Board of Director's understanding of the issues, and will be helpful in developing future industry positions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Murray Lull", written over a horizontal line.

Murray Lull, Chairman
Payments System Task Force

MISSION STATEMENT

Technology has launched the payments system on to uncharted waters. The existing framework governing today's payments system will need to be updated and restructured to keep pace with the expected -- and unexpected -- changes in the way the system will operate in the future. Because the payments system is the life-blood of our economy, it is critical that the system remains safe and secure; promotes the efficient flow of commerce; and meets customer needs.

The mission of the American Bankers Association Payments System Task Force is to identify emerging payments system issues that are of particular concern to banks and their customers. The Task Force will concentrate its efforts on those areas which will require near-term policy decisions, and will suggest an appropriate program to guide the Association's positions regarding those issues. The Task Force will also identify longer-term payments system concerns, and begin to develop a knowledge base upon which to build future policy responses.

PAYMENTS SYSTEM TASK FORCE
American Bankers Association

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I. Executive Summary

The payments system is the lubricant of a strong and progressive economy. Advances in communications and information technology offer opportunities to improve the efficiency of retail payments, but they also bring new risks to the system. The ability to manage these new risks while promoting innovation will be foremost in the minds of public policy makers as they begin to consider the elements of an appropriate legal and regulatory framework. The goal is to assure that the payments system remains safe and secure, meets customer needs and promotes the efficient flow of commerce.

As the leading provider of payments services, the nation's commercial banks have a natural role to play in the ongoing electronic banking revolution. ABA President James M. Culberson, Jr. appointed this Task Force to help guide the Board of Directors on the policy issues raised by the application of new technologies to the retail payments system. The challenge was formidable, given the impossibility at this point of drawing a clear and comprehensive picture of what the new electronic payments system will actually look like.

The Task Force focused on some key public policy questions, including:

- ▶ What steps are necessary to protect the integrity of the payments system? Who should be allowed to participate in the various lines of business that are being developed, and under what type of regulatory oversight?
- ▶ What actions should the industry take to assure that customers' rights and privacy are protected?
- ▶ What standards should be followed, and how should those standards be determined? What are the implications for the competitiveness of markets?
- ▶ What level of government involvement is necessary or desirable? What are the risks of government intervention in terms of technological development?

This report makes no pretense of providing answers to all the questions that will inevitably arise as the system evolves. Rather, the themes and principles presented in this report are intended to provide a framework for looking at emerging payments system issues. It will guide future policy decisions, promote public understanding of the importance of maintaining payments system integrity, and promote a vital role for banks as premier providers of payments system services.

The Task Force report is structured around the following four broad themes:

- ▶ Theme 1: Maintaining the Integrity of the Payments System

- ▶ Theme 2: Protecting the Interests of Consumers
- ▶ Theme 3: Promoting a Competitive Environment
- ▶ Theme 4: Striking the Right Regulatory Balance

In conjunction with each theme, principles were developed that reflect the Task Force's thinking on fundamental issues. This executive summary highlights a few of the key principles and policy recommendations; a complete listing of themes and principles is provided at the end of this summary.

Maintaining the integrity of the payments system was a pervasive theme, woven into the fabric of all the Task Force's discussions. By "integrity" we mean the ability of the payments system to function unimpaired, even under highly adverse circumstances. It is the integrity of the system that underlies the public's confidence that when a payment is made, the transaction will be completed.

Today, the smooth operation of the nation's payments system is taken for granted, as it should be. But the lessons of history must not be forgotten. Without proper safeguards the system can break down, particularly in circumstances of financial adversity. As new technologies and payments instruments are introduced, it is crucial to assure they do not present significant dangers.

Two key public policy questions, therefore, are (1) who should have direct access to Federal Reserve payments services, and (2) who should be permitted to issue liabilities that can be used to make payments to parties unrelated to the issuer -- *i.e.*, third-party payments. Third-party instruments include stored-value cards as well as values stored on personal computers that can be used to make electronic payments over the Internet or other networks. Such instruments are money, by any of the usual definitions.

Failure of an issuer of third-party payments instruments has the potential to disrupt the payments system, for it could derail final settlement of thousands of transactions and leave thousands of consumers with devalued or worthless payments instruments. This could shake public confidence, and would almost certainly trigger a public policy response. The result would likely be heavy regulation of those firms that remain in the business of issuing similar obligations, regardless of who caused the problem.

The current problems with pre-paid phone cards -- where thousands of consumers who purchased pre-paid long-distance telephone time found themselves with worthless cards as a result of billing disputes and outright fraud on the part of vendors -- provide a peek into the dangers of allowing free rein in the issuance of third-party instruments. The current

situation with two-party pre-paid phone cards is bad enough, but it would be completely unacceptable in the payments system arena.

