



9-17-97

August 25, 1997

'97 SEP 17 AM8:39

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President,

I trust your vacation is going well. I would love to play golf with you, but not so sure if your game is getting in shape like it sounds!

Thank you for your call to Becky and the beautiful arrangement sent for her mother's memorial service. We had it yesterday (Sunday afternoon) in Elliott which is just south of Camden.

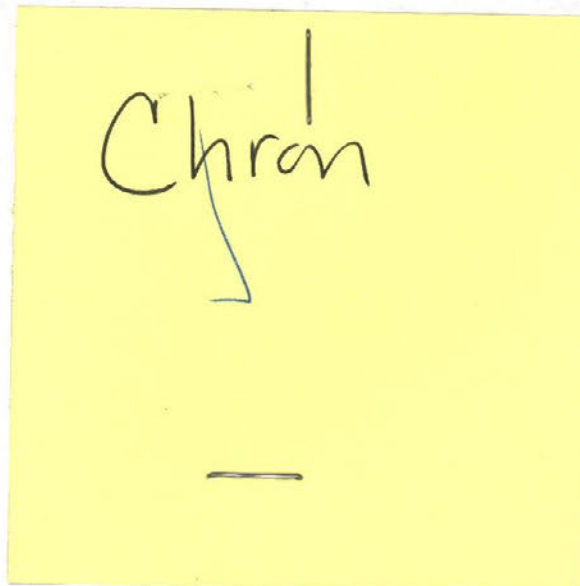
I noticed in one news report that the minister at the service you attended made a challenge (inappropriate in my opinion) about McVeigh. I believe worship and preaching is for all in attendance and the Holy Spirit will apply it to all of us, one by one. Just wanted you to know that your pastor does not share the view expressed by the minister, as I am sure you know.

Have a great vacation.

I'm praying for Hillary, Chelsea and you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Rex M. Horne, Jr.
RMH/mlw



9/17/97
Send to Eugenie?
Yes
No
C.

DR. REX M. HORNE, JR., SENIOR PASTOR
1000 BISHOP STREET • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72202 • 501-376-3071 FAX 501-396-3314

9117197

Came in interoffice mail

Send to Daskind + Clerk?

Yes _____

No _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 16, 1997

'97 SEP 17 PM12:04

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

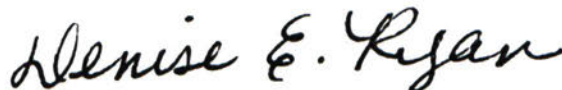
Dear President Clinton,

Thank you for allowing me the honor and opportunity to serve you and our great country as Deputy Associate Director of Presidential Personnel. On September 29, 1997, I will begin a new appointment in your Administration as Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at U.S. Department of Interior. It is for this reason that I must resign my position at the White House effective September 26, 1997.

I take great pride in the many accomplishments of Presidential Personnel, especially creating an Administration that looks like America. The outreach efforts that I made to Hispanics and Native Americans are just two of the many ways we have achieved a diversity of appointees to serve the country. Together we have appointed more Hispanics and more Native Americans than any other previous Administration.

I look forward to continuing to serve you at the Department of Interior as the BLM takes on the new task of managing its first national monument, Grand Staircase Escalante, in addition to managing more than 270 million acres of federal land. I know that we will be successful in preserving our natural resources and national heritage for the enjoyment and use of many generations to come.

Sincerely,



Denise E. Ryan
Deputy Associate Director
Office of Presidential Personnel

cc: Bob J. Nash, Director of Presidential Personnel

9/17/97

Send to Doriskind ✓

Yes _____

No _____

Coordinate w/Counsel?

Yes ✓

No _____

C.

PGA TOUR
112 TPC Boulevard
Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida 32082
904-285-3700

Monahan
9/15/97



Timothy W. Finchem
Commissioner

September 15, 1997

'97 SEP 17 AM 10:43

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to formally request your support and endorsement of an initiative of the World Golf Foundation. This initiative is a collaborative effort by golf's major organizations to build facilities that will provide affordable access and introduce youth of all races and socioeconomic backgrounds to the game of golf. This unparalleled venture will greatly impact the lives of our nation's youth while acting as a model for future community-based initiatives.

