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The Washington Times

3600 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

CC HRC

WESLEY PRUDEN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

6/13/97

Dear Mr. President:

Many thanks for your note of congratulations on the occasion of our 15th anniversary. We will read it at our dinner. The note has your usual perfect pitch and a perfect touch of astringent wit. You play your game the way Brooks Robinson played his.

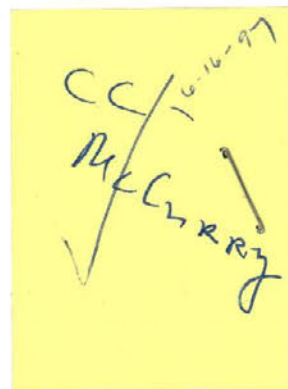
I'm delighted that we carry the First Lady's column, by the way. I edit it personally and always look forward to it. She would be pleased to know how she gets under the skin of her critics. I've heard from every one of them, twice.

With best personal regards,

Wesley Pruden

Thursday, June 12, 1997

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington



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Behind the West's Political Tilt to Left

Anti-incumbent sentiment stirs democracies

By Peter Grier

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON

ARE the great democracies of the West in the midst of a historic political shift toward the left?

At first glance the evidence seems persuasive. In the wake of Socialist Lionel Jospin's triumph in France and Labor leader Tony Blair's British win, 13 of the 15 nations of the European Union are now governed by or with left-leaning political parties.

Canada reelected Liberal premier Jean Chrétien this week.

And the United States, of course, has had Democrat Bill Clinton in the White House since 1992.

But a closer reading of voter intentions does not support the "left revolution" thesis, say a

number of experts. As is often the case in geopolitics, the situation is more complicated than the evidence suggests.

For one thing, the leftists in question are far from a piece. Both Messrs. Clinton and Blair

are much more centrist than Mr. Jospin, for instance.

What's really happening may be an increase in Western vote volatility. Since the late 1980s, there's been a rise in throw-the-burns-out sentiment from Nice to Natchez.

Europe in particular may be in the midst of political malaise, as the demands of economic globalization conflict with social democratic structures.

"There is a trend against the majorities in place," says Simon

See **DEMOCRACY** Page 18

The rise of leftist parties may not signal the profound shift in ideology that the conservative tide did in Europe in the 1980s.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/13/97

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Behind the West's Political Tilt to Left

DEMOCRACY from Page 1

Serfaty, director of European studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "Citizens everywhere are so very exasperated with government."

Thus the current rise of leftist parties may not signal as profound an ideological shift as did the conservative victories that swept Europe and the US in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Margaret Thatcher, Helmut Kohl, Ronald Reagan, et al., stood for sharply defined ideas about the proper size of government (small). Their policies – at least initially – were natural results from their basic beliefs. Mr. Reagan cut taxes; Mrs. Thatcher sold off nationalized British industries.

By contrast, both Clinton and Blair won by emphasizing flexibility more than belief, and by making their respective nations' leftward parties seem less ideological. Both held out the promise of kinder, gentler policies, perhaps – but not a complete reversal in government direction.

This week, for instance, Blair has been promoting one of his first major policy initiatives: welfare reform. Sound familiar?

Leftist governments in the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent Sweden, have traveled the same reinvention road.

The situation in France is more singular. Situations in France often are. In Britain, the Labor Party won by moving toward the center. Its Tory government pre-

decessor was arguably more exhausted than ineffective. In France, the Socialists triumphed by moving away from the center. In doing so they defeated a conservative opponent voters judged inept.

A main issue in the French vote, if not the main issue, was economic globalization. More precisely, the French public was weary of government attempts to cut cherished social programs in an attempt to meet the rigorous fiscal standards called for by impending European monetary

Europe's debate over monetary union is important to the US. The plan's failure could rock economic stability in a region that is America's biggest trading partner.

union.

The French ballot now leaves the future of the EMU (European Monetary Unit) very much in doubt. Germany and France were its main proponents from the beginning; now France's stomach for the endeavor is in question, and even Chancellor Kohl, the primary statesman of European integration, is in domestic political trouble.

The Italian government is already calling for a delay in the scheduled 1999 EMU introduction, saying the French election shows that everyone involved will have trouble getting their fiscal houses in order in time to junk their old liras and francs.

But some of Europe's troubled (or toppled) leaders may have only themselves to blame for this mess, say some experts. They have used impending European monetary union as a convenient excuse for unpopular moves that fiscal prudence might have dictated anyway – or they've clumsily gone too far.

It's true that economic globalization – as represented by the EMU – has taken away some national fiscal autonomy in recent years, under this view. But it does not mean national leaders don't

have any room to maneuver.

"The French political elite fell into the trap of viewing its options as if they were entirely foreclosed by the international economic environment," says Dani Rodrik, Harvard University professor of international political economy. "I'm trying to suggest they have more leeway than that."

A variety of European nations, from Britain to the Netherlands, have shown that budget deficits can be brought down and social programs, for the most part, protected, according to Dr. Rodrik.

US voters should view the EMU debate as more than European arcana. It could hold important implications for their own economy.

If the EMU plan falls apart, economic stability could be adversely affected in a region that is America's biggest trading partner. Conversely, if the new European currency staggers weakly into existence, it could drive the price of dollars higher – also hurting US trade.

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Podesta
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1997

THE PRESIDENT

6/13/97

MR. PRESIDENT:

NASA Administrator Dan Goldin has written to recommend that you approve the award of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, posthumously, to two astronauts -- Ed White and Roger Chafee.

Lt. Col. White was selected as the Command Module Pilot for the first Apollo flight, and Roger Chafee was to be the Lunar Module Pilot. Both died in the infamous 1967 flash fire while training for the flight. Gus Grissom was killed in the same fire; he received the Medal posthumously in 1978.

You are authorized by Congress to award the Space Medal. It has been awarded ten times since its establishment in 1969. You have presented it twice -- to James Lovell and to Shannon Lucid. Goldin is not requesting your time for a ceremony for White and Chafee, but is simply seeking your approval, as required.

If you approve, we will have medals struck and citations prepared. *Jack Gibbons and John Podesta concur in NASA's recommendation.*

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

☐ Discuss

Todd Stern *TS*
Phil Caplan *PC*

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
Office of the Administrator
Washington, DC 20546-0001



MAY 5 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is my pleasure to recommend, for your approval, the award of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, posthumously, to NASA astronauts Edward H. White II, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, and Roger B. Chaffee, under the authority of Public Law 91-76. They have clearly distinguished themselves in the performance of their duties by "exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind."

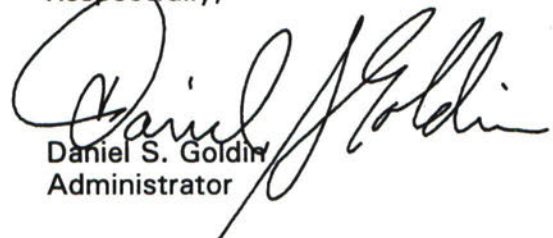
Since the authorization of the Congressional Space Medal in 1969, it has been awarded to ten astronauts for specific accomplishments in pushing back the frontiers of space. On October 1, 1978, President Carter presented the first six medals to Neil Armstrong, Frank Borman, Pete Conrad, John Glenn, Alan Shepard, and posthumously, to Gus Grissom on the occasion of NASA's 20th anniversary. In 1981, President Reagan presented John Young the seventh medal, and in 1992, President Bush presented Thomas P. Stafford the eighth medal. In 1995, Jim Lovell was presented the ninth medal and Shannon Lucid the tenth medal in 1996.

I believe it is appropriate to recognize the accomplishments of Colonel White, pilot of Gemini IV and the first American to make a spacewalk in 1965, and Mr. Chaffee. Colonel White was selected to be the command module pilot and Mr. Chaffee the lunar module pilot for the first Apollo flight which was devastated by an internal fire that took their lives, along with the life of astronaut Virgil "Gus" Grissom, who were training inside at the time.

Enclosure 1 is a summary of Colonel White's and Mr. Chaffee's achievements to support my recommendation, along with proposed citations, as Enclosure 2, if approved.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will agree that Colonel White and Mr. Chaffee are worthy of this special recognition and that they served this Nation with distinction, representing a core value of America's pioneering heritage.

Respectfully,



Daniel S. Goldin
Administrator

2 Enclosures

MAY 8

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS EDWARD H. WHITE II

Edward H. White II was chosen with the second group of astronauts in 1962. He was Pilot of Gemini IV and was the first American to make a spacewalk. In addition, he was backup Command Pilot for Gemini VII and had been selected to be Command Module Pilot for the first Apollo flight.

On December 7, 1961, NASA announced a plan to extend the existing human space flight program by developing a two-person spacecraft. The program was officially designated Gemini on January 3, 1962. The Gemini program was conceived after it became evident to NASA officials that an intermediate step was required between project Mercury and the Apollo program. Gemini's success was critical to the United States' goal of reaching the Moon "by decade's end."

On July 27, 1964, NASA announced the crew for Gemini IV, the second human-tended flight of the series, as James McDivitt, Command Pilot, and Edward White, Pilot. White would perform an experiment that would expose him to the "hazards of outer space without the protection of a spacecraft." He would perform a simple extravehicular activity (EVA) by standing on his seat and putting his upper body through the open hatch; an actual EVA would be attempted on a later flight.

In January 1965, White began a series of zero-g Gemini ingress and egress exercises during parabolic flights in NASA KC-130 transport aircraft. The following month, he performed a standup EVA at a simulated altitude of 48 km during the Gemini IV altitude chamber test program.

On March 18, 1965, Russian cosmonaut Alexei Leonov made the first EVA when he spent some 10 minutes on the end of a life-line attached to Voskhod 2, with Pavel Belyayev aboard. NASA administrators considered a more ambitious Gemini EVA, allowing White to control his movements with the aid of a hand-held maneuvering unit. After a series of meetings, the go-ahead was given on May 25, 1965, just 9 days before Gemini IV's launch.

On June 3, 1965, Gemini IV blasted off from Pad 19 at Cape Canaveral, Florida, to begin its historic mission. The plan for this 4-day, 62-orbit mission, was for Gemini to fly in formation with the spent second stage of its Titan II booster in orbit. On this first attempt, however, space flight engineers learned something about the complications of orbital rendezvous. Thrusting toward their target, the astronauts only moved farther away from it. They finally gave up after using nearly half their fuel. The mission's highlight was White's 22-minute spacewalk, the first-ever for an American. Tied to a tether and using a hand-held "zip gun" to maneuver himself, White floated through space while McDivitt took photographs. Gemini IV set a record for flight duration and eased fears about the medical consequences of longer missions.

Gemini gave U.S. astronauts their first real experience with living and working in space. They had to learn to sleep and keep house during long flights in crowded quarters, both of which were difficult. Gemini astronauts also made the first forays outside their spacecraft, which required a new spacesuit design. Spacewalks proved more difficult than expected--following White's successful solo on Gemini IV, it was not until the final Gemini flight that another EVA went as smoothly as planned. By Gemini's end, an important new capability--orbital rendezvous and docking--had become routine, and space physicians had gained confidence that humans could live, work, and stay healthy in space for days or even weeks at a time.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS
ROGER B. CHAFFEE

Roger B. Chaffee was chosen with the third group of astronauts in 1963 and served with NASA for 3 years. During that time, he served as one of the capsule communicators (capcom) for the Gemini IV mission and flew chase planes in order to take photographs of the launch of an unmanned Saturn 1B rocket. He had been selected as Lunar Module Pilot for the first Apollo flight, along with Colonel Edward White as Command Module Pilot and Virgil "Gus" Grissom as Commander. The Apollo program, begun in 1961 as a response to the challenge of Russian space activities, rapidly became the backbone of the American space program. On January 27, 1967, just as the program was nearing readiness for its first human space flight, tragedy struck. A fire inside an Apollo command module took the lives of astronauts Gus Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee who were training inside the module at the time.

