Chron

SEND TO
DAN FOR
REPLY - POSSIBLE
SAMPLE / BC SIG.

Mrs. Mary Patricia S. Brown
Number Two School
One Donahue Avenue
Inwood, NY 11096

December 15, 1997

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton,

If you could teach every person in the world just one lesson, and they would ***learn it***, what would you teach?

This is probably the most difficult letter I have had to write, not because I have some heartbreaking story to share, but because I am so deeply passionate about its subject matter that I want it to refresh and encourage you. I want it to infect you and incite you to act.

I am writing for two reasons. The first is for my class. Attached you will find a letter written by my third grade class here on Long Island requesting you both to make a peace pledge and join our wall for peace. Lawrence Public School Number Two has been steadfast in its work to teach young people to find creative and nonviolent resolutions to conflict, and this year we have been making and keeping promises (small, realistic promises) to do one thing each day to help peace grow and spread. Our theme, Number Two School Reaches For Peace, is an invitation to every person connected to our community to make and post a pledge on our peace walls. Our goal is to reach around the interior school perimeter with pledges until they connect on "Peace Begins With Me Day," February 13, 1998. I want you to know that it was the idea of my students to write to you. It is their idea to want you to join in their work. And the words in their letter are their own beautiful words.

The second reason I am writing is personal. I believe more in the importance of this work than I believe in anything. I have been a teacher for nine years and I love my work. Four years ago, I was fortunate to be selected to participate in a training for the Resolving Conflict Creatively Program, a New York City Board of Education and Educators for Social Responsibility collaborative. This training has had the most profound impact on me. If you could see the looks on the faces of children who find win-win solutions or interrupt prejudice you would see affirmation and thanks. It has significantly changed my life by empowering me to actually create peace. I spread peace to people young and old every day.

Besides being a teacher by profession, I am a first-time-mother with a thirteen-month-old son. My wishes for my son are no different from any other parent's, but the more I do this work, the more impassioned I become. The way he pulls his wagon and plays telephone, his belly laughs, his tender pats and his eagerness to be with people; with every gracious moment my son teaches me peace. He ***is*** peace. I teach my son through my interactions with people, my husband, siblings, parents, colleagues, friends, et al. Whatever, I do he watches and learns and understands.

What would I teach everyone in the world? Understanding. That is ***my*** pledge, to teach understanding by being understanding every day.

It is because I believe that with your support our community will grow in its understanding that I hope you will make a peace pledge.

I wish your family a merry and peaceable Christmas. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MaryPatricia S. Brown

