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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	12/12/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22086

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, December 15, 2000

2019-0680-S
rs3247

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SENT

12-15-00

THE PRESIDENT

12/15/00
L. J. Powell
J. Powell

Copied
Lindsey
Podestis

CriticalPath

THE PRESIDENT'S FOUNDATION

12-15-00

Date: June 1, 2000

To: Ms. Betty Currie

From: David Hayden

The Office of the President

Fax: (202) 456-1210

Phone: (415) 808-8738

Phone:

Fax: (415) 808-8898

Re: eLibrary

Pages 3

The following is an email exchange between Bruce Lindsay and David Hayden regarding the eLibrary.

June 13, 2000 (email to Bruce Lindsay)

Dear Bruce:

Thank you for responding to my emails.

From the beginning, the eLibrary was a *big* idea - an ambitious, creative, pioneering, and exciting platform for the President the day he leaves office. A project that could, in its scope, firmly align the President with the advent of the Internet, just as Roosevelt and Kennedy share that historical relationship with radio and television respectively.

All great Internet projects begin with a vision, a concept, and then proceed to building a team, establishing scopes of work, estimating budgets, creating a business plan and model, executing on the plans, raising funds, and continually revising and re-thinking the entire work and process. The successful projects distinguish themselves by their speed and momentum, their growth and acceleration toward their goals. For example, Critical Path, the Internet company I founded just three years ago was just named by *Forbes* as the #1 fastest growing and best managed technology company in the world in 1999.

To do the best job possible for the President, I had assembled the beginning of a great team to do the work of creating the scope and articulating the vision of the eLibrary. I had also enlisted a distinguished board of technology advisors, including Sandy Robertson, Eric Schmidt, Amy Rao, and Tim Newell to help guide the project and to help the Foundation raise money for the project. And, I had hired the best brand creation/identity firm, Addis Group, to create the first draft of a visual presentation of the project and to visually represent for the President its potential scope. Finally, I had personally recruited an outstanding Internet CEO to run the project.

I did all this because it was clear, at least to me, that the President wanted to do the eLibrary, wanted to have it ready the day he left office, wanted to be involved in it; and it was clear, at least to me, that I had a positive signal to proceed through the early phases of articulating the vision for the President, to put together a team, and to ready a presentation so that we *all* could become a great deal clearer about what this eLibrary could potentially be. I had always understood, because it was stated directly to me, that the necessary decisions to continue to progress with the work would be made quickly, and would have the direct involvement of the Foundation's board, which included Nicole, Terry, and even at times the President.

June 15, 2000

At this point, I at least understand that we are not proceeding with the project for the moment, so thank you for that information. At this point also, I am going to step down from my involvement, and I will send the President a letter formally resigning from my 'unofficial role'. I will also inform Sandy, Tim and the rest of those involved to date as to the current status or pending status of things, and I am going to release our ceo candidate from his stand-by position, so that he can get on with his career.

Best Regards,
David Hayden

June 13, 2000 (email from Bruce Lindsay)

Sorry for not responding earlier. I have been out of the country and snowed under. It is my understanding that no one is authorized to proceed at this point. Before we take the next step, we need to know what the costs are, where the funding is coming from, the relationship between the eLibrary and the Foundation, etc. I know Nicole has tried to reach you to discuss all of this.

*ok to
dispatch?*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: December 18, 2000

NOTE FOR: **Mr. Mark Penn**
Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates, Inc.

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

*ok to
dispatch?*

*pls
make
copy for
me
12-18-00*

Thank you.

Staff Secretary
(x6-2702)

cc:

*pls
make
copy for
me
12-18-00*

Mr. Mark Penn
Penn, Schoen & Berland Associates, Inc.
Suite 250
1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-00

cf. Perutidou
RM
4/8
Stu
Hagburn
Ams
—
Dm. File

Federalism's Future

Cass R. Sunstein

What are the powers of the national government? When is the nation allowed to act? When must the states act instead? These are not trivial issues. The answers will determine the ultimate fate of measures safeguarding the environment, preventing violence against women, protecting endangered species, and banning certain crimes in general and hate crimes in particular.

The appropriate exercise of national power sharply divides Republicans from Democrats. Even more important, it sharply divides members of the Supreme Court, making federalism by far the most lively of all issues in current constitutional law. George W. Bush says that his favorite justices are Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, and that he would like to appoint justice who agree with them; Scalia and Thomas have been arguing for a far narrower view of national power than has been taken by the Supreme Court in over sixty years. If Governor Bush is elected President, the Scalia/Thomas view is likely to receive increasing support. There will be more limits on Congress' ability to deal with problems that, in the public's view, deserve national attention – and greater reliance on state government, which often lack the resources and the will to remedy those problems.

There is a larger, and much-neglected, story in the background here. In the recent past, Governor Bush, and the Republican Party, have made "judicial activism" a national issue. But in the recent past, the real "judicial activism" has come from the right, in the form of countless efforts to persuade federal courts to strike down legislative enactments. The supposed "judicial activism" of which the Republicans complain consists, almost entirely, of reaffirmation of long-established law. But judicial activism on the right consists of something very different – dramatic new departures, abandoning long-established law and threatening a wide range of actual and proposed initiatives from the elected branches of the national government.

Federalists and Antifederalists

To understand the modern debate, a little history in order. According to a standard conservative view, the Constitution was rooted in fear of a national power. But this is a myth. In fact it has things exactly backwards. The Constitution was not born from fear of national authority. It was produced, above all else, because of fear of the power of the states. The framers of the Constitution were enthusiastic centralizers. They sought to create a much stronger national government.

copied
Nolan
Wendsey
Podesta
Ricchetti
Penn
Echaveste
Herrnreich

The Constitution was of course predicated by the Articles of Confederation. Under the Articles, state power was an obstacle to the creation of a national economic marketplace, even to the creation of the nation itself. The Constitution represented a dramatic and self-conscious expansion of the authority of the central government - above all, perhaps, through the framers' grant of a brand-new authority, to Congress, to regulate "commerce" among the several states. The antifederalists, opponents of the Constitution, claimed that the national government would be remote and unaccountable, and that the only vehicle for genuine self-government would lie in respect for state authority and for a sharply limited central authority. (Whether on the Supreme Court or in the political arena, modern opponents of national power actually carry forward the thinking of the antifederalists, not the framers.)

In rejecting the antifederalists' views, the Federalists spoke from their own unfortunate experiences with state authority. But they also had a theory about why the national government had large advantages over the states. They believed that small governments, operating at the state and local levels, were especially vulnerable to the influence of factions, understood as powerful private groups with their own parochial agendas. In the Federalist No. 10, James Madison urged that in a larger government, it was more likely that elected officials would represent a "fit choice," with "the most attractive merit." Thus Madison favored a strong role for the central government, on the simple ground that it would provide better protection of rights and generally do a better job. "Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other."

Of course the Federalists won the national debate. Equally important, their victory was endorsed and expanded at crucial moments in the nation's history. Two of these moments were especially important. The first was the extension of national power after the Civil War, based largely on Lincoln's arguments about the need for a powerful, rights-protecting central government and the dangers of oppression at the state level. The second was the rise of greater national authority during the New Deal, with Franklin Delano Roosevelt's insistence on the need for a strong national authority to help the disadvantaged and to promote economic prosperity.

But in every period of American life, the antifederalist vision, in one or another form, has also had its vigorous advocates. At least since the New Deal period, Republican candidates have consistently argued for a reduced national role. Here as elsewhere, George W. Bush has not provided many details, but his general direction is clear. It is evident that the Republican Party would seek a diminished national role in many domains, giving states greater flexibility in such areas as environmental protection, health care, and welfare reform. In some of

these domains, state flexibility isn't a bad idea. But there is an inevitable danger that such flexibility will mean less protection for citizens, if only because states have to compete against each other to attract business, and the competition will create a kind of "race," among the states, to do less and less.

