

White House Gift Record

Presented: 11/30/2000
Arrival: 12/02/2000
Entered: 12/02/2000

Gift ID: 5050476/MCGANN_M

John S.

Donor Information

James Marchant Bartlett
Marchant INV & MGT CO
Apartment # 401
100 2nd Street, South East
Minneapolis, MN 55414

00 DEC 6 PM 6:52

Acknowledged By: Pending Mail Analysis to handle gift response

Comments:

Correspondence written in support of clemency for Leonard Peltier. Forwarded to Mail Analysis for action.

Gift Information

Intended: President

Disposition: Archives

Description:

Paperback. "Int the Spirit of Crazy Horse," written by Peter Matthiessen and inscribed by donor.

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

Total Gift Value is \$18

12-6-00

per reply;
So Cohen ~~to~~ match up
with copy sent to
Mail Analysis?
Yes — No —

cc: counsel 3.

JAMES MARCHANT BARTLETT
WINSLOW HOUSE
100 SECOND STREET S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55414

November 29, 2000

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing at this time in support of Leonard Peltier and hope you will read and consider this letter. I urge you to grant him the relief, he, his people, and most of all, our country needs.

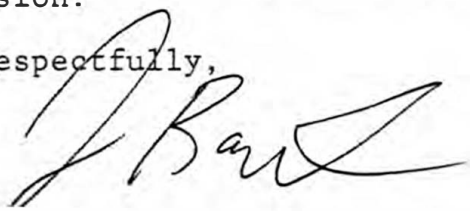
I know you are an avid reader and I am enclosing the book "In The Spirit of Crazy Horse" for you to read. Not only is it a good book but it tells the story better than anything else I have seen or read over the years. It was actually banned from publication by the government for a number of years. I know you can't accept gifts so perhaps you could send it back to me when you are finished with it. PBS also has shown excellent documentary films on the subject: "Incident at Oglala" and "Thunderheart", which you might want to view.

Mr. President, I must be honest with you and tell you I have not been a big fan of yours. However, I believe you to be a man of integrity, principal, and most of all to be very concerned with the plight of those who do not possess the ability to defend themselves. Surely no body of people fits that description more than the American Indian People. Leonard Peltier's case is probably the single best example of the extent of our governments horrible treatment of his people. I have followed his case for years and believe him to be innocent or at the very least to not have gotten a fair trial.

I have a number of friends in law enforcement, one of which you know, Dennis Flaherty, the Director of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association. Denny and I have had numerous heated discussions about the Peltier case. I have also had similar talks with other friends in the FBI and police. No matter which side you take in the arguments the most troublesome part is that none of these people have, or will, read or watch anything that sides with Peltier. They know no facts about the case and most of them were not in law enforcement at the time this incident occurred. They simply take the company line. This seems to be the case with the Ruby Ridge case and Waco also. They simply feel that law enforcement can do no wrong. We all know that is not the case and I believe especially in Peltier's case.

People all over the world agree that Peltier should be shown clemency and you will have their respect and thanks if you have the courage to grant it. I have also enclosed a recent article from the Minneapolis Star Tribune for your study. Thank you for considering my opinion and plea for Leonard Peltier and our country. I know you have the courage and character to make the right decision.

Respectfully,



JAMES MARCHANT BARTLETT
WINSLOW HOUSE
100 SECOND STREET S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55414

JIM BANTLETT
100 SE 22 #401
MDS NO 55414

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City MINNEAPOLIS State MN ZIP 55414

2 Your Internal Billing Reference Information

3 To Recipient's Name President William Clinton Phone (202) 224 3121

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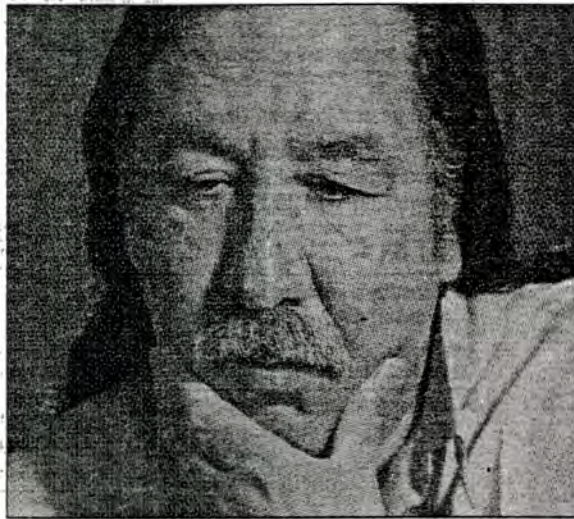
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Small

Peltier case at crossroads

As Clinton considers clemency for the Indian activist imprisoned for the 1975 murders of two FBI agents at Pine Ridge Reservation, the FBI and Peltier's defenders have stepped up the PR war.



Associated Press

Leonard Peltier's defenders say he's a political prisoner — "the Nelson Mandela of America." FBI officials say he doesn't "deserve ever again to see the light of day."

By Chuck Haga
Star Tribune Staff Writer

Twenty-five years after the shootout on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Indian reservation that left two FBI agents dead and Leonard Peltier a prisoner for life, both sides in the debate over justice for Peltier sense that a decisive moment is at hand.

President Clinton has said he will review the case before he leaves office "and see what the merits dictate."

Shortly after that announcement, the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee posted this message on its Web site:

"Congratulations to everyone who has worked so hard the last many years for Leonard. . . . But now we must work harder than ever. . . . The FBI camp has initiated their own phone campaign to the White House protesting clemency. *We must drown them out.*"

Nicholas O'Hara, a former head of the Minneapolis FBI office and a leader among law-enforcement officers working to keep Peltier in prison, has not changed his mind about the man he calls "a mad dog," but he's worried. "There are some people who don't deserve ever again to see the light of day, and he's one of them," O'Hara said.

"But I'm afraid that [Clinton] will give him clemency. I'm afraid it could happen," O'Hara said. "He's a political animal and will do it for his own reasons."

PELTIER continues on A15:

PELTIER from A1

Stung by criticism, FBI began its own public relations war

The Minneapolis FBI office — stung by criticism and worried that the campaign to free Peltier has gained ground — earlier this year took the unusual step of posting some of its files on the case on its Web site.

Asked about Peltier's appeal during an interview with a New York City radio station this month, Clinton said he has "never had time actually to sit down myself and review that case."

Chip Burrus, assistant special agent in charge of the Minneapolis FBI office, said Clinton should talk with the widows of agents Ron Williams and Jack Coler.

"There are a lot of people who deserve breaks in the world," he said. "Mr. Peltier is not one of them."

With the exception of O'Hara, who was outspoken in his opposition to clemency or new trials for Peltier during and after his tenure with the FBI, the agency has been reluctant — until now — to get involved in the long-running public relations war — a war fought in books, films and protests all over the world.

"We allowed that to go on for nearly 25 years," Burrus said Tuesday. "Now it's maybe a little too late to sweep the tide back."

Last June, on the 25th anniversary of the shootings, Burrus debated Peltier defense attorney Bruce Ellison on radio.

"There is no convincing him" or other committed Peltier defenders, he said. "But if you look at the evidence, there is no way you can come to the conclusion that Leonard is innocent or deserves any kind of clemency."

Ellison said Tuesday he's "cautiously optimistic" that Clinton will grant clemency.

"It certainly is the right thing to happen, to rectify the unfairness of the judicial proceedings and lack of effective relief for that unfairness," he said. "It also would go a long way toward healing in the Indian community."

He said the FBI's "drive to hold somebody accountable for the agents' deaths, even if it's the wrong person, is part of what needs to be looked into" by Congress or by human-rights groups.

"There was a great deal of animosity between the Indian community out here and the FBI, a lot of violence mostly directed against the traditional community," he said. "There was a long list of grievances that was not being addressed by our government."

"Hopefully, the president will have the courage to do this and start the healing."

Peltier, 56, is serving two consecutive life sentences at the U.S. Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan. He is in poor health, suffering from lockjaw and diabetes and nearly blind in one eye.

In an interview in June in the Argus Leader of Sioux Falls, S.D., Peltier reaffirmed his innocence.

"I wish I could have prevented it," he said. "But I didn't kill those

people, and I'm very sorry lives were lost that day."

Agents surrounded

The incident began July 26, 1975, when Coler and Williams drove onto the property of Harry and Cecilia Jumping Bull, a few miles southwest of Oglala, where members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) had a camp.

According to the government, they were looking for a young man, Jimmy Eagle, wanted for theft and assault. They followed a vehicle onto the property, believing that Eagle was in it.

Peltier's defenders said the search for Eagle was a pretext. The FBI wanted to provoke a confrontation with Peltier.

The shooting began at long range. Indians who participated said later that they didn't know who the agents were, and they fired in self-defense.

"Peltier knew who the agents were," the government said in a brief filed for one of his appeals. "He believed they were there to arrest him on an outstanding attempted-murder warrant."

The agents were surrounded and soon wounded. According to the government, Peltier and two other men approached the agents, who were shot in the head at close range.

According to the government, testimony established that Peltier and AIM members Dino Butler and Bob Robideau were the men who walked up to the downed agents. But some of that testimony, given to a grand jury, was later recanted.

Robideau and Butler were tried in Des Moines in 1976. They were acquitted, partly because jurors said they accepted the defense's self-defense theory and the characterization of Pine Ridge as a war zone. The government says the acquittal had more to do with the absence of some witnesses "hidden" by the defendants' friends.

Peltier, captured in Canada, was extradited largely on the basis of an affidavit that became one of the case's most controversial pieces.

A woman named Myrtle Poor Bear had told the FBI that she accompanied Peltier to Oglala in May 1975 and heard him plan to kill FBI agents or other law-enforcement officers who came into the area. In a second affidavit, she expanded her story and said she was at the shootout. "I saw Leonard Peltier shoot the FBI agents," she said in the second affidavit.

But Myrtle Poor Bear never appeared as a government witness. She repudiated her statement before Peltier's 1977 trial in federal court in Fargo, N.D., and she later accused the FBI of coercing her. The FBI countered that the coercion had come from Peltier supporters.

There are other major points of contention, including ballistics reports used to connect Peltier with the murder weapon.

Peltier's advocates

The "Free Peltier" campaign gained momentum in the early 1990s from two films — "Thunderheart" and "Incident At Oglala" — that raised questions about the shootout, investigation and trials.

In December 1992, the Minneapolis City Council was about to consider a resolution calling for a new trial for Peltier, but the resolution was withdrawn when O'Hara led more than 60 FBI agents, Hennepin County sheriffs and other law-enforcement officers into the council chambers to show their displeasure.

In 1993, Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., asked Attorney General Janet Reno to review the case against Peltier, in part to restore Indians' faith in the judicial system. The Eighth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had just refused to grant

Peltier's request for a new hearing — the third such rejection.

Peltier's attorneys maintained that federal prosecutors had changed their theory of what happened, initially pinning Peltier as the triggerman, but later viewing him as an accomplice. The court rejected that assertion.

Defense attorneys also argued that Peltier was denied a fair trial because of government misconduct. The court said those issues had been argued in previous appeals.

Lynn Crooks, the assistant U.S. attorney who prosecuted the original case in 1977, said after the 1993 hearing, "Mr. Peltier has gotten a fair trial and a fair review and hopefully this will be the legal end of it." (Crooks declined to comment this week on the appeal for clemency. "It's like a pending case," he said.)

Later in 1993, federal parole examiners recommended that Peltier spend 15 more years in federal prison on his murder convictions before getting a parole hearing, despite an appeal by Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general. William Kunstler, a member of Peltier's defense team, said Peltier had become a pariah with "absolutely no chance of justice in this system."

In 1994, the European Parliament voted 202 to 24 to urge Clinton to grant clemency. In France, more than 300 city and town

councils adopted resolutions supporting Peltier.

In June 1995, as the 20th anniversary of the shootings approached, support groups in the Twin Cities and around the world organized mass demonstrations. Some appealed to then South Africa President Nelson Mandela, the world's most famous ex-political prisoner. Peltier, his advocates said, was "the Nelson Mandela of America."

Last week, Mandela came to Minnesota as part of a goodwill tour. After a speech at the Minneapolis Club, he was approached by Clyde Bellecourt, a co-founder of AIM, who urged him to ask Clinton to grant clemency to Peltier. Bellecourt said Peltier is "languishing in prison, an innocent man."

Amnesty International has repeatedly challenged the fairness of Peltier's prosecution, and in April 1999, meeting in Minneapolis, the organization called for his release.

Early this year, Peltier was allowed a temporary transfer to the Federal Medical Center in Rochester, Minn. He could barely open his mouth and had to push food in by hand because of the lockjaw, caused by a childhood tetanus infection.

On June 12, a parole examiner recommended that Peltier's life sentences be continued until his next full parole hearing in 2008.

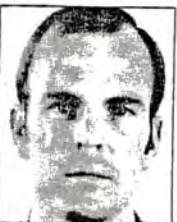
Information from the FBI can be viewed at: <http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fominnipeltier.htm>

For information from the perspective of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, go to <http://www.freepeltier.org/clemency.htm>

Chuck Haga can be contacted at crhaga@startribune.com



FBI agents Ron Williams, above, and Jack Coler were killed in the 1975 shootout at Pine Ridge Reservation.