Mrs Brown's Third Grade
Number Two School
Donahue Avenue
Inwood, N.Y. 11096

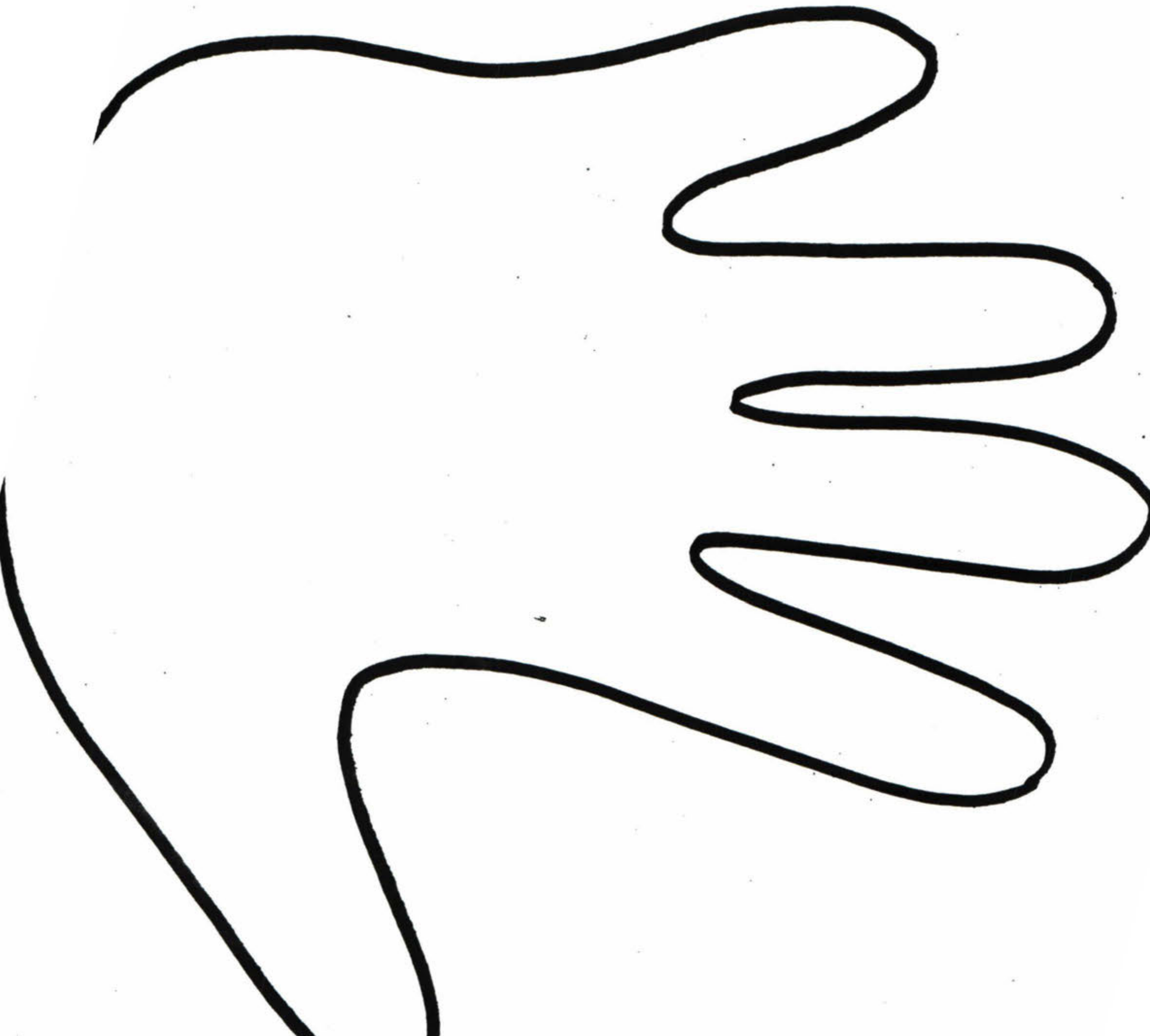
Dear President and Mrs. Clinton,

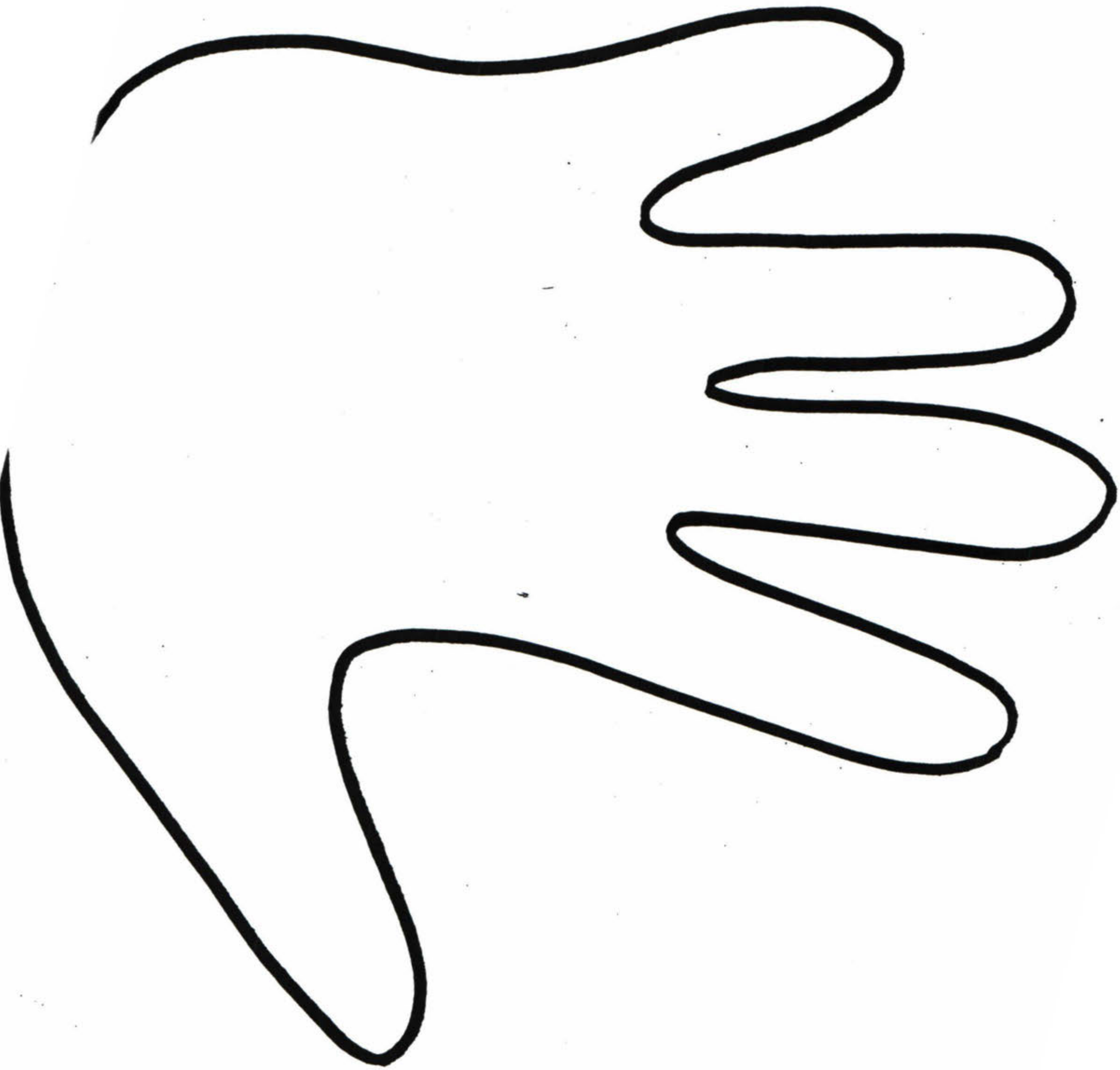
We are making "Peace Pledges" at Number Two School. A peace pledge is a promise to do one small thing every day to create peace in our school and community.

