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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
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Free Trade in the Americas: One Hundred Years Later

A Special Report

To

The President of the United States

Submitted on September 11, 1997
at Mt. Vernon, Virginia

(to be used at his discretion)

Researched and Written
by
Sharon Hathaway Forrest

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Very Briefly, Sir:

Believing that it is of paramount importance that the Congressional approval of Fast Track Treaty Negotiations be acquired before your trip to South America, I wanted to share with you the crux of my master's thesis research.

Here it is:

In the late 1890's and early 1900's there was a movement in Congress of Pan Americanism that generated a package of bills, the essence of which called for:

- (1) a Pan American Railway - from Canada to the tip of Argentina
- (2) a Customs Union of the Americas
- (3) duty Free Trade upon the railway
- (4) duty free materials for the construction of the railway
- (5) One Silver Coin for the Americas
- (6) a Treaty to do so

This package was driven by the railroad interests of Senator Henry G. Davis (West Virginia) and Senator S.B. Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, but was backed by a very wealthy consortium of railroad

entrepreneurs. This consortium toured a group of diplomats around the United States on a well-publicized trip on the United States Railroad System. The rhetoric of the 1990's and the 1890's sounds very similar (see attached documents), however, what have we done in 100 years? The Pan American vision of Congress in the 1890's seems much more progressive than we have heard on the eve of the 21st century.

I just returned from Argentina. While there I attended a trade show at the Embassy of Brazil. From the immense of European and Asian trade interests and the absence of U.S. trade interests there, I sincerely believe that U.S. corporations must be given the expedience of negotiations that fast track would lend to the FTAA. Time is of the essence.

I would have saved this report for the Commemorative Session of the OAS in Caracas next June, if I were to live for my own private interests, but I do not.

. Please use this informative research to enhance the rhetoric of your speech on Fast Track. Your words, Sir, do have power.

I personally, Sir, would like to share my further research findings with your staff. I have supporting documents for everything mentioned here. I remain always

Your Servant,

Sharon Hathaway Forrest

witnessed the introduction of bills dealing with some phase of the subject, and it became more and more apparent that the country was not satisfied with the existing conditions affecting the contact between Latin America and the United States. Commerce with Central and South America in some one of its ramifications was the subject dealt with in almost all of this proposed legislation. Mr. Blaine's great objective, a conference devoted to the consideration of measures to secure peace, was somewhat neglected, but his supplementary policy of furthering the increase of trade received much consideration. In brief, the subjects taken up in the various bills were as follows: commissions to visit South America to study commercial conditions and the attitude of the states toward the United States,¹⁴ the attitude of Spanish America toward a North and South American railroad,¹⁵ the establishment of an American customs union,¹⁶ an arbitration conference,¹⁷ a commercial congress which should decide on questions of "mutual interest and common welfare,"¹⁸ a silver trade coin.

✓ excellent summary of Mr. Blaine's connection with the whole affair is given in A. Curtis Wilgus, "James G. Blaine and the Pan-American Movement," *Hispanic American Historical Review*, V, 662-703.

→ ¹⁴ February 8, 1883. Introduced in the Senate by Cockrell of Missouri.

→ ¹⁵ December 11, 1883. Introduced in the Senate by Sherman of Ohio. 5594

→ ¹⁶ January 7, 1884. Introduced in the House by Townshend of Illinois. H. Res 68 4-84 Cong

→ ¹⁷ January 26, 1886. Introduced in the House by Worthington of Illinois. S. Ver coinage - 3222

→ ¹⁸ February 23, 1886. Introduced in the Senate by Frye of Maine. S 1616 - ps 1687

These bills were introduced at intervals, reported on adversely, killed in committee, only to be resurrected and reintroduced. In 1884 one of them, that to provide for a committee to investigate commercial conditions in South America, was actually passed, and a commission of three was sent to South America. The commissioners were William E. Curtis, S. O. Thacker, and Thomas C. Reynolds. Their report was printed and widely circulated. Finally, on January 4, 1888, a bill was introduced in the House similar to that of Senator Frye of 1886.¹⁹ It was designed "to promote the establishment of free commercial intercourse among nations of America and the Dominion of Canada by the creation of an American Customs Union or Zollverein." Before it was passed by both Houses, it was considerably modified, but its intent was the same. It provided for the calling of a conference to consider various economic and commercial problems and to formulate some scheme of arbitration. It was passed on May 10, 1888, and became a law without the signature of President Cleveland.²⁰

✓ On July 13, 1888, Secretary Bayard issued the invitation to a conference along the lines laid down by the law.²¹ It was sent to the Governments of Mexico, of the Central and South American countries, Haiti, and San Domingo. The questions to be considered by the Conference were those provided in the Act of Con-

¹⁹ See above, note 18.

²⁰ The administration had given no approval to any of the legislative attempts but at the same time had not opposed them.

²¹ *International American Conference*, I, 9-11.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Letter of the Secretary of State and report of the International American Conference relative to an international railway line.

MAY 19, 1890.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report of the International American Conference, recently in session at this Capital, recommending a survey of a route for an intercontinental line of railroad to connect the systems of North America with those of the Southern Continent, and to be conducted under the direction of a board of commissioners representing the several American Republics.

Public attention has chiefly been attracted to the subject of improved communication between the ports of the United States and those of Central and South America. The creation of new and improved shipping lines undoubtedly furnishes the readiest means of developing increased trade with the Latin-American nations. But it should not be forgotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America, and that the opening of direct communication with these friendly States will give to them the facilities for intercourse and the exchanges of trade that are of special value. The work contemplated is vast, but entirely practicable. It will be interesting to all and perhaps surprising to most of us to notice how much has already been done in the way of railroad construction in Mexico and South America that can be utilized as part of an intercontinental line. I do not hesitate to recommend that Congress make the very moderate appropriation for surveys suggested by the conference, and authorize the appointment of commissioners and a staff of engineer officers to direct and conduct the necessary preliminary surveys.

BENJ. HARRISON.

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THE WHITE MANSION,

May 19, 1890.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY LINE
PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Letter from the Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 12, 1890.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the great commercial cities of the American hemisphere. No more important recommendation has come from the International American Conference, and I earnestly commend it to your attention, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken by Congress to enable this Government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise. The resolutions of the Conference are accompanied by special reports concerning the transportation facilities that already exist in the several American Republics. These reports comprise all the information that could be gathered upon this important subject, and will be found both interesting and authentic.