The existing framework for regulating and supervising banks, together with deposit insurance, provides customers with the fundamental assurance that institutions engaged in payments system activities operate in a safe and sound manner. Put another way, it protects customers from fly-by-night participants. While the current system is not a guarantee against an individual bank failure, it does serve to maintain the public's trust in the integrity of the payments *system*. This trust simply must be preserved.

These considerations led the Task Force to the following conclusions: (1) only regulated depository institutions should have direct access to the Federal Reserve's payments services and (2) issuance of third-party instruments should be limited to regulated depository institutions. By virtue of their charter, regulated depository institutions meet the test of financial soundness and responsibility that is critical to assuring system integrity.

The findings of others support these conclusions. For example, a recent report by the Congressional Budget Office cited the dangers of allowing unregulated entities to issue third-party instruments. Moreover, a proposal before the European Monetary Institute (EMI) -- made up of representatives of 12 European central banks -- would restrict issuance of third-party instruments to only depository institutions. The proposal also provides for limited exceptions to this policy. The Task Force also recognized that there may be some unique circumstances under which exceptions could be granted on a case-by-case basis. In such cases, the Task Force believes it is very important that the same high standards of financial responsibility and the same regulatory oversight applied to regulated depository institutions be applied equally to these exceptions.

New payments instruments bring with them new threats of potential criminal misuse - from counterfeiting to money laundering and even to terrorism -- that could compromise the integrity of the system. The banking industry has a strong interest in deterring such criminal activities and the industry has a history of close cooperation with the government in this area. The Task Force recommends, among other things, that ABA establish a formal partnership with the appropriate government agencies charged with oversight of these elements of electronic banking. This will ensure that any new legal responsibilities developed in response to changes in technology will balance law enforcement and economic concerns.

Customers' acceptance of new technologies will be driven largely by traditional concerns about liability, unauthorized access, exposure to fraud, fees, privacy and finality of payment. The Task Force believes that the banking industry must take the lead in prescribing standards of practice for dealing with these customer concerns in a way that promotes acceptance of new products and successful banking relationships. The Task Force

recommends that ABA coordinate the development of voluntary guidelines for business practices, working in close cooperation with the banking regulators.

The Task Force also believes that customer privacy is and must continue to be a top priority for every bank. Helping customers understand their privacy rights as well as the responsibilities of financial institutions with respect to confidentiality will be critical to easing customer concerns in the area of electronic commerce. The Task Force recommends that the ABA form a working group to address the evolving issues related to financial privacy. This working group should, in conjunction with the efforts of the Consumer Bankers Association and other appropriate bodies, develop examples of privacy policies and procedures that would enable individual banks to craft their own privacy policies.

To promote a competitive environment, the Task Force emphasized the need for banks of all sizes to have equal access to the payments system. Many small banks do not have the resources needed to develop new transaction mechanisms, but they are in many cases ideally positioned to act as distributors of those mechanisms. Competition will be promoted if smaller banks are not foreclosed from competing in the business of distributing new payments services to their customers.

Competition will also be enhanced by active involvement of banks in setting industry standards. Uniform standards are needed to assure compatibility and security of systems, both of which are needed for efficient application of new technologies. They also help avoid exclusionary practices that would allow market domination by one or a few firms.

An organizational commitment to standards setting is required. The Task Force recommends that a mechanism be put in place to receive input from banks of all sizes, and that ABA work in cooperation with The Bankers Roundtable and other trade associations in the standards setting process.

Working together to establish voluntary industry rules of conduct can also help reduce the need for intrusive government regulation. In addition to imposing high costs of compliance, government regulations frequently have unanticipated and undesirable consequences for financial markets, and often stand in the way of useful innovation. It is, therefore, extremely important that government evaluate carefully the level of regulatory oversight and the method by which it is applied in order to minimize the impact on both the cost and deployment of new payments system products and services.

The Task Force also recognized that payments systems issues are global and that increasingly there is an interdependence between countries as technology reduces or eliminates geographical boundaries to trade and commerce. The United States does not and

cannot operate in isolation and must participate in ensuring safe, secure and efficient payments service in a global arena.

Because technologies are changing so rapidly and new products are introduced so quickly, the Task Force believes ABA should support an ongoing effort to study payments system issues and help educate its members. Active participation by bankers representing all sizes of institutions will be vital. The focus of the ongoing efforts could include advising on legislation and regulation; monitoring business strategies of software and hardware developers and nonbank competitors; conducting research on various payments system issues; developing educational materials to help bankers understand and cope with the transition to electronic banking; and working with other bank trade associations on key payments system issues to achieve maximum impact.

