Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	10/00/2000	b(6)
002. memo	Stephanie Street and Caroline Self to POTUS (1 page)	10/26/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22089

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, October 27, 2000

2019-0680-S
rs3259

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

'00 OCT 26 PM6:02

10-27-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Copied
Streett
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Podesta

October 26, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT SS
SHANNON BUTLER SB

SUBJECT: "INHERIT THE WIND" PERFORMANCE

CC: NANCY HERNREICH

You mentioned that you would like to see this performance while it was playing at Ford's Theatre. The last performance is on November 5th. Your last opportunity to see this will be the on October 29th. You are scheduled to attend two church services that morning and will be finished around 1:00pm. You then have the afternoon and evening off. The performance is scheduled for 2:30pm. Would you like this us to put this as an option on your schedule?

___Yes, please put as an option.
✓ No

10-27-00

~~[illegible]~~ Maria S

~~[illegible]~~

Check [illegible] to my notes
w/ our PR friend—
He is greatest living Puerto Rican
artist & humanitarian—

P

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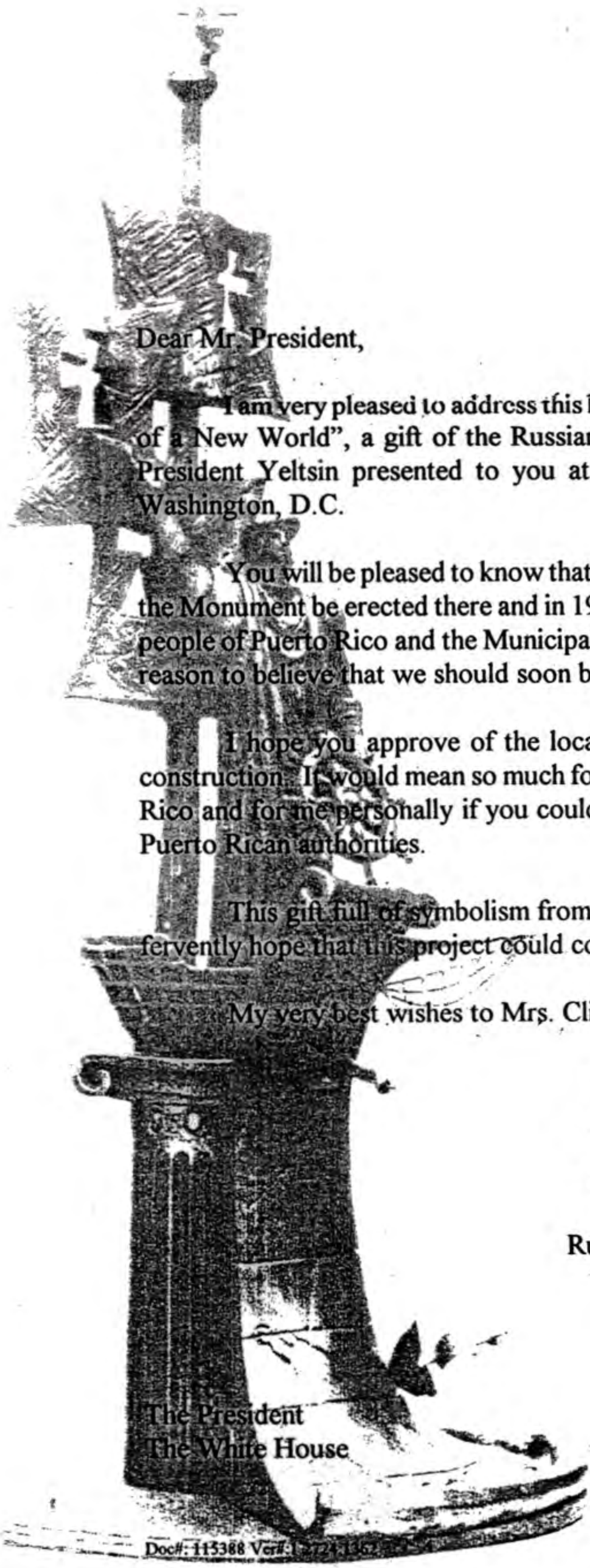
Podesta



25 October 2000

Dear Mr. President,

I am very pleased to address this letter to you regarding my 300-foot bronze monument "Birth of a New World", a gift of the Russian people to the American people, a scale model of which President Yeltsin presented to you at the opening ceremony of the new Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

You will be pleased to know that the Municipality of Cataño, Puerto Rico, has requested that the Monument be erected there and in 1998 the monument pieces were shipped to Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico and the Municipality of Cataño are very eager to start construction and I have reason to believe that we should soon be able to break ground.

I hope you approve of the location of the Monument and of our plans to proceed with construction. It would mean so much for the Russian people, as well as for the population of Puerto Rico and for me personally if you could indicate your approval of this choice, perhaps by letter to Puerto Rican authorities.

This gift full of symbolism from Russia to America is very much associated with you and I fervently hope that this project could continue to benefit from your personal interest and attention.

My very best wishes to Mrs. Clinton on her birthday and every success on Election Day.

Yours sincerely,

З. Церетели

Zurab K. Tsereteli
President
Russian Academy of Art

The President
The White House

Doc#: 115388 Ver#: 1.2724:1362

THE WHITE HOUSE

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 2000

Jeff Linsteadt
2612 Alexa Court
Plano, Texas 75075

Dear Jeff:

I wanted you to know how much I value that letter from Sam Rayburn to your grandmother regarding the death of my father. It's in my office in the residence, and I look at it all the time. It was kind of you to give it to me.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The letter means more to me than you know or than I can say — Thank you.

Eugenie

October 6, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO ROBERT LINSTEADT

FROM: **ANN MCCOY**

The fax you sent today has a wide black line down one side covering part of the information. Please fax it again and I will forward it to the Social Office to Emily Feingold who is handling the invitation list for the family Christmas party. The date of the party has not been confirmed. You will be contacted by the Social Office as soon as possible.

The President treasures the ~~letter that your family gave him~~ and it hangs in a prominent place in his White House Office. Jeff will receive a letter soon.

Eugenie – we'll go look at picture Ann

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

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White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500-2000

Attention: Ann McCoy (hand deliver to Ann McCoy only)

Dear Ann:

Please find listed below the names of my family that we discussed and I have requested invitations to White House Family Christmas Party.

Also, if possible, my son Jeff Linsteadt would appreciate a thank you note for the letter sent to my mo from Sam Rayburn, on the death of President Clinton's father. Jeff presented this letter to the Presiden his last visit to the White House Christmas Party.

Ann, I certainly hope this request does not appear selfish. A reply would definitely enrich our family history. We have copies of the original, presented to the President, and would like to frame it with a r at all possible.