FAX TRANSMITTAL
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TO: Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Deputy Assistant to the President
FAX: 202-456-6703

CC: Jeff Hirschberg
Rob Odle, Esq.

FROM: Ms. Pat Cloherty *PMC*
Special Limited Partner, Patricof & Co. Ventures, Inc.

DATE: December 6, 2000

SUBJECT: Meeting With President Clinton on Funding re the U.S. Russia Investment Fund

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE: 2

Appointed by President Clinton in 1995, I presently Chair The U.S. Russia Investment Fund, one of a family of Enterprise Funds operating in Eastern European countries and Russia.

The President is aware of the enormous difficulties our Fund has had over the past 18 months in securing promised funding from the USG. This is against superior performance of the 80 person staff in Russia and of the board of directors, appointed by the President, most of whom have served for the six-year life of the Fund.

We are now out of funds. State and AID indicated last week that we may receive \$30 million of the \$60 million we need to meet present obligations for the Russian portfolio companies and employees.

Jeff Hirschberg, whom you know, is a Director of the Fund, also. We urgently are seeking an appointment with the President to see if we can resolve this issue. It is especially critical, because pursuant to our USG mandate, we are beginning to raise a private successor fund to the enterprise fund. This will not be possible if lack of USG funding now forces the Fund to renege on its existing obligations. This will be an important agenda item at our Board of Directors Meeting on December 14 in New York.

through STOP

12-6-00

To Cohen for reply?
Yes *No*

TO NSC for reply
Coordinate with

USG? Yes *No*

cc: Sperling? Yes *No*

cc: scheduling B.

RED DOT

Page 2

Should President Clinton be available, Messrs. Berger, Talbott and Podesta are in this policy's chain of command, and we clearly would make ourselves as available as we can to meet with them.

Please advise. And thank you for your consideration.

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 6, 2000

Catherine Baker Knoll
Post Office Box 44252
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15205

Dear Catherine:

Thank you for your kind letter. I know it's hard to lose an election -- I've been there myself. You'll be better prepared for your next challenge.

It was good to hear from you, and I appreciate your supportive words for me and for Hillary. We both send our best wishes and look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Bill

5263297

Catherine Baker Knoll 2000

Honorable John P. Murtha, Jr.
Chairman

November 18, 2000

Thomas Jargiello, Esq.
Treasurer

Honorable President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
200 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20006

Dear President Clinton:

First, I want to thank you for taking the time to record the radio commercial for my campaign as State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Jaime Brazil is a great friend and resource for all Democrats.

Unfortunately, as you already heard I was not successful. However, I ran a hard and honorable campaign. I have no regrets—my staff and I did the best job we could with the resources that we had. We lost by 2% of the vote.

Second, I want to thank you for being the President of our great country for the last eight years. Your record of achievement speaks for itself—the greatest period of economic prosperity in US history. I will always cherish the memories that I had with you—at the National Conventions, Renaissance weekends, White House functions—the list goes on. I know history will treat you as one of the greatest presidents.

Third, I want to congratulate Senator Hillary Clinton on her victory in New York. She ran a great campaign and I knew all along that she would win! Mina, my daughter is a partner at Deloitte Touche in New York and she ardently actively supported Hillary.

Again, thank you and I look forward to seeing you and your family in the near future at Renaissance and at the White House during the holidays.

Sincerely,

*All my best,
Catherine*

Catherine Baker Knoll

Paul Horovitz

12-6-00

From: Ned Cabot [avelinda@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 29, 2000 1:13 PM
To: Ann Bajart; Bar NI Ranch; Bradley, Jane; Nick Burling; Gingi Cabot; Mable Cabot; David Weaver; Charlie Welch; Joan Whelton; Tony Schemmer; Kip Sluder; Lionel Spiro; Vivian Spiro; Jim Sprague; Koster, Ken; Elizabeth Lui; Dianne Mariani; Marshall Moriarty; Arnold Edmund Kier Nash; Jody Parker; Lee Winnie Parker; Rafe Parker; Tom Pollock; Bob Quinlan; Joe Hammer; Michael Fitzgerald; Tom-the-Tall Cabot; Cabot, Louis; Laura Chris Carrigan; Nick Danforth; Mary Hall Deissler
Cc: Sandy Weld; Andres Rodriguez; Rodriguez, Antonio; Carol Stein; JohnLee Stickney; Charles Styron; Connie vonWentzel; Renny Maier; Walter B. Mitchell; Dick Hawkins; Paul Horovitz; Terry Hunt; David Kirk; Lane Koster; Bill Drayton; Jim Field; Fuller, Henry -CBBY; Paul Goodof; Geoff Gratwick
Subject: Fwd: random flotsam / jetsam

--- Martin Dalgleish <dalgleishj72@alum.darden.edu> wrote:

> Subject: Fwd: random flotsam / jetsam

> Date: Fri, 24 Nov 2000 09:41:26 -0400

> From: Martin Dalgleish <dalgleishj72@alum.darden.edu>

>

> This really made me think about what was going on.

> ----- Begin Forwarded Message -----

>

> This is truly excerpted from a Zimbabwean newspaper...fw

>

> A view from the developing world. From an article in which a Zimbabwe

>

> politician was quoted as saying that

> children should study this event closely for it shows that election

> fraud

> is not only a third world phenomenon...

>

> 1. Imagine that we read of an election occurring anywhere in the

> third

> world in which the self-declared winner was the son of the former

> prime

> minister and that former prime minister was himself the former head

> of

> that nation's secret police (cia).

>

> 2. Imagine that the self-declared winner lost the popular vote but

> won

> based on some old colonial holdover (electoral college) from the

> nation's

> pre-democracy past.

>

> 3. Imagine that the self-declared winner's 'victory' turned on

> disputed

> votes cast in a province governed by his brother!

>

> 4. Imagine that the poorly drafted ballots of one district, a

> district

> heavily favoring the self-declared winner's opponent, led thousands

> of

> voters to vote for the wrong candidate.

>

> 5. Imagine that that members of that nation's most despised caste,

> fearing for their lives/livelihoods, turned out in record numbers to

> vote



Handwritten signature or initials, possibly "JP", with a large checkmark drawn over it.

Handwritten text "copied Podesta" with a large yellow checkmark drawn over it.

> in near-universal opposition to the self-declared winner's candidacy.
>
> 6. Imagine that hundreds of members of that most-despised caste were
> intercepted on their way to the polls by state police operating under
> the
> authority of the self-declared winner's brother.
>
> 7. Imagine that six million people voted in the disputed province and
>
> that the self-declared winner's 'lead' was only 327 votes. Fewer,
> certainly, than the vote counting machines' margin of error.
>
> 8. Imagine that the self-declared winner and his political party
> opposed
> a more careful by-hand inspection and re-counting of the ballots in
> the
> disputed province or in its most hotly disputed district.
>
> 9. Imagine that the self-declared winner, himself a governor of a
> major
> province, had the worst human rights record of any province in his
> nation
> and actually led the nation in executions.
>
> 10. Imagine that a major campaign promise of the self-declared winner
> was
> to appoint like-minded human rights violators to lifetime positions
> on
> the high court of that nation.
>
> None of us would deem such an election to be representative of
> anything
> other than the self-declared winner's will-to-power. All of us, I
> imagine, would wearily turn the page thinking that it was another sad
>
> tale of pitiful pre- or anti-democracy peoples in some strange
> elsewhere.
>
> ----- End Forwarded Message -----
>
> Martin
>
>
> P. O. Box 484, Charlestown, Nevis
> Phone 869-469-2764
> Fax: 869-469-2763
>
> This message sent from dalgleish@caribsurf.com - please reply to:
>
> DalgleishJ72@alum.darden.edu
>

=====

Ned Cabot = <avelinda@yahoo.com> - at least for now!

Do You Yahoo!?
Yahoo! Shopping - Thousands of Stores. Millions of Products.
<http://shopping.yahoo.com/>

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-6-00

JP to Kennedy

PRESIDENT CLINTON – FINAL BUDGET
December 5, 2000

The FY 2002 budget provides one last opportunity to challenge the next Congress and next Administration in key areas that reflect your priorities. You could accomplish this by proposing specific spending levels that show where you believe the nation should go on education, health care, and other top issues.

In the past, when budgets were due earlier, departing Presidents routinely submitted full budgets. President Carter did so, and he made it easier to challenge incoming President Reagan for his harsh budget cuts. In 1990, we pushed back the due date for budgets to February. So President Bush submitted only a baseline budget when he was leaving in 1993.

I gather it's not feasible at this late date to submit a full-dress budget based on this principle. But there's nothing to prevent your Administration from submitting its best view of the nation's budget priorities for the future in key areas such as education, prescription drugs, health coverage for the uninsured, Medicare solvency, job training, civil rights, crime, and immigration services.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-6-00

JP to Kennedy

PRESIDENT CLINTON – GRASSLEY-KENNEDY DISABILITY BILL
December 5, 2000

We have an opportunity to build on your historic achievement for disabled Americans by passing the Family Opportunity Act of 2000 before Congress adjourns. It's part of negotiations, and a significant push from the White House can help overcome the remaining holdouts.

Last year, you signed into law a bill to enable disabled adults to take jobs with health care and other assistance. Now, we have an opportunity to extend the same Medicare hand to families with special needs children. Our bill will enable over 250,000 disabled their families to reach their potential and fulfill their dreams by providing affordable health other assistance.

The legislation has solid bi-partisan support with 79 co-sponsors in the Senate and 142 in the House. We have adjusted the bill to target its help to lower income families who need it most – under \$50,000 for a family of four – thus cutting the cost in half, to \$2 billion over five years.

Enacting the bill this year will add to your achievements and enhance your impressive record on Americans with disabilities.

*copied
Podesta*

California's Health Care Crisis

Today, California faces a major crisis. Simply put, our health care system is on the verge of collapse. **California needs Congress to pass a Balanced Budget "add back" bill this session**

- **California's uninsured population has exploded.** Over 7 million Californians currently do not have health insurance. More than 50,000 Californians join the ranks of the uninsured monthly.
- **Hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, emergency departments, and physician groups are closing their doors.**

Forty-five California hospitals have closed since 1995. Ten more are likely to close in the next few months. In Plumas County alone, three hospitals are slated to close.

Today, 64 percent of California hospitals are losing money.

California's emergency rooms are also strained to the breaking point as 19 statewide have closed since 1997.

California physician groups are going bankrupt at the rate of one every two weeks. More than 300 physician groups have gone bankrupt or closed since 1996.

In 1997, California had 819 home health agencies. Over 300 have closed in the last three years.

Approximately 12 percent (167) of the 1,376 nursing home facilities in California filed for bankruptcy in 1999 and 2000.

- **Doctors are leaving the State in droves.** Physicians in California are paid less than other States. The average income for doctors in California fell by more than \$20,000 between 1995 and 1997.

California has fallen from 8th in the nation to 12th in terms of the percent of doctors per population.

- **California receives less in Medicaid spending than virtually all the other states.** California ranks 48th nationwide in Medicaid spending per beneficiary and last among the ten most populous States.

*copied
Podesta
Jennings*

- **Californians are much more likely to be enrolled in a managed care plan.** Today, 53 percent of all insured Californians are enrolled in an HMO compared to 28 percent nationwide.

Californians pay 10 percent less for health care premiums than other Americans.

California's capitation rate is one of the lowest in the nation. The average capitation rate in the State reached its peak in 1993 at \$45 per month. Last year, the rate sunk to \$29, while the cost of living jumped 25.2 percent.

According to the California Medical Association, most monthly payments to physicians by plans in California are 40 percent less than those in the rest of the nation.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

00 DEC 5 PM 8:16

December 5, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-6-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETH NOLAN *BN*
BRUCE LINDSEY *BL*
MEREDITH CABE *MC*

SUBJECT: Attached Correspondence

For your information, attached are two letters regarding the pending execution of Juan Garza. The first is from Harold Koh, Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, Department of State, regarding the pending execution of Juan Garza. The second is signed by Sens. Feingold, Boxer, Wellstone, Kerrey, Lautenberg, Harkin, and Akaka. We expect to receive a similar letter, signed by 50-60 House members, tomorrow. We will forward that letter when it arrives.

We have also received letters regarding the federal death penalty (and recommending a moratorium on federal executions and/or clemency for Garza) from the following:

American Bar Association

- Amnesty International
- Approx. 500 law professors (coordinated by Larry Marshall at Northwestern)
- Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- League of United Latin American Citizens
- NAACP
- National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
- National Conference of Catholic Bishops
- President and Mrs. Carter
- Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism

If you would like to see any of those letters, please let us know.

*Copied
Nolan
Lindsey
Cabe
Podesta*



United States Department of State
*Assistant Secretary for Democracy,
 Human Rights, and Labor*
 Washington, D.C. 20520-7802

November 29, 2000

Dear Beth:

I am deeply concerned about the pending execution of Juan Raul Garza, currently scheduled for December 12, 2000. Should this execution go forward, it would be the first federal execution in nearly forty years. As the Administration official responsible for advising the President and the Secretary about our international human rights policy, I ask you to urge President Clinton to support a moratorium on all federal executions until all relevant agencies of the United States Government are fully satisfied that the federal death penalty will be carried out in a manner that is free from impermissible racial bias and in compliance with our treaty commitments.