Even with no space flights to his credit, Chaffee proved himself most worthy of the title of "astronaut," not by flying in space, but by utilizing his gift of communication and choosing to remain strapped into his couch, attempting to transmit emergency messages to the Blockhouse while fire raged mercilessly throughout the Apollo 1 spacecraft. The accident launched an exhaustive reevaluation of the Apollo program and a profound rededication on the part of those charged with its direction. As a result, changes in hardware, procedures, and attitudes were crucial in the successful achievement of the first manned lunar landing 2 and 1/2 years later. Because of this tragedy, spacecraft have been greatly improved and rigid safety procedures have been developed.

Although Grissom, White, and Chaffee never walked on the Moon, their sacrifice helped to make it possible for us to collectively take "one giant leap for mankind." In his death, as in his life, Roger B. Chaffee significantly advanced the exploration of space and the prestige of this Nation.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/13/97

ACTION

97 JUN 11 PM 2:07

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER
STEPHANIE STREETT

SUBJECT:

Scheduling Issues From Your Dinner With Chancellor Kohl

Purpose

To decide on three Germany-related events that came up during your dinner with Chancellor Kohl at Filomena's June 4.

Background

1) The Chancellor asked that you do something special when President Herzog is here July 24, for instance, invite him for a working lunch. You agreed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the 30-minute meeting with Herzog scheduled for July 24 be changed to a 60-minute working lunch.

Approve

Disapprove

2) The Chancellor mentioned that the German-American Chamber of Commerce will be meeting in New York June 24 and he plans to attend. You agreed to look into this. It turns out that the Chamber meeting is June 24 only and you will not be going to New York for the UN Special Session until June 26.

RECOMMENDATION

That we let Kohl know, through Bitterlich, that you will not be able to attend the Chamber meeting.

Approve

Disapprove

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

3) Bitterlich raised with me the idea of your attending the Wehrkunde conference in Germany next February. Wehrkunde is a transatlantic defense and security forum that is being retooled to address broader policy and security concerns. Kohl himself is not pressing you to attend.

RECOMMENDATION

That I let Bitterlich know it is unlikely you will be attending the Wehrkunde conference next year.

Approve  _____

Disapprove  _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1997

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/13/97

'97 JUN 12 PM 1:46

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
JENNIFER PALMIERI
AVIVA STEINBERG

SUBJECT: DENVER SUMMIT OF THE EIGHT

COPY: ERSKINE BOWLES
VICTORIA RADD
JOHN PODESTA

Please find attached a copy of your schedule for your upcoming trip to Denver for the Summit of the Eight.

OVERVIEW

Thursday:

You will depart the White House on Thursday morning and will deliver a public speech highlighting the success of the U.S. economy. You will then have the remainder of the afternoon for down time. In the early evening, you will attend a brief reception and photo receiving line for the Denver host committee. Following the reception, you have three options for your evening.

OPTION #1: Go to a private OTR dinner with the First Lady. YES _____ NO _____

OPTION #2: Go to an OTR dinner with the First Lady and Denver friends to include Jim Lyons. YES ☒ NO _____

OPTION #3: Attend a dinner hosted by Jim Lyons at his residence. YES _____ NO _____

Have
review
Hoe

Friday:

Friday morning will be available for you to have downtime, do physical therapy and a possible press conference briefing. After taping the radio address around 11:30 am, you are scheduled to do bi-lateral meetings with President Yeltsin, President Chirac and Prime Minister Prodi. You will then greet all the leaders and their spouses for the first time on Friday evening at a reception hosted by Governor Romer. All the leaders will then proceed to a private working dinner at the Phipps Mansion.

Saturday:

You will greet the leaders outside the Denver Public Library as they arrive for the formal working sessions. You will have two working sessions with a half hour break in between each one. Then there will be a closed press lunch and a closed press G-7 leaders meeting in the afternoon. You will have one and a half hours of downtime at the hotel. (The First Lady will arrive at the hotel at 5:00 pm). As you know, the Saturday night dinner with leaders and spouses will be held at The Fort restaurant, with entertainment to follow at the Western Events Complex.

Sunday:

Sunday morning you have the option of attending Trinity United Methodist Church at 8:15 am before your first official working session. After the working session is over, the leaders will go to the International Press Center for the reading of the communique. You will then brief for your individual press conference. After working a ropeline with the summit volunteers, you will depart directly for San Francisco to arrive around 6:30 pm. There are no scheduled events for you that evening in San Francisco. The First Lady is currently scheduled to depart Denver in the afternoon for Seattle, however her schedule is flexible and there could be the option for her to join you in San Francisco for the night.

We will have a list of dinner options for you when you arrive in San Francisco. However, if there are any restaurants you want to go to or people you want to dine with, please let us know.

DRAFT SUMMIT OF THE EIGHT SCHEDULE

[as of 06/012/97]

Thursday, June 19

TBD BRIEFING

12:15 pm ARRIVE Denver, CO

1:00 -2:00 pm SPEECH
Site: TBD

5:45 -7:00 pm HOST COMMITTEE RECEPTION
Site: TBD

DOWN FOR THE EVENING

RON The Brown Palace Hotel

Friday, June 20

9:30 - 11:00 am PHYSICAL THERAPY

11:45 - 12:05 pm TAPE RADIO ADDRESS

12:10 - 12:40 pm BI-LAT BRIEFING

12:50 - 1:55 pm BI-LAT w/ (Yeltsin)
POOL SPRAY (at top)

2:05 - 2:35 pm BI-LAT BRIEFING

2:40 - 3:35 pm BI-LAT w/ (Chirac)
POOL SPRAY (at top)

3:45 - 4:15 pm BI-LAT BRIEFING

4:20 - 5:00 pm BI-LAT w/ (Prodi)
POOL SPRAY (at top)

5:00 - 6:00 pm DOWNTIME

6:15 - 7:15pm	LEADERS RECEPTION (<u>Note:</u> Evening will be business attire) Governors Mansion POOL PRESS
8:00 - 10:00 pm	DINNER WITH LEADERS (<u>Note:</u> This is a working dinner) Phipps Conference Center POOL SPRAY
RON	The Brown Palace Hotel

Saturday, June 21

7:00 - 7:45 am	PHYSICAL THERAPY
8:00 - 8:20 am	BRIEFING (OPTION)
9:00 - 11:00am	MORNING SESSION I Denver Public Library POOL SPRAY
11:30 - 12:30 pm	MORNING SESSION II Denver Public Library CLOSED PRESS
12:40 - 12:50 pm	PRESS STATEMENT Denver Public Library POOL PRESS
1:00 - 2:30 pm	LEADERS LUNCH Denver Public Library CLOSED PRESS
3:00 - 4:00 pm	G-7 LEADERS MEETING (all leaders except Yeltsin) Denver Public Library CLOSED PRESS
4:30 - 6:00 pm	DOWN TIME
6:50 pm	ARRIVE the Fort Restaurant

7:30 - 9:00 pm	DINNER WITH LEADERS (<u>Note</u> : Evening will be casual attire) The Fort POOL SPRAY
9:45 pm	ARRIVE the Western Events Complex
10:00 - 10:45 pm	EVENING ENTERTAINMENT Western Events Complex OPEN PRESS
RON	The Brown Palace Hotel

Sunday, June 22

8:15 am	TRINITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (option)
10:15 am - 12:00 pm	MORNING SESSION Denver Public Library POOL SPRAY
12:30 pm - 12:45 pm	GROUP PHOTO & COMMUNIQUE Convention Center OPEN PRESS
12:45 pm - 2:10 pm	BRIEFING FOR PRESS CONFERENCE Convention Center
2:15 pm - 3:00 pm [4:15 pm EST]	PRESS CONFERENCE Convention Center OPEN PRESS
3:15 - 4:00 pm	GREET VOLUNTEERS Site: TBD POOL PRESS
5:15 pm	DEPART en route San Francisco, CA [flight time: 2 hours and 20 minutes] [time change: + 1 hour]
6:35 pm	ARRIVE San Francisco, CA

97 JUN 11 AM 10:22

97 JUN 11 PM 4:36

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1997

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/13/97

FROM: MIKE McCURRY *MM*

SUBJECT: *Birmingham News* story on Pete Johnson

The Birmingham News is writing a column on Judge Pete Johnson, a long time Boys State volunteer who, along with you, is a 1963 Boys Nation alum. In fact, Johnson is the boy standing next to you in the well known photo of you shaking President Kennedy's hand. The newspaper's column focuses on Johnson's dedication to Boys State and his continued volunteer efforts with this organization since he first attended the conference. If you have any personal reflections about Johnson it would be a great addition to the piece, and a nice thing for him to see. Any reflections you have of Johnson, funny stories that you shared at Boys Nation, or memories of him and your classmates from the reunion you attended in Washington in 1993 would be very helpful. Your thoughts on his continued volunteer efforts with the organization and the impact Boys State and Nation had on you would also be appreciated. Attached is a recent column the newspaper ran about the volunteer efforts of Johnson's wife, Jean. The newspaper's deadline for this column is Monday, June 23rd. Thank you.

I liked him when we met
in 1963 ~~and~~ was very pleased when
he got back in touch with me years
later. I enjoyed seeing him at the 1983
reunion and am grateful for the time
he gave to the Boys State program. It
~~was~~ had a tremendous positive impact
on Pete's life and mine, and now he's
~~bringing that~~ giving that gift to thousands
more young men.

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PAGE 45

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
SOUTH NEIGHBORHOODS

City's civil rights struggle changed world, she says

By Kathleen Henderson
Special to The News

The struggle for civil rights in Birmingham changed not only the city, but it also changed the world, said Jean Johnson of Mountain Brook.

As a volunteer at the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute for the past three months, Mrs. Johnson greets visitors each week and invites them on a tour to witness how the struggle for civil rights changed Birmingham and the globe.

Mrs. Johnson also volunteers with the League of Women Voters and currently serves as the president of the League's Birmingham chapter. Aside from her volunteer work, she stays in shape by practicing her kata, form exercises of the World Oyama Karate technique. After three years of practice, discipline, sparring and breaking a few boards, Mrs. Johnson earned a black belt. Mrs. Johnson and her husband, Pete, a state court criminal judge, have two sons.

Birmingham's impact on civil rights

Walking through the exhibits at the institute is like going back in time, Mrs. Johnson said. Visitors become witnesses to the struggle of blacks in Birmingham to overcome segregation and achieve civil rights.

But the journey for civil rights is not confined to the institute walls or to one group of Americans, Mrs. Johnson said. Every time Americans stand in line to vote and mark their ballots, civil rights are continually being exercised and preserved.