Our goal is to instill in youngsters the game's inherently positive values such as honesty, integrity, sportsmanship and self-discipline, and through this, help them to develop greater self esteem, civic responsibility and confidence to broaden their goals in life. It is my hope that through this program, they will have the opportunity to share in the same enjoyment that you and I have experienced from golf.

On November 13, we will launch the World Golf Foundation initiative with a major event announcing President George Bush as Honorary Chairman. President Bush will join us on that day as we tour the country introducing this national initiative. In addition to President Bush, we expect to be joined by representatives of sponsoring organizations such as the National Association of County Officials, League of Cities, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. We will also be joined by golf's major national and international organizations including the PGA TOUR, PGA of America, the LPGA, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, the USGA, Augusta National and The Masters, along with more than 30 other major world golf organizations.

Hopefully, we may have a chance to discuss this further when we are next together. In the meantime, I respectfully request a letter, in advance of our announcement in November, indicating your formal endorsement of the World Golf Foundation's efforts.

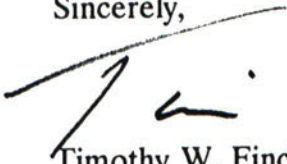


The President
Page Two

Upon your departure from office, it is my hope that you will accept an offer to serve in a similar capacity to that of President Bush, as Honorary Chairman of the World Golf Foundation. This position will enable you to share your enthusiasm for and give back to the game from which we have both benefitted so much.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Timothy W. Finchem

FedEx Federal Express

FedEx
Federal Express

EXPRESS SHIPPING LABEL
FOR USE BY POWERSHIP CUSTOMERS ONLY

246

PART 148394 Rev. 7/96 UB-W 11/96
© 1990-96 Federal Express Corporation

9 5 2 9 3 3 2 0 3 2

1003720
Sender's Account Number
1427-9538-8

00394/01000

952 9332 032



FedEx

952 9332 032

CUSTOMER PACKAGE TRACKING NUMBER — PULL UP PURPLE TAB

From **Finchem** Ship Date **9/15/97**

To (If Hold for Pickup, Print FEDEX Address Here) (We Cannot Deliver to P.O. Boxes or P.O. Zip Codes.)

PGA TOUR
112 TPC BLVD-SAWGRASS
PONTE VEDRA BEACH FL 32082-3046

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Director of Oval Office Operations
The White House
West Wing, First Floor
Washington, DC 20500
Release No. Phone No.

Reference Info

101-4120

Routing Code

WEIGHT	DECLARED VALUE	Priority Overnight Service								Standard Overnight Service				Econ. Two-Day		FedEx Express	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
		SPECIAL HANDLING CODES				HOLD FOR PICK-UP				DELIVER DAY				SATURDAY			

JACKIE SUTHERLAND
PGA TOUR
112 TPC BLVD
PONTE VEDRA BEACH FL 32082
(904)295-3700

SHIP DATE: 15SEP97
ACC # 142795388

ACTUAL WGT: 1 LBS MAX-WT

TO: MS NANCY HERNREICH
THE WHITE HOUSE
WEST WING, FIRST FLOOR

WASHINGTON DC 20500

952 9332 032 **FedEx**

952 9332 032 Form 0003

REF: TIM FINCHEM

The Wo

PRIORITY OVERNIGHT TUE

cd # 0026745 15SEP97

TRK# 952 9332 032

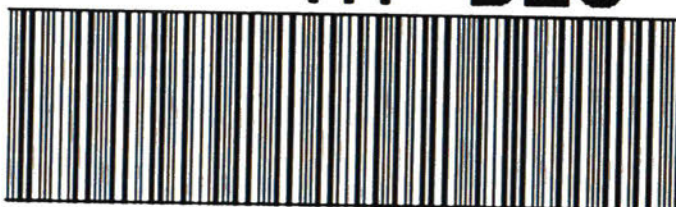
FEDEX LETTER
Form 0003

IAD

Deliver by:
16SEP97

20500-DC-US

XY BZS



#147924 Format# 077 G.S.I. 10/96

Staff
See



Congressman Wally Herger

2433 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0502
Phone (202) 225-3076