Under the generous and progressive policy of President Diaz the railways of Mexico have been extended southward as well as northward and toward the two oceans. The development of the Argentine system has been equally rapid. Lines of track now reach from Buenos Ayres to the northern cities of that Republic, and nearly to the Bolivian boundary. Chili has a profitable system of railroads from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and the completion of the tunnel that is now being pierced through the Cordilleras will bring Valparaiso within two days' travel of Buenos Ayres. In the other Republics similar enterprise has been shown. Each has its local lines of railway, and to connect them all and furnish the people of the Southern Continent the means of convenient and comfortable intercourse with their neighbors north of the Isthmus is an undertaking worthy the encouragement and co-operation of this Government. [In no other way could the Government and the people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister Republic and at the same time to the expansion of our commerce.]

A very important feature of the report, to which I especially direct your attention, will be found in the international declaration that the line of the proposed railway shall be forever neutral territory; that the material necessary for the construction and operation of the road shall be admitted free of customs dues, and that its property and revenues shall be always exempt from all forms of taxation. This guaranty, having all the force of a treaty, will stimulate private and public confidence, and thus lead to the investment of capital that might otherwise be reluctant and distrustful.

It is proposed that a survey to ascertain the best and most economical routes be made under the direction of an international commission, to be shared by the several nations of the hemi-

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY LINE.

sphere in proportion to their respective populations. The share of the United States is estimated to be \$65,000, and I would respectfully suggest the propriety of securing from Congress an appropriation for that purpose. Three commissioners will be required to represent the United States upon the international board, and authority should be asked for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to serve as engineers in conducting the survey.

The headquarters of the commission, by a vote of the International Conference, will be located in Washington, and it is proposed to invite the commissioners to meet here on the 1st of October next, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of organization and initiating the work of the survey.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

of the tariff act or until the President should decide to alter them. The Secretary of State addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the countries which might be interested, calling their attention to the law and asking what changes the governments would make in their tariff regulations in order to secure the advantages offered in the McKinley Tariff.

Brazil was the first country to respond to the invitation to negotiate, and a schedule of American goods to be admitted free into Brazil was arranged and an agreement signed on February 5, 1891.⁴⁴ Other American States followed. Mr. Foster went to Cuba and to Spain and was successful in negotiating agreements securing reciprocal commercial advantages. These were negotiations with the British West Indies, carried through with the consent of Great Britain. Germany became interested because of her beet sugar industry and signed a reciprocity agreement. In all, the activities of Mr. Foster and of the Secretary of State netted some twenty reciprocal trade conventions. Venezuela, Colombia, and Haiti were the only Latin American States to decline any arrangement, and President Harrison issued the proclamation imposing the prescribed duties on their "sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides."⁴⁵

This reciprocity movement, which had thus received

⁴⁴ "Correspondence with the Legation of Brazil at Washington," *U. S. Foreign Relations*, 1891, p. 43 ff.

⁴⁵ Foster, *Memoirs*, II, 16.

promising a start, was destined to survive only until the Democratic Congress rescinded the McKinley Act. It had proved sufficiently valuable to the Spanish American States to cause them to protest, albeit unavailingly; when the agreements came to an end.⁴⁶ Mr. Blaine had ignored long, had defied precedent, and had forced Congress to concede his point, only to have it proved again that the United States had, as yet, no conception of his vision of a hemisphere welded together by bonds of common interest and knit in a commercial union.

It is in this matter of the International American Conference and its resultant reciprocity movement that there may be discerned the full measure and character of Mr. Blaine's Spanish American policy. From the viewpoint of American imperialism he lived in a period of transition, belonging as much to the age of Manifest Destiny and to the period of Seward's schemes of expansion as he did to the new movement of economic penetration in which the European nations were involved. His eagerness to further the domination of the United States in the Western Hemisphere was tempered by a sincere desire for international peace. Arbitration of all disputes between American States was a vital point in his policy. The futility and waste of the constant wars and disorders in Spanish America were ever present in his mind. In his efforts to build up trade and intercourse between the United States and its neighbors, he was expressing the most farsighted and clear-visioned thinking of his party and his period. The

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 17.



Pittsburg, Chamber of Commerce

LETTER OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PITTSBURGH.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 2, 1889.

SIR: In reply to your communication of June 17, with inclosure referring to the International American Congress called to meet in Washington, D. C., October 2, 1889, I have the honor to transmit herewith the action taken thereon by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

Very respectfully yours,

[SEAL.]

S. L. McHENRY,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONGRESS.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held this day the committee on legislation, to which was referred communication of Secretary of State James G. Blaine, with regard to the meeting of the International American Congress in Washington, October 2, 1889, to consider the following propositions:

1. Measures to promote the general prosperity of the several American States;
2. Formation of an American customs union;
3. Regular and frequent communication;
4. Uniform system of simplified customs regulations;
5. Uniform system of weights and measures, and protection of trade marks, patents, etc.;
6. The adoption of a uniform silver coinage;
7. The arbitration of all differences between American states,

made report as follows, which was unanimously approved, viz:

1st. That the objects of the congress, which are in the interest of peace and prosperity, uniformity of customs dues,

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money standards, and other measures, to promote a closer union and enlarged business relations with the governments of the American continent, are deserving of highest commendation.

2d. We recommend, in order to carry out the purposes outlined as above, that foreign members of the proposed congress should be encouraged to visit the various parts of this country, and be shown, as much as possible, the extent of business and manufacturing resources in the United States, and also that a special invitation be extended from this chamber to the members to visit Pittsburgh and its surroundings.

3d. That a copy of this report be forwarded to the honorable Secretary of State in answer to his communication.

S. L. MCHENRY,
Secretary.

U.S., Tech Firms Seek Tinier Chip

Bomb Labs Will Handle Research

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Staff Writer

SANTA CLARA, Calif. Sept. 10—Three of the biggest names in the computer chip industry plan today to announce plans Thursday to shrink their products' microscopic circuitry to the smallest scales ever, making possible computing power unthinkable with today's technology. Handling much of the research in the \$250 million project will be federal labs that have specialized in building nuclear bombs.

Funded largely by corporate money, it will rank in dollar terms as the largest commercial research partnership to date between industry and government. The private money, largely provided by Intel Corp., will pay government scientists' salaries, taking to new heights the hiring out of Cold War

See CHIPS, A23, Col. 1

CHIPS, From A1

technical expertise to private industry.

The relationship grows from a belief on both sides that the United States must spend heavily to maintain its global lead in electronic technology in the next century. It will be a new test of the ability of government labs to convert their skills to private needs, a process that has had mixed success so far.

