

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1997

The Honorable Eileen B. Claussen
Assistant Secretary of State
for Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Eileen:

I have received your letter of June 13, 1997, and as requested, accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs.

I want to thank you for your service to the federal government. At the Environmental Protection Agency, National Security Council, and the State Department, you helped the United States work with other countries to meet our common challenges and advance our mutual goals. Your hard work in addressing such essential issues as climate change, ozone protection, acid rain, and air quality has been vital to our efforts to solve the world's many environmental challenges in a practical manner. You have helped underscore the message that economic growth and environmental protection can be achieved simultaneously. On behalf of all those who have benefited from your service, I thank you for a job well done.

Best wishes for every future success.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

7/16/97
Jim
She is
great. This
needs to be
improved.
Jed



United States Department of State
*Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and
International Environmental and Scientific Affairs*
Washington, D.C. 20520

June 13, 1997

Dear Mr. President:

I take this opportunity to submit my resignation as your Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. After 27 years of government service, I plan to return to the private sector.

It has been a high honor to serve in your Administration, both as a Special Assistant at the National Security Council and as Assistant Secretary of State. I believe we have many accomplishments to be proud of and many more yet to come. In the last several years, we have taken actions to protect endangered species, negotiated agreements to ban the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes and to conserve fish stocks, and taken important steps toward globally managing dangerous chemicals. We have also succeeded in integrating environmental concerns into our mainstream foreign policy. None of this would have been possible without your leadership.

Of course, the biggest international environmental issue we face is climate change. I feel that we have developed a very sound policy framework to guide our negotiations and believe it represents the kind of comprehensive and rational approach needed to solve the problem. Reaching international agreement in Japan this December is within our reach if the United States continues to lead.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to work on these and other issues which I strongly feel are of critical important to the United States and the world.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eileen B. Claussen".

Eileen B. Claussen

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

97 JUL 16 09:45

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Woyneab Wondwossen, Room 93

Today's Date: July 15, 1997

Date of Request: 7/10/97

Request for: POTUS/FLOTUS

Type of Request: Honorary Patrons

Requestor Name: Mrs. Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg and Mrs. Marc Leland

Title: Opening Night Dinner Co-Chairmen

Address: The Washington Opera
Kennedy Center
Washington, D.C. 20566-0012

Contact Tel. #: 202/298-6008

Event Date: 11/8/97 [Print Deadline - 8/1/97]

Event Description: 1997-1998 Season Opening Night Dinner of The Washington Opera and premier performance of "Pagliacci," featuring Placido Domingo

Notes: The First Lady's office recommends that the President and First Lady accept this request because of the importance of this season premier to the city of Washington and also because of the First Lady's great interest in The Washington Opera.

The President and First Lady should ACCEPT.

Recommendations:

MV _____ TS OK
(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer will automatically generate a message as well as acceptance of the honorary position).

Comments:

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dan Burkhardt
Woyneab Wondwossen

FROM: Tracy LaBrecque Davis 

DATE: July 12, 1997

RE: Honorary Patron Request

cc: Ann Stock, Melanne Verveer

Attached is a request from the Washington Opera asking the President and the First Lady to serve as the Honorary Patrons of their 1997-1998 Season Opening Night Dinner and the premier performance of *Pagliacci* with Placido Domingo on November 8, 1997.

The President and the First Lady should **ACCEPT** this invitation to serve as Honorary Patrons. This event is very important to the Washington, DC community. Also, the First Lady has taken a great interest in the Washington Opera over the last few years.

The Washington Opera's printing deadline for their invitation is August 1st - - we should let them know our answer as soon as possible. They have also requested a letter for their program, that printing deadline is October 1st.

Please note that the Washington Opera has also invited the President and Mrs. Clinton to attend the event.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you.

The Washington Opera

Resident Company of The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Plácido Domingo, Artistic Director ♦ Patricia L. Mossel, Executive Director

July 10, 1997

The President
and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

My dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton,

As Co-Chairman of the 1997-1998 Season Opening Night Dinner of The Washington Opera, which follows the premier performance of Leoncavallo's *Pagliacci* on Saturday, November 8, 1997, it gives us great pleasure to invite you to serve as Honorary Patrons of this important event.

We, of course, would be enormously pleased if you could attend any portion of the evening. The performance will begin at 7 o'clock in the Opera House of the Kennedy Center and will be followed at approximately 8:45 pm by a brief reception (45 minutes) and a seated dinner for approximately 400 people in the South Gallery on the Roof Terrace Level of the Kennedy Center.

Plácido Domingo will star as Canio, one of his signature roles. The National Symphony Orchestra's Leonard Slatkin will make his company debut on the conductor's podium and celebrated filmmaker and opera director Franco Zeffirelli will stage his first Washington Opera production on a grand scale.

Specifically, we would like to request permission to list you on the invitation and on the dinner program using the language, "Under the Honorary Patronage of The President of the United States and Mrs. Clinton." The printing deadline on the invitation would be August 1.

Additionally, we would like to request a letter signed by the President and dated, November 8, 1997, which celebrates the opening of the opera season. Mr. Domingo's second as Artistic Director, and which can be published in the performance program, *Stagebill*, for that evening only. The printing deadline for the letter would be October 1.

On behalf of The Washington Opera, thank you very much for your consideration and continued support of the Company.

Hilda Ochoa

Mrs. Hilda Ochoa-Brillembourg

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Leland

Mrs. Marc E. Leland

Opening Night Dinner Co-Chairmen

cc: Ann Stock

HONORARY PARTICIPATION REQUEST

Please return to Woyneab Wondwossen, Room 93

Today's Date: July 15, 1997

Date of Request: 7/2/97
Request for: POTUS
Type of Request: Honorary Chairman
Requestor Name: Mr. Greg Brown
Title: Director of Nonprofit
Organization: Jefferson Awards
Suite 112
5501 Cherokee Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22312
Contact Tel. #: 703/916-1700
Event Date: 11/17/97
Event Description: The Jefferson Awards Silver Anniversary

Notes: The Jefferson Awards were founded by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Robert Taft, Jr., and Sam Beard to honor outstanding public service in America. Over the past 25 years, Jefferson awards have been presented to such prominent national figures as Barbara Bush, Dr. Henry Kissinger, and General Colin Powell. The award has also been given to local volunteers who have demonstrated leadership in service to their communities. This Silver Anniversary ceremony will honor all past national Jefferson Awards recipients and present them with Lifetime Achievement Awards.