There is no doubt that as the evolution of electronic payments continues, there will be a need to revisit the themes, principles and recommendations contained in this report. It would be foolhardy to presume that all the answers have been found when the questions are still being formed. Given the uncertainty we face, the most important recommendation in this report may well be that the banking industry should be actively involved in any developments in the payments system. The ABA should be prepared to lead this effort by coordinating with other banking groups to ensure that there is an effective voice for the banking industry on payments system issues in Congress, in the government agencies and in the private sector.

Summary of Themes and Principles

Theme 1: Maintaining the Integrity of the Payments System

- Principle: Only regulated depository institutions should have direct access to the Federal Reserve's payments services.
- Principle: Issuance of third-party instruments should be limited to regulated depository institutions.
- Principle: Electronic payments must be protected from fraud and abuse.
- Principle: Electronic payments instruments and systems must not be allowed to interfere with the conduct of monetary policy.

Theme 2: Protecting the Interests of Consumers

- Principle: Consumers must be able to understand their rights and responsibilities in any new payments system.
- Principle: Voluntary industry guidelines designed to meet the needs of customers in the evolving payments system are preferable to government mandates.
- Principle: Customer privacy is and must continue to be a top priority for every bank.

Theme 3: Promoting a Competitive Environment

- Principle: Both banks and nonbanks should be free to develop and provide ancillary services for effecting retail payments.
- Principle: Banks of all sizes should have equal access to payments system applications.
- Principle: Voluntary industry standards promote compatibility and security of systems.
- Principle: Laws, standards and regulations governing electronic banking and commerce must be coordinated internationally to the maximum extent possible.

Theme 4: Striking the Right Regulatory Balance

- Principle: Market forces should be allowed to drive the evolution of the payments system.
- Principle: Industry coordination will benefit the public and the industry.
- Principle: Any new regulations must be cost effective.

J, m
Dwskind

Todd 6/11/97
How does the attached
draft look to you?
(I've attached the incoming,
as well as copies
of our most recent corresp.
with Schlesinger on this
subject, which you'll
probably remember.)
Hi

p/schlesinger.al.lij

ONDENCE #: 3543342

na Wondwossen, OEOB

skind/TDS, OEOB 94
ovell, OEOB 100

PECIALINSTR:

Cleared by Leslie Mustain, OMB, Ellen
Lovell, OFL.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO:

The Honorable Arthur Schlesinger
155 East 51st Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for passing along the letter from the National Committee of
Concerned Historians.

Like you, I firmly believe that the federal government has an important
responsibility to preserve and protect the documents that chronicle our
nation's history. I recognize the need for a strong National Endowment
for the Humanities if we are to successfully carry out this
responsibility. As you may know, my fiscal 1998 budget requested \$136
million in funding for the National Endowments for the Humanities -- an
increase of \$26 million over what was enacted for 1997.

On the matter of the National Historic Publications and Records
Commission, I understand that the NHPRC Executive Committee recently
recommended that funding for Founders papers be one of the Commission's
highest priorities. The full Commission meets June 19 to consider this
plan to restore funding. I believe that NHPRC will take this action,
largely in response to concerned historians, and that work on these
important editions will continue.

What
about
pts. 2 & 3
of
the
historians'
letter?

Do what basis
do we say
this? T.

The National Committee of Concerned Historians' recommendations give strong support to both NEH and NHPRC and I want you to know that I am committed to working with Congress to ensure that the legacy of our founders is preserved and remains accessible to future generations.

Do Skind
for rph



FAX COVER SHEET

5-27-97

[Handwritten signature]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO: _____

FAX: _____ 202 456 6703

NO OF SHEETS (including cover sheet)

five

1997 MAY 22 AM 11:13

DATE: _____

20 May 1997

FROM: ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR

455 East 51st Street, New York, NY 10022

Fax: 212.688.8399

Telephone: 212.751.6898

MESSAGE

Dear Mr President:

I very much hope that you will have a chance to look at the attached letter from the National Committee of Concerned Historians. The three recommendations on the second page are moderate and to the point.

It is ironical that Republicans in Congress, who spend so much time bemoaning the alleged neglect by historians of the great men of American history, are taking the lead (with some assists, I regret to say, from the executive director of the National Publications and Records Commission) in cutting back on the editing and publication of the papers of the Founding Fathers. Let it not be said that this wonderful program dwindled off in your administration!