If the work proves successful, it could make possible future generations of memory chips that would store 1,000 times more information than today's most sophisticated versions. Future microprocessors, which are the brains that run personal computers, could be 100 times faster, turning the kinds of computers that children use to learn arithmetic and play games into machines more powerful than the supercomputers of the early 1980s.

It is a risky venture, one that seeks to transform what looks like promising ideas in a research lab into the nuts-and-bolts mechanisms used by factories.

"This feels like the biggest bet that Intel has ever taken," said Sunlin Chou, a vice president and director of components technology development at Intel's Hillsboro, Ore., research facility. But "in a way, we don't have a choice," he added.

By about the year 2007, the techniques companies that rely on to keep the power of computer chips on an upward curve will be exhausted. "We will need a different approach," Chou said. For chipmakers, that prospect is as daunting as telling house builders they'll have to find a substitute for nails.

Energy Secretary Federico F. Peña, whose department oversees the labs, said that the partnership with industry shows "how much confidence there is in the private sector in our labs."

Over the past eight years, the federal government's huge collection of labs have spent about \$800 million developing technology in conjunction with industry. The weapons labs in particular, facing potential downsizing unless they find new roles for themselves in an era with no Soviet Union, feel that helping industry is a big part of their future.

Those projects have had a muddy track record. Many became mired in bureaucracy. Few produced products that industry was eager to sell. And although the companies contributed

people, materials and facilities, they have seldom helped pay the salaries of the government researchers.

In this case, however, Intel and two other companies, Motorola Inc. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., are establishing a not-for-profit company called EUV LLC, which will provide \$130 million in cash to cover the salaries of government researchers as well as \$120 million of non-cash aid.

The three national labs engaged in the project, Lawrence Livermore, Sandia and E.O. Lawrence Berkeley, will get rights to use the resulting technologies for their own purposes. The chip companies will get rights to apply them to the task of keeping up the relentless pace of creating faster chips.

All research in the chip industry aims to exploit the fundamental paradox in electronic technology, that the smaller chips are, the more powerful they become. That is because the electronic signals that zip around the circuitry of the finger-sized slivers of silicon to solve computing problems have less distance to travel, and therefore do the job faster.

The touchstone for the industry is something called "Moore's Law," devised by Gordon Moore, co-founder of Intel. It holds that every two years, the number of components on chips will double, even as the chip size stays the same, and by and large the industry has kept to that pace.

As they squeeze more and more components on the same size swatch of silicon, the material that makes up a chip, engineers have turned to increasingly complex schemes for essentially printing electronic patterns onto chips.

The techniques, called "lithography," work much like printing a photograph: Engineers create a "mask" with the pattern they want on the chip. By shining light through the mask the pattern is transferred to silicon.

Currently, the patterns on the most sophisticated computer chips measure .25 micron (a micron is one-millionth of a meter). One hundred microns would be as thick as a single strand of hair. By about 2007, engineers aim to build chips with features measuring about .10 micron. At that point, physics intervenes, and using light seems as clumsy as filling out a tax form with chalk.

Enter the national laboratories, which have acquired vast skills in electronics, precision machinery and miniaturization as they build bombs. Since the early 1990s, the national labs have spent about \$25 million working on advanced lithography with companies that include Intel.

In September, the government, facing budget pressure, cut off funding for

the work. Intel first tried to convince other chipmakers to share the costs with it. When they proved reluctant, Intel executives came up with a novel plan to create a limited-liability company and sell stakes in it to other firms in the industry over time. So far, only Motorola and AMD have joined in.

The company is called "EUV," the same as the acronym for the technology it hopes to promote—extreme ultraviolet. Instead of using normal light, the lithographic technique will rely on light that approaches X-rays. "Whoever controls the intellectual property will have a significant competitive advantage," said Sander H. Wilson, an Intel manager who also is the business director for EUV LLC.

Not everyone in the industry, however, agrees that extreme ultraviolet is the way to go. International Business Machines Corp., for instance, has invested 25 years and countless dollars in working with X-ray technology. Bell Labs, the research arm of Lucent Technologies Inc., is exploring an approach it calls "Scalpel" based on using beams of electrons. Some Japanese chipmakers are dabbling in other approaches.

Whatever technology EUV does use devices would be licensed to the companies that make equipment for building chips. Then Intel and the other EUV stakeholders would have first call on buying that new equipment, a crucial advantage in the fast-paced competition to build the best chips.

So far, Wilson has not tried to recruit any foreign companies into EUV LLC. But if the technology proves successful, big European and Asian companies may want a role. Only three of the top

10 chipmakers in the world are based in the United States.

Foreign participation in EUV LLC is likely to be a politically charged topic. Wilson hopes to skirt some of those problems by requiring that companies that license the technology use it only in the United States for two years before taking it home. "We can't have only U.S. companies benefit but we can try to provide an opportunity that doesn't disadvantage the U.S.," he said.

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The Washington Post

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9-12-97

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER LETTER

PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING PAGE(S): DATE: September 11, 1997

TO: Honorable William J. Clinton/Ms. Betty Currie
FAX NUMBER: 202/456-2883
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TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER: 4

FROM: Weldon H. Latham USER ID NO.: 0064
DIRECT DIAL: (202) 663-9228
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MEMORANDUM

VIA FACSIMILE

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Weldon H. Latham

DATE: September 10, 1997

RE: "Race Dialogue" with Major Corporate and Minority CEOs

First, as always it was a pleasure and an honor to have dinner with you last evening. With all the domestic and international problems confronting you and our Nation, your ability to maintain your most positive perspective, optimism and leadership, is certainly a strong inspiration for me, your other supporters and, hopefully, all Americans.

Per your request, this Memorandum follows up on my recommendation last evening, that you secure significant participation from CEOs of major corporations and CEOs of successful minority businesses in the dialogue on race. As you stated, we will not have racial harmony in this country until we effectively address the serious implications of the vast economic disparity among the races. As I mentioned, the success of Texaco CEO, Peter Bijur (see attached July 30, 1997 *Washington Post* article), in confronting his company's highly publicized racial crisis, provides many lessons for Government, the private sector, and the community at large on how to develop a proactive plan for racial inclusion — in employment, procurement, economic and community outreach, partnering, and philanthropy. Perhaps most importantly, it is grounded in the American free enterprise system's ultimate incentive, i.e., profitability. Inclusion is "good business"!