Chris R. promises not to fight with his sister. Samantha promises to help her mom with the baby without having to be asked. Shante promises to hold the door open for others. Fernando pledges to think before he speaks in anger. Malik promises not to use put-downs.

Some promises are harder to keep than others, but we are gathering our hands to reach for peace around the world. We strongly believe in our community. We strongly believe in peace. If we all keep our promises the world will overflow with care and love. We would like to invite both of you to join our whole school community by making peace pledges. If you would like to participate, please write your pledge on the yellow hand of peace enclosed. Please remember to include your name. Thank you very much for helping reach a little farther in our work for peace.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Brown's Third Grade Class
Malik
Iiana, Chris R, Chris L., Andrew, Lashán, Ashley, Stephanie, Samantha, Shante, Bryan, Sebastian, Alison, Katelyn, Nicole, Fernando, Alex, Windell





1/26/98

We will send to Burkhardt after you have seen —

C.

Nancy — Send photo

President Clinton

Please coordinate a reply -

Dan Burkhardt
Rm. 94

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
1-24-98

M[illegible] American, 1844-1926
[illegible]
[illegible]
The Cleveland Museum of Art, Gift of J. H. Wade, 20.379
© 1998 The Cleveland Museum of Art
[illegible]

I hope you enjoy
these gifts from me.

Love,
Cody

PRESIDENT
1-26-98

Gene S - good stuff
Need reply from
Ltr already sent -
copy Sperling
COS
BC

Comptroller of the Currency
Administrator of National Banks

Washington, DC 20219

January 15, 1998

By Hand

DAN BURKHARDT:

please coordinate the
reply.

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a great honor ... these past five years as the Comptroller of the
Currency and I am proud ... my term of
office is drawing to a clo...
has been accomplished. ...
I am advising you today ...
for me to pursue my goa...
and support have been ...

1-26-98
We will send to Burkhardt
After you have seen -

C

During my time in offi...
services sector to assur...
in the health of the nat...

OK

Given how far we have ...
in which banks were f...
crippling credit crunch ...
devise a new supervis...
economic recovery that would benefit all Am...

Working with other offices in the Department of Treasury, we devised an eleven-part program that was quickly adopted by each of the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies. The results were dramatic. The credit crunch abated, the economy began to grow again and the banking industry returned to good health.

At the same time we were working to alleviate the credit crunch, we were putting in place a long-term bank supervision program that rests on four strong pillars. Each of the four pillars has been marked by solid accomplishments.

1-26-98

Gene S— good stuff
I need reply if one
wasn't already sent—
BC

Comptroller of the Currency
Administrator of National Banks

Washington, DC 20219

January 15, 1998

By Hand

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It has been a great honor and privilege to serve you these past five years as the Comptroller of the Currency and I am proud of what we have been able to achieve in that time. However, my term of office is drawing to a close and much of what your Administration set out to do in the banking area has been accomplished. In order to give you ample time to choose a successor to carry on this work, I am advising you today that I intend to resign when my term expires on April 4, 1998. It is time for me to pursue my goals in the private sector and to spend more time with my family, whose love and support have been a constant source of strength to me.

During my time in office, I have tried to implement the Administration's policies in the financial services sector to assure that a strong and healthy banking system would continue to play a vital role in the health of the nation's economy and the lives of each of its citizens.

Given how far we have come in the past five years, it is hard to believe that you took office at a time in which banks were failing weekly and entire regions of the country were gripped in a severe and crippling credit crunch. You responded in the early months of your Administration by asking us to devise a new supervisory plan that would deal with these serious problems and help bring about an economic recovery that would benefit all Americans.