Jeff's Address-
Jeff Linsteadt
2612 Alexa Court
Plano, Texas 75075

<u>White House Family Christmas Party Invitations Requested:</u>

(1) My daughter and her husband:

~~Randall Grant West~~	Leah Kay West	Address:
[redacted] (b)(6)		615 Amberwood Place Kingston, GA 30145

(2) My stepdaughter and her fiancee:

Cynthia Ann Crow	Carlton Clay Boyd	Address:
[redacted]		465 Portside Dr. Fernandina Beach, FL 3

(3) My stepson and his family:

Alton Kirby Crow Jr.	Belinda Sue Crow	Address:
[redacted]		915 Hornik Road Ennis, Texas 75119
Taylor Nicole Crow	Casey Logan Crow	
[redacted]		

Ann, we certainly appreciate your help on the above requests. I would also appreciate a telephone call (972) 875-3762, when this fax is received.

Thanks for your help and we are looking forward to meeting you in Washington.

Sincerely,
Bob Linsteadt
Bob Linsteadt

Gnes/cc Summers - worth reading B

LOS ANGELES TIMES ...ESDAY, JUNE 27, 2000 10-27-00 B9

Commentary

...SPECTIVE ON THE WORLD ECONOMY

...sia Looks Inward During This Summer of Discontent

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...ding the West
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...RICHARD FEINBERG

Many Asian economies are recovering vigorously, but the region's leaders are still smarting ...rom the deep wounds inflicted by the ...997-98 financial crisis. No longer trust...ng the United States or the international ...nstitutions for protection, Asian leaders ...re searching for home-grown defenses ...gainst the wild swings in global money ...narkets.

Ideas on the table include an Asian ...Monetary Fund, a variety of regional ...rade pacts and even an Asian currency ...o lessen dependency on the dollar.

At recent gatherings of senior government officials and academic experts in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore, speaker after speaker bemoaned the apparent inability of the International Monetary Fund to save collapsing Asian currencies. Equally criticized was the subsequent U.S. failure to make good on its promises to overhaul the global financial architecture. The dramatic collapse of the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle last December is another example of global mismanagement, many Asians argue.

Beneath the economic concerns, there is a discernible pique at the United States. Some Asians are annoyed at the lone superpower's "triumphalism" and at the boisterous U.S. criticism of "Asian values."

Ironically, other Asians criticize the U.S. for neglecting Asia, most notably for its delayed response to the 1997 currency crisis in Thailand that sparked the regionwide downturn. Both camps contend that the U.S. is an uncertain ally.

To be sure, Asians are not blaming all of their problems on external factors. With remarkable candor, most Asian analysts recognize the flaws in their own economies. For example, many are urging domestic supervisory agencies to make local markets more transparent and competitive. They decry corruption in the public sector and unfair business practices in the private sector.

However, the Asians also want a more secure regional environment that will cushion rather than destabilize their national economies. Emboldened by the region's $800 billion in foreign exchange reserves, Asian analysts are pondering a number of potential regional economic initiatives, most of which would seemingly exclude the United States.

Most prominent, Japan is reviving its proposal—earlier rejected by the U.S. Treasury—to establish an Asian Monetary Fund. Such a fund might promote policy dialogue among Asian economies, give Asians a voice in global financial discussions and supply financial liquidity to nations under stress.

Unclear is whether such a Japan-dominated Asian fund would complement or bypass the Washington-based IMF. The U.S. Treasury fears that easy money from an Asian fund could undermine national reform efforts and give Japan enhanced leverage throughout the region.

Most ambitious of the other proposals being made is a yen-centered currency zone, or even a common Asian currency to compete with the dollar and the euro.

In May at Chiang Mai, Thailand, Asian finance ministries and central banks agreed to establish short-term lines of credit among themselves. Privately, Asians admit that the plan lacks specifics, and that some lines of credit already exist. IMF officials are dismissing the idea. Nevertheless, the Chiang Mai agreement may be a straw in the wind.

Another sign of the search for more effective regional mechanisms is the agreement among the 10 nations of the Assn. of Southeast Asian Nations and Japan, China and South Korea to consult regularly on issues of mutual interest. This "10 plus 3" accord is a pointed alternative to the preexisting ASEAN Regional Forum that includes the United States.

Yet, there are many obstacles to cooperation in Asia. Countries vary greatly in size, economic achievement and development ideology. The many cultures have fought bloody wars among themselves.

Moreover, there is disagreement as to whether Asian institutions should chart their own course, or rather—as the U.S. prefers—adhere closely to the rules and norms of existing international institutions such as the IMF and WTO.

Should the United States be worried about resurgent Asian regionalism? Asians argue that the U.S. has lived with and even promoted regionalism in Europe and in the Western Hemisphere, and have nothing to fear in Asia.

Much would depend on the Asian agenda. Regional institutions that promote basic U.S. interests—open markets, peaceful resolution of disputes, freer politics—could be perceived as positive building blocks toward a more secure global order. Conversely, institutions that advance "Asian values"—collusive government business relations and authoritarian politics—would worry Washington.

Washington is maintaining a watchful eye, not yet persuaded that Asian talk of regional initiatives will amount to much. The U.S., however, would do well to examine the underlying motives behind this summer's discontent in Asia. Unless Washington can strengthen the institutions and rules that govern global finance and trade, it can expect Asians to seek their own "made-in-Asia" solutions.

Richard Feinberg directs the APEC Study Center at UC San Diego's Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies. He served on President Clinton's National Security Council staff from 1993 to 1996.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FACING THE APEC PROCESS AND APEC 2001

By Richard Feinberg
Professor and Director, APEC Study Center
University of California, San Diego

Presentation at the Symposium on Themes for APEC 2001
Shanghai, China
May 8-10, 2000

I want to congratulate the three co-sponsors of this symposium for having the foresight to convene a planning session so far in advance of the 2001 APEC Leaders Meeting. This symposium is a clear signal that China is assuming its proper leadership role in APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation).

Allow me to thank our co-chairs for inviting me to address this very distinguished audience. I am particularly flattered to be sharing this podium with Professor Peter Drysdale, one of the outstanding fathers of APEC.

APEC watchers - like our stock markets – have been prone to bull and bear cycles. At times, our expectations for APEC's performance have exceeded the underlying fundamentals. We have sometimes inflated APEC's potential and set unrealistic goals to which member economies were not genuinely committed. In our rush to speak of an Asia Pacific community of nations, we have sometimes ignored the many cleavages that still separate our members. Our enthusiasms have generated unrealistic expectations that in turn have lead to profound disappointments. When APEC could not stem the 1997-98 regional financial crisis, and when sectoral trade talks collapsed at Kuala Lumpur, the bears were in full display.

Yet, in its first decade, APEC has achieved an impressive list of accomplishments.

- APEC has established a world-class forum where leaders, bureaucrats, private sector executives and academics meet regularly to advance common goals. Today's symposium is a fine example of APEC's ability to convene government officials and policy analysts to work together creatively.

- APEC has contributed toward the shared goals of freer trade and investment flows. The Common Action Plans (CAPs) have promoted useful business facilitation measures. APEC has helped to establish an ideological ambiance that assists domestic liberalizers and that discourages backsliding. The (unweighted) average tariff rate of APEC member economies has been lowered by almost half between 1988 and 1998.