This nation has struggled for decades to address the troubling racial disparity in the imposition of the death penalty. The Department of Justice recently issued a statistical survey that reports stark continuing racial disparities in imposition of the federal death penalty. Among other things, the survey revealed that from 1995 to 2000, United States Attorneys recommended seeking the death penalty for 183 out of 682 defendants charged with death penalty-eligible offenses. A startling seventy-four percent of the 183 defendants were members of minority groups. To investigate this and other troubling statistics, Attorney General Reno has ordered United States Attorneys to clarify why capital punishment is not applied uniformly across ethnic groups.

The Honorable Beth Nolan,
 Counsel to the President,
 Second Floor West Wing,
 The White House,
 Washington, DC.

Last week, the White House received a letter appealing to President Clinton to declare a moratorium on federal executions until these issues have been resolved. The letter was signed by over forty religious, civil rights, and political leaders, including former White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler, Nobel Prize laureate Elie Wiesel, former Labor Secretary Robert Reich, former Judge Lee Sarokin, and former Justice Department officials Irvin Nathan and Robert Litt. It urges President Clinton to declare such a moratorium in order to "prevent an unconscionable act -- executing individuals while the government is still determining whether gross unfairness has led to their death sentences."

I strongly urge the President to support such a moratorium on the federal death penalty for a different, but related reason: to preserve the integrity of our commitment to international human rights.

If Garza is executed before the United States Government completes its study regarding whether race plays an impermissible role in the federal death penalty, other nations could have strong grounds to question U.S. adherence to the spirit of our obligations under international law. Under U.S. law, a racially disparate impact in the imposition of the death penalty does not necessarily violate the U.S. Constitution, absent an explicit showing of intent to discriminate based on race. See McClesky v. Kemp, 481 U.S. 279 (1987). By contrast, international law demands a more searching inquiry: an unjustifiable disparate racial impact, even without evidence of discriminatory purpose, arguably violates the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which the United States ratified (on this Administration's initiative) in 1994.

The disproportionate effect of the federal death penalty on racial minorities arguably violates CERD's core principles of nondiscrimination. Under CERD Article 2(1)(c), State Parties must "take effective measures to review governmental . . . policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists." (Emphasis added). Article 5 further binds State Parties to "prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination . . . notably in the enjoyment of . . . (a) The right to equal justice before the tribunals and all other organs

- 3 -

administering justice." The CERD Committee has stated in one of its recommendations to State Parties that "[i]n seeking to determine whether an action has an effect contrary to the Convention, [the Committee] will look to see whether that action has an unjustifiable disparate impact upon a group distinguished by race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin." General Recommendation XIV, United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Compilation of General Recommendations, U.N. Doc. CERD/C/365 (1999).

Under our Constitution, the President has a duty to take care that the laws of the United States, including these CERD provisions, are faithfully executed. Moreover, last month, the United States submitted its legally mandated report to the CERD Committee (to be defended early next year). Imposing a moratorium would underscore the United States' serious commitment to CERD's principles.

One of President Clinton's greatest legacies will be his commitment to racial justice and equality. Imposing a moratorium on all federal executions until we can be sure that they are racially unbiased would reaffirm that legacy by ensuring that the United States meets its international obligation to avoid race discrimination.

Sincerely,



Harold Hongju Koh

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 30, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

Our nation is on the eve of the first federal executions in almost forty years. We write to urge you to declare an executive moratorium on federal executions to ensure that the United States does not carry out these death sentences at a time when the American people increasingly question the fairness of the federal death penalty system. Those of us who have signed this letter may not agree on whether the death penalty is a proper punishment, but we are united in our belief that no federal execution should proceed until the nation is assured that the federal death penalty is neither biased nor arbitrary in its application.

Just last month, the Department of Justice released a report on the federal death penalty system. That report found that whether the federal system sends people to death row appears to be related to the color of their skin or the federal district in which they are prosecuted. After the Justice Department released the report, White House spokesman Jake Siewert confirmed your view that "these numbers are troubling" and that more information must be gathered to determine "more about how the system works and what's behind those numbers," including "why minorities in some geographic districts are disproportionately represented."

We fully agree with you. But since release of the Justice Department study in September, our nation still does not know why our federal system produces racially and geographically lop-sided results. The Attorney General said that she would order further review of some of the questions raised by the report. But we understand that those reviews have not yet commenced, and we believe they cannot be completed before the two executions now scheduled are carried out.

Mr. President, we believe that these executions should not proceed at this time, when nagging questions about the federal death penalty system have been raised but are still unanswered. A declaration of an executive moratorium on federal executions will assure

the country that an investigation into questions surrounding the federal death penalty will continue until satisfactory answers are found. Indeed, such action would be consistent with the views of the vast majority of Americans who have come to support a suspension of executions until questions of fairness are studied.

We urge you to embrace this legacy. Thank you for your attention to this issue. We look forward to hearing from you.

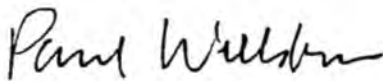
Respectfully,



Russell D. Feingold
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Barbara Boxer
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Paul D. Wellstone
UNITED STATES SENATOR



J. Robert Kerrey
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Frank R. Lautenberg
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Tom Harkin
UNITED STATES SENATOR



Daniel K. Akaka
UNITED STATES SENATOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
11-13-00POTUS HAS SEEN
11-13-00

Bread for the World

Seeking Justice. Ending Hunger.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-6-00

November 6, 2000

Mr. President,

If you focus on world hunger and poverty after you leave the White House, you could lead a process that would cut world hunger in half by 2015 – and end widespread hunger in the United States much sooner.

At the Cabinet Room meeting on poor-country debt, you sketched an exciting vision. You suggested that the diverse coalition for debt relief could grow into a bigger, sustained coalition to reduce poverty and hunger worldwide. I was thrilled when you later told me that you yourself intend to work on this.

It is now feasible to cut world hunger in half by 2015. The financial cost would be only \$4 billion a year from all the industrialized countries. Winning and maintaining a \$4 billion a year increase in effective, resolutely poverty-focused aid is no small matter. But with your leadership, we can build the necessary alliance of leaders from both parties, religious and humanitarian groups, ethnic organizations, corporations, and others.

Bread for the World has already started to approach various institutions about forging an Alliance to End Hunger. Leon Panetta (a Bread for the World board member), Susan Berresford (president of the Ford Foundation), and George Rupp (president of Columbia University) are helping me. We could shape this work to support what you may have in mind.

In our view, the Alliance should aim to end widespread hunger in our own country as well as worldwide. Americans are concerned about hunger in their own communities, and we could achieve dramatic progress against hunger in America within a few years. In today's economy, a \$5 billion annual increase in the national nutrition programs would cut U.S. hunger and food insecurity in half. Food banks would soon be reporting reduced hunger in communities across the country. That would help convince people that hunger is one problem we can actually solve, and that the key is to get our government to do its part. Clear progress against domestic hunger would help us push for progress against world hunger and for a broader anti-poverty agenda in the United States.

We are planning an April meeting to organize the Alliance to End Hunger. We will invite institutions that are prepared to commit additional resources to changing the politics of hunger.

Would you agree now to chair this meeting next spring?

David Beckmann

F Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20001
Tel: (202) 639-9400 Fax: (202) 639-9401
www.bread.org

BC

Need to send
them something
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making any
commitment right
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-6-00

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT *SS*
SHANNON BUTLER *JB*

SUBJECT: IRISH AMERICAN MAGAZINE ANNIVERSARY BALL

CC: NANCY HERNREICH

You have been invited to attend the 15th Anniversary Ball for Irish American Magazine in New York City on Thursday, December 7th. They would like to give you an award on behalf of the Irish American Community for your role in the Northern Ireland Peace Process. You are scheduled to have the evening off in DC. This will be your only evening off this week. We would like to regret if this is okay with you. Cabinet Affairs is working on a surrogate and will also send a letter from you.

☒ Yes, please regret
☐ Discuss

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Canadian Embassy
Ambassade du Canada
501 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-6-00

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Items for President Clinton

International Criminal Court

- The deadline for the signing of the Statute is December 31, 2000.
- Canada is chair of the negotiating process.
- Provided the integrity of the Statute is maintained, Canada will work with the USA to accommodate USA concerns.
- It is hoped that the USA can demonstrate its continued global leadership on the issue of eliminating impunity for war crimes by signing the Statute by December 31, 2000.

Arctic Natural Wildlife Reserve (ANWAR)

- Canada has long opposed opening ANWAR to economic development, specifically oil and gas exploitation.
- We will continue to protect our areas adjacent to this area.
- Recent USA campaign declarations, suggest that ANWAR may be vulnerable to future development.
- Canada would be pleased if the President were to declare ANWAR a national monument.

Softwood Lumber

- Canada has proposed to USTR the appointment of an eminent persons group (as was the case for the Pacific Salmon issue) to report to both governments.
- The eminent persons group would examine the basic aspects of this issue and propose a process on the expiry of the Softwood Lumber Agreement on March 31, 2001.
- Acceptance of this approach could facilitate the finding of common ground so as to avoid a costly and complex trade dispute.

For information only

Potatoes from Prince Edward Island:

- Discussions are ongoing between the US Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) regarding the discovery of potato wart on one field in P.E.I.
- During this examination process, all P.E.I.'s potato exports have been banned to the USA.
- The CFIA has responded to USDA's requests for scientific evidence that the problem has been isolated and contained.
- It is hoped that USDA will quickly lift the ban on the export of P.E.I. potatoes now that the science has cleared any doubts concerning the status of the potatoes.

12-6-00

CP Brain

Call name: Tim

from my
sister in law

November 17, 2000

Senior Safety Agency

Seniors Live Independently™

Copied
cos
brain

Dear Mr. President,

I would like to testify in Congress for two reasons:

1. To raise the consciousness of Congress about the need to provide a free "Vial of Life" to all senior citizens. And to seek the release of funds by any government programs that might help this effort.

Currently, American Senior Safety Agency distributes a "Vial of Life" for free to all senior citizens who want one

The Vial is a simple passive lifesaving system.

Thousands of lives around the world have been saved or assisted during emergencies by the Vial. It speaks for an injured or distressed person when they can't. Basically, the "Vial of Life" gives any emergency personnel that arrive at a scene, complete medical information about the patient by grabbing the information from the refrigerator door, glove compartment, or in their wallet. It lists all of a persons medications, dosages, and frequency. The Vial contains complete medical history, as well as...insurance, doctor, hospital, and family information. It can contain, recent cardiograms, "Do Not Resuscitate Notification", hospice directions etc.

In 1981, the American Red Cross in Sacramento, California helped my medical alarm company begin dispensing this incredible program by supplying us with our first decals. My companies have since continued distributing the "Vial of Life" throughout the United States at no charge to seniors. We have distributed more than 100,000 Vials to the senior community for free.

Our organization continuously receives requests from municipalities, police departments, the Boy Scouts and other organizations to help them setup similar programs. We always assist in every way possible.

Interestingly, this program is not owned by any specific organization.

We are a small company attempting to do an enormous task. I think government could assist seniors in a huge way for a tiny cost. The complete package costs less than a dollar to deliver. Imagine, saving life for less than a dollar per person.

4712 Admiralty Way #229, Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Call Toll Free (888) 473-2800

12-6-00

Copied
Brain
cos

CBrain

Case name: Tim

from my
sister in law

November 17, 2000

Senior Safety Agency

Seniors Live Independently™

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4712 Admiralty Way #229, Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Call Toll Free (888) 473-2800

Our company also benefits from distributing the "Vial of Life". It is a good deed that introduces seniors to our medical alarm system.

Medical alarms save lives on an active basis.

This brings me to my second reason to testify before congress.

2. I would also like to testify to raise the consciousness of Congress about the need seniors have for a medical alarm, and to ask them to provide funding for medical alarms under Medicare so that seniors can stay in their own homes for a longer period of time. This improves a senior's quality of life while reducing government's cost of medical care. It also keeps the children of seniors on the job knowing that their parents can get help if needed.

A medical alarm, which once cost \$1800 plus \$30 per month to monitor, now costs only \$29.95 per month, complete.

It is a pendant transmitter that is worn, even in the shower and tub, that allows a senior to get help when they need it most, when they are alone and in trouble...and unable to reach the phone for help.

People wind up in nursing homes, everyday, because they had an emergency, they needed help...and nobody knew about it. That's just not right.

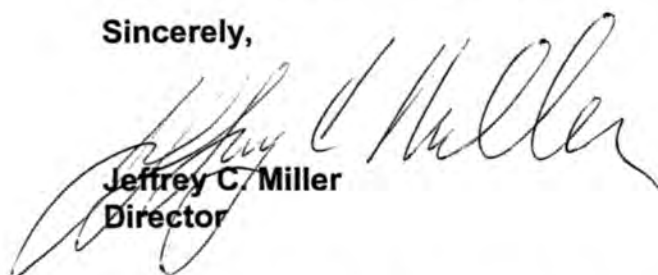
To conclude:

I would like funding to produce a public service announcement for television and radio to provide the "Vial of Life" free to all seniors.

