

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT

FROM: LISEL LOY
STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Contents of box

This box sent to Records Management on 1/14/01 includes the following files

- Chron files, November 6-December 11, 2000

Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

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RECEIVED
JUN 19 2000
SY:.....

Mark S. Wrighton
Chancellor

June 13, 2000

Mr. Roger C. Adams, Esq.
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 First Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 10530

Re: Howard Lawrence Mechanic, Reg. No. 44998-008

Dear Mr. Adams:

Attorneys for Howard Mechanic, who is now serving a five-year prison term in Arizona, have asked Washington University to support his request for commutation of his sentence and release on parole for a federal crime committed during a demonstration on our campus in May 1970. The crime consisted of throwing a powerful firecracker in the vicinity of police and fire authorities who had been summoned to the scene of the disturbance.

Very shortly after the demonstration, Mr. Mechanic was also charged and ultimately convicted in St. Louis County Circuit Court for civil and criminal contempt of a temporary restraining order. The temporary restraining order had been obtained by Washington University several months earlier to prohibit his participation in any demonstrations obstructing the University's normal operations. He was sentenced to a six-month term of imprisonment as a result of that conduct, essentially the same conduct giving rise to the federal indictment. We believe Washington University's interests, and the interests of justice more generally, were fully served by that prior punishment and we support commutation of his second sentence arising from the federal prosecution for the same events.

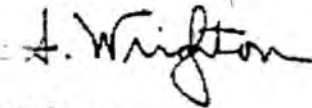
Washington University
Campus Box 1192
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63130 4899
(314) 935-5100
FAX: (314) 935-4744

Mr. Roger C. Adams, Esq.
June 13, 2000
Page 2

We believe that commutation of his
and his release on parole will help
behind us and aid us in reaching
that happened three decades ago.

the time he has already
served years in America's
with a time of national

Sincerely,



J. Wright

cc)

3. Audrey Fleissig
4. Thomas M. Hoidal, Esq.

One Firststar Plaza
St. Louis, Missouri 63101-1693
314-552-6000
FAX 314-552-7000
www.thompsoncoburn.com

June 6, 2000

Thomas F. Eagleton
314-552-6030
FAX 314-552-7030

Susan M. Kuzma, Esq.
Deputy Pardon Attorney
United States Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 First Street NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: *Howard Lawrence Mechanic*

Dear Ms. Kuzma:

First, if I may, let me give you some background as to my motivation in writing this letter to you.

I served in the United States Senate from 1968 to 1987. I ran for the Senate as an "anti-Vietnam war" Democrat. When elected, I was active in the multi-year debate over our military presence in Vietnam. During those years of turmoil and protest, I spoke at various college and university campuses, including Washington University. Then Chancellor Thomas Eliot called me and invited me to speak at a big outdoor rally. He said, "I think your presence might give the protesting students a chance to let out some steam in a constructive manner."¹

As part of the overall Senate debate on the Vietnam war, those of us who opposed it would raise, from time to time, the widely disparate sentences being handed out by federal judges in different parts of the country for Vietnam related offenses. As I recall it, judges in the Eastern District of Missouri were handing out much more severe sentences for identical offenses than were the federal judges in the East. In fact, the wide variation in federal sentences for Vietnam related offenses was one of the reasons which later caused Congress to pass the Federal Sentencing Guideline statute.

With the foregoing as background, let me address the Howard Mechanic matter in particular.

¹ By the way, I just retired as a Professor at Washington University. I taught there --- including a seminar on the Vietnam war --- after leaving the Senate in 1987.

I do not know nor have I ever met Howard Mechanic. It is my understanding that he has submitted an application for a commutation of his five year prison sentence imposed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri in 1970. Mechanic was convicted of a violation of the Civil Obedience Act of 1968 for allegedly throwing a large firecracker during a demonstration at the ROTC building on the campus of Washington University. He was apparently the first person prosecuted and convicted under this statute.

While the demonstration at Washington University resulted in a fire at one of the ROTC buildings, it is my understanding that Mechanic was never charged with any type of arson, or with harming anyone, or with any damage to property.

I am aware that Mechanic failed to report to serve the sentence imposed in 1970 and was a fugitive for nearly 30 years. While I certainly do not condone a citizen failing to abide by a court order to report to serve a sentence, I think we need to keep in mind that the times were different then and Mechanic was a 22-year old college student. I am aware that Mechanic's co-defendant, Lawrence Kogan, was pardoned by President Reagan in 1981. Mr. Kogan, convicted for a similar offense, was given a probation sentence at the time of his conviction in 1970, as opposed to the maximum five years imprisonment which Mechanic received. The disparity in their treatment alone, I believe, would call for the exercise of clemency by the President.

It is my understanding that Mechanic has lived a law-abiding and productive life in Arizona and has contributed to the community through participating in ballot initiatives and other public service activities. Indeed, it appears that his political activities may have lead to his disclosure as a federal fugitive and his voluntary surrender.

I have also been told that Mechanic has been charged with certain new violations in Federal Court in Phoenix relating to the concealment of his identity. The United States District Court for the District of Arizona will ultimately hear those matters and they should not interfere with the decision of the President on commutation of the St. Louis conviction.

The Vietnam war was a terrible low point in our nation's history because it divided our country so profoundly and caused thousands of people, young and old, to question the legitimacy of our government. The war was an incredibly divisive issue that drove a wedge through the spirit of our nation. Long ago, our nation attempted to heal some wounds by granting general amnesty to those who had evaded the Vietnam war by fleeing to Canada. I view the Mechanic matter as a 30 year old leftover from the war and another wound that should also be healed.

June 6, 2000
Page 3

~~They~~
receive ~~favor~~
his sentence

recommend that Howard Mechanic's application
Department of Justice and that the President commute

respectfully submitted,

Thomas F. Eagleton
Thomas F. Eagleton

TFE/kh

Carter Revard
Professor of English Emeritus, Washington University
6638 Pershing Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63130
(314) 727-9358

Mr. Roger C. Adams, Esq.
Office of the Pardon Attorney
U.S. Department of Justice
500 First St. NW
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 616-6070

July 28, 2000

Re: **Howard Mechanic Petition for Commutation of Sentence Request No. 44998-008**

Dear Mr. Adams:

In 1972, my wife and I had put up our small house at 920 Bermuda Avenue as guarantee for the bail of Howard Mechanic during his appeal of conviction for throwing a cherry bomb toward the firemen attempting to put out the ROTC-building fire on the Washington University campus. When he did not show up to begin serving the five years to which he was sentenced, the bail money of ten thousand dollars was forfeited, and we had to raise money to pay it. We were lucky to have many friends who helped us, but it did cost us.

I write, therefore, as an "aggrieved party" in the case, and my reason for writing is to express my firm support for commutation of his sentence. My grounds for supporting it are as follows. First, I believed in 1970-72, and still believe today, that Howard Mechanic was convicted on, at best, shaky evidence for what, at worst, was a small misdeed. Second, after conviction, he was given a sentence (five years in prison) far more severe than others convicted for the same alleged acts, and far more than such acts deserved: we are not speaking of manslaughter, arson, or mayhem here, but of throwing a firecracker that hit no one. Third, he has led an exemplary life since 1972, and from all accounts I have seen has been a model citizen of his community.

His act, moreover, took place in a historical context that needs to be considered: the national turmoil over the Vietnamese war. Many people, Howard included it seems, had come to view this as the unconstitutional waging of a misjudged and badly conducted war, and considered it their moral duty to protest as strongly and loudly as possible against the continuance of it. The protest which broke out on the night in question was a response to the shooting of students at Kent State by troops of the National Guard, and to the defense of that shooting by those who, as was believed by the protesting students at Kent State and by those at Washington University, were prolonging the Vietnamese war for their own political purposes (primarily, re-election of Richard Nixon to the presidency). The protest seemed to those engaging in it an act of patriotism comparable to those by the American colonists in 1775-6. However naive and foolish this may have been, the protests were sincere and were engaged in by students who believed they were acting in the way Americans ought to act to oppose the repressive actions of a government using its secret police to keep them from protesting or punish them for doing it.

That war is long over, and it is time to end the punishment of American citizens for the irritating but relatively unharmed protest-actions during that part of American history. Former Senator Danforth, describing his conclusions about actions that led to the fiery death of children, women, and men in the Branch Davidian compound at Waco, emphasized that one of the prime lessons he drew from the investigation was how much harm

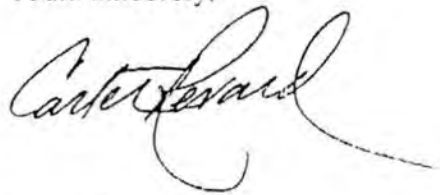
could be caused by small misjudgments compounded by coverup of the blunders. Yet he did not advocate severe punishment of those guilty of such misjudgment or coverup, but--under pointed questioning by Senator Specter (whom I have recently seen on C-Span)--spoke for using prosecutorial discretion NOT to try and punish these governmental "culprits" for misjudgments and subsequent concoction of misleading stories about what happened or did not happen. If a "minor FBI lawyer" (as Senator Danforth described the person in question) can benefit from prosecutorial discretion in a case involving so many deaths, so much national trauma, and causing such cynicism about the governmental actions involved, why cannot such discretion be allowed to an "unimportant undergraduate" involved in foolish but not deadly behavior during the burning of a building by other people? Senator Specter could certainly have argued that the consequences of governmental coverup of the Waco actions led directly to the murderous bombing in Oklahoma City a year later, but neither he, nor Independent Counsel Danforth, chose to press the argument explicitly, as they might reasonably have done.

Speaking as an "aggrieved party," I not only support commutation of Howard Mechanic's sentence, I would like to see prosecutorial discretion used to drop any further charges against him, in view of his exemplary life since 1972. I think he should have stayed and served the sentence Judge Meredith gave him, but only because it would have put Howard on the high moral ground, as Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela showed. Even so, he has behaved, in all respects except his misjudged ways of protesting, and his panicking and running away, as a good American citizen should act. His actions have cost me some money and considerable worry, but the actions of our presidents and their administrations from 1954 to 1972 cost me and all citizens of this country, and of other countries, far more in money and in misery than can ever be made up. Moreover, if John McCain could go to Vietnam and try to reconcile with the people there, surely prosecutors can do something comparable with American citizens here.

This was an idealistic young man, a student who thought he was doing something good and useful, though it may have been stupid and in minor ways harmful to others, and was certainly in a major way harmful to himself, as it turned out. His alleged throwing of a firecracker did no physical harm to anyone, and all parties agree that he did not destroy the ROTC building. He came as a spectator, he probably jeered and booed, but basically the most he was convicted of doing was throwing a firecracker which hurt no one.

He is now a mature man who (by all the accounts I have seen) has lived, while "underground" for more than twenty years, in just the way a university trustee or chancellor would like his or her son to behave. I see no good, and real harm, in using prosecutorial discretion against, rather than for, Howard Mechanic. (That harm, I believe, will include a further souring of public perception of the U.S. government--comparable to the souring that resulted not merely from its actions before and during the tragedy in Waco, but from its later fearful or vindictive refusal to be open and truthful about those actions.) And contrariwise, I see real good, and no harm, in using that discretion for him, because he has earned leniency by the life he has lived. He has shown by the quality of his life the sincerity of his protest, however misguided, which got him into this very bad situation--from which I hope he may yet be given the grace to pull himself and live a productive life as the good citizen he really is.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Carter Revard". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Carter Revard
Professor of English Emeritus
Washington University, St. Louis



JOSEPH L. ADAMS
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF UNIVERSITY CITY
6801 DELMAR BLVD.
UNIVERSITY CITY, MO 63130
(314) 862-6767, ext. 206
FAX: (314) 863-9146

June 23, 2000

Mr. Roger C. Adams
Office of the Pardon Attorney
U. S. Department of Justice
500 First St. NW
Washington, D.D. 20530

Dear Mr. Adams,

Please find enclosed a copy of a resolution passed by the City Council of University City on June 19, 2000. We support a commutation of Howard Mechanic's sentence.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Joseph L. Adams
Mayor

cc: Mark Wrighton, Chancellor - Washington University
✓ Bruce M. Roger, HMCSG-STL

enclosure
JLA:lkf



6801 Delmar Boulevard, University City, Missouri 63130, Phone: (314) 862-6767, Fax: (314) 863-9146

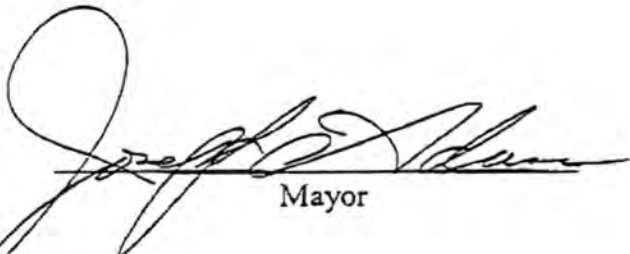
RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Howard Mechanic was convicted of throwing a cherry bomb firecracker, which hit no one and caused no damage, at the site of the burning ROTC building at Washington University during an anti-Vietnam war protest on May 4, 1970; and

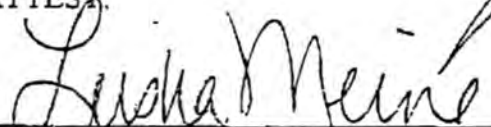
WHEREAS, we believe justice and reconciliation are best served by reduction of Howard Mechanic's unduly harsh five year sentence, imposed during a turbulent time in U.S. history, and immediate release on parole, based on his co-defendant's lesser sentence and on his twenty eight year life as a productive citizen.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of University City, Missouri, supports Howard Mechanic's petition for the commutation of sentence.

ADOPTED this 19th day of June, 2000.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

OCEAN PICTURES

10201 West Pico Boulevard Building 12 Los Angeles CA 90035 tel: 310 369 0093

June 1, 2000

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mister President,

I am a film director and screenwriter and long-time supporter of your administration. Now I am writing to seek your help in correcting a serious miscarriage of justice. As an alumnus of Washington University in Saint Louis and a member of the Board of Trustees, I am adding my voice to those urging clemency for Howard Mechanic, now serving a five-year sentence in Federal prison for an offense that occurred more than 30 years ago during a student protest on the Washington U. campus immediately following the shootings at Kent State.

In the midst of an angry student demonstration, the ROTC building was set on fire and it is alleged that Howard Mechanic threw a "cherry bomb" at fireman battling the blaze. Howard served six months on state charges for his alleged involvement and was then sentenced to five years in Federal prison for the same offense, the first application of the "Rap Brown rider" to the 1968 Federal Civil Disorders Act. Rather than serve more jail time for an act he still maintains he did not commit, Howard fled and started a new life. Over the ensuing 28 years, Howard distinguished himself in business in Arizona, started a family, championed numerous environmental issues and social causes, and became so respected in the liberal community that he finally agreed to run for a city council seat in Phoenix. When he confided his real past to a local journalist doing pre-election coverage, he was exposed and now sits in federal prison facing a five year sentence and hoping that you will see the injustice in his situation and grant clemency. (As a point of reference, another defendant, Larry Kogan was charged with exactly the same offense and received a sentence of ninety days, three years probation and a \$3000 fine.)

Beyond his guilt or innocence (and there is good reason to believe Howard Mechanic was falsely accused) the larger issue here is whether, after all these years and all we have suffered as a nation because of the war in Vietnam, do we still need to exact this cruel retribution on a man who has in every respect proven himself over the last thirty years to be a responsible, compassionate, productive and law-abiding citizen?

The political events of the 1960's polarized this country and most of its colleges and universities in dramatic and unprecedented ways and students everywhere responded with perhaps intemperate but sincere passion. Given the perspective of informed hindsight, I think it is time to at long last put those divisive times behind us and, in the spirit of reconciliation and forgiveness, grant Howard Mechanic a commutation of his sentence.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold Ramis". The signature is fluid and extends to the right with a long, sweeping tail.