Working with other offices in the Department of Treasury, we devised an eleven-part program that was quickly adopted by each of the federal bank and thrift regulatory agencies. The results were dramatic. The credit crunch abated, the economy began to grow again and the banking industry returned to good health.

At the same time we were working to alleviate the credit crunch, we were putting in place a long-term bank supervision program that rests on four strong pillars. Each of the four pillars has been marked by solid accomplishments.

The first pillar -- Ensuring Fair Access to Financial Services for All Americans -- was implemented through several programs. Most notably, the Office of the Comptroller was given responsibility for one of your Administration's early top priorities, revising the much criticized Community Reinvestment Act. The Comptroller's Office spearheaded a two-year effort to revise the regulations under this Act, which revision was also adopted by each of the federal depository institution regulatory agencies. The results speak for themselves.

Lending commitments under the CRA have increased 15-fold from the pre-1993 era, from roughly $3 billion a year to $43 billion a year. These commitments represent new credit availability for low- and moderate-income urban and rural communities, including loans for housing, small farms and small businesses. At the same time, equity investments by national banks in community development corporations and projects were six times greater in the last four years than during the previous 28 years combined. Home mortgages to African Americans and Hispanic Americans have increased more than 50 percent over the last four years -- almost three times the rate of increase for the population as a whole. In some chronically underserved communities the change has been even more dramatic.

Moreover, it is a source of considerable pride for all of us at the Comptroller's Office that we have been able to achieve these results while substantially reducing the supervisory and paperwork burdens that the CRA had previously imposed on the banking industry.

Also under the first pillar, we completely revised our fair lending procedures and pioneered blind testing programs and self-assessment programs in the fair lending area. Since 1993, our Office has conducted over 4,000 fair lending examinations, and referred 25 times more lending discrimination cases to the Departments of Justice and HUD than in the previous history of the Office.

The second pillar of our program -- Improving Bank Safety and Soundness -- was designed to make sure that the national banking system remains strong and able to support a strong and growing economy. To that end, we devised and implemented a new model for supervision, "Supervision by Risk". This model focuses our supervisory efforts on the most critical risks in the banking system. It has been adopted in substance by the other federal depository institution regulators and by banking supervisors abroad. In a further effort to improve bank supervision, we pioneered the use of economists to assist in bank examinations. And we established a separate cadre of specialists to focus on capital markets activities, placing an early emphasis on the supervision of derivatives.

When your Administration took office in 1993, we were experiencing approximately 50 bank failures a year. There has not been a single national bank failure now for nearly two years. Bank profitability has been higher in the last six quarters than at any time in the history of this country, and bank capital is at the highest level in 30 years.

Our third pillar -- Promoting Competition -- is closely related to our efforts to ensure bank safety and soundness as well as increasing product and service availability for consumers. For decades, banks had been squeezed out of many of their traditional markets, thereby dangerously concentrating their risk in fewer products and customers. Today, through a series of rulings by our Office, upheld in four unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decisions, as well as in dozens of lower federal courts, national banks are serving their customers with a broader array of financial products and services than at any time in their history. Allowing banks to diversify their financial services activities strengthens the banking system, reduces risk to the nation's taxpayers and promotes competition that lowers costs for consumers and makes financial products and services more widely available.

The final pillar of our program -- Improving the Efficiency of Bank Regulation -- is the pillar that most reflects your Administration's focus on "reinventing government." Most notably, we completely reviewed and rewrote every rule under which the national banking system operates -- a first in the history of our agency. In the process we halved the number of filing requirements for banks and significantly reduced other paperwork burdens. We also lowered assessments on national banks on three separate occasions and eliminated or cut most of our fees -- again a first in the history of the agency. We reduced the size of the Comptroller's Office by over 25 percent in response to the continued consolidation of the banking system. And we pioneered an Ombudsman program that has now been required by law of all other federal depository institution regulators. Our reinvention efforts have been praised by both banks and the general public.

Finally Mr. President, I commend to your attention the fine group of dedicated men and women who work at the Office of the Comptroller. During your Administration, they have demonstrated how much they can accomplish for the good of the country. Whether it has been reversing the effects of the credit crunch, revitalizing the Community Reinvestment Act, eliminating lending discrimination, reducing unreasonable regulatory burdens, pioneering risk based supervision, or modernizing the banking system, the staff of the Office of the Comptroller have worked diligently and successfully. I can't tell you how proud I am or how honored I feel to have had the opportunity to serve with them. They demonstrate each day just how noble a calling public service can be.

The past five years have been challenging ones for your Administration and for me. I am confident that, with your leadership, our nation will continue to make great strides forward. I also am confident that the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will continue to carry out its responsibilities fully and enthusiastically.