FAX Cover Sheet

'97 SEP 17 AM 11:19

Date: 9-16-97

To: PRESIDENT CLINTON

Fax to: 456-6703

From: DALLAS SCHOLES

No. of Pages (including cover): ~~2~~ 4

Message:

Send to legislative Affairs? [redacted] 9/17/97

Yes

No

C.

Notice of Confidentiality

This message is intended for the individual or entity designated above. You are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, copying, or use of or reliance upon the information in and transmitted with this facsimile by or to anyone other than the recipient designated above by the sender is unauthorized and strictly prohibited.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

September 11, 1997

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The continued availability of the compound methyl bromide is critically important to the continued health and competitive sustainability of U.S. agriculture. However, without Congressional or Executive action, methyl bromide will be phased out in the United States by the year 2001, according to a final EPA rule. We are writing to urge you to support actions to maintain the use of methyl bromide until effective substitutes are found and other countries are subject to the same phase out schedule as the U.S.

Methyl bromide is one of the most widely used chemicals in the United States. Farmers throughout the U.S. use methyl bromide before planting to control insects, fungi, nematodes and weed seeds. Without timely methyl bromide soil fumigation, yields for crops such as strawberries other food supplies will be sharply reduced.

Holding U.S. producers to a stricter standard also provides an unfair advantage to other nations who will continue to use methyl bromide. Farmers rely on methyl bromide for post-harvest fumigation prior to shipment to foreign markets. Many nations, including the U.S. and Japan, require a number of fruit, grains, and vegetable products to be fumigated with methyl bromide before entering their domestic markets. By restricting use of this compound in the United States, our domestic producers will be forced out of the international market in many crucial areas.

In addition to severely affecting crop production and international sales, we are concerned that the phase out of methyl bromide will be made despite uncertainties regarding the exact role it plays in ozone depletion. Serious questions remain about the degree to which methyl bromide harms the earth's ozone layer, especially methyl bromide manufactured for use in agriculture. Research indicates that most methyl bromide occurs naturally and that a significant percentage used for agriculture never reaches the ozone

layer. Additional time is therefore needed to allow stratospheric scientists to study the compound's ozone depletion potential.

We would therefore like to bring to your attention the need to take an action that (1) allows the continued use of methyl bromide while accelerating research into feasible alternatives and (2) ensures international consistency so U.S. producers can be protected from exotic pests and can maintain competitiveness.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Sincerely,

Wally Hergen
Gyza Radenovich

Jay Kura

Ken Calvert
James Logan
Barbara

Ernst Stetzel

Bob Smith

Frank Ryz

Ron Gackard

Daniel Dreier

Jimmy Lewis

John T. Dabille

Daniel M. H. M. M. M.

Jim Gibbons

Janey

Sally Clark

Tom V. Hume

Tom Campbell

Sony Bellman

Richard Panko

Dee Miller

George R. Kettering, Jr.

Sammy Jones

Edwards

Chas. G.

John Cunningham

Clay Coates

Bill Thomas

Ellen Gully

Jay Kinn

F. Allen Boyd, Jr.

Lily Orea

Frank

Ed. Hagen

John

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/17/97

Date

To: JIM STEINBERG KATIE MCGINTY
GENE SPERLING JANET YELLEN
DAN TARULLO

From: The Staff Secretary

FYI. Ouch.

Todd

US urges early move on greenhouse gases

By Leyla Boulton,
Environment Correspondent

The US yesterday issued a stern warning that developing countries must this year join the industrialised world in agreeing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with climate change.