I would like funding for the cost of the Vials and their delivery by mail.

I would like Congress to influence insurance providers to cover the cost of medical alarms under all health insurance programs.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey C. Miller
Director

P.S. I would like to thank you for being our president, and for the great service you have given to our nation. I am proud to be an American living in the Clinton era of prosperity. Thank you!

VIAL OF LIFE

Date Completed _____

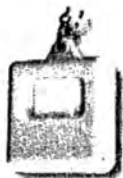
EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION - FOR RESCUE SQUAD

Sponsored by American Senior Safety Agency - Phone Toll Free (888) 473-2800

FIRST NAME		INITIAL		LAST NAME		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
STREET		CITY		STATE		ZIP	
TELEPHONE							
DATE OF BIRTH	MALE/FEMALE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR COLOR	EYE COLOR	BLOOD TYPE	RELIGION
IF PACEMAKER, MODEL #		DEFIBRATOR, MODEL #		HEARING AID L R	DEAF L R	DENTURES UPPER LOWER	UNABLE TO SPEAK ☐
VISION	GLASSES ☐	CONTACT LENSES ☐		BLIND L R	ARTIFICIAL EYE L R	NATIVE LANGUAGE IF NOT ENGLISH	
IDENTIFYING MARKS							
<u>CIRCLE CONDITIONS YOU HAVE BEEN TREATED FOR IN THE PAST</u>							
AIDS	BLOOD PRESSURE	EPILEPSY	HEART CONDITION	TUBERCULOSIS			
ANEMIA	CANCER	GLAUCOMA	JAUNDICE	OTHER:			
ARTHRITIS	DIABETES	HAY FEVER	SINUS				
ASTHMA	INSULIN Y / N	HEPATITIS	STROKE				
CURRENTLY BEING TREATED FOR:							
CURRENT MEDICATIONS / DOSAGE / FREQUENCY / LOCATED				CURRENT MEDICATIONS / DOSAGE / FREQUENCY / LOCATED			
NAME OF DOCTORS		TELEPHONE NUMBER		NAME OF DOCTORS		TELEPHONE NUMBER	
NAME OF DOCTORS		TELEPHONE NUMBER		NAME OF DOCTORS		TELEPHONE NUMBER	
ALLERGIES TO MEDICATIONS							
LAST HOSPITALIZATION							
HOSPITAL		LOCATION		YEAR		PATIENT #	
LIVING WILL ☐				ORGAN DONOR ☐			
REFER TO:				REFER TO:			
MEDICAL COVERAGE							
BLUE CROSS # _____		BLUE SHIELD # _____		MEDICARE # _____			
MEDICAID # _____		OTHER _____		POLICY # _____			
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY - NOTIFY				RELATIONSHIP			
STREET ADDRESS		APT		CITY		STATE ZIP PHONE	

PLACE ON REFRIGERATOR, WALLET, AND GLOVE COMPARTMENT OF CAR

GET HELP NOW



How the System Works

- Press the **button** on the water resistant pendant transmitter. Wear it in the shower or tub, but not swimming.
- **Two-way communications** are established between the Emergency Response Center...and you.
- The operator speaks directly with you...without you ever touching the phone...and **help is on the way.**

System Features

- Direct Voice to Voice communication... you never have to touch your phone.
- **Water resistant pendant transmitter**... Wear it in the shower or tub!
- **Battery backup**...in case the electrical power in your house ever goes out.
- **24 hour monitoring center**, 365 days a year.

Program Features

- Free next day delivery...
- **Lifetime warranty**...you will never pay for repairs or service as long as you subscribe to our monitoring service.
- **Low monthly monitoring fee**...your rate is guaranteed never to increase.
- **NO OTHER CHARGES**

WHO ARE WE ?

May I introduce myself, I'm Jeffrey Miller, the director of the American Senior Safety Agency. In 1981, I helped pioneer the medical alarm industry when I developed Vital-Link Emergency Lifesaving System. **GET HELP NOW** is my latest design... it employs today's technology at the lowest prices available in the medical alarm industry.

May I speak frankly...?

People wind up in nursing homes, everyday, because **they had an emergency, they needed help...and nobody knew about it.**

That's not right...

GET HELP NOW...protect your loved ones now.

What does it cost ?

*** \$29.95 per month**

• PLUS SALES TAX WHERE REQUIRED

Delivered free the very next day!

There are no other charges...NONE!

GET HELP NOW, INC

4712 Admiralty Way #229
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Toll Free (888) 473-2800

Visit us on the web for more information at:
www.seniorsafety.com

GET HELP NOW

**Personal
Emergency Response System**

AFFILIATED WITH

American Senior Safety Agency

"Helping Seniors Live Independently"



**Independent Living
With
Peace of Mind**

HELP ME!

" I'VE FALLEN - I CAN'T GET UP! "



GET HELP NOW

Is a button that you wear...designed to get you help when you need it most ...during any emergency, when you aren't able to reach the phone to call 911.

This button could save your life!

GET HELP NOW is easy to use. The system has two parts: a small waterproof pendant transmitter, worn by the user, and a console connected to your telephone line.

QUESTION...

Could you...or someone you love... Have an emergency, need help, and nobody knows? Could that happen?

QUESTION...

Would you want someone to... GET HELP NOW?

GET HELP NOW connects to your telephone line. Whenever you may need help, at any time, you push the **GET HELP NOW** portable button and your signal reaches our 24-hour Emergency Monitoring Center in seconds.

WHAT'S WRONG ... whether it's a medical emergency or getting help after a fall, the **GET HELP NOW** button will put you in touch with professionals who care...and who know of your emergency.

The **GET HELP NOW** console is easily installed in your house or apartment. Simply by touching a button on the console or pressing a button on a lightweight, waterproof pendant transmitter that you wear, the system is immediately put into action. Your call is automatically placed to our Emergency Monitoring Center that is staffed 24-hours-a-day, by **professionals who care**. Within seconds...a friendly voice will respond to your call for help...without you ever touching the phone.

The operator will automatically know ... who you are, where you are, your medical history, what medicines you are allergic to... directions to your home...how to get in...who your doctor is...what hospital you prefer to go to...what paramedics or agency to call... all other pertinent information... and most importantly...what family or friends should be notified. All this will appear on a computer screen in **less than one minute** from the time your button is pressed.

The **GET HELP NOW** Emergency Monitoring Center provides 24-hour service, so you can always reach help. Families can be assured that their loved ones will always have access to the Emergency Monitoring Center in case of any emergency...and **the family will be notified**.

THE BRAINS OF THE SYSTEM



A friendly computer Console that calls the Emergency Monitoring Center... and then allows you to **TALK BACK** and forth to our operators when you need help ... whether you can or can't speak...we'll still send help to your door... without you ever touching the phone.

The **TALK BACK** feature has an added benefit ...if yours is not a paramedic emergency... and you tell us to just tell your family or neighbor that you need them...we can do that too.

EMERGENCY MONITORING CENTER



Staffed by Professionals who care...
We can communicate easily with the deaf.

THE LOCAL PARAMEDICS ARRIVE AT YOUR FRONT DOOR. ...fully informed about you and your emergency.

FROM MELANNE VERVEER

This is what
Embassy / Dublin
generated on this
case per Mr
inquiry.

copied
Berger
COS

Sunday
What about this?
When can we go
Deputies



Mickey & Shane O'Doherty

10830 Wildwood Lane • Rolla, Missouri 65401

Phone: (573) 341-3840

mickeys@umr.edu • shane.paul@oceanfree.net

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-6-00

Shane O'Doherty's criminal convictions render him ineligible for a visa to the United States under several sections of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act. These ineligibilities are permanent. However, the law also provides for waivers of certain ineligibilities in some cases for temporary visits to the United States. When Mr. O'Doherty and his American citizen wife, Michelle Sweeney O'Doherty were living in Ireland, the Embassy was able to make favorable waiver recommendations to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on Mr. O'Doherty's behalf. During that time he obtained numerous waivers for holiday visits to the United States.

Mr. O'Doherty's status significantly changed this summer when his wife moved back to the United States. Mr. O'Doherty is now working on a contractual basis in Sweden. In July, Mr. O'Doherty applied for a visa to the United States, but did not mention the change in his status. When this information was brought to the attention of the consul, Mr. O'Doherty was asked to come in for an interview. During a 3-day trip to Dublin in September, Mr. O'Doherty confirmed the change in his and his wife's living situation.

Mr. O'Doherty was then refused a visa under section 214 (B); failure to overcome the presumption of an intending immigrant. Mr. O'Doherty has been trying to legally immigrate to the United States for a number of years. However, under U.S. law persons who have participated in terrorist activities are permanently unable to immigrate. He is currently working with Congressman Payne of New Jersey to enact special legislation that would allow him to immigrate. Such legislation must be authorized by Congress and signed by the President.

The Embassy was not concerned with section 214(B) while Mrs. O'Doherty was living in Ireland. However, he has given up his residency here, his wife now lives in America, and there is a special bill that, if passed, would allow him to immigrate. Clearly, he cannot overcome the statutory presumption of an intending immigrant.

When Mr. O'Doherty was refused a visa in September, he was given the opportunity to ask for a review of the decision by providing in writing additional information to support his contention that his visit was temporary in nature. That option is still open to Mr. O'Doherty. However, unless his circumstances change significantly, it is unlikely he can overcome 214(B). Finally, if the special bill is passed, this embassy would happily expedite Mr. O'Doherty's immigrant visa.



Senator Hillary Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington DC

November 16, 2000

Dear Senator Clinton:

I hope you do not mind that I am sending a follow-up letter to our brief meeting at the "Hillary for Senate" fundraiser of October 31st in New York. I am hoping, at Stella O'Leary's suggestion, to arrange a meeting with you to discuss the current ban, owing to political activity as a teenager in Northern Ireland, of my husband Shane Paul O'Doherty from the United States.

Due to the fact that I have recently moved back to America from Ireland, to accept a Professorship at the University of Missouri, Shane's most recent application for a visa-waiver has been denied. He now can no longer even visit my family or myself. Previously, indeed since our marriage in 1995, Shane has received nine visa-waivers from the Embassy in Dublin. During those visits to the States, through the kindness and dedication of Congressman Payne, we were able to encourage the formulation of a bill (HR 2110) which would provide the means for political cases such as my husband's to be assessed by the INS, if the person in question were married to an American.

We have had many positive dealings with the State Department and a host of actively interested Congressmen, as well as, encouragement from both Irish and English officials, and despite all of these determined efforts, this bill has stalled at the Judiciary Committee. And it is to this end that I am writing; Stella has advised me that you are interested in the cases of the *deportees*, their situation is identical to ours, except that Shane has never entered this country illegally; he is for all intents and purposes an *importee*.

When I met with Joe Crowley, Niall O'Dowd and Stella a month ago in Washington, at the Irish American Democratic Forum, an invitation was issued to my husband to come to America to speak to the Ad-Hoc Committee on Irish Affairs (if the visa-waiver would be approved by the Embassy in Dublin). It would be wonderful to be able to see Shane at Christmas but it would also provide an opportunity for us to meet with you if could spare even a few minutes of time. I do not mean to be presumptuous, and I can only begin to

appreciate how busy your schedule is, but I am hoping that now that the elections are over that there will be some movement concerning the *deportees*. I would be devastated if any such actions would not also include the resolution of my husband's ban. I am however, very aware that you have never met us, and therefore would want to make sure that we were genuine. I have included in this pack recommendations etc., from various American and Irish peace people and politicians such as John Hume, who have worked with Shane for the last twenty years, but I know that that is not the same as an actual meeting.

Congressman Payne has drafted a letter regarding the invitation to the Ad-Hoc committee; if I could also indicate that you might be interested in a meeting, then I am sure the visa waiver would be granted and we could, at your convenience, meet, if only briefly, so that you could assess the situation, above and beyond what the State Department has already done.

I would appreciate any help at all with this intolerable situation; if you have any questions, or if you would like any other information, I will of course, provide it with alacrity. I am including a brief biography and a few letters which detail our recent interactions with the American Embassy.

If you have any questions about Bill H.R. 2110 please contact me or Kerry McKenny in Congressman Payne's office.

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Mickey O'Doherty
10830 Wildwood Lane
Rolla Missouri 65401
(573) 341-3840
Email: mickeys@umr.edu

DONALD M. PAYNE
10TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3010

November 21, 2000

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2209 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3010
(202) 225-3436

DISTRICT OFFICES
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL BUILDING
AND COURTHOUSE
50 WALNUT STREET
ROOM 1016
NEWARK, NJ 07102
(973) 645-3213

333 NORTH BROAD STREET
ELIZABETH, NJ 07208
(908) 629-0222

Mr. Shane O'Doherty
Brannkyrkagatan, 46 (tr)
Stockholm
18 22
Sweden

Dear Mr. O'Doherty,

I am writing to invite you to be the keynote speaker at a forum on the Northern Ireland Peace Process which I am sponsoring along with other elected officials on Tuesday, December 19th, in Newark, New Jersey. We are in the process of securing a location for the event.

