

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	12/27/2000	b(6)
002. report	re: Summary of Harvey Wiening's Petition [partial] (2 pages)	10/27/2000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Thursday, January 4, 2001

2019-0680-S

rs3253

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]
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- 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]

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Attorney at Law

December 21, 2000

Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

ATTN: NANCY V. HERNREICH

AND VIA FAX: 202-456-6703

Dear Mr. President:

This letter will follow up on my previous correspondence which concerns the country of Libya.

It is my understanding that the sanctions imposed against the country of Libya are to be reviewed in the next few days. I further understand that Libya has gone to considerable lengths to meet criteria that was provided to them by the State Department in an effort to lift the previously imposed sanctions.

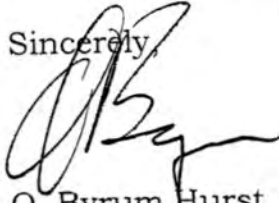
I understand that it is Libya's desire to regain a status in which they could engage in commerce with the United States, including the acquisition of agricultural products. I can see this being of great benefit to the United States as well as to Libya.

I would like to discuss this matter with you, at any time that is convenient, and would want my associate, Mr. Randell Wood, to be present, who is very familiar with the situation and with many of the concessions that Libya would make, in order to have the sanctions terminated. I believe that the leadership in Libya will attempt to contact you direct to try to confirm their sincerity in complying with the criteria provided to them, in trying to normalize a relationship with the United States of America.

1-4-01
Send to USC?
Yes ☒
No ☐
C

If there is a time in the near future that you could give Mr. Wood and I the opportunity to discuss this, it would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Q. Byrum Hurst, Jr.', with a stylized, cursive script.

Q. Byrum Hurst, Jr.

QBHjr/lam

→ POTUS.

Good piece.

©

1 shows as
Thurs 11/11
to Dan
PR

-4-01

NSC

send to ~~Cohen~~
or reply?

yes — no

ML

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-4-01

Daniel Benjamin

Stay Put in the Balkans

Listening to Gen. Colin Powell after President-elect Bush announced his nomination to be secretary of state, you could hear the sound of a door swinging open. That door was the exit to the box that national security adviser-designate Condoleezza Rice had put the next administration in when she announced in October that in a Bush presidency, "a new division of labor" would exist with our allies and peacekeeping in the Balkans would be left to the Europeans.

"Well, our plan," Powell averred, "is to undertake a review right after the president is inaugurated and take a look at our deployments ... in Bosnia and Kosovo and many other place around the world." As for those U.S. peacekeepers in the Balkans, "we're going to consult, ... see if we can find ways [that are less of] a burden. ... We're not cutting and running."

Powell was shrewd to chart a route of review and consultation out of the bind created by Rice, which drew harsh criticism on both sides of the Atlantic. The new administration should follow his lead and quickly put to rest an issue that is damaging relations with America's European allies, who are already bracing for clashes on issues such as national missile defense and the European rapid reaction force.

The objections raised in October to the Rice

doctrine remain valid: Too much is at stake in the Balkans, where 300,000 died in the past decade's fighting and two NATO military engagements were fought. Too few American troops are involved—11,000 out of a total U.S. force of more than 1 million—for this to be a serious drain on capabilities.

But equally important, backing out of Balkans peacekeeping would undermine the declared top foreign policy priorities of the new president: revitalizing alliances and focusing on America's paramount strategic challenges. Throughout the campaign, the Bush team argued that the Clinton administration had let the country's alliances decay through inattention and had neglected grand strategy—above all, dealing with Russia and China—in favor of "nation building."

In doing so, Gov. Bush and his advisers showed a misunderstanding of a major strategic achievement of the Clinton Administration—NATO enlargement—while professing to support it. In particular, they missed the intrinsic connections between enlargement and the conflict in the Balkans.

Offering Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic membership in the alliance eliminated a potential zone of instability in Europe, provided incentives for these countries to continue

democratic reforms and revitalized NATO for the post-Cold War era. But it didn't just happen because everyone liked the idea. The decision at the Madrid summit of 1997 that NATO should grow came after two years of intense negotiations—talks that had as their backdrop the ordeal of Bosnia.

Indeed, enlargement was only possible because the United States had led NATO to take military action against Serb forces and followed through by putting U.S. peacekeepers on the ground alongside European forces. Once the United States committed itself in the Balkans and showed that it remained a force for stability in Europe, the administration could press for enlargement with wary European leaders, few of whom shared America's enthusiasm for growth.

Moreover, NATO enlargement advanced U.S. interests in dealing with one of our foremost strategic challenges: coping with a post-communist Russia whose trajectory remains in question. In making the case for enlargement, the Clinton administration emphasized the positive benefits to new members and the fact that enlargement posed no threat to Russia—which is both true and wise given America's vital interest in preserving a good relationship with Moscow.

Srb - F11

But you only need look at a map to see that an enlarged NATO is the best hedge America could have against a revanchist Russia. The Bush camp's argument that the United States needs to pull out of the Balkans to focus on great strategic challenges begs a big question: What greater strategic interest could we have than preserving our defense against what might be a Weimar Russia that could become something much worse? No one truly knows where Russia is going, but surely America should be prepared for any development.

In the coming years, at least a half-dozen more states could be considered for NATO membership. But enlargement will continue only if the United States, the chief advocate for growth, stays engaged in the Balkans.

"[F]irst and foremost," Powell said, the new Bush administration would let "our allies know that we appreciate all we have been through over the last 50 years. ... And we will work with our allies to expand and to make those alliances the center of our foreign policy activity." Taking that argument to its conclusion, President-elect Bush should affirm America's role in Balkan peacekeeping.

The writer served on the National Security Council staff from 1994 to 1999.