Timothy Wirth, US undersecretary of state for global affairs, said yesterday in London that it was in developing countries' own interest to take action earlier than they had previously planned.

"If you get brutally realistic about climate change, the countries that are richer are for the most part less vulnerable to climate change," he said. "Many developing countries are fast realising it is in their own self-interest."

The US stance marks a public departure from the position previously agreed by developed countries. The industrialised world had

planned to agree their own reductions in carbon dioxide emissions at international negotiations in Kyoto, Japan, this December, without similar commitments by developing countries.

But Mr Wirth said the US administration would now not be able to agree reduction targets set for 2010 without some kind of parallel commitment by the biggest and richest developing nations.

This was because the Senate had recently voted to block any US commitment that was not accompanied by undertakings for cuts "within the same compliance period" by developing countries. Senators fear that otherwise the US would be put at an economic disadvantage.

Carbon dioxide, generated by the consumption of fossil fuels, is believed to be the most important greenhouse gas associated with global warming. The US is the

biggest contributor to the problem, accounting for 22 per cent of world carbon dioxide emissions.

Mr Wirth said it was particularly important for two kinds of countries in the developed world to become involved.

Some, such as China, which was set to overtake the US as the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases in 15 years, were too big a contributor to the problem not to be involved. Others, such as Mexico and South Korea, new members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, needed to assume the "responsibilities which come with economic maturation".

Mr Wirth is on a tour of western European capitals to lobby against the European Union's strongly-held view that industrialised countries have a duty to take the lead before demanding action from developing countries.

RACE IN THE HOOD

CONFLICT & VIOLENCE AMONG URBAN YOUTH

To Interview

Fyfe
Be

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN

9/17/97

Copied
COS
Original Book
to Winston

Contents

Acknowledgments	ix
Introduction	1
one	
The Neighborhoods	28
two	
The Youth	50
three	
Youth Attitudes	85
four	
Racial Violence	129
five	
Conclusion	154
Appendix A	
<i>Methodological Notes</i>	165
Appendix B	
<i>New York Community Districts: The Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan</i>	173
Notes	177
Bibliography	185
Index	193