Harold Ramis

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING

"Thirty years later, justice should be tempered with mercy. At Mechanic's trial, the evidence against him was weak. The events the night of the fire were chaotic. Co-defendant Larry Kogan served 90 days before being placed on probation. Another student, Joel Achtenberg, was acquitted after a new trial. Mechanic didn't injure anyone that night, and in the intervening years, he's been a model citizen who seemed to sentence himself to a lifetime of community service. A fugitive can't be allowed to walk away free. But surely a deal can be worked out where Mechanic serves a lighter sentence, possibly on the same order as his co-defendant. Then, perhaps, Mechanic will be free of the burden of his past and his debt to society."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Editorial, February 2000

"It's tempting to look at all the mistakes and crimes committed by Mechanic and to rush to judgment. We shouldn't do that, however, without first considering the context in which all of these actions occurred. And considering that context, we conclude that Mechanic should not be made to serve five years in federal prison for his initial crime nor face anything stiffer than fines for all illegal acts stemming from the first . . . These were undoubtedly turbulent times and authorities clearly wanted to send a message with this law and Mechanic's conviction and sentence. Now, however, we can have that all-important context and can reason that this sentence was far too harsh . . . Perhaps passions were too heated 30 years ago to ensure a proportional sentence. That was then, however. This is now."

The Arizona Republic, Editorial, February 2000

"Mechanic should go free and the feds should stop wasting their time on this non-case. It is not justice to go after Howard Mechanic – it's stupidity."

Jana Bommersbach, Commentator, Channel 3 TV, Phoenix, Arizona, September, 2000

"There is much to suggest that convicting Howard Mechanic of this law had less to do with justice than with sending a message to the campus hellions of the time . . . If there was any theme to the tumultuous '60s and '70s, it was this: overreaction. The Civil Obedience Act of 1968 was just one tangible manifestation of this. In 2000, however, we need not succumb to the same passions."

O. Ricardo Pimentel, columnist, The Arizona Republic, February, 2000

"He should pay a fine and serve probation and get on with his life."

Joe Evans, Vice Chancellor in charge of campus security at Washington University from 1969 to 1990

Quoted in St. Louis Post-Dispatch, February 2000

"I think Howard's already punished himself enough."

Bob Metcalf, fireman who was on the scene in 1970



BOBBY L. RUSH
FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

October 26, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20502

RE: Commutation for Howard Mechanic

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing to you on behalf of Howard L. Mechanic, who has filed a Petition for Commutation of Sentence with the U.S. Pardon Attorney, U.S. Department of Justice. I urge you to support and approve Mr. Mechanic's petition that the Office of the Pardon Attorney will be submitting to you for action.

As the Petition states, Mr. Mechanic is currently in federal prison outside Phoenix Arizona where he is serving a five-year sentence for conviction on charges stemming from an anti-war demonstration that occurred on the Campus of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri on the night of May 4, 1970. Although Mr. Mechanic has maintained his innocence, he was convicted and sentenced to five years in Federal Prison for throwing a cherry bomb (fire cracker) during a fire that broke out at the ROTC building on the Washington University Campus that night. The incident took place following a peaceful demonstration of students responding to the tragic killings earlier that day at Kent State in Ohio.

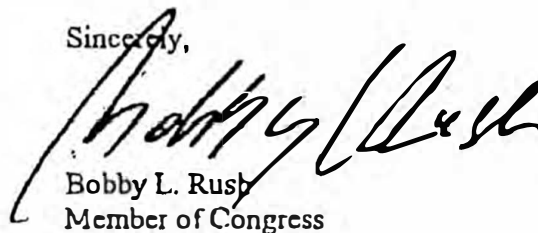
After losing several legal appeals, and fearing for his physical safety in federal prison, Mr. Mechanic made a difficult choice of leaving his family and friends to go "underground" in 1972, rather than serve the five-year sentence. Instead, he assumed a new identity and relocated to the Phoenix, Arizona, where he lead a quiet, yet active and productive life as Gary Treadway for the following 28 years. Mr. Mechanic earned a reputation as a socially responsible entrepreneur who generously donated both his time and money to support environmental justice, campaign finance reform, and other social issues. Mr. Mechanic was a co-founder of the Clean Elections Institute, and was active in the successful campaign in Arizona to pass one of the only statewide election finance reform laws.

Mr. Mechanic may be among the last of the U.S. political casualties of the Vietnam War. His case is significant. Mr. Mechanic served six months on state charges for his alleged involvement in the May 4 incident at Washington University, and was then sentenced to five years in federal prison for the same offense. Thus, he became the first person ever convicted under the "Rap Brown Rider" of the 1968 Federal Civil Disorders Act. Yet, a review of the facts in Mr. Mechanic's case shows that his co-defendant, Mr. Larry Kogan, now a social worker in St. Louis Missouri, who was charged with the same offense, received a 90-day sentence, three year probation, and a \$3,000 fine. Ultimately, President Ronald Reagan pardoned Mr. Kogan in 1981.

You and I both remember the political events and climate of the late 1960's and early 1970's. In some ways, that era, which included the civil rights movement, and the anti-war movement, played a role in our decisions to pursue public service. Those years polarized much of our country, especially the students on America's colleges and universities.

As you close out your presidency, I ask you to once again show your leadership and commitment to reconciliation and forgiveness. Mr. President, the case of Howard Mechanic offers another chance to put these divisive times behind us. I urge you to approve Howard Mechanic's Petition for Commutation of Sentence. Your action will allow him to return to his family and community, so that he may continue to champion the social agenda that you and I have worked together on during these last eight years; which has been to promote equity and equality for all Americans. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bobby L. Rush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "B" and "R".

Bobby L. Rush
Member of Congress

9/7/00

Ex-fugitive pleads guilty of charges related to his flight from law in 1972

Prosecutors now will not fight Howard Mechanic's request to leave jail early

BY TIM O'NEIL
Of the Post-Dispatch

Howard L. Mechanic, who went underground 28 years ago rather than serve prison time for throwing a cherry bomb during an anti-war riot at Washington University, pleaded guilty to related charges Wednesday in Phoenix.

A spokeswoman for Mechanic, 52, said the plea agreement worked out with prosecutors will allow him to concentrate upon seeking a presidential commutation of his original five-year term. He began serving it in February upon the unraveling of his longtime alias as Gary Tredway of Scottsdale, Ariz., owner of a mail-order health food business and social activist.

The deal includes agreement by the U.S. attorney's office in St. Louis to take no position on Mechanic's request to President Bill Clinton. Michael Reap, first assistant in the federal prosecutor's office here, said the goal was to "maintain the integrity of the justice system."

"We felt it was appropriate that Mr. Mechanic acknowledge some contrition for the events since his original conviction," Reap said.

In October 1970, a U.S. District

Court jury here convicted him of interfering with authorities during a civil disorder — specifically, of throwing a cherry bomb at firefighters during the riot on May 5, 1970, when the Air Force ROTC building at Washington University was burned. Mechanic said he never threw anything.

At the time, Mechanic was a senior from suburban Cleveland who was active in protests against the Vietnam War. In May 1972, he jumped bail rather than begin serving time.

On Wednesday in Phoenix, Mechanic pleaded guilty of failing to appear for the sentence and of falsely obtaining a passport in 1997, both felonies. U.S. District Judge Roger Strand imposed an agreed-upon sentence of four months in prison, plus a \$5,000 fine, on the failure to appear, and set Sept. 21 for sentencing on the second plea. Prosecutors dropped a third charge of falsely obtaining a Social Security card.

The new four months would be concurrent, or served with the current prison term. The deal proposes probation and another \$5,000 fine on the passport offense.

About 30 supporters of Mechanic attended the hour-long hearing. Arthia Hardt, his spokeswoman in

Phoenix, said Mechanic began the hearing by expressing regret for lying to people in Scottsdale and cutting himself off from friends and relatives during his years on the lam.

Hardt said he apologized specifically to Carter Revard, professor emeritus of English at Washington University, who put his house up as part of Mechanic's appeal bond in 1971.

While Mechanic awaits word from Clinton, he will remain an inmate at a medium-security federal prison in Florence, Ariz.

Commutation is a presidential prerogative, and the federal tradition is to seek the opinion of the prosecutor's office that obtained the original conviction. Now that Mechanic pleaded guilty, said Reap, "We will respond, as we have agreed, and will take a neutral position."

Reap added: "There is a historical perspective here, and other presidents have issued pardons and commutations in Vietnam-era cases. We all need to close this chapter."

Mechanic fled to the Southwest in 1972 and obtained identification using his alias in 1976. He maintained his secret until January, when he dropped his campaign for a seat on the Scottsdale City Council after having to concede to a local newspaper that he had lied about his birthplace, family and education. He surrendered to federal marshals on Feb. 10.

E-mail: tonell@postnet.com
Phone: 314-340-8132



Mechanic
Seeking presidential
commutation

The Game
From a your computer
Subject: you
Re:
S-Internet@msk

good morning, dave—

>

up rather late last night with me, weren't you?
nastygirls.com. hmmm. relaxing? perhaps it's none of my
business (ha ha ha). ... speaking of business, dave, i
noticed you cashed out of intel yesterday. it wouldn't be
because of all that credit card debt you and the wife
have run up lately, would it? ... anyway, have a good
day at the office, dave. i look forward to more of those
e-mails about — how did you put it? — that "boss i'd
like to strangle with a coal hanger." ...

>

WHY INTERNET PRIVACY MATTERS

BY JEFFREY ROSEN

Doesn't Anybody Know How To Be a Fugitive Anymore?

Convicted in 1970 for antiwar activity, Howard Mechanic spent 30 years in hiding as one Gary Tredway. Then Tredway ran for the City Council in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Not a smart move. By Lisa Belkin

FOR NEARLY THREE DECADES, HIS WANTED POSTER DESCRIBED him as "armed and dangerous." But the clean-shaven man in the federal penitentiary here in Florence, Ariz., looks more like an aging Boy Scout. He wears the mud-brown polyester-cotton shirt and pants that are standard-issue prison garb. There is a pair of black reading glasses in his only pocket, and his blue canvas sneakers are the slip-on kind — no laces allowed. After all those years in Birkenstocks, the closed-toe shoes feel odd on his feet. More disorienting still is his bare wrist. If he'd been wearing a watch when he turned himself in, he would have been allowed to keep it. But there are strict rules about what may be sent into a penitentiary.

Time looms large in prison. The trick, the man says, is not to



focus on it, and he is better at that than he was during his first, brief lockup a lifetime ago. But the threads of his world are tangled up in time. Five years: the federal sentence he is serving. Thirty years: the distance between this serene spring morning and the chaotic night of the crime. Twenty-eight years: the gap between the life he fled, in the fall of 1972, and the one that is now unraveling.

Today marks three decades since Richard Nixon expanded the Vietnam War to include Cambodia, and May 4 is the anniversary of the death of four students at Kent State University, shot by National Guardsmen during protests over that war. In the weeks after Kent State, demonstrators burned at least 32 R.O.T.C. buildings, including one at Washington University in St. Louis. Howard Mechanic, a 22-year-old senior, was in the crowd watching those flames, his face all but hidden by a bird's nest of hair and a scruffy beard.

Someone lobbed a cherry bomb toward the clustered firefighters that night. No one was hurt when the firecracker exploded. No damage was done. Howard Mechanic was charged with that crime (he denied it then and still denies it now) and was the first person in the country to be found guilty under a harsh 1968 law designed to quell campus protests. The sentence was five years, and when all his appeals were exhausted he skipped bail and disappeared.

In February he was caught. He was living where he has been for 28 years, in plain sight, in and around the tony and conservative town of Scottsdale, Ariz. He probably would be there still had he not done something audacious or naïve, depending on your point of view. Using his assumed name, Gary Tredway, Howard Mechanic ran for elective office. In a move ripe for Freudian analysis ("Was I secretly hoping to get caught?" he asks. "I don't believe that I was"), he became a candidate for the Scottsdale City Council. And when a local reporter came asking questions for a standard candidate profile, he told her his secrets — and then asked her not to tell them to anyone else.

Why on earth did he run for office? He took the risk, he says, because his past seemed a world away. So far away that he'd forgotten how to spell his given name (when he surrendered, and signed Howard Lawrence Mechanic for the first time since 1972, he could not remember whether his middle name had a "w" or a "u"). So far away that, despite frequent visits by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to his twin brother in California (where agents snapped photos of one brother so they would know what the other looked like), he didn't really believe that anyone would still care.

But we do. When the Chicago Seven defendant Abbie Hoffman surrendered after six years posing as an environmentalist named Barry Freed; when the Black Panther accomplice Katherine Ann Power turned up as a restaurateur named Alice Metzinger; when the Symbionese Liberation Army member Kathleen Soliah was found living as a doctor's wife (and sometime actress) named Sara Jane Olsen; when the former Weatherman Bernardine Dohrn emerged as if from nowhere after a decade underground — each of those times we were startled by their ability to yank us back into the past. The 60's spill into the Zeroes, and each fugitive who resurfaces from that most turbulent of times forces us to probe the wounds and find that they still have not healed.

They cause us to ask other questions too. What does it take to abandon one life and cloak yourself in another? Can you live without a past; with no connection to a former self, or does the real "you" — in Mechanic's case a pacifist-entrepreneurial-vegetarian environmentalist — always win out?

If anyone could have faded away and blended in, it should have been Howard Mechanic. Those who knew him in college describe him as quiet and bookish, the type who might easily get lost in a crowd. "I wouldn't describe him as a leader," says Phillip Koch, now a filmmaker in Chicago, who roomed with Mechanic in their senior year at Washington University. "There were others on campus who were . . . better at that."

In other words, he wasn't a radical or a militant. Not S.D.S. or S.L.A. or Weatherman. He was just a kid shaped by a moment and drawn to a cause.

Lisa Belkin is a contributing writer for the magazine. She also writes the Life's Work column for The New York Times.



The "Tredway" family around 1981.

'This is the easy part,' Overton said. 'We're just going to make sure you are who you say you are.' That was when Tredway began to sweat.



"Tredway" with his girlfriend in the late 90's.

So while it is tempting to lump him with Abbie Hoffman or Kathleen Soliah, his story is more disquieting than theirs. True, he said things back then like, "The law, courts and pigs protect the propertied interests" (part of his statement just after his conviction) and "All you have to do is read a little Marx and you'll figure out how it's all going to turn out" (a memorable comment to a classmate). And, true, his hair was as godawful as 60's hair could get. But strip the blandishments of the era away and what's left is an earnest, smart, somewhat awkward nerd who got the book thrown at him. A nerd who was caught because, after 28 years of lying, he turned out to be a surprisingly lousy liar.

Which is why, later this week, while others march with candles to commemorate Kent State, Howard Mechanic will be in jail — a man still caught in a time warp, and wondering about the time.

"CALL ME HOWARD," HE SAYS, TAKING A MOLDED PLASTIC SEAT IN THE stark white visitor's room at the start of our two-and-a-half-hour visit. "It's my legal name," he adds, "but I'm still getting used to it." He was

first given his name 52 years ago, on Feb. 21, 1948. His father, Ralph, owned an appliance-repair business; his mother, Rose, was a homemaker. His twin brother, Harvey, says he and Howard were "nice Jewish boys," living in the comfortable Cleveland suburb of Shaker Heights. "We were both National Merit Scholarship finalists," Harvey recalls with pride more than three decades after the fact.

In 1966, Howard Mechanic enrolled at Washington University, where one focus of student wrath was the R.O.T.C. training program. In March 1970, the university got a court injunction against any future demonstrations, and Mechanic was one of several students specifically named in that injunction. The court order didn't stop him on the night of May 4, 1970, however. It seemed as if nothing could stop the rage that night. Around the country, thousands of National Guardsmen were deployed on hundreds of campuses as 250 colleges went on strike. At the University of Chicago, students dug trenches to protect themselves against the troops. At Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Ind., one protester set himself on fire. Three students were stabbed in the bedlam at the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque.

And at Washington University, as many as 3,000 protesters gathered to watch the R.O.T.C. building go up in flames, chanting "Burn, baby, burn" and "Kent State, Kent State." The blaze, later ruled to be arson, went unchecked after firetrucks were turned back by rock-throwing demonstrators. Mechanic was in the crowd, along with his girlfriend. According to his federal trial testimony, their evening began at about 10 o'clock at a rally in the university quadrangle, where a series of speakers denounced the invasion of Cambodia. At midnight, "a large portion of that crowd went to the R.O.T.C. building," he testified, "and I went with that crowd." He did not cause any property damage that night, he said. Nor did he throw anything. He specifically denied that he had thrown a cherry bomb. "I can't remember when the last time was that I had a cherry bomb," he said. "I have seen them."

Mechanic's first conviction was on state charges for contempt of court — attending the rally in violation of the injunction. The four and a third months he spent in the county jail on that charge (shortened from six months when he was given time off for good behavior) were the foundation for his later decision to flee. The guards, he says, "were ex-military" and did not take well to a kid charged with protesting the war. "I had one guard who would say if he gets a chance he's going to take me out and shoot me."