Thank you again for giving me the privilege to serve our country as part of your Administration.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene A. Ludwig

1-27-98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 26, 1998

MR. PRESIDENT:

Sen. Kennedy has proposed an increase in the minimum wage to \$7.25/hour by 2002 through .50¢ increases in 1998-2000, and then indexing it to inflation thereafter (about .30¢ increases in 2001-2002). In the attached memo, Gene Sperling seeks a decision from you on whether to seek an increase, and if so, to what level. *If you choose, you could include a specific proposal in the State of the Union, or, in the alternative, voice your general support for an increase and leave the specifics to be released separately.*

Gene lays out several options in the memo, which I recommend you read, and the pros and cons of each:

Option 1: adopt Kennedy *(no support among your advisors)*;
Option 1 variation: increase to \$6.15 through 50¢ hikes in 1998-99, then reevaluate indexing increases *(no support);*
Option 2: maintain real value without explicit indexing -- increase to \$6.15 by 2002 through .25¢ raises in 1999-2002 or .50¢ raises in 1999 and 2002 *(supported by economic team);*
Option 2A: increase to \$5.55 through .40¢ increase in 1999 and then revisit issue in 2000 *(supported by economic team, Rahm and Sylvia; Podesta is opposed and feels this won't attract Democratic support*; *he could live with 2, 2B or 3);*
Option 2B: increase to \$5.65 through single .50¢ increase in 1999 *(supported by Bruce Reed, Paul Begala)*;
Option 3: splits difference between Kennedy and economic team -- increase to \$6 by 2000 through a .35¢ increase in 1998 and two .25¢ increases in 1999-2000; or a .45¢ raise in 1999 and a .40¢ raise in 2000.
Option 4: wait and do not endorse any proposal now.

copied
Sperling
Mathews
Bowles

Phil Caplan
Phil

10 Sey 2/20/94
Rc

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1-27-98

January 26, 1998

98 JAN 26 PM 12:4

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GENE SPERLING

SUBJECT: Minimum Wage

On August 20, 1996, you signed the Small Business Job Protection Act, which raised the minimum wage in two steps from $4.25 to $5.15 (from $4.25 to $4.75 on October 1, 1996, and from $4.75 to $5.15 on September 1, 1997). With these recent increases, the current minimum wage is, in real terms, about where it was in the mid-1980s. Senator Kennedy has therefore proposed a significant further increase in the minimum wage. His proposal is to increase the minimum wage to $7.25 per hour by 2002, through 50-cent increases in 1998, 1999, and 2000, and then 30-cent increases in 2001 and 2002. This proposal would return the real minimum wage to approximately its level in the late 1970's by 2002.

The economics of the minimum wage involve difficult tradeoffs. On the one hand, as Senator Kennedy emphasizes, raising the minimum wage helps to increase earnings at the lower end of the income distribution -- the part of the distribution that, until recently, suffered most from real income declines. Leading academics, such as Alan Krueger of Princeton, believe that the recent increases in the minimum wage have played a significant role in stemming the downward trend in wages for the lower skilled.

On the other hand, if the minimum wage were raised too much, it could cause disemployment among some of the most vulnerable participants in the labor market -- from African American males to teenagers and former welfare recipients. The difficulty, then, is deciding at what point the potential disemployment effects become significant enough to outweigh the beneficial distributional effects.

If we decide to support an increase, there are two additional issues you will need to consider: one, when to make the increase effective; and two, how many stages to increase the minimum wage. On the former, we may want to propose to make any increase effective in 1999 or 2000, not in 1998, to ensure that we give businesses a reasonable warning. On the latter issue, the Labor Department emphasizes that changing the minimum wage entails administrative and enforcement costs on the Department and on businesses. They would prefer fewer -- but larger -- step increases; in other words, they prefer one 30-cent increase to two 15-cent increases.

Options:

We have several options, as delineated below:

Option I. **Adopt Kennedy Minimum Wage Proposal:** Increase minimum wage to about $7.25 by 2002, through 50-cent increase in 1998, 1999, and 2000, and then indexing it to the rate of inflation thereafter (about 30-cent increases each year).

Pros:

- Returns minimum wage to real level of late 1970's.
- Provides substantial wage increase to low-wage workers.
- Would unify liberal-wing of the Democratic party.

Cons:

- Your entire economic team believes that this approach is too aggressive and are concerned that Senator Kennedy's proposal could prove damaging to the employment prospects of low-skilled workers, as well as to the general macroeconomic performance of the economy.
- Janet Yellen and Treasury would prefer to have more time to analyze the effects of the most recent increases before enacting increases that go well beyond the bounds of the evidence already accumulated.
- The increase in 1998 may be harshly criticized by business as not permitting enough advance warning. Moreover, important validators for your 1996/97 minimum wage increase -- such as Alan Krueger, David Card of Berkeley, and Larry Katz of Harvard -- would oppose this approach.
- Some may argue that an increase this large could lead employers to pass the higher minimum wage onto customers in the form of higher prices.