"The civil rights struggles here in Birmingham have literally changed the perspective of people throughout the world on civil rights," Mrs. Johnson said. "You see people taking down the Berlin wall singing *We Shall Overcome* in Germany. Then you have the image of the tank in Tiananmen Square in China."

The lessons learned from the civil rights struggle apply to everyone, said Mrs. Johnson as she stood in an exhibit of cast figures representing ordinary people from all walks of life. "They are basically lessons about the Golden Rule, treating other people with respect and dignity, the way you would want to be treated," she said.

Evelyn Boykin, interim coordinator

VOLUNTEERS

of volunteers at the institute, said that Mrs. Johnson's philosophy and attitude promote the purposes of the institute. "She has such a pleasing personality," Mrs. Boykin said, referring to Mrs. Johnson. "We want to tell the story of civil rights because it is part of history. But we don't want to tell it in a hateful way, just a factual way."

Diversity in America

Pointing to Mrs. Johnson as she stood amongst the cast figures exhibit, Mrs. Boykin explained why a diversity of volunteers and visitors is important to the institute.

"We didn't want to say 'here's a white person and here's a black person,'" Mrs. Boykin said of the exhibit. "Instead, we just put people from all walks of life and poured cream all over them. This is America. Here's your blue-collar worker," she said, pointing to one figure. Then turning to another, she said, "Here's your office manager, your lawyer, your preacher holding his Bible, and a student."

The exhibit typifies the American motto *E Pluribus Unum* — one out of many — and shows how the freedom of all is protected when the liberty of the few is preserved and respected. The people whom the figures represent are all different, but at the same time, they are walking together.

Unjust acts

Elsewhere among the institute's exhibits, it is clear that the struggle for civil rights involved much sacrifice and unfairness. It is something that Mrs. Johnson said she did not fully realize growing up in Birmingham during the civil rights era.

"I lived in an insular world over the mountains," Mrs. Johnson said of her childhood and teenage years growing up in Mountain Brook, the daughter of a gynecologist. "My contact with black people was as maids and yard people. I did not realize at the time I had prejudices, but in retrospect, I did. I did not see or think of a black person in an educated or leadership role."

One of the most compelling exhibits at the institute is a bank of TV screens airing film from the 1960s re-

counting stories of blacks and their unsuccessful attempts to vote.

"There are stories of tests that they had to take with questions such as, 'how many grains of sand are in a shore,' or 'how many bubbles in a bar of soap,'" Mrs. Johnson said.

Today, because of the struggles of many throughout history, there are minimal restrictions on the right to vote. But it wasn't always so, Mrs. Johnson said. Within this century, there was a time when the vast majority of American adult citizens had no right to vote, no means to make their voices known in government.

Voting tests, which have been held unconstitutional, potentially could have excluded whites and well-educated Americans from the right to vote, Mrs. Johnson said.

"We have a current member in the league, a white woman who had a master's degree from the University of Virginia and who tried to vote but was initially denied the right to do so because she had one or two erasures on her voting test," she said.

Mrs. Johnson is critical of voting tests and other attempts to limit the right to vote.

"If anyone is denied the right to vote on the basis of intellect, then there would be precious few of us at the polls. Even if I don't have a superior intellect, I nonetheless would not want someone else deciding the laws under which I would be governed. This is a fundamental American right."

Principles of fairness, trust and justice are important judgments that voters can make without being well-educated. They are also important judgments which cannot be measured by a test, Mrs. Johnson said.

"Forrest Gump knew what was



Birmingham Civil Rights Institute volunteer Jean Johnson stands in an exhibit of cast figures representing people from ordinary walks of life.

fair and what wasn't," she said.

It is not enough that voting be accessible to everyone, Mrs. Johnson said. She is concerned by the large numbers of adult citizens who have not registered to vote, and among those who have registered, the numbers who do not regularly vote. Apathy and cynicism are destructive to a society, she said.

Johnson, who frequently meets his wife for lunch during the weekdays, said he is very proud of her efforts to go to shopping malls, churches and throughout Jefferson County to get people registered to vote.

"My wife is a very determined lady," Johnson said. "She's a physicalist. Did she tell you that? And she knows computers too. Have you looked up the Birmingham League of Women Voters' Web page? Well, she

did it."

Samuel R. Berger

✓ Bonus —
Forgot to show
this to you.
Not bad!
J. R. [unclear]
[unclear]

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WHY THIS MAN IS SMILING

Clinton is riding a booming U.S. economy to the G-7 summit

In 1990, the last time the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations came to the U.S. for their annual economic summit, America was slipping into recession. Playing host in his hometown of Houston, President George Bush had to endure lectures from his European and Japanese colleagues about his government's ballooning budget deficit and its tepid economy.

Bill Clinton will suffer no such indignities when the Summit of the Eight—the G-7 nations plus Russia—convenes on June 20 in Denver. Indeed, this time

around, the American President can hold up his economic policies as models for others. He will be riding a mile-high economic boom that is the envy of the other leaders: 4.1% growth in the last 12 months, 4.8% unemployment, a 2.8% inflation rate that shows no signs of surging, and a rapidly shrinking deficit. In a June 9 interview with *BUSINESS WEEK* (page 37), Clinton took partial credit for this success story: "We are testing the limits of a theory no one knew the answer to when we began—which is whether we could stretch a business cycle beyond its normal limits because of [rising] productivity, open markets, technological advances, and sound policy." **SHOWING THE WAY.** Clinton is eager to climb up on the international soapbox to trumpet this message. With some European leaders being pressed by voters to ease up on the pain of budget cutting, privatizations, trade liberalizations, and other economic reforms, Clinton will be able to point to the record of the U.S. in the 1990s and urge them

to stay the course. He may also give them a glimpse of his next economic reform—preparing for the huge surge in public spending that will be required when baby boomers start to retire in the next century.

Indeed, Clinton now views himself as a leader who can show other nations how they, too, can ease the wrenching transition from the Industrial Age to the Information Economy. His formula: decentralized government, free trade, and investment in training workers for the future. Already, he expects Britain's rejuvenated Labor Party to follow his lead. Newly elected British Prime Minister Tony Blair is "trying to make Britain an open, competitive player in an increasingly global society, while maintaining the social contract," the President said in the interview.

White House aides also hope for a much needed side benefit from the Colorado confab. They want the global spotlight to boost Clinton's stature and divert public attention from Adminis-

CHRIS USHER



WHY THIS MAN IS SMILING

Clinton is riding a booming U.S. economy to the G-7 summit

In 1990, the last time the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations came to the U.S. for their annual economic summit, America was slipping into recession. Playing host in his hometown of Houston, President George Bush had to endure lectures from his European and Japanese colleagues about his government's ballooning budget deficit and its tepid economy.

Bill Clinton will suffer no such indignities when the Summit of the Eight—the G-7 nations plus Russia—convenes on June 20 in Denver. Indeed, this time

around, the American President can hold up his economic policies as models for others. He will be riding a mile-high economic boom that is the envy of the other leaders: 4.1% growth in the last 12 months, 4.8% unemployment, a 2.8% inflation rate that shows no signs of surging, and a rapidly shrinking deficit. In a June 9 interview with *BUSINESS WEEK* (page 37), Clinton took partial credit for this success story: "We are testing the limits of a theory no one knew the answer to when we began—which is whether we could stretch a business cycle beyond its normal limits because of [rising] productivity, open markets, technological advances, and sound policy."

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CHRIS USHER

CLINTON'S AGENDA AT THE G-7 SUMMIT...

- ▶ Highlight his best Presidential issue: The strength of the U.S. economy
- ▶ Use liberal election victories in Europe to highlight his success at mixing deficit reduction with investment in education, training, and welfare reform
- ▶ Spotlight economic advantages of free trade
- ▶ Bolster Yeltsin in his struggle against Russian hard-liners, who think Yeltsin's pact with NATO sold out Russian interests

...AND BEYOND

- ▶ Defend the balanced-budget deal from GOP pressure to expand tax breaks and scale back education aid
- ▶ Implement welfare reform and new aid for children's health care
- ▶ Press to advance free trade in Latin America and with China
- ▶ Tackle Medicare reform to ensure the program's soundness
- ▶ Decide whether and how to bolster Social Security and whether to turn part of it into private pension accounts

"a political bank shot," says Republican pollster Frank I. Luntz. "He's trying to use the foreign policy arena to restore his credibility at home."

Will it work? While Administration officials point to polls that indicate little public interest in the controversies, critics doubt Clinton's ability to continue to keep the "character issue" from hurting his Presidency. "This tabloid sensationalism surrounding Bill Clinton makes it impossible for him to be an effective global leader," insists Republican consultant Scott W. Reed, who managed Bob Dole's Presidential campaign.

"STRETCHING." The carefully scripted Denver summit will give Clinton the opportunity to look anything but ineffective. At the top of the agenda: welcoming Russia into the powerful G-7 club. Clinton says he'll do everything possible to bolster the former superpower's struggling free-enterprise system.

Then there will be the leaders' private discussions, which promise to be more interesting—and important. There will likely be talks on European monetary union,

face as they try to strike a balance between market forces and social goals," says a top Administration official.

When he comes down from the summit, though, Clinton will return to Washington, where he will play to a far less receptive audience. First, he'll have to cope with Republicans in Congress who are bent on tilting the budget deal's tax cuts and spending limits toward their wealthier constituents. Then, he faces an uphill battle to pursue trade liberalization—the issue that he will be telling the other G-7 leaders is so vital to world economic health. Clinton concedes that there is bipartisan opposition to the next steps in his trade agenda: renewing China's most-favored-nation trade status and winning "fast track" authority to negotiate trade pacts in Latin America. But he predicts he'll win the negotiating authority later this year.

Nor is Clinton home free on the balanced-budget deal. The President is now beginning to object to changes proposed by GOP leaders. They are, he says, "stretching at the edges of this agreement" by altering his education tax breaks, eliminating aid for some legal immigrants, and tilting tax cuts toward wealthier Americans. On June 10, he criticized House Republicans' tax plan, saying it "does not meet the test" of the budget pact. And he says he won't let Congress gut the agreement.

In the end, Clinton says he expects the budget deal to prevail. Then, he'll have to turn to the economic initiatives that could consume the rest of his term: long-term reform of Medicare and Social Security. Despite resistance on the political left, the President vows: "We are going to do it—at least if I have anything to do about it."

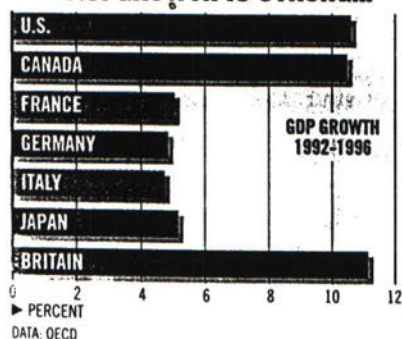
White House officials, however, are still trying to figure out how. The GOP wants to write plans for a Medicare

tration scandals—Whitewater, the Donorgate fund-raising flap, and Paula Corbin Jones's sexual harassment suit. Republicans hope—and Democrats fear—that the steady drip of scandal will erode Clinton's high approval ratings and boost GOP leverage in policy battles. Denver gives Clinton a chance for

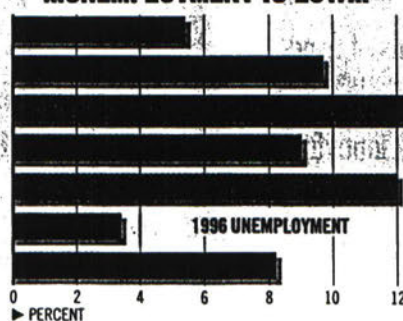
which looks suddenly shaky in the wake of the French elections. But aides say Clinton is more eager for closed-door talks on a favorite subject: how the G-7 nations can meet their social needs while promoting growth. Although no breakthroughs are expected, the leaders will "share the political constraints they

On the World Stage, Clinton Struts His Economic Stuff

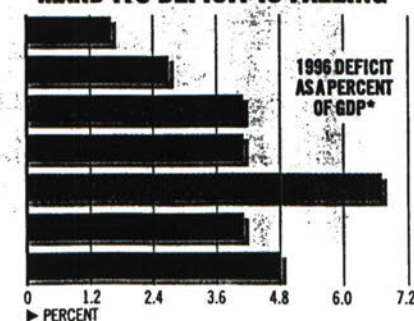
U.S. GROWTH IS STRONG...