Senator Daschle and Senator Lott are serving as the National Committee Chairmen for this event. Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, Mrs. Robert Taft, Jr., and Bob Taft are serving as Co-Chairs of the Founders Committee.

As with previous celebrations, the awards ceremony will be held at the United States Supreme Court; and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor will host the event.

The President should ACCEPT.

Recommendation:

TS


(Unless otherwise noted, a yes answer will automatically generate a message as well as acceptance of the honorary position).

Comments:

rec'd 7/2/97 DWA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

March 12, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for joining with former President George Bush last month to announce the upcoming summit on volunteerism. In this time when government is being asked to do more with less, we believe we must do all we can to encourage private citizens to reach out to our nation's least fortunate. You have taken an important step in that direction.

In keeping with the spirit of service and bipartisanship, we are writing to ask you to join us in honoring individuals who have performed extraordinary acts of public service by serving as the Honorary Chairman and Keynote Speaker for the 25th Anniversary of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service on November 17, 1997.

The Jefferson Awards have honored thousands of local volunteers and over one hundred national public servants since 1973. Past recipients range from 14 year-old Ambor Agesen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who, in spite of the crippling effects of cerebral palsy, volunteers at her local hospital, to the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. The awards provide a rare opportunity to shine the spotlight on those who labor selflessly in our communities. Indeed, it is our hope that letting others know of their deeds will inspire many to follow in their paths.

During the 25th Anniversary Celebration, former national and local recipients will come together from both political parties, all walks of life and corners of the country, to celebrate 25 years of excellence in service to America. We believe that public service represents all that is best in America and that we must reach across party lines to give these individuals our united support. By honoring these award-winners, we can demonstrate that no problem is so desperate that committed individuals cannot make a difference.

We hope you will join us in honoring these exceptional Americans. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Trent Lott
United States Senate



Tom Daschle
United States Senate

FAX COVER SHEET

Date: July 11, 1997

Number of pages including cover sheet: 4

To: Ms. Wayna Wondwossen
The White House

Phone: 202/456-5492

Fax phone: 202/456-5426

CC: _____

From: Greg Brown
Jefferson Awards

Phone: 703/916-1700

Fax phone: 703/916-1712

REMARKS:

☐ Urgent

☒ For your review

☐ Reply ASAP

☐ Please comment

Wayna:

Per your request, I have attached three items regarding the Jefferson Awards: background information on the Jefferson Awards and its parent organization, the American Institute for Public Service; a list of the Local and National winners from the past 25 years; and a list of our honorary positions for the 25th Anniversary.

Regarding deadlines, we need to know the President's status by August 1 in order to prepare our invitation materials or make arrangements for another Honorary Chair, if needed.

I will follow up with you in one week to check the status of our request. In the meantime, if you have any questions or require additional information, please call me at the above number.

Thank you for your assistance.

-Greg Brown



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Jefferson Award Recipients

1973 - 1996

U.S. Senator John Heinz Award

Greatest Public Service by an Elected or Appointed Official

1973	Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
1974	Elliot Richardson
1975	Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
1976	Arthur F. Burns
	Alan Greenspan
	William E. Simon
1977	Michael Mansfield
1978	Hubert H. Humphrey
1979	Kenneth Gibson
	William Donald Schaefer
	Coleman Young
1980	Cyrus R. Vance
1981	Warren Christopher
1982	Howard H. Baker
1983	Paul A. Volcker
1984	William H. Webster
1985	James A. Baker, III
1986	George P. Schultz
1987	Justice William J. Brennan
1988	Dr. C. Everett Koop
1989	Paul Nitze
1990	General Colin Powell
1991	Dick Cheney
1992	Justice Thurgood Marshall
1993	Carla Hills
1994	George Mitchell
	Bob Michel
1995	Justice Harry Blackmun
1996	Sam Nunn

Greatest Public Service by A Private Citizen

1973	John W. Gardner
1974	Ralph Nader
1975	Katharine Graham
1976	John D. Rockefeller, III
1977	Art Buchwald
1978	Paul Mellon
1979	Howard Jarvis
1980	Dr. Norman Borlaug
1981	Walter Cronkite
1982	Bob Hope
1983	Kirk Douglas
1984	J. Peter Grace
1985	Lee Iacocca
1986	H. Ross Perot
1987	Irving Brown
1988	James W. Rouse
1989	Leo Cherne
1990	Jimmy Carter
1991	Robert C. Maclure
1992	Faye Wattleton
1993	James Burke
1994	Jim and Sarah Brady
1995	Walter H. Annenberg
1996	Brian Lamb

Greatest Public Service Benefiting the Disadvantaged

1973	Cesar Chavez
1974	Dr. Thomas Szasz
1975	Rev. Leon Sullivan
1976	Rev. Theodore Hesburgh
1977	Dr. Howard Rusk
1978	Jerry Lewis
1979	Jesse Jackson
1980	Allard Lowenstein
1981	Marva Collins
1982	Claude Pepper
1983	Helen Hayes
1984	Maude E. Callen
1985	Betty Ford
1986	Eugene Lang
1987	Ginetta Sagan
1988	Father Bruce Ritter
1989	Kimi Gray
1990	Jaime Escalante
1991	Marian Wright Edelman
1992	Eunice Shriver
1993	Arthur Ashe
1994	Paul Newman
	Joanne Woodward
1995	Barbara Bush
1996	Rosalynn Carter

Greatest Public Service by An Individual 35 Years or Under

1973	Joseph A. Yablonski
1974	Maynard Jackson
1975	R. Emmett Tyrrell, Jr.
1976	Vilma S. Martinez
1977	Max Cleland
1978	Bernard Powell
1979	Denis Hayes
1980	US Olympic Hockey Team
1981	David Stockman
1982	Henry Cisneros
1983	Jan Scruggs
1984	Sally Ride
1985	Trevor Ferrell
1986	Robert Hayes
1987	Steve Jobs
1988	Marlee Matlin
1989	Marc Buoniconti
1990	Ann Donabue
1991	Wendy Kopp
1992	Michael Brown
	Alan Khazel
1993	Mary Taylor
1994	Wayne Meisel
1995	Stacey Bess
1996	Andrea Jaeger