- APEC has underscored the importance of institutional capacity building as a pre-condition for sustainable liberalization. APEC's Economic and Technical Assistance (Ecotech) includes a wide range of creative initiatives for a sustainable, more equitable growth path.

- APEC has eschewed security issues - but during last year's Auckland meeting, the East Timor crisis was discussed at "informal" meetings and bilaterals between the leaders. APEC can now reconsider whether security concerns may be allowed to emerge from the shadows and be admitted onto the formal agenda.

Neither bulls nor bears are good guides to assessing APEC's potential. Without doubt, APEC has its list of proud achievements. But it cannot escape its limitations – limitations imposed by its own members as well as by the international environment.

APEC is fully the creature of its member economies, and can accomplish no more than its parents allow. Governments have been hesitant to empower APEC, preferring to keep it on a short leash. Moreover, APEC must operate in an international context populated by powerful international institutions, with 50 years of experience and strong bureaucracies that are supremely conscious of their jurisdictions.

Trade Liberalization

Ironically, it has been in the area of its central expertise – trade liberalization – that APEC watchers have grown most critical. The 1995 Bogor goals - promising free trade and investment flows through the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for the developed nations and 2020 for the developing countries - now appear very ambitious. APEC's reliance on "voluntary" unilateral trade liberalization may have been naïve. Valiant efforts to strengthen the Individual Action Plans (IAPs) have yet to bear much fruit. Nor has the sectoral approach to trade liberalization fulfilled expectations.

The future of APEC trade initiatives will be influenced by developments in the World Trade Organization (WTO). In the early 1990s, the young APEC received a boost from the stalemate within the Uruguay Round negotiations. Now, in the wake of the collapse of the Seattle WTO ministerial, APEC and other regional trade arrangements may receive more attention. Certainly, APEC has an opportunity to contribute to redesigning and restarting WTO negotiations.

Should the WTO eventually succeed in launching a new trade round, energies may be diverted away from regional integration efforts. Countries may hesitate to make "concessions" in regional forums that they would rather reserve for global negotiations. In that case, regional negotiations may still serve as testing grounds for initiatives that may later be channeled into the WTO. But it may also be true that progress in global forums may establish new "floors" for regional negotiations. Progress in the WTO would bring APEC that much closer to its Bogor goals.

Trade, Labor Rights and Sustainable Development

One area where APEC may contribute to WTO deliberations lies in the thorny debate that links trade with labor rights and sustainable development. For APEC, advancing freer trade has not precluded a social agenda. APEC"s work on sustainable development has emphasized clean technologies, sustainable cities, and the long-term health of the marine environment.

Other APEC projects have taken into account the linkages between environmental sustainability and economic growth, food production, energy, population and poverty reduction.

The effectiveness of many of these projects is open to question. But the point remains that APEC members have accepted the legitimacy of environmental issues and their relationship to trade and growth – so long as they are approached through positive initiatives.

Similarly, APEC has tackled labor initiatives, within the context of human resource development. APEC projects focus on making labor markets more efficient, and improving the management of human resources. Projects have also examined how workplace safety and health contribute to productivity. So far, APEC has avoided the trade-labor rights debate.

The APEC experience makes clear that it is feasible to discuss trade and social issues in international organizations that include both industrial and developing countries. APEC's developing country members recognize the legitimacy of labor rights and environmental protection.

The corrosive divide between rich and poor nations only opens up when the rich invoke the threat of trade sanctions for non-compliance with social goals. Understandably, the poorer nations fear that just causes will be hijacked to disguise less-noble interests. The developing countries fear that vested interests in the industrialized nations could manipulate international agreements to keep low-wage exports from competing in their markets.

But for APEC's labor and environmental initiatives to gain credibility in industrial countries, they must provide meaningful protections that are demonstrable and transparent.

Economic and Technical Assistance (Ecotech)

In light of the difficulties encountered by APEC in the trade area, it makes sense for APEC to seek a more balanced agenda. If APEC's first decade might be labeled "The Free Trade Years," its second decade might be labeled "The Balanced Growth Years."

In fact, the themes of the more recent Leaders Meetings have been moving in that direction.

The industrialized countries now accept that developing countries need stronger domestic institutions in order to sustain liberalization. Yet, there is deep discontent with Ecotech in practice. These criticisms – which have been noted by APEC Senior Officials - can be grouped under three headings:

- Ecotech efforts are diluted across too many issues and projects.
- Ecotech projects are poorly designed. Too often, they lack clear goals, milestones and performance criteria. Too frequently, the emphasis is on process and meetings, rather than on tangible results.
- Ecotech projects, even when well designed, are often severely under funded.

Such flaws in program design are not uncommon in international organizations. They result from weak institutional design. APEC lacks a strong central administrative structure with the expertise and authority to impose order on a rational work plan.

APEC's norms of consensus, cooperation and dialogue arise from the heterogeneity and complexity of the region. But these norms facilitate the inclusion of each member's favorite initiatives even if they lack clear guidelines and performance criteria. Further, the norms of voluntarism and informality militate against robust monitoring mechanisms. The predictable result is a long list of admirable goals but with too many initiatives that feature incomplete terms of reference and resources.

APEC needs to reexamine its institutional structure and norms, if it is to overcome the recognized weaknesses in Ecotech. This will require member economies to place more trust in APEC institutions. Members will have to relax their preference for maximizing their freedom of action and accept some pooling of sovereignty. APEC will need to impose more discipline on its decision making, and build stronger mechanisms for implementing agreements and monitoring compliance. Members need to grant APEC a bit more institutional strength and resources.

APEC's structures and norms were appropriate for its first, formative decade. But now that APEC is entering its adolescence, it is time for its parent governments to begin to give their offspring a little more autonomy. Only then will APEC begin to mature, and to fulfill its great potential.

APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN)

APEC leaders and ministers have reached agreement on a large number of initiatives whose implementation would greatly enhance the prosperity and stability of the Asia Pacific. But as we know, there is often a big distance between words and deeds, from good intentions to tangible action.

To encourage the fulfillment of APEC objectives and commitments, recently an impressive number of APEC Study Centers have created the APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN). The associated APEC Study Centers (ASC) will work together to track and assess the execution of select APEC initiatives. Currently, associated ASC are evaluating APEC implementation in such issue areas as tariffs, services, investment, competition policy, customs procedures, small and medium-sized enterprises, food and agriculture, science and technology, and organizational structure.

APIAN intends to publish annual Policy Reports that will suggest where APEC objectives are being achieved and will identify "best practices" that can be applied elsewhere. APIAN will also identify areas where improvements are warranted.

APIAN hopes to provide member governments and economies with expert information and useful feedback. APIAN reports can help mobilize popular support for APEC by underscoring its successes and increasing public awareness of its laudable objectives.

APIAN intends to work closely with organizations such as PECC and ABAC. We have been in close touch with the APEC Secretariat in Singapore. Some APIAN researchers may want to consult with government officials, and we hope that they will find open doors. We look forward to close collaboration with all members of the APEC family.