This recommendation for CEO participation, is an enhancement and outgrowth of discussions a group of us led by Bob Johnson, CEO of BET, had during one of our regular meetings with Erskine Bowles a few weeks ago, in the context of the business aspects of your Race Initiative. I was particularly pleased by your interest in my suggestion and I hereby volunteer to work with your staff to develop an agenda and help arrange a meeting for you with several such CEOs, who are already actively confronting these problems and improving the level of diversity and inclusion, which should change the economic landscape of America.

As always, I very much appreciate the opportunities you provide me to play some small role in your significant efforts on behalf of our Nation.

THE PRESIDENT
September 10, 1997
Page 2

cc: THE VICE PRESIDENT

Hon. Erskine B. Bowles, Chief of Staff

Hon. Sylvia M. Mathews, Deputy Chief of Staff

Hon. Craig T. Smith, Assistant to the President

Hon. Minyon Moore, Deputy Assistant to the President

Hon. Lynn Cutler, Deputy Assistant to the President

Hon. Ben Johnson, Deputy Assistant to the President

Hon. Judith A. Winston, Executive Director, President's Race Initiative Advisory Board

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The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1997 D5

Chairman Says Texaco Is Battling Racial Bias

By Sharon Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writer

Peter I. Bijur, chairman of Texaco Inc., said yesterday that in the last nine months he has instructed employees from the refinery floor to the executive suite that he will not accept racial intolerance in the company.

Texaco is struggling to cope with the same racial attitudes that exist at virtually all companies, Bijur said. But Texaco had to contend with a furor created last November when transcripts of a taped conversation by several managers allegedly using racial epithets were reported in the press. A forensic analysis of the tape recording later found that the employees had not used the incendiary words initially reported, but Bijur said at the time that the tone of the conversation was still unacceptable.

"It's been a year when we learned a great deal about our company and

about ourselves," Bijur said in an interview with Washington Post editors and reporters. "I think we're a much better company than we were a year ago."

In December, the company settled a class action race discrimination case for \$176.1 million, the largest such settlement regarding race in history.

Bijur said he would do nothing differently if he had to go through the crisis again. He had been in the job of chairman and chief executive for only a few months when the episode became public.

"There was a firestorm as a result of those tapes," he said. "We had to do something to calm it down."

Since the incident, two former Texaco employees who were taped discussing the possible destruction of company documents that had been requested in the discrimination lawsuit have been charged with ob-

struction of justice and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Because of the lawsuit and the publicity, Texaco has been forced to analyze every aspect of its hiring and promotion practices. "Was management paying enough attention to diversity" before the public airing of its problems, Bijur asked. "Probably not."

The company has hired about 4,400 people in the last six months, he said, 38 percent of them minorities. Texaco also has added two members to its board of directors, Mary K. Bush, an African American who is president of her own consulting firm here and is a former Fannie Mae official, and former Democratic senator Sam Nunn of Georgia.

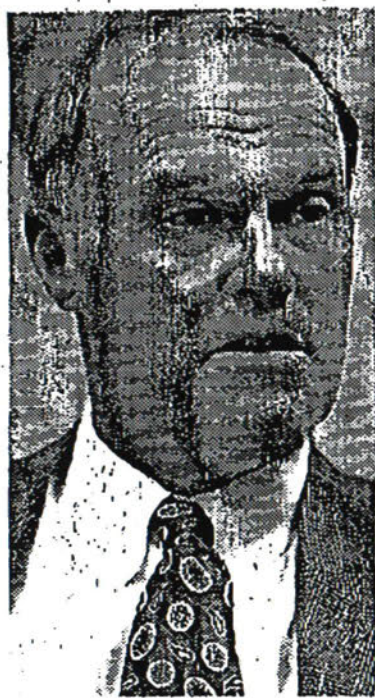
"I've gone down on the refinery plant floor and talked to some of the toughest guys you've ever seen ... and I've told them to get over it," he said. "I have made it crystal clear that

I will not accept any intolerance in the company. ... We're in a goldfish bowl."

Bijur said the settlement has created a backlash from Caucasian employees who fear that they will not be promoted because blacks will be given preference. According to the company, 12 percent of the 325 promotions in the past six months went to blacks. He has instructed black employees not to discuss the raise they will receive because of the settlement. The agreement calls for 11.34 percent salary increases for the class members, which will cost the company about \$26 million over five years. Class members consist of all African Americans employed by Texaco last Nov. 15.

"I think we've got peace in the family," he said.

Texaco stock, which split last week, closed yesterday at \$114, up \$2.06%.



PETER I. BIJUR

... "I will not accept any intolerance"

LEGAL TIMES

LAW AND LOBBYING IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WEEK OF JANUARY 20, 1997 • VOL. XIX, NO. 36

Texaco Oils Damage-Control Effort

BY TIMOTHY J. BURGER

For most of 1996, Texaco lobbied on the usual issues—emissions controls, energy policy, foreign trade, and scores of specific proposals of concern to the average multinational petroleum products giant.

But everything changed in November, when *The New York Times* published quotes from a transcript of a meeting in which Texaco managers



Weldon Latham (above), a partner in D.C.'s Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, was recruited by Texaco to "assist them in putting together their diversity action plan," Latham says.

allegedly made racist remarks about African-American employees. Already under siege in a 1994 class action alleging racial discrimination against minorities, Texaco had a new worry.

That's when Texaco's chairman came to the District and personally recruited Weldon Latham for his D.C. team.

Right after the Nov. 4 article appeared in the *Times*, "I had a very positive meeting with their chairman and CEO, Peter Bijur . . . and was impressed with his integrity and determination to resolve the problems," says Latham, a partner in the D.C. office of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge.

"I think the most important thing you can say about Peter Bijur is that he said he would not tolerate in his organization discrimination or race- or sex-based divisiveness," says Latham, a veteran of numerous government posts and an honorary vice chairman of President Bill Clinton's re-election bid.

Although some quotes in the article were later shown to be inaccurate, Texaco acknowledged that "the tone [of the transcribed meeting] was certainly insensitive" and promptly settled the 1994 suit, says a spokesman, Christopher Gidez.

Following the Nov. 15 agreement to settle the suit for \$115 million, to be

divided among 1,400 current and former employees, Texaco rolled out reforms to address problems relating to minorities and women among the firm's employees and outside vendors and contractors. One goal was to increase the \$135 million that Texaco spent with minority and women-owned businesses in 1996 to some \$1 billion over the next five years, according to a Texaco statement.