It is for this reason that the Republican Party's opposition to national authority is no mere abstraction. It is closely associated with, and a way of promoting, that party's substantive agenda. In arguing for national action, Democrats, starting with Roosevelt, have made exactly the same point, contending if the nation does not act, no one will.

Judicial Activism Under The Commerce Clause

For this election, however, the most important issue may well be the future of the Supreme Court. For the first time since the New Deal itself, the Court is in the midst of rethinking, in a fundamental way, the powers of Congress under the commerce clause. Indeed, the question of national authority has become the leading issue within the Court. Bush's favorite justices have made it clear that they would like to see nothing less than a constitutional revolution, resulting in a significant curtailment of national authority (so much for conservative complaints about judicial activism). To understand the point, we need to return to history.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, the Supreme Court struck down many national enactments, concluding that Congress's power to regulate commerce "between the several states" should be narrowly construed. In a series of cases, the Court said that Congress lacked the constitutional authority to do many things we now take for granted -- to regulate the mining of coal, to forbid child labor, to establish retirement and pensions plans in the railroad industry, and to regulate the slaughter and sale of chickens. It was only at the end of the New Deal period that the Court relented, concluding that so long as Congress' actions had a "rational" connection to interstate commerce, the judiciary should not stand in its way.

The big shift came in 1937, when the Supreme Court upheld the National Labor Relations Act. The Court made it clear that a democratic effort to stabilize labor-management relations in any particular area would inevitably have effects on the national economy. The Court learned this lesson, involving the economic interrelationships of the states, very well. Between 1937 and 1995, the Court never struck down legislative action under the commerce clause. The Court allowed Congress to prevent racial discrimination at small restaurants, to apply wheat quotas to a local dairy farm in Ohio, to ban loan-sharking enforced by threats of violence, and to apply maximum hour and minimum wage laws throughout the nation.

Why, for most of the twentieth century, did the Court decide to leave Congress so much room to maneuver? Part of the answer is historical. In the midst of the Depression, the nation required national action, and the Court could not long stand in the way. The Court was also responsive to democratic considerations: Whether national action is appropriate in light of the commerce clause is a question on which the Supreme Court should be reluctant to second-guess the elected legislature. But there are two still more important and enduring points, involving economic interdependence and the nature of the Constitution itself.

Economic interdependence is inevitable in modern societies. If a strike occurs at a plant in Ohio, it is likely that sooner or later, people outside Ohio will be affected. If there is racial discrimination at hotels in Georgia, it is inevitable that some people will be less likely to travel and do business in Georgia. The level of wages for low-income workers in New York will matter to states other than New York. Seemingly local acts often have national repercussions. In any case there is little need for an aggressive role by the Supreme Court in protecting states against national incursions. Under the Constitution, the states are represented as such in the national government - most dramatically through the composition of the Senate, with each state having two representatives regardless of population. As the Court wrote in 1985, the "principal means chosen by the Framers to ensure the role of the States in the federal system lies in the structure of the Federal Government itself," for the composition of that government "was designed in large part to protect the States from overreaching by Congress." In these circumstances, the Court has rightly concluded that its own role should be minimal.

A Coming Revolution?

But more recently the Court has shifted ground. In the process, it has started to draw over a half century of law into fresh doubt. In 1995, the Court held, by a 5-4 vote, that Congress exceeded its authority in enacting the Gun-Free School Zones Act, which made it a federal crime to possess a firearm in a school zone. On behalf of Congress, the government argued that interstate commerce would inevitably be affected by gun violence near schools, because such violence would threaten education, which was central to the development of the national economy. The Court rejected the argument, signalling that it would be prepared to look carefully at any claimed connection between national law and interstate commerce. In a separate opinion, Justice Thomas said that he was skeptical of much of the constitutional law of federalism that had emerged in the last six decades.

A far more dramatic step came just this year, when the Court, again by a 5-4 vote, struck down a key provision of the Violence Against Women Act (a law that claimed bipartisan support). The relevant provision creates a federal civil rights remedy for victims of sex-related violence. Congress was well aware of the risk of a challenge in the Supreme Court, and it found, reasonably and on the basis of

extensive evidence, that sex-related violence has significant adverse effects on the economy -- not least because it deters women from travelling at times and to places where violence might occur. But the Court said that this was not enough. In its most important passages, the Court raised new doubts about Congress' power to regulate noncommercial activity, such as violence - in the process drawing into question the constitutional validity of the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and current proposals designed to penalize hate crimes at the national level.

There is much more. The Court has recently created a brand-new obstacle to national power, saying that Congress cannot "conscript" states by telling them to enforce federal laws calling for background checks on handgun purchasers and regulation of the disposal of radioactive waste. The Court has also expanded the immunity of state government from liability for its own unlawful acts, including unlawful discrimination on the basis of age. The result is a singularly strange situation in which Congress can create rights against states, but cannot make states pay for violating them.

Are we in the midst of a revival of the pre-New Deal view of congressional power? What parts of national criminal law might now be vulnerable to federal challenge? Is the Court really prepared to raise questions about national environmental law? It is much too early to tell. In some cases, a majority continues to allow action by the national government. In the 1980s, the Court went back and forth on some crucial federalism questions, involving the power of national government to impose certain requirements (such as minimum wage and maximum hour laws) on the states. By a slim majority, which continues to prevail today, the Court eventually concluded that Congress could indeed do so. And in the face of a dissent from Justice O'Connor, the Court has also upheld "conditional spending" programs, by which Congress gives money on condition that states comply with national requirements, (for example, prohibiting the purchase of alcohol by people under the age of 21).

But the reach and future of these decisions is uncertain, and some evidence of new departures is provided by the Court's recent decision to hear a constitutional challenge to the Clean Water Act. Of course the particular arguments made to the Court will matter. But the ultimate answers will inevitably turn in large part on the Court's future composition. Consider the Court's internal dynamics. Justices Scalia and Thomas would like to go much further than the Court has thus far. Chief Justice William Rehnquist often seems to agree with them, but he is more likely to proceed cautiously, in line with precedents, and one case at a time. Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Stephen Breyer, David Souter, and John Paul Stevens are the regular dissenters from decisions questioning Congress' authority.

That means that as usual, Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Anthony Kennedy are the swing votes. In hard federalism cases, they tend to swing toward Scalia

and Thomas. O'Connor, usually a centrist on the Court, and almost invariably attuned to the facts of individual cases, seems uncharacteristically drawn to an extreme position on federalism issues. What this means is that a narrow majority is quite willing to reject the Court's own previous reasoning and to erect new obstacles to democratic efforts at the national level. And many of the key federalism cases are 5-4 divisions. If Gore is elected, it is unlikely that the Court will much expand on the recent cases; it might well retreat from them. If Bush is elected, it is likely that the Court will continue to raise doubts about Congress' constitutional power. Such a development would have immense importance. It would force the public to rely, much more of the time, on state governments, which are often financially strapped and which are often deterred from regulating by the constant need to compete with one another to attract business.

There is an undoubted connection between the developments in the area of federalism and developments in other areas in which the Court has drawn the authority of national and state governments into doubt. In the last years, the Court has also limited congressional power to enforce the fourteenth amendment, the Constitution's most general guarantee of both equality and liberty. Hence the Court has invalidated the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (enacted with overwhelming and bipartisan support in Congress) and shown no patience with Congress' argument that the Violence Against Women Act was a legitimate effort to protect the equal rights of women. Affirmative action may or may not be a good thing; reasonable people disagree on that question. But the Court has shown little reluctance to decide that issue on its own, in the process throwing almost all affirmative action programs into serious constitutional doubt, even when enacted by Congress.