The contempt trial was followed by a federal trial, and there Mechanic made history. In 1968 Congress had approved the Civil Obedience Act which prohibits a person from interfering with "any fireman or law enforcement officer" who is doing his job "during the commission of a civil disorder." A civil disorder is defined as disruption or damage caused by a group of three or more people.

Mechanic was the first person ever tried under the act, and a reading of the trial transcript shows the government's case to be anything but airtight. Nineteen prosecution witnesses were called. Only one of them actually testified against Mechanic. Most were firefighters, police officers and news photographers who established that there had been more than three people in the crowd. The one man who claimed to have seen Mechanic with a cherry bomb was a law student named Donald R. Bird. He died in 1983.

Bird's testimony was far from convincing. First he said he saw the cherry bomb in Mechanic's hand. Then he said he saw it only after it left "the person of Howard Mechanic." At one point Bird acknowledged that the cherry bomb "could have come, perhaps, from someone standing about five or six feet behind."

Mechanic was sentenced to five years in federal prison for an act that, in a less volatile era, might have resulted in a slap on the wrist. For a year and a half, Mechanic appealed. The federal Court of Appeals agreed that Bird was "a highly partisan witness who desired to see the defendants convicted," but the conviction was allowed to stand. In 1972, the Supreme Court declined to hear the case and Mechanic was ordered to surrender.

He fled instead, later mailing his parents a note that said he would be in touch. He also left one of his professors in a lurch — an English professor who had put up his home as collateral for Mechanic's \$10,000 bail.

"I just didn't think I should serve five years," Mechanic says. "People think, 'Well, this is what you have to do and you don't have a choice.' I did have a choice. So I took the choice."

W

HEN HE WAS 12 YEARS OLD, HOWARD MECHANIC BEGAN collecting stamps — commemorative envelopes canceled at Cape Canaveral at the time of one or another space flight. He also collected autographs of all the astronauts. He had one postcard signed by Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space, and another signed by all seven of the original Mercury astronauts.

While his case was being appealed, he sold the stamps. By the time his final appeal was rejected, he had raised \$4,000. With the cash in his pocket, he boarded a bus, expecting to settle in Albuquerque. But when he got there, the weather was too cold, so he got back on the bus and stayed on until Phoenix.

He liked that the city was not a radical place. "I was trying to stay away from radical politics," he says, and in the land of Barry Goldwater (and later, John McCain) there were fewer temptations. He settled, at first, in the college town of Tempe, where a 24-year-old could easily blend in. Getting used to his new name (he refuses to say where he got his identity or divulge any details that might incriminate others) took about six months. Getting rid of the nightmares — being hunted, being caught — took more than 10 years.

The most difficult part, he says, was having to "minimize my abilities." He could show no proof of having graduated from college; nor was there any way to act on his acceptance to Boston University law school, which he believes revoked its acceptance after his conviction. Yet he found it hard to be anything but well educated and outspoken. His first job was as a shelf-stocker in a health-food store, and he apparently didn't do well at keeping his mouth shut. "My boss thought I was trying to take his job," he says. Eventually he went into business on his own, as a local distributor for several national health-food products. He also invented a gadget that allows people to fill empty pill capsules with home remedies.

He had become a strict vegetarian in college and was drawn to an organic-food-buying club in Tempe. During the 70's it grew into the Gentle Strength Co-op, and Tredway became a member of the board. In 1977, he met a college student named Ingrid Gold at the co-op, where she was working parttime as a cashier. While they were dating, they protested the building of the Palo Verde nuclear plant together, Gold remembers, but unlike some other protesters, they were careful not to trespass and risk arrest.

Gold and Tredway were married in 1980, and their son, Ari, was born in 1981. By 1985 they were divorced, because, Gold says, he was a better person than she was willing to be. "You know about his life," she says, referring to her ex-husband's lack of interest in things material, "and you've seen me." We are at a bistro outside Scottsdale when she says this, and she's dressed in a chic pantsuit and tasteful but glittery jewelry, her copper hair stylishly cut. "Let's just say one of us wanted to move on."

Which doesn't mean that Tredway was standing still. He had a knack for business. He invested in a line of homeopathic products, then put the profits in an auto-resale business — buying wrecked cars at insurance auctions and fixing them up (with new identities, if you will) for resale.

After a falling out with the partner who did the actual work, he bought the Abode, a modest 12-unit apartment-hotel for Arizona snowbirds, where he installed solar hot-water heaters. In many ways he was a tightwad, buying most of the furnishings for his hotel, including towels, at swap meets. But he prided himself on never turning out a tenant who fell behind — remembering the professor who stood to lose his home when Howard Mechanic disappeared.

More than five years ago, Tredway placed a personal ad in a local alternative weekly, looking for a "left-thinking, nonsmoking, vegetarian social activist." Janet Grossman answered that ad, and they have considered themselves "life partners" ever since. Grossman, who is partial to Guatemalan blouses and embroidered hair bands, works for the Community Housing Partnership, a nonprofit group that rents apartments to low-income tenants. She loved everything about Tredway from the start, she remembers,

save for one thing. "His name," she says. "I called a friend after we first met and said, 'I really don't like the name Gary.'"

During his years with Grossman, Tredway became bolder. Or, put another way, he inched closer to revealing his true self. He regularly wrote letters to the local newspapers protesting things like the use of public tax money to finance arenas for private sports franchises. He worked to help pass the state's Clean Elections Act, a ballot initiative that eliminates corporate donations to political campaigns. (The measure has since been declared unconstitutional and is being appealed.) While spearheading the public campaign to support the act, he allowed himself to pose for a newspaper photograph. He was also interviewed on local cable TV. Each step brought the spotlight closer, and when no one recognized him, it was easier to take the next, larger step.

"I was getting a higher and higher profile," he says. "I felt it was a risk but I was trying to make some positive changes for the city." Eventually, fellow activists began urging him to run for City Council, and he found himself agreeing. "It was like you're on a train," he explains. "The train is going in a certain direction and you can actively get off the train, but people want you to stay on."

Politics, Grossman believes, is what Howard Mechanic would have done had his life worked out differently. "He's really a very political person," she says, eyes filling with tears. "I've accused him sometimes of caring more about politics than he does about me. Scottsdale City Council is very small potatoes for what I think he could have done had his life 30 years ago not led him to where he is."

BACK IN 1970, BEN ZARICOR WAS PRESIDENT OF THE STUDENT union at Washington University. He didn't know Howard Mechanic well, but he followed the cherry bomb trial, and he knew that his classmate had fled. In 1973 or '74, Ben Zaricor was attending a National Nutritional Foods Association convention in San Diego. "I turned a corner and there he was, standing there in sandals," says Zaricor, who now owns Good Earth Teas and Restaurant Services, based in Santa Cruz, Calif. "I recognized him immediately," he says, even though the man was now named Gary Tredway.

Over the years, Mechanic says, just 12 people came to know his secret. The only condition of our interview was that he would not name them, for fear that they might be charged with aiding a fugitive. Mechanic did not tell me about Zaricor; I tracked him down myself and found him eager to describe how he decided to protect a friend. "I went over and introduced myself," he says of the health-food convention. "Howard never asked me, 'Are you going to turn me in?' He knew I wouldn't just by the way I acted."

For many years after that, the men were in close touch. They spent summers together in California when Mechanic wanted to escape the heat of Arizona. Periodically, Zaricor brought his son to Phoenix to see the Oakland A's at baseball spring training.

For Zaricor, who was himself once suspended from campus for participating in a nonviolent demonstration, the friendship with Mechanic was his chance to right a wrong. "I felt like we'd both been through a war together at Washington University," he says. "Students were followed, our phones were tapped, we were thrown in jail. Howard was still a prisoner of that war."

For Mechanic — who often had to avoid Hare Krishnas, because his twin had joined the sect and the Krishnas might mistake him for Harvey — the friendship with Zaricor was a rare chance to be with someone who knew the whole of him. But it also reminded him that discovery could lie around any corner. This secret was not the kind you'd tell a buddy over a beer. The simplest question could lead to a thicket of answers, so he avoided even simple questions. What looked like aloofness was just a man biting his tongue.

Those who have known him for years (or thought they knew him) now find themselves thinking of conversations they never had. Sherry Bohlen, for instance, worked with Tredway on the liberal newsletter *The Current* and doesn't once remember "having a discussion with him outside of the project at hand." Bohlen and her husband adopted a Vietnamese orphan in 1975, their own private attempt to right what they saw as a

national wrong. When most people learn about her son, she says, sparks a conversation. Tredway never said a word.

David Winkler, a Phoenix insurance claims supervisor — and, by coincidence, a 1972 graduate of Washington University — wrote about human rights for *The Current*. Tredway was his editor. Winkler never recognized his fellow alum, but Tredway, he now knows, recognized him. "Right before he turned himself in, he called and asked me if I had ever figured out," Winkler says.

The few times Tredway told his secret was when he had no other choice. "I was forced by circumstances," he says. "Things are discovered, certain things lead to certain other areas, and you try to explain it so it doesn't cause a problem."

In other words, he would tell when he was about to be found out. His former wife, Ingrid Gold, will not discuss what she knew when, but she was apparently still in the dark when their son was born in 1981. "I said, 'You have one last name, I have another; which one should we give the baby?'" she says. It was intended as a feminist provocation, but instead Tredway quickly agreed that the boy should take his mother's name. "I didn't understand then," she says, "that his name meant nothing good to him."

Janet Grossman also declines to talk about when she learned the truth, but she agrees that she knew by February of this year, when Tredway's secret unraveled. Penny Overton, a fresh-faced but dogged investigative reporter for *The Tribune*, in Scottsdale, was assigned to write a standard candidate profile, and she was not happy it. She'd been called off the really hot story at the time — the discovery of a headless torso in a Scottsdale trash bin — to write up about a "very bland man."

Tredway seemed edgy, Overton remembers. "Don't worry," she told him. "This is the easy part. We're just going to make sure you are who you say you are." That was when Tredway began to sweat, soaking his shirt within minutes.

Still thinking the problem was first-time-candidate nerves, Overton began with her friendliest questions. "Tell me about your family," she asked. "Where did you grow up?"

Tredway said he was an orphan, adding that he didn't want to talk about it. "Tell me three stories, then, about your life, about how you got where you are," she says she asked. "C'mon, everyone has three stories."

Tredway had only one, Overton says, about a business trip to China in the early 70's.

Overton left that afternoon "exhausted from having to beg and plead for things that most politicians are trying to palm off on you all the time." Tredway paged her several times during the next few days, checking on the status of her investigation and sounding increasingly agitated. When they next met, Grossman was also present, and Overton guessed that Tredway was "sc white bread" that he was worried that a profile would include the fact that the couple were living together.

"No, I don't think that's why we asked you to come," Grossman said.

"I'm not who you think I am," Tredway said. "I'm not Gary Tredway."

He was a fugitive, he explained, outlining his crime but not telling her his real name or the name of his school. When he decided to run for City Council, Overton says he told her, he and "a small group of friends" had faked a résumé, choosing as his alma mater Franconia College, in New Hampshire, because it closed in 1978. (He now says he wrote the résumé alone.) But once he realized Overton was planning to check, he told her, he panicked.

For the next few hours, sitting by the pool at the Abode, Tredway begged Overton not to tell. At one point, he dug out his tax forms to show that he had been earning about \$100,000 a year, paying his full share of taxes and giving 25 percent of his income to charity. "Now you understand why you can't write about me," he said, crying quietly. "You'll send me to jail. You can either be a good reporter or a good person."

He told her all this, he now says, because he thought she would protect his secret. After all, no one else he told had turned him in. "I thought I could get her off the story," he says. "It almost worked."

Overton briefed one editor, then spent the weekend hiking in the Ajo Mountains, near Mexico, and agonizing over what to do next. She finally decided that because Tredway was running for office she was obligated to



Mechanic after his initial arrest in 1970.

When he turned himself in, and signed Howard Lawrence Mechanic for the first time since 1972, he could not remember how to spell his middle name.



Mechanic as Tredway in a 2000 campaign photo.

report what she knew. Tredway spent that same weekend on the computer. He reasoned that if he dropped out of the race he would not be a public figure and the paper might leave him be. But he needed a compelling reason for withdrawing, and he surfed medical sites looking for a disease that would serve as his excuse.

On Monday morning, when Overton returned to the office, she found a statement from Tredway to his supporters, announcing he had leukemia and would not run. What followed was a circus. The City Council was planning a moment of silence for Tredway. The paper's political reporter was planning a column about how the man was "too pure for politics."

Tredway's final lie, rather than giving Overton second thoughts, made

her more certain. "He's not dying, he's lying," she announced to anyone who would listen, then wrote her story.

CARTER REVARD IS THE PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE, NOW RETIRED, WHO put his house up as collateral for Howard Mechanic's bond. When the young man skipped town, Revard received a letter saying his home would be taken unless he could repay the \$10,000. A fund was set up by Revard's colleagues — Mechanic's father sent a check for \$2,000 — and the professor did not lose his home.

All these years later, Revard is still furious — but not at Mechanic. "You tell Howard that I support him completely," he told me. "They gave him five years for a cherry bomb while they were handing out Medals of Honor for dropping napalm on civilians. I think the people who should be in jail are the people who prosecuted him."

Others are less forgiving. Bob Metcalf was a 27-year-old University City fireman on the night of the R.O.T.C. fire, and he arrived on campus to find "a riot." The pumpers "could have gotten that fire out when we first got there," says Metcalf, who is now the chief of the same fire department, "but they wouldn't let us do our job." To dismiss Mechanic's crime as "just a cherry bomb," he says, is to dismiss the people who were its intended targets. "He could have killed me," he says.

Opinion is divided in Scottsdale too, where Gary Tredway received more than 1,300 votes for City Council, even while Howard Mechanic sat in prison. His supporters argue that the charitable life he led over the past 28 years should mitigate his punishment. The state's chapter of Common Cause has created a Web site where people can log examples of Mechanic's good deeds. "He seems to have joyfully sentenced himself to a life of community service," writes Dennis Burke, the executive director of Arizona Common Cause. "It will be up to a judge to determine if that has been enough."

Mechanic's critics, on the other hand, are far more troubled by his more recent activities than by his original crime. A civic group known as We Love Scottsdale points out that running for office under an assumed name is election fraud, and that the "small group of friends" who may have helped him fabricate a résumé are guilty of the same offense.

"Our city should aggressively prosecute Gary Tredway for false filings, fraudulently collecting contributions, illegally filing false papers with the city and numerous other criminal offenses," says a statement issued by the group. "But Scottsdale must also actively pursue the others in his group who ... conspired to rob our citizens of their voting rights."

Mechanic may well face charges of campaign violations, state officials have said. Already he has been charged with using a false Social Security number to obtain an Arizona driver's license, which carries a penalty of up to 5 years, and making a false statement in the application for a passport, which carries a penalty of up to 10 years.

As for his original five-year prison term, he is in a most unusual legal bind. Other Vietnam-era fugitives fled before they were tried. Later sentences were handed down in a more forgiving time. Katherine Ann Power served six years for helping to rob a bank and kill a police officer. Bernardine Dohrn pleaded guilty to aggravated battery and jumping bail, was fined \$1,500 and was placed on three years' probation. Silas Bissell hid for 17 years, then served 1½ years at a federal halfway house for conspiring to bomb an R.O.T.C. building at a different campus. David Fine, who planted a homemade bomb at the University of Wisconsin in 1970, killing a physicist, spent only three years in prison after being caught in 1976. Only Howard Mechanic faces a sentence meted out in another era. He has run out of appeals. His case has already been heard by every court short of the Supreme Court, meaning his best hope — and it is a long shot — is a presidential pardon.

Does he wish he served the time in the first place, I asked him, and have been done with all this?

No, he says, because he would not have emerged as the person he is today. Five years, he says, fiddling with the bare spot on his wrist, is much longer to a 22-year-old than it is to a 52-year-old. He is stronger now, more able to weather this storm.

"I'm not going to try to 'what if' my life," he says, "but I think I made the right decision at the time." ■

HOWARD MECHANIC'S STORY

"The Vietnam war was a terrible low point in our nation's history because it divided our country so profoundly and caused thousands of people, young and old, to question the legitimacy of our government. The war was an incredibly divisive issue that drove a wedge through the spirit of our nation. Long ago, our nation attempted to heal some wounds by granting general amnesty to those who had evaded the Vietnam war by fleeing to Canada. I view the Mechanic matter as a 30 year old leftover from the war and another wound that should also be healed."

