

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Thomas Karston to POTUS (5 pages)	11/03/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22085

FOLDER TITLE:

Wednesday, November 8, 2000

2019-0680-S

rs3241

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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The Sequoia Presidential Yacht Group, LLC

***The Watergate Office Building
2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, Suite 606
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone: (202) 337-7200
Fax: (202) 429-5290***

'00 NOV 8 PM4:31

November 7, 2000

Ms. Debra Schiff
Assistant Chief of Protocol
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

11-8-00
Send to
Scheduling?

***RE: Invitation
Presidential Yacht Sequoia***

Dear Ms. Schiff:

I am pleased that you were able to enjoy the Sequoia last week. As you can see, she has been beautifully restored and maintained.

On October 17, President Clinton became the tenth President to use the Sequoia. Shortly thereafter on October 26 the Sequoia hosted the Board of Directors of the Museum of American History ("MAH") along with Smithsonian Secretary Larry Small. MAH proposed forming a "partnership" with the Sequoia in the context of MAH's new presidential exhibit.

As you know, the former Presidents and First Ladies will come to Washington for MAH's opening of its new presidential exhibit on November 16. With the Sequoia's expected "partnership" with the Smithsonian on the new presidential exhibit, we thought it would be most fitting to allow the former Presidents and First Ladies to use the Sequoia during their visit. We would graciously welcome their presence on the yacht.

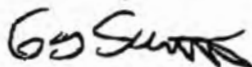
Perhaps the Sequoia would allow for a more informal and relaxed setting for the nations' First Families to enjoy themselves. Presidents Ford and Bush each previously entertained foreign leaders on the Sequoia, so they are familiar with her elegance. Mrs. Johnson even used the Sequoia for promoting the clean-up of the Potomac River, so perhaps she has fond memories of the yacht.

The Sequoia is owned by the Sequoia Presidential Yacht Group, LLC ("Group"). I am 100% owner of the Group.

Letter to Debra Schiff
November 7, 2000
Page Two

Please let me know how the Sequoia can be of service to the First Families that have served our country so nobly.

Sincerely,



Gary J. Silversmith
President

GJS/wmr

Ceremonials Division
Office of Protocol
U.S. Department of State

FAX
(202) 647-0708

TO: Bmc

FAX NO. 61210

FROM: AKS Carolyn
Cleveland

PHONE: 72299

DATE: 11/8/00

NUMBER 3
OF PAGES: (Including cover sheet).

COMMENTS

FYI - he probably doesn't have
time - but it ~~may~~ might be
fun - XD

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

Date: November 1, 2000

To: President Clinton

'00 NOV 8 PM4:26

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.

11-8-00

Send to Cohen?

Y

'00 NOV 8 PM4:10

Judy Collins

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to Bridget Maybury, 212-864-3498*

*Business Attire
Invitations Not Transferable*

11-8-00
Scheduling
✓

WILDFLOWER RECORDS

*P.O. Box 1296 - Bethesda Station
New York, New York 10725*

JP

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-8-00

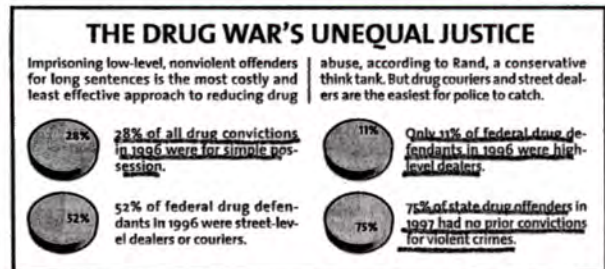
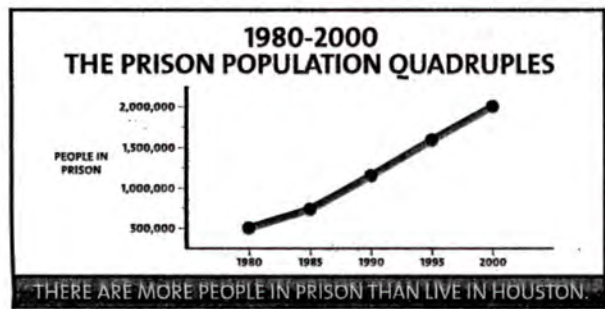
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Podesta

BZ

INVISIBLE NATION

MORE THAN 2 MILLION AMERICANS ARE SERVING TIME IN FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS. WHO ARE THEY? HOW DID THEY GET THERE? A PRISON CENSUS BY DAN BAUM



THERE'S A CITY IN AMERICA that's not on any map, even though, with more than 2 million people, it's bigger than Houston. More than ninety percent of its residents are men, half are black, and in the Nineties it grew about as fast as San Francisco. It is made up of the country's prisoners, roughly one million of them nonviolent offenders. The United States now imprisons a bigger percentage of its population than any other country in the world. One in every 137 Americans is behind bars.