APIAN fits within a recent trend among researchers to assess the implementation of international commitments of governments and multilateral institutions. Such networks can be effective instruments to improve adherence to worthy international accords.

Conclusions

In summary, we can appreciate APEC's inherent logic and accomplishments without falling into the bull-and-bear trap. APEC is a unique and valuable forum, lends moral support to domestic reformers, and underscores the importance of institutional capacity in development. Through all of these ways, it indirectly contributes to a more secure regional security environment.

By discussing sustainable development and labor rights in a trade-centric setting, APEC has shown a path for addressing these controversial issues in a positive, constructive framework. WTO, take note.

In APEC's second decade of balanced growth, the indispensable Ecotech agenda needs to be streamlined, properly financed, and focused on implementation and results. For these reforms to occur, APEC must tackle some tough institutional restructuring. Now that member economies have more experience and trust in APEC, the conditions are propitious for such progress. APEC Study Centers, organized in APIAN, stand ready to help promote implementation of APEC goals.

An international organization requires strong leadership from its key members. Japan and Australia joined forces to launch the APEC experiment. The United States lifted APEC to the level of Leaders. Other members have played critical roles along the way. Now, allow me to again congratulate our Chinese hosts for convening this important meeting. It is an auspicious sign that China will play a vital leadership role in APEC's second decade.

Thank you for your patience.

10-27-00

Maria E

see me re: this

BE

BILLY E. SIMPSON

P. O. Box 816
Stuttgart, Ar. 72160
Phone: 870/673-1713
Fax: 870/673-7996

FAX

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Podesta

To:	Ann Mccoy	From:	Billy E. Simpson
Fax:	202/395-4198	Pages:	2
Phone:	202/456-6635	Date:	October 23, 2000
Re:	Information	cc:	

Urgent For Review Please Comment Please Reply Please Recycle

Let me know if you have any questions.

Dear Anne,

Please find enclosed Application for Naturalization for Irma.

We appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Billy & Irma Simpson

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notice of Action

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Receipt			NOTICE DATE May 12, 2000
CASE TYPE N400 Application For Naturalization			INS A# A 074 918 566
APPLICATION NUMBER SSC*000239739	RECEIVED DATE April 27, 2000	PRIORITY DATE April 27, 2000	PAGE 1 of 1

APPLICANT NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS
IRMA G SIMPSON
POB 816
STUTTGART AR 72160

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

Single Application Fee:	$250.00
Total Amount Received:	$250.00
Total Balance Due:	$0.00

The above application has been received by our office and is in process. Our records indicate your personal information is as follows:

Date of Birth: (b)(6)
Address Where You Live: 16213 HWY 165 WEST
STUTTGART AR 72160

Please verify your personal information listed above and immediately notify our office at the address or phone number listed below if there are any changes.

You will be notified of the date and place of your interview when you have been scheduled by the local INS office. You should expect to be notified within 365 days of this notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: All naturalization applicants who were between the ages of 14-75 at the time of filing must have their fingerprints taken at an INS Application Support Center (ASC) so they can be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a criminal history check. If we received your application without a fingerprint card (FD-258), or your fingerprint card was received on or after December 3, 1997, you will need to go to an ASC to be fingerprinted. Do not have your fingerprints taken anywhere else. You will receive a notice that will provide you with information about when and where to go to have your fingerprints taken, and what you will need to bring with you. Please inform the office listed below immediately of any address changes.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice or the status of your case, please contact our office at the below address or customer service number. You will be notified separately about any other cases you may have filed.

INS Office Address:
US IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
P. O. BOX 851488
MESQUITE, TX 78185-1488

INS Customer Service Number:
(214) 381-1423

APPLICANT COPY

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Skepticism voiced as USA goes into black

Voters question how long surpluses will last

By Mark Memmott
USA TODAY

A1

Don't tell Dick Clark that the federal government will have trillions of dollars in budget surpluses to divvy between tax cuts and new programs over the next 10 years. "To say we're going to have $2 trillion" or anything even close to that "is just pie in the sky," says Clark, 74, a semiretired salesman from Chesterfield, Mo. "I haven't seen any real indication it's going to happen."

Clark, an independent when it comes to politics, is not alone in his skepticism. As George W. Bush and Al Gore argue over who has the better plan for dealing with the huge surpluses that experts say are coming, much of the public has doubts about both the candidates' programs and the key assumption underlying them: that the government is going to rack up trillions in excess cash through the next decade. Bush is pushing tax cuts. Gore is emphasizing new programs. Both are pledging to protect Social Security and reduce the national debt. If the surpluses were actually to materialize, many polls show that voters would pass up large tax cuts so that more of the money could be used to improve the health care and education systems, pay off the debt and protect Social Security.

But just because voters tell pollsters that their priorities are closer to the vice president's plan than the one offered by the Texas governor doesn't mean Gore gets better marks on the surplus issue than Bush. Voters also question whether either candidate would deliver on his promises.

"I don't know if either candidate would follow through and if he did, I don't think anything would be as big as he said," says Kristi Olmsted, 25, a Democrat from Maryland Heights, Mo. She works as a retirement benefits specialist.

The debate over what to do with the huge anticipated surpluses has set this presidential election apart from any in recent memory. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects $4.6 trillion worth of surpluses from 2001 through 2010. Of that, slightly more than half – $2.4 trillion – results from surpluses of Social Security taxes after benefits are paid. Both candidates have pledged to make sure that the $2.4 trillion goes to bolster the retirement system when it needs it, starting in about 15 years. Meanwhile, they would borrow the Social Security surpluses to pay off most of the $3.5 trillion worth of national debt held by the public. They would leave it to future presidents and lawmakers to pay back the IOUs.

As for the other $2.2 trillion in projected surpluses, the candidates have starkly different ideas. They split sharply on tax cuts. Bush says the surplus belongs to "the people" and emphasizes broad-based tax reductions that he says would benefit everyone. Gore's tax-cut package is one-third the size of Bush's because he targets virtually all of it on those making under $100,000 and facing specific financial demands, such as college tuition or child and elder care. He puts more emphasis on new spending and a $300 billion "reserve" fund. Their plans are almost mirror images of each other: Gore's spending would total about the same as Bush's tax cuts.

Cover story

Surpluses serve as base

The surpluses serve as the foundation of the candidates' plans for the nation's future. Without the prospect of surpluses, Bush couldn't deliver his broad tax cut and a plan for helping low-income seniors pay for prescription drugs. Nor could Gore be promising to add a prescription-drug benefit to Medicare and new initiatives on education and the environment.

It's a stunning debate compared with what was at issue in previous presidential elections. In 1996, Republican candidate Bob Dole offered a modest tax-cut plan and then had to defend himself when President Clinton said the proposal would drive budget deficits higher. In 1992, independent Ross Perot captured nearly 20% of the vote by capitalizing on the growing anger over skyrocketing deficits.