Latham appears well-equipped to help Texaco implement the promises. In addition to holding posts in both GOP and Democratic administrations, Latham, his Shaw, Pittman biography notes, has experience with federal procurement, including "small and minority business set-aside programs"; has worked on a Burger King "Diversity Action Council"; and is listed in *Who's Who Among Black Americans*. He is a 1971 graduate of Georgetown University Law Center.

Broadly described, Latham's job is to "assist them in putting together their diversity action plan," he says. "My ability to represent Texaco was made very easy by the fact that I was going to represent someone [Bijur] who was highly principled and determined to stamp out subtle or overt discrimination within his workplace."

In filing last month to lobby for Texaco, Latham wrote that his job was to "Address concerns of Members of Congress on issues of diversity and non-discriminatory employment and contracting practices."

Latham, who has described politics as a "hobby," served on Bill Clinton's 1996 Democratic Platform Committee, and worked in Gerald Ford's Office of Management and Budget, in Jimmy Carter's Department of Housing and Urban Development, and on a Department of Defense advisory committee under George Bush.

Latham is not Texaco's only lobbyist. In an August disclosure filing with the Senate, the company, which had some \$36.8 billion in 1995 revenues, listed 13 lobbyists. They are led by Vice Presidents James Pruitt in federal government affairs and Clement Malin in international government relations. The company spent \$3,540,384 in the first half of 1996, including federal, state, and grassroots lobbying expenses, the Senate filing states. During that time, the White Plains, N.Y.-based company worked on some 86 House bills and 63 Senate measures. Williams & Jensen continues as outside legislative counsel.

Texaco's new outside lobbyist declines to name or enumerate members of Congress with whom he has discussed the company's situation. He says he has primarily been fielding inquiries by those concerned about issues surrounding the suit and the *Times* article.

"The meetings with members of Congress are aimed at one thing: education. We're not seeking congressional action, but when the issue came out, there were a number of inquiries from a wide array of members," says Latham. "And what we've sought to do is educate them on what we are doing to aggressively address and eliminate the problem."

Asked whether Texaco is also hoping its "education" campaign will discourage Congress from holding hearings on company policies, Latham says, "Every company in America would like to avoid congressional hearings on any subject. It becomes unnecessary to have hearings when you have a company that has been so responsive in addressing legitimate concerns."

9/12/97

Came in mail to Stf Sec Ofc.

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

C.



Special Olympics
International

'97 SEP 12 PM4:38

September 11, 1997

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Would you be free and interested to come to our house in Potomac where we intend to have a memorable banquet in honor of the unprecedented galaxy of rock and roll musicians whose music has earned Special Olympics approximately \$50 million and whose services for this charity have been totally free-of-charge?

Never before in the history of American music has there been such an unqualified endorsement of any charity by such an array of America's greatest stars. Never before has such a galaxy of rock and roll and jazz stars ever come to the Washington area.

There is attached to this letter the names of all the stars who have sung songs on these three albums. Some people are already telling me that the third album may turn out to be the best of all, and since the other two have been tremendous successes the third will be miraculous if it actually surpassed the two previous albums.

Am I inviting you to come to this dinner in order to raise money for Special Olympics, or gain publicity for the Special Olympics Movement, or satisfy our own egos? The answer is "no" to each of those questions.

The sole purpose of the dinner is to thank the artists for what they have done, free of any charge, for a private philanthropy now operating in 145 countries and which in the next few years is destined to operate in 150-155 countries. Never before has any private philanthropy made such almost unbelievable progress in such a short time.

1,200,000 athletes now participate in Special Olympics every year and throughout the year. 1,000,000 Volunteers work in Special Olympics year round. One and one-half million parents and siblings of the athletes participate in many ways in the Special Olympics Movement, -- of course, free of charge. So the cost of Special Olympics is the least of any sports organization in the world, less than \$125 per annum per athlete.

Experts tell us that two million athletes will be in Special Olympics by the year 2001, maybe three million by 2010, and four or five million by 2020. No athletic program has ever reached, let alone exceeded that number of athletes as registered annual participants.

It all started right here in the State of Maryland about 15 miles from the White House. It has been managed throughout its history by devoted Americans and foreigners, all working within six blocks of the White House. An extraordinary galaxy of America's greatest popular stars and musicians have produced these albums.

We estimate that of the total musicians involved some 25-30 will actually come to the banquet in their honor. I think you will know the names and the songs of every one of these famous artists.

Do we intend to make this evening into some kind of razzle-dazzle event? No, we don't. If thirty of these celebrated musicians come, and come and bring their wives, husbands or girlfriends, we would be delighted. None of them will be seeking publicity. In fact, we will be trying to keep this extraordinary evening out of the gossip columns and even out of the news. This idea has one purpose, namely, to thank these men and women so that they will know that their efforts have made it possible for Special Olympics to help people all over the world.

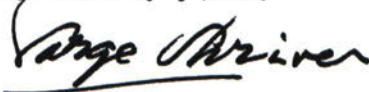
We don't intend to invite a host of Washington luminaries. This is a party for the stars, not for the Shrivvers. We invite you especially because you can best tell them how much good they have done for American music in general, and for charity; and if you wish, you could even play your saxophone for them or dance with them without worrying that the Shrivvers or Special Olympics itself will be busy trying to publicize this event, or cause you trouble or difficulty. In fact, there is plenty of acreage at our house which would enable you to fly by helicopter and return without being bugged even by our next door neighbors. Your coming and going could be as private or more private than your activities on Martha's Vineyard!!

The purpose of this dinner is exclusively to thank these extraordinary musical geniuses for their free services to Special Olympics. Because you are such a famous lover of rock and roll we thought you and Hillary would enjoy the people at the party and the opportunity to listen to the music our guests all have written or performed.

Page 3
September 11, 1997

Suggested dates for your consideration include any evening from the middle of October to the end of November. A weekend date would probably be the best for the artists, most of whom work and live in California. But all of them would agree that whatever date is best for you and Hillary is best for them.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sarge Shriver". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Sargent Shriver
Chairman

A VERY SPECIAL CHRISTMAS

The Pointer Sisters
"Santa Claus Is Coming to Town"

Eurythmics
"Winter Wonderland"

Whitney Houston
"Do You Hear What I Hear?"