In a related development, the Court, again by a 5-4 vote, struck down the attempt by the Food and Drug Administration to assert authority over the sale and marketing of tobacco. And the Court has been badly divided on the question whether and when Congress may give citizens "standing" to sue the government when it is not enforcing laws protecting the environment. Justice Scalia and Thomas would sharply cabin congressional power, and have occasionally gotten five votes for their position; but they have lost too, often by 4-5 votes, which could easily become 5-4 or 6-3 majorities if Governor Bush is elected. Within federal courts generally, there is an unmistakable trend, promoted by Reagan and Bush appointees, toward aggressive judicial interference with national action, on some issues the most aggressive since the New Deal itself.

There are real ironies in the recent developments. The Republican Party in general, and George Bush in particular, have spent a great deal of time complaining of an excessive judicial role in overseeing the elected branches, and proclaiming their commitment to "judicial restraint." Don't believe it for a second. In the last decade, the real "judicial activism" has come from Republican appointees -- often in the form of decisions invalidating congressional enactments in the name of federalism. One of the central issues in this election is

the fate of a constitutional vision that would allow the Supreme Court to hamstring the national government for many decades to come.

12:11 PM 12/15/00

12-15-00
no return
address
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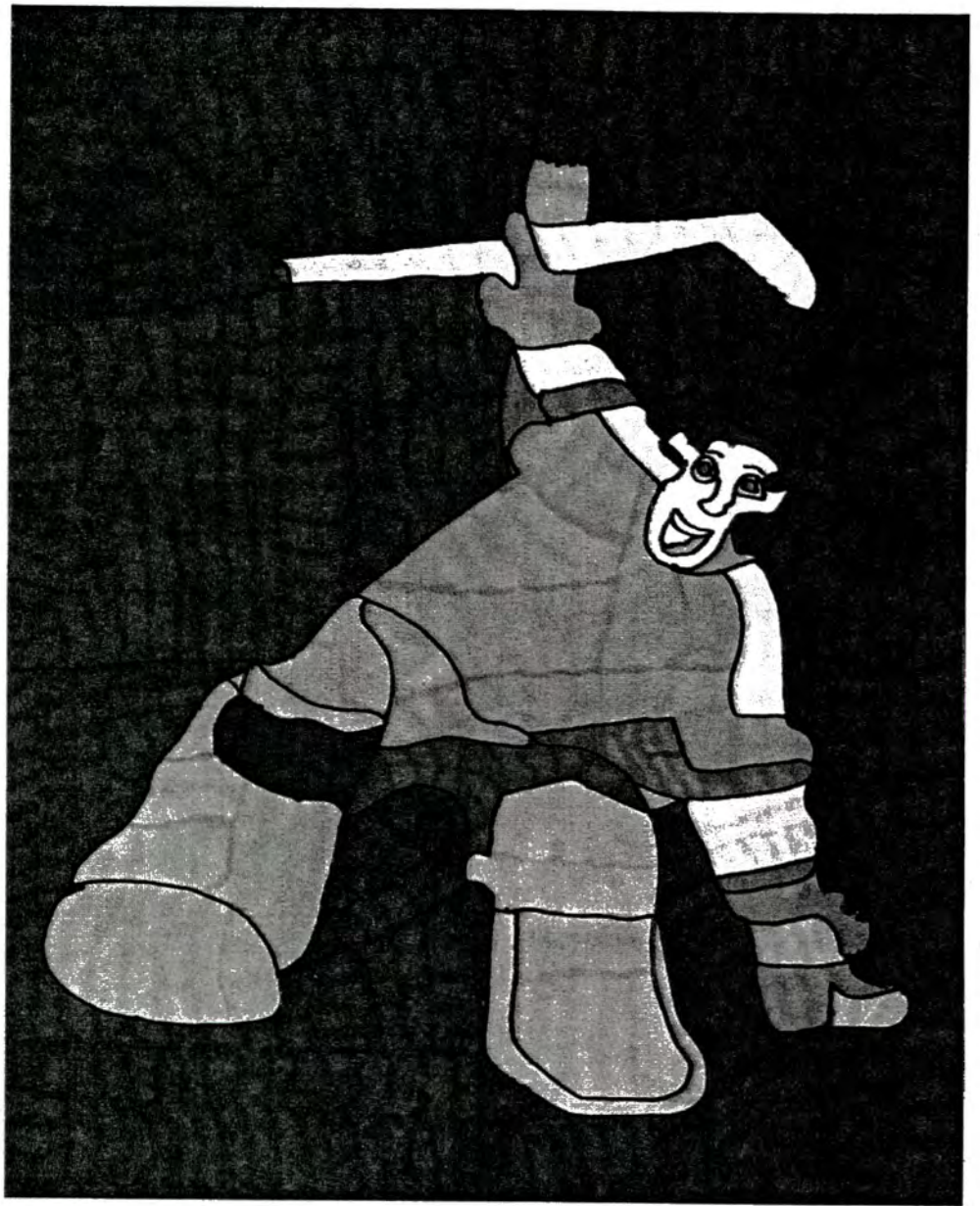
To DC
from Special
Olympics event

— Dec 14, 2000

Dear President +
Senator Clinton,
Please honor us
by attending the
games in Anchorage.

Thank you for all
your support.

Sincerely,
Patsy McShane
Ben Stevens.



2001 SPECIAL OLYMPICS
WORLD WINTER GAMES ALASKA

WALLA WALLA POSTER PHOTO COURTESY OF CHAMBERLAIN-WALLA WALLA POSTER PHOTO

MARCH 4 - 11, 2001



12-15-00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 12, 2000

00 DEC 12 PM 4:36

Copied
Echaveste
Reed
Nolan
Chow
Podesta

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE, BRUCE REED, BETH NOLAN, AND
BARBARA CHOW

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Commission on Educational Resource Equity

As you requested after your discussions with Representative Chaka Fattah regarding school finance equity, we have met with his staff and explored possible actions that could be initiated in the remainder of your term. Specifically, we recommend that you establish a Presidential Commission on Educational Resource Equity that would produce a substantive report on the issue as well as increase public awareness of the issue. This action would allow you to move the federal government forward on a key education and civil rights issue that is fast becoming the next big wave in education reform -- one that builds logically on the public expectations set by your mandate of holding states accountable for helping all students reach high standards.

BACKGROUND

Flowing from the 1994 Improving America's Schools Act and Goals 2000, we are now in a period of movement toward high standards and accountability in education. It is critical that all students have access to the educational resources necessary to achieve high standards. Nonetheless, traditional structures for funding public education have created substantial disparities in educational resources by race, ethnicity, and other factors. Thus, it is vitally important that we better understand and chart a course for our nation to overcome resource gaps. Last year a Congressionally-mandated Committee on Education Finance, a panel of academics convened by the Department of Education and the National Research Council, raised this point in a report concluding that "money can and should be used more effectively than it traditionally has been to make a difference in U.S. schools. To promote the achievement of a fair and productive educational system, finance decisions should be explicitly aligned with broad educational goals."

Furthermore, legal challenges underscore the importance of this issue. Today, there are school resource equity cases pending in at least 23 states, and dozens more have been heard over time. Over the years, your Administration has participated as *amicus* in several recent lawsuits filed against states involving Title VI discrimination claims, making clear that such claims are actionable, while taking no position on the merits of the underlying claims. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires that when recipients endeavor to provide educational resources they do so in a nondiscriminatory manner, though it does not impose any affirmative obligation on recipients to provide resources. The responsibility of each state depends on its authority and role in the educational system. Nonetheless, it is important to make states aware of their obligations

under Title VI giving them impetus to examine their resource allocation to ensure that it is nondiscriminatory.

The Department of Education has agreed to develop preliminary guidance for states and/or districts on resource comparability and Title VI. This guidance should be ready for release before the end of your Administration. On the legislative side, Representative Fattah has proposed federal action on school finance on more than one occasion. In February of 1999, Fattah filed H.R. 555, the "Equal Protection School Finance Act," which had over 40 co-sponsors, but which was defeated as an amendment in October of 1999. Fattah's bill essentially makes state eligibility for federal education funds contingent upon an acceptably narrow degree of variation in per pupil funding among districts in a state.