1974	Robert T. Bates
	James Ellis
	James Masten
	Ellen S. Straus
	Peter Wilson
1976	Felz Rohatyn
1977	Fr. Alfred Boeddeker
	Jean Chaudhuri
	Dr. Leonard Cobb
	Olga Mele
	Marjory Taylor
1978	J.O. Asbjornson
	Thomas Cannon
	Sr. Mary Kathleen Clark
	Robert O. Levy
	Elizabeth Maier
1979	Cornelius D. Banks
	Dr. Ann Hines
	Joyce Hunter
	Father Bruce Ritter
	Clarence H. Snyder
1980	John Carpenter
	Tilda Kemplen
	Lee Klein
	Elain Greibenow
	Dr. Louis Mattucci
1981	Hank Aaron
	Irene Auberlin
	David Crockett

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis Award Outstanding Public Service Benefiting Local Communities Media Sponsor National Recipients

1982	Dallas Doyle
	Richard Marvin Garrett
	Helena Kyle
	Caroline Putnam
	Ruth Heinz
	Lorraine Schreck
1983	Dean Crisp
	Darlene Handley
	Dr. Robert Kustra
	Candy Lightner
	Tony Messinco
1984	Virginia Clemmer
	Francis & Campbell Cutler
	Margaret Marshall
	Betty Taylor
	Donna Velvick
1985	Linda Barker
	Dr. Frank McGlone
	Arturo Montoya
	Jean Kennedy Smith
	Mary Beth Tober
1986	Ruby Ferrell Callaway
	Therese Dozier
	Fannie Royston
	Philip Viall

1987	Joan W. Bailey
	Elizabeth Brown
	Fred Docsher
	Howard Jones
	Jim Knocke
1988	Joanna & Jim Chappell
	Peter Frazza
	Lola Martin
	J.T. Pace
	Amy Maritz Windom
1989	David Cain
	Clara Johansen
	Stephen P. Klinker, DDS
	Julia Middleton
	Brent Wyatt
1990	Wayne Barton
	John Bell
	Queen Hyler
	Dr. Viola Taylor
	Jane Van Sant
1991	Claire & Romeo Bennett
	P.O. Walter Bennett
	Ann Chapman
	Mistilee Grace
	Deborah Walrod

1992	Mary Ellen Eagle
	Albert Eckstein, MD
	Carol Kane
	Judge Edward Rodgers
	Rachel Rossow
1993	Ella M. Jones
	Latrice "Chick" Big Crow
	Rev. Herschel C. Smith
	Christi Todd
	Dr. James Withers
1994	Victor Acquino
	Dorita Epps
	Daniel Greenc
	Marjory Ray
	Rev. Julius L. Scipio
1995	Mattie Hill Brown
	Billy Earley
	Maggie Lopez
	Pamela Roland
	DWe Williams
1996	Cahn Ba Dang
	Jess Higgs
	Dr. Vincent Jenco
	Clara Kirk
	Sgt. Roger Redd



The Jefferson Awards Silver Anniversary 1973-1997

Celebrating 25 Years of Excellence in Service to America

In 1997, America will celebrate the Jefferson Awards' Silver Anniversary: Twenty-five years of honoring and enhancing excellence in the American spirit.

By example, we
encourage others.

Founded in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, U.S. Senator Robert Taft, Jr. and Sam Beard, the goal was to establish a Nobel Prize for outstanding public service in America. At that time, Mrs. Kennedy Onassis explained how she and President Kennedy worked to excite the best young people to take active roles in government. She talked about setting a tone so that millions of Americans, each in his or her own way, would believe in their abilities to serve a public ideal and help their neighbors.

U.S. Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle and U.S. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott are serving as National Chairmen for the Jefferson Awards Silver Anniversary Celebration. Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy and Mrs. Robert Taft, Jr., and Kerry Kennedy Cuomo and Bob Taft are serving as Co-Chairs of the Founders Committee.

National award recipients represent a Who's Who of outstanding Americans. They include three Supreme Court Justices, five Secretaries of State, five Cabinet Officers, and three former First Ladies. Their names evoke memories of America's greatest achievements over the past quarter of a century: Barbara Bush, Rosalynn Carter, Walter Cronkite, Marian Wright Edelman, Jaime Escalante, John Gardner, Katharine Graham, Alan Greenspan, Bob Hope, Hubert Humphrey, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Wendy Kopp, George Mitchell, Ralph Nader and Colin Powell.

As important as the national recipients, Jefferson Awards have been presented to thousands of local volunteers. These "unsung heroes" encounter problems in their neighborhoods, believe they can help, and create innovative solutions - all without thoughts of recognition or rewards.

The Jefferson Awards are presented each year at a national ceremony which is hosted by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, at the United States Supreme Court, in Washington, DC. It is a magical event when the nation's biggest names come together with ordinary Americans to celebrate the truly American quality of people helping people.

Opportunity to Celebrate Achievement

No better time in history provides a need to celebrate achievement. The Silver Anniversary of the Jefferson Awards is designed to highlight all that is good about America. We must recapture the integrity and tradition of service to our country epitomized by the Taft family as well as the enthusiasm and spirit of the Kennedy era. The Jefferson Awards remind us of the power of people helping people and the age-old concept that individuals can make a difference.

Honoring the Best

For this occasion, the American Institute for Public Service will honor all past national Jefferson Awards recipients and present them with Lifetime Achievement Awards.

*When any original act of charity or of gratitude, for instance, is presented either to our sight
or imagination, we are deeply impressed with its beauty and feel a strong
desire in ourselves of doing charitable
and grateful acts also.*



The Jefferson Awards

A Program of the American Institute for Public Service

Founded in 1972 by: Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and U.S. Senator Robert Taft, Jr.