copied
COS
Originals to
Gibbons

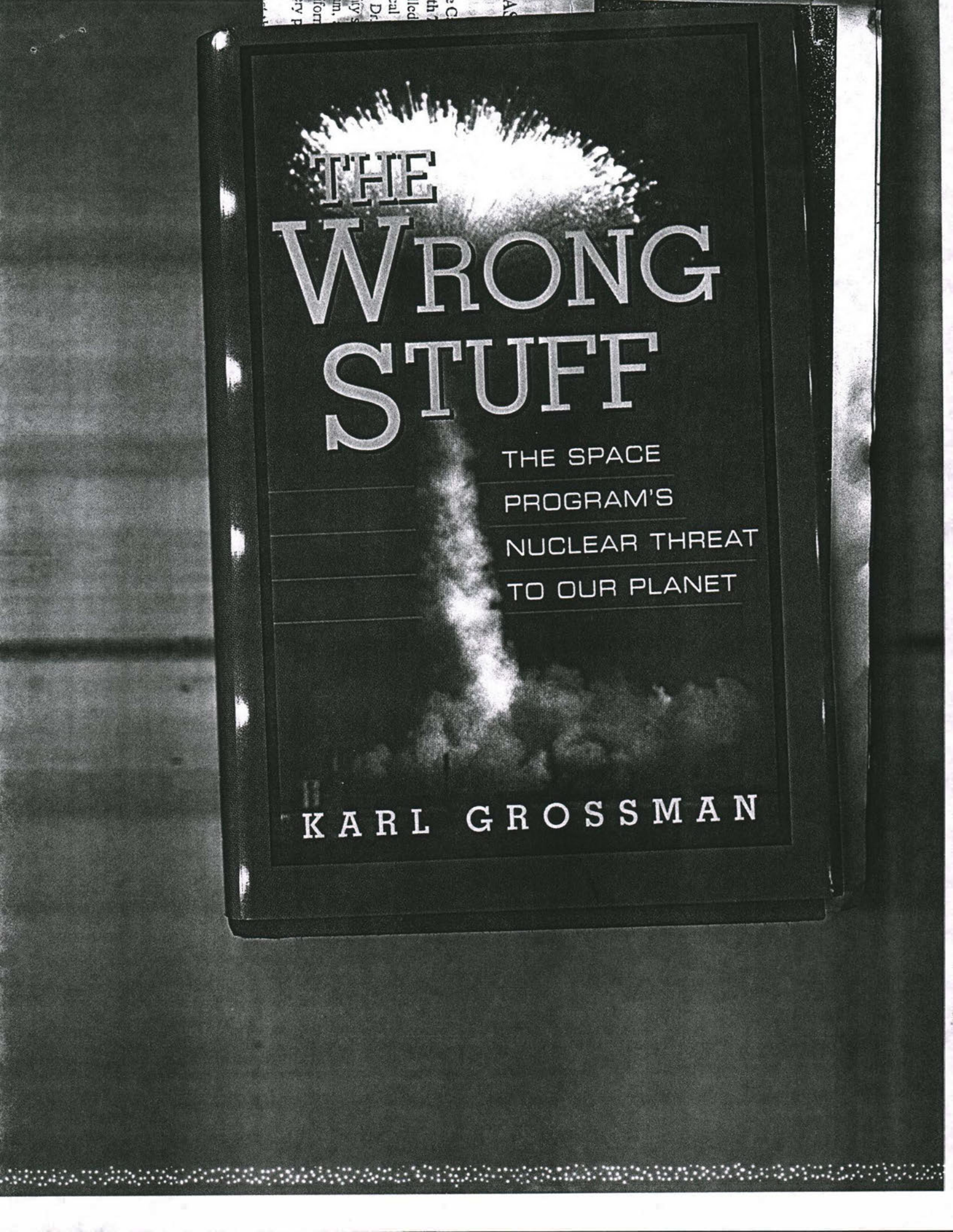
To Jack Gibbons

do you see
these initials
on page 2?

RG

THE PRISONER THE PEN

9/17/97



THE
WRONG
STUFF

THE SPACE
PROGRAM'S
NUCLEAR THREAT
TO OUR PLANET

KARL GROSSMAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. "Canberra... We've Got a Problem"	1
2. "The Mother of All Accidents"	22
3. One-in-100,000 Becomes One-in-76	59
4. "Ultimate High Ground"	100
5. "Nukes Forever!"	134
6. Censored	162
7. Saving the Space Program From Itself	191
Notes	229
Index	261
Acknowledgements	271
About the Author	272

o Studio

ation Data

threat to our

1-124-4 (paper)

ronmental aspects.
xicology.

97-11915



Fact Sheet

Nukes in Space: The Final Frontier?

NASA to Launch Nuclear-Powered Space Probe

On October 6, 1997, NASA is planning a launch from the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida of a space probe with 72.3 pounds of deadly plutonium-238 aboard. The probe is called the "Cassini," and it will use the plutonium to power its electrical instruments during its voyage to explore the planet Saturn. As Dr. Helen Caldicott, founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility states, plutonium "is so toxic that less than one-millionth of a gram, an invisible particle, is a carcinogenic dose. One pound, if uniformly distributed, could hypothetically induce lung cancer in every person on Earth."¹

Yet NASA would load 72.3 pounds of plutonium — the most that has ever been used on a space device — on the Cassini mission to explore Saturn.

How could the plutonium be released and kill people? There are two key periods of extreme danger:

1) The Cassini probe will be taken into space on a Titan IV rocket. If this rocket explodes on the launch pad or in the atmosphere — as the space shuttle Challenger did in 1986 — then it is possible that the lethal plutonium could spread across wide areas of Florida.