Best regards, as always,

[Handwritten signature]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED HISTORIANS

May 9, 1997

To President of the United States William Jefferson Clinton

The history of our great nation is in jeopardy. A crisis is at hand. We need a new spirit of commitment from the federal government to help protect the historical memory of the United States.

The major reductions in appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) are now being felt across the land. NEH funding of historical documentary editions has been cut severely. Publishing projects, including the papers of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, the Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, the Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, the papers of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, the Thomas A. Edison Papers, and the papers of Presidents James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant, and Andrew Johnson, will be slowed drastically. Unless funding levels can be restored, these and many other important documentary publications projects may be forced to shut down.

This funding crisis at the NEH coincides with ill-conceived changes in government priorities at the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC). That Commission voted recently to downgrade editions of the papers relating to the Founding Era of this nation in favor of grants to states and grants relating to electronic records. Together, the budget reductions and new priorities threaten the results of decades of basic research that makes the words of those who made our nation's history available and accessible to all.

The federal government has long recognized its responsibility to promote the preservation and publication of important aspects of the history of this country. The Continental Congress launched the first documentary editing project in 1778, when the country was deep in debt and in the midst of the Revolutionary War. Congress supported the publication of the American State Papers over a thirty-year period beginning in 1832. In the twentieth century, such presidents as Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman have publicly voiced a commitment to the government's obligation to promote an understanding of American history through the publication of nationally significant documents. In recent decades Congress, recognizing the importance of documentary publications, has given bipartisan support and funding to the creation of this American legacy.

A hallmark of a civilized nation is its recognition of the government's responsibility to preserve the collective memory of the people and make it widely accessible to current and future generations. Mr. President and Members of Congress, we urge you to take the following actions to help save our nation from losing its historical memory and its tradition of documentary scholarship:

1. Restore the appropriations of the National Endowment for the Humanities to sufficient levels to provide for its important mission, and, in particular, see to it that the NEH's American Legacy Editions initiative is fully funded so that existing documentary editions can be completed in a timely manner.
2. Support restoration of the publication of the papers of nationally significant individuals and institutions to the top priority of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission and appropriate at least \$6 million for FY 1998 for that Commission's grants program. This is a modest \$1 million increase over last year's appropriation, but it would help meet the immediate crisis and keep many worthy projects from ruin. Thereafter, provide for regular increases of \$2 million per year for FY 1999 and FY 2000 in the grants budgets of the NHPRC to make up for a decade of frozen funding and bring the NHPRC's funding to its statutorily authorized level of \$10 million.
3. Help promote a better understanding and appreciation of American history by launching initiatives for the new century and the new millennium that will expand publication of nationally significant historical collections, not only in book editions but by making these resources widely available through emerging electronic technologies.

The world's longest surviving democracy must make the record of its great experiment accessible to all. We, the undersigned historians, stand ready to assist you in this important endeavor. Much is at stake. Action is needed now.

With great respect and great urgency,

Dr. Stephen Ambrose, Independent Scholar
Professor C. Vann Woodward, Yale University
Professor Jack Rakove, Stanford University
Professor James McPherson, Princeton University
Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., City University of New York Graduate School
Professor Linda Gordon, University of Wisconsin--Madison
Professor Margaret Jacob, University of Pennsylvania
Professor Gordon S. Wood, Brown University
Dr. Stanley Katz, President, American Council of Learned Societies
Professor Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, Harvard University
Dr. Diane Ravitch, senior fellow, Brookings Institution
Professor Barbara J. Fields, Columbia University
Professor Thomas Holt, University of Chicago
Professor Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University
Professor David Brion Davis, Yale University
Professor Emory Elliott, University of California--Riverside
Professor Alice Kessler-Harris, Rutgers University
Professor Edmund Morgan, Yale University
Dean Thomas Bender, New York University
Dr. Robert Ritchie, Research Director, Huntington Library
Professor Daniel Walker Howe, Oxford University