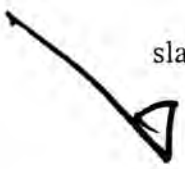
RECOMMENDED ACTION

After consulting with Representative Fattah's staff and considering the viable options for action in the time remaining, we believe that the creation of a Presidential Commission on Educational Resource Equity would best allow you to provide leadership and public awareness in the short term, while ensuring some concrete action on this issue in the next Administration. The release of an Executive Order establishing such a Commission would offer an excellent opportunity for you to tout the progress of the standards and accountability movement (including the legacy of the 1994 Improving America's Schools Act and Goals 2000) while challenging the nation to examine the next steps in education reform – including the equitable allocation of resources to support the higher expectations you have helped establish for all students.

The Presidential Commission on Educational Resource Equity. We recommend that you appoint a six- to eight-member Commission composed of familiar and respected individuals drawn from the political and policy spheres, academia, and the private sector. Such a Commission could build on the issues identified by the Congressionally-mandated Committee on Education Finance by engaging stakeholders at a variety of levels in addressing and examining those issues, hosting public forums, and recommending policy changes to improve resource allocation. A final report by the Commission to the incumbent President would generate broad public attention and serve to provide a policy push to the next Administration. Additionally, an Executive Order establishing a Commission could also mandate an annual report offering a compilation of statistics on school finance, describing the status of resource comparability across the nation, providing case studies on school finance equity and outlining promising practices for achieving school resource equity. A small but substantive Commission could be named before you left office and staffed by the Department of Education.

CONCLUSION

With your concurrence, we will prepare immediately an Executive Order and compile a slate of recommended candidates for the Commission.

 ☒ APPROVE ☐ DISAPPROVE ☐ LET'S DISCUSS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ABACH & CRUANES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ROAD, SUITE 1108
S, FLORIDA 33134
443-3388

00 DEC 7 PM8:23

12-15-00
1:25

Shannon —

As we discussed.
Letter shld say smthg
like, "...a member of
my National Economic
Council staff will contact
you shortly to discuss
your proposal."

Thank
AR

7, 2000

FAX (305) 443-0880
525 E. STRAWBRIDGE AVE.
MELBOURNE, FL 32901
(321) 728-5825
FAX (321) 984-2411

PLEASE REPLY TO:

Cam Gables

Pls
get
to
Shannon

...after which I believe you
official to the National interests. The idea
collection of many millions (if not billions) of
more accounts due to the misguided belief that
such funds could thereby be tax exempt.

The Treasury Department (IRS) is presently undertaking the collection task the hard
way: subpoenas to Master Card, American Express, Visa, etc., in an attempt to pin down
"who, where and how much".

You have the means to make the job of collection easy, quick and effective.

Please honor me with your willingness to allow me to make a brief, but highly
informative presentation - personally!

As always,



Charles R. Stack

CRS:smk

P.S. I have never presumed to ask for your time in the past even when it might have been
greatly beneficial to me had I done so.

L. Graham
Any comment
on this?
Adam

HIGH, STACK, PALAHACH & CRUANES
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
2888 LEJEUNE ROAD, SUITE 1100
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134
(305) 443-3320

00 DEC 7 PM 8:23

ROBERT KING HIGH (1924-1997)
CHARLES R. STACK, RA.
MICHAEL PALAHACH, RA.
CARLOS CRUANES
MICHAEL W. DWYER
CHRISTOPHER M. RUNDLE, RA. (OF COUNSEL)
KURT R. KLAUS, JR. (OF COUNSEL)
FERNANDO M. PALACIOS (OF COUNSEL)
NEED C. CARY (OF COUNSEL)
GREGORY J. DONOGHUE (OF COUNSEL)

FAX (305) 443-0880
525 E. STRAWBRIDGE AVE.
MELBOURNE, FL 32901
(321) 725-9828
FAX (321) 984-2411

December 7, 2000

PLEASE REPLY TO:

*BOARD CERTIFIED CIVIL TRIAL LAWYER - FLORIDA BAR
BOARD CERTIFIED CIVIL TRIAL LAWYER - NATIONAL BOARD OF TRIAL ADVOCACY

Coral Gables

The President of the United States
William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001

Dear Mr. President:

I wish very much to visit with you post haste regarding a matter which I believe you will find extremely interesting and very beneficial to the National interests. The idea involves a means of expedited and immediate collection of many millions (if not billions) of tax dollars from funds which went into off shore accounts due to the misguided belief that such funds could thereby be tax exempt.

The Treasury Department (IRS) is presently undertaking the collection task the hard way: subpoenas to Master Card, American Express, Visa, etc., in an attempt to pin down "who, where and how much".

You have the means to make the job of collection easy, quick and effective.

Please honor me with your willingness to allow me to make a brief, but highly informative presentation - personally!

As always,


Charles R. Stack

CRS:smk

P.S. I have never presumed to ask for your time in the past even when it might have been greatly beneficial to me had I done so.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-15-00

00 DEC 11 PM 1:40

December 11, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT
SHANNON BUTLER

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE PORTRAIT MEETING-DECEMBER 15

CC: NANCY HERNREICH

On December 15, you have requested to do the radio address around 10AM. It has been requested that you do another thirty minute portrait meeting the week of December 11. Would you like us to add to the schedule on December 15?

☒ Yes, please schedule
☐ No

If you would like to schedule, would you like to do this before or after the radio address?

☒ before the radio address
☐ after the radio address

Copied
Streett
Butler
Hernreich
Podesta



JIMMY CARTER

December 4, 2000

To President Bill Clinton

I was pleased to note the statement made on your behalf last week regarding your intentions to review all pending clemency applications before the end of your term. As I have shared with you before, I believe strongly in the appropriate exercise of this constitutional duty of the president.

Not only is executive clemency wholly consistent with the principle of redemption underlying our religious beliefs, but also it represents a crucial element of our criminal justice system and is constitutionally rooted in our nation's founding traditions. With Presidents Reagan and Bush, I felt its exercise was impeded by political avoidance rather than the merits of individual applications.

While I am sure there are a number of meritorious applications pending, there is one in which I have long had a keen interest, and that is the application of Patricia Hearst Shaw. I have written you previously about her, but I understand that the application has been pending for a number of years in the Pardon Attorney's Office and recently has been passed on to either the Deputy Attorney General or Attorney General, with whom I am sharing this letter, along with your White House Counsel.

In 1978, there was an extensive review of the facts by Attorney General Griffin Bell, Deputy Attorney General Ben Civiletti, and Associate Deputy Attorney General Chuck Ruff. Upon their positive recommendation, I commuted her sentence to the nearly two years she spent in prison for her conviction for the bank robbery in which she and the group that kidnapped and brutalized her engaged. In doing so, I was told that there was some political risk of public opposition, especially if she did anything afterwards that could be construed as radical or inappropriate. To my surprise, not only was there broad public understanding and support, but also, except for several of her original prosecutors, no discernible opposition was voiced. In the some 22 years since, every report I have seen and heard of her has been that of a constructive life, including notably as a wife and mother. She has conducted herself in a manner completely consistent with the judgment we then made. I have only met her on one occasion by happenstance at a New York charity event nearly a decade ago, and I was touched by the sincerity of her gratitude for my belief in her.

12-13-00

Send to Cohen?

Yes

No

cc: Counsel?

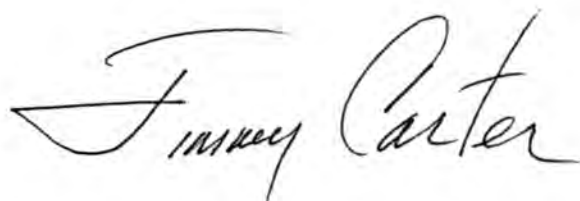
Yes

No

ad

The act of pardon, representing the nation's forgiveness of her actions that occurred during her captivity, has enormous significance to her personally. As I understand her desires, she seeks to relate the ultimate meaning and the nation's recognition of those traumatic events 27 years ago, when she was a young woman, to her two now nearly grown daughters. I respectfully submit that hers is a classic and deserved case warranting the presidential power of pardon, and I recommend her application for the review process that you commendably are undertaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, sweeping "J" and "C".