Variation of Option I: One variation of this option would be to limit Kennedy's proposal to the first two increases -- the 50-cent increases in 1998 and 1999 -- and then re-evaluate further increases based on the experience with those two increases. If we were to adopt this proposal, it is possible that Senator Kennedy would sign onto it. However, your economic team believes that even this option is too aggressive. Raising the minimum wage by $1 over the next two years could unnecessarily increase the risk of disemployment effects.

Option II. Adopt Position to Split the Difference and Maintain Real Value of Minimum Wage, Without Explicit Indexation Proposal: Increase minimum wage to \$6.15 by 2002 (roughly halfway between the current level and Senator Kennedy's 2002 proposal, and slightly above the level that would maintain real value of minimum wage). The increases could take the form of a 25-cent increase in 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002. Alternatively, we could propose a 50-cent raise in 1999 and another 50-cent raise in 2002.

Pros:

- Your entire economic team supports a moderate increase in the minimum wage in the range of this Option. Secretary Rubin, Secretary Herman, Gene Sperling, Janet Yellen, and Secretary Shalala agree that this Option would help millions of low-wage workers, while not creating a significant risk to the economy or the labor market prospects of low-skilled workers.

- Slightly improves real value of minimum wage over budget horizon. To keep the real value of the minimum wage at its current level, we would have to raise it to approximately \$5.90 in 2002.

- Fulfills 1992 campaign promise to have the minimum wage "keep pace with inflation."

Cons:

- Democrats may complain that the increase is too small, and that this approach takes away the issue in 2000. This proposal would not return the real value of the minimum wage to its level of the 1970s. On the other hand, business may still complain that the increases are too soon.

- The economy could reverse its impressive performance over the past several years, and the increases in the outyears would then pose potential risks to low-skilled unemployment.

Variation A of Option II: A Single 40-Cent Increase in 1999. Proposing to raise the minimum wage to \$6.15 per hour by 2002 is equivalent to increasing it by 20 cents per year. One alternative would be to propose a single 40-cent increase in 1999. This would be consistent with reaching \$6.15 per hour by 2002, but would provide flexibility for macroeconomic conditions and would allow Democrats to reopen the minimum wage issue in 2000. This variation is supported by your economic advisers.

Variation B of Option II: A Single 50-Cent Increase in 1999. John Podesta is concerned that a single 40-cent increase is not enough to attract Democrats, such as Senator Kennedy. He believes we would be "a year late and a dime short." If you adopt a single increase, John argues that we should propose a 50-cent increase because it would be more likely to gain support from Democrats. However, your economic team believes that one 50-cent increase in 1999 would be large enough to risk potential disemployment effects.

Option III. **More Aggressive Minimum Wage Increase:** This option splits the difference between what your economic advisers are comfortable with and Senator Kennedy's proposal. It would increase the minimum wage to $6.00 by 2000. The increases could take the form of a 35-cent increase in 1998 and two 25-cent increases in 1999 and 2000. Alternatively, we could propose a 45-cent raise in 1999 and a 40-cent raise in 2000.

Pros:

- More likely to get support of liberal Democrats. And since it covers a different time frame than Kennedy's proposal (2000 vs. 2002), may not be viewed as competing proposal.
- Since this proposal would be more controversial, could create a more significant debate.
- Provides simple message: we believe minimum wage should be $6 per hour by the turn of the century.

Cons:

- Since this proposed increase is slightly larger in real terms than going to $6.15 by 2002, your economic team would be concerned that there could be disemployment effects.
- May lose support of moderate Democrats and Republicans, especially from Southern states. Moreover, important validators, such as Alan Krueger, Larry Katz, and David Card, would not support this large an increase.

Option IV. **Wait and See:** Do not endorse increase in minimum wage at this time. Argue that we support minimum wage, but too early to increase again because we need to learn from the facts of the recent hikes.

Pros:

- Provides more time to study effects of most recent increases.
- Could be presented as not taking a stance on Kennedy -- thus could allow Kennedy to push for his relatively large increase without an Administration proposal to distract attention.
- Allows issue to be raised during 2000 cycle if desired.

Cons:

- Allows the minimum wage to deteriorate in real terms over time.
- May be criticized by Democrats as not supporting an important objective.

Recommendations:

I discussed this issue at a meeting of the NEC principals on Thursday night. Your entire economic team could support a moderate increase in the minimum wage to maintain its real value. Therefore, your economic advisers recommend that you support an increase in the minimum wage to $6.15 by 2002.