621 Delaware Street, Suite 300 • New Castle, DE 19720 • 302.323.9659 • 302.323.9352 (fax) • E-Mail info@aipa.org

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Sam Beard

Executive Director
Mike Hyland

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George L. Ball
Susan Ball
Charles Bartlett
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Jerome Berlin
Tony Bill
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Hon. Tom Bradley
Leslie M. Burgess
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Lee Ault Carter
Elaine Chao
Xerona Clayton
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Donald Dell
Hon. William H. Donaldson
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Janet Lang
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Bill Moyers
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Jack Valenti
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James Watson, Ph.D.
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Susan Williams
Lois Zenkel

Silver Anniversary Honorary Positions

"Celebrating the Best of America"

Honorary Chairman

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States

National Committee Chairmen

The Honorable Tom Daschle, Senate Minority Leader
The Honorable Trent Lott, Senate Majority Leader

Founders Committee Co-chairs

Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy
Kerry Kennedy Cuomo
Mrs. Robert Taft, Jr.
Bob Taft

Fax Transmitta

Date

7/16

To:

Jim

From:

The Staff Secretary

Date: Tuesday, July 08, 1997

Time: 1:28:00 PM

Number of Pages: 1

To: Milli Alston

Fax Number: 12023954198

From: Kathleen R. Burgess

Company:

Telephone Number: (630) 377-7414

Fax Number: 630 3771199

Note: Milli:

I thought a letter might help you explain the connection between Fr. Mike, Jamal Place Betsy and me. Thanks for passing this along.

Do we have a letter for nominees for Points of Light Foundation Award?

PhM

7/15/97
Send to Maureen?

Yes ☒
no ☐

C

4N656 Knoll Creek Drive
St. Charles, IL 60175

July 8, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President,

I hope this letter finds you well and that you and Hillary were able to enjoy at least a little rest while in Majorca. I understand that upon your return you will be visiting Chicago to speak to the African-American Journalists and to address the difficult question of race.

I have been in contact with Milli Alston, as I sent her a letter from Father Mike Ivers to pass on to you and Hillary. Father Mike is the Pastor of St. Agatha's Catholic Church on Chicago's West side, known as the North Lawndale community. Betsy and I are quite familiar with the area, as we are on the Board of Jamal Place, which provides residential care for abused and neglected boys and is situated in St. Agatha's parish. In fact, Kari and I have joined the church, not only because it has the Best Mass in town, but because we can do a little Sunday morning mentoring with the Jamal kids AND my father was baptized there in 1894!

In his letter, Father Mike cannot say enough about the great impact Ameritech's community outreach has had and recommends them for the Points of Light Award. In addition, he points out that a key component in Ameritech's effort is relationship building. "The incentive ties right into President Clinton's initiative on race. Ameritech took advantage of an opportunity to provide its employees with relationships with young people in a predominantly African-American community. Through these efforts, racial harmony and diversity have been strengthened in our community," he writes.

Father Mike's relentless drive combined with the Ameritech program, which should be a model for other businesses and Chicago; finally addressing a racial problem, presents a powerful situation. A visit to the North Lawndale community during your time here would have a resounding impact not only on the African-American Journalists but on individuals who live in the area and those who are trying to make a meaningful change.

Needless to say, Betsy and I would love to be able to give you a tour of Jamal. Yet I know that time is always an issue, so request that you at least meet Father Mike if there is a meet and greet time slot.

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your work and dedication on the issue of race in our country. As you know, my link with the Asian and African groups here in Chicago is so important to me and I know things can change for the better. I see it little by little all the time. Fight on, Mr. President! With Hillary, you are making a tremendous impact and I am grateful for your leadership along with your ability to teach an entire nation. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Burgess



St. Agatha Church

6-10-97

To whom it may concern:

I am very happy to write this letter of reference for the Ameritech Pioneer Program for the Points of Light Foundation Award. Ameritech and this program are highly deserving of this award & even further recognition for the fine service they have provided to our community over the past 4 years.

Ameritech has provided over 500 volunteers during this time period in service to our community. They have participated in painting projects, cleaning vacant lots, tutoring programs, and donated coats to over 300 children at Christmas for the past 2 years. These programs have taken place at Presentation Church (Springfield & Lexington), Precious Blood Church (Congress & Western), Lathrop



St. Agatha Church

②

public school (15th + Christina), Johnson public school (14th + Albany), Herzl public school (Douglas + Lawrence) and at St. Agatha. The key component in all of these efforts was relationship building. This incentive ties right into President Clinton's initiative on race. Ameritech took advantage of an opportunity to provide its employees with relationships with young people in a predominantly African-American community. Through these efforts racial harmony & diversity have been strengthened in our community. Ameritech has provided hope & motivation to many children in this economically disenfranchised community. Ameritech has also granted \$250,000 over 3 years to St. Agatha Family Empowerment, S.A.F.E. is a gang alternative-family enrich-



St. Agatha Church

(3)

ment program that has involved over 300 families. This program is supported by many foundations and has been honored by Mayor Daley & Governor Edgar.

I could go on & on about how the Ameritech Pioneers & Ameritech in general have impacted positively on our community. Please call me if you need further data. I highly recommend them for this award. They are an excellent model for what corporate America can & should do to improve the quality of life for all in this country.

Sincerely,
Fr. Mike Bers
Pastor



St. James and John Catholic Elementary School

1012 Somerset Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Fax: (410) 342-1000 Tel: (410) 342-3000

7-15-97

Bertie

Bowman is
friend of

Lotus.

rs

N

To Doriskind for response
after you have seen?

Yes ☐
No ☒ Scheduling

St. James and John Catholic School. On October 5, 1997, St. James & St. John Catholic School will celebrate its 150th Birthday (Sesquicentennial). We are proud of our history and thank God for being with us through these 150 years.

As we approach the 200th Birthday of Baltimore City, we take great pride in knowing that St. James & St. John Catholic School was one of Baltimore's early sites.

The celebration will be held on Sunday, October 5, 1997 at 2:00 p.m. The day will begin with a mass in the auditorium of the Institute of Notre Dame at 901 Aisquith Street. After mass there will be a Historical Walk to St. James & St. John Catholic School. At the school we will have a Blessing of the Building and a Ribbon Cutting Ceremony. We would like for you to be our honored guest and cut the ribbon at the ceremony.