2) If there is no mishap during the launch, the Cassini probe will be sent into space once the Titan IV achieves orbit. Because Cassini's propulsion source doesn't have the power to send it straight to Saturn, NASA plans to send it to Venus first, and then, after two swings around Venus, have Cassini and its 72.3 pounds of plutonium hurtle right back toward Earth. The idea is to use the Earth's gravity to increase Cassini's velocity so that it can pass by Jupiter and then go to Saturn. Cassini is to pass just 312 miles above Earth in what NASA calls a "slingshot maneuver" or "flyby." But too deep a descent could cause Cassini to disintegrate in the Earth's 75-mile-high atmosphere. Then, according to City University of New York nuclear physics professor Dr. Michio Kaku, the plutonium — "the most toxic chemical known to science" — would "shower down with a tremendous tragedy for the people of the Earth to result."²

NASA's Record of Failure

NASA claims that the plutonium on board the Cassini probe has almost no chance of contaminating the earth. They say

that the Titan IV rocket won't crash either during takeoff or the "flyby."

However, the Titan IV rocket is the same kind of rocket that on August 2, 1993 exploded over the Pacific Ocean, destroying its payload containing a \$1 billion U.S. spy satellite system. Indeed, three of the 24 known U.S. space missions involving nuclear power have met with accidents, as well as six out of the 39 Russian missions. Space missions are clearly not as safe as NASA would like the public to believe. John Pike, head of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists, estimates the odds for failure of a Titan IV rocket are "between one in ten and one in twenty."³

NASA also reported remote odds for failure, one in 100,000, before the 1986 Challenger space shuttle mission. After the mission, of course, they drastically altered those odds to one in 76. Do we want to trust all of our lives to NASA's gamble?

Crash and Burn

NASA claims that even if the Titan IV rocket crashes or disintegrates in the atmosphere, the radioisotope thermal generator (RTG) containers which hold the plutonium will not explode, keeping the radioactive substance in a safe form.

However, NASA's own research brings that claim into question. In a Final Safety Analysis Report, General Electric (makers of the RTG) conducted a test which "resulted in the complete destruction of the RTG." Deciding that the conditions of the test could not be replicated in the real world, NASA chose to ignore the results in their safety evaluation.³

Indeed, the release of plutonium during a nuclear space crash has probably already occurred at least twice. On April 21, 1964 NASA's SNAP-9A nuclear device fell to Earth, disintegrated in the atmosphere, and its 2.1 pounds of plutonium were released into the air. Scientists later conducted samples around the world and found "SNAP-9A debris to be present at all continents and all latitudes."⁴ Dr. John Gofman, professor emeritus of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley and former member of the Manhattan Project, attributes an increased rate of lung cancer around the world to the SNAP-9A incident.⁵

But this was not the only nuclear space crash in recent

1819 H Street, NW, Suite 660, Washington, DC 20006-3606, ph. (202) 862-9740, fax (202) 862-9762



history. In November 1996, a Russian Mars probe fell from space somewhere over or near Chile (despite assurances that it had fallen "harmlessly" in the Pacific Ocean). Chilean observers and scientists reported that they saw the probe burn up in the atmosphere, which means it would have likely released a half-pound of plutonium into the air. With a history of such accidents, evidence of failures, and the lack of public control over information, can we trust 72.3 pounds of plutonium in NASA's latest space probe?

Risking a Human Tragedy

NASA reports that if the worst-case scenario occurs — the rocket disintegrates in the atmosphere and the plutonium is released — "approximately five billion of the seven to eight billion people on Earth in 1999 could receive 99 percent or more of the radiation exposure."⁶ NASA then estimates that in 50 years, roughly 2,500 people would develop lung cancer and die from inhaling that plutonium.

However, NASA's estimate of what it labels the "health effects" of an explosion may be grossly and tragically understated. Dr. Ernest Sternglass, professor emeritus of radiological physics at the University of Pittsburgh, has determined that NASA used inappropriate methods to estimate the number of deaths that would be caused. NASA based their estimate on high-level radiation standards derived from the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing. But more recent evidence suggests that low-level radiation, the kind to which people would be exposed if Cassini disintegrated, presents a far greater danger.⁷ Sternglass warns that the actual death toll from plutonium exposure may be as high as 30 to 40 million people.