You should know that your advisers considered explicitly indexing the minimum wage to the rate of inflation. However, we rejected this approach for a number of reasons: (1) it would be difficult for us to argue that we should index the minimum wage, when we were willing to veto the balanced budget over the indexation of capital gains; (2) if we indexed the minimum wage this year, many Democrats would argue that we locked it in at an historically low level; (3) the Labor Department would have difficultly administering annual minimum wage increases (as noted above); and (4) since the minimum wage would automatically rise each year, it would take away a good political issue for those who believe the minimum wage is an important tool to help low-income families.

________ **Option I:** Approve Kennedy proposal to raise minimum wage to <u>$6.65 in 2000 and then index it to inflation</u>.

________ **Option II:** Approve increase to <u>$6.15 by 2002</u>, to maintain real value of minimum wage and split the difference with Kennedy's proposal. (RECOMMENDED BY ECONOMIC TEAM)

________ **Variation A of Option II:** Approve <u>40-cent increase in 1999</u>, maintaining real value of minimum wage, while allowing flexibility for macroeconomic conditions and the issue to be revisited in 2000. (RECOMMENDED BY ECONOMIC TEAM)

________ **Variation B of Option II:** Approve <u>50-cent increase in 1999</u>, which would gain additional Democratic support, but would be outside the range that your economic team is comfortable with.

________ **Option III:** Approve more aggressive increase to <u>$6.00 by 2000</u>.

________ **Option IV:** Wait and see, do not take position at this point

________ Discuss further

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date 1/27/98

To: Connie Mariano

From: The Staff Secretary

Could you please lend us your medical expertise?

Thanks.

- Sean Maloney

Paul G. Irwin
President, CEO

January 12, 1998

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

'98 JAN 20 PM 1:08

Dear President Clinton:

On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), I'm writing to congratulate you on the recent addition to your family, your new companion, Buddy, and to give you some very important information regarding Be a P.A.L. (Prevent A Litter) Month and Spay Day USA. These are two very important annual events for companion animals, both occurring in February. With more than 50,000 puppies and kittens born each day in the United States compared to 11,000 humans, it's clear that there can never be enough homes for so many animals. By educating Americans about this very serious problem, we believe we can work toward happy homes for all our companion animal friends. To that end, **The HSUS, the nation's largest animal protection organization** with close to six million members and constituents, sponsors "Be A PAL, Prevent A Litter" each February to encourage Americans to spay or neuter their pets. The HSUS also co-sponsors Spay Day USA along with the Doris Day Animal League, the founder of the event. This year **Spay Day USA will be on Tuesday, February 24, 1998**, just around the time that Buddy turns six months of age.

Every year our groups urge humane organizations, animal care and control agencies, veterinarians, volunteers and other concerned individuals to work together to spay or neuter as many animals as possible and to work for passage and enforcement of laws which require the sterilization of shelter animals and encourage sterilization of all other sources of pets. We also encourage the endorsement of these two important events by civic leaders, teachers, state legislators and other elected officials so that more people may be aware of the terrible problem of pet overpopulation in the United States.

President Clinton, as the most important "Community Leader" in our nation we **would like to ask your help in spreading the word about spay and neuter programs. We are asking you to consider having Buddy neutered on Spay Day/USA February 24, 1998.** In addition, we would like you to consider addressing the plight of unwanted pets by endorsing Prevent a Litter Month and Spay Day/USA. Your endorsement could be a breakthrough in creating the kind of visibility necessary to reach all Americans.

The Humane Society of the United States
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
202-452-1100 • Fax: 202-778-6132

I'm enclosing a statement for your signature that encourages all pet owners to spay or neuter their companion animals. Mrs. Clinton's column describing your family's joy and love for Buddy was a wonderful example of what responsible pet ownership is all about. We hope you will consider taking the next step with Buddy. Thank you in advance for your consideration and my best wishes to you and your family for a happy, healthy New Year.

On behalf of The HSUS family,

Paul G. Irwin

Paul G. Irwin
President, CEO

I am pleased to endorse Be a P.A.L. (Prevent a Litter) Month and Spay/Day USA, two important annual events for companion animals, occurring in February. I join The Humane Society of the United States and the Doris Day Animal League in encouraging all pet owners to spay and neuter their pets. Pet overpopulation is a tragic problem that can be solved if we all work together to be responsible pet owners.