Your strong message about the need to reject the violence of the past in order to secure a lasting peace in Northern Ireland would be of great interest to our audience. As a member of the House Committee on International Relations, I am very interested in promoting a dialogue about a resolution to the problems facing the people of Northern Ireland.

I am contacting the State Department to ask that you be granted a visa waiver so that you may address our group. I hope that we will have a quick response so that we can proceed expeditiously with plans for our December 19th forum.

Sincerely,



Donald M. Payne
Member of Congress

**Donald M. Payne - 10th District of New Jersey -
Press Release
Congressman Donald Payne
Tenth District - New Jersey
For Immediate Release Contact: Kerry McKenney**

August 13, 1998 (202) 225-3436

**CONGRESSMAN PAYNE PROPOSES
IRISH PEACE AND RECONCILIATION BILL**

Tenth District Congressman Donald Payne, a member of the House International Relations Committee, has introduced legislation to provide American support for the peace process in Northern Ireland by allowing former political prisoners who pose no security risk and are married to American citizens to be reunited with their spouses in the United States.

"The people of Northern Ireland have voiced a yearning to put the rancor of the past behind them in order to pursue a new era of peace," Payne said. "One way the United States can support them as they strive to reach that goal is to give those who have rejected violence the chance for a new beginning when they seek to be reunited with an American spouse. Our present law fails to take into account the emotionally charged nature of the conflict in Northern Ireland, where vulnerable young people from both Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods have been routinely recruited for paramilitary activities."

Under Payne's legislation, which will affect only a small number of families, waivers could be considered on a case-by-case basis to allow U.S. residency for former members of the Irish Republican Army, the Ulster Volunteer Force, or the Ulster Freedom Fighters whose spouses are U.S. citizens. Payne drafted the legislation after hearing about the case of Shane O'Doherty, who joined the IRA as a young teenager and was convicted of terrorist acts. In prison, he became an outspoken critic of terrorism and, since his release in 1989, has devoted his life to promoting the peace process and to community service. He frequently speaks to young audiences about the importance of pursuing a non-violent solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland. O'Doherty's wife, Michelle, is a native of Chicago and an only child. The couple are unable to live in the United States because current law strictly forbids anyone who has ever been convicted of terrorist-related offenses from living in the United States. There is no provision in the law to enable the granting of a waiver.

Payne's plan allows final approval for entry into the United States to be determined by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, either of whom could disapprove a waiver if a determination is made that there are national security concerns.

Payne, who has been named to the Roll of Honor by the Irish National Caucus for support of issues important to Ireland and Irish Americans,, has visited Northern Ireland twice. His most recent trip was on the eve of the Orange parades, where he met with a group of residents known as the Lower Ormeau Concerned Community. Following that meeting, Payne wrote to Secretary of State Albright to urge that the U.S. oppose the decision to allow the parades to proceed. Later, three young brothers died tragically in related violence.

"It is time to let the healing begin," Payne said. "The people of the United States and Ireland have a special bond. As the residents of Northern Ireland strive for a better future, I believe the United States has a positive role to play in supporting these efforts."

12-6-00

Brief Biography of Mickey & Shane O'Doherty

If you could take a moment and read this material concerning my husband Shane O'Doherty and pass it on to the First Lady, I would greatly appreciate it.

Shane is an Irish national who at age fifteen, after being involved in Bloody Sunday, joined the IRA in Northern Ireland. He went to prison at age nineteen, served a fifteen-year sentence and was subsequently released by the British in 1998. In those prison years, Shane very publicly left the IRA and began, with the help of many others, that arduous search for peace. Over the last twenty years there have been many T.V. documentaries, news articles, 20/20 interviews, op/eds. for the New York times, etc., demonstrating my husband's commitment to peace.

He and I met in Ireland while I was studying for my Ph.D. at Trinity; we dated for several years and then married in 1995. My husband since that time has received nine waivers from the American Embassy; by law he is required to have a waiver each time he wants to visit me or my family in the United States.

On September 9, 2000 Shane was denied the much-needed waiver and was not allowed to visit me at my home at Missouri. I am currently working as an Assistant Professor at the University of Missouri- Rolla. After five years of respect and strict accordance with the waiver procedure, Shane was denied the chance to visit me, owing to the fact that the Embassy now considers him a "flight risk". Shane and I have provided the Embassy with information concerning all of our bank accounts, passports and work details and still they refuse to allow him to visit.

The only current way to remedy this deeply distressing situation seems to be if the judiciary committee passes Bill H.R. 2110 - Congressman Donald Payne's Peace and Reconciliation Act. This Bill will allow for individuals from Northern Ireland, who are married to American citizens, to be judged as individuals; each case will have its own hearing and be assessed accordingly on its own merits.

We would appreciate any help you could provide in passing this bill or in providing any other means of resolving this situation.

All the best,

Mickey and Shane O'Doherty
10830 Wildwood Lane
Rolla, MO 65401
Mickey@umr.edu
(573) 341-3840



THE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER
12-6-00

PLEASE FIND LETTERS OF REFERENCE
&
A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY
OF SHANE PAUL O'DOHERTY

Honorable Leigh Carter
Consul General
U.S. Embassy
Dublin, Ireland

Dear Consul General Carter:

I am writing to express my interest in behalf of Mr. Shane O'Doherty and to ask that you reconsider the denial of his application for a visa waiver for the purpose of visiting his wife Michelle in the United States. His passport number is N286434.

I understand that Mr. O'Doherty was called for a Consular interview and denied the waiver because his wife is now employed in the United States.

As a member of Congress with a strong interest in the Irish peace process, I have had the opportunity to meet personally with Shane in Washington. I believe he is a person of integrity who has turned his life around, publicly denouncing violence and encouraging a peaceful resolution of the troubles in Northern Ireland.

Based on the fact that he has had a total of 9 waivers since December of 1994, one of which was a double-entry visa, and has returned to Ireland 10 times (most recently Christmas and New Year, 1999/2000), I believe that Shane has established a solid record of trustworthiness.

I respectfully request that you reconsider the decision in this case in light of this information. If you have any questions or need any further information, please call Kerry McKenney of my Washington staff at (202) 225-3436.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Payne
Member of Congress



HOUSE OF COMMONS
LONDON SW1A 0AA

Our Ref JH\JD\3

23 November 1994

5 Bayview Terrace
DERRY
BT48 7EE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I have known the O'Doherty family for many years and I know Shane Paul O'Doherty currently living at 34 Pembroke Lane, Dublin 4 very well.

Shane got involved with the Provisional IRA at a time when many young men did so and many more could easily have done so due to abnormal and highly emotive conditions in the community. Convicted for terrorist offences, Shane renounced violence and became a great advocate for non-violence. He impressed me and many others as someone who was sincere in his regret and genuine in his commitment to peace. I know too that he was very helpful to fellow prisoners and their families.

To his credit Shane engaged in study while in prison and continued this after his release at Trinity College Dublin. He is currently working as a writer and journalist. He really has built a new life for himself and he is now engaged to Michelle Sweeney.

Shane has a brother living in the USA and he wishes to accompany his mother on a visit to him for Christmas. I would ask that every positive consideration be given to granting him a visa. His past is well behind him and I believe strongly that he should be allowed to proceed as a responsible citizen of honourable intent. I am quite satisfied that he will return to Ireland after his short visit and will not indulge in political activities while in the US.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'John Hume'.

John Hume



Oifig an Taoisigh
Office of the Taoiseach

18 August, 2000

Mrs. Michelle O' Doherty
10830 Wildwood Lane
Rolla
Missouri 65401
USA

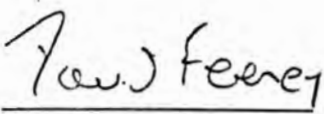
Dear Mrs. O' Doherty,

The Taoiseach, Mr. Bertie Ahern T.D., has asked me to thank you for your recent letter regarding the issue of permanent residence in the United States for your husband Shane O' Doherty.

Unfortunately, owing to a heavy schedule of commitments in the period ahead, the Taoiseach will not be in a position to accede to a meeting with you. However, the Taoiseach has asked that enquiries be made on your behalf with relevant Departments.

In this regard, I have been advised that the Irish Embassy in Washington has made several interventions on Shane's behalf in the past. Furthermore, the Embassy have been requested to pursue again the question of residence now that you, a citizen of the United States, have secured a position in the University of Missouri and will consequently be residing in the United States.

Yours sincerely,

pe 

Brendan Ward
Private Secretary
to the Taoiseach



DÁIL ÉIREANN
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, 2.
(Dublin, 2).

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It is with pleasure that I submit this personal reference on behalf of Mr Shane Paul O'Doherty, 34 Pembroke Lane, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

Shane is a successful journalist and writer, and I know him personally through his involvement with the Big Issues magazine. He has severed all connections with the IRA, and his contribution to peace in Northern Ireland has been very significant.

He hopes to travel with his mother to the United States for seven days at Christmas to visit his brother and fiancée. I can vouch for his integrity, and I am satisfied that he will be returning to Dublin after his holiday.

I strongly recommend Shane's application and would be glad if a visa could be granted.

Brian Lenihan

BRIAN LENIHAN, T.D.
Chairman Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs.

23 November 1994.



Community of the Peace People

Fredheim • 224 Lisburn Road • Belfast BT9 6GE. • Northern Ireland
Tel: (01232) 663465 • Fax: (01232) 683947 • Email: peacepeople@gn.apc.org

November 1994

To whom it may concern

Shane Paul O'Doherty

I am informed by my friend Shane Paul O'Doherty that he will be applying for a 7 day visa to allow him to visit the USA, at Christmas.

I therefore write this letter to support Shane Paul's application and sincerely hope this will be granted.

I have known Shane Paul O'Doherty for the past 8 years, having visited him many times when he was a prisoner in Maghaberry Prison, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.

Since Shane's release in September 1989 he continued the work he carried out in prison, calling on every possible occasion for an end to violence, and for peace and nonviolence as a way of solving our problems. His contribution to peacemaking has been very important and I am sure helped steer many young men and women away from violence to peace. He has on many occasions spoken on Peace People platforms and others, in the name of peace and reconciliation.

I believe the purpose of Shane's proposed trip (with his mother) is to visit his two brothers (USA citizens) and his American fiancé's parents in Chicago.

It is therefore with great pleasure, I enclose Shane's application for a 7 day visa.

Yours sincerely,

Mairead Corrigan Maguire

Mairead Corrigan Maguire
Nobel Peace Laureate



"Gurteen",
9 Steelstown Road,
Derry BT48 8EU.
☎ 0504-359809

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I wish to state that I have known **Shane Paul O'Doherty**, now living at 34 Pembroke Lane, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 for almost twenty years.

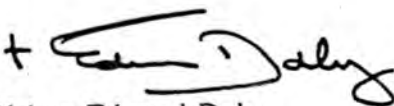
I first came to know him when he was in prison serving a sentence for activities in the Provisional IRA. Like many other people here at that time, frustrated and angry and suffering on account of the political injustices in Northern Ireland, he became actively involved with the IRA. He was very young when he became involved.

During his time in prison, he came to see things in a different light. He cut his connections with the IRA. He became committed to non-violence. He immersed himself in study. He did great work for the welfare of his fellow prisoners in various prisons. Upon his release from prison, he continued his studies with great success and is now working as a journalist and writer.

I hold him in high regard.

I would ask that the kindest possible consideration be given to granting Shane Paul O'Doherty a Visa to visit the United States. I am satisfied that he has left his past behind. He wishes to accompany his elderly mother, whom I also know very well, to visit his brother in the US. He hopes to go there for Christmas. I am satisfied that he will be returning to Ireland after a short visit. I am also satisfied that he has no intention of involving himself in political activities during his visit.

Signed:


Bishop Edward Daly
Retired Bishop of Derry

November 15, 1994



BREITHEAMH DEN CHÚIRT DÚICHE
JUDGE MICHAEL O'LEARY

NA CEITHRE CHÚIRT
(The Four Courts)

PLÁS UÍ MHUIREAGÁIN
(Morgan Place)

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 7
(Dublin 7)

5 November 2000

Ms. Hilary Rodham Clinton

Dear Ms. Clinton,

I am writing in support of Mr. Shane Paul O' Doherty, an Irish citizen whom I have come to know in the last few years. I also know his wife Dr. Michelle Sweeny O' Doherty, an American citizen who is now teaching at the University of Missouri in Rolla and formerly did her Ph.D. at Trinity College Dublin and lectured both at Trinity College and at University College Dublin.

I understand that owing to his political past, Shane has been denied the right to live with his wife and family in America and currently he is even being denied visa waivers to visit them. In my view Shane has more than atoned for his youthful support of the IRA (he was only 18 at the time of his incarceration in 1975). Indeed, I have in mind his public declarations while in prison of his opposition to violence, his frequent and influential appearances on television denouncing IRA methods and, most significantly, his book, *The Volunteer*, which has played a not insignificant part in turning young people away from the path of violence. In my former position as Deputy Prime Minister (1981 - 82) and member of the Irish Government (1973-77, 1981-84), I have had extensive experience with the problems in Northern Ireland.