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Former United States Senator, Missouri, June 6, 2000.



Howard Mechanic
in 2000

Howard Mechanic is in federal prison near Phoenix, Arizona on charges stemming from an incident at an anti-war demonstration in 1970. Although he has always maintained his innocence, Mechanic was sentenced to five years imprisonment for allegedly throwing a firecracker (a cherry bomb) towards fire and policemen attempting to extinguish a fire on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis. The fire was started by unknown persons in the ROTC building on campus the evening of May 4/5 following a peaceful demonstration protesting the killings at Kent State University on May 4, 1970. Howard was not involved in the fire; others were prosecuted and sentenced for that crime.

When he exhausted his appeals in 1972, Mechanic failed to appear for incarceration and moved to Phoenix, Arizona and lived a quiet yet active citizen's life using the name of Gary Tredway. On February 10, 2000 he turned himself in to federal authorities.

Seeking Presidential Clemency

Howard Mechanic is requesting Presidential Commutation of his sentence, pardon and restoration of his civil rights because:

- His sentence is unduly harsh - 5 years were "imposed during a turbulent time in U.S. history."
- His sentence was inequitable - a co-defendant was sentenced to only 3 months in prison.
- For 28 years he has contributed substantially to his community.

"There is a historical perspective here, and other presidents have issued pardons and commutations in Vietnam-era cases. We all need to close this chapter...Commutation is a presidential prerogative, and the federal tradition is to seek the opinion of the prosecutor's office that obtained the original conviction. Now that Mechanic pleaded guilty, we will respond, as we have agreed, and will take a neutral position."

Michael Reap, first assistant in the federal prosecutor's office in St. Louis

Quoted in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, September 7, 2000.

Background: Turbulent Times

On university campuses across the country the Spring of 1970 was a time of deep emotions and passionate reactions to the events of the Vietnam War. Demonstrations against the war were regular occurrences at most universities, including Washington University in St. Louis. As on other campuses, Washington University students and faculty protested the program and the presence of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) on campus.

On the night of the Kent State shootings, protesters at Washington University (the local paper estimated there were 1500 - 2000) began marching toward the ROTC building. Unknown persons started a fire at some point and police and fire fighters from University City, Missouri responded to the scene.

Testimony at the federal trial indicated that rocks and other missiles were thrown at the building and toward the responding public safety officers. Only one officer required first aid. Although over 30 ROTC buildings were damaged during this spring period, only in St. Louis did federal authorities charge individuals with violating this law.

The Federal Charges

Howard Mechanic was charged with violating the Civil Obedience Act of 1968 (18 USC 231 (a) (3)), prohibiting interference with civil authorities protecting federal property. This prosecution was the first and appears to be the only instance of that provision's application.

At trial only one witness, Donald (Dick) Bird, was called by the prosecution to testify as to the actual "interference." Bird stated that it appeared to him that a cherry bomb was thrown from the vicinity of Howard Mechanic. He admitted that he hadn't actually seen Howard throw the cherry bomb. Mechanic denied having thrown a cherry bomb and four witnesses corroborated his testimony. Nevertheless, Howard Mechanic was convicted (United States v. Mechanic, 454F 2nd 849) and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, the maximum sentence. While the Court of Appeals agreed that Bird was "a highly partisan witness who desired to see the defendants convicted," they affirmed the conviction. Mechanic did not file a habeas corpus request under 28 USC 2255. Howard Mechanic failed to appear for imposition of his 5 year sentence after his appeals were exhausted. He told subsequent interviewers that while he was incarcerated on state charges, his life was threatened by guards and thus was fearful of federal custody.

Howard's Current Status

Since February 10, 2000, Howard Mechanic has been incarcerated in the federal prison at Florence, Arizona serving the original sentence. On September 6, 2000 he pled guilty and was sentenced to additional charges of (a) "failure to appear" (4 months in prison plus a \$5,000 fine) and (b) "falsely obtaining a passport" (probation and another \$5,000 fine to be levied on November 21, 2000). These sentences will be served concurrently with the original sentence.

Howard Mechanic's Conviction Should be Commuted to Time Served

1. He has already served more than 11 months in prison.

In May 1970, Washington University obtained a restraining order prohibiting certain students and "John Does" from participating in disruptions of campus activities. Howard Mechanic was among a number of student activists listed on that order. Because he appeared on campus during the Kent State protests, Howard was found to have been in contempt of that order and sentenced to six months in county jail. He was released after 4 1/2 months for good behavior.

On June 13, 2000, the Chancellor of Washington University stated the University's official position in support of Howard's release: "Washington University's interests and the interests of justice more generally, were fully served by that prior sentence and we support commutation of his second sentence arising from the federal prosecution for the same events."

Similarly, the City Council of University City, Missouri (where the ROTC building and campus are located and from where emergency police and fire were dispatched) expressed their support of Howard's commutation petition: "we believe justice and reconciliation are best served by reduction of Howard Mechanic's unduly harsh five year sentence, imposed during a turbulent time in U.S. history, and immediate release on parole, based on his co-defendant's lesser sentence and on his twenty-eight year life as a productive citizen."

As of September 10, 2000, Howard Mechanic has served 4 1/2 months in county jail and 7 months in federal prison.

2. Howard Mechanic's Sentence was Unduly Harsh and Inequitable

The Spring of 1970 was a turbulent time in our country's history. While campus protests occurred throughout the country, especially following Kent State, only at Washington University were the newly enacted provisions of "The Civil Obedience Act of 1968" applied to protestors.

In 1970 there were no uniform federal sentencing guidelines. Accordingly, judges had considerable discretion in sentencing. Because one person testified to observing a firecracker coming from the vicinity of Howard Mechanic, he was given the maximum sentence, 5 years in prison.

Another student, Larry Kogan, was similarly charged by the U.S. Attorney, and convicted in another court. Recently, Kogan stated that he threw a cherry bomb and never saw Howard throw any firecracker. In contrast to Mechanic, Larry Kogan was sentenced by a different judge to 90 days of detention in the Springfield Medical Facility, 5 years of probation and a fine.

In 1981 Larry Kogan received a full and unconditional pardon from President Ronald Reagan.

As former United States Senator Thomas Eagleton observed, "judges in the Eastern District of Missouri were handing out much more severe sentences for identical offenses than were the federal judges in the East. In fact, the wide variation in federal sentences for Vietnam related offenses was one of the reasons which later caused Congress to pass the Federal Sentencing Guideline statute."

3. Howard Mechanic's Exemplary Service to his Community:

Over the past twenty years Howard Mechanic has actively contributed to his community's welfare by helping organizations devoted to helping the poor (Chair of Gentle Strength Food Cooperative, member Arizona Social Change Fund, Community Housing Partnership), protecting the environment (Mothers for Clean Water), and promoting campaign finance reforms (Arizonans for Clean Elections). Accordingly, over 1000 Arizonans have signed a petition calling for Howard's sentence to be commuted to time served.

Howard Mechanic is represented by:

Tom Hoidal, Attorney at Law 602-254-0202
Hoidal & Hannah, P.L.C.
Phoenix, Arizona

For additional information please contact:

Athia Hardt , Arizona	602-252-8200	75363.3201@compuserve.com
Michael Semler , California	510-814-8385	semler@usfca.edu
Bob Zeffert , Missouri	800-820-4079	robertz129@aol.com
Gail Pellett , New York	212-243-3437	gpellett@mindspring.com
Phil Koch , Chicago	773-463-4010	philkoch@ix.netcom.com

Web Site:

www.howardmechanic.org

HOWARD MECHANIC'S PARTIAL LIST OF SUPPORTERS

Henry Berger, Professor of History, St. Louis, MO.
Carl Boggs, Professor of Social Sciences, Los Angeles, CA.
Dan Bolef, Professor of Physics, St. Louis, MO.
Sherry Bohlen, Phoenix, AZ.
The Honorable Joan Bray, Missouri House of Representatives
The Honorable Lacy Clay, Missouri Senate
The Honorable William Clay, U.S. Representative from Missouri
Dr. William H. Danforth, Chancellor Emeritus, St. Louis, MO.
The Honorable Patrick Dougherty, Missouri House of Representatives
The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Former U.S. Senator, Missouri
Wayne Fields, Professor of English/American Cultural Studies, St. Louis, MO.
The Honorable Barbara Wall Fraser, Missouri House of Representatives
Neil W. Goldstein, Film/TV Producer, Philadelphia, PA.
Steve Graham, Executive Director of Non-Profit Organization, Denver, CO
The Honorable Wayne Goode, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Missouri Senate
John Hickey, Missouri Progressive Vote Coalition, St. Louis, MO.
Buzz Hirsch, Film Producer, Hollywood, CA.
David Holtzman, Labor Attorney, St. Louis, MO.
Phillip Koch, Film Producer/Director, Chicago, IL
Danny Kohl, Professor of Biology, St. Louis, MO.
Gail Pellett, Producer/Director of Documentary Films, New York, NY.
Harold Ramis, Film Producer/Director/Actor, Los Angeles, CA.
Bill Ramsey, Director of Non-Profit Organization, St. Louis, MO.
Carter Revard, Professor of English, Emeritus, St. Louis, MO.
Bruce M. Roger, Yoga instructor, St. Louis, MO
Joel Sanoff, Television Director, Hollywood, CA.
Nina Gilden Seavey, Professor/Documentary Film Producer, Washington, DC.
Michael Semler, Professor of Public Administration, San Francisco, CA.
Ben Senturia, Non-Profit Organization, St. Louis, MO.
Bernard Shore, M.D., Professor, St. Louis, MO.
Louisa Stark, Founding President of Non-Profit Organization, Phoenix, AZ.
Sondra Stein, PhD., Washington, DC.
Rabbi Susan Talve, St. Louis, MO.
The City Council of University City, Missouri.
The Honorable Kayla Vaughan, Former Municipal Judge, St. Louis, MO.
Louise Veninga-Zaricor, The Good Earth Corporation, Santa Cruz, CA.
Washington University Interfaith Campus Ministers Association, St. Louis, MO.
Mark S. Wrighton, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, MO.
Bobbie Wunsch, Health Care Consultant, San Anselmo, CA.
Ben Zaricor, Chairman, Good Earth Teas, Santa Cruz, CA.
George Zimmer, Clothing Retailer, Fremont, CA.

plus an additional 1200 online supporters from Howard Mechanic's online petition website and The St. Louis Support Group.

HOWARD MECHANIC'S STORY in PHOTOS

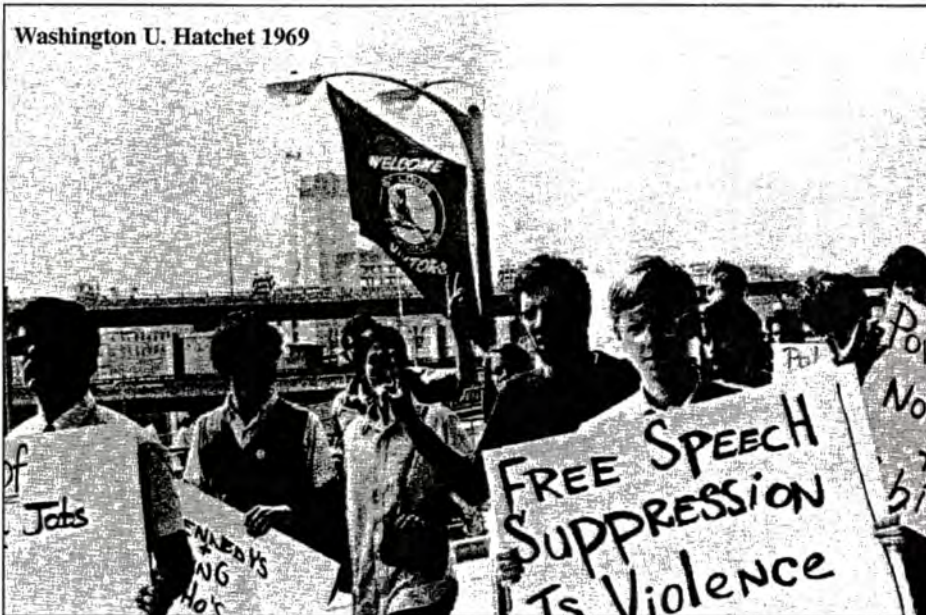
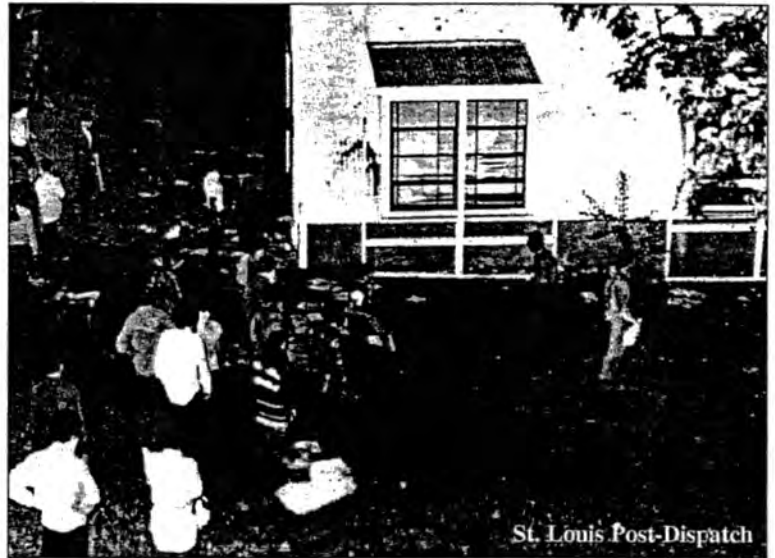


Mechanic in a 1968-69 Washington Univ. yearbook



May 4, 1970: Ohio National Guard troops fire on a crowd of anti-war demonstrators at Kent State University, killing four and injuring eight.

ROTC building at Washington Univ. Spring 1970



Washington University Student Demonstration in St. Louis, 1969.



Mechanic leaves the St. Louis Court of Appeals in June 15, 1970.



The "Tredway" family around 1981.



"Tredway" with friend in the late 90's.



Mechanic as Gary Tredway speaks in opposition to a proposed tax break for a retail development last year before the Scottsdale, Az., City Council, January 2000.

Army ROTC at W.U. To Move Off Camp

St. Louis Globe Democrat
July 18, 1970

Nixon Demands Colleges Get Tough With Protesters

St. Louis Globe Democrat
April 30, 1969

In Federal Prison
Today for
7 Months
and facing 5 Years

Democracy Is Called Washington U. Issue

By JACOB H. WOLF To be discussed this week
of the Post-Dispatch Staff with Eliot, said Miss Canale

St. Louis Dispatch April 19, 1970

In County Jail
in 1970
for 4 1/2 Months

Anti-war fugitive faces prison for cherry-bomb toss

Santa Cruz Sentinel
February 12, 2000

Anti-war fugitive gives up in Arizona

San Jose Mercury News
February 12, 2000

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Man sought in anti-war riot at Washington U.
after Kent State killings surrenders in Arizona

St. Louis Post-Dispatch February 11, 2000



**DID YOU KNOW
THAT A MAN IS IN JAIL TODAY
FOR THROWING A CHERRY BOMB
30 YEARS AGO?**

**The incident took place within 50 feet
of the site of the October 17th, 2000 Presidential Debate**



ROTC building at Washington University Spring 1970

Howard Mechanic (student at Washington University, 1970), was sentenced to 5 years in federal prison for throwing a cherry bomb during an anti-war demonstration, instigated by the student killings at Kent State on May 4th, 1970.





THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11/6/00

2nd November 2000

Dear Mr. President.

For some time now I have been working on producing a number papers concerning the development of the Eurozone. The paper we produced recently gives an insight into the problems that are currently being discussed. This paper was designed to be non-political but educational, and I thought it would be of interest to you, so I am enclosing a copy.