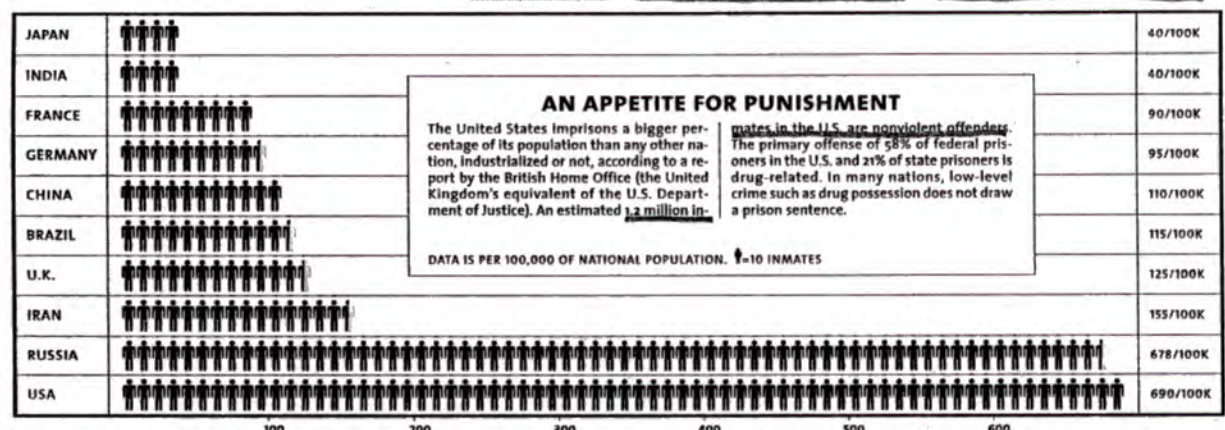
It hasn't always been this way. In 1973, one in 1,042 Americans was in prison, and the nation felt safe enough. That year, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommended that "no new institutions for adults should be built, and existing institutions for juveniles should be closed," because "the prison, the reformatory and the jail have achieved only a shocking record of failure."

But in the Eighties and Nineties, the prison became a favorite policy tool. This is not because crime was up - violent-crime rates stayed more or less flat in the Eighties before starting a precipi-

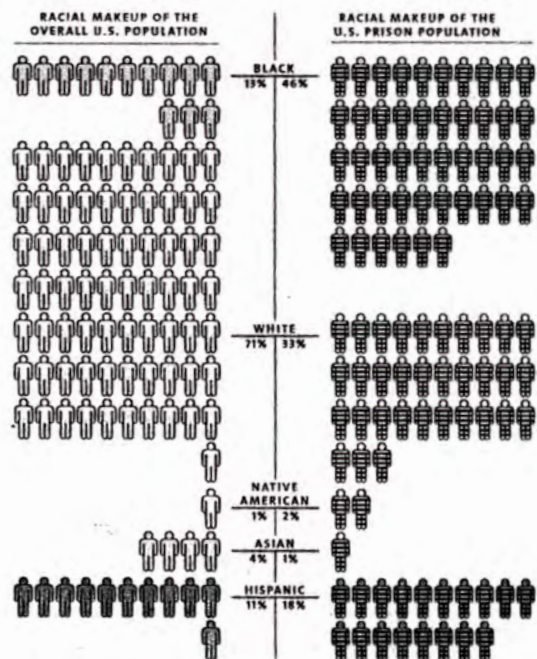
itous drop in 1993, and property crime has fallen steadily since the early Seventies. Rather, America developed an appetite for punishment. Being "tough" on crime has been politically essential since the early 1980s, when Ronald Reagan raised what he called "the battle flag" of the War on Drugs.

The first step was to broaden the definition of a felony. Many behaviors that used to be misdemeanors, principally drug possession or small-scale dealing, were redefined in the Eighties as serious, often federal, crimes. Police were given more freedom to arrest - more wiretaps, easier search warrants, expanded access to personal records. They were also given a financial incentive to make arrests; a series of laws, starting in 1970, let police seize crime-tainted assets and sell them to finance their own operations.

All this swept huge numbers of people into the judicial system. In court, prosecutors were assisted by looser rules of evidence and wielded expanded powers to coerce cooperation. Judges, meanwhile, lost their power to impose discretionary sentences: Congress and the states passed long lists of mandatory minimum sentences and "truth in senten-



RACE: GENERAL POPULATION VS. PRISON



Minorities are sent to prison at up to thirteen times the rate of whites. This is partly due to police targeting of low-income neighborhoods and sen-

tencing disparities - such as a five-year sentence for the sale of five grams of crack vs. 500 grams of powder cocaine. According to Human Rights Watch, "In

seven states... blacks constitute between 80 and 90% of all drug offenders sent to prison," despite the fact that whites use drugs at a higher rate than blacks.

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS, 1990

ing" laws that established long, rigid prison terms and did away with parole. As a result, the prison population today is four times larger than it was when Ronald Reagan took office in 1980.

The country now spends more on prisons than on foreign aid, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Education combined. In odd ways, this prison mania is skewing the political process. For every four black men who would be eligible to vote, one is forbidden to vote because he's either in prison or an ex-con. The census, too, is distorted: Prisons are generally built in rural areas, but they house urban convicts. Almost half the population of tiny Coxsackie, New York, for example, are prisoners, most of them from New York City - this counts as a population shift, which means Coxsackie will get a chunk of New York City's federal dollars.