I think it important that where a former paramilitary alters his view on violence, followed up by a change of behaviour, that democratic institutions should respond.

President Clinton has already won a place in the hearts of Irish people for his indefatigable outlay of energy and support to bring about peace in Ireland. It would, in my view, be consistent with his involvement in the peace process for him to have it made known unambiguously that a genuine change of heart on the part of any former paramilitary would be responded to generously. It is only by such action that yesterday's practitioners in violence become today's peaceful citizens.

Shane today is a young man immersed in the excitement of introducing computer technology and I anticipate that he has a bright future in the computer industry.

I would ask that you do whatever you can through your good offices and those of your husband, President Bill Clinton to remedy this situation, so that Shane and Michelle can be reunited, initially in the short-term, and, more importantly, in the long term.

It is our understanding that there will be action taken for the deportees after the Election, and it would be wonderful if something could also be done for Shane, who has never entered the States illegally.

Here in Ireland, we have been following your campaign with great interest and we have every reason to believe you will be the next New York Senator after November 7th. Our thoughts will be with you.

Yours sincerely,

Michael O'Leary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

200 DEC 5 PM 5:31

December 5, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *Neal*
SUBJECT: Interviews with *Discovery Channel* and *Science*

copied
Lane
Siewert
Podesta

On Wednesday, December 6, you will have interviews with *Discovery Channel* (video) and *Science* (print). You have a tremendous track record of accomplishments in science and technology, and I am pleased that you agreed to grant these interviews.

We received several questions from both in advance. Suggested talking points are attached.

Attachments

Tab 1 Questions and answers for *Discovery Channel* interview

Tab 2 Questions and answers for *Science* interview

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

12-6-00

1) **What are the benefits of the International Space Station (ISS)? Scientific experiments?**

- The International Space Station reflects the age-old desire of humans to explore the unknown, to understand the world and the universe, and to apply that new knowledge for the betterment of humankind. The U.S. has been the world's leader in space, and our space program continues to fascinate and inspire people around the world.
- The ISS represents a quantum leap in our ability to do research in orbit. It will serve as a laboratory for exploring questions in a variety of disciplines, and as a springboard for exploration. Research on the ISS will address:
 - Biomedical Research-*advancing new fields of research in the treatment of diseases*
 - Fundamental Biology-*studying gravity's influence on plant and animal development*
 - Biotechnology-*growing protein crystals and realistic human tissue for medical research*
 - Fluid Physics-*improving powerplants and refineries on Earth*
 - Materials Science-*understanding properties of materials and processing methods*
 - Combustion Science-*enhancing efficiency of combustion and fire detection*
 - Fundamental Physics-*testing fundamental theories without gravitational influence*
 - Earth Science-*monitoring global changes over the long-life of the ISS*
 - Space Science-*making astronomical observations above the atmosphere*
- Already the field of telemedicine is advancing in great strides because of our desire to ensure the health and safety of ISS crews. The journey to the closest planet to Earth will take months—there are no hospitals enroute and orbital mechanics prevents a quick turnaround so unexpected health problems must be dealt with remotely. The experience we gain on the ISS will be invaluable as we consider more ambitious missions in the future.

2) **The International Space Station is an international effort. How much can be gained from the fact that Russian and American crews now train together and are now in space together sharing the risks?**

- With the end of the Cold War, my Administration decided to pursue cooperation instead of continued competition in space, by inviting Russia to become a full partner in the ISS program. We've gained from the Russians' experience in space, and this project has employed thousands of Russian scientists and engineers on a project of mutual benefit to our nations.
- The first phase of our cooperation with Russia on the ISS program included nine Space Shuttle flights over 27 months to the Russian space station, Mir. This gave us experience with cooperative space operations involving culturally diverse and geographically separated entities. We learned how to work together during life-and-death situations and found that we each had a lot to offer.
- International operations entail developing common flight procedures and terminology. NASA gained first-hand experience by working with Russia on crew training for long-duration flights aboard Mir. And now the first crew is on the ISS, living and working together. It's an important illustration of what we can accomplish as partners.

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3) Your Administration supported Russian financial participation in the building of the International Space Station (ISS). It was supposed to be a major cost saving for NASA. But those cost savings have evaporated as Russian delays have led to delays in the schedule. In hindsight, was it a bad idea to build the ISS as a joint effort with the Russians?

- No, and it's not just a joint effort with the Russians. The International partnership binds 16 nations together in the largest multi-national, peacetime science and technology effort in history. Before the International Partners invited Russia to participate, we didn't expect to have permanent human presence in space until late 2003. Even with the delays, we beat that date by 3 years when the first crew arrived onboard the ISS in November 2000.

- Russia provides many important functions for the ISS based on their unique experience and capabilities. For instance, they provide the flight-proven Soyuz vehicle for crew transport and the Progress logistics vehicles. Bringing Russia into the partnership increased the permanent crew size from four to seven, almost doubled the pressurized volume, and provided a proven attitude control and maneuvering capability for the ISS.

4) Is this a stepping stone to the manned exploration of the rest of the solar system?

- Yes, it can be. My 1996 National Space Policy reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the International Space Station and defined its dual purposes: to "establish a permanent human presence in Earth orbit," which we have now done, and "to support future decisions on the feasibility and desirability of conducting further human exploration activities."

Is the \$60 billion ISS worth the investment?

- The \$60 billion figure has been widely reported in the press and as far as I can tell has no real basis in fact. Even if the price tag was \$60 billion, which it is not, the International Space Station is worth every penny. The United States' investment in the ISS is projected to be less than \$40 billion, including its 10 years of operation following the completion of assembly in orbit.

- Earth orbit provides a unique environment for research without the masking effect of gravity. The free formation of proteins and biomedical tissues, the combining of dissimilar metals, the study of flame and fluids free from gravity are all possible without the 2-week time limit imposed by the Space Shuttle. Enhancements to our way of life here on Earth will be byproducts of our research in space.

- In current dollars, the ISS will cost only 40% as much as the Apollo program. Apollo, grand as it was, represented an all-out competition in space that placed 12 men on the moon and returned them safely to the Earth. By contrast, the ISS brings together thousands of cooperating researchers from 16 countries to conduct scientific endeavors in a world-class laboratory that will operate around the clock for 15 years. It's difficult to predict the specific

12-6-00

discoveries and benefits that will come as a result of this program, but I'm confident they will prove to be many and meaningful.

5) **The announcement this week that Mars may have once had oceans is an exciting discovery. It also gives a boost to NASA, which had two failed missions last year. After those failures, NASA announced it would slow down the pace of its missions. Is NASA on the right track now?**

- I believe so. NASA conducted three independent reviews to get at the root cause of their problems, and has been candid about the findings. NASA is implementing corrective actions to avoid similar problems in the future. We should not wring our hands and retreat from the challenge of Mars.
- Just a few weeks ago, NASA rolled out its revised strategy after six months of study, taking into account the lessons learned from the unfortunate failures about a year ago of the Mars Climate Orbiter and Mars Polar Lander. The revised strategy includes orbiters to look for past and present water on Mars, rovers to explore the surface, and missions to return samples to Earth so scientists can do much more detailed analysis. Mars keeps surprising us with diversity and the unexpected. This new strategy is robust enough to adapt future missions to account for discoveries along the way.
- Trying to land on Mars, move about its surface, and eventually bring samples back to Earth is extraordinarily challenging. If we continue with this program over the next decade, we will explore many scientifically compelling locations on Mars that could harbor evidence of life. For the time being, we should put our minds where our feet can't go.

6) **Does the new finding of possible lake and ancient ocean beds on Mars give new incentive to a manned mission to the Red Planet?**

- The recent discoveries of evidence that Mars had ancient lakes and seas and even recent water flows near the surface are all very exciting. But I think there's much more we need to learn before we'll be ready to make a decision on when to send a human mission to Mars. I do think it's really a question of "when", not "if" we'll go there. In the meantime, I think the robotic exploration of the solar system is an important national priority – especially Mars and other targets related to NASA's search for life beyond Earth.
- Before considering a human mission to Mars, we need to learn much more about Mars itself. And that's what NASA's restructured Mars Exploration Program is all about. We also need to know more about long-duration human spaceflight. Crews arriving on Mars cannot be incapacitated after a nine-month trip, yet they will be in the absence of gravity as long as the longest duration Mir cosmonauts. We must learn how to ensure the health and safety of our astronauts during long-term exposure to the space environment. We need to improve technologies for water and air recycling. We need to better understand and protect against the hazards to humans from radiation and weightlessness. We can learn a lot of what we need to know, and gain a lot of valuable experience, by operating the ISS with our partners.

7) **Returning to this planet: were you disappointed that last month no agreements could be reached on reducing green house gases which may cause Global Warming?**

- Climate change is a long-term challenge that will require a sustained effort by all nations over many years. I remain optimistic that we can forge an agreement on the details of how to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. It's unfortunate that we were not able to complete this work in The Hague, but we are certainly willing to keep working with other nations to work out the technical details.

8) **What can and should the United States do to reduce emissions?**

- The US is committed to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. My Administration has made major investments in the development of clean energy technologies. In the last 3 years, we have actually secured a 50% increase in the annual budgets for clean energy programs. IN my view, improving energy efficiency and developing and deploying solar and renewable energy technologies has got to be a top priority for this nation over the next several decades.
- And US actions should not be confined to domestic programs. It is expected that at least \$15 trillion worth of energy development will take place in the developing world over the next 50 years. We have an opportunity to help these nations grow and enhance environmental quality for them and us by increasing the exports of US clean energy technologies.

9) **Is your administration planning any last minute regulations on air pollution? (The Kiplinger Letter says it is)**

- We are in the process of completing a new EPA rule under the Clean Air Act that will set new emissions standards for all heavy-duty highway engines and vehicles and will require new low-sulfur diesel fuel. (This will cover diesel engines other than the smaller diesels that may increasingly be used in SUVs and that were covered under the previous "Tier II" rule.) We're still finalizing the details, but we expect that this proposal will reduce emissions equivalent to taking millions of trucks off the road without doing so.

10) **Earlier this week you set aside thousands of square miles of coral reefs to be protected of the Hawaiian Islands. Why did you think that is necessary?**

- Coral reefs are very fragile and important ecosystems. They are valuable for fisheries, recreations, tourism, and coastal protection. They are also one of the largest global storehouses of marine biodiversity. So the argument for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of coral reef habitats is very strong, especially where conventional management strategies have proven to be unsuccessful.
- With my designation of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve this week, over 70 percent of the coral reefs in U.S. waters will now be preserved while scientists and managers work to understand these ecosystems. The federal government is committed to work closely in partnership with states and trust territories in the Pacific and

12-6-00

the Caribbean, which are faced with the responsibility of protecting this unique habitat for future generations.

11) During your Presidency you have set aside millions of acres to be protected, the most since Theodore Roosevelt. As part of your legacy do you plan to make the Alaskan National Wildlife Refuge known as ANWR a preserve that would make it permanently off-limits to oil drilling?

• First, unfortunately even monument status does not permanently protect the ANWR against oil drilling, since monument status could be overturned by an Act of Congress. This is similar to the current legal status of the arctic refuge – it would take an Act of Congress to open the area to oil drilling even without monument status. I have vetoed legislation during my tenure to prevent that from happening.

• Several people have suggested that additional monuments, including ANWR, should be designated in a variety of areas throughout the country. I haven't made any final decisions about any additional monument designations during the remainder of my administration. I have an ongoing request to Secretary Babbitt to provide me with recommendations for any areas he believes require additional protection through monument designation. At the present time, there are no recommendations from the Secretary pending on my desk.

12) Another policy of your Administration was to support the Human Genome Project. Why do you think that was so important?

• The completion of the draft sequence of the human genome is a landmark achievement that has the potential to drive a paradigm shift in the way medicine is practiced in the future. As a result of the Human Genome Project, doctors will be equipped to diagnose, prevent, and cure diseases such as diabetes, sickle cell anemia, arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer and heart disease using molecular medicine, rather than merely addressing symptoms.

• In addition to the benefits from the Human Genome Project, one negative concern is the possibility of abuse of information about an individual's genetic makeup. I have used every mechanism available: executive orders, regulations and legislative initiatives to ensure that genetic information is never used to prohibit anyone from obtaining health insurance or getting and keeping a job but more must be done to prevent genetic discrimination.

13) Another promising new scientific development during your term in office is the Internet. There has recently been some retrenchment, with many "dot.coms" running into trouble. Do you have any second thoughts of the future of the Internet?

• We've seen dramatic development of the Internet during my Administration. What was primarily a communications tool in the research and education community has become the backbone -- quite literally, as it turns out -- of an advanced information infrastructure serving numerous applications from manufacturing to healthcare to lifelong learning to government services. Over the past 8 years, our economy has benefited from the efforts of creative American scientists and entrepreneurs, in companies both large and small, who are exploring ways to develop and implement these applications. Sometimes it's easy to forget that we are

still learning how to best use the Internet and it's capabilities in these applications, including "electronic commerce". The retrenchment for "dotcom" companies is in many ways simply a natural evolution as we continue to discover which models, both business and technical, are most successful for conducting business over the Internet.