Bruce Springsteen and The E Street Band
"Merry Christmas Baby"

The Pretenders
"Have Yourself A Merry Little Christmas"

John Cougar Mellencamp
"I saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus"

Sting
"Gabriel's Message"

Run-D.M.C.
"Christmas In Hollis"

U2
"Christmas (Baby Please Come Home)"

Madonna
"Santa Baby"

Bob Seger & The Silver Bullet Band
"The Little Drummer Boy"

Bryan Adams
"Run Rudolph Run"

Bon Jovi
"Back Door Santa"

Alison Moyet
"The Coventry Carol"

Stevie Nicks
"Silent Night"

A Very Special Christmas 2

Tom Petty And The Heartbreakers
"Christmas All Over Again"

Randy Travis
"Jingle Bell Rock"

Luther Vandross
"The Christmas Song"

Frank Sinatra/Cyndi Lauper
"Santa Claus Is Coming To Town"

Boyz II Men
"The Birth of Christ"

Jon Bon Jovi
"Please Come Home For Christmas"

Paul Young
"What Christmas Means To Me"

Aretha Franklin
"O Christmas Tree"

Bonnie Spector/Darlene Love
"Rockin Around The Christmas Tree"

Michael Bolton
"White Christmas"

Run D.M.C.
"Christmas Is"

Extreme
"Christmas Time Again"

Bonnie Raitt and Charles Brown
"Merry Christmas Baby"

Tevin Campbell
"O Holy Night"

Debbie Gibson
"Sleigh Ride"

Vanessa Williams
"What Child Is This"

Ann & Nancy Wilson
"Blue Christmas"

Wilson Phillips
"Silent Night"

Sinead O'Connor
"I Believe In You"

A VERY SPECIAL CHRISTMAS 3

Sting

"I Saw Three Ships"

The Smashing Pumpkins

"Christmastime"

Natalie Merchant

"Children, Go Where I Send Thee"

Reverend Run and The Christmas All Stars (Mase, Puff Daddy, Snoop Doggy Dogg,
Salt n' Pepa, Onyx and Keith Murray

"Santa Baby"

No Doubt

"Oi to the World"

Sheryl Crow

"Blue Christmas"

Blues Traveler

"Christmas"

Enya

"Oiche Chiun" (Silent Night)

Hootie & The Blowfish

"The Christmas Song"

Chris Cornell w/Eleven

"Ave Maria"

Mary J. Blige

"Christmas in the City"

Jonny Lang

"Santa Claus is Back in Town"

Dave Matthews

"Christmas Song"

Steve Winwood

"Christmas Is Now Drawing Near at Hand"

Tracy Chapman

"O Holy Night"

Patti Smith

"We Three Kings"

SUSAN JULIA ROSS
DIRECT DIAL: (602) 351-8385

BROWN & BAIN
A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
2901 NORTH CENTRAL AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85012-2788
(602) 351-8000

MAILING ADDRESS
P.O. BOX 400
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85001-0400
FACSIMILE: (602) 351-8516
INTERNET: SROSS@brains.com

August 14, 1997

'97 SEP 12 AM 9:21

Dear Mr. President:

Since I know you like to keep the rolodex for old Oxford friends up-to-date, please change mine. Moving from a rural law practice in Taos, New Mexico, to a big firm in Phoenix, has been quite a challenge. One day, when your tour of duty is over, perhaps you and Hillary will have the time to catch up.

My new home address and telephone numbers are:

4814 North 65th Street
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
(602) 994-3698 (Home)
(602) 423-0502 (Fax)

Just think, had you appointed me Ambassador to Sweden, I would never have met my fiancé on a Phoenix golf course! As we all have, no doubt, learned over and over again, life's curves are really just opportunities in disguise.

Best wishes--and thanks for the tax cut. It comes in very handy as I prepare to sell my home in Taos.

Sincerely yours,

Susan
Susan Julia Ross

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500
Attention: Ms. Nancy Hernreich

SJR:prd
Enclosure

PHOENIX

Send to Donskind?

Yes ☒

No ☐

9/12/97

PF

Honorable Bill Clinton

-2-

August 14, 1997

Copy with enclosure to:

Ms. Marsha Scott
Deputy Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

*ce
not
for
yes
let
per
not*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*WASH - Pst try to
keep - R*

September 11, 1997

Elizabeth C. Burks
3901 Cedar Hill #24
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

Dear Liz:

Thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you.

I was really sorry to hear about your experience with Harold Ives Trucking and your subsequent unemployment. I know how hard you worked for the company and how disappointed you must be. Thanks for sending your resumé to me -- I'll pass it along.

Stacey seems to be on the right track in seeking a position at the TVA. It's frustrating, I know, that she's been unemployed for several months, but with Art Monroe helping she's bound to find something worthwhile.

Thanks for inviting me to golf with you at Diamante. I'm not certain yet what my schedule will hold, but I'd love to.

In any case, Hillary and I will hope to see you soon. Keep your chin up, and keep writing us!

Sincerely,

Bin

Elizabeth C. Burks
3901 Cedar Hill #24
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

01-666-2960

29 August 1997

Dear Hillary + Bill,

Have put off writing this for a while, but decided to write to let you know what's going on with me. I'll try to be brief.

Harold Ives hired a new man to help run the company for him. He decided I was not needed at the company - lowered my pay from \$39,000 to \$24,000, cancelled the magazine I was doing for the company, etc. To make a long story short, my 10 years with Harold Ives ended on April 2nd. I'm on unemployment benefits until the middle of November. I've applied for several jobs, but no luck yet. I've talked with Skip Rutherford and Pat Forrester about the Clinton Library, but haven't received any indications of openings yet. With a little over 2 years in state government, it would be nice to get back on there.

Enough of that. Stacy moved to Nashville in May. She's now a member of the North Carolina and Tennessee bars. She really wants to be hired by the TVA. Art Monroe has been very helpful in opening doors for her at the Tennessee Valley Authority, but she hasn't been hired yet. They've indicated that they might start an

International Economic Development area.
Having been unemployed since February,
she's had to put her law school loans
on hold. She's really a great gal. Can
you believe she's 31? She's looking at
some law firms in Nashville, but really
wants to go with the TVA.

Of the 3 of us, Clint's the only
one with a job. Who'd thought
that 10 years ago! His wife, Romi,
is getting her PhD in marine biology
at Notre Dame and he is manager
of a Radio Shack there. I'm very
proud of him.

I know you'll be here in September,
Bill, and again would love for you
to play golf with us at Diamante.
It's the 1st course in Arkansas; is at
Hot Springs Village (gated community - so
security problems lessened) and Gene
and I would love for you to play with
us. You could invite anyone you'd like
to play, but I'm sure my sweet,
lovable brother Dan would enjoy
playing, also. Let me know, okay?

Thanks for ~~be~~ reading my woes!