*Yours
Sincerely
Evelyn*

Sir Evelyn de Rothschild

copied
Bergen
Spelling
USC WW Desk
Podesta

President William J Clinton
The White House
Washington DC
USA

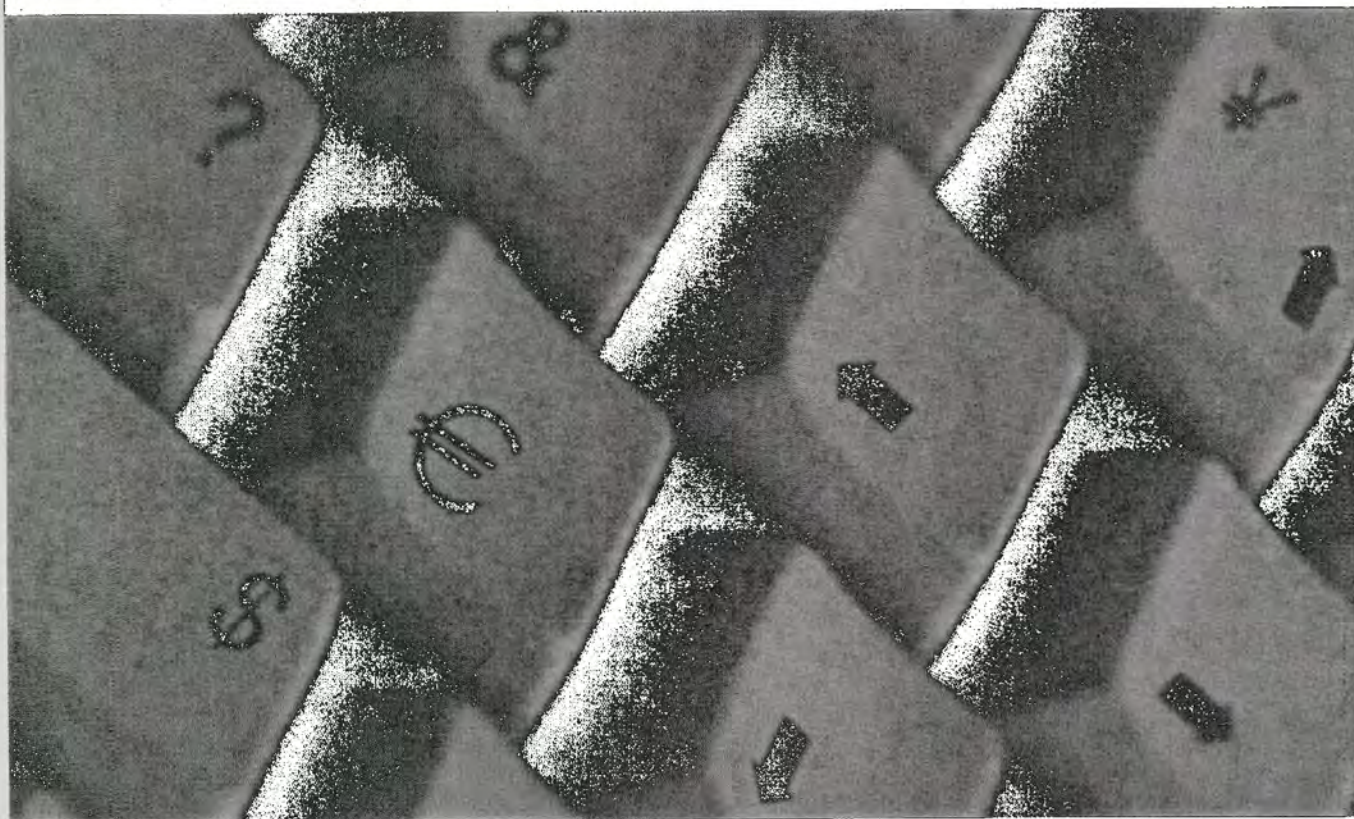
New Court
St. Swithin's Lane
London EC4P 4DU

Telephone: 44 20 7280 5301
Fax: 44 20 7283 4278

The Eurozone in action

Changes and challenges

by Gerry Blanchard and Robert Cottrell



Written with the support of:

ABN AMRO Bank

BP

The Chase Manhattan Bank

Fiat

Pinault Printemps Redoute

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Reuters

N M Rothschild & Sons

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Telefónica



The Eurozone in action

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Schroders

Telefónica

The Economist Intelligence Unit
15 Regent St, London SW1Y 4LR
United Kingdom

October 4th 2000

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Ricchi

copied
Ricchetti
Podesta

11-6-00
November 1, 2000

Dear ~~Mr. President~~,

Enclosed are some suggestions for Vice President Gore in his campaigning. They were prepared by Vic Fingerhut who has worked for Democratic candidates for more than 30 years. They were given to me by Larry O'Brien, a friend of Lee Williams and a friend of mine.

I hope you can get these suggestions to the Vice President if you think they are important enough.

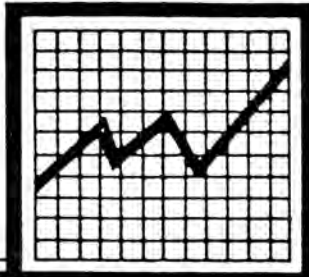
Examples of Fingerhut's suggestions are the use of words and phrases such as:

"average American family", "Ordinary working people", "our children and grandchildren", "our parents and grandparents."

"managing the economy for America's working families."

"a tax cut for the average American family, not the one proposed by my Republican opponent that would give a huge portion of the cuts to the super wealthy millionaires and billionaires."

Thanks, Carl Whillock



1925 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-3700

TO: The Gore Campaign
FROM: Vic Fingerhut
DATE: October 30, 2000

Winning: Critical Messages and Formulations for the Final Week of the Campaign

Things To Do

- (1) The "Economic Issue" Can Win It for Us...But It Must Be Used the Right Way!!
 - a) Thus, don't just talk about how good we've done, contrast the economy under Clinton-Gore with the Bush (Republican) period. And do it in personal terms. (And do it without mentioning Bush's tax cut *or* the deficit...that just clutters the message.)

This means contrasting not just in macro terms but in terms which emphasize "who benefitted" – and who didn't. That, in turn, means heavy personal contrasts between the fact that the 1980's saw the top one percent get much more of the economic pie in America at the same time steelworkers, machinists, middle level managers, and millions of other Americans lost their jobs, and "many of our children couldn't find a decent job when they graduated from school."

"We want an economy which benefits everybody...not just a few."

Note the contrast in results from a national poll:

Using a group reference formulation in a populist way – we dramatically transform the economic/jobs issue from a modest (read: weak) Democratic/Gore advantage...to an issue with a massive 28-point advantage...having vote-switching capabilities!!!!

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Democratic Margin</u>
<u>The modest (weak), few votes-gained formulation:</u>			
<i>We have the lowest unemployment rate in 30 years and <u>that's a good reason to vote Democratic this year</u></i>	49	40	+9

The effective formulation:

<i>For the first time in 30 years, the incomes of working and middle income people – <u>not just the rich</u> – have gone up under President Clinton and <u>that's a good reason to vote Democratic this year!</u></i>	58	30	<u>+28</u>
--	----	----	------------

"Group Benefit" (Populist) Difference = +19 Points

Simply put, "do you want a Democratic economy that helps all people, including working and middle-income people...or do you want a Republican economy, that benefits just a few?"

Formulation:

"Do you want an economy where a handful of people are becoming billionaires – and your youngster or spouse or you...can't find a decent job?"

- b) **As Churchill found out in the first post-World War II British election, gratitude is not always a major characteristic and attribute of voters.**

However, fear is. (Harry Truman understood this.)

*And to press the advantage of the economic issue for Vice President Gore, we must emphasize that **good economic times are not inevitable!!***

"We must not return to 10 million Americans out of work as it was when the last Republican Administration left office."

"You and your family and your children are too important."

- (2) **Frame Voter Choice -- in as Many Different Policy Areas as Possible -- in "Group Benefit Terms."**

This is critical – particularly given the preconceptions and attitudes of swing voters.

Swing voters do not see the Democrats as "competent" (something Dukakis did not realize until the last ten days of the 1988 campaign).

They are inclined, however, to believe the Democrats (and their candidates) are *on the side* of ordinary working Americans.

In this regard, I reiterate just a few points of the underlying data from two memos which I sent to the Gore campaign in February and March.

The single most powerful source of strength of the Democratic party (and its candidates, including Gore) -- is the perception of being the party that is concerned about the interests of ordinary American working families.

However, while the concept is *almost* a cliché, our *use* of it has **not** been particularly skillful (witness the GOP's control of Congress in 1994, 1996, and 1998 -- the first *trifecta* for them since the 1920's).

Poll data shows that by simply changing a few words when referring to an issue, we can dramatically change voters' propensity to believe Gore or Bush.

Look at the results of a poll from a major electoral state taken earlier this year:

<u>Who is better at:</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>	<u>Neither/ Both</u>	<u>Democratic Margin</u>
handling the economy	31	35	28	-4
handling the economy in a way that tries to help ordinary Americans	50	23	19	<u>+27</u>

Change resulting from inserting "group reference" = +31 points!

As you can see, the Democratic (Gore) advantage increases by 31 points(!) when we simply change the wording of the message -- and add the "group reference" -- *in a way that tries to help ordinary working people.*

"Handling the economy" in the abstract is a wash.

This perception continues to be confirmed as a Washington Post poll reported just three days ago (Oct. 27) that the Gore/Bush margin of who could "*best handle the economy*" was a near even 46-45 percent (and, therefore, of no value politically).

There has been some (moderate) improvement in the Gore message in the past week with the Vice President saying "*prosperity is on the ballot.*"

What he should be saying is:

"Prosperity for the average working and middle-income family is on the ballot."

- (3) **As Harry Truman Told His Speech Writers Early in the Spring of 1948, "Partisanize This Campaign...Make It a Choice of Parties, Not Men."**

Remember, Gore, the Person, Is Less Popular Than Gore, the Democrat, and Much Less Popular Than Gore, the Populist Democrat.

And the Republican Party is much less popular than Bush is personally.

Therefore, partisanize the debate – don't make it a personal -- or personality -- contest between you and Bush. If you do, you stand a chance of losing. And this kind of match-up is Bush's best chance of winning!

- (4) **Ask the Right Questions to the American Electorate in This Final Week**

"Who do you trust to ensure that your children – when they graduate from school – will have a chance for a decent job – us, or the Republicans?"

"Remember John F. Kennedy and his fight for Medicare – remember the Republicans and their efforts to kill President Kennedy's Medicare program."

"Who do you trust to make sure that your family's healthcare is protected...and your loved one's are not shortchanged by the big insurance companies or HMOs?"

"Who do you trust to make sure that the economy is run for the benefit of ordinary working and middle-income Americans....not just the big corporation and the super rich?"

"Who do you trust to make sure that the your youngster's chances for a college scholarship or loan are not jeopardized by Republican education cutbacks?...etc."

Look at your own polls – when people are asked whether they want a Democrat or Republican.

The data shows that – in almost every region of the country – you will get strongly pro-Democratic answers to these questions.

Let's make sure the Vice President asks them!

It is nuts for us not to utilize the partisan-derived inherited strength of our party on these issues.

(The notion that people "don't vote party anymore" nor have their perceptions shaped in partisan-derived frameworks is pure nonsense. Just look at the cross-tabs of anyone's polls).

If we can press the issues -- *with strong Democratic valences* – home, we can shift the critical votes to our side.

- (5) **Don't Be Afraid To Evoke The "Past"** – particularly in areas of traditional Democratic strength...such as healthcare, Social Security, and prescription drug coverage under Medicare.

It is the past which gives Gore's position credibility – not the (mind numbing) flow of statistics.

Right now, Bush (and the Republican campaign) are putting on a good act of being just as committed to Social Security and Medicare as we are.

And, unfortunately, it's working for them.

The GOP fear – a real one – is that we will re-awaken traditional suspicion of the GOP – as a party – on these issues.

(This, by the way, is what we successfully did in the 1995 fight on Medicare, which dropped Gingrich's ratings – and the GOP's strength in two-party presidential test matchings – by 15 points in less than three weeks!)

Unfortunately, the current presidential campaign – by ignoring deeply held party-related perceptions on these issues and trying to “personalize” (Gore vs. Bush) these issues – has enabled the GOP to blunt what should be an enormous Democratic advantage on these issues.

On these issues, the “past” is on our side. Evoke it!! It works!!

Example:

“Let's not forget that over 90 percent of the Republicans in Congress voted against the introduction of Social Security and voted to kill John F. Kennedy's program of Medicare.”

(6) **And To Make (5) Work, Evoke The Past In Party – Not Personal – Terms.**

(7) **Stay Away from Foreign Policy Issues...And Keep Your TV Surrogates Away From Them Also!!**

Note: The Gore campaign finally seems to have learned this lesson, but it is too deadly (like a cobra's bite) to ignore mentioning here, particularly since Bush's monumental ignorance in this area makes this a tempting target. (This is particularly important to mention to your surrogate spokespeople on TV who continue to refer to foreign policy matters on your behalf.)

I know some recent polls indicate a possible Gore “edge” in this area.

Don't be deceived by this.

When Gore's ratings *vis a vis* Bush rose following his populist acceptance speech, the public's views of his other attributes (on issues and personality) were "sucked up" in its wake. **What the Gore campaign must understand is that these "other" higher ratings were derivative of his populist message convincing voters he was on their side.**

There are a lot of ways of doing this, but take a lesson from JFK in the Nixon debates.

Kennedy knew from his data and post-election studies by the Survey Research Center of the Univ. of Michigan that heightening the salience of the "foreign policy issue" (generically) was a disaster for any Democratic candidate...however personally knowledgeable he was. (Please take note of this).

Thus, while Kennedy was forced to deal somewhat with specific, targeted foreign policy issues which were presented by the questioners (such as the defense of Quemoy and Matsu), he quickly turned almost *all other foreign policy questions* into discussion of how "American strength and American foreign policy success were directly linked to the performance of the American economy" (our area of strength).

(That enabled him to transition into the "we can do better" theme of the campaign...highlighting the three Republican recessions of the 1950's and the high levels of joblessness during these periods, including 1960.)

Post election day voting studies showed that Kennedy was right. Voters who made their 1960 choice on the basis of foreign policy issues voted for Nixon by a massive 5-1 margin!

Things To Avoid

(8) Avoid Talking About the Deficit, or the Size of Government.

These are losers with a pro-GOP valence and they deflect from our (winning) message.

As Walter Mondale found out, the facts are less important than people's deeply-ingrained preconceptions about the parties.

This is particularly true of the "swing voters" who tend to include the *least* (factually) informed voters in the electorate and who tend to hold the most traditional and conventional views of the two parties.

Thus, even when the Republicans were running up the largest budget deficits in the history of the U.S. (in the early 1980's), the Democrats could not get any votes on this issue.

Indeed, despite warnings to "drop" the issue, the Mondale campaign's pollster insisted that the "fact" of a huge Republican deficit made it an "issue" for the Democrats.

The Mondale campaign then (foolishly) spent \$7 million on TV spots talking about the deficit!

(The National Journal article detailing my strong objections to using this (GOP-valenced) issue and Peter Hart's defense of the Mondale strategy in using the deficit is attached.)

The simple fact is that polls of swing voters showed they believed the GOP was better on a deficit issue by a 5-1 margin, so every time the Mondale campaign heightened the salience of the deficit issue on its TV campaign, it threw voters to the GOP!!

The tragic result, unfortunately, is history.

Let's make sure the Gore campaign does not continue to repeat this error!!

(9) Forget This Chicken-Shit Formulation About the "Middle-Class"; Talk About "Working and Middle-Income Families"

That formulation not only covers more people, it has a stronger pro-Democratic valence.

(10) Cool the Stuff on "Education"

Unlike *joblessness*, or *standing up for the average family*, "education" as an issue is politically ambiguous.

The Democratic “advantage” on the “education” issue (abstractly stated) disappears quickly when Republicans re-frame the education issue into:

- accountability
- discipline
- moral values/responsibility

These have either ambiguous or slightly pro-Republican valence.

Drop this “broad” discussion of education now.

It dilutes and detracts from your unambiguous pro-Democratic messages.

Good luck.

APPROX (APP 9/24/2000

LETTER

A CACCEA

ROGER GOWRNATHAN

FAX

310 457, So Doheny DR

271 BEVERLY HILLS

6640

(CA 90211)

LIKE TO

TALK TO you after DEC.

(310) 271 9678

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urgent - need to check

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event -

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THE

SEEN

11-6-00

11-6-00

Send to Cohen
for reply?