The debate changed because the color of the budget ink changed from red to black for the first time in three decades. It wasn't until 1998 that the government ran a small surplus, its first since 1969. And it wasn't until this year that experts from the CBO and Clinton's Office of Management and Budget revised their forecasts to show the potentially huge surpluses ahead. Driving the good news: an unexpectedly strong and record long stretch of economic growth (nearly 10 years) that has boosted personal and corporate incomes and led to a surge in tax revenue.

To gauge what voters think of the surplus debate and what they believe should be done with surpluses, USA TODAY this fall conducted two focus groups in St. Louis and commissioned a national Gallup Poll. To get a clear picture of the surplus outlook, the newspaper talked to nonpartisan budget experts and top economic advisers to both presidential candidates, and reviewed the CBO's latest analysis. Among the findings:

► **Voters pick health care over tax cuts.** Although 11% of likely voters say tax cuts are their highest priority for what to do with any surpluses, the greatest number – 26% – prefer directing the money toward health-care reform and a prescription-drug benefit for low-income seniors. Ranking in between: paying off the debt (22%), improving education (21%) and strengthening Social Security (18%). When asked to choose between two priorities, education and health care vs. tax cuts, 76% say more should be spent on the former. "For most people, the tax cut would probably be $20 or $50 a week and you're not going to notice that," says Jennifer Evens, 28. The financial broker from Bridgeton, Mo., who describes herself as an undecided independent voter, reflects what many voters seem to be thinking. "We should pay off some of the debt and education is very important."

► **Voters doubt the wisdom of politicians.** Although Gore's program appears more tailored to the public's preferences, the vice presi-

10-27-00

Ricchetti Podesta Important! BC

copied Ricchetti Podesta

USA TODAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2000

1/2

dent might not be winning over more voters because of a cynicism many people feel toward the government and politicians. Asked how they think any surpluses will be used, 52% of likely voters say "unwisely." Only slightly more than a third — 37% — say "wisely."

Then there's the issue of follow through. "How many promises have presidents kept?" asks Lou Branca, 52, an undecided voter from Florissant, Mo.

▸ **Voters are skeptical that surpluses will continue.** Voters know that just a few years ago the experts were predicting deficits "as far as the eye can see."

"You read one story, then you read another and it's completely different," says Dick Elias, 75, a Republican and retired textile worker from Clayton, Mo.

Even the CBO, widely recognized as having some of the best budget experts in the nation, concedes that its projections are basically educated guesses meant to be used to help guide policy decisions. In its latest *Long-Term Budget Outlook*, released this month, the CBO says its projections "are not predictions of what the CBO thinks is likely to happen." Instead, the CBO says it uses "simple assumptions" about government policies and then projects what would happen if those policies were followed into the future. Even the budget agency concedes that outcome is unlikely: "Policymakers will surely modify tax and spending policies over the years."

Small changes in economic assumptions underlying budget forecasts also can dramatically change the outlook. Between January and July of this year, the CBO raised its surplus projection for this decade by $1.4 trillion because of a stronger economy than expected.

How much does the economy affect the budget outlook? The CBO said that just a 0.4 percentage point increase in average annual economic growth over the years 2001-2010 would add $3.6 trillion to the surpluses. Conversely, a 0.5 percentage point decrease in average annual growth would wipe away the surpluses and produce $1 trillion worth of deficits.

Today, many economists think if there are additional surprises regarding the budget, they will be on the positive side in the form of larger than expected surpluses thanks to a healthy economy. After all, even Alan Greenspan, the ever-cautious Federal Reserve chairman, has said that the economy may be capable of faster growth than previously thought without putting upward pressure on inflation. For its projections, the CBO plugs in average annual economic growth of 2.7% over the next 10 years. Some experts think growth could average a point or so higher.

There was a slight surprise on the "upside" Tuesday when Clinton announced an upward revision in his administration's estimate of the 2000 surplus: to $237 billion. The CBO had been estimating a $232 billion surplus.

The CBO's surplus projections assume there will be a mild recession sometime over the next decade. But a deep and prolonged slump could wipe away the surpluses. Tax revenue would fall while spending on "safety-net" programs such as unemployment compensation and food stamps would rise.

Such uncertainty is why budget expert Robert Bixby urges going slow on deciding what to do with any surpluses. "Do nothing. Put 'do not touch' signs around the surplus for a couple more years until we see what happens. Use it to pay off the debt and that's all," says Bixby, executive director of the Concord Coalition, a nonpartisan organization that has pushed for balanced budgets. "Prudence and caution should be the watchwords."

The candidates' plans

The campaigns realize the public is skeptical and that voters question whether the candidates' priorities are right. Aides to Bush and Gore also know that Congress has more say than the president does over the details of tax and spending legislation. So the fate of surpluses depends as much — or more — on which party controls Congress as on who wins the White House. But both campaigns, understandably, tout the merits of their plans.

"Gov. Bush said 'don't tell me what's the popular thing to do. Tell me what's the right thing to do,'" Larry Lindsey, a former Federal Reserve governor and the candidate's top economic adviser, says when asked about the voters' apparent preference for spending over tax cuts. "And he is offering tax reform as well as tax reduction."

Gore's aides argue that his plan reflects voters' wisdom. "The public has a healthy skepticism. It leads them to believe that what surpluses that do exist should be committed to paying off the debt and protecting Social Security," says Gene Sperling, head of Clinton's National Economic Council and a Gore adviser. "The public is guided by a kitchen table prudence that says 'first things first.' "

Who's right?

The most difficult aspect of the surplus debate may be sorting through the charges and countercharges concerning the details of the candidates' programs.

Lindsey, for instance, says Gore's plan to use the Social Security portion of the projected surpluses to pay off the debt would "leave us putting IOUs in the Social Security trust fund and saying that solves the problem" of paying the huge costs when baby boomers start collecting benefits in another decade. His argument: the government bonds the trust fund would receive for letting the Treasury pay off its debt with payroll taxes are obligations that future generations would have to pay.

Sperling's response: "The Gore plan is based on the simple premise that we pay down the debt now so that our country has the ability to fund Social Security in the future without putting additional strains on the financial system. For years, when we had deficits, the complaint was that bonds were being put in the Social Security trust fund so that money could be spent and that it wasn't being put toward deficit reduction."

For his part, Lindsey responds to Gore's charge that the Bush tax plan would mostly benefit the rich by saying it would reform a "demoralizing" tax system that penalizes a single mother earning $20,000 a year, and hits many working couples with a "marriage penalty" that results in higher taxes than if they had remained single.

As skeptical as voters may be and as confusing as the surplus issue can get, some voters seem encouraged by the fact that at least this year, the campaign is about possibilities rather than the hard choices that deficits used to present. Steven Bruce, 42, a Democrat from Florissant, says, "I'm glad they're at least able to talk about plans like these."