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

cc: Attorney General Janet Reno
Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder
White House Counsel Beth Nolan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-15-00

December 11, 2000

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STEPHANIE STREETT *SS*
CAROLINE SELBY *CS*

CC: NANCY HERNREICH

SUBJECT: DEC. 22nd RADIO ADDRESS

You are scheduled to have the day off on Friday, December 22nd until 5:30pm when you will attend the Residence Staff Reception. However, you will need to tape the radio address sometime during the day.

Would you like to tape the radio address with guests or would you rather tape the radio address in the Map Room at your convenience?

- ☒ Please set up the radio address with guests
☒ Before the Residence Staff Reception
☐ After the Residence Staff Reception

☐ Please set up the radio address without guests in the Map Room

*copied
Streett
Self
Hernreich
Podesta*

4:30 or 9:30 am

The Talk Radio News Service™
College Media News

2514 Mill Road, NW • Washington, DC 20007

Jane - Louisa - Mike
Ellen F. Ratner

Summers - BC
Bureau Chief

Pager: 1(800) 759-888 pin #3871230
Email: ellen@talkradionews.com
www.talkradionews.com

Tel: (202) 337-8715
Tel: (202) 337-5322
Fax: (202) 337-1174

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN

12-15-00

*copied
Siewert
Podesta*

12-15-00

The Outlook

Services May Lead U.S. to Trade Surplus

AI

MEXICO CITY

NetLink Transaction Services LLC's contribution to the U.S.-Mexico trade balance is barely a drop in a river of bilateral transactions now rushing by at a rate of over \$200 billion a year. But those dollars are part of an emerging trend that some economists say signals a tidal shift: a U.S. trade surplus.

Netlink, Rochester, N.Y., which calls itself a "virtual banking-services provider," maintains the books for 6,000 Mexican factory workers in the border city of Reynosa. Essentially, Netlink "exports" its ability to monitor offshore payrolls from databanks in New York. To add 100,000 workers next year, Netlink in June sold equity stakes to raise the \$7.5 million it needs to add capacity in Rochester.

Payroll services are one small example of how growing imports from Mexico lead directly to growing exports of U.S. expertise. Simply put, as Mexico increases its exports of merchandise, it needs more imported brainpower to grease the flow. That's the silver lining behind a swelling trade deficit with Mexico, which through the first nine months of this year ran to \$18.6 billion.

World-wide, the U.S. trade deficit is set to surpass \$450 billion. But while the gap in merchandise trade keeps growing, some economists see indications that the trend won't last the decade. The reason: the growing U.S. trade in services, which now tops \$250 billion annually and runs a surplus of \$80 billion. And both numbers, say economists, are poised to explode over the next 10 years.

"Services trade is the unsung hero of our trade balance," says Robert Litan, director, economic studies, at Washington's Brookings Institution. According to a University of Michigan forecast, U.S. service exports will hit \$650 billion by 2010—about the same volume of current U.S. exports of farm and factory goods. World-wide, cross-border sales of services are around \$1.3 trillion, most booked by U.S. providers. Services sold by the No. 2 exporter, Britain, total just \$100 billion.

To be sure, predictions of services-as-saviors aren't new: in the early 1990s, an opening of the world's financial markets was expected to usher U.S. firms into a world of profits formerly locked behind national borders. Today, that seems naive.

They merely may have been premature. A proliferation of free-trade agreements around the globe has blurred the boundaries between economies, so much so that economists now wonder whether the strength of the service trade is not so much untapped as uncounted.

"Accounting for service-sector

transactions is difficult enough at home, it's even more challenging when services cross borders," says Catherine Mann of the Institute for International Economics in Washington. Take packaged software, she says, whose delivery can be via CD-ROM in a box, loaded onto a computer, or downloaded via the Internet. As such, while overseas sales of software by U.S. companies topped \$13 billion as long ago as 1995, the most recent data in the U.S. balance of payments, for 1998, show software exports of just \$3 billion.

Another accounting anomaly: The more demand grows, the faster exports disappear. That's because as service providers increase sales abroad, they advance beyond the export stage to establish subsidiaries in-country. Consequently, sales to foreign customers are booked as domestic transactions between a branch of a U.S. multinational and a local buyer. Last year, more than \$300 billion in such intracompany service exports went unreported in the U.S. trade balance, slightly more than the \$250 billion in services officially exported from the U.S. Combined, the two figures very nearly match all U.S. exports of merchandise.

Electronic Data Systems Corp., Plano, Texas, booked revenue of \$18.5 billion in 1999, 42% of that amount—more than \$7 billion—derived from overseas transactions. Yet barely 2% of EDS's sales are considered "exports" since sales of services that originate in the U.S. pass through an overseas EDS vendor. For example, EDS's \$200 million in sales to Mexico include operations in Charlotte, N.C., where EDS employees run information systems for Aeromexico and Mexicana airlines. Besides running programs for reservations and flight planning, they process frequent-flier miles and run the systems that print tickets, boarding passes and baggage tags.

Although EDS charges the Mexican airlines millions of dollars each year, company officials say none of that is counted as an export.

That experience suggests much of what is exported is not being counted, particularly with larger trading partners. Just since 1990, over a dozen countries joined the ranks of importers buying \$1 billion or more worth of U.S. services annually. Among the newcomers: Venezuela, Chile, Indonesia, Thailand, Israel, Malaysia and South Africa. Meanwhile, Brazil, South Korea and Australia have already cracked the \$5 billion threshold, as Mexico, Britain and Germany each topped annual service imports of \$10 billion.

Those ranks will grow, thanks to the World Trade Organization's General Agreement on Trade in Services negotiations. The latest round began last week in Geneva, where knocking down trade barriers for telecommunications, data processing, energy and financial services is on the agenda.

—JOEL MILLMAN

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*copied
Spurling
Podesto*

December 7, 2000

To: President Clinton
From: Michael Waldman
Subject: Your 'summing up' speeches

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-00

12/15/00
Covers a number of
documenting points
B

It was very good to see you and Mrs. Clinton yesterday. Visiting the White House, it was hard to believe these eight years are drawing to a close, so I can only imagine what it must be like for you.

I have read in the newspapers, and heard from your staff, about your 'summing up' speeches, and I wanted to pass on one thought. These speeches are a marvelous opportunity to sum up the narrative of your two terms, on your own terms.

In that light, I strongly encourage you to focus one of the speeches explicitly on the role of government and how you changed the presidency. During your presidency, you helped forge a new consensus on the role of government – smaller but active, fiscally responsible and beginning to be reformed to meet the information age. This was one of your most important accomplishments. So much of what you did, it seemed to me, had the purpose of taking the steam out of the anti-government movement that was the strongest political force of our lifetimes. This will be true even if Bush takes office; except occasionally, he did not run as a Gingrich-Reagan style anti-government ideologue, and it is worth establishing that consensus before he lays claim to it. I think that laying these points out in a thoughtful and coherent way – like the Commonwealth Club speech that FDR did, which you have cited so often – offers a chance to rise above the need to put out new policies in the day-to-day speeches. Similarly, you can talk in a thoughtful way about your vision of the presidency as an active office in a new time, for example, giving your thinking behind the unprecedented use of the bully pulpit and executive actions. So many times, as you prepared State of the Union speeches and other addresses, I heard you lament the fact that you didn't have the chance to make these particular points at length to a broad audience. This is an excellent chance to do so.

I have spent the last year speaking to journalists, columnists, academics and lay audiences about your legacy. As you know, I focus on the changing presidency and the role of government – and I have found enormous receptivity to these points. (Even critics, or those inclined to skepticism, grudgingly acknowledge the importance of these changes. Political scientists and historians, especially, are intrigued to learn how intentional, if not necessarily preplanned, these changes have been.)