Q) What are you most proud of accomplishing in the area of scientific funding and science policy during your time as President?

- This is an answer*
- When I first came to office, there were several factors that significantly altered the landscape over the past decade that helped to shape our S&T policies. Defense technologies were increasingly depending on the commercial sector, not only to develop cutting-edge technologies but to reduce the cost of defense procurement. In the commercial sector, the information revolution and globalization had irreversibly affected the nature of industrial R&D. Dramatically shortened product cycles focused commercial R&D on shorter-term business goals and away from exploratory research.
 - We felt the appropriate Federal response to these changes had to recognize the importance of maintaining our position at the forefront of scientific discovery and technological innovation. So, at the outset, my Administration's S&T policies were multi-pronged: to sustain our research leadership position; to strengthen a business environment that supported private sector R&D; to invest in technological infrastructure; and to advance critical technologies, often in partnership with industry.
 - We have had great success. Look at three things: budgets, policies, and initiatives.

Budgets

- For eight years in a row, I have proposed increased public R&D investments that have greatly strengthened U.S. leadership across the frontiers of scientific knowledge. Today we have the largest R&D budget in history, and its trajectory is headed higher. Civilian R&D, which now constitutes 51% of our overall R&D budget of \$85.3 billion, is up 43% since 1993. Funding for basic research is up 52% since 1993; and R&D support to universities has risen 53%. We did this even as we created a budget surplus.
- In 1993, our resources were constrained. We had to get the economy out of the ditch and get our budget balanced. Some argued then that less emphasis should be placed on our S&T investments. I rejected that simplistic argument. The dominance of our basic research enterprise, long a core American strength, had to be preserved. So we protected our research investments, and as our economy began to improve, we steadily increased them.

Policies

- Public funding of R&D is an economic and security imperative. Only by supporting research where the returns are not guaranteed can we ensure the steady gradual process that underpins front-page news stories that accompany each new success. Our S&T budgets and policies have enjoyed, by and large, strong,

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bipartisan support. Additionally, we have also ensured that our newest and most advanced technologies incorporate our oldest and most cherished values.

- Perhaps most importantly, we've emphasized in our budgets a balanced R&D portfolio that recognizes the interdependence among the scientific disciplines – gains in one field are often dependent on advances in others.
- Other nations marvel at the breadth and depth of our unparalleled scientific enterprise. Our competitive advantage includes our well-coordinated interagency initiatives, and that fact that my Administration has enthusiastically encouraged and supported research partnerships of all types. Our collaborations have combined the resources of industry, academia, nonprofit organizations, and all levels of government to advance knowledge, promote education, strengthen institutions, and develop human resources.
- Examples of our coordinated, multi-disciplinary policies include:
 - Extending the Research and Experimentation tax credit.
 - ✓ Enacting the first comprehensive telecommunications reform legislation in over sixty years; establishing a Global Framework for Electronic Commerce; imposing a 3-year moratorium on Internet access taxes and taxes that discriminate against e-commerce; adopting a WTO agreement to make cyberspace a "duty-free zone," providing digital copyright protection for America's intellectual property in cyberspace; and encouraging legislation and self-regulation mechanisms to protect individual privacy online.
 - ✓ All Americans should have access to the tools and skills needed in the exploding digital economy. In December 1999, I issued an Executive Memorandum directing Federal agencies to take specific actions to help Americans benefit from advances in information technology. This was followed by a Digital Divide Tour in April 2000, a number of policy initiatives in which I challenged the nation to bridge divisions caused by these inequities to create Digital Opportunities for every American family and community.

Initiatives

✓ We have tripled the Federal investment in information technology R&D to provide the vital fundamental technical advances in this critical sector which is the primary driver of economic growth, the creator of high-wage jobs. The end result will allow us to vastly accelerate the pace of research and discovery across all scientific fields.

✓ The National Nanotechnology Initiative will lead to potential breakthroughs such as developing materials with ten times the strength of steel with only a small

✓ fraction of the weight, shrinking all the information housed at the Library of Congress into a device the size of a sugar cube and detecting cancerous tumors when they are only a few cells in size. Some of the research goals may take 20 or more years to achieve, but that is precisely why there is an important role for the Federal government.

* ✓ We have secured more than \$13 billion for the United States Global Change Research Program, to strengthen our understanding of the human and natural forces that influence the Earth's climate.

✓ In just the past 3 years, we have invested \$3 billion in the development and deployment of clean energy, including solar and renewable energy sources and innovative technologies to improve the efficiency of buildings, transportation, industry, and electricity generation. Energy initiatives such as PNGV and the PATH will fulfill consumer needs as well as help us meet the challenge of climate change.

- We've sought to realize the potential of bio-based technologies to achieve greater energy security, and reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
- To ensure that students are prepared for the high-tech workforce of the 21st century and to improve overall academic performance, we increased overall investments in educational technology from \$23 million in 1993 to \$769 million in FY 2000. Computers for Learning provided computers through transfers of surplus Federal equipment to schools and non-profit educational organizations. Through the \$2.25 billion E-rate program the Administration secured low-cost connections to the Internet, benefiting ninety-five percent of public schools and fifty percent of public libraries. We won \$98 million in the FY 2000 budget to enhance teacher quality and attract teachers to high need, high poverty school districts. Through business and education partnerships, the Community Alliance for Science and Technology Literacy enhances the professional development of science and technology teachers. The FY2001 budget includes \$10 million for the Challenging Coursework On-line initiative which will fund competitive grants for the development of high quality web based curriculum.

Q) What is your legacy in this area? How do you think the nation has benefited from your science and technology policies these past eight years?

- The credit for America's record-breaking performance in the current world economy really goes to the powerful system we have generated to create new knowledge and develop it into technologies that drive our economy, guarantee our national security, and improve the health and quality of life.
- We have come to rely on technology and take it for granted in our everyday lives. But the marvels of today are really the fruits of research seeds planted decades

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ago – investments that have not only given us new technologies, but have helped educate generations of engineers and scientists who now form an essential component of our workforce. The very fact that these advances required decades of investment stands as a warning against complacency in our future investment strategy. The government and the private sector must continue to work together to ensure that today's investments in R&D are sufficient to yield similar payoffs to society in the first decades of the 21st century.

- Additionally, a technology-based surge in productivity has contributed substantially to our economic success. Our military strength – built on a foundation of high technology – has enabled the United States to keep America safe from aggression, defend our allies, and foster democracies across the globe. New technologies also improve the quality of our lives. Medical research in pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and medical devices promises us a healthier life. Environmental research offers cleaner air, water, and soil through better monitoring, prevention, and remediation technologies. Advanced monitoring and forecasting technologies – from satellites to simulation – help save lives and minimize property damage cause by hurricanes, blizzards, and other severe weather. Agricultural research yields a cornucopia of safer, healthier, and tastier food products. Automobile research leads to cars that are safer, cleaner, more energy-efficient, and more intelligent. Energy research delivers cleaner fuels and reduces American dependence on foreign resources. Information and telecommunications technologies enable instantaneous communications across the globe. The Internet was also developed during my term in office. What was primarily a communications tool in the research and education community has become the backbone – quite literally, as it turns out -- of an advanced information infrastructure serving numerous applications from manufacturing to healthcare to lifelong learning to government services.

✓ **The largest R&D budget in history for FY2001.** Our FY2001 S&T budget included a \$2.9 billion increase in the "Twenty-First Century Research Fund", including a \$1 billion increase in biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health and double the largest dollar increase for the National Science Foundation in its 50 year history. These investments will ensure that S&T will continue to fuel economic growth and sustain U.S. scientific leadership in all scientific and engineering disciplines, including biomedical research, nanotechnology, information technology, clean energy, and university-based research.

✓ **Investments in Federal R&D have extraordinarily high rates of return.** Fully half of our economic productivity in the last century is attributable to technological innovation and the scientific research that supported it. Economists estimate that private rates of return on R&D spending average about 24 percent. But societal rates of return on R&D spending -- the economic benefits that accrue to the entire society -- are about 66 percent! As much as half the return on an individual firm's R&D investment goes to other companies and competitors – not to the investing company. This "spillover" effect means that private industry

cannot and will not commit the level of resources to R&D that is best for society. As a consequence, public support for R&D had been a critical element of Federal policy for more than 200 years, and it has kept our nation at the forefront of technological and industrial success.

- **American prosperity in the 21st Century.** With rapid growth, increased productivity and rising standards of living, the U.S. economy is thriving, in large part because of our technological leadership. Science and technology have become the engine of America's economic growth: information technology alone accounts for 1/3 of U.S. economic growth, and is creating jobs that pay almost 80 percent more than the average private-sector wage. Many of the technologies, such as the Internet, that are fueling today's economy are the result of government investments in the 1960's and 1970's.
- **Longer, healthier lives for all Americans.** In the last 100 years, the life expectancy of the average American has increased by almost 30 years, as a result of breakthroughs such as antibiotics. Today, we are on the verge of even greater scientific advances, and continued investment in health-related research could lead to greater life expectancies and better quality of life.
- **Human Genome Project.** One of the major accomplishments that occurred during my Administration was the completion of the draft sequence of the human genome, a landmark achievement that has the potential to drive a paradigm shift in the way medicine is practiced in the future. As a result of the Human Genome Project, doctors will be equipped to diagnose, prevent, and cure diseases such as diabetes, sickle cell anemia, arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer and heart disease using molecular medicine, rather than merely addressing symptoms.
- **Genetic Privacy.** In addition to the benefits from the Human Genome Project, one negative outcome is the possibility of abuse of information about an individual's genetic makeup. The Vice President and I have used every mechanism available: executive orders, regulations and legislative initiatives, to ensure that genetic information is never used to prohibit anyone from obtaining health insurance or getting and keeping a job but more must be done to prevent genetic discrimination.
- **Gene Therapy.** Virtually every ailment except trauma has a genetic component and, therefore, has the potential to be treated using gene therapy. The technical hurdles in achieving this goal, however, are extremely difficult to surmount, as demonstrated by the tragic death of Jesse Gelsinger last year. Because of its great potential, gene therapy should continue to be pursued, but other, equally innovative medical interventions such as stem cell therapy, also deserve attention.
- **Human Stem Cells.** Any disease that begins with cells that do not function as they should, either because of defective genes as in diabetes, heart disease, cancer, arthritis, sickle cell disease, Alzheimer or Parkinson's; or trauma leading to spinal cord injury or burns, might be treated using human stem cells. It is not clear yet

whether adult stem cells have the versatility of stem cells derived from fetuses or embryos, so scientists are learning how to manipulate each type of stem cell and determine which have the best potential for treating disease. I am proud of the guidelines put in place by the National Institutes of Health that will ensure that human stem cell research can proceed in a manner that respects the cultural and ideological diversity that is the hallmark of our great democracy.

- **Cloning.** One way to deal with the problem of rejection of transplanted organs or tissue is to use the patient's own cells, combined with cloning technology. My plan to oversee cloning was to allow important biomedical research on cloning ~~DNA, cells and tissues to continue, but prohibit the production of human beings via cloning.~~ We need more informed public discourse about the ethical issues that accompany today's rapid scientific progress so that we can be absolutely certain that our ethics are just as strong as our science.
- **Protection for Human Research Participants.** The tragic death of young Jesse Gelsinger highlighted the need for enhanced protections for human research participants. Although more needs to be done in this area, great strides have been made to ensure the integrity of the human research enterprise including continuing monitoring of research and disclosure of serious adverse events. Forthcoming recommendations from my National Bioethics Advisory Commission will help improve the informed consent process, educate investigators and research institutions, and shore up the oversight system.
- **New insights into the world around us.** Increases in funding for science-based research can lead to amazing breakthroughs in our understanding of the world around us and beyond.

Q) Regarding the future, what are the most critical scientific issues that, in your view, your successor will face? What advice would you give on each of them?

- Science and technology will be absolutely vital to the resolution of many of our most pressing international and domestic issues.

Defense

- It's likely my successor will have to deal with cyberthreats to our critical infrastructures. Energy, information and communications, transportation, banking and finance, and vital human services are becoming increasingly interdependent. Failure in one could cascade to cause failures in others. Building in higher levels of assurance and protection as we develop the next generation of information technology ought to be high on the next President's R&D agenda, as should research into the fundamental workings of these very large scale and complicated systems.

- I think the widespread dissemination of scientific knowledge and technological capability in chemistry, chemical engineering, and biotechnology also mandate that we prepare ourselves for defense against chemical or biological weapons. The next President will need to encourage attention to our global public health surveillance network and to using the techniques and tools from the Human Genome Project to identify and combat pathogens. International cooperation, particularly with our former adversaries, is an integral part of this effort.
- Stewardship of our nuclear stockpile will also be a major challenge. The next President, and the ones that follow him, must ensure that we preserve the scientific and technical vitality of our national laboratories *and* their workforce if we intend to maintain the ban on nuclear testing and deter the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Environment

- Clearly, climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges facing us during this next century. Science has truly defined this problem for all nations of the world, establishing beyond a doubt that the climate *is* changing and that the rate of change is increasing. Further research is needed to establish the areas of greatest risk and evaluate the feasibility of adaptation and mitigation options. Development of advanced energy technologies has got to be one of top priorities for the years ahead.