USA TODAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2000

copied
Lindsey
Podesta
Cohen (original for reply)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-27-00

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS · 02138

BC
we probably should go on and answer this with a nice letter—

October 11, 2000

Thomas F. McLarty
Kissinger, McLarty and Associates
1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, 4th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. McLarty,

I had the pleasure of meeting you at the Council of Foreign Relations a few months ago. I write to ask your intercession in an unrelated matter.

We at Harvard Law School recently attempted to invite President Clinton to take up the activity described in the attached letter. Over a month has now gone by, with no response. I wonder whether Mr. Clinton ever saw the invitation. I may not have sent it through the right vehicle. I did also write to Robert Barnett, having been told that Mr. Barnett was responsible for coordinating Mr. Clinton's post-Presidency plans. However, Mr. Barnett wrote back only that he would look at this matter toward the end of the year. This is too late for us.

I am reluctant to abandon this project. For the then former President it has the potential both to shake the mind and to lift the spirit, at a low cost in commitment of time. For us, it would be terrific.

Can you help in getting this letter to Mr. Clinton's attention? The first try was accompanied by other materials.

My telephone numbers are 617 4953156 (office) and 617 4926834 (home). My e-mail address is: unger@law.harvard.edu

10-27-00
After you have seen, we will send original to Cohen for reply –

Carol

Best regards,

Roberto Mangabeira Unger

Roberto Mangabeira Unger

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE · MASSACHUSETTS · 02138

September 8, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton,

I write to ask you whether you would be interested in co-teaching a course titled "American Democracy" that is jointly offered by the Law School and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University for the spring semester of the 2000-2001 academic year. The course is scheduled to meet on Tuesdays from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. The first day of class will be Tuesday, February 8. The last day will be Tuesday, May 8.

This course was scheduled to be taught jointly by Cornel West and myself. Cornel, however, has fallen ill and just last week decided that he must take a medical leave for the academic year. I am determined to maintain the course, which has already aroused high expectations among the students, and to find an exceptional partner with whom to teach it. After consultation with Cornel West, with the Dean of the Law School, and with colleagues, there is widespread sentiment that you would be the ideal choice and that I should do what I can to persuade you to say yes.

You will find attached a provisional course description from the Law School catalogue. I say provisional because the description reflects the project that Cornel and I envisaged together. We could readily revise it were I to succeed in securing your acceptance.

The basic characteristics of the projected course are these. We taught it once before, during the fall semester of the 1999-2000 year. We attempted to address the situation of American democracy, the influences that have shaped it and the alternative futures it might create for itself. We reached for the broadest possible scope of which we were capable.

Thus, the course began with a series of statements and discussions about the contrasts between American ideals and American realities in many areas of social life. It then went back to consider the distinctiveness, the potential, and the limitations of the institutions and the beliefs that have made the American republic what it is, focusing on the interplay between institutional arrangements and ideological assumptions or commitments. It explored briefly some of the roads not taken in American history, considering their possible relevance to the future. Finally, it moved toward a series of controversial ideas about what American democracy could or should become, given the constraints and opportunities it faces.

We are very conscious of having attempted to do something for which the available academic disciplines provide inadequate tools. Our central ambition was to probe the relation between the institutional and the spiritual life of the American people, and between the present and the possible futures of their democracy. At every point, we used ideas about the possible future to put pressure on established interpretations of the present and the past. We felt ourselves repeatedly driven to outreach what is possible, within the limits of academic caution and propriety, to discover and to say.

The participation of two teachers was indispensable to our approach. Typically, a class would begin by an initial statement by one of us (twenty minutes, for example), followed by a shorter response, and active discussion between the two of us. We would then open the floor to the class for the remainder of the two-hour period. The initial energy in each class, and over the course as a whole, came from the dialectic between us, with our contrasting and yet mutually sympathetic ideas and intellectual temperaments. Sheer intuition tells me that you and I might have together and with the class just such an experience.

We had about 280 students, a third of whom were from the Law School and the other two thirds from every department and school of the University. The atmosphere was one of intense excitement, punctuated by occasional confusion and enriched by the gradual revelation of major points of division. These contrasts of view between the instructors and within the class were all the more interesting because they failed to track familiar ideological disagreements. It would be hard to gather anywhere in the world a more gifted, energetic, and demanding group of young people than we had in that room. The intellectual experience was shaken and intensified by the alternations of hope and despair that even these young sophisticates, challenged to rethink their country, were unable to avoid.

As a consequence of their engagement, the majority of students in the course organized themselves into discussion groups. We attempted to visit these groups as best we could. For the coming academic year, I had committed myself to offering an additional credit to students who attend an additional discussion hour from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. after the class and had resolved to manage this discussion session by myself.

About five years ago, Cornel and I taught a precursor to this course under the name, "Race, Nation, Democracy." I believe Mr. Gore's younger daughter was in the course. You might speak with her to find out what it was like. Chris Edley, among others, can tell you a little bit about me.

If you are interested -- and I very much hope that you are -- we can go forward and obtain faculty approval for a lectureship. The Dean and I foresee no problem in obtaining such approval. The matter would be handled, as is our custom, confidentially until everything is settled.

We would expect you to come only for the Tuesday class itself. Ideally, I would like to have lunch with you each Tuesday before class to go over the day's plans and reflect on what happened the week before. Any extra time you would be able to spend with us and with the students would be wonderful, but would be up to you. The salary would be at the modest ecclesiastical level meeted out to academics.

A man leaving the office you now occupy must receive many such invitations. The premise of many of them may be that your long experience at the pinnacle of power qualifies you to speak, with unique insight and authority, to the realities of power. I know that experience is not so readily translated into ideas.

I seek your help out of a conviction that you will stand in your own right as a thinker and a teacher, unburdened by some of the professorial hang-ups, and that you will recognize the serendipitous situation for the special moral and intellectual opportunity it is. There is nothing quite like the exercise of the prerogative of the imagination, trying relentlessly to press against its own limits, in the presence of hundreds of highly intelligent and implacable young people.

A former President, teaching so soon after leaving office, will doubtless pique curiosity for a little while. The immediate circumstance, however, soon asserts itself over the frills. In no time you will find yourself engaged, challenged, flattered, derided, jolted, and made to laugh, just like any other Harvard professor.

I am taking the liberty of sending some writings of mine along with this letter, just to give you a sense of my work. I don't expect you to read them!

Please fell free to ask me for any further information. My telephone numbers are 617 4953156 (office) and 617 4926834 (home).

Best regards,

Roberto Mangabeira Unger

Roberto Mangabeira Unger
Professor of Law

American Democracy

Professors Unger and West
2 classroom credits 30500-31 Spring
3 classroom credits 30500-32

This course considers, in an American setting, the contemporary meaning of the democratic ideal, the relation of popular self-government to the market economy as well as to class, racial, and gender divisions, and the contrasting institutional futures of democracy. Americans have long stood by the idea that everything is possible for ordinary men and women who learn how to cooperate in a free society. Yet the country now seems unable to renew and reform itself without the pressure of a great crisis. How can the United States escape mummification?