...UNEMPLOYMENT IS LOW...



...AND ITS DEFICIT IS FALLING



reform commission into its budget bill, but Clintonites say they can't deal with any reform ideas until after the budget is settled. The Administration is even less prepared to tackle Social Security. So while Clinton says he would be happy to tackle the pension system as soon as 1998, aides say that tough choices will probably have to

wait until after the midterm elections.

Reweaving the most venerated pieces of the American safety net will require enormous political firepower. For now, Clinton is standing tall among his global peers. But as recently ousted conservative governments in Britain and France discovered, the summit leaders "speak to each other from atop

eight greasy poles," says Robert Shapiro, vice-president at the Progressive Policy Institute. With a summer of congressional scandal-mongering ahead, Clinton can only hope that Denver's global powwow will give him the clout to stay on top.

By Richard S. Dunham and Mike McNamee in Washington

A TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT

Relaxed, trim, and starting to walk without his cane, President Clinton is in fine fettle these days—despite ongoing ethics woes. On June 9, he met with BUSINESS WEEK Editor-in-Chief Stephen B. Shepard, Washington Bureau Chief Lee Walczak, and White House Correspondent Richard S. Dunham for a 40-minute interview in the Oval Office. Excerpts follow:

Q: The economy is going great guns. How long can this expansion last, and what could derail it?

A: Some sort of worldwide economic difficulty could derail it. A bad policy mistake could derail it. But I think we are testing the limits of a theory no one knew the answer to when we began—which is whether we could stretch a business cycle beyond its normal limits because of [rising] productivity, open markets, technological advances, and sound policy.

Q: What do you hope to accomplish at the economic summit in Denver?

A: I want us to continue to promote prosperity and peace and security into the next century. I want us to reaffirm our commitment to global markets. And I want to talk a lot about what each of us has to do to get global growth up.... The experience in America is that if you have a vibrant and gifted private sector, sound policy from the central bank, good public policies, and you're committed to open trade and competition, you can get unemployment

down [and] have money to invest in the future.... Secondly, we want to continue our process of integrating Russia into the economic and political mainstream of the world's leading nations. And third, we want to look at the security threats likely to dominate the 21st century—weapons proliferation, terrorism, ethnic and religious and racial rivalries, and organized crime and drug trafficking. [We'll also discuss] global environ-

ment. The next big step is for them to make some changes in tax law, investment law, the way the energy sector is handled. If that's done in the proper way, you will see a flood of investment going in there. But I think, on balance, they're on the right road.

Q: French voters and, to a lesser extent, those in Britain opted to slow the rush to open up markets and

“ This will be known as the Summit of the Eight. It will reflect our move to integrate Russia into the institution.... More than 70% of their economy is in private hands.... They're on the right road ”

mental challenges and the prospect of global disease-spreading.

Q: Does Russia warrant full membership in what has been known as the G-7?

A: This will be known as the Summit of the Eight. It will reflect our move to integrate Russia into the institution.... More than 70% of their economy is in private hands. That's good. Moscow is enjoying a particular boom. In the country as a whole, there's an uneven pattern of develop-

ment. The next big step is for them to make some changes in tax law, investment law, the way the energy sector is handled. If that's done in the proper way, you will see a flood of investment going in there. But I think, on balance, they're on the right road.

A: If you look at what happened in Great Britain, it was a ratification of a [Labor] Party with a responsible economic policy and a serious approach to social problems [and] welfare dependency. [They had] a commitment to do what we've tried to do here—to make an increasingly multiracial [society] work by devolving power back to local [government] units, trying to maintain a coherent community and not abandon the so-

cial contract. I'm very hopeful about this... In France, the key thing is that at each step along the way [to reform]—this is a very big thing—you have to sell it to the electorate. And it has to be sold in terms that people can identify with.

Q: *There seems to be a backlash to free trade in the U.S. in spite of our great success...*

A: Yes. And I don't understand. We have the lowest unemployment rate since 1973, the lowest inflation rate in 30 years, the highest business investment in 30 years. We have the biggest decline in [income] inequality

and attendant social changes with prolonged leadership uncertainty. [The result] often was the lowest-common-denominator position when it came to political rights and human rights. Now, what would happen if we just stopped MFN? We buy 30% to 40% of their exports. If one of our foreign-policy goals is a stable, prosperous Asia, we have a far higher likelihood of achieving that by continuing to test this engagement policy than by going to a containment and bankrupt-them policy.

Q: *Do you see yourself accepting the 20% capital-gains tax rate proposed*

much at once. Let's do the budget. Then what I want to do is get together with the congressional leadership and agree upon some sort of bipartisan process that we can adopt in good faith that will give us [entitlement reform] proposals that look well out into the future... Many people ask me if I would be prepared to bring to the Congress a reform package in '98, because it's an election year. And my answer would be an unqualified yes—if it is done with a sense of integrity.

Q: *In 1992, some saw you as a transitional figure—you had to fight to persuade fellow Democrats to accept centrist policies. Do you think you have succeeded in selling rank-and-file party members on New Democratic policies?*

A: Yes, I do. Are there some people in my party who disagree with me on particular issues? There are, and that's a pretty good thing. I don't believe I should be out here just handing out edicts from the Oval Office, as if I am the source of all received truth. But the direction has been ratified in two national elections. It's consistently ratified by public-opinion polls and supported by Democrats, a lot of independents, and, frankly, by a lot of

Republicans.

What I tried to do was analyze what was wrong with the traditional Democratic position [and] with the governing Republican assumptions of the previous 12 years. [I came] up with a centrist position, but it was a dynamic center that required change—it required people to change their whole attitude about what the nature of government was...

That's what has to be done somehow, in this debate over Europe. In each of these countries, the electorates are still sovereign, so a dynamic center supporting that has to be created. That's their challenge, and that will be our continuing challenge.

For a fuller version of this interview with President Clinton, check out *Business Week* on America Online or at <http://www.businessweek.com>.

“On the tax package... I want the tax cuts to have a reasonable chance to grow the economy. I want a focus on relief for middle-class families. And I want the thing to be as fair as it can be”

among working families in 30 years. So I don't understand why anybody would be reluctant to embrace fast-track [trade negotiating] authority for the President or a free-trade agreement with Chile, Brazil, or Argentina... Last year, for the first time in a long time, the Mercosur countries in South America did more business with Europe than they did with America, and there's no reason for that except our own reluctance... I believe there will be a majority for fast-track authority when we bring it up to a vote.

Q: *What about plans to extend China's most-favored-nation trading status? Critics say your policy of dangling trade concessions before Beijing hasn't produced many reforms...*

A: Have they had enough evidence to know that this won't work? [China] is a very large country undergoing cataclysmic economic changes

by House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer?

A: I am prepared to accept anything that honorably falls within the framework of the agreement. On the tax package, I am interested in only three things. I want the tax cuts to have a reasonable chance to grow the economy. I want a focus on relief for middle-class families. And I want the thing to be as fair as it can be... We all know that capital-gains [cuts], by definition, will have an upper-distributional effect because people with more money will have more capital gains. We all know if there are modifications in the estate-tax provision, it will, too. The American people are more than prepared to accept that, but they want the rest of the tax package to be fair to them.

Q: *Assuming the budget is on track, what about entitlement reform?*

A: The system will only absorb so

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Dan Tarullo seeks your sign-off of an agenda for discussions at the Denver Summit. For each of the six sessions (one Friday, four Saturday, one Sunday), Dan lists suggested topics and the President or Prime Minister who would lead the discussion. These are all laid out in a one-page summary of the proposed agenda, which follows Dan's memo. Proposed schedule:

Friday evening: domestic/international developments since Lyon (Yeltsin); Bosnia (Chirac). **Saturday morning, first session (2 hours):** Africa (Chirac/economics, Chretien/politics); the global agenda (terrorism/Hashimoto; drugs/Chirac; nuclear safety/Chretien; UN reform/Yeltsin); infectious diseases (POTUS). **Saturday morning, second session (1 hour):** environment (Kohl); climate change (Hashimoto). **Saturday lunch:** aging (Hashimoto); structural reform (Blair); job creation in small/medium-sized business (Prodi). **Saturday afternoon (1 hour):** G-7 topics: macroeconomic, including EMU (Santer); financial stabilization (Kohl); funding Ukraine's shutdown of Chernobyl (POTUS). **Sunday morning:** democracy (Kok); China/Hong Kong (Blair); and the Middle East (POTUS). Hashimoto is concerned that the G-7 topics are being squeezed into one hour instead of two. Dan is trying to find another 20 minutes, but Hashimoto still won't be pleased.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Todd Stern

Sumner Linde
Hester, to talk?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Daniel K. Tarullo *DKT*

SUBJECT: Agenda for Denver Summit Discussions

With a near-final schedule for the Summit now in hand, I want to propose to you the topics to be discussed in the working sessions, along with suggestions for which Leaders you might ask to provide some introductory comments. The proposed schedule is attached. This memo explains the proposal.

We want to use the Summit to (1) highlight your success since 1993 in building a strong economy and integrating Russia into the ongoing work of the community of democracies, and (2) build on these accomplishments by organizing ourselves to meet the economic and security challenges of the next century. The Summit will consolidate and extend your leadership in forging cooperative efforts to deal with crime, terrorism, and drugs. It will also include an initiative on controlling the spread of infectious diseases and focus attention on major global environmental problems. In addition, we will have discussions of the challenges for our individual societies posed by aging populations and globalization.

There follows a session-by-session breakdown of proposed discussion topics:

Friday Dinner: Since Lyon, six of our eight countries have had elections, three since the beginning of May. Moreover, Denver takes place against the backdrop of the Helsinki-Paris-Madrid developments, which are working basic changes in European security arrangements. It seems useful to use this first dinner to take stock of developments, domestic and international, in the last year. It will also be important at this dinner to try to integrate President Yeltsin into the role of regular participant, rather than latecomer. I suggest inviting Yeltsin to kick off the discussion by giving his perspective, on developments in both Russia and the world.

By the time of Denver we may have agreement on some common steps for improving the political and economic situation in Bosnia, which could be discussed in the latter part of the dinner and released as a separate document that evening. Although there is no ideal lead speaker on this topic from among the other leaders, NSC on balance recommended Chirac (the alternative is no designated speaker other than you as host). Finally, this would also be the time to deal with any late-breaking crisis that may occur.