Professor Eric Foner, Columbia University
Professor John Gaddis, Ohio University
Professor John Morton Blum, Yale University
Professor Linda Kerber, University of Iowa
Dr. James M. Banner, Jr., Independent Scholar
Professor Anne Firor Scott, Duke University
Professor Michael Kammen, Cornell University
Professor Louis R. Harlan, University of Maryland
Professor Carol Bleser, Clemson University
Professor Gary Nash, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor George Fredrickson, Stanford University
Professor James Horton, The George Washington University
Professor Michael Schudson, University of California--San Diego
Professor Cheryl Martin, University of Texas, El Paso
Professor Alan Brinkley, Columbia University
Professor Harold M. Hyman, Rice University
Professor T.H. Breen, Northwestern University
Dr. Raymond W. Smock, Former Historian, U.S. House of Representatives
Professor John Demos, Yale University
Professor Lynn Hunt, University of Pennsylvania
Professor Peter S. Onuf, University of Virginia
Professor Sara Evans, University of Minnesota
Dean Peter Stearns, University of Rochester
Professor Carl Degler, Stanford University
Professor Naomi Lamoreaux, University of California--Los Angeles
Dr. Douglas Greenberg, President, Chicago Historical Society
Dr. Lois Horton, Independent Scholar
Professor Thomas Haskell, Rice University
Professor Howard Lamar, Yale University
Professor David Weber, Southern Methodist University
Professor Daniel T. Rodgers, Princeton University
Professor Elaine Tyler May, University of Minnesota
Professor Dorothy Ross, Johns Hopkins University
Professor Mary Ryan, University of California--Berkeley
Professor Michael Frisch, State University of New York, Buffalo
Professor Kenneth T. Jackson, Columbia University
Professor Lary May, University of Minnesota
Professor Kenneth J. Cmiel, University of Iowa
Professor Joan Shelley Rubin, University of Rochester
Professor Jane de Hart, University of California--Santa Barbara
Professor Richard White, University of Washington
Professor Christine Stansell, Princeton University
Professor David Kyvig, University of Akron
Professor Carol Karlsen University of Michigan
Professor Kathryn Kish Sklar, State University of New York, Binghamton
Professor Robin D.G. Kelley, New York University

Professor Paul Boyer, University of Wisconsin--Madison
Professor Michael J. Hogan, Ohio State University
Professor Michael Sherry, Northwestern University
Professor Caroline Bynum, Columbia University
Professor Joyce Appleby, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor Mary Beth Norton, Cornell University
Professor Ellen DuBois, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor Joseph Miller, University of Virginia
Professor Karen Orren, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor Martin Sherwin, Tufts University
Professor Barbara Sicherman, Trinity College
Professor Barbara Ramusack, University of Cincinnati
Professor Robert Dallek, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor Ira Berlin, University of Maryland
Professor Terrence Ball, University of Minnesota
Professor Joan Jacob Brumberg, Cornell University
Professor Hendrik Hartog, Princeton University
Dr. Christopher Tomlins, American Bar Foundation
Professor Jeanne Boydston, University of Wisconsin--Madison
Professor Carroll Smith-Rosenberg, University of Pennsylvania
Professor Michael Grossberg, University of Indiana
Professor Sanford Levinson, University Texas Law School
Professor James L. Roark, Emory University
Professor Jacquelyn Hall, University of North Carolina
Professor George Chauncey, University of Chicago
Professor Lawrence Levine, George Mason University
Professor William Cronon, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Professor John Murrin, Princeton University
Professor Martin Sherwin, Tufts University
Professor James Goodman, Harvard University
Dr. Colin Bonwick, University of Keale
Professor Robin Winks, Yale University
Professor Richard H. Kohn, University of North Carolina
Dr. Ronald Hoffman, Director, Institute of Early American History and Culture
Professor Peter Hoffer, University of Georgia
Professor Kenneth Jackson, Columbia University
Professor John Laslett, University of California--Los Angeles
Professor Paul Finkelman, Hamline College School of Law

The National Committee of Concerned Historians

February 26, 1997

The Honorable Arthur Schlesinger
455 East 51st Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for writing to me. It's good to hear from you.

Governor Carlin assures me that there are no plans to drop funding for the Founding Fathers documentary projects. If Congress approves my request for National Historical Publications and Records Commission appropriations, there will be funding for the publishing projects you mention in your letter.

As you note in your letter, we should be concerned about the preservation of electronic records. Unless we address some practical problems today by identifying, gathering, and preserving electronic records, they will be lost to us forever.

I appreciate your taking the time to outline your concerns to me. As always, I value having the benefit of your perspective.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.
455 EAST 51ST STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

205360 FAX 212-751-6398
C O P Y
from ORM

28 January 1997

Dear Mr President:

You have more important matters on your mind, and I doubt that you have had time to follow recent disquieting developments on the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Still these developments are of some concern to the historical profession, and I take the liberty of calling them to your attention.

The Commission, you will remember, was established in 1934 for the primary purpose of supporting the editing and publication of historical documents. My father served on the Commission for many years, so I am well acquainted with its work. Scholars everywhere are in its debt for the part it has played in producing editions of the papers of the Founding Fathers -- Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison and other great American statesmen. Documentary publication was the NHRPC's central mission.