The course explores alternative, more democratic ways to organize government, politics, and the economy as well as the school and the family. It also seeks to understand the beliefs, arrangements, and forces inhibiting efforts to democratize the market economy and reenergize political democracy in the United States. The attempt throughout is to exemplify the work of a programmatic imagination that, informed by an understanding of social realities, frees itself from a superstitious attachment to established institutions. Seeing American problems and opportunities as variations on worldwide themes, the course asks what it would mean to sacrifice American exceptionalism to American experimentalism.

Take-home examination, assigned well before the end of the course.

The course is normally offered for two credits. Students may obtain a third credit by signing up for a one-hour weekly discussion session with Professor Unger.

Cornel West is the Alphonse Fletcher, Jr., University Professor at Harvard University.

copied
Cornwell
Gift

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 2000

Patricia Cornwell
Post Office Box 36000
Richmond, Virginia 23235

Dear Patricia:

Thank you so much for sending the copies of your new book, The Last Precinct. We know that we'll enjoy them and are pleased to have them in our collection.

Thanks again, and best wishes for much continued success.

Sincerely,

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Thanks too for your help —
I look forward to seeing you soon —
HRC

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. memo	Stephanie Street and Caroline Self to POTUS (1 page)	10/26/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22089

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, October 27, 2000

2019-0680-S
rs3259

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Judge orders Tyson exec: Report to prison in January

10-27-00 BR ~~Berry~~ – President asked for this one Jake

PAUL BARTON
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE

WASHINGTON -- Tyson Foods Inc. executive Archie Schaffer III, convicted of trying to illegally influence former Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, must surrender to federal prison officials after Jan. 1, a federal judge ordered Thursday.

The ruling came as Schaffer's attorneys and members of the Arkansas congressional delegation continued to urge President Clinton to pardon him.

Schaffer has formally requested a pardon, White House spokesman Jason Schechter said Thursday. But Schechter continued to say the White House will not comment on the possibility of Clinton granting one.

A pardon, if it occurs, is not expected until after the Nov. 7 election.

Schaffer, 52, Tyson's director of governmental and media relations, was sentenced Sept. 25 to a year and a day in prison for a felony violation of the 1907 Meat Inspection Act, which deals in part with relationships between food inspectors and the companies they regulate.

Independent counsel Donald Smaltz, who began his investigation in 1994, targeted Schaffer because of Schaffer's role in arranging to take Espy to a lavish Russellville, Ark., birthday party for Don Tyson in May 1993.

U.S. District Judge James Robertson issued Thursday's order, which calls for Schaffer to surrender himself to the Bureau of Prisons next year. Robertson thus rejected an effort by Schaffer's attorneys to get a stay of his sentence pending appeals.

Schaffer's attorneys said they were not disheartened.

Putting off the reporting date until next year, they said, will give them time to file an appeal of Thursday's order and of the sentence itself with the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals.

"To some extent, we are getting the relief we had asked for even if our motion was denied," said Fayetteville lawyer Woody Bassett.

Smaltz had no comment on the ruling, a spokesman said.

Robertson said on Sept. 25 that he thought probation was a more fitting sentence for Schaffer but that federal sentencing guidelines eliminated that option for him.

Similarly, he said Thursday that those guidelines effectively prevent him from granting Schaffer a stay of sentence.

It is not known how quickly the District of Columbia Circuit could rule on Schaffer's appeal of the sentence, but Bassett said an expedited appeal is possible.

In June 1998, a jury found Schaffer guilty of one count of providing illegal gratuities under the Meat Inspection Act. In September 1998, Robertson threw out the conviction, only to see the District of Columbia Circuit reinstate it.

In June, a three-judge panel of the federal appeals court turned down Schaffer's request for a new trial.

Schaffer was prepared to offer testimony from Espy saying Espy was not influenced by his actions. But Smaltz argued that an attempt to influence was all that was necessary to be convicted.

In particular, he said, it was Schaffer's responsibility to "know what conduct was appropriate and what conduct was inappropriate when it comes to dealing with government officials."

Schaffer continues to seek a new trial. He is asking the full District of Columbia Circuit to rule on his motion for a hearing on whether he should be given a new trial.

"We believe that the unusual facts and circumstances of this case warrant a presidential pardon, but whether that will happen is up to the White House and not us," Bassett said.

Members of the Arkansas congressional delegation, who see Schaffer as the victim of an overly zealous investigation, continue to insist it is a clear-cut matter.

"He has not done anything wrong and should not be punished for it," said Democratic Rep. Marion Berry.

This article was published on Friday, October 27, 2000

Copied Lindsey Podesta

Need written reply

10-27-00

10-28-00

Presid Send to Cohen for reply?

✓ yes

___ no

mf

STEPHEN HAWKING

Dear President Clinton,

An e-mail from Stephen that he asked me to share. I give this to you for your perusal.

With best regards,

Scott Ellking

Director
Cambridge in America
708 Third Ave., 14TH Fl.
NY, NY 10017

Scott Elkins

From: Stephen Hawking [swh1@damtp.cam.ac.uk]
Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2000 11:50 AM
To: Scott Elkins
Subject: Re: FW: Hillary Clinton's Birthday

Tell Hillary that she looked good on on-lineBBC and they are tipping her to win.

Tell Bill I admire his patience. I would feel like wringing the necks of Arafat and Barak.

Stephen

THE WHITE HOUSE

acknowledge prayer
receipt.

'00 OCT 28 PM 2:56

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

Jeanne H. Ellinport
Associate Director-Jewish Outreach
Phone: 202-456-2930 Direct 202-456-5157
Fax: 202-456-6218

'00 OCT 27 PM 10:59

10-27-00
To Cohen for
Reply

To: Betty Currie

Fax: 6-2883

Date: 10/27

Phone:

Page one of:

Comments: Rabbi Rosenbaum gave the President a Hebrew prayer at a dinner Mon. night, attached is the translation

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF JAMAICA
188th Street & Grand Central Parkway
Holliswood, New York 11423
Telephone (718) 776 - 4400
Fax (718) 740 - 8795

October 26, 2000

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20050

Dear President Clinton:

It was an honor to meet you Monday evening at the Westchester County Democratic Committees function. As I articulated that evening in my invocation, our Nation is truly fortunate to have you as our President and the leader of the free world. You are not only a great leader and individual who is blessed with an extraordinary I.Q.- "Intelligent Quotient" but also an individual who possess an extraordinary E.Q. – "Empathy Quotient" for his fellow human being.

Your sensitivity, understanding and concern for the Jewish Community of America, the Jewish People and Jewish State are unparalleled in the history of our Nation. In 1995, as International Affairs Chairman of the New York Board of Rabbis, I traveled to Israel to meet with Prime Minister Rabin and tell him of the overwhelming support of the American Jewish Community for the peace process. During the course of our lengthy and frank discussion the Prime Minister stated that the State of Israel has never had better friends in the White House than the Clintons. That point, and your unswerving commitment to the State of Israel and the cause of peace was made over and over again by all partners and parties involved that I have met with these past five years in the United States, Middle East, and Europe as a representative of the New York and American Rabbinate. You and the First Lady personify the "Peace Maker" portrayed and applauded in Scriptures.