I hope this is useful to you. I have conveyed these thoughts to your speechwriters as well. And thanks again for all the support and encouragement you have given to my book, and in everything else as well.

Copied
Podesta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 12-19-2000

NOTE FOR: Ambassador Mark Erwin

The President has reviewed the attached, and it is forwarded to you
for your:

Information ☒

Action ☐

12-19-00
Lisel,
OK to mail?
YES ✓
NO —

Thank you.

cc:

The Honorable Mark Erwin
U.S. Embassy
Post Office Box 544
Port Louis, MAURITIUS

12-19-00
Lisel,
OK to mail?
YES ✓
NO —

cc both letters to
Mark Erwin too

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

CC: both letters
to Mark Erwin
too

Dr. Kary B. Mullis
919 Bayside Drive
Apartment 04
Newport Beach, California 92660

Dear Kary:

Thank you for your many kind words about Mark
Erwin. I'm so glad you took the time to write.

Have a good holiday season.

Sincerely,

Phil Neuman

He is a very good man
I am glad that you
took time to write

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

Dr. Kary B. Mullis
919 Bayside Drive
Apartment 04
Newport Beach, California 92660

Dear Kary:

Thank you for your many kind words about Mark
Erwin. I'm so glad you took the time to write.

Have a good holiday season.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

He is a very good man
+ I'm glad you took
time to write



949.223.9900 fax: 949.717.7813
karymullis@home.com
✓12/12
cc: Sandy

Dr. Kary B. Mullis

919 Bayside Drive, Apt. 04
Newport Beach, CA 92660

December 5, 2000

Dear Mr. Clinton,

A lot of water has run under the bridge since I walked through your office in December of 1993 on my way to Stockholm to accept the Nobel Prize in chemistry. What a trip! I had been traveling around a bit before that, but certainly a lot more since, and I am writing you to say that I have met a lot of U.S. ambassadors in the last few years and none of them impressed me as a real ambassador for our favorite country like Mark Erwin. (Certainly not enough for me to take the time to write his boss.) The man is personable, friendly, courteous, kind, brave, clean (I think—I never checked), and reverent. A truly happy boy in a foreign country bringing the good news from America and making the right contacts for whomever needs them.

I stood with him one night in a reception line for eighty or a hundred Mauritians. I think I was the second scientist after Charles Darwin who had made the long journey to Mauritius and Mark had the reception for me. He had only been there for maybe eighteen months, but he knew everybody's name, and by God, everybody's business, public and private. And they all liked him and they trusted him. And so did I. My host on the island, the Director of the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, told me later that he is quite fond of Mr. Erwin.

I know Mark is not a career diplomat, does not need any recommendations, and will go back to his North Carolina business life eventually, but I just thought you might want to know that he is doing a great job and you made a good choice.

In Mauritius, I was proud to be an American. Thanks, Bill. Good luck to you!

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Kary B. Mullis





949.223.9900 Fax: 949.717.7813
karymullis@home.com

Dr. Kary B. Mullis

919 Bayside Drive, Apt. 04
Newport Beach, CA 92660

DEC 11 2000

December 5, 2000

Dear Melinda,

My husband and I just returned from a trip to Mauritius where we met Mark Erwin. Kary really enjoyed meeting Mark and his wife and wrote a letter to President Clinton (they met briefly when Kary won the Nobel Prize.)

I called Mark to find out the best way for this letter to reach the President, and he suggested that I send it to you to be forwarded.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Nancy Cosgrove Mullis



OK to invite
to remaining
reception

OK to invite to
remaining reception

cc: ~~Scheduling~~
✓ Marshall
Hennreich

WHITE HOUSE
ASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

Jack M. Mills
Mills Communications, Inc.
Post Office Box 23259
Columbia, South Carolina 29224

Dear Jack:

It was good to hear from you and great to have
you again at the White House recently. Thanks
for your kind words, and for the excellent work
you do.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Jim

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

Jack M. Mills
Mills Communications, Inc.
Post Office Box 23259
Columbia, South Carolina 29224

Dear Jack:

It was good to hear from you and great to have you again at the White House recently. Thanks for your kind words, and for the excellent work you do.

I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill", is written below the word "Sincerely,".

MILLS

communications, inc.

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Clinton,

As I sat at the table in the Roosevelt room last Wednesday with Secretaries Shalala and Riley and various others all interested in the Physical condition of the American people I was so grateful to you for helping us get that vision of a meeting to become reality, thanks friend, you were also great with the remarks at the event honoring the Olympics. I got a copy of what you said about Physical Education and will use it many times in the future when stressing the need for P. E. in this country.

It was also great to see you and to introduce you to my friend Jim Baugh. He has been a tremendous ally in private business supporting P. E. and will remain active for us. I figure you will hear from him soon on the new "Deep Red" driver he told you about. Jim is our kind of man.

Thank you again for your support of Physical Fitness, from the directive issued June 23 through the reports, the meeting and your remarks on the lawn of the White House you have given us at the Presidents Council on Physical Fitness and Sports something to build on.

I hope to see you again soon.

Jack M. Mills

MILLS
communications, inc.

ef

12-06-00

Dear Nancy,

I was one wall away from you last week but never had the opportunity to even ask to speak to you, they kept us busy.

It is more my nature to give rather than ask for things but, D.C. has taught me to speak up on occasion. I would love to be included in some ~~Holiday event~~, this month at the White House. Any possibility?

nm

I appreciate your consideration.

Regards,

Jack

cc HQ

Copied
Hennreich
Scheduling
✓

Alt - it's all over
Fried - it's all over
Mayer - it's all over

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

Brenda M. Fulkerson
Fulkerson & Company
124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 1620
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Brenda:

Thank you for your letter and for looking out
for Floyd. What an amazing life he has led.

My staff and I will certainly keep your request
in mind. Best wishes for the holidays.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Bill Clinton
for me - I
don't know exactly
what my people
schedule of this
I'll look into it

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 15, 2000

Brenda M. Fulkerson
Fulkerson & Company
124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 1620
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

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Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

Bill Clinton
for me — I
don't know exactly
what my people
should do but
I'll look into it

FULKERSON & COMPANY

124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 1620
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Telephone: 501-376-4432
Fax: 501-376-4655

December 5, 2000

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

Dear Mr. President:

As a very special surprise for Floyd H. Fulkerson, I would like to request that you consider inviting Floyd to fly with you on Air Force One.

Floyd was an outstanding World War II P-38 pilot and was awarded two Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star and many other awards for heroism. He was inducted into the Arkansas Aviation Hall of Fame, there is a PBS television documentary about his P-38 flying experiences and he is a true roll model for "The Greatest Generation." Floyd flew his personal plane for more than fifty years and had you as a guest passenger during the early days of your political career.

We will arrange to be in Washington DC or any other place of debarkation. I sincerely appreciate your consideration of this special request. We can be reached at the telephone numbers listed below.

Wishing you continued success, I remain

Sincerely,



Brenda M. Fulkerson

BMF:aj

Fulkerson Telephone Numbers:

501-376-4432 - Office
501-961-1023 - Farmhouse
501-680-0412 - Automobile
501-753-2063 - Secretary - Ms. Jaynes
501-993-5274 - Secretary - Automobile

FULKERSON & COMPANY

124 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 1620
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Telephone: 501-376-4432
Fax: 501-376-4655



December 5, 2000

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Nancy:

If you feel the enclosed request is appropriate, I would sincerely appreciate you passing it to the proper person. Your personal interest is also appreciated.

Wishing you all happiness with your wonderful man, I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Brenda'.

Brenda M. Fulkerson

BMF:aj

P. S. If Floyd can be of service to the President with regards to the World War II Memorial or other issues, he stands ready to serve.

12-15-00

AN & HARTSON
L.L.P.