The new leadership of the National Archives -- Governor Carlin and his appointee as executive director of the NHRPC, Gerald George -- regard this mission, in George's words, as "retrograde." Their idea is that the Commission should give documentary publication its lowest priority and concentrate instead on using NHRPC's meager funds (about \$5 million per annum) (1) for grants to states for random archival projects and (2) for research and development in the preservation of

electronic records.

At a meeting of the Commission on 7 November last, Governor Carlin rejected the unanimous report of an expert planning committee and laid out his new priorities. The distribution of NHRPC funds to congressional districts for local projects, he argued, would build political support for the Archives. "I like the fact," he told the group, "that I have a contingent of supporters all across the country strictly because of the NHRPC.... All the state archivists are lined up and ready to help." As Carlin recently put it in a statement to the Organization of American Historians, "We are giving priority to activities through which our scant funds can have the widest impact."

The high priority for electronic records, Carlin said, is required by the need "to capture history that is being created today.... We don't have an R&D entity within NARA.... I come at it from the perspective that if the Jefferson Papers get extended another ten years, that is less of a problem than missing history.... We're going to look first at where we can help work with the state and local governments, and we're going to look first at electronic recordkeeping research.... If for some reason, in a given year, we only had a million dollars, I would much rather say okay, we can't help documentary projects this year. We're sorry, we can't." One participant in the meeting recalls Carlin's saying that "he was more interested in 'now,' i. e. in supporting those records in Macon, Georgia, that need to be reorganized, rather than some project dealing with a 19th century subject."

This attitude seems to toll the bell for the historical undertakings that formed the Commission's original purpose. Carlin

has a point about electronic records; but if R&D in this area will be as popular with Congress as he suggests, why does he not ask for funds for the Archives to establish an R&D entity rather than take the money from the already paltry NHRPC budget? And why should the papers of our great statesmen be at the end of the line after public funds have been distributed as political largesse to state and local agencies for local projects?

Justice Blackmun, representatives of the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians and other Commissioners opposed the Carlin-George plan; but the Commission voted very narrowly -- by 6-5 -- to endorse the new priorities and to put historical editions at the bottom of the list.

The reversal of priorities inverts -- indeed, subverts -- the NHRPC's historic mission and raises troubling questions about the future of the papers of the Founding Fathers. Historians very much hope that Governor Carlin might be persuaded to reconsider his scheme. Let it not be said that the Clinton Administration presided over the extinction of the program dedicated to publishing the papers of the men who founded the republic!

Ever sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

The President of the United States

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jan-
Can me & call
about this + the other
letter
Phil

Mr. Rob Reiner
255 Chadbourne Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Rob:

Thank you very much for your participation at the Celebration of Service during the Presidents' Summit for America's Future. The weekend was a wonderful affirmation of our nation's commitment to citizen service, and your words were one of the highlights of Sunday's celebration.

I am pleased you could be there to share your words and experiences with everyone who attended. We were able to bring together people from all across the nation to instill a new sense of duty as Americans and a new determination to carry the ethic of service into our daily lives. We have, I hope, engaged America's young people in the spirit of voluntarism, so that they will take leading roles in shaping their own futures and gain the sense of citizenship that will build a better country for decades to come.