Punishment is also big business. In 1984, the U.S. Corrections Corp. won a contract to run a prison for the Kentucky Department of Corrections, and an in-

DAN BAUM wrote about the ballot initiatives that took on the Drug War in RS 854.

dustry was born. In the Eighties, privatizing had a bracing, free-market appeal. Corporations could run prisons more efficiently than government, it was believed. Today, thirty-one states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, have farmed out some of their imprisonment to private companies. Private prisons now house about six percent of the U.S. prison population, generating \$1 billion in revenue for Corrections Corporation of America, Wackenhut Corrections Corp. and a dozen others.

Like a breeder reactor that creates its own fuel, the prison population is now big enough to generate its own growth, in the form of returning parolees. More than a third of those entering state prison are people who had earlier served time, were released on parole and screwed up again. "There's a feedback loop," says Allen Beck, chief of corrections statistics at the Bureau of Justice Statistics. "The more you lock up, the more you release on parole, the more you place at risk of failure, the more fail, so the more come back."

The high rate of Ameri- [Cont. on 124]

REASON FOR IMPRISONMENT

This chart describes the state-prison population only; it does not include inmates of jails or federal prisons. The number of drug offenders in both state and federal prisons has skyrocketed due to increased drug enforcement and mandatory-mini-

mum sentencing that removes judges' power to determine sentences. In federal prisons, 25% of inmates were drug offenders in 1980; in 1999, the proportion had increased to 58% - 60,400 people, out of a total of 115,000.



SOURCE: DOJ

THE DISENFRANCHISED

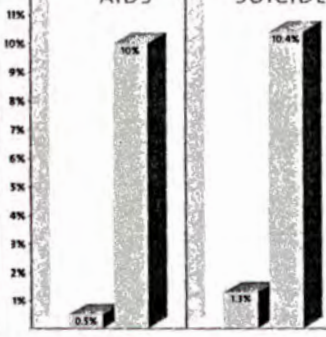
- Three states allow prisoners and ex-cons to vote.
- Fourteen states forbid prisoners with felony convictions and ex-cons from voting.
- Thirty-three states don't allow prisoners to vote, but permit voting after release.
- In eight states, at least one in four black men is not able to vote due to a felony conviction. 1.4 million black men are currently banned from voting.



FOUR MILLION AMERICANS ARE UNABLE TO VOTE DUE TO FELONY CONVICTIONS.

SOURCE: THE NAACP

AIDS SUICIDE



HOW THEY DIE

Of the 3,000 inmates who died in 1998, a disproportionate number committed suicide or died of AIDS, compared to the general population. Florida had the most AIDS deaths (85), and Texas had the most suicides (21). Solitary confinement is widely used to subdue prisoners, sometimes for months or years. The Justice Department recently sued several states for permitting their guards to fondle and rape female inmates.

12 GENERAL-POPULATION DEATHS
11 PRISONER DEATHS

SOURCE: DOJ, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE, INC.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Cont. from 45] can incarceration, at a time when crime rates are falling, can be read several ways. Conservatives argue that crime is down because we're locking up dangerous people for longer sentences. They point out that crime rates were high in the 1960s, when imprisonment was low, and began to fall as the rate of imprisonment went up. "Though longer sentences may be one of the many contributing factors to the increased prison population, they also resulted in this decline in violent crime," says Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been a strong advocate of tougher crime laws.

Liberals tend to blame the high rate of imprisonment on puritan vindictiveness, sensationalist media and naked racism. Why, they ask, are we locking up more and more minorities when ever-fewer crimes are being committed? "We can afford to be so punitive only because the burden of our tough-on-crime policies does not fall on the majority but on a disempowered minority group," writes Georgetown University law professor David Cole in *Legal Times*. "Imagine what the politics of crime would look like if one in four white male babies could expect to be sentenced to a year or more of prison time."

A growing debate addresses the estimated 1.2 million nonviolent offenders who crowd the nation's prisons, many of whom were convicted of drug possession or street-level dealing. This is an inmate population that costs some \$24 billion a year to keep locked up. The prison-packer that is most often questioned, even by the people who helped create it, is mandatory sentencing. The infamous Rockefeller drug laws, for example, impose a mandatory minimum of fifteen years for possession of four ounces of a narcotic.

"We may cast the net a little broadly at times," says a Republican counsel to the House Crime Subcommittee, whose chairman, Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), has been a leader of the get-tough movement in Congress for almost two decades. "We'd probably say there should be more diversion programs [for nonviolent drug offenders], that they shouldn't incarcerate for simple possession as much as they do, and we could probably have a very interesting debate on marijuana."

No one expects McCollum to support a bill repealing mandatory minimums for drug crime. But it is no small matter for a member of McCollum's staff to concede misgivings, and to break the taboo on bestowing any legitimacy on the marijuana debate. It seems possible that the public may ultimately decide to stop sending so many people to the best place to learn how to be a criminal: prison. O

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