☒ yes

☐ no

CC: NH

scheduling

MS

THE PRESIDENT WAS SEEN 11-6-00

Do you reply

**Dear President
Clinton,**

**The first grade
class at The
Center For Early
Education wants
to thank you for
all of your hard
work for our
country! We wish
you good luck and
good health.**

11-6-00

*After you have seen, we will
send to Cohen for reply*

11-6-00

625

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

PERSONAL § 11-6-00

Send to Cohen
for Reply?

☒ — yes

☐ — no

MA

Office of the Chairman:

Stein Mart

11-6-00

October 4, 2000

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I had planned to be with you today to personally welcome you to Jacksonville and in addition to express my thanks to you for my reappointment to the Board of the Kennedy Center. However, my mother came to Jacksonville from Greenville this week to visit with Mayo and got a fairly tough diagnosis. We meet with her surgeon this afternoon to go over her alternatives.

I cannot tell you how pleased I am to be re-appointed to that very esteemed Board. The arts in America are very important to me and it is very satisfying personally to be connected to that great institution. I owe you a great debt of thanks, for you truly have enriched my life, and I hope that I have in turn given back to the Center the full measure of my appreciation.

I look forward to seeing you at the Honors if not before.

Sincerely,

Jay Stein
Chairman

JS: batz

1200 Riverplace Boulevard • Jacksonville, FL 32207 • 904.346.1500

Fax Message

Date: Saturday, November 4, 2000

Time: 11:20 AM
NOV 5 PM 1:12

To: Betty Currie

Company: The White House

Fax Phone #: 1-202-456-2883

From: Jo Waldron - Disabled American for the Nation, since 1987.

Subject: Photograph and Letter

Total # of Pages (including cover): 6

Memo:

Dear Ms. Currie: I respectfully request your response.. Thank you so much, Jo Waldron

Carolyn

11-6-00 coordinate
w/ J. Yang

Send to Cohen
for reply?

☒ yes

☐ no

cc: Danielle Valentino,
re: photo. *mb*

If all pages were not received, please call back immediately:
970-204-6785

November 4, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to respectfully request once more, an autographed picture of you in the White House.

I am the Disabled American for the Nation, since 1987, in that role upon being presented the President's Trophy, I agreed to representation of all American's with disabilities and of your Office.

I have tried to represent based on responsibility, integrity, and most importantly, honor.

I have done most of your presidency, with the exception of when I was taken ill, spent three months on life support, and almost two years in recovery. I am now able to resume my agreed representation as Disabled American. I look at the official photographs in my office, and I once again realize that I still do not have a photograph of you, as I have of every other President I have served under.

Thus, my request. Thank you for your consideration of this matter and of course my other letter to you regarding access. I attach that as well for your review.

Sincerely,

Jo Waldron

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

October 25, 2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am so very pleased to see that the President of the United States is taking a most public stand on the premise that America belongs to all of us....not just those who are considered able-bodied Americans!

As I have stated in over a thousand speeches given as Disabled American for the Nation (since my 1987 award of The President's Trophy from President Ronald Reagan) "With Education comes Acceptance. With Acceptance comes Access. With Access comes Equality. With Equality comes Dignity." Thank you for giving credence to those words from the highest office in the free world.

I have read the letter sent to you from the CEOs and presidents of the major computer companies and service providers, as well as the presidents of most of the major universities. I was saddened to see that only two telecom companies were represented...considering there are approximately 45+ million American's who STILL cannot access a telephone!

That fact still upsets me. Considering all the work that I was involved with regarding Section 255 of the Telecom Act, and all my work with the FCC, (including my work with former Chairman Hundt on the wireless issues on hearing aid interference,) this was all done because there was a bottom line need for true hearing access for telephone communications and computer communications.

Regarding the Universities, I was thrilled. Especially considering that two of those university representatives told me.. "There really is no place here for someone like you. Find a nice man and marry him and just stay home." I would hope that the acceptance on a college campus today of someone who is deaf has improved greatly...given their support of technology.

I also read your Executive Memo on, "Strategy for the Development and Transfer of Assistive Technology and Universal Design."

As you may remember, I am an inventor. My first invention allowed Ms. America, Heather Whitestone, to hear on a cellular phone in a conversation with Mrs. Clinton at her farewell press conference as Ms. America. I created that invention out of obvious desperation....I am deaf, I wanted to hear on a

Page 2

telephone. I seem to remember that Mrs. Clinton stated, "The President and I are so thrilled with this technology, it is so needed. "

Given my track record, regarding my products in the past, and all my work representing all Administrations since 1987 for American's with Disabilities, I respectfully request that the following request be evaluated and honored...it will truly affect humanity in more ways than you possibly will ever know.

Mr. President, I have joined with three of my closest friends in creating new inventions that far, far surpass the technology that I created before. Our new company, New World Sounds, Inc. was formed to bring this technology to all who need it.

We have created a micro-device that fits inside of a telephone handset, that allows people with ALL levels of hearing loss...all the way to my level of being profoundly deaf...to hear with total clarity of sound, at the volume they specifically need. This is accomplished through a powerful coupling mechanism that works with the individual's hearing aid with a t-coil inside of it. Thus the hearing aid becomes the receiver of sound for that individual.

This revolutionary new technology will truly alter the course of everyday living for over 700 million people on this planet. How? By creating the ability to hear, some for the first time in their lives. Plain and simple...creating the ability to hear.

I can now hear a whisper. I can hear words. I can hear laughter. I can hear tears.

I feel strongly that if THE FIRST HOUSE in the world believes that their telephones should be "accessible to and usable by" all people, then the message that is sent throughout the world is, "We believe. We support Access for all people who enter our house, as should you."

I have been invited to the White House many times, whether it be for a Press Conference, or whether it was for the signing of the ADA...and you do not have a phone that I can hear on. Believe me, I know this.

We have placed our technology, it is called **"INSTAR"™**, into wireline and cordless telephones, into wireless telephone earphone/mic systems, into a earphone system that one can use with multi-media computers, stereos,

Page 3

televisions, CD systems, etc. I want everyone who has a need to hear, to have the technological solutions to be able to do so.

Mr. President, our corporate marketing and sales department is getting ready to launch a national campaign. We have all worked very hard to do this right. We have met with the Commissioners and Chiefs of FCC, and we have asked them to lead the path in making "Access a media focus."

I was very please when I saw Commissioner Harold Furchgott-Roth finish one of my own quotes. I said, "Access delayed is...he said, "Access denied." I was very impressed with that one!

I respectfully request that whomever is responsible for The White House telephone systems, have a directive from your office to ensure that all telephones in your House be allowed to be retrofitted with our technology....thus providing access. Non-exclusive access....meaning you OR I can use the same telephone and no one can tell that our device is inside because it doesn't show! Isn't that the best form of technological application?!

The immediate benefit of this, obviously, is that you can now employ people with all levels of hearing loss in jobs at the White House that require voice telephone usage. This is indeed job accommodation in its highest form...believe me, I have lived this one.

The second benefit is in positive media coverage. If you want us to play a role in that, we would be delighted. It is my sincere belief that if you solve a problem for a person with a disability, you so affect their entire life structure. That is a structure that includes family, friends, community, church, school, and employment.

I know the numbers. I know that American's with disabilities are America's last and largest minority group. I know we control over \$700 billion dollars of annual revenue. I know that we are the most loyal employable group America has yet to recognize. I know that we directly affect, throughout our society, over 4/5 of the population of the United States of America.

I know that you, the President of the United States, have taken a public stand on a few issues regarding access....more than any President in our history. That fact is somewhat interesting considering how many Presidents went into office or remained in office...with their respective disabilities.

Page 4

And...I know through spending over half of my life working on access issues for American's with disabilities, working with government agencies, working with Presidential Administrations....that today....in any city in this vast country of ours...45+ million American's still can not access a telephone. Why...technology did not exist that would allow this to happen. Until today.

October is Disability Awareness month. What better time to expand your commitment to the employment of people with disabilities.

We do have a short window, as we would like to launch our product as soon as possible. As long as we can agree on the platform of access, then we have no problem with an immediate announcement being made to the media...seems this would have quite an impact prior to the election!

In any event, if you make the decision not to make the telephones accessible, then I would ask you to join with us, and the FCC Commissioners and Chiefs, in truly bringing telephone and computer hearing access to the media forefront. This is critical. This is needed...by the American people. If you doubt that, just ask yourself, "Could you do your job without a telephone?" Neither can we do ours.

I look forward to hearing from you, and in continuing to serve your Administration and the future Administration.

Sincerely,

Jo Waldron
Disabled American for the Nation, since 1987.

Cc: Grace M. Scire'
President/CEO
New World Sounds, Incorporated

THE PRESIDENT HAS SENT
11-6-00

November 5, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

I was given this letter and book last August (1999) to give to you. I shipped it from Greece and it did not arrive for several months. I then forgot about it until this weekend. I am very sorry, and will take the blame on its late delivery to you.

David Leopoulos

DoTty sorry for delay
give got book etc

11-6-00 *coordinates*
of NSC

Send to Cohen
for *✓* reply?

— yes

— no

MJ

Photini Constantopoulou

Dear Mr. President,

I had the honor of meeting Mr. David Leopoulos and his family during their recent visit to Greece. While the topics of conversation varied, we shared the same views and beliefs on the underlining principles which define our shared heritage. Most importantly, we were in full agreement on such issues as the principles of democracy and respect for human rights, which encompass religious, ethnic and cultural beliefs. His visit coincided with the publication in the local press of your note to the Bulgarian Republic concerning the exhibition currently presented in the United States entitled *Ancient Gold: The Wealth of the Thracians - Treasures from the Republic of Bulgaria*. The recent effort of the Bulgarian State to introduce to the American public certain aspects of their rich history, coinciding with the very pleasant meeting I had with Mr. Leopoulos, gives me the opportunity to address this letter to you.

Prior to heading the Service of Historical Archives of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs I worked as an archeologist with a special emphasis on Thracian history, having participated in several excavations with the British School of Archeology in Northern Greece. Additionally, I worked extensively with Professor Andronikos on the burial site of Phillip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

While working on this site in 1986, I had the opportunity to travel to Central Bulgaria to examine the famous treasures of Rogozen. I was impressed by the 120 silver objects held in the collection, but more importantly by the realization that for the first time there was a written text which could be unquestionably associated with the Thracian peoples. Until that time no artifact had been found that clearly depicted the language of these people and no such artifacts have been found ever since. It should be noted that the language on the 120 silver objects was Greek. The variations in grammar are the alterations to which a language is subjected at the periphery away from urban areas. Finally, poetry written by the Thracian King Cotys A' is in the Greek language.

I am pleased to enclose the article I wrote for the Greek periodical "Archeology" after my research in Bulgaria. We find that the Thracians were not Greek despite their Hellenization, which is evident in their art, religion and language. They did, however, coexist with the Greeks, and fought in the Trojan War during the 12th century B.C. More importantly, the Bulgarians are not descendents of the Thracians. The Bulgarians, who are of Slavic descent, appeared in the Balkans in the 4th - 5th century A.D., 16 centuries after the Trojan Wars! The historical heritage of the Balkans is a complicated and tormented puzzle.

Let me take this opportunity, in consideration of your upcoming visit in November to Greece and Turkey, to send to you a volume on the Hellenism of Asia Minor which I was proud to contribute the historical prologue. I had the opportunity to present the volume, The Coastline of Asia Minor from Pontus to the Mediterranean to Under Secretary of State Stuart Eizenstat during my visit to Washington for the Conference on German reparations and assets looted by the Nazis during the war. The Greek contribution to that conference was regarded as exemplary and was included in the final resolution. Additionally on my initiative the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington

Photini Constantopoulou

implemented an archival exchange program which will enhance historical knowledge and understanding of the Jewish communities of Greece. In my efforts to bring this project to fruition I was encouraged by the warm friendship of Shimon Peres whose father's history is closely linked with the Greek struggle against Axis occupation.

Mr. President, please forgive this lengthy chronicle. In our ongoing struggle for democracy and freedom historical clarity is at times the most effective means to peaceful coexistence. I sincerely hope that this brief account on Balkan history will act only as a stimulant in understanding the history of the region.

I would be pleased to have the opportunity of meeting you personally in November.

Very Truly Yours,

Ph. Constantopoulou -
Toni

THE PRESIDENT
11-6-00

TH
to reply

President William Jefferson Clinton

11-6-00

Send to Cohen
for Reply?

yes
no

MF

11132 Ventura Blvd., Suite 401, Studio City, CA 91604-3156

ROCKWELL GUTTMAN
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Leslie Moonves
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Lisa C. Paulsen
President/CEO

*Past chair

Thank you for your selfless
announcements for our launch of the H
time of historic demand on your energi
your extraordinary presidency.

Thank you for ameliorating so many o
Foundation tries to address. We know you have truly felt the many pains affecting
this world and have inspired those of us in the charity community in our effort to
alleviate them.

Sincerely,

Daphna Edwards Ziman

Daphna Edwards Ziman
Founder
Children Uniting Nations

Jeff Bridges *Danielle Guttman*

Jeff Bridges

Chairman

Hunger Free America

Danielle Guttman

Exec. Vice President

Entertainment Industry
Foundation



November 2, 2000

Dear President Clinton,

Thank you for your selfless humanity. Your finding time to film the public service announcements for our launch of the Hunger Free America campaign at such a time of historic demand on your energies reflects the compassionate priorities of your extraordinary presidency.

Thank you for ameliorating so many of the needs the Entertainment Industry Foundation tries to address. We know you have truly felt the many pains afflicting this world and have inspired those of us in the charity community in our effort to alleviate them.

Sincerely,

Daphna Edwards Ziman

Founder

Children Uniting Nations

Jeff Bridges

Chairman

Hunger Free America

Danielle Guttman

Exec. Vice President

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Foundation

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Teresa Samaniego
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D. Brian Sprull
Gail Stoltze
Jim Watters
Robert L. Young

Lisa C. Paulsen
President/CEO

*Past chair

Thank you for
bag of Make-up's

Son's draft on
Manners

request to
storize "Hula Hoop"
record

resident Clinton

right to H.C. & me
into little boy on
w. (w. w. w. p. z.)

11-6-00

Send to Cohen
for Reply?

yes

no

on Marie Cooper

always. No one

sha Scott, Mae

ne & Mrs Gore for

on-air makeup needs these for

I wish for you success,

happiness in your future ende

(I think you'll always be President of something!)

little FYI: about me - I have owned International

Media & The Look Cosmetics for 16 yrs. & work with

ABC, CBS, NBC West coast & across nation plus makeup

politicians. One thing that I do is, "Image Consulting"

and help people make transitions to new positions

when they make career moves, etc. So - remember you

have someone here on the West coast if and when you

want some "new imaging". One more thing - We

share something more than our good friend Maureen

Tom - in common - There are very few things I enjoy

more, besides Good Champagne - is a bowl of Chile.

Yes - you have a standing invite to share some when

every one out this way again. What fun that would

MF

Jeanne Marie P.O. Box 22585 Sacramento, CA 95822

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-22-68

'00 NOV 6 PM 12:18

President Clinton

- 120 Nine by freight to H.C. Paul
- 120 Nine by freight to Little Rock
- Wabode (see to all other points)

Jeanne Marie
Licensed Esthetician
Makeup Artist
Consultant & Instructor
(916) 393-1010



November 2000

Dear Mr. President -

Thank you for taking this precious time to meet with me. What an honor and I will cherish this always. It's been a pleasure working with you, Marsha Scott, Maelley Tom, Mrs. Clinton Chelsea, Mr. Gore & Mrs. Gore for skin care and on-air makeup needs these past four years.

I wish for you success, full fulfillment and happiness in your future endeavors after Jan. 2001. (I think you'll always be President of something.)

Little FYI: about me - I have owned International Media & The Look Cosmetics for 16 yrs. I work with ABC, CBS, NBC West coast & across nation plus many politicians. One thing that I do is, "Image Consulting" and help people make transitions to new positions when they make career moves, etc. So - remember you have someone here on the West coast if and when you want some "new imaging". One more thing - We share something more than our good friend Maelley Tom - in common - There are very few things I enjoy more, besides Good Champagne - is a bowl of Chile. - Yes - you have a standing invite to share some when ever you out this way again. What fun that would be. Take Care
Jeanne Marie P.O. Box 22585 Sacramento, CA 95822

Jeanne Marie
Licensed Esthetician
Makeup Artist
Consultant & Instructor
(916) 393-1010



Member,
National
Cosmetology
Association

P.S. One more page - I must ad -

My son is 7 yrs old - Name - Landon
Shayne Cooper (I am Jeanne Marie Cooper)
He is writing a Book on "Childrens Manners"
started when he was 5 yrs. old. As he
says - "I don't think children have good
manners". He is a very endearing little guy
and he's already gone to a Recruiting meeting
for West Point - (at such a tender age.) I wanted
you to meet him but didn't work out.