Saturday Morning Session I: During this two-hour session we would deal with two subjects -- Africa and the ongoing cooperative global agenda. On Africa economic issues, we want to emphasize an approach that relies on sound economic policies in Africa and our efforts to integrate sub-Saharan countries more completely into the global economy through increased trade and investment. Chirac will want to speak to this topic with more attention to traditional aid policies. Again, it is both important to have a discussion that reveals differing emphases, while converging around common positions. On Africa security and peacebuilding, Chretien has taken a strong interest and would be a good lead-off speaker.

On the global agenda, you have the opportunity to underscore the progress we have made in the last three years in organizing ourselves to meet these transnational problems together, as well as to emphasize the need to strengthen and extend the cooperative networks we have formed. While detailed discussion of each area is not necessary, Hashimoto will want to speak to terrorism in light of the Lima incident, and some discussion may ensue. I suggest asking other leaders to comment on developments in the other areas -- Chirac (drugs), Prodi (crime), Chretien (nuclear safety), and Yeltsin (UN reform).

Finally, I propose that you take a few minutes toward the close of this session to address infectious diseases and the AIDS vaccine. We have an initiative to develop a global network for surveillance of, and response to, emerging infectious diseases, which should be highlighted. We also need to impress upon the other leaders the importance of supporting research to develop an AIDS vaccine.

Saturday Morning Session II: This one-hour session would be devoted entirely to the environment, including climate change. There are, at present, significant differences of views among the Eight on climate change and other key environmental topics. It is important that this session both air those differences and result in a common statement of principles on which we can agree. Many of the leaders want to speak to this subject. I would suggest asking Kohl to make some initial remarks, followed by a comment on climate change by Hashimoto.

Saturday Lunch: Lunch will be a good opportunity for a more informal discussion of important social and economic issues -- the aging of our societies and the structural changes in our societies that are needed for the new economy. Obviously we do not proposed collective initiatives among the Eight on these subjects, but instead look to productive discussion of common problems. Since Hashimoto proposed the aging topic for discussion, he could make introductory remarks. Of course, Blair has shown great interest in the structural change issue -- labor markets, education, and welfare reform -- and he could speak to this topic. This part of the discussion could also address the topic you raised at last year's summit -- job creation by small and medium sized enterprises. Given Italy's great success with competitive smaller businesses, Prodi could speak to this topic.

G-7 Leaders Saturday Afternoon Session: This session will require delicate

handling, less in the discussion than in how we characterize it publicly. On the one hand, you have indicated to Yeltsin and others your intention that this be fairly brief and low-key session. On the other hand, there are some important steps on international financial stabilization to highlight, and it is important to deliver the same growth message to Hashimoto that you conveyed when he visited Washington. Also, Hashimoto has expressed consternation that the entire G-7 agenda will be dealt with in only an hour. He, and some officials from other countries, feel the brevity of the session undermines the continued vitality of the G-7 as an entity capable of collective action when needed to meet an economic crisis.

While I have asked the schedulers to see if we can add fifteen or twenty minutes to this session by reducing what seems (at least to me) the excessive protocol time now dedicated for official greetings at dinner, we will obviously not be approaching the two hours that Hashimoto thinks crucial.

I propose that the session be devoted in straightforward fashion to three core G-7 topics: key macroeconomic issues (including the European Monetary Union); the financial stabilization agenda, and funding Ukraine's shutdown of Chernobyl.

Sunday Morning Session: This session would be devoted to more traditional foreign policy topics. First, there could be some discussion of how to give impetus to the democracy initiative being launched at this summit. I thought Kok might be an interesting choice to kick off this discussion, though Chretien is a possibility.

Second, there should be a discussion of Hong Kong's reversion to China, doubtless accompanied by observations on China more generally. The Japanese are a bit nervous about having this discussion. Our view is that it would be damaging not to have this discussion on the eve of Hong Kong's reversion. Given your conversation with Blair in London, he seems the best lead.

Finally, we would touch on the Middle East. We will probably want to do so in the context of speaking about Iran, Iraq, and Libya, though we should be prepared for questions about the peace process. Here it is probably best for you to set the tone yourself.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the attached agenda and designation of lead speakers for me to transmit to the other Summit participants.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR DENVER SUMMIT SESSIONS
(Proposed lead speakers noted in parentheses)

Friday Dinner

- Domestic and International Developments since Lyon (Yeltsin)
- Bosnia (Chirac)

Saturday Morning I

- Africa
 - Economics (Chirac)
 - Political/Peacebuilding (Chretien)
- Ongoing Global Agenda (brief comments, not full discussion)
 - Terrorism (Hashimoto); Crime (Prodi); Drugs (Chirac); Nuclear safety (Chretien);
 - UN reform (Yeltsin)
- Infectious Diseases (POTUS)

Saturday Morning II

- Environment (Kohl)
 - Climate change (Hashimoto)

Saturday Lunch

- Aging (Hashimoto)
- Globalization and Economic Growth
 - Structural Reform (Blair)
 - Small and Medium Size Enterprise Job Creation (Prodi)

Saturday Afternoon (G-7)

- Macroeconomic
 - European Monetary Union (Santer)
- Financial Stabilization (Kohl)
- Ukraine/Chernobyl (POTUS)

Sunday Morning

- Democracy (Kok)
- China/Hong Kong (Blair)
- Middle East (POTUS)



'97 JUN 12 PM6:30

SENIOR SENATOR ROBERT WAGNER
P.O. BOX 425
SOUTH PASADENA, CA 91031
(818) 441-2651

REPRESENTING OLDER CALIFORNIANS IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

5/27/97

Dear Betty,

I'm going to teach a
class at H.U. on wine July 1997
in Washington
I birthday gift

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

DATE: 6/13/97

TO: Stephanie Streett
Patti Solis Doyle

FROM: Staff Secretary

Forwarded to you for appropriate
action.

outh America from
27th

like to if
usually with
the week of July 7th

e enclosed
e expresses

Best Wishes

Bob Wagner

Is Doriskind for
reply?

Yes
No ☒

to Stephanie Streett +
Patti Solis



'97 JUN 12 PM 6:30

SENIOR SENATOR ROBERT WAGNER
P.O. BOX 425
SOUTH PASADENA, CA 91031
(818) 441-2651

REPRESENTING OLDER CALIFORNIANS IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

5/21/97

Dear Betty,

I'm going to teach a
class at H.U. on wine July 1997.

Will be in Washington
with an unusual birthday gift
for Mrs. Clinton.

I'm in South America from
June 6 to June 27th.

Would like to if
possible meet personally with
Mrs. Clinton during the week of July 7th.

Trust the enclosed
L.A. Times article expresses
my feelings.

Best Wishes

Bob Wagner

BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT

South Pasadena Republican makes two endowments to Georgetown University — in the name of Bill and Hillary Clinton

By Darcy Berry, Staff Writer

South Pasadena resident Robert Wagner and President Bill Clinton share more than one common bond. Clinton and Wagner both attended Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, exactly 20 years apart. They have the same mentor, a famed historian named Carroll Quigley. Clinton is a wine connoisseur, and Wagner owned a South Pasadena wine store for more than 20 years. In addition, both men think education is the wave of the future.

However, there is one thing differentiating the two: Wagner is a Republican. But party distinctions didn't stop the 74-year-old from endowing a \$50,000 scholarship in Bill Clinton's name to their alma mater in 1995, a few years after Wagner met the Clintons at a class reunion. Wagner donated another scholarship for the same amount in Hillary Clinton's name last year.

Both endowments benefit financially needy students, but the scholarship in Hillary's name is for females. "Having dealt with politicians most of my life, there's no difference between Republicans and Democrats except who's in power," said Wagner, who served as a city councilman from 1984 to 1988 and as a senator in the California Senior Legislature for seven years until 1995.

Wagner first met then-Gov. Clinton and his wife at Georgetown University in 1988 when Clinton and Wagner were celebrating their 20th and 40th class reunions, respectively. Clinton complimented Wagner on the work he was doing to help senior citizens, and Wagner was charmed by Clinton's personable disposition.

"He was very charismatic," Wagner said. "He has an infectious personality."

However, Wagner had no idea Clinton would run for president four years later, and it



GREG FRY / SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WEEK

South Pasadena resident Robert Wagner shares many tastes with President Bill Clinton.

wasn't until his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention that Wagner's curiosity about Clinton began to grow.

It was during that speech that Clinton referred to his life-long mentor, a professor of history at Georgetown University named Carroll Quigley. Both Clinton and Wagner studied under him and were greatly influenced by his teachings.

"He mentioned that he was his mentor; I felt sort of a closeness to him," Wagner said. "When he became president, I decided to put a scholarship in his name."

Wagner also donated \$100,000 in 1995 to fund the inauguration of the Carroll Quigley Lecture Series, which brings a renowned individual in the area of international affairs to speak at Georgetown University every year.

Clinton was the keynote speaker at the first symposium,

which was also attended by Jeanne Kirkpatrick and various political and foreign dignitaries. The president publicly thanked Wagner for his efforts.

Wagner said he endowed a scholarship in Hillary Clinton's name in 1996 because he admires her strength of character.

"I watched her ... work diligently, intelligently at the direction of the president, to come up with a health plan acceptable to the policies of U.S. government," he said.

"In the beginning, my fellow Republicans in the Legislature, the elected ones in Washington, the American Medical Association embraced her health plan," Wagner said.

"And when it was to come to fruition, I blame Newt Gingrich for sandbagging something that would have benefited the U.S. as a whole. Hillary Clinton was on the ball."

In a letter to Hillary Clinton

in October 1996, Wagner informed the first lady that he was endowing a scholarship in her name, and praised her and her husband for their political tactics.

"With regret I've watched through the years discrimination of people due to sex, color and religion," Wagner said in the letter. "Your family has done more than any other political family to correct this injustice. Your husband and you are to be commended for the broadness in selecting people on your staff and appointments to government."

But Wagner said President Clinton's focus on the quality of education in the United States, what Clinton referred to as a "national security issue" in his latest State of the Union address, is what he admires most about the president.

"I genuinely believe Bill Clinton's mark will be in education," Wagner said.

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Facsimile
202 783-2331

June 12, 1997

By Hand Delivery

1997 JUN 12 PM 6:31

President William J. Clinton
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: JEWELS OF THE ROMANOVs

Dear President Clinton:

As a follow-up to our conversation re exhibit and our hope that you might ex American public to see the exhibit rem 1998), and most especially to permit it Diego and Memphis, I am enclosing tv

*To Respond for
reply?
Yes ✓
No —
disputed*

First of all, I thought you would be interested in the catalogue for the exhibition. In particular, the introductory essay explains the relationship of the exhibit to the invitation by President Grant to Emperor Alexander II to send a representative of the Russian Imperial Family to the U.S. so that he could formally thank Russia for its support during the Civil War.

Second, Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee and Peter Marzio, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, are holding a dinner in Houston to honor the Russian officials who made this exhibition possible. An invitation for you and Mrs. Clinton is enclosed. If it possible for you to attend, please let me know. There will be a special delegation of Russian officials attending. Also, Maurice Tempelsman, Honorary Co-Chair of the program will be there, as will Susan and I.