[Handwritten signature]

Hold for

December 15, 2000

COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109
TEL (202) 657-6600
FAX (202) 657-5910
WWW.HHLAW.COM

Nancy

[Handwritten: To NSC for reply]

on
ca

00 DEC 19 PM 1:45

Dearest Mr. President,

I read with great pride and admiration your speech at the University of Warwick, where you so eloquently outlined your visionary ideas for a "new development agenda for the 21st century" and your plan for an American "response to globalization." I commend you on your choice of priorities - especially your call for technologically advanced countries to play an activist role to overcome any "digital divide" that leaves the Third World lacking in wealth-creating computer technology.

As you may not know, my interests are clearly focussed on humanitarian efforts. I started to realize my mission in life the summer of 1992 when I met some individuals from Senegal, Africa. Since then I have come to know the African people and have great love for them because of their enormous sufferings. I was recently told that you experienced the same emotions that I, too, had experienced when you visited Goree Island, off the coast of Dakar, Senegal. I am in the process of organizing a humanitarian mission to Senegal where the country's First Lady and President will meet me.

In response to your "Global Call To Action" initiative, I thought you might be interested in knowing about the GlobalView Network (GVN) and The GlobalView Alliance (GVA). I have been spearheading the formation of The GlobalView Alliance - a new kind of public/private international development entity that combines the best practices from the international private sector while respecting the values embodied in the UN Charter. The GVA will deploy and operate The GlobalView Network - a not-for profit humanitarian effort. The GVN provides a comprehensive program for financing the immediate implementation of ICT for governance, development and trade programs in G-77 nations - while at the same time providing tools and methods to assist these poorest nations qualify for Heaviest Indebted Poorest Countries debt relief.

BRUSSELS BUDAPEST LONDON MOSCOW PARIS PRAGUE WARSAW
BALTIMORE, MD BOULDER, CO COLORADO SPRINGS, CO DENVER, CO LOS ANGELES, CA MCLEAN, VA NEW YORK, NY

"Affiliate Office"

HOGAN & HARTSON
L.L.P.



December 15, 2000

DR. CHRISTINE M. WARNKE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS ADVISOR
(202) 637-5645
CMWARNKE@HHLAW.COM

COLUMBIA SQUARE
555 THIRTEENTH STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109
TEL (202) 637-5600
FAX (202) 637-5910
WWW.HHLAW.COM

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

00 DEC 15 PM 1:05

Dearest Mr. President,

I read with great pride and admiration your speech at the University of Warwick, where your so eloquently outlined your visionary ideas for a "new development agenda for the 21st century" and your plan for an American "response to globalization." I commend you on your choice of priorities – especially your call for technologically advanced countries to play an activist role to overcome any "digital divide" that leaves the Third World lacking in wealth-creating computer technology.

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BRUSSELS BUDAPEST LONDON MOSCOW PARIS PRAGUE WARSAW
BALTIMORE MD BOULDER CO COLORADO SPRINGS CO DENVER CO LOS ANGELES CA MCLEAN VA NEW YORK NY

*Affiliate Office

The GVN was created to serve as a self-funded component of each nation's National Information Infrastructure to help empower nations and citizens – at no cost to any government. No capital investment or multilateral bank loans are required by any nation – regardless of present economic situation. The GVN's government-savings-based, self-funding financial architecture creates new and guaranteed, ongoing capital flow that is immediately invested in ICT-based social programs – such as The GlobalView Health Network (GVHN) – and public administration programs – such as The GlobalView Electronic Public Procurement & Supply Chain Management System. GVN technological solutions exist for almost any need or situation for putting ICT in the service of development. The GVN estimates it can generate hundreds of billions of dollars in guaranteed capital (worldwide) for ICT for development (10 years).

The GlobalView Network and Alliance can also help *finance, accelerate and continue* the expansion of your Internet for Economic Development initiative. I want to raise this issue with you because I was so struck with your insight and outlook on issues of great mutual interest and concern that will empower Africa's nations and peoples. I hope one day I will have the opportunity to discuss this with you in more detail.

Words cannot express how grateful I am to you for all that you have done for America, for me personally and my two children -- Anna and John Sergei. By the way, Anna absolutely adores you and talks about you everyday.

With utmost respect,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Christine Warnke". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with a large loop on the 'W' and a trailing flourish.

Christine Warnke

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (3 pages)	12/12/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy (Chron Files)
OA/Box Number: 22086

FOLDER TITLE:

Friday, December 15, 2000

2019-0680-S

rs3247

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Max
Area
2727
Hou
Tel:

Di

Pr

The White House
Washington, D.C.

Re: Tansukhlal R. Bhakta
SSN (b)(6)

Dear Bill:

I have a very good friend and client for whom I have obtained a Presidential pardon. I have known Tom Bhakta for many years and I have been a client of mine during those years and I have been reproached in all business activities.

Tom Bhakta relied on and put his trust in others when the trouble came about. He hired a local person to handle his taxes. Neither the bookkeeper nor Tom realized that the bookkeeper was doing too much for him (the bookkeeper) to handle. During a routine audit, the IRS determined that Mr. Bhakta owed \$18,000.00 in taxes for 1986 and \$14,000.00 for 1987. At this time, Tom realized the depth of his situation, and engaged the services of Larry Douglas, a local attorney. Mr. Douglas, who was not a Tax Attorney, advised him to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. As a result, Tom Bhakta was incarcerated for sixty days and paid \$110,000.00 in taxes and penalties.

Following his incarceration, Mr. Bhakta continued to do business in this community. Ken Mourton, who is a Tax Attorney, became a partner of Tom's through some of his motel operations, and he, as well as others, have told Tom he made a mistake in relying on someone other than a Tax Attorney for tax advice in a matter of such serious nature.

All of Tom Bhakta's family are citizens of the United States. He wants to become a United States citizen and receive a pardon. He is a good business man. He owns four motels in Bentonville, one each in Springdale and Fayetteville and one in Taos, New Mexico. He pays

E SERVICES, INC.

WELL, JR.

FLMI
Fayetteville, AR 72702-0566
(1) 444-7558

Registered Representative of
Washington Square Investor, Inc.
20 Washington Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55401

Tel: 612-373-5507

00 DEC 15 1987

00 DEC 15 1987

12-15-00

Should we send to
Cohen?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc: Counsel's Ofc.

Yes ☒

No ☐

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S
i
e

CORNWELL INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.

THOMAS R. CORNWELL, JR.

CLU, ChFC, LUTCF, FLMI

130-A North College Ave. P.O. Box 566 Fayetteville, AR 72702-0566

Bus: (501) 444-9898 Fax: (501) 444-7558

Master General Agent
American General Life
2727-A Allen Parkway
Houston, TX 77019-2191

Tel: 713-522-1111

Registered Representative of
Washington Square Investor, Inc.
20 Washington Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55401

Tel: 612-373-5507

December 12, 2000

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

Re: Tansukhlal R. Bhakta
SSN (b)(6)

Dear Bill:

I have a very good friend and client for whom I hope you would consider granting a Presidential pardon. I have known Tom Bhakta for fourteen years. He has been an insurance client of mine during those years and I have always found him to be honest and above reproach in all business activities.

Tom Bhakta relied on and put his trust in others and that is how his difficulty with the IRS came about. He hired a local person to handle his bookkeeping on a part-time basis for him. Neither the bookkeeper nor Tom realized that the bookkeeping responsibilities had become too much for him (the bookkeeper) to handle. During a routine audit, the IRS determined that Mr. Bhakta owed \$18,000.00 in taxes for 1986 and \$14,000.00 for 1987. At this time, Tom realized the depth of his situation, and engaged the services of Larry Douglas, a local attorney. Mr. Douglas, who was not a Tax Attorney, advised him to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. As a result, Tom Bhakta was incarcerated for sixty days and paid \$110,000.00 in taxes and penalties.