President Bill Clinton

Please call Patricia Ragan, Director of Campaigns and Planning for The HSUS at 301-258-3064 if you have any questions. Our mailing address is:

The Humane Society of the United States
700 Professional Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20879

Gobb
gn

FAX

Date 01/11/98

Number of pages including cover sheet 3

98 JAN 27 PM12:59

TO: *President Clinton*
White House

Phone 1-202-456-1111
Fax Phone 1-202-456-2883

FROM: *Bas Basavaraj*
1531 O'Hara Court
Clayton, CA 94517

Date 01/26/98 2:55 PM
Email nbb@ix.netcom.com
Phone 510-672-6303
Fax Phone 510-672-6303

CC:

REMARKS: ☒ *Urgent* ☐ *For your review* ☐ *Reply ASAP* ☐ *Please Comment*

Dear President Clinton,

I have decided to fax this urgent support message to you and hope you will cheer up go for the goals of the next century at hand.

Good Luck!

B Basavaraj

1/27/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ✓

No

1531 O'Hara Court
Clayton,Ca 94517
(510) 672-6303

January 26, 1998

Honorable President Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC 20500

Sub: Your second term and three years left to achieve a lot

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing this letter at a time you have been attacked by Republican Party and the large money behind it. I fully support your work as President so far. Please start going to public and have more press conferences to answer allegations I suggested this long time ago and also take foreign trips to work with countries like India and China.

Following are some of the issues I like you to tackle soon:

- Education
- Homeless.
- Telecommunications
- Banks and Airline deregulation effect on prices
- Quality of life and immigration

I am registered Republican Party member and proud of it. But I do not agree with the tactics by Independent Council actions regarding your actions and relations with female members of staff.

I suggest you look into your conciseness and act accordingly. In our Hindu literature Bhagvad Geetha, one who stands on one leg will be easily toppled. If you have not done any thing and standing firm on two legs you do not have to fear. Please take positive actions regarding people and policies.

Risks should be taken to tackle the following issues:

1. Relation with Cuba, 2. Homelessness 3. College Education for middle class family 4. UN reforms 5. Drugs, crime and guns in the hands of teen age children 6. Teens pregnancy and creation of under class in coming century 7. Retirement security for the middle income families.

I wish you well in the remaining years of 2nd term and also in fighting the issues such as Paula Jones and the money of Republican Party to damage your credibility. Please hold on to your family and urge them to hold together.

1531 O'Hara Court
Clayton,Ca 94517
(510) 672-6303

Your achievements during past five years are:

1. Deficit reductions
2. Gun control
3. Tax reform
4. Good economic growth and stock market boom
5. Family leave
6. Child care
7. College tuition and helping the needy
8. World peace through negotiations
9. Reduction in crime and unemployment rate

The freedom comes with a price, that is check by press of statements by individual against the other. The issue here is **press doing injustice to the public by being a tabloid**.

We shall see when the truth come out. Good luck, hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Basavaraj

B.H.Basavaraj

Nancy - Thrower [illegible]

For your decision ___

- EB

I guess this really needs to go to Pres. Corr, but who?

Pam

1/27/98

Send to Scheduling?

Yes ✓

No ___

CC: Patti
Stephanie
Capricia
Eugenie

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Partners In Peace

The Merchandise Mart
Suite 4-104
200 World Trade Center
Chicago, Illinois 60654
USA

January 16, 1998

Dear President and Mrs. Clinton,

On the advice of Kevin O'Keefe and Kathleen Rogers Burgess I am writing to request the great honor of our program, Partners In Peace, participating in this year's St. Patrick Day events at the White House.

Partners in Peace is a non-profit organization whose mission is to assist young people pursue and promote the spirit of peace in their lives and communities. Founded in 1995, this initiative began with two dedicated physicians at the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Doctors William Kennedy Smith and Lisa Thornton, who witnessed daily the devastating physical and emotional consequences of youth violence in their young patients.

Mayor Richard Daley's Chicago for Youth Office quickly partnered with the physicians to launch a program promoting opportunities for children to realize their potential as leaders in promoting the philosophies of peace and to build bridges of support and understanding among youth from different backgrounds and cultures. These programs have included various art and creative writing competitions.

In April of 1997, Partners In Peace coupled with the Belfast Education and Library Board's Youth Centers which are located in both Protestant and Catholic communities, to launch a worldwide effort designed to promote peace among youth. Two Chicago children selected from essay and art contests represented our program in Belfast and had the opportunity to interact with the Irish children who have experienced the effects of violence throughout their lives.

We are delighted to have the opportunity to host several children from Belfast in our country this year. The majority of our planned activities will take place in Chicago, but we would appreciate your considering our program participating in any events occurring at the White House during the week of St. Patrick's Day, if you feel this would be appropriate for the children. However, if a tour of the White House could be arranged, or an opportunity for the children to meet with yourselves, it would be a special and delightful highlight for their visit.

Please do not hesitate to have your staff contact me directly at (312) 744-3919 if more information on this visit or our program is necessary. Thank you in advance for any consideration you may provide this request.

Sincerely,

Eileen Murphy Donnersberger

Eileen Murphy Donnersberger
Director, Chicago for Youth