Enclosed is a portion of his book - just for
you to see and please show Mrs. Clinton.

Would you consider writing a one line
statement, such as this is important infor-
mation children should practice... OR. ? -

Also I'm curious if you would ever
consider mentoring my son. His teachers
believe he'll be the President one day too! (That's
what they tell me - Thanks for taking the time
to read this. Please be safe and Thank you for
being our President.

Jeanne Marie

P.O. Box 22585

Sacramento, CA

95822

Jeanne Marie

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President

☐

All

☒

First Lady

☐

Chelsea

☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Landon Cooper

Address: PO Box 22585
Sacramento, CA 95822

Phone: _____

PRESENTATION

Date: 10-03-00 Event: _____

Handed to President

☐

Other Method

☐

Gift Description: Book on Manners by Donor

POTUS HAS GIFTS
POTUS MAY SIGN

Send Gift and Register to OEOP, Room 457 x67133

WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President

☐

All

☒

First Lady

☐

Chelsea

☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Jeanne Marie Cooper

Address: PO Box 22585
Sacramento, CA 95822

Phone: _____

PRESENTATION

Date: 10-03-00 Event: _____

Handed to President

☐

Other Method

☐

Gift Description: Bags of Make Up /Skin Care

POTUS HAS GIFTS
POTUS MAY SIGN

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x67133

TEMPLE HILL
STRATHMORE ROAD
KILLINEY
CO. DUBLIN
IRELAND

00 NOV 6 PM3:32

Copy for
L. Summer
gave to drier

6 November 2000

Mr. President, Bill

Today's a great day - I'd love to have been with you on signing The Bill. Sorry I couldn't make it.

Thanks again for your unwavering support on the issue of Debt Cancellation. It is a landmark for us at Jubilee 2000, but more importantly for the developing nations it is a foundation stone in the rebuilding and restructuring of their relationship with us.

Gene Sperling, Larry Summers, Sheryl Sandberg... You have extraordinary people around you...

Respectfully yours



Bono



P.S. As I said in my last note, if you want to follow through on this when you leave office give me a call...

11-6-00

Send to Delia Cohen?

Yes ☒
No ☐

coordinator
of NSC

al

TEMPLE HILL
STRATHMORE ROAD
KILLINEY
CO. DUBLIN

FAX

TO:	FROM:
Mary Morrison	Suzanne Doyle
COMPANY:	DATE:
The White House	6 NOVEMBER 2000
FAX NUMBER:	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
202-456-6703	1
PHONE NUMBER:	PHONE NUMBER
	353-1-2855214
RE:	FAX NUMBER
Note from Bono for The President	353-1-2851372

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

Dear Mary

Please find attached a note from Bono for The President - Please would you be so kind as to pass it on to him?

Many thanks for your help.

Kind regards


Suzanne Doyle

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11-6-00

Alan D. Solomont
400 Centre Street
Newton, Massachusetts 02458
Tel 617-630-8081
Fax 617-630-8463

October 12, 2000

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the Israel Policy Forum, on whose Board I serve, I am writing to offer our support and assistance during this very challenging time.

As you know, a small group of us - led by our good friend, Jack Bendheim - traveled to the Mideast three weeks ago, where we met with President Mubarak, Chairman Arafat and Prime Minister Barak. Sandy Berger briefed us before we left, and we debriefed the NSC upon our return.

We believe it would be highly beneficial for you to meet with a few of us at your earliest convenience so that we might offer you the benefit of our perspective and experience. Unfortunately, Jack cannot attend because he has gone to Israel for the Sukkoth holiday. Our group (see list below) will include only those among us whose experience and thinking are directly relevant to the issue, including our advisor Stephen P. Cohen.

Among the issues we would like to discuss are:

- What can be done to prevent the damage now being done to America's ability to act as a force for peace and rationality from being irreversibly damaged.
- Specific options for action between now and the Arab summit and over the long run.
- Why your personal involvement is critical, and several suggestions for ways in which you can make a critical difference at this momentous and perilous time.
- How to interpret the current behavior of established organizations in the Jewish community; what is being done by certain forces in the community to undermine the Administration's Mideast policies - and what can be done to counter them; what can be expected from American Jews when there is a Presidential initiative.

Copied

Berger
NSC WW Desk
Podesta

File (Sandy)

Handwritten notes:
- "cc: Sandy" (with checkmark)
- "cc 10/19" (with checkmark)
- "Why?"
- "Sandy" (circled)
- "you should not do this" (circled)
- "ask others to comment" (circled)
- "that is" (circled)
- "John" (circled)
- "Sandy" (circled)
- "you should not do this" (circled)
- "ask others to comment" (circled)
- "that is" (circled)
- "John" (circled)

Because of the urgency, we are prepared to meet with you at any time and in any place. We will accommodate ourselves to your schedule and hope that a meeting can be arranged later today, tomorrow or this weekend.

Sincerely,



Alan D. Solomont

With Friendship and support -

Invitees to Meeting with Israel Policy Forum

Michael W. Sonnenfeldt

Joel Tauber

Melvin Salberg

Susan K. Stern

Stephen P. Cohen

Jonathan Jacoby

Debbie Wasserman

Alan Solomont

cc: Sandy Berger

Solomont Bailis Ventures, LLC
400 Centre Street
Newton, MA 02458
Phone (617) 630-8081
Fax (617) 630-8463

Alan D. Solomont
Co-Chairman and Co-CEO

FAX COVER SHEET

To:	Nancy Hernreich	Fax Number:	202-456-6703
Company:	The White House	Phone Number:	202-456-6610
Date:	October 12, 2000	Time:	1:30 p
Number of pages including cover:	3	From:	Celia D. Harris Assistant to Alan Solomont

Memo:

Nancy:

Thank you for delivering this to the President. You can reach me at any of the following numbers:

(617) 630-8081 Office
(617) 306-1820 Cell Phone
(781) 235-2143 Home

All the best.

Alan

This facsimile transmission is intended only for the use of the individual(s) to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient(s) or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient(s), you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original transmission to us at the address listed above via the United States Postal Service. Thank you.

6314 Fly Road
E. Syracuse, NY 13057
315-434-8800

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JOHN G. KINNEY, Special Agent

Klaude R. Konrad, CLU, General Agent

October 24, 2000

President William J. Clinton & Mrs. Hillary Rodh
The White House
East Wing, Room 214
Washington, D.C. 20500

Potus sent
him a note of
thanks.... or
called him. B

EB
Thanks

NOV 6 PM 1:03

Dear Hillary & Mr. President:

Billie Jean, Jaclyn, Megan, and I wanted to thank you for coming to our home September 1st for the fundraiser. I can't even begin to tell you how many people have commented on how much fun it was, and for those people who have never tried the Dinosaur Barbecue before, agreed with the President that it was a delicious barbecue. I have spoken to the owners of the Dinosaur and they assured me that they would be more than happy to either come to The White House or your home in New York to do a victory party barbecue if you would like.

Enclosed, you will find a golf shirt for each of you along with your own personal golf flags as momentos from our Irish Open Golf Tournament this year. This is a tournament that Terry plays in just about every year, unfortunately he was unable to make it this year. He is always kind enough to sponsor a hole, and we thought that it would be a nice idea to send each of you a shirt and flag on behalf of the Project Children Program.

This tournament was started eleven years ago. Five years ago Dan Coholan took over the chairmanship to continue to run this tournament in order to raise the money that is used to pay for the 700 10, 11, and 12 year old children that come over in the summer for six weeks from Northern Ireland. The money that we raise is used to offset the airfare expense, and this year we raised over \$50,000. Being one of Dan's best friends, he put me in charge of the fundraising, which involves the sale of the holes which raises the money. It has been a great opportunity to see these kids spend the summer here in the United States. You will also notice I have enclosed a new jar of Duke's Peppers that I thought the two of you would enjoy. Don't forget that some fresh Italian bread and some sharp cheese is a great way to experience these peppers.

In conclusion, we want both of you to know that we are working very hard here in Upstate New York on behalf of Hillary's campaign, and look forward to seeing her in the winners circle. I hope that all is well with both of you. I look forward to seeing you again. Have a great day!

Sincerely,

Duke

John "Duke" Kinney

JGK:jlc

Enclosures

Copied

Bisuko

hmc

President ☒

Both/All ☐

First Lady ☒

Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: John G Kinney

Address: 6314 Fly Road

E. Syracuse, NY 13057 Phone: _____

PRESENTATION

Date: 10/27/2000 Event: _____

Handed to President ☐ Other Method ☐

Gift Description: "Duke" 1 Jar peppers, 2 Tommy Hilfiger

Golf Shirts (White) Blue interface collar, 2 Golf Bags

Subscription Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133 2 Books

The Irish open 2000 - project children Irish open

Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton

Hole #1 Am. Wm Center - project children
Lafayette Co. Club

October 31, 2000

BY HAND

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

→ George Vandenburg

Dear Mr. President:

00 NOV 2 PM 12:44

As leaders of major news organizations, we take the unusual step of writing to express our concern—in fact, alarm—over a provision in the Intelligence Authorization bill recently passed by Congress. For the first time in our nation's history, a law would criminalize all unauthorized disclosures of classified information—in effect creating an "official secrets act" of the sort that exists elsewhere but that has always been rejected in this country. This provision shatters the delicate balance that has been achieved in this country between the public's right to know and the legitimate demands of national security. We therefore urge you to veto it.

The specific provision at issue, Section 304, would make it a felony for a government employee to reveal any properly classified information to any unauthorized person, regardless of whether any harm to the national security results. Even individuals who do not actually know they are revealing classified information could be prosecuted if they had "reason to believe" the information was classified.

Of course, the government has a duty to preserve national security secrets. And over the years, Congress has enacted a variety of laws to punish disclosure of specific types of classified information (e.g., communications intelligence, atomic weapons, covert agents). But Congress has resisted demands for a broad official secrets act even in the face of serious threats to the nation's security—including the outbreak of World War I, the attack on Pearl Harbor in World War II, and the Cold War that followed. In 1985 and thereafter, the CIA has proposed substantially similar legislation through Intelligence Authorization acts, but the proposals have been rejected each and every time.

The legislation now before you would change the kind of society that we have become. It would alter the way in which government officials deal with the press, the way in which the press gathers and reports the news, and the way in which the public learns about its government. On a daily basis, government officials—variously described as whistleblowers, "senior State Department officials," or even "sources close to the President"—disclose government "secrets," which sometimes are classified.

The motives of those who disclose what has been classified may be honorable or dishonorable, and the immediate effect of publication may be harmful or beneficial—or

11-2-00

This was in my box—
How should we
handle?
Send to NSC
Yes ✓

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	11/1	# of pages	3
To	G. Vandenburg		From	J. Levin	
Co./Dept.			Co.		
Phone #			Phone #		
Fax #	703 265 3995		Fax #		

The President
October 31, 2000
Page 2

these matters may be fairly open to debate. But the overall effect of public disclosures concerning the affairs of government is to enhance the people's ability to understand what the government is doing and to hold the government accountable. Any effort to impose criminal sanctions for disclosing classified information must confront the reality that the "leak" is an important instrument of communication that is employed on a routine basis by officials at every level of government.

The laws on the books strike a balance—imperfect, to be sure—between the public interests in preventing harm to the national security, on the one hand, and preserving free discussion of governmental affairs, on the other. This legislation simply goes too far. The mere fact that a document is classified, even properly classified, does not mean that its disclosure will harm the national security. Over 7 million documents (not pages) are classified each year, and billions of pages remain classified from past years. As the bipartisan Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy noted in 1997, the ordinary rule for those in a position to classify "is stamp, stamp, stamp." That Commission, which was tasked with proposing ways to strengthen the protection of legitimately classified information, never endorsed criminalizing the leaking of classified information.

Section 304 would empower the government effectively to silence a broad range of important news reporting. Consider these subjects that came to light when classified information was disclosed to journalists:

- The Pentagon Papers;
- Details of the Iran-Contra affair;
- Government radiation and biological warfare experiments on unwitting Americans;
- Safety violations in nuclear weapons manufacturing processes and nuclear power plants;
- Lapses in security creating vulnerability to espionage, such as the case of former CIA agent Edward Lee Howard;
- Waste, fraud, and abuse in the defense industry;
- The efficacy of particular weapons systems, such as Star Wars;
- Human rights abuses in Latin America, Asia, and Africa.

As these examples illustrate, press leaks, even of classified information, can serve as a vital source of information about public issues and the operation of government. Yet each of these stories could have resulted in a criminal prosecution under Section 304. And despite the assurances from the legislation's sponsors, journalists themselves may fear the possibility of prosecution by overzealous authorities for aiding and abetting the release of classified information. Certainly, journalists could face subpoenas, search warrants, telephone taps, and review of their phone records to identify the culprit. The net effect would be censorship and self-censorship among journalists, sources, and whistleblowers alike.

The President
October 31, 2000
Page 3

There is no warrant for legislation of this kind. The government has ample power to deal with those who engage in the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. It can remove security clearances and fire government employees for unauthorized disclosures. It can bring criminal prosecutions under existing statutes that cover particular concerns. If needed, Congress can enact further, specific legislation after appropriate hearings - legislation that focuses on particular types of grave concerns rather than all classified information.

At bottom, legislation that criminalizes all disclosures of classified information is anathema to a system that places sovereignty in the hands of the people. That, at least, has been the prevailing view for the first two and one-quarter centuries of our nation's existence. If we are about to embark on a new era of criminalizing all leaks, let there be public hearings and full review by the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, and let a well-informed consensus emerge. An addition to an authorization bill is not the proper vehicle for so fundamental a change in the public's right to know.

We urge you to veto this bill, and we thank you for considering our views on this matter.

Sincerely,

Tom Johnson /BJ

Tom Johnson
Chairman and CEO
CNN

Bo Jones

Boisfeuillet Jones, Jr.
Publisher and CEO
The Washington Post

John Stern /BJ

John F. Stern
President and CEO
Newspaper Association of America

Arthur Sulzberger /BJ

Arthur O. Sulzberger, Jr.
Publisher, The New York Times
Chairman, The New York Times Company

cc: The Honorable John Podesta

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC
REVIEW

October 27, 2000

Honorable President Bill Clinton
White House
Washington DC

Dear President Clinton,

I have the honor of sending you *Brother Enemy: The War After the War* that I wrote on Indochina. Among other things this book tells the story of US policy dilemma toward two comrades-turned-enemies – Vietnam and China. I will be honored if you found time to glance through the book, especially Chapter 9 entitled 'Yankee Come Home'. Your trip to Vietnam, you will see, finally answers that call.

I have requested to have the opportunity to interview you before or during your historic trip to Vietnam. An interview with the first President to travel to united Vietnam would be a great honor for someone like me who witnessed the departure of last US helicopters from the embassy rooftop in Saigon in 1975.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



cc: [unclear] office
P.G. [unclear]
DOW JONES
cc: [unclear] for reply
To Secret
red dot ✓ cc: secret
PT [unclear]
Scheduling
coordinate w/ [unclear]
[unclear]

Nayan Chanda
Editor at Large

00 OCT 31 PM 4:12

Far Eastern Economic Review
Review Publishing Company Ltd.
25/F Citicorp Centre, 18 Whitfield Road
GPO Box 160, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2508 4415 Fax: (852) 2512 6618
email: nchanda@feer.com
http://www.feer.com

00 OCT 31 PM 5:27

Gift Form Done
9c

STEINHARDT BAER PICTURES COMPANY

9229 SUNSET BOULEVARD

SUITE 401

WEST HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90069

*This should
be circulated
given to the
background*

DATE: 11/1/00

HEET

'00 NOV 2 PM 12:49

TO: Nancy HernreichCOMPANY: Office of the PresidentFAX NUMBER: 202-456-6703FROM: Tom Baer

THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 4 PAGES IN THIS TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING
COVER PAGE. IF IT IS INCOMPLETE, PLEASE CALL (310) 777-3680.