I understand that you will be speaking this weekend in San Diego and suspect you may get a sense of the strong interest of that community in hosting the exhibition after Houston and celebrating American-Russian cultural friendship. The Director of the San Diego Art Museum informs me that advanced ticket sales have now passed 20,000, and he does not see any abatement of enthusiasm for the show.

I was thinking about your comments on the Bulls-Jazz series last night, watching Michael Jordan's unbelievably gutsy performance. The games have been

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1859-1951

Telephone
202 783-5070

Facsimile
202 783-2331

June 12, 1997

By Hand Delivery

1997 JUN 12 PM 6:31

President William J. Clinton
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: JEWELS OF THE ROMANOVs

Dear President Clinton:

As a follow-up to our conversation regarding the JEWELS OF THE ROMANOVs exhibit and our hope that you might express to President Yelstin the desire of the American public to see the exhibit remain in the U.S. for its full tour (November, 1998), and most especially to permit it to travel to the committed venues in San Diego and Memphis, I am enclosing two things for you.

First of all, I thought you would be interested in the catalogue for the exhibition. In particular, the introductory essay explains the relationship of the exhibit to the invitation by President Grant to Emperor Alexander II to send a representative of the Russian Imperial Family to the U.S. so that he could formally thank Russia for its support during the Civil War.

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I was thinking about your comments on the Bulls-Jazz series last night, watching Michael Jordan's unbelievably gutsy performance. The games have been

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President William J. Clinton

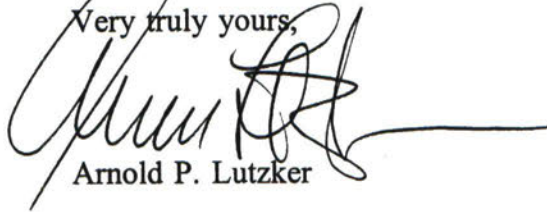
June 12, 1997

Page 2

sufficiently balanced - no disgrace for the Jazz. But isn't it time for the Bulls to end it?

With sincere thanks for all the kindness you showed the Sidwell community and hope that the glow of last week continues for you and your family.

Very truly yours,

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

Arnold P. Lutzker

Enclosures

74967.W11

SHEILA JACKSON LEE

18TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

COMMITTEES:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BASIC RESEARCH

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
410 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-3816

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1919 SMITH STREET, SUITE 1180
THE GEORGE "MICKEY" LELAND FEDERAL BUILDING
HOUSTON, TX 77002
713-655-0050

June 9, 1997

President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House Office
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

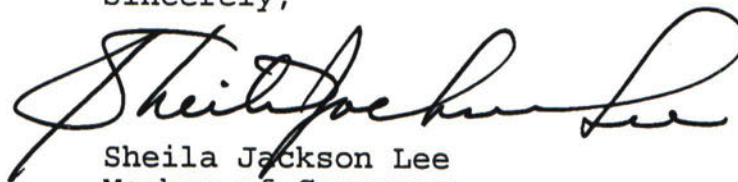
Dear President and Mrs. Clinton:

The exhibition, *Jewels of the Romanovs: Treasures from the Imperial Court*, has opened in Houston to enthusiastic crowds and resounding appreciation from museum visitors.

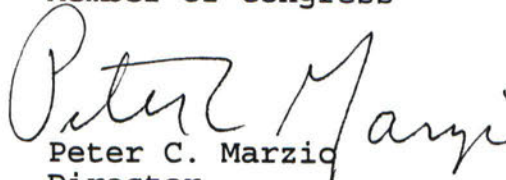
To recognize all in the community who have worked to make the Russians and their national treasure feel welcome in the City of Houston and in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the state visit of Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich to the United States, a series of events will be held to honor the high level Russian officials who made this international cultural exchange possible. The first will be a dinner and viewing of the exhibition on **Monday, June 30 at 7:00 p.m. at the Museum of Fine Arts.**

We would like to ask you to join us for this very special evening. If you can attend, please RSVP to 713/655-0050 by June 22. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,



Sheila Jackson Lee
Member of Congress



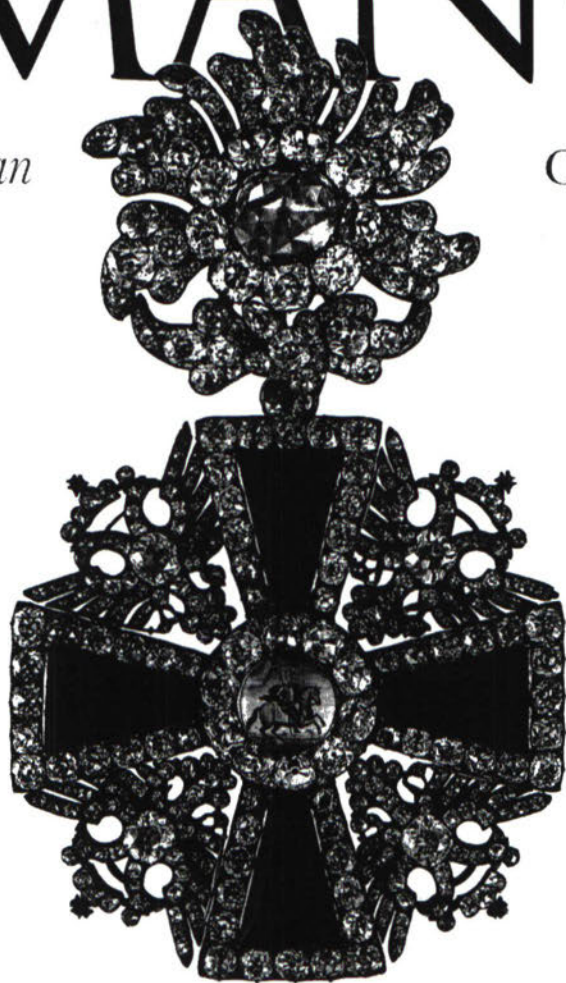
Peter C. Marzio
Director
Museum of Fine Arts, Houston

SJL:ljv

JEWELS OF THE ROMANOV

*of The Russian
Court*

СОКРОВИЩА
РОССИИ



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PAINTINGS.....50

COSTUMES.....60

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

11 June 1997

97 JUN 12 PM 1:22

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The NATO Summit in Madrid this July will be making extension of Alliance membership to several democracies undersigned, believe that the United States should advocate accession negotiations to Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia.

These four nations have made the greatest progress in democratic self-government, market-based economies, and provide geographic contiguity with current members of the Alliance and, thus, their membership is a strategic asset to the Alliance and, thus, their membership is in the United States.

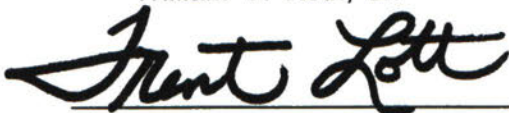
There is widespread support in the United States for NATO. As you doubtlessly recall, last July the Senate passed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Membership Facilitation Act of 1996 by an overwhelming vote of 81-10. This important bill explicitly called for Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia to be granted full membership in NATO. Similar legislation, that also endorsed the applications of these four democracies, passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 353-65.

The consolidation of a wider, more democratic, and peaceful Europe must be a priority of American foreign policy. We support your efforts to enlarge the Alliance, and we are confident that the American people do so as well. The extension of NATO membership to Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia would represent an historic step toward that grand goal.

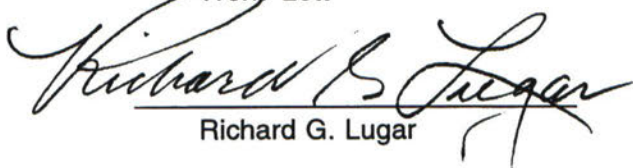
Sincerely,



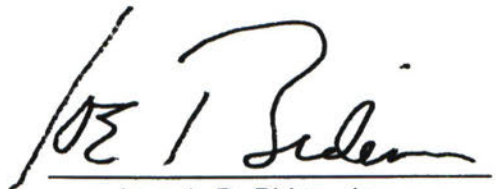
William V. Roth, Jr.



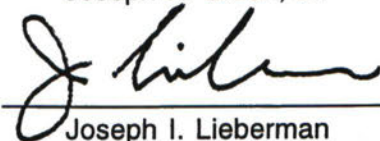
Trent Lott



Richard G. Lugar



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.



Joseph I. Lieberman



Jesse Helms

To NSC for
reply?

yes ☒
no ☐

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

11 June 1997

'97 JUN 12 PM 1:22

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The NATO Summit in Madrid this July will be making historic decisions concerning the extension of Alliance membership to several democracies of Central Europe. We, the undersigned, believe that the United States should advocate the Alliance's issuance of invitations to accession negotiations to Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia.

These four nations have made the greatest progress in the realm of human rights, democratic self-government, market-based economies, and rule of law. Together, they would provide geographic contiguity with current members of the Alliance. Each would be a political and strategic asset to the Alliance and, thus, their membership would benefit the vital interests of the United States.

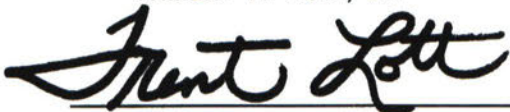
There is widespread support in the United States for the inclusion of these democracies in NATO. As you doubtlessly recall, last July the Senate passed the NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996 by an overwhelming vote of 81-16. This important bill explicitly called for Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia to be granted full membership in NATO. Similar legislation, that also endorsed the applications of these four democracies, passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 353-65.

The consolidation of a wider, more democratic, and peaceful Europe must be a priority of American foreign policy. We support your efforts to enlarge the Alliance, and we are confident that the American people do so as well. The extension of NATO membership to Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia would represent an historic step toward that grand goal.

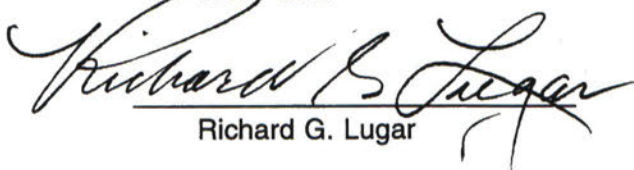
Sincerely,



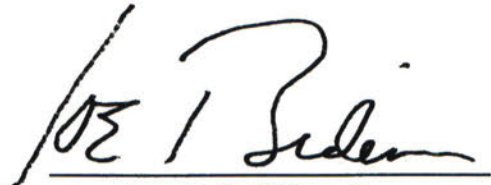
William V. Roth, Jr.



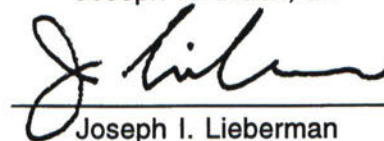
Trent Lott



Richard G. Lugar



Joseph R. Biden, Jr.



Joseph I. Lieberman



Jesse Helms

The President
11 June 1997
Page 2



Chuck Hagel



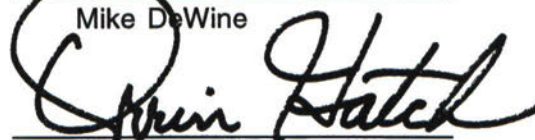
Carol Moseley-Braun



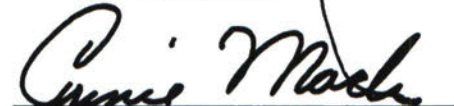
Mike DeWine



Tim Hutchinson



Orrin G. Hatch



Connie Mack

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0801

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

William V. Roth Jr.
U.S.S.