Love to all -

Liz

enclosure
my resume

Elizabeth Clinton Burks
3901 Cedar Hill Road, #24
Little Rock, AR 72202
501-666-2960 (home)

Summary of Experience

Directed marketing and public relations efforts for private industry, state agency, and nonprofit organizations.
Designed and placed local and national advertising. Experienced with print and electronic media production.
Coordinated and managed major conferences and events.
Organized and oversaw service programs.
Edited and produced monthly and quarterly magazines, newsletters, and other employee and customer communications including a weekly Fax letter.
Chaired professional and community organizations and projects.
Handled finances for publications and retail operations.
Managed regional marketing and other personnel.
Developed and presented workshops and seminars in marketing and public relations.
Lobbied for transportation industry with Arkansas General Assembly and U.S. Congress.

Employment Experience

- * Director of Marketing Development and Corporate Affairs, Harold Ives Trucking Co., North Little Rock, AR, June 1987--April 1997
- * Special Assistant, Marketing Development and Corporate Affairs, Harold Ives Trucking Co., March--June 1987
- * Coordinator of Special Programs, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock, AR 1986--1987
- * Tourism Development Consultant, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock, AR 1985--1986
- * Instructor in Speech Communication, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 1975-1976

Education

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Master of Arts, 1969

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, Bachelor of Arts, 1968

Lindenwood College, St. Charles Missouri

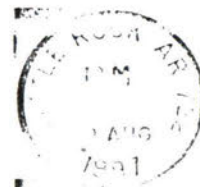
Community and Professional Associations

President, Women in Communications, Central Arkansas Chapter.
Board of Directors and Director of Truckload Division, Arkansas Motor Carriers Association. Member of Education Committee and Legislative Committee.
Chairman of Board for three terms, Arkansas Multiple Sclerosis Society.
Publicity Task Force, Arkansas Sesquicentennial Committee.
Staff Coordinator, 1986 Combined Conference of the National Governors' Association, Southern Growth Policies Board, and National Association of State Development Agencies.
Media Coordinator for VIPs in "Fanfare for the Future," Statehood Weekend, Arkansas Sesquicentennial.
Arkansas Representative, Arkansas/South Australia Sesquicentennial Exchange Visit.
Clerk of the Session, Second Presbyterian Church.
Editor, monthly magazine for Junior League of Little Rock.
Chairman, Publicity Committee, Riverfest.
Planned, organized and promoted Mothers' Day Out Program, 2nd Presbyterian Church.
Handled billing for 700 retail accounts for Little Rock Cooks, Junior League of Little Rock cookbook.

Recent Job Description and Responsibilities

Editor, Truck Tracks, company quarterly publication
Design, place and manage all advertising and public relations for the corporation.
Production of driver training, marketing and personnel videotapes.
Responsible for corporate travel in company plane.
Oversee customer database and communications.
Supervise marketing activities of regional managers.
Analyze expenses and recommend cost containment measures.
Oversee advertising and marketing budget.
Manage employee recognition and incentive program.
Responsible for customer appreciation program.
Edit in-house monthly newsletter.
Issue press releases.

Elizabeth C. Burks
3901 Cedar Hill, #24
Little Rock, AR 72202



RECEIVED

STC-2 PI: 06

WHITE H
ROOM 49

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

20500/2000



Personal



Executive Office

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
9-12-97

R.D. Hubbard
Chairman

March 5, 1997

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

Styphain
did we ever get this?
response? will he be in
case then? *[Signature]*

Dear Mr. President;

In most countries of the world the sport of thoroughbred racing benefits annually by the traditional presence of heads of government, whether royal family, prime ministers or presidents, at its premiere events. Attendance by American Presidents at our country's major racing events has been sporadic.

Please accept this formal invitation to attend Breeders' Cup XIV to be held on Saturday, November 8, 1997, at Hollywood Park in Inglewood, California.

✓ The Breeders' Cup is a truly international day of championship racing with seven races offering \$11 million in purses. Thoroughbreds from France, England, Ireland, Germany, Japan, Canada, Mexico and other countries customarily compete against America's best. NBC airs a four hour live telecast which is seen by 20 million Americans and shown internationally in more than 40 countries.

Your presence at Hollywood Park on Breeders' Cup day would not only pay tribute to the 7.1 million Americans involved in horse industries but provide a tremendous lift to Inglewood and Los Angeles, both still recovering from the civil unrest of 1992.

Mr. President, I had the pleasure of spending a good part of the day with your mother and step-father at the Kentucky Derby in 1993. It would be a great honor and privilege to welcome you to the 1997 Breeders' Cup at Hollywood Park.

Sincerely,

R. D. Hubbard

R.D. Hubbard

Copied
Street
COS



March 10, 1997

Mr. Richard Kelley
209 Bayside Drive
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71913

Dear Dick:

First of all, let me say how much Kathy and I enjoyed your wonderful hospitality during our recent visit to Hot Springs. I enjoy your city as well as Oaklawn Park, and visiting you and others made the trip very special. We enjoyed having dinner with the Graham's as well as visiting their offices on Saturday.

Dick, as we discussed, Hollywood Park is hosting Breeders' Cup XIV to be held Saturday, November 8, 1997. Please be sure to mark your calendar as you will be our guest for the special day of racing as well as many of the festivities during the week, including a golf tournament.

Earlier this week, Mr. Hubbard wrote to President Clinton inviting him to take part in Breeders' Cup, indicating that whenever major racing is held in various parts of the world, heads of government usually take part in that event. I have enclosed a copy of the letter Mr. Hubbard sent to the President. I would be very appreciative if you could speak to the President to let him know of the major impact the Breeders' Cup is to American racing as well as racing around the world. His and Mrs. Clinton's attendance would make this event special to millions of people around the world.

I thank you, Dick, for any assistance you can provide in speaking with the President about Breeders' Cup IV. I know it will be a day to remember. I hope to see you soon and best regards.

Sincerely,

Rodney F. Pitts
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 9, 1997

'97 SEP 10 PM3:29

Copied
Hilley
COS

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)

DATE: September 10, 1997

RECOMMENDED BY: John Hilley *John Hilley*

PURPOSE: To discuss the Senator's concerns and proposals regarding additional steps that need to be taken on the federal level to close certain "loopholes" in the assault weapons ban area.

BACKGROUND:

In the wake of two very high profile bank robberies in California, last month the *Los Angeles Times* began running a series of highly critical articles charging that state and federal gun laws are being circumvented and undermined. Senator Feinstein has been calling publicly for federal action, some of which can be done administratively she believes, but she is willing to go forward legislatively if need be.