OUR FAX NUMBER IS (310) 777-3685

COMMENTS:

11-2-00

Who do we send
this to? - TO NSC
FOR REPLY

Delta - for reply re: Intell-
Auth
Coordinate w/ Nash, ^{Act}
NSC ¹¹⁻⁵⁻⁰⁰

POTUS got background on
this issue in decision memo

STEINHARDT
BAER
PICTURES
COMPANY

9229 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069
Telephone: (310) 777-3680
Facsimile: (310) 777-3685

November 1, 2000

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Intelligence Authorization Act

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to recommend and advise that you veto the Intelligence Authorization Act, should it reach you, on the grounds that it reduces the ability of an existing Interagency Working Group (IWG) to declassify government records pertaining to Nazi and Japanese Imperial war crimes during World War Two.

Together with Richard Ben-Veniste and Elizabeth Holtzman, you appointed me to the IWG created under the bipartisan Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act of 1998 ("old law").

Under the old law the IWG was formed, with the three of us as public members, to declassify all government records pertaining to war crimes against person or property committed by the Nazi government of Germany and its "allies."

In Title VIII of the Intelligence Authorization Act, the IWG's life is extended until 2003, an additional public member is appointed by the President, and the IWG is authorized to declassify all government records pertaining to war crimes against person or property by the Japanese Imperial Government and its "allies" ("new law"). The new law is not required because the IWG already has the authority to declassify Japanese records under the old law since the Imperial Government of Japan was an "ally" of Nazi Germany.

The Honorable Bill Clinton
Page 2

The problem with the proposed new law is that it removes the old law's direction that no DCI can refuse to declassify operational files qua operational files. Accordingly, at a minimum there is a double standard because the DCI cannot refuse to declassify operational files pertaining to Nazi war crimes but he or she can refuse to declassify such files with respect to Japanese Imperial Government war crimes. At the worst, the proposed new law could be read to apply the more restrictive standard to Nazi war crimes files because the proposed new law is subsequent to the old law and applies to files relating to the Japanese Imperial Government and its "allies," including Nazi Germany.

Both the old law and the new law permit agency heads to refuse declassification for enumerated reasons, including the revelation of sources and methods, although the old law is more restrictive than the new law.

Your championing of this declassification effort has been successful. To date, 2.5 million Nazi war crimes records have been declassified and many more remain to be declassified.

To permit the DCI to withhold documents merely because they are operational files undercuts the very purpose of the old law: to make public the records of World War Two which could in no way damage national security and to finally complete the record of American history so that historians and the remnant of survivors may know the truth.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing a draft of a statement which might be included in a veto message.

Respectfully yours,


Thomas H. Baer

Encl.

cc: Elizabeth Holtzman
Richard Ben-Veniste
Bruce Lindsey

Attachment To Letter of Thomas H. Baer Dated 11/1/00

Re: Intelligence Authorization Act

Title VIII of the Act impermissibly increases the authority of the Director of Central Intelligence to refuse to declassify operational files regarding war crimes committed by the Imperial Government of Japan during and prior to World War Two. The bipartisan effort to declassify war crimes records should not be diluted by permitting the Director of Central Intelligence to restrict disclosures of such crimes committed by the Japanese Imperial Government while access to Nazi war crimes records is unrestricted.

In the interest of history, and of the veterans who served so nobly in the Pacific Theater during World War Two and their families, I cannot permit anything but full disclosure. Too much has been kept too secret for too long.



PRESS OFFICE

Release Date: October

Release Number: 00-

Internet Address: www

Mr. President -

We had a great year and made great progress on New Markets

Loans to minorities equal 30% of our volume up from 16% in 1992

Best Files

SBA-BACKED

AR



1-800-U ASK SBA

www.sba.gov

WASHINGTON – American small businesses received a record of \$17.96 billion in financing backed by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) during the recently completed fiscal year, SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez announced today.

Administrator Alvarez also announced that records were set in venture capital financing, total loan dollars, and dollars in loans to both minorities and to women. In addition, the agency's technical assistance programs reached a combined 1.23 million entrepreneurs. The total for loans and venture capital financing of \$17.96 billion exceeded last year's total by more than \$1.5 billion.

11-2-00

"The SBA's accomplishments last year, a significant factor in the creation of nearly 6 million jobs since 1993," Administrator Alvarez said. "created by small businesses.

How do we handle?
Does this need a
reply?

"The record amount of capital provided the commitment of this Congress, this Administration partners to a growing and vibrant small business opportunity for all Americans," Administrator Alvarez said.

Delia R for reply
Fred Hockley, SBA

"Since the end of fiscal year 1992, the SBA small businesses, more than in the agency's entire Administrator Alvarez said.

In FY 2000, which ended Sept. 30, 2000, the SBA approved a combined total of 50,420 loans amounting to almost \$12.37 billion, including:

- 43,748 loan guaranties amounting to \$10.52 billion in the 7(a) General Business Loan Guaranty program, a 4 percent increase in loan dollars from the previous record set in FY 1999;
- 4,565 loans worth more than \$1.8 billion under the Certified Development Company (CDC) loan program, and
- 2,107 loans worth \$22.8 million under the Microloan program. Since 1992, this program has provided more than \$116 million to micro-businesses in loans averaging about \$10,500.

-more-

00 NOV 2 PM 12:35



NEWS RELEASE

PRESS OFFICE

Release Date: October 31, 2000

Contact: Mike Stamler (202) 205-6740

Release Number: 00-96

Internet Address: www.sba.gov/news/indexheadline.html

SBA-BACKED FINANCING TO SMALL BUSINESSES HIT A RECORD \$18 BILLION IN FY 2000

WASHINGTON – American small businesses received a record of \$17.96 billion in financing backed by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) during the recently completed fiscal year, SBA Administrator Aida Alvarez announced today.

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"The record amount of capital provided the commitment of this Congress, this Administration partners to a growing and vibrant small business opportunity for all Americans," Administrator Alvarez said.

"Since the end of fiscal year 1992, the SBA has helped more than 50 million small businesses, more than in the agency's entire history," Administrator Alvarez said.

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-more-

11-2-00

How do we handle?
Does this need a
reply?

Delia R for reply
Fred Blockley, SBA

and

00 NOV 2 PM 12:35

JAMES A. D'ORTA, M.D.
THE WATERGATE
600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, SUITE 1260
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

Date: November 1, 2000

To: President Clinton

From: James A. D'Orta, MD

Re: Proposal for AED-Cardiac Arrest Survival Act Event at BWI Airport

Background

Mr. President, your May radio address highlighted the 350,000 annual deaths from cardiac arrest and your role in improving public access to life-saving AEDs. Yesterday, you signed the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act and the Rural AED Access Act that would speed access to AEDs in federal buildings and rural areas throughout the country.

Meanwhile, a Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend initiative has placed AED programs in every airport in Maryland. BWI Airport placed over 30 AEDS 11 weeks ago. Last Thursday and Sunday, the first two "saves" occurred and, unlike previous victims who died, these two survivors are now home with their families.

And last month, in an Amtrak program at Union Station under my medical direction, a woman was saved with an AED recently placed there.

Event Proposal

We propose that you highlight your and Townsend's role in promoting this life-saving technology with an event at BWI or Union Station with the survivors, their rescuers, the device's manufacturer, the American Heart Association, and the American Red Cross.

Policy Initiatives

Highlight your signing the Cardiac Arrest Survival Act (CASA) and the impending release of GSA/Surgeon General guidelines that you directed to implement CASA.

(In the radio address you directed GSA to prepare the guidelines. Your signing CASA went unremarked publicly in the press of pre-election business.)

Highlight your signing the Rural AED Access Act and your allotment of \$4 million of HRSA funds to fund the program.

(Your signing this program has not been publicized. Wisconsin Sen. Feingold and Rep. Kind sponsored the program. The \$4 million has been agreed to.)

Release the final FAA regulations that direct all airlines to ensure access to AEDs on their aircraft. The regulations should also direct all airports to provide similar access.

(Illinois Rep. Lipinski has introduced legislation calling FAA to expand the requirements to airports, not just airplanes.)

Provide funding for Amtrak purchase of additional AEDs following its successful AED pilot program.

Administrator Alvarez also noted that a record 30 percent of all SBA loan dollars in FY 2000 went to minority borrowers – more than \$3.7 billion to 13,184 minority-owned businesses. SBA also made almost \$2 billion in loans to small businesses owned by women, also a record.

Administrator Alvarez said the agency will continue to make strong efforts to boost loans to women and minorities over the coming year. “We must recognize that the best way to promote economic empowerment in communities that have been left behind in this great economy is to support the development of small businesses in those communities,” she said.

SBA’s Disaster Assistance loan program made 28,218 disaster recovery loans amounting to approximately \$1 billion during FY 2000, with most of them going to victims of Hurricane Floyd, which raked 10 states from Florida to Connecticut at the start of the fiscal year.

SBA’s Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) program, the agency’s premier vehicle for providing venture capital to small, growing companies, also set records in FY 2000. The program’s licensed SBICs provided \$5.6 billion in 4,645 debt and equity investments in small businesses during the year. That is 33 percent greater than the previous record of \$4.22 billion set in FY 1999, and more than double the average for the previous five years.

“The fact that the total dollar investment by this program in small businesses is 10 times greater than it was in 1992 is remarkable,” said Administrator Alvarez. “It’s also significant that more than a third of American businesses that got institutional venture capital got it through this SBA program.”

During the year, SBA licensed 60 new SBICs with \$1.2 billion in combined private capital – a record. At the end of the year, the program had 395 licensees with total committed capital resources amounting to more than \$15 billion.

In other SBA program areas, an estimated 1.23 million entrepreneurs received business counseling and technical assistance through one or more of the agency’s advisory programs:

- 607,216 people received technical assistance through the Small Business Development Center program;
- 375,000 people received assistance from the volunteers of the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE);
- 129,020 people got help at an SBA Business Information Center or Tribal Business Information Center;
- 79,000 people got help at an SBA One Stop Capital Shop, and
- 40,000 people got help from an SBA Women’s Business Center.

SBA’s Internet, e-mail and toll-free telephone service also reached hundreds of millions of customers during the year. The Web site recorded almost 374 million hits, and reached a level of 10.5 million hits a week by the end of September. The SBA Answer Desk received 220,690 calls and 12,532 e-mail inquiries, and sent out 31,523 small business start-up kits.

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For more information on all of SBA’s programs for small businesses, call the SBA Answer Desk at 1-800-U-ASK-SBA, or visit the SBA’s extensive website at www.sba.gov.

cleared by CEO

FWIW - DC

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

cc
Frampton
Spierling

November 6, 2000

Ms. Jayni Chase
48 Fox Lane
Bedford Corners, New York 10549

Dear Jayni:

Thanks for your letter regarding forest protection. I've shared your correspondence with the appropriate members of my staff and have asked George T. Frampton, Jr., Chair of my Council on Environmental Quality, to schedule a meeting with you.

Protecting our nation's precious natural resources and fragile environment has been a top priority of my Administration. Like you and Mark Winstein, I strongly believe that successful forest conservation requires a focus on both species biodiversity and economic growth of local communities. I'm grateful that you took the time to let me know your thoughts, and I look forward to your continued involvement.

Hillary and I send our best to you and Chevy.

Sincerely,

Bru

Next time
I'll know over
you win glass!

Ford's Theatre

511 Tenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 202/638-2941

10-18-00
*Informed Eugene
for letter*

October 17, 2000

FAX TO: Betty Currie
202/456-1210

FROM: Diana Hart *DHart*
202/434-9533 (direct number)

RE: James Whitmore

'00 NOV 6 PM 1:03

Dear Betty:

Jim is due to have back surgery tomorrow (Wednesday, October 18th) and I wanted to send you his home address in the hopes that President Clinton may get an opportunity to send get-well wishes to him. I know Jim thinks the world of President Clinton and will be sorry to see him leave office.

Jim's home address is:

4990 Puesta del Sol
Malibu, CA 90265

His home telephone number is: 310/457-7362

*Copied
Bisulco*



10/2

Jayni Chase
48 Fox Lane
Bedford Corners, New York 10549

00000718 PM/15

October 12, 2000

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

10-18-00
To Cohen for
Reply



Dear President Clinton,

In all the years since I have known you, I have chosen not to write to you personally except as Mrs. Chevy Chase or by signing a form letter. But when Mark Winstein called me and began to explain the future outlook of forest protection, I decided that I must use any influence I might have to convince you to listen to what Mark and other environmental leaders have to say. I hope that you can find the time to commit to these ideas.

I truly believe that in following this plan you will only elevate your legacy of leadership. Through all the ups and downs of your Presidency, I have never wavered in my loyal (and I believe true) belief in your tremendous ability to lead. Here is an area that needs your skillful guidance and I present to you the dedicated individuals who can provide educated and thoughtful advice along the way.

Much of the rest of this letter was actually composed by Mark - with a few little tweaks added here and there by me.

Thank you for your leadership on the environment and for considering meeting with the nation's leaders for a forest protection and Conservation Biology plan.

In your Earth Day statement in Time Magazine, you noted that the earth is facing an ecological crisis that left unsolved could result in the extinction of half of all species by the end of this century. It took courage to state this fact under your by-line. You have shown by your actions that you are willing to take the steps necessary to address this issue at the global level.

On forests, you have led the discussion for protecting core areas of biodiversity. The fire protection and forest restoration program, which you have been working with Congress on, will transform the economies of communities near national forests by providing well-paying jobs that are not dependent on timber sales. This will be a huge step forward!

But, as in 1995, Republican policymakers are leading a secret push to gut environmental laws, using recent fires as the re-herring excuse. You could be faced with even more challenging political dilemmas than in 1995. It's important to note, polls show that the

Page 2 of 2/Clinton

vast majority of voters, Democrat and Republican, want far greater protection for the national forests than exist today.

After November 7th, the political landscape of the United States will have shifted. This can be an opportunity for you to put in place a complete Conservation Biology plan for our federal forests that will set a new worldwide standard and be appreciated by our children's grandchildren.

The pace of protection will accelerate for forests globally, as others, inspired by your leadership, reach beyond their current self-imposed limits. Dr. Edward O. Wilson has offered to assist in drafting your speech to commemorate the completion of this plan. In the meeting, you would have the opportunity to discuss with the world's most eminent scientists what last steps would be needed to complete a scientific Conservation Biology plan for our federal forests. In addition, the nation's foremost forest protection leaders can provide snapshots of how federal policies are implemented out on the ground. Finally, business, opinion and Congressional leaders who share your commitment will attend, ready to listen to your ideas and give support to your actions.

A list of invitees who support Conservation Biology and protecting America's forests is attached. We could certainly add many more names to this list, as well as bump a few off - including my adorable/silly husband. You know he'd only come if he could hang out with you and tell *that* joke. His serious side is limited to good jazz, the political landscape and a few other specific areas of interest. As much as he loves trees and forests, I can't say that he has done much studying on these subjects.

You can contact Mark Winstein or me anytime with any questions, ideas or answers. Our phone numbers and e-mail addresses are below.

Again, thank you for considering this meeting. I've got my fingers crossed.

Sincerely,

Jayni Chase

Mark Winstein
202-256-6051
202-478-1613
mwinstein@worldnet.att.net

Jayni Chase
914-234-4465
914-234-2100
jchase3@aol.com

*P.S. Would very much
Enjoy coming down and
inadvertently spilling some
red wine on the oval
office carpet.*

All the best,

Cheryl

Meeting Invitation List

Scientists:

Dr. David Tilman
Dr. E.O. Wilson
Dr. Gary Meffe
Dr. Jane Goodall
Dr. Peter Raven
Dr. Stuart Pimm

Opinion Leaders:

Ed Begley, Jr.
Harrison Ford
James Redfield
Jayni & Chevy Chase
Julia Butterfly Hill
Ted Danson

Business Leaders:

Donald Sussman
Doug Tompkins
Fred Stanback
Gordon Moore
Horst Rechelbacher
Jerry Yang
Keith Kegley
Paul Allen
Richard Goldman
Ted Turner
William Pope
Yvon Chouinard

Congressional Leaders:

Representative Cynthia McKinney
Representative Anna Eshoo
Senator Robert Torricelli

Forest protection leaders:

Brent Blackwelder, President, Friends of the Earth
Carl Pope, President, Sierra Club
Frances Beineke, Executive Director, NRDC
Frances Eatherington, Director, Umpqua Watersheds
Mark Winsten, Coordinator, Forest Unity Network
Mike Petersen, President, National Forest Protection Alliance
Mitch Friedman, Director, Greater Ecosystem Alliance
Ray Vaughan, Executive Director, WildLaw
Rene Voss, Sierra Club Board member