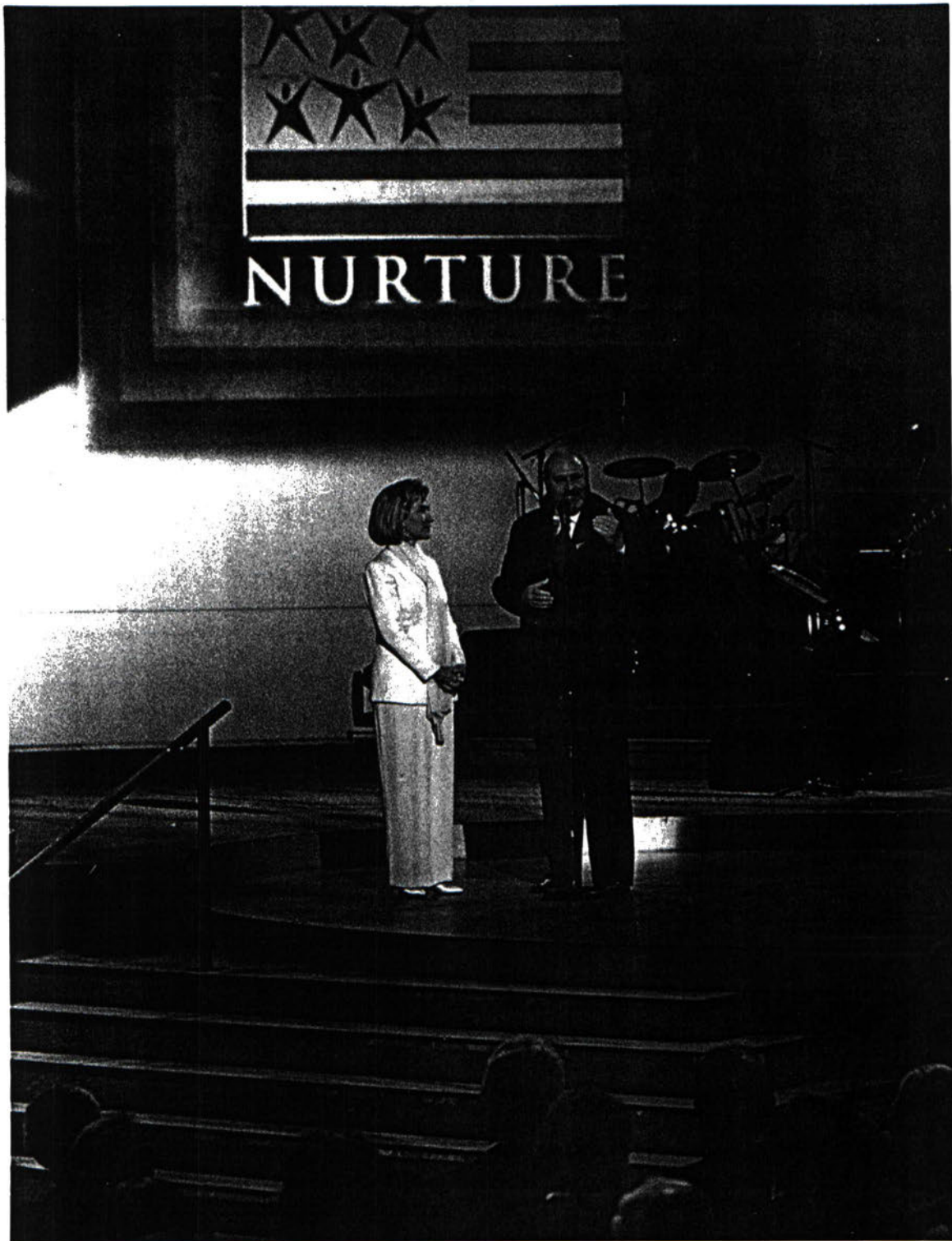
Thanks again for your dedication and involvement. Hillary joins me in sending best wishes to you and Michele.

Sincerely,

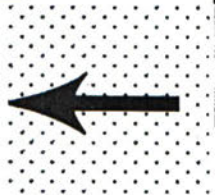
Todd - does this phrase make sense to you?

NO

Service



*To Rob
Best Wishes,*



MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/11/97

TO: The President
FROM: Don Argue - President of the Evangelicals
DATE: June 10, 1997

RJ

Mr. Argue wanted you to know he was interviewed yesterday by ABC news for more than 20 minutes regarding MFN/China. He thinks they will broadcast the segment tonight -- but you never know.

They are coming out stating that MFN must NOT be discontinued. The church has flourished in China (church is non-political).

Some conservative groups are locking horns on this issue.

Argue has communicated with 49 denominations who represent 43,000 organizations. They have sent a 4 page fax detailing his position. They have researched this very thoroughly.

Ofc: 630-665-0500

6-11-97
will send to
Doriskind after
you have seen

cc: S. Berger



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/11/97

Mrs. Barbara Murad
Director of Student Activities

Baldwin Park High School Associated Student Body

3900 North Puente Avenue Baldwin Park, California 91706
(818)337-0342 • (818)338-4918 • Fax (818)337-1059

Dear Mr. President,

June 9, 1997

Our nation is divided, divided by the color of our skin, the shape of our eyes, or the color of our hair. Because of these differences, the lines of communications are lost. Lack of communication is the building block for ignorance, and ignorance leads to racial tension. In order to resolve to this tension, we, as high school students, have come up with many ideas to help eliminate this problem. Our leadership class has thought of many ideas, but instead of forcing them on you all at once we, as a class, have selected these two proposals.

One of our many ideas that will help ease racial tension, that the government can institute quickly and effectively, is to make an Ethnic Relations class mandatory for a graduation requirement. By doing this, students are able to learn about their peers, cultural backgrounds, which allows them to peacefully interact with different cultures in the real world. Not only do students gain a sense of what other cultures consist of, they also develop a sense of pride in their own culture. Through this we hope to achieve a better sense of the cultural diversity which exist in the United States today.