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

Post-it	Date	# of pages
Fax Note		
To	LADY BETTY CURRIE	
From	310-456-6703	
Phone#		

c u r e

Bob Grier

June 11, 1997

To: Lady Betty Currie
From: Rosey Grier
Re: CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE WEEK

6733112-41:28

I am hopeful President Clinton could declare June 13-18, CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE WEEK. CaP CURE, the Association for the Cure of Cancer of the Prostate, has put together this extraordinary prostate cancer awareness and fundraising effort. Pledges are being secured for each home run hit during 56 designated big league games involving all 28 Major League Baseball teams. 100% of all monies raised will go directly to prostate cancer. Since prostate cancer is now the most diagnosed cancer in the nation (twice as pervasive as breast cancer), I truly believe that the work of CaP CURE through the Home Run Challenge is particularly deserving of the President's attention. I hope you'll agree. Please call me at (310)998-2874 or at home (310)820-9867 and let know what's possible.

Love,

Rosey
Rosey

To Doriskind for
a reply?
Yes _____ message?
No _____

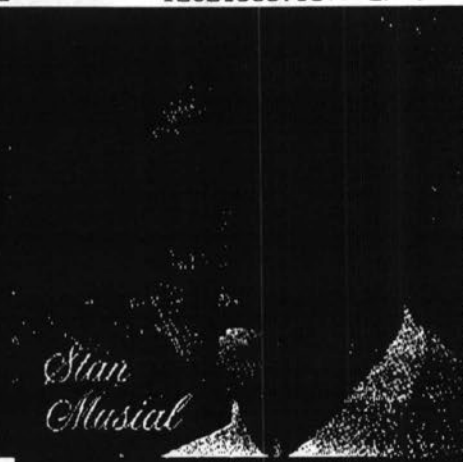
caps can cure • dedicated to finding a cure for prostate cancer



*Jerry
Lewis*



*Michael
Milken*



*Stan
Musial*



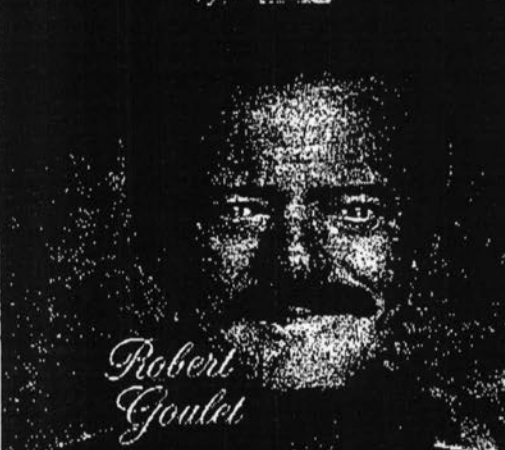
*Bob
Watson*



*Gen. H.
Norman
Schwarzkopf*



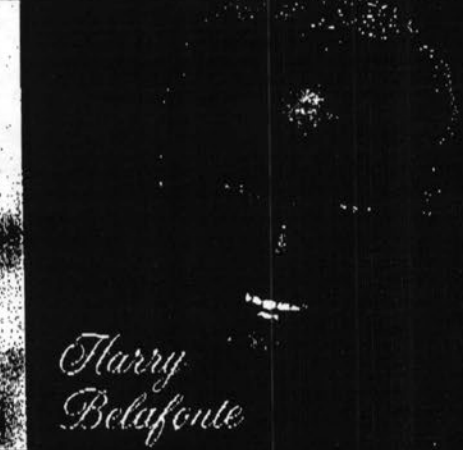
*Maria
Lery*



*Robert
Goulet*



*Sen.
Bob Dole*



*Harry
Belafonte*

"We survived."

But in the past year, over 40,000 men didn't. This Father's Day, you have the opportunity to change this statistic by pledging your support in the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE. All you have to do is make a pledge for every home run hit in designated games across the country over the course of Father's Day Week (June 13-18). You'll make a difference in the lives of millions of families affected by prostate cancer...perhaps your own. For information and to obtain your pledge card, call **1-800-547-CURE**.



Join The Team To Stop Prostate Cancer.

CAP CURE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD



President George Bush



President Jimmy Carter



President Gerald Ford



President Ronald Reagan

COMMITMENT

CAP CURE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1996

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Founder, President, and Chairman
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 Santa Monica, California

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East-West Capital Associates
 Los Angeles, California

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Center
 Los Angeles, California

Tony Coelho
Coelho Associates & LC
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Emil Frei III, M.D.
Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
 Boston, Massachusetts

Howard Gittis
Revlon, Inc.
 New York, New York

Rev. Rosey Grier
CaP CURE
 Santa Monica, California

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Intel Corporation
 Santa Clara, California

Vicki Hart
Office of the Secretary,
United States Senate
 Washington, D.C.

Stuart Holden, M.D.
Medical Director
 CaP CURE
 Santa Monica, California

Hamilton Jordan
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Sciences Center
 Charlottesville, Virginia

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Koch Industries
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Claudia Peltz
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Elaine Wynn
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 Las Vegas, Nevada

Stanley R. Zax
Zenith Insurance Company
 Woodland Hills, California

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Michael R. Milken
President

Richard N. Atkins, M.D.
Executive Director &
Executive Vice President

Lori Milken
Vice President

Ralph Finerman
Secretary and Treasurer

Priscilla Burton
Director of Development

1996

October 1996 CaP CURE participates in the design of a national prostate cancer research agenda and action plan, sponsored by the National Prostate Cancer Coalition and held at the M.D.

October 1996 Michael Milken emphasizes the need to stay abreast of cutting-edge technological developments and their application in cancer research.



JUNE 1997

Dear Friend of CaP CURE,

We are just days away from the start of CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE '97. Major league baseball will serve as a backdrop for the single most ambitious prostate cancer awareness and fundraising effort in the four year history of CaP CURE, the Association for the Cure of Cancer of the Prostate. Thanks to your support, we have raised nearly \$40,000 for each of the approximately 100 home runs we anticipate will be hit during the 56 designated games participating in the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE '97.

We are writing to you with very exciting news. The support for CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE '97 has been phenomenal. Donated full-color ads are running in a number of high profile publications including Entertainment Weekly, Time, Sports Illustrated and People, as well as the U.S. News & World Report. At present, we have a commitment from the New York Daily News to run a full page ad and are in the process of finalizing donated ads in other major cities.

More than 2000 radio stations and television outlets in most major cities in North America are running CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE public service announcements. Legendary play-by-play announcer and hall-of-famer Vin Scully has recorded our public service announcements.

Baseball legend Tommy Lasorda, a recent inductee into the Hall of Fame, has come out in full support of our efforts. He will be with us in Atlanta on Father's Day for the game between the Braves and Orioles, and the following day in Baltimore for the team's game with the Toronto Blue Jays.

Last weekend, we were in the Giants and ESPN broadcast booths, bringing national attention to the Home Run Challenge. Beginning this Friday, you will be hearing more about the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE during games broadcast on radio and television locally and nationally on FOX SPORTS, FX, FOX SPORTS NET, WTBS and CABLEVISION.

Team support for the CaP CURE Home Run Challenge has been equally impressive, whether broadcasting the CaP CURE public service announcement featuring General Norman Schwarzkopf on the stadiums' Jumbotron screens or focusing on the many prostate cancer survivors planning to attend games.

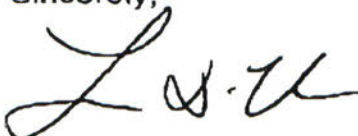
cap cure • dedicated to finding a cure for prostate cancer

1250 4th Street Ste. 360 Santa Monica, CA 90401 310.458.2873 Fax 310.458.8074

Pledges are continuing to come into the 1-800-547-CURE line. We still have a ways to go to reach our goal of \$50,000 per home run and \$5 million for prostate cancer research before the last game is played in San Francisco on June 18, when the Giants meet the Seattle Mariners. If you know anyone who might help support our efforts, we hope you will invite them to make a pledge today by calling 1-800-547-CURE.

Words cannot fully express our deepest appreciation for your support for CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE '97.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. Cohen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "L." and the last name "Cohen" clearly distinguishable.

Laurence Cohen

Events Producer, CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE



THE CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE

Father's Day Week - June 13-18, 1997

**"Keep Dad In The Game" this Father's Day Week
by joining the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE**

WHAT IS THE HOME RUN CHALLENGE?

- The first CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE was held on Father's Day '96 and is being expanded to a five day program for 1997. During 56 designated games (see attached schedule), home runs hit in ballparks around the country during the week of Father's Day, June 13-18, will raise money for prostate cancer research, now the most commonly diagnosed cancer in North America. CaP CURE has already secured pledges totaling nearly \$40,000 for each home run hit during these games.
- CaP CURE's goal is to raise that total to upwards of \$50,000 by Father's Day by continuing to work with individuals and corporate sponsors across the nation. We need your support for this unique and exciting series of events that rekindle the spirit of family and baseball, while raising much-needed awareness and funding for prostate cancer research.
- Based on statistical averages, we expect approximately 100 home runs will be hit during the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE, which will mean we will raise between \$4 to more than \$5 million dollars for prostate cancer research. Call 1-800-547-CURE to pledge \$1 to \$100 or more for each home run hit. Every dollar pledged to the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE will be matched -- doubling the dollars for prostate cancer research.
- From now until the start of the last game of the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE on June 18, you can make a pledge in honor of someone living with prostate cancer or in memory of a loved one lost to the disease by calling 1-800-547-CURE. We are working with broadcasters of games to include these dedications after each home run hit, as well as in print ads.
- The HOME RUN CHALLENGE is sponsored by the Association for the Cure of Cancer of the Prostate (CaP CURE), which in the last four years has raised over \$50 million for 225 prostate cancer research projects worldwide - making CaP CURE the world's largest private funder of prostate cancer research. Every dollar raised from the HOME RUN CHALLENGE will go directly to research throughout the United States and Canada.
- Commitments have been secured by national broadcasters like the Fox Network, Fox Cable, ESPN, Turner Broadcasting and Cablevision, as well as by local radio stations, local sports talk shows, and national and local newspapers and magazines. CaP CURE has enlisted the participation of the award-winning firm of Jerry and Kethchum in its media outreach program for the HOME RUN CHALLENGE. The schedule of HOME RUN CHALLENGE games and their broadcast outlets is available now and will be published in newspapers.
- We are working with local medical and research facilities throughout North America to enable them to raise additional contributions for their own research programs via the HOME RUN CHALLENGE.
- At select games, the HOME RUN CHALLENGE will be further promoted through such in-stadium vehicles as CaP CURE Public Service Announcements shown on Jumbotron screens and Public Announcements.

capc can cure • dedicated to finding a cure for prostate cancer



THE CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE

Father's Day Week - June 13-18, 1997

**"Keep Dad In The Game" this Father's Day Week
by joining the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE**

SHORT FACTS

- Prostate Cancer is now the most diagnosed cancer in the nation. It is twice as pervasive as breast cancer. Since they are both hormonal cancers, chances are that a cure for one will mean a cure for both.
- In 1997 some 330,000 American men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer and upwards of 40,000 will die. One in five American men is at risk of developing prostate cancer in his lifetime.
- The HOME RUN CHALLENGE is sponsored by the Association for the Cure of Cancer of the Prostate (CaP CURE), which in the last four years has raised over \$50 million for 225 prostate cancer research projects worldwide - making CaP CURE the world's largest private funder of prostate cancer research.
- There are 56 designated games in the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE.
- Based on statistical averages, we expect approximately 100 home runs will be hit during the CaP CURE HOME RUN CHALLENGE. Pledges in the amount of \$40,000 have been secured to date for each of these home runs. Pledges from \$1.00 to \$100 per home run are coming from individuals and corporate contributors.
- 100% of all monies raised will go directly to research.

caps can cure • dedicated to finding a cure for prostate cancer

1250 4th Street Ste. 360 Santa Monica, CA 90401 310.458.2873 Fax 310.458.8074

United Nations Development Programme

Sustainable human development



to Doriskind
for reply?

yes ☒

No ☐

melody
letter

'97 JUN 12 PM1:20

138-35 Elder Avenue
Apt7G, Flushing
New York 11355

10 June 1997

Dear Mr. President,

Whilst working at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York, my fiancée and I met and now we intend getting married on Saturday, 16 August 1997 in New York. Therefore, we would greatly appreciate it if you could give us your blessings as the head of the US which is our temporary home now for a happy and blessed wedded life together. Even though we know you and the first lady cannot attend individual wedding ceremonies, we have the pleasure of attaching our wedding invitation to you both.