Your presence would mean the world to the entire school family.

We would also love to have a congratulation letter from you for our Souvenir Journal and a citation from your office to help us celebrate the day.

I have enclosed a school brochure, and a history statement to give you more background and information about St. James & St. John Catholic School and its programs.



Fully Accredited
Middle States Association
Commission on Elementary Schools

St. James and John Catholic Elementary School

1012 Somerset Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Fax: (410) 732-1323 Tel: (410) 342-3222

LaUanah King-Cassell
Principal

June 24, 1997

The President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 2050

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing this letter to inform you about an exciting time in the history of St. James & St. John Catholic School. On October 5, 1997, St. James & St. John Catholic School will celebrate its 150th Birthday (Sesquicentennial). We are proud of our history and thank God for being with us through these 150 years.

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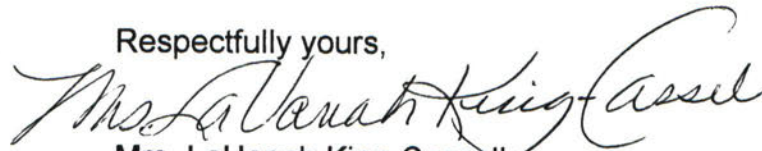
We would also love to have a congratulation letter from you for our Souvenir Journal and a citation from your office to help us celebrate the day.

I have enclosed a school brochure, and a history statement to give you more background and information about St. James & St. John Catholic School and its programs.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you are able to join us. Your presence would mean the world to the entire student body, parents, teachers, and all supporters in the East Baltimore Community.

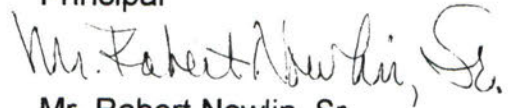
Looking forward to hearing from you.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mrs. LaUanah King-Cassell".

Mrs. LaUanah King-Cassell

Principal

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Mr. Robert Nowlin, Sr.".

Mr. Robert Nowlin, Sr.

Sesquicentennial Committee

LKC/hfk

Enclosures



JIMMY CARTER

July 2, 1997

To President Bill Clinton

I have just returned from a visit to West Africa, and our Carter Center team will return to Liberia to monitor the national election on July 19 - and again on August 2 if a run-off is necessary. In addition, I visited Abuja for meetings with Nigerian leaders, who are playing a dominant role in the ECOWAS orchestration of disarmament and the election process in Liberia. As you may know, we have extensive health and agriculture programs in Nigeria.

Enclosed is a trip report that you may find of interest. My hope is that the next month will conclude successfully a sustained and often frustrating effort by The Carter Center to help the West African states restore peace and democracy in Liberia.

I have a great personal interest, which may cause me to be presumptuous in providing information with which you already are familiar.

I would, of course, be delighted to provide further details regarding both Liberia and Nigeria to your NSC and State Department associates.

Sincerely,

7/16/97

Send to NSC? ☒

Yes ☒

No ☐

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000
Fax: 202/456-9490



JIMMY CARTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Trip report, Liberia and Nigeria, 6/25-30/97

LIBERIA

The primary purpose of this trip was to complete the long search for peace and democracy in Liberia, an effort in which The Carter Center has been deeply involved for the last six years. The nation has been almost destroyed by a terrible civil war; in a population of 2.6 million, there have been nearly 200,000 killed, 670,000 forced into neighboring countries, and 800,000 others displaced from their home communities, mostly to camps near Monrovia.

A brief review of history may be helpful:

1980: Sergeant Samuel Doe ended 150 years of Americo-Liberian autocratic rule when he overthrew the Tolbert regime and summarily executed the entire cabinet. Doe received strong U.S. support for nine years, despite brutal repression in the country.

1990: Encouraged by leaders in neighboring countries, Charles Taylor and his NPFL party invaded the country and soon controlled the entire territory except for a small area around Monrovia, which was protected by an African multinational force (ECOMOG) led by Nigerian troops, representing 15 West African nations (ECOWAS). President Doe was tortured and dismembered by Prince Johnson, a military faction leader.

1991: Leaders of ECOWAS invited our International Negotiating Network (INN) to assist in peace efforts. Carter Center's representatives first visited Liberia, and then Rosalynn and I went. We met with all faction leaders, and called for disarmament of factions to ECOMOG, demobilization of troops, and internationally supervised elections. ECOMOG supported rival factions to control Taylor, who refused to disarm, denying the neutrality of ECOMOG.

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

MARKING INITIALS: DB DATE: 07/30/19
2019-0774-S

1992: NPFL troops attacked Monrovia and took 580 ECOMOG troops hostage. Back in Liberia again, we joined ECOWAS leaders and the U.S. State Department in calling for a neutral peacekeeping force, and again for disarmament and elections. Rosalynn and I returned to the interior and convinced Taylor to release the hostages. We opened a full-time Carter Center office in Monrovia, which we've had to close twice during times of great danger to our people.

1993: In Nigeria, businessman Abiola was elected president, but was then deposed and arrested. General Sani Abacha assumed power. Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings and other ECOWAS leaders in Cotonou set up a coalition government in Liberia. The U.S. agreed with our call to help expansion of ECOMOG, to include more non-Nigerian troops.

1994-95: Military factions moved into Monrovia, but the Cotonou agreement unraveled. We went back to the region to encourage meetings among Abacha, Taylor, and other regional leaders. ECOWAS leaders in Abuja set up a ruling Council of State in Liberia, comprising faction and civilian leaders.

1996: An attempt to arrest one of the faction leaders in Monrovia resulted in 1,500 casualties, further destruction of the city, and more than 20,000 people crowded into the U.S. compound for safety. Nigerian General Sam Victor Malu finally brought neutrality and competence to ECOMOG, and vowed to complete disarmament by early 1997 to permit long-awaited elections.

This brings us down to 1997. Almost total disarmament was completed in February, and elections were scheduled for May 30, then extended to July 19. We have had several Carter Center representatives in Liberia, including Ambassador Gordon Streeb and Chip Carter. Gordon accompanied me on this trip.