I have enclosed a translation and brief history of the travelers prayer plaque that I had the honor of presenting you with Monday evening on behalf of the North American Boards of Rabbis. Along with my congregation I remember you and the First Lady in my prayers, and pray that the people of the State of New York will be blessed with the election and public service of Mrs. Clinton as our United States Senator.

May God bless you, your family and the United States of America with His choicest blessing.

Cordially,

Jay H. Rosenbaum

Rabbi Jay H. Rosenbaum

VOLUME 15
SM-UN

ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA

ENCYCLOPAEDIA JUDAICA JERUSALEM
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

תפלת הדרך:

יְהִי רָצוֹן מִלְּפָנֶיךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וֵאלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵינוּ שֶׁתּוֹלִיכֵנוּ
לְשָׁלוֹם וְתַצְעִידֵנוּ לְשָׁלוֹם וְתִסְמְכֵנוּ לְשָׁלוֹם וְתַנְחֵנוּ אֶל־מְחוֹז
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תְּפִלָּה:

PRAYER TO BE SAID WHEN GOING ON A JOURNEY OR VOYAGE

May it be thy will, O Lord my God and God of my fathers, to conduct me in peace, to direct my steps in peace, to uphold me in peace, and to lead me in life, joy and peace unto the haven of my desire. O deliver me from every enemy, ambush and hurt by the way, and from all afflictions that visit and trouble the world. Send a blessing upon the work of my hands. Let me obtain grace, lovingkindness and mercy in thine eyes and in the eyes of all who behold me. Hearken to the voice of my supplications; for thou art a God who hearkenest unto prayer and supplication. Blessed art thou, O Lord, who hearkenest unto prayer.

TRAVEL, PRAYER FOR (Heb. תְּפִלַּת הַדֶּרֶךְ, *Tefillat ha-Derekh*), prayer recited upon setting out on a journey to protect the traveler from the dangers associated with travel. The Talmud attributes the institution of this practice to the prophet Elijah, who cautioned a scholar that "when thou goest forth on a journey, seek counsel of thy Maker and go forth." The talmudic text of this prayer is:

May it be Thy will, O Lord my God, to lead me forth in peace, and direct my steps in peace and uphold me in peace, and deliver me from the hand of every enemy and ambush by the way, and send a blessing on the works of my hands, and cause me to find grace, kindness, and mercy in Thy eyes and in the eyes of all who see me. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who hearkenest unto prayer (Ber. 29b).

With only slight alterations, this text has since been used as the traveler's prayer among both Ashkenazim and Sephardim (Hertz, Prayer, 1044). It is, however, recited in the first person plural in accordance with the dictum of Abbaye that "a man should always associate himself with the congregation" (Ber. 29b–30a). It is recited once daily at the start of each day's travels, as long as a distance of one Persian mile (about three miles) is to be covered. It is preferable to recite this prayer while standing, although it may be said while sitting in places where it is difficult to stand (Ber. 30a; Sh. Ar., OḤ 110:4–7), as in an automobile or airplane. It has also become customary to recite appropriate biblical selections (e.g., Gen. 32:2–3; Ex. 23:20; Ps. 91) at the conclusion of the prayer. Additions have also been made for sea and air travel. Alternative versions of this prayer for paratroopers, pilots, sailors, and soldiers were composed by S. Goren, the former chief rabbi of the Israel Defense Forces.

Bibliography: Idelsohn, Liturgy, 172. [ED.]

Candler ?

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

10-27-00
ORM to
To FLOTUS office?
1st Lady

October 20, 2000

Dear Members of the Stanford Family,

Today, the day of my inauguration as the university's tenth president, Stanford launches The Campaign for Undergraduate Education. Our goal is to raise one billion dollars over five years.

This goal is a measure of Stanford's commitment to undergraduates. The campaign will be the largest initiative specifically for undergraduate education ever undertaken by any university. Our objectives include creating an endowment exclusively for undergraduate curricula and scholarships, as well as continuing the dramatic rise in annual giving to The Stanford Fund for Undergraduate Education, which supports the same purposes.

This campaign builds on Stanford's unparalleled renaissance in undergraduate programs in the last eight years. The new programs give undergraduates more of two critical resources: time with our faculty in small classes and support for independent work. Praised by students and faculty alike, these initiatives have been a hallmark of Gerhard Casper's tenure. It is time to make them a permanent part of the Stanford experience.

Gerhard will serve as convening co-chair, alongside ten co-chairs whose devotion to Stanford spans five decades: Anne and Robert Bass, M.B.A. '74; Helen and Peter Bing, '55; Susan Rasinski McCaw, '84 and Craig McCaw, '72; Helen and Charles Schwab, '59, M.B.A. '61; and Akiko Yamazaki, '90 and Jerry Yang, '90, M.S. '90. The co-chairs themselves have already committed over $200 million. Other early gifts bring the campaign total to more than $400 million.

To complete this ambitious renewal of the undergraduate experience, Stanford must earn the support of every student, parent, alumna/us, and friend. The campaign goals are outlined in the enclosed brochure. For more details, you can visit http://cue.stanford.edu or request an information packet by calling 1.800.227.8977 or emailing cue@stanford.edu.

Throughout this effort, I hope what you learn will inspire your participation.

Sincerely,

John L. Hennessy

John L. Hennessy
President

THE CAMPAIGN FOR UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION AT STANFORD

LAUNCHED 20 OCTOBER 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
10-27-00

DAVE BARRAM

10-27-00
To Cohen for
Reply?

October 10, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. President,

I was shocked to recently discover that you will not be President sometime in January. So, it must be time for me to go.

Joan and I had always intended to return to California, well before now. But, I took on some serious challenges at GSA and across government that I couldn't, in good conscience, leave without closure. And, I accepted your request that we all not get sidetracked during this election year.

But, now I feel confident that I can leave sometime early in November. I intend to submit a letter of resignation to you in a few weeks. I would like your counsel on the timing. Although I don't see any reason for concern, I don't want to negatively affect any election races.

My resignation letter will tell you that you gave me a great honor by asking me to do two important jobs in your Administration. I am confident that I did my best and hope you feel your trust was well-placed. I believe you have been a great President and I will always be proud to have been on your team.

Great political leaders have to be good at communicating to the public. You are the best. I remember <u>always</u> knowing you would find the right way to speak to America, in the big and the small events. Others remember times like Oklahoma City. I recall you in the East Room with Bush, Carter and Ford arguing for NAFTA. And I can still feel the deep emotion in that same room, a few years later, when you followed Bernice King to the podium. I knew you would say the right thing and you did.

I will proceed with my idea to resign around the first of November, unless you see any difficulties with that timing.

10-27-00

Dave

Should we handle or
someone in the
Oval Office call
Barram and tell
him okay

RETURN TO BETTY TO
HANDLE; RETURN LETTER

Mr President
fyi
B

review
OK
thanks