Whilst thanking you in advance, we look forward to receiving your special blessings.

Yours sincerely,

Renuka D. Corea

H.E. Mr. Bill Clinton
The President of the US
Oval Office, The White House
Washington, DC 20500
Tel# (202) 456-1414

*Because you have shared in their lives
by your friendship and love
you are invited to share with my daughter*

Renuka Dilhani Corea

and

Charles Arrington Lloyd

*when they exchange marriage vows
and begin their new life together
on Saturday, the sixteenth of August
nineteen hundred and ninety-seven
at four o'clock in the afternoon
Community Church
East Williston, New York*

*Mary Vimala Corea
(wife of late Charles Vickrema Corea)*



Mrs. Mary Vimala Corea
138-35 Elder Avenue, Apt. #7 G
Flushing, New York 11355

The pleasure of your company is requested
at the Wedding Reception
Cocktails at 6:00 p.m.
Dinner Dance at 7:00 p.m. onwards
Westbury Manor
Jericho Turnpike, New York

FedEx USA Airbill

8686432694

FedEx Retrieval Copy

1 From 6/11/97
11/6/97

MS. RENUKA COREA 212 906-3663
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
36 EAST 45TH STREET, UGANDA HOUSE, 6TH FLOOR
NEW YORK NY 10017

2 Your Internal Billing Reference (if any)

3 To H.E. MR. BILL CLINTON 202 456-1414
THE WHITE HOUSE, OVAL OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE, 1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

WASHINGTON, DC

20500

For HOLD at FedEx Location check here
Hold Weekday Hold Saturday

For Saturday Delivery check here



Service
☒ Priority Overnight
☐ First Overnight
☐ International Priority
☐ International Economy
☐ International Express

☒ Signature Required
Insurance only

Packaging
☒ FedEx
☐ Other

Special Handling
Does this shipment contain dangerous goods?
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H.E. MR. BILL CLINTON
THE PRESIDENT OF THE US
OVAL OFFICE, THE WHITE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500
TEL# (202) 456-1414

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THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN

6-13-97

3593

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1997

'97 JUN 12 PM 8:11

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER

JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT:

Reply to Representative Lantos and 50 other Members of Congress Regarding Declassification of Honduras Documents

Purpose

To reply to Representative Tom Lantos and 50 other Members of Congress who wrote to follow-up your January letter regarding declassification of documents pertaining to human rights violations in Honduras.

Background

Representatives Lantos and Porter and 49 of their colleagues wrote to follow-up your letter of January 7 in which you outlined our ongoing declassification efforts and identified areas for continued improvement in Honduras' human rights performance. Soon after your letter, DoD released 34 additional Honduras documents and CIA released 36 documents. These materials were in addition to a collection of over 500 documents the Department of State declassified in full or in part last year.

Representative Lantos' letter welcomes the Administration's efforts, but expresses skepticism about CIA and DoD commitment to declassification, labeling those agencies' releases "far from sufficient." The letter requests details regarding when and whether CIA and DoD plan to declassify documents regarding five specific cases raised by the Honduran human rights commissioner, as well as documents regarding former Honduran military chief Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and a disbanded military intelligence unit, Battalion 316.

In addition to his conversations with you in San Jose, President Reina recently called for a renewed U.S. effort to share information, asserting during a visit to Washington that some agencies have "refused to declassify their documents."

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff
Mack McLarty

Your reply, coordinated with CIA, reiterates the Administration's commitment to sharing as much information as possible, and provides specific deadlines for completion of the CIA reviews regarding the cases that Representative Lantos raises. It notes that DoD is conducting a further review to identify any documents that may have been overlooked in the initial declassification. At a minimum, this DoD survey will produce additional documents from the Joint Chiefs and National Security Agency.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter to Representative Lantos and his colleagues.

Attachments

Tab A Recommended reply
Tab B Incoming correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 6/13/97

NOTE FOR:  CHRIS WALKER

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

MR. ✓ PRESIDENT:

Erskine wanted you to see this.
Gene, Katie McGinty, Podesta,
Sylvia and Ron Klain have also
received copies. A response
will be prepared.

Phil Caplan

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6/13/97

received 6/10
2:00 pm**United States Senate**

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 4, 1997

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

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6/13/97

Dear Mr. President,

We support EPA's efforts to move forward with health-based air quality standards for both particulate matter and ozone under the Clean Air Act by the July 19, 1997, court-ordered deadline for particulate matter. Your Administration has taken a reasoned approach to environmental regulations; we believe EPA's proposals are consistent with this approach and the nation's commitment to keep making progress under the Clean Air Act. Science now indicates that the current standards for particulate matter and ozone do not protect public health, and the EPA's proposals reflect this new knowledge.

The Clean Air Act directs that national ambient air quality standards be set to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, based on the best available, peer-reviewed scientific and medical evidence. The standard must be set to protect sensitive groups, such as children, the elderly, and asthmatics-- nearly one third of our population. Costs are considered in the second phase of the process when EPA, states and localities determine what controls are necessary. Areas are given varying times to reach the national standards, depending upon the difficulty of the task including costs. EPA will work closely with industries, states and environmental groups to develop a cost-effective implementation plan, and has already started the process with a Federal Advisory Committee. Issuing the two standards together is important to ensuring the development of the most cost-effective implementation strategy because both pollutants have similar sources and behavior in the air.

We believe that EPA has followed the requirements of the Clean Air Act, and made a prudent public policy decision to propose revisions to the current standards.

Credible experts have told us that enactment of EPA's proposals could prevent 15,000 premature deaths each year and more than a million incidences of illness, such as aggravated asthma, loss of lung function, bronchitis and respiratory disease. We have a special obligation to our children, five million of whom are afflicted with asthma that is exacerbated by air pollution. Serious public health threats may result if these standards are delayed or weakened.

Because of the efforts made by states and industries under the Clean Air Act, the quality of the air we breathe has improved significantly for the past three decades. The history of the Act shows that the economy can thrive in tandem with strong environmental protection. Moreover, the costs to industry of implementing controls have been far less than predicted at the time of enactment because of the innovative approaches developed by industry. Market-based approaches and new pollution control technologies will help reduce air pollution in an even more cost-effective manner as we work to attain the new standards.

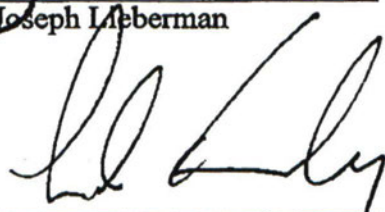
While some people argue that we should have certainty before setting standards, scientists tell us that uncertainty is inherent in the scientific enterprise. Science can inform public health decisions, but these decisions must frequently be made with imperfect knowledge forcing decision-makers to weigh the best evidence in light of policy goals and public responsibilities.

The record shows that an unprecedented amount of good science supports EPA's proposals. With respect to ozone, the group of independent science advisors charged with reviewing EPA's work concluded that the current standard provides little, if any, margin of safety. The science indicates that at levels below the current standard, ozone adversely affects not only those with impaired respiratory systems, such as asthmatics, but also children and some healthy adults. With respect to particulate matter, the science advisors reached an overwhelming consensus supporting the establishment of a new standard for fine particulate matter. Scores of studies link exposure to this pollutant with premature death and aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease. Although some uncertainties remain, the EPA has set forth an articulate rationale based on the evidence for moving forward to reduce the risks to our health and the health of our children from ozone and particulate matter pollution.

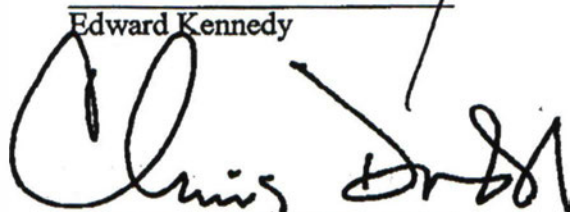
Sincerely,



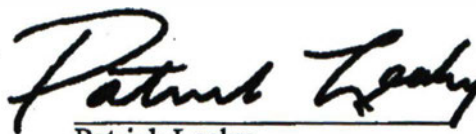
Joseph Lieberman



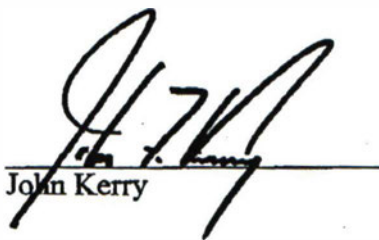
Edward Kennedy



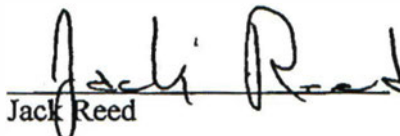
Christopher Dodd



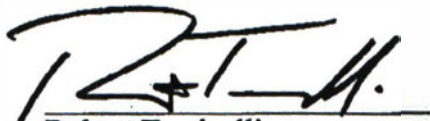
Patrick Leahy

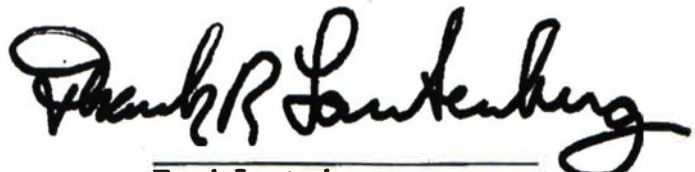


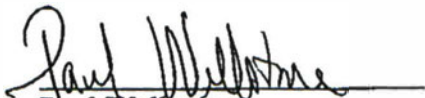
John Kerry



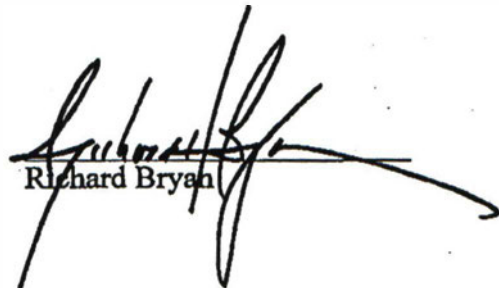
Jack Reed


Robert Torricelli


Frank Lautenberg


Paul Wellstone


Barbara Boxer


Richard Bryan