Thirty to forty million people? Even if the odds of an accident are small, is this what NASA is willing to risk to further its space program?

NASA Ignores a Safe Alternative

NASA claims that a nuclear-powered Cassini probe is the only option available to reach Saturn.

However, NASA's own Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) essentially refutes this claim. The plutonium on board the space probe is only to be used as a power source to produce electricity for instruments on the probe, not for propulsion. In preparation for the Galileo mission (a previous space probe containing the RTG-encased plutonium), NASA also claimed that nuclear power was the only method available. Yet just a few weeks after the launch, JPL was forced through the Freedom of Information Act to release a report which stated that the mission could have been performed with solar power "without changing the mission sequence or impacting science objectives."⁸ NASA lied before the Galileo launch about the need to use plutonium.

In fact, solar power could be used on the Cassini mission if NASA desired. In 1994, the European Space Agency (ESA) announced the development of new high-performance solar cells. ESA physicist Carla Signorini stated, "If given the money to do the work, within five years [ESA] could have solar cells ready to power a space mission to Saturn."⁹

If the Cassini mission can be performed safely with solar power, why is NASA taking such a large risk by using deadly plutonium?

U.S. Taxpayers Foot the Bill

Of course, the cost in terms of potential risk to human life is large enough. NASA should not even be considering a dangerous nuclear launch if a viable alternative such as solar power is available. Nevertheless, the public should be aware that the Cassini mission is projected to consume \$3.4 billion in tax dollars.

The Militarization of Space

An additional cost to human society is that the Cassini mission will help to develop technology and public support for the nuclear militarization of space. The U.S. Space Command is already preparing itself for a future of U.S. military control in space, which would depend upon the ability to use nuclear reactors in space as a power source for hypervelocity guns, particle beams, and laser weapons on battle platforms. As Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson, former head of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization stated, "Failure to develop nuclear power in space could cripple efforts to deploy anti-missile sensors and weapons in orbit."¹⁰ The prospect of nuclear-powered weapons stations in space is anathema to those who wish to preserve human life and create a peaceful society.

What You Can Do:

Many citizens and activists are fighting to stop the alliance of aeronautical corporations, NASA, and the U.S. Department of Energy from developing nuclear power in space. Through protests, petitions, and other political activities, they are working to prevent Cassini from being launched, as well as any other space missions which would speed the militarization of space. A leading organization in these efforts is the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space. It can provide you with a list of actions you can take to stop the Cassini probe and other dangerous space missions. The Network also has copies of the award-winning video "Nukes in Space" for \$19.95. The Network can be contacted through Bruce Gagnon, director of the Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice, at P.O. Box 90035, Gainesville, Florida 32607. Phone: (352) 468-3295.

Endnotes

1. Helen Caldicott, *Nuclear Madness*. New York: Norton Books, 1994, p. 81.
2. Quoted in Chris Bryson, "Cassini -- NASA's Millennial Nuclear Nightmare," *Christian Science Monitor*, Dec. 17, 1996.
3. *Final Safety Analysis Report for the Galileo Mission*. Prepared by General Electric Astro Space for the U.S. Department of Energy. Volume II, Book 2. Dec. 15, 1988, p. G-5.
4. Karl Grossman, "Risking the World: Nuclear Proliferation in Space," *Covert Action Quarterly*, Summer 1996, p. 60.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 61.
6. *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Cassini Mission*. Solar System Exploration Division, Office of Space Science, NASA, June 1995, pp. 4-76.
7. Bryson, "Cassini".
8. Grossman, "Risking the World," p. 62.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 58.
10. *Ibid.*, p. 59.

Written by Daniel Chong. Edited by Karina Wood, March 1997. Special thanks to Bruce Gagnon at the Florida Coalition for Peace and Justice.