We must also focus on some other long-term environmental issues, such as:

- Air pollution – increasing energy efficiency will go a long way toward reducing soot and smog.
- ✓ Biodiversity – habitat protection for species such as the salmon of the Pacific Northwest, is an economic and cultural, as well as environmental, imperative. I hope the next Administration also increases our effort to deal with invasive species, which cost consumers hundreds of millions of dollars each year while they devastate our rich fauna and flora.
- ✓ Oceans – the oceans have been and can be a source of great wealth, but we have a lot of work to do, from understanding coral reef decline, to controlling hypoxia, to keep them healthy and productive.

Health

- One of the major accomplishments that occurred during my Administration was the completion of the initial draft sequence of the human genome. This advance has the potential to drive a paradigm shift in the way medicine is practiced in the future – it will help us prevent as well as treat disease. But this advance also poses many new and difficult issues for society in the coming decades:

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- How can we ensure genetic privacy? How can we prevent genetic discrimination, in insurance or in employment? My Administration initiated protections for Federal workers, but all Americans need protection.
- How should human stem cell research proceed? I'm proud of the guidelines put in place by NIH, but many questions still confront us, such as the capacity of adult stem cells to supplant fetal and embryonic stem cells in research.
- How can we ensure adequate protection for human research participants? The tragic death of young Jesse Gelsinger highlighted the need for enhanced protection for those brave people who volunteer to participate in clinical trials.
- Will we ever determine an ethical justification for cloning of human beings? Science is proceeding so rapidly that we must be absolutely certain that our ethics are as strong as our science. I issued an Executive Order prohibiting use of Federal funds for this purpose, but my successor will have a tough job maintaining the proper balance between advances in important biomedical research on cloning and controls on its use.

Globalization of S&T

- The U.S. scientific enterprise has always drawn strength and vitality from its openness and the contributions of scientists from foreign nations. My successor must ensure that nothing we do to enhance protection of classified information prevents these contributions in the future. This is critically important for two reasons:
 - First, because we depend on international cooperation in science and technology for the solutions to our biggest global problems, such as emerging infectious disease. If we want to prevent or treat AIDS, tuberculosis, or any of a multitude of emerging disease threats, we must deal with our colleagues in other countries in research, surveillance, vector control, and many other things. We cannot go it alone.
 - Second, the scope and cost of some science projects may have reached the point where it may not be reasonable to expect any one nation to support them alone. The International Space Station and the Large Hadron Collider are both examples of this. If we want to push the frontiers of scientific knowledge, we must do so in collaboration with our international peers.

Q) In retrospect, how do you think OSTP functions? Should science be a Cabinet-level function, considering its importance in today's world?

- I made science and technology a priority from day one. Jack Gibbons and Neal Lane both joined my Administration in 1993 – Jack's appointment was one of the first to get through the Senate – and I think they've both done a first rate job.

- In 1993 I signed an Executive Order establishing the National Science and Technology Council. I chair the NSTC and its members are the members of the Cabinet and other senior officials, such as the directors of NASA and NSF. That decision to make science and technology a Cabinet-level function has paid off many times over.
- The NSTC helped get all my Cabinet members to converge on the idea that a balanced R&D portfolio was an essential investment in the future. It generated their support for growth – historic growth – in science and technology, even when other programs were being cut because of our deficit reduction efforts.
- I also used the NSTC to develop and implement some government-wide research initiatives that did, in fact, require Cabinet-level support to succeed. I count the Information Technology Initiative, the Nanotechnology Initiative, and our Climate Change Technology Initiative among these successes. There are barriers to cooperative research – between agencies, between the Executive Branch and Congress, between the public and private sectors – that only the people at the top – Cabinet secretaries and agency heads – can break down.
- NSTC has also helped me and the Cabinet to focus on some of the looming problems of the 21st century – emerging infectious disease, weapons of mass destruction, the commercialization of outer space. Again, I think the fact that participants knew that the products of their deliberations would come directly to me and directly influence the policies of my Administration made a tremendous difference in the quality of the effort and the outcome.
- If I had another term, I would try even harder to get OSTP and NSTC involved earlier and more routinely in policy deliberations that should be influenced by our scientific and technical knowledge. OSTP has a good working relationship with NSC, but I think OSTP could play a larger role in our national security deliberations. That's probably true of our economic policy as well.

Q) Should the U.S. be more or less engaged in global science? If less, why? If more, which non-U.S. projects seem of most importance to you?

The U.S. should be more engaged in global science – at its core, science is really an international endeavor. Through international collaboration we not only gain access to unique data and facilities that exist around the world, we also leverage our investments to address common concerns that cannot be solved alone.

- The project to sequence the human genome involved a substantial partnership with the United Kingdom, as well as contributions from many other nations including France, Germany, Japan, and China, and international collaboration with countries in

Asia in particular has been a critical factor in sequencing the rice genome – a food staple for billions on this planet.

- In the area of climate change, the scientific work of the thousands of scientists participating in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has played a central role in our global progress on issue.
- In our fight against disease, it is scientists working across borders that are critical to our hope of turning the tide against HIV/AIDS, and that have strengthened our ability to address other disease outbreaks such as Ebola, anti-microbial resistant TB, or West Nile Virus.
- Regarding food security, agricultural biotechnology offers important hope for many living around the world. International political discussions would certainly be strengthened by bringing our common scientific understanding to the table.
- And regarding the stewardship of our natural resources, whether this is in the area of energy, or biodiversity, or our coral reefs, our collaboration across borders is essential to effective solutions.
- Discovery that neutrinos have mass. The fundamental advance for our understanding of the large-scale structure of the universe was made in a laboratory 3,000 feet under the mountains of Japan, with U.S., European and other Asian scientists working side-by-side.

Science and technology is expanding globally. Although we are the world's leader in science and technology, other nations continue to strengthen their capabilities. In 1950, we carried out about 70 percent of the world's R&D, and today it's about 40 percent.

International cooperation also gives us access to some of the top scientific minds. About one-half of the Ph.D.s granted in engineering in the U.S. are granted to foreign-born students, and over one-third in the natural sciences. About half of these individuals stay in the U.S. and become important contributors to the pursuit of discovery and to our economy. The other half return to their countries and many become long-term partners with the U.S., with benefits often spilling over to our economic and political relations.

Q) Which non-U.S. projects seem most important?

International cooperation gives us more bang for the buck. Yet it is impossible to rank our international efforts because they cross so many areas of science. Consider the range and scope of just some of the international S&T projects we're engaged in:

- Our cooperation with other nations in the area of Global Change Research allows us not only to better understand global climate changes, but also the many changes occurring in our planet related to the ocean and land. For example, we are working

with Asian and European partners to create a network of thousands of buoyed instruments across our oceans to better understand and predict events such as El Nino and La Nina.

- Our cooperation with CERN and the Large Hadron Collider will allow us to further explore the basic characteristics of matter at a fraction of the cost.

• Observatories in South America will allow us to see back further in time and with greater clarity to the era of the formation of the universe. Along with over a dozen nations, we are participating in projects such as the Gemini Telescope in Chile and the Auger Cosmic Array in Argentina.

• Our international cooperation to create a Global Biodiversity Information Facility will make accessible a tremendous array of information about species of plants and animals from around the world, bringing benefits to areas such as food supply and pharmaceuticals.

• The International Space Station is our first permanent foothold in space, an important next step in our human exploration of space.

Q) Have you personally experienced the concern Europeans and Asians have about U.S. dominance in global science and, if so, what do you make of this?

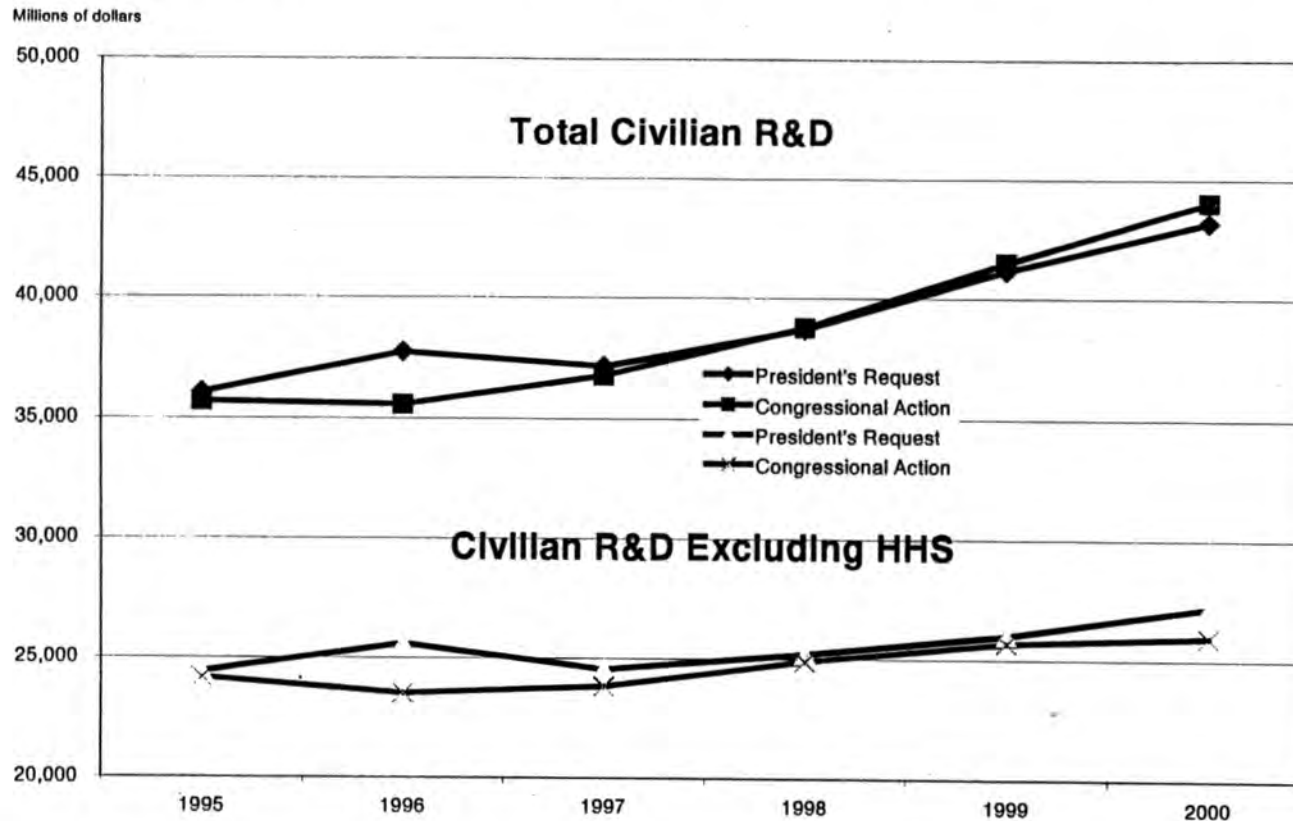
- One clear challenge that is out there, which has been clearly articulated by Professor Jeff Sachs at Harvard, as well as many others, is the need for stronger S&T partnerships with developing nations where most of the people of the world live. Developing local capabilities in science and technology is of increasing importance in helping close the gap between the rich and poor nations, and in effectively addressing common concerns such as our fight against disease, environmental pollution, and resource depletion. We need to place greater emphasis on this.
- Everywhere I go in the world, there is great interest in learning from our successes in science and technology. There is some lingering concern regarding "brain drain" to the U.S., but even this is diminishing, as we watch this trend reverse. Many nations are developing their own capacities in this area. The number of graduate students in science and engineering from other nations has been declining in recent years. Many are also returning to their native countries because economic conditions around the world are improving.

Q) It was said in the early years of your Presidency that you were not comfortable with discussing scientific issues, but something seems to have changed considering the many talks you have now given on scientific matters and your apparent enthusiasm for it. Would you discuss your personal relation to science and how you see it now?

- My interest in S&T was strong from the outset, but other priorities, particularly deficit reduction, took priority in public statements and appearances during the first years of my Administration.
- My appreciation for the pervasiveness of science and technology has grown during my years in office – particularly for its link to economic growth, for the importance of the university-government partnership to the future of our S&T workforce, and for the interdependence of all fields of science. Science was always fascinating, but it became easier to talk about as the vital links to all the other elements of our mission became clearer.

Federal R&D Funding Administration vs. Congress

The charts below track the President's request vs. Congress' final action since the Republicans took control in FY 1995.



Total Civilian R&D Funding Chart

Appearances are deceiving. At first glance the charts appear to tell the story of how much better Congress has been doing in funding R&D. But, it is important to note that the end numbers that Congress is given credit for on the charts is the *cumulative* effort of the appropriations cycle – namely, Congress funds *their* priorities, we complain that R&D has been short changed, and urge them to increase their funding, and we end up with both WH *and* Congressional priorities being funded. This is what is truly reflected in the difference between the President's request and Congressional action in this chart.

Civilian R&D Excluding HHS Chart

This chart shows that the President's request and Congressional action are nearly equal for most years. When excluding NIH, Congress has never matched the President's requested levels since the Republicans took control of Congress.