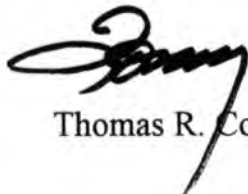
Following his incarceration, Mr. Bhakta continued to do business in this community. Ken Mourton, who is a Tax Attorney, became a partner of Tom's through some of his motel operations, and he, as well as others, have told Tom he made a mistake in relying on someone other than a Tax Attorney for tax advice in a matter of such serious nature.

All of Tom Bhakta's family are citizens of the United States. He wants to become a United States citizen and receive a pardon. He is a good business man. He owns four motels in Bentonville, one each in Springdale and Fayetteville and one in Taos, New Mexico. He pays

thousands of dollars a year in taxes. Not only has Tom been a good friend and client, but he has also been a long-time supporter of yours in the past, in Hillary's Senate campaign and his continued support can be counted on in the future. I know this is no reason for granting this request, but I do want you to know he has been our friend for years and will continued to be in the future.

I will appreciate any consideration you can give our friend.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tommy", with a long, sweeping underline that extends below the printed name.

Thomas R. Cornwell, Jr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Receipt			NOTICE DATE
CASE TYPE			October 28, 2000
N400 Application For Naturalization			INS AR
APPLICATION NUMBER			A 036 071 734
SSC#000289103	RECEIVED DATE	PRIORITY DATE	PAGE
	October 05, 2000	October 05, 2000	1 of 1
APPLICANT NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS			PAYMENT INFORMATION
TANSUKHLAL R BHATKA			Single Application Fee: \$250.00
207 LAKE RD			Total Amount Received: \$250.00
SPRINGDALE AR 72764			Total Balance Due: \$0.00
The above application has been received by our office and is in process. Our records indicate your personal information is as follows: Date of Birth: (b)(6) Address Where You Live: 207 LAKE RD SPRINGDALE AR 72764 Please verify your personal information listed above and immediately notify our office at the address or phone number listed below if there are any changes. You will be notified of the date and place of your interview when you have been scheduled by the local INS office. You should expect to be notified within 365 days of this notice. IMPORTANT NOTICE: All naturalization applicants who were between the ages of 14-75 at the time of filing must have their fingerprints taken at an INS Application Support Center (ASC) so they can be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal history check. If we received your application without a fingerprint card (FD-258), or your fingerprint card was received on or after December 3, 1997, you will need to go to an ASC to be fingerprinted. Do not have your fingerprints taken anywhere else. You will receive a notice that will provide you with information about when and where to go to have your fingerprints taken and what you will need to bring with you. Please inform the office listed below immediately of any address changes.			
If you have any questions or comments regarding this notice or the status of your case, please contact our office at the below address or customer service number. You will be notified separately about any other cases you may have filed. INS Office Address: US IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE P. O. BOX 851488 MESQUITE, TX 78185 INS Customer Service Number: (214) 381-1423 APPLICANT			

0500000290676



Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

00 DEC 15 PM 6:13

December 15, 2000

William Jefferson Clinton
President
United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

We are writing to commend you on the USDA's progress with the Global Food and Education Initiative (GFEI), and to respectfully request an event announcing the selection of these participants before the end of the year in dedication to this important initiative and your attention to this request.

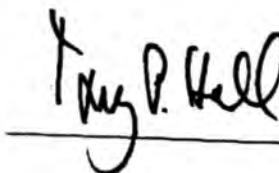
We are excited about the impending formal selection of the pilot program commitment to combat world hunger and increasing school enrollment. This is a difficult task, and we are encouraged by the speed and efficiency with which you will implement this pilot program.

We understand that the USDA recently sent their nominations for participation in the GFEI to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. Upon approval by OMB, we believe a White House event announcing the selection of the Private Voluntary Organizations and Non-Governmental Agencies—as well as the amount of funding and food products allocated to these organizations—will not only highlight the importance of this initiative but also demonstrate your Administration's stress the commitment to this endeavor.

This is an important pilot program that we believe will make a significant impact on the world. We believe a White House ceremony announcing the beginning of this pilot program is important to the success of the Global Food and Education Initiative. We respectfully request you host such an event before the end of the year.

Once again, thank you for your strong leadership and actions on the global food and education initiative and for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



12-15-00
Cory (R)
Is Coton to handle?
Yes ☒ No ☐
B.
(copy)

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

00 DEC 15 2000

December 15, 2000

William Jefferson Clinton
President
United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

We are writing to commend you on the USDA's progress with the selection of the participants in the Global Food and Education Initiative (GFEI), and to respectfully request that you host a White House event announcing the selection of these participants before the end of the year. We appreciate your dedication to this important initiative and your attention to this request.

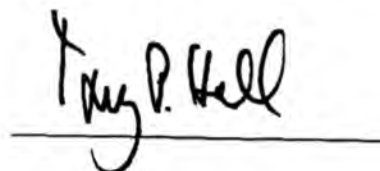
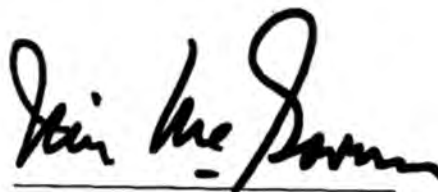
We are excited about the impending formal selection of the participants in the GFEI. The commitment to combat world hunger and increasing school enrollment by feeding children at school is a difficult task, and we are encouraged by the speed and efficiency with which the USDA has worked to implement this pilot program.

We understand that the USDA recently sent their nominations for participation in the GFEI to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. Upon approval by OMB, we believe a White House event announcing the selection of the Private Voluntary Organizations and Non-Governmental Agencies—as well as the amount of funding and food products allocated to these organizations—will not only highlight the importance of this initiative but also demonstrate your Administration's stress the commitment to this endeavor.

This is an important pilot program that we believe will make a significant impact on the world. We believe a White House ceremony announcing the beginning of this pilot program is important to the success of the Global Food and Education Initiative. We respectfully request you host such an event before the end of the year.

Once again, thank you for your strong leadership and actions on the global food and education initiative and for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,





James P. McGovern

Congress of the United States

Third District-Massachusetts

www.house.gov/mcgovern

416 Cannon House Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-6101

FAX: (202) 225-5759

To: *President Clinton*

Date: *12/15/00*

Fax #: *456-1210*

Number of Pages (including cover): **2**

James McGovern
Member of Congress

Ed Augustus
Chief of Staff

Daniel Holt
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Cindy Buhl
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Keith Stern
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Giles Giovinazzi
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MESSAGE:

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00 DEC 15 PM 5:13

12-15-00

00 DEC 15 PM 5:13

To Cohen to decline?
Yes — No —

cc: Scheduling?
Yes — No —

cc: L. Cutler B.

To: Betty Curry
From: Billy Sims
Date: November 16, 2000

Re: Georgia Band of Chickasaw Indians

I met President Clinton years ago in Texas and he told me if I needed any help "call me". This is the call.

We have been in touch with Mr. Cooper in your office who is a delightful gentleman and sympathetic to what we are trying to accomplish.

As we told Mr. Cooper, Lynn Cutler and Ben Johnson were very impressed with the unique genealogical find of the THIRD ROOT (the 3 major minorities of Spanish-Native American- and African ancestry) Mr. Young is keeping Mr. Cooper informed of my campaigning with Vice-President Gore in Michigan (along with other Heisman trophy winners). We are also in touch with Lorraine Miller.

We must prevent the Republicans from taking the White House because they are committed to destroy Indian benefits.

The subject tribe is consistent with the President's initiative of "One America". Please note that the Indians in Oaxaca, Mexico live in a very impoverished area where they gather insects for food and scrape out a hard living growing corn in arid soil.

Please arrange a meeting with Mr. Young and myself with the President for 5 or 10 minutes before the New Year. Please help. Call us at (313) 392-9212. Thanks in advance.

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE:

11/6/00

To:

JUSTIN COOPER FOR BETTY CURRY

(THE WHITE HOUSE)

Fax Number:

(202) 456-1210

No. of pages sending (including cover sheet):

2

Remarks:

From:

HANLISON YOUNG

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THANK YOU.