Sentence Commutation Papers

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN
1-4-01

TAKE TO

McCabe

I still think they
may want him

PR

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Rosario H

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

Print or type legibly

Relief sought: (check one)

☐ Reduction of Prison Sentence Only

☒ Reduction of Prison Sentence and Remission of Fine

☐ Remission of Fine Only

☐ Other _____

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

PETITIONER, ROSARIO

GAMBINO

First Name

Middle

Last

, a Federal prisoner,

Reg. No. 06235-050, confined in the Federal Institution at Terminal Island, California,

in seeking a commutation of sentence, states that he was born on January 12, 1942,

and has Social Security No. _____. (If not a United States citizen, indicate country of

citizenship: ITALY.)

PETITIONER was convicted on a plea of Not guilty in the United States District Court

guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere

for the _____ District of New Jersey of the crime of: conspiracy

to distribute and distribution of heroin in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846

(Describe the offense(s) of which you were convicted; provide citation of statute(s) violated, if known.)
and '841(a)(1).

involving the following circumstances: An undercover F.B.I. agent met with codefendant
(Describe accurately what you did, including your role in the offense.)

between October 1983 and March 1984, during which the agent arranged two

purchases of heroin totalling 960 grams. Based upon surveillance and

wiretap evidence, Rosario Gambino was connected to the conspiracy and

convicted of assisting the codefendants obtain the heroin provided to the

undercover agent.

and was sentenced on December 6, 1984, to imprisonment for 45 years

(length of sentence)

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PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE

Relief sought: (check one)

- ☒ Reduction of Prison Sentence Only
☐ Remission of Fine Only

- ☐ Reduction of Prison Sentence and Remission of Fine
☐ Other _____

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

PETITIONER, Leonard C. Krimsky, a Federal prisoner, Reg. No. 36963, confined in the Federal Institution at FPC Allenwood, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, in seeking a commutation of sentence, states that he was born on (b)(6) and has Social Security No. (b)(6) (If not a United States citizen, indicate country of citizenship: _____.)

PETITIONER was convicted on a plea of not guilty in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio of the crime of: embezzling funds from an employee benefit plan (18 U.S.C. §664) and making false statements on plan documents (18 U.S.C. §1027), involving the following circumstances: I was the owner of a company which ran into financial difficulty because its major customer, Eastman Kodak, refused to make payment on a contract. In order to keep the company going – we had about 80 employees – I arranged for the company to borrow from the employees pension plan the money needed to keep going. The loans were secured by security interests in the company's assets, which fully collateralized the loans. This borrowing was prohibited by ERISA (29 U.S.C.1106(b)), but was not a criminal act under ERISA; the only penalty under ERISA would be civil. The Department of Labor caused a forced sale of the collateral, so the total amount of the debt was not realized. I was charged with embezzlement because I caused these loans to be made. Annual ERISA reports were prepared by outside ERISA consultants, and the Government alleged that several false statements were made in the reports with respect to each of the three years involved – each year's report was a count of the indictment. Because I signed the reports, I was charged with filing false ERISA reports. An alleged false statement emphasized by the prosecutor was that each report said there were no loans to any "participant"; on oral argument at the Court of Appeals, the Government Attorney conceded that, in fact, the

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loan to the company was not a loan to a "participant." Hence, that statement was not false.

I was sentenced on June 1, 1999, to imprisonment for 60 months and/or to pay a (☒ fine ☐ restitution) of \$ 750 and/or to supervised release or special parole for two years and/or to probation for none.

My (☒ fine ☐ restitution) (☐ has ☒ has not) been paid; the balance owed is \$ 75 (payment is made over time pursuant to agreement with Bureau of Prisons).

PETITIONER began the service of his sentence on July 15, 1999. He will be released from confinement on July 15, 2004. If eligible for parole, he (☐ was ☐ will be) eligible on _____, _____, and his application for parole was (☐ granted ☐ denied).

PETITIONER appealed to the United States Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed on October 24, 2000. A petition for a writ of certiorari (☐ was ☒ was not) sought from the Supreme Court, and (☐ granted ☐ denied) on _____, 19____. Petitioner (☐ did ☒ did not) challenge his conviction or sentence under 28 U.S.C. §2255 (habeas corpus). (Provide citations to court opinions, if known: 230 F.3d 855.)

PETITIONER'S criminal record, other than the instant offense, is as follows:

None.

PETITIONER respectfully prays that he be granted clemency for the following reasons:

Although my actions were civilly wrong, I had no intention of embezzling funds. Before these charges, I never was charged with any crime (other than some traffic violations), or arrested. I have been a contributor to my community, having served on the board of a local school, and as a volunteer I taught math and physics. I am age 60, married for 38 years and have two married children, and five grandchildren; two of my grandchildren were born while I was in prison. I have now been in prison for one year

and five months, and I respectfully submit that the service of such time is more than reasonable punishment for the acts I performed. Under the sentence, my remaining prison time would be three years and seven months. For me to remain in prison for those additional years and months will not serve any purpose. Therefore, it is an unnecessary burden on the federal prison system to continue to confine me, and a terribly harsh burden for me, my wife, children and grandchildren. Accordingly, I respectfully request that my sentence be commuted to the time I have already served.

The statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I understand that any misstatements of material fact contained herein may subject me to criminal prosecution and/or cause adverse action on my petition for executive clemency.

December 27, 2000
Date

/s/ Leonard C. Krinsky
Signature of Petitioner

In support of my Petition, attached hereto are copies of: (1) Letter dated December 27, 2000 from Robert C. Trense, and (2) Letter dated December 26, 2000 from Nathan Lewin, Esq.

RONALD V. TRENSE, CPA, PhD.
P.O. Box 28
Califon, NJ 07830
908/832