*Wt won't help so we serious
bulletin case of strike close
trading system. Cal. led con. to
Wt. to delay 6 mos.*

First, she is most concerned about the importation of "copycat" weapons. She believes that virtually every gun covered under the ban is available today --they are simply cosmetically different from those banned but obviously pose the same hazards.

China

Second, she would like to discuss the feasibility of legislation banning high capacity clips. Specifically, she would eliminate the grandfather clause the Administration agreed to with the House in the Crime Bill.

*Uz is about to
comm in fi. stowel
1st. cos -
aka Netanyahu*

Finally, she believes that our policy of not allowing ATF agents to attend gun shows unless they are engaged in an ongoing investigation is wrong-headed and should be reversed. She says we can make this change administratively.

*Call to Senator Feinstein
To Discuss Loopholes
in the Assault Weapons
Ban Area*

All these are issues the Senator has raised before and both Domestic Policy and the Treasury Department believe that we have serious limitations on our ability to make further

*Is my appt. w/
her set? —
Be*

changes without expanding the assault weapons statute. For instance, to comply with the ban, some gun manufacturers have dropped certain characteristics -- such as pistol grips, folding stocks, grenade launchers, flash suppressers, etc., -- from semiautomatic weapons that are otherwise legal. In addition, with respect to the grandfathered high-capacity clips, DPC advises that they and Treasury originally took a very strict interpretation of the law that was ultimately overruled by the Justice Department.

Nevertheless, you should commit to the Senator that you will task Rahm to review these proposals with the relevant agencies and have him report directly to her to discuss possible ways to address her concerns.

**CONTACT PERSON AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER (S):**

Senator Dianne Feinstein (202) 224-3841

DATE OF SUBMISSION:

September 10, 1997

ACTION: _____

Sherman Hemsley

S.H.
SH

9/11/97

Dear Mr. President,

I am pleading with you to give my friend Babani Sissoko a pardon so he may return to his family.

He is in trouble for taking the ill advice of his attorney, and consequently pleaded guilty to something he never did. Judge Moore turned down his request for diplomatic immunity. So I am asking you if you could please grant him a pardon.

If that is impossible for you to do for political reasons, could you please put in a good word for him to Janet Reno or Madeleine Albright's office.

Sincerely
Sherman Hemsley
305-532-3410

Send to
Drinking?

✓

Yes

9-12-97

Is  Doubtful for reply?

Yes ✓ No

Coordinate with NSC? Yes ✓ No
or with DOJ? Yes ✓ No

Dear Mr. President
ATTN: Steve Nolet

9/11/97

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing, sending the information exposed on behalf of Evandro Almeida case # 110126. Evandro Almeida came from Brazil on June 1988 with a B1 multiple VISA. He began in 1992 the process of employment sponsorship by Christy's pizza in Salisbury, MA under the supervision of lawyer William Ansara of Lawrence, MA, to obtain a resident permit (greencard) with the intent of becoming a legal citizen. He passed the Department of Labor which eventually was to go through INS. However, he waited for three years after he had paid INS to only find out nothing but only to be in the same position as he was when he began. He has been misrepresented by his lawyer for many reasons. (1) Mr. Ansara repeatedly made errors in his paperwork which resulted in holding up the process and (2) for several years Mr. Almeida pursued photocopies, visits to the office but received no response on his position in the process. This has been brought to my attention and I feel that he needs help with his case.

Evandro Elmiado

Z 275 AS4 606



**Receipt for
Certified Mail**

No Insurance Coverage Provided
Do not use for International Mail
(See Reverse)

PS Form 3800, March 1993

Department of Labor	
Street and No. One Congress St	
City, State and ZIP Code Boston MA 02114	
Postage	\$ 52
Certified Fee	100
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Sent to Whom, Date, and Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	152
Postmark or 	

RE: Charles D. ...

Z 275 AS4 751



**Receipt for
Certified Mail**

No Insurance Coverage Provided
Do not use for International Mail
(See Reverse)

PS Form 3800, March 1993

Sent to Department of Labor	
Street and No. One Congress St	
City, State and ZIP Code Boston MA 02114	
Postage	\$ 52
Certified Fee	100
Special Delivery Fee	
Restricted Delivery Fee	
Return Receipt Showing to Whom & Date Delivered	
Return Receipt Sent to Whom, Date, and Addressee's Address	
TOTAL Postage & Fees	252
Postmark or 	

*Sample
MAP
Cathy
Letter*
We received
right before

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1997

*Copied
Maria
Westfried*

Mr. Brian A. Coakley
1631 Northwest 19th Street
Gresham, Oregon 97030

Dear Brian:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful letter. I am glad that I was able to meet you and that you are so enthusiastic about the future of our country.

Your warm words of encouragement and support mean a great deal to me, and I want you to know that Mrs. Clinton, Chelsea, and I spent a lot of quality time together during our recent vacation.

I am pleased to know of your interest in an internship. There are many internship possibilities in the field of government -- not only here at the White House, but also elsewhere in Washington, D.C., and in your home state of Oregon. I've passed along a copy of your letter to my Director of the White House Intern Program, who will be sending you information about our program.

I encourage you to set high standards for yourself in the years ahead -- you can do anything that your imagination, effort, and talent will let you achieve. Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

August 20th, 1997

To President Clinton:

I am writing this letter to personally thank you for speaking to me and the rest of the 1997 Boys Nation Delegates. I truly appreciated all of your comments and the time that you devoted to us. I fully understand that you are an extremely busy individual who never stops working.

I am also grateful for the fact that we have honorable men and women such as yourself defending our country. I especially want to thank you for your efforts in making education our number one priority. Young people, such as myself, are the future of our country. Thus, they will ultimately determine the direction of our country.

I would like to request that you do one thing. From talking to other people, I understand that you work endlessly and are always concerned with issues that you face as the leader of the free world. As a United States citizen, I am grateful that you take your job so seriously. However, as a person, I simply ask that you take some time for yourself. After all, every individual needs some person time.

You might even remember me, I'm the African-American boy from Oregon that asked you about your leg.

Well, I guess I just want to thank you as a Boys Nation Delegate, as a Democrat, as a supporter of you, as a believer of you, and as a person. I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart and the deepest region of my soul.

Sincerely,



Brian A. Coakley
Oregon

P.S.-By the way, **PLEASE FEEL FREE** to write or E-mail me if you ever ever ever ever need an intern or know of any other political internship opportunities.

Address: Brian A. Coakley
1631 N.W. 19th St.
Gresham, OR 97030

E-Mail: BCgza@aol.com