6/27-28 = We met with the major candidates, all of whom were required to relinquish their military leadership roles. They included faction leaders Charles Taylor, Alhaji Kromah, and George Boley, and civilians Cletus Wortorson, Bacchus Matthews, and Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf (until recently a high UN official). Although no polling data are

available, Taylor and Sirleaf seem to be the two top candidates, neither of whom is likely to receive the necessary majority among a total of 13. A run-off election is scheduled for 8/2.

In addition, we had extensive meetings with the Independent Elections Commission (IECOM), ECOMOG commander General Malu, members of the Council of State, Archbishop Michael Francis, the foreign minister and ambassador from Nigeria, and others from the European Union, UN, and NGOs who will be joining us in monitoring the election. General Malu showed us the tremendous piles of 32,000 confiscated field pieces, rocket launchers, and semi-automatic weapons. He also reported that 126,000 refugees have crossed the border into Liberia within the last two months.

We visited a number of sites, some about 50 miles from Monrovia, where long lines of citizens were registering to vote. ECOMOG forces were in charge of maintaining security and seem to be trusted by all election officials and political party leaders. Despite transportation difficulties, ECOMOG, a small UN force, and election officials had used US helicopters and ground transportation to deliver registration materials to 1,564 voting sites throughout the rain-soaked country.

850,000 people participated in the last election in 1985, and it is hoped that at least 600,000 will be registered this time. The process seemed to be going well, with about 250 having been processed at each of the visited sites during the first three days of the 10-day period.

On her first day of campaigning in the countryside, Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf was harassed by Taylor supporters. The two ringleaders, including a general, were immediately arrested by ECOMOG and are still being detained. Since then, there have been no similar instances.

There are a number of newspapers published and FM radio stations broadcasting, representing the views and interests of a range of candidates. However, Charles Taylor controls the only operating low frequency station, giving him almost exclusive coverage of more remote areas of the country. We helped to make arrangements for the delivery of

another low frequency transmitter from Italy, and expect a total of three to be operating by July 10.

Another problem we faced was an apparent shortfall of donor commitments to cover the full cost of the registration and election process. We helped arrange for UN and EU auditors to move into the Election Commission offices so that funds could be made available more expeditiously, and began efforts to secure enough pledges to meet commitments already made for four election officials in each of the 1,564 sites.

Monrovia is physically destroyed and overpopulated, but there is amazing commercial activity in the streets of the city, and the people are in good spirits. This is quite different from the situation during my last visit, when a pall of despair prevailed. While jogging at 7 a.m. one morning, we saw a long line of people waiting to register as voters, and hundreds of open-air stalls being opened along the streets. The most vivid measure of the poverty and suffering experienced by the people is that none of us ever saw an animal of any kind, except for one dead cat that was being offered for sale.

Conclusions: My overall assessment is that there will be an adequate but far from perfect election, probably the only alternative to continuing violence. The winner is likely to be inaugurated peacefully, and ECOMOG will remain at least six months, long enough to stabilize this situation and to train a minimal but adequate national army and police force. No faction can challenge ECOMOG with most of its weapons confiscated, and there is little doubt that the large number of highly qualified international observers can detect any significant fraud. My relative optimism is predicated on ECOMOG's retaining its present neutral role, observers working in harmony, and the international community's being generous in supporting this troubled nation's effort to come back to life.

NIGERIA

With Sani Abacha now serving as chairman of ECOWAS and his troops dominant in ECOMOG, Nigeria is the most powerful force in Liberia. We went to Abuja to meet with him and other top officials to discuss a number of issues.

Liberia: I congratulated Abacha on ECOWAS decisiveness and on the recent superb performance of ECOMOG forces. He stated that Nigeria will continue its leadership and the neutrality of their troops. I asked him to retain the option of extending their presence beyond next February if necessary, and to leave General Malu in command. I also suggested that all the confiscated weapons be destroyed. He replied that some few will be necessary to arm the Liberian national army.

Sierra Leone: The overthrow of President Kabbah's government and occupation of Freetown by military and revolutionary forces has created another crisis in West Africa that is being addressed by ECOWAS. Having just come from a summit meeting in Conakry, Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi explained that a four-nation West African group would attempt to get the coalition leaders to permit the return of the president, prevent further violence, protect ECOMOG and other foreign troops in Sierra Leone, and only then participate in peace talks. In the absence of progress within two weeks, Abacha is likely to resort to military action by ECOMOG forces. I encouraged immediate meetings with the revolutionaries, but this suggestion was rejected unless they first comply with the ultimatum to permit the return of the president.

Carter Center projects: We have reduced Guinea worm incidence in Nigeria from about 700,000 in 1988 to 12,000 last year, and we are also involved in the treatment of more than 6 million people in 1997 for onchocerciasis (river blindness). We also have about 6,500 small farmers in our Global 2000 program to increase production of food grain. I had extensive discussions about these projects with General and Mrs. Abacha and cabinet officials.

Release of prisoners: As expected, I urged the release of former president Obasanjo, his associate Yar'Adua, and president-elect Abiola, but without success. Abacha responded that Abiola's case was on appeal and that the other two were coup plotters who escaped execution only because of intercession by foreign leaders. I reminded him that their imprisonment was the source of worldwide condemnation, and he responded, "We will review it when the time is appropriate."

I discussed some U.S.-Nigerian issues, and found that Abacha showed little interest in our disapproval of airports for international flights, just declaring that adequate safety procedures were clear to other western nations. But he was deeply concerned about U.S. de-certification of Nigeria as an ally in controlling the international drug trade. Even most of Nigeria's severe critics believe that their present drug czar, General Momai, is an honest and effective leader. I am convinced that it would be in our best interest to investigate granting a waiver on certification, and then test the performance and cooperation of Nigeria on this issue.

Later I met with human rights activists, who expressed their concern about the absence of a comprehensible rule of law, with total domination of the society by General Abacha and the military ruling council. They were doubtful about the promises of the council to restore democratic civilian rule in October 1998, with 1997's gubernatorial elections already postponed until next year. They were divided in their opinion concerning Abacha's likely candidacy, which some other generals are known to oppose.

I also spoke to an assembly of 200 leaders who are preparing a long-range development plan known as Vision 2010, chaired by former head of government Shonekan (in 1993 before Abacha assumed power). I also met with the petroleum trust fund, which administers about \$800 million annually, derived from "excess profit taxes" collected on the sale of gasoline. This group deals with all aspects of Nigerian life except security, and is headed by another former head of state, Muhammadu Buhari, widely respected in Nigeria for the honesty of his administration from 1/84 to 8/85.

Some observations: I met Abacha in the large garden of the state house, with giraffes, lion cubs, ostriches, dik-diks, and other animals roaming around us and the majestic view of Osa Rock in the background. The foreign minister and the minister of health joined us, a different situation from my previous private sessions. Perhaps because of this audience, Abacha was more formal and forceful than before, but seemed to discuss issues confidently and frankly.

It seems obvious that corruption has debilitated the nation's economy, clearly indicated by the long lines of automobiles we observed in Abuja, waiting at service stations for scarce gasoline. One explanation is that some military leaders would rather profit from the lucrative black market than have the refineries operate efficiently. They now export much of their crude oil to Cote d'Ivoire and repurchase refined products, with each step bringing lucrative trade opportunities.

Abuja is a beautiful new Capital City, with many buildings being constructed to house almost all government ministries. Great Britain and other countries are moving their embassies, while ours remains in Lagos. The country is divided almost equally between Christians and Muslims, but the wealth and influence of the Islamic world is demonstrated clearly by an imposing mosque, completed when we were there two years ago. Construction of the cathedral is at least three years behind schedule, with little work underway.

Conclusions: Nigeria is a proud and sovereign nation of 100 million people, which is the undisputed power in West Africa. Abacha is the strong and self-confident chairman of ECOWAS, and has used this role with great effectiveness. It seems likely to me that he will be elected president if he retires and becomes a civilian candidate. With his nation's dominant role in the region, he is relatively undisturbed by foreign criticism, but eager for reconciliation with Western powers. The most obvious and beneficial opportunity is concerning cooperation in controlling drugs, which might encourage respect for human rights and the return to a civilian government. The greatest influence from the U.S. might be exerted by some of our respected military leaders.

7-16-97

37 JUL 15 12:35

Handwritten initials and date: 7/15/97, HB, BC

July 15, 1997

com
Spratt
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MEMORANDUM

TO: Erskine Bowles

FR: John Spratt

RE: Mid-Term Budget Review

I hope that the President can have a special event to herald the results of the mid-term budget review, and to lay claim to this success.

When he talks of the deficit and how it has been brought down, the President often uses as his reference point or baseline the Fiscal Year 1992 deficit, which was \$290 billion.

I suggest that you use as a reference point George Bush's final "Economic Report of the President." The report is dated January 13, 1993---one week before President Clinton came to office---and it is the Bush Administration's last projection. Their "intermediate" projection of the deficit for FY 93 was \$332 billion. This was the deficit the President found on the doorstep waiting him when he arrived at the White House a week later.

I am attaching the chart that the Bush Administration published, which shows that even with robust growth, they foresaw deficits hovering at \$200 billion. This is the baseline I know to measure what the Clinton Administration has accomplished.

The media give some credit to the Republicans for these results, assuming that that they have reined in spending since taking control of Congress. I believe that the record will show that all of their cuts in non-defense spending were offset by increases in defense spending, and that essentially all they have done is stay within the discretionary spending caps imposed in 1993.

Copied
Bowles

NOTICE

There Should Be No Release
of Material in This Document
Until 8:30 a.m. (E.S.T.)
Wednesday, January 13, 1993

Economic Report of the President

Transmitted to the Congress
January 1993

I strongly believe my
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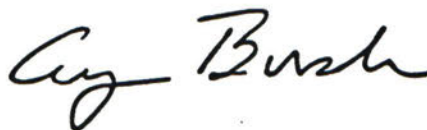
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and with productive employment. These citizens need and deserve the opportunity to have a stake in their communities and in society.

Americans should take great satisfaction in the fact that totalitarian, centrally planned economies all over the world are moving toward pluralistic democratic capitalism. The pace differs and the road will not be easy. But our advice, encouragement, and assistance has been essential. America has illuminated the advantages of freedom and market economies. Not so long ago it was fashionable to argue that all the world's economies were converging toward some form of socialism; the Communist regimes would ease some restrictions and allow market forces to play a role in their economies, and the democratic capitalist regimes would continue their headlong rush toward ever-larger bureaucratic welfare states. But history has rendered its judgment. The world's economies have opted decisively for various forms of democratic capitalism, not socialism or central planning. Our form of economic organization—a dynamic market economy based on individual initiative, entrepreneurship, personal freedom, and respect for private property—has made America the largest and most productive economy in the world, providing our citizens with the highest standard of living of any industrialized country. Our economic success continues to inspire market-oriented reforms in regions as diverse as the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and China.

America's future can and should be bright. We have the strongest, largest, most successful economy in the world, with the highest standard of living. But we cannot take continued economic growth for granted. The reform proposals I have put forward during my Administration, if enacted, would greatly enhance long-term economic growth, providing the foundation for higher living standards, a better legacy of prosperity for our children, improved social and economic mobility for the disadvantaged, more resources to pay for nontraditional goods and services such as a healthier environment, and for maintaining America's economic and geopolitical leadership into the twenty-first century.



THE WHITE HOUSE

JANUARY 13, 1993

General interpretations of the economic situation and public comments also matter. In late 1990, when the Council of Economic Advisers reported that the Nation was in a recession, it was the first time in any of the nine postwar recessions that an Administration had acknowledged that the Nation was in a recession before the data on even one quarter of decline in real output were available. At that time the Administration forecast for 1991 correctly predicted that real output would continue to decline in the first quarter of 1991 and then grow slowly in the remaining quarters of the year. That forecast also correctly predicted that the recovery would be the slowest on record.

The uncertainties of forecasting can be seen in the range of projections provided in Table 2-4. The higher growth alternative is consistent with a sharper and faster rebound in economic activity than in the Administration's projection, reflecting the uncertainty about the positive potential for growth. Over the past several years, the recession and slow growth have pushed the economy well below its potential level of output. A high level of excess capacity of productive plant and equipment currently exists in the economy and labor is less than fully utilized, as indicated by the current level of the unemployment rate. Because of the underutilization of resources, there is significant upside potential for growth. The economy has been working its way through many structural problems for several years, and as the drag from those structural difficulties is reduced, economic growth likely will improve further; the extent and timing of that improvement are uncertain. Consumer and business confidence have been lower than justified by economic fundamentals, and as consumer and business confidence rebound, consumer spending and business investment may pick up more strongly than expected.

The lower growth alternative is consistent with continued sluggish activity, reflecting uncertainty about the downside risks for growth. The drag from ongoing defense downsizing and other structural adjustments may be larger and more persistent than expected. Slower-than-expected growth in the international economy may hinder U.S. exports, increase the trade deficit, and reduce economic growth in the United States relative to what is expected in the Administration projection. Adoption of improper policies could adversely affect the performance of the economy.

The lower section of Table 2-4 shows projections for the Federal budget deficit for the Administration forecast and the higher and lower growth alternatives. The deficit projections are significantly affected by changes in the projected rate of economic growth. Under the higher growth alternative, the Federal budget deficit is projected to decline somewhat faster than under the Administration projection and then to stabilize at a level about \$40 to \$60 bil-

TABLE 2-4.—A

Item	
Alternative Forecast	
Real GDP	Higher growth
	Lower growth
Consumer Price Index, CPI-U	Higher growth
	Lower growth
Unemployment rate, civilian	Higher growth
	Lower growth
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury b	Higher growth
	Lower growth
Deficit projections	
	Higher growth
	Administration
	Lower Growth

Sources: Council of Economic Advisers.

lion below that of the effect on the debt is a reversion. Under the lower growth alternative, the deficit remains at much higher levels throughout the projection period. The \$300 billion of additional borrowing is needed to finance the deficit.

ACCOUNTING FOR

Overall growth of real GDP depends on: (1) labor force growth, (2) hours available for work, and (3) labor productivity. The labor force that is available for work is a function of growth in the number of people in the labor force and growth in the number of hours per person. Labor productivity growth is the growth in the number of goods and services produced per hour of labor.

Table 2-5 shows the historical comparisons of real GDP growth for various business cycle peaks. The period, incorporating the peak (in the third quarter of 1990) to the forecast period to 1995, shows a decline of 0.5 percent a year from the end of the forecast in

TABLE 2-4.—Alternative Forecasts and Deficit Projections

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Percent change, fourth quarter to fourth quarter							
Alternative Forecast							
Real GDP							
Higher growth	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0
Lower growth	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Consumer Price Index, CPI-U							
Higher growth	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.7	5.0
Lower growth	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Percent, annual average							
Unemployment rate, civilian							
Higher growth	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0
Lower growth	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.5
Interest rate, 91-day Treasury bill							
Higher growth	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.5
Lower growth	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Billions of dollars, fiscal years							
Deficit projections							
Higher growth	290	328	287	240	201	207	194
Administration	290	332	297	265	241	266	265
Lower Growth	290	340	322	307	300	338	344

Sources: Council of Economic Advisers, Department of the Treasury, and Office of Management and Budget.

lion below that of the Administration projection; the cumulative effect on the debt is about \$200 billion over the 6 years of the projection. Under the lower growth alternative, the Federal budget deficit remains at much higher levels—in excess of \$300 billion—throughout the projection, with a cumulative effect approaching \$300 billion of additional debt relative to the Administration projection.

ACCOUNTING FOR GROWTH

Overall growth of real GDP can be decomposed into four components: (1) labor force growth, or growth in the number of people available for work each year; (2) the change in the share of the labor force that is employed, or the employment rate; (3) the growth in the number of hours an employed person works each year, represented as the growth in average weekly hours; and (4) labor productivity growth, or the growth in the average amount of goods and services produced per hour of labor.

Table 2-5 shows the contribution of these factors in average real GDP growth for various periods. The first three columns provide historical comparisons for periods from business cycle peak to business cycle peak. The final column shows the contributions for the period, incorporating actual data since the recent business cycle peak (in the third quarter of 1990) along with estimates for the forecast period to 1998. Economic growth is projected to average 2.3 percent a year from the business cycle peak in 1990 through the end of the forecast in 1998.

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TODAY'S DATE: 7/16/97

☐ ACCEPT ☐ REGRET ☐ PENDING

TO: Stephanie Streett
Directors of Scheduling

FROM: Todd Stern *TS*
Staff Secretary

REQUEST: Meeting with 10-12 corporate CEOs who occupy a constructive middle ground on climate change

PURPOSE: To kick off President's outreach effort on climate change by meeting with group of the most prominent major CEOs who have taken or are known to be amenable to a moderate position on this issue. Goals of meeting would be to convey message of Presidential involvement; give President a useful opportunity to make clear where he stands and to hear where the constructive part of the business community stands; and enlist core group of executives who can help expand ranks of corporate moderates.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: No previous events with this group on this issue have occurred.

DATE AND TIME: Week of July 28.

BRIEFING TIME: 20 minutes.

DURATION: 45 minutes.

LOCATION: Oval Office.

PARTICIPANTS: Tentative list:
John Browne (British Petroleum)
Linn Draper (American Electric Power)
Ken Lay (Enron)
Norm Augustine (outgoing to Lockheed Martin)
John Krol (DuPont)
Michael Bonsignore (Honeywell)
Pete Corell (Georgia Pacific)
Paul Yhouse (Holnam, Inc.)

Jason Kelly (UPS)
Robert Burt (FMC Corp.)
John Welch (General Electric)
Kaj Ahlman (Employers Reinsurance)

Other
Erskine Bowles
Todd Stern
Gene Sperling
Daniel Tarullo
Katie McGinty

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Private conversation in Oval.

REMARKS REQUIRED: None.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Photo.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No.

VP ATTENDANCE: If possible.

RECOMMENDED BY: Todd Stern.

CONTACT: Todd Stern, 6-2702.

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL: White House Staff generated.

SECOND LADY ATTENDANCE: No.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT: None.