The racial problems of today are already being fought in some school districts already, through the use of the Spirit program. This program, which is federally funded, should be implemented through schools across America. The Spirit program is made up of students that represent all races in their school, which are then put into homogeneous groups that are asked to identify problems in their school concerning their own race. After the students identify the problems, they are placed into heterogeneous groups which then are made to find certain steps that need to be taken in order to resolve the problem.

These are only a few of the many ideas we had to ease racial tension in schools across America. If we can accomplish these simple tasks, the boundaries that divide us will disappear. It has been said a house divided against itself will not stand, therefore how can a country divided stand?

Syria
from K. Meyer
who was at the
meeting
need to keep
appropriate letter
BC

Sincerely,

Javier E. Vargas
John C. Tran

Javier E. Vargas
John C. Tran
Student Government
Baldwin Park High School

copied
mathews
COS 6-11-97
will send to
Doriskind after
you have
seen.



Dear President Clinton,

How would I solve the racism? Well, I would ask the people if they can get along. Why do we have to hate each other. We can stop this by saying to each other if we can love one another. Everybody is against each other. People died because of this. Or we can just leave it alone until we know how to live with one another.

Sincerely,

BoStee

Dear President Clinton,

To stop the racism I think we should show people that everybody is created equal. There is always somebody that is never going to agree with you. That does not make them different from anybody else. The color of your skin or your culture doesn't matter. It's what's inside that counts. So you shouldn't judge anybody for their color of skin you should judge them for what's inside.

Sincerely,

Gabriela Espinosa

10-9-97

Dear President Clinton,

I think the best way to stop racism is to make people understand that people are unique in different ways. They should know that America isn't just for white people, it's for all cultures too. I think they should look in the inside of someone not the outside. Who cares if they are African, Asian, or Hispanic as long as they are a good friend. I think they shouldn't kill people just for their color. They should learn about them instead of judging right away. So I think they should stop the racism.

Sincerely,
Iris HGB

Dear President Clinton,

I think the way that we should deal with the problem of racism in beliefs would be by showing an example to other people that we are all the same in our hearts. We all might think that we are weird because we look different or believe in something different but that isn't a real problem because that's what make us unique. So if important people like yourself and other people that we looked up to set an example by respecting our cultures and beliefs because you are the people that we listen to and that can really make a difference.

Sincerely,

Janet Zuniga

Dear President Clinton,

6-9-9

6 17

I think we can get rid of the racism by going to church every Sunday, because everyone that I have met that goes to church, is very kind to everyone.

Also I think that every community should have a Community Center, that's if they don't have one already.

And in school all of the students should learn about all kinds of cultures. And then for a fun activity they can draw a picture of what they liked best out of that whole lesson on different cultures.

Thanks for letting me give you some ideas about this.

Sincerely
Julie Duarte

copied to
McCurry
205
Streets

'97 JUN 10 PMS:14

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/12/97

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

: MIKE McCURRY *MM*

SUBJECT

: WALL STREET JOURNAL AND FUJI TV

Given that you will be spending a majority of your interview time on race relations this week, the Press Office developed a limited press plan for you surrounding the Summit of the Eight including the interview you did with Business Week yesterday. Members of your Economic Team will be conducting numerous interviews leading up to the Summit.

*Work out
the Fuji interview*

Your schedule next week for interviews is extremely tight. We have one hour for a briefing and interview on Wednesday. If we took more time, it would cut into your phone and office time which we know that you want to preserve. We are recommending that you do an interview with the Wall Street Journal focusing on the Summit. The interview will receive great visibility on Thursday, the day you travel to Denver.

We also understand that you want to do FUJI TV. Given the constraints on your time, we need to point out that the Wall Street Journal interview will reach a larger and more influential audience than FUJI TV. In the best of all possible worlds, we would try and do both, but that would cut into your phone and office time. Doing FUJI TV in Denver will also be problematic both because of your schedule and if you do one foreign country, it will be difficult to say no to the rest.

Please let us know if you want to postpone the FUJI TV interview OR if you want to decline the Wall Street Journal offer.

On a different note, we have been working with Scheduling to try and arrange a dinner with the Healy Group. As you know, your evenings have been pretty busy. We are working hard to schedule something in July. We are also working with Scheduling to arrange for you to call into Charlayne Hunter-Gault's going away party at Jim Lehrer's house this Thursday evening. We could not do the interview with her on South Africa because we were asked to focus our efforts on amplifying your race initiative.

Thank you

cc : Stephanie Streett

*we tried
her for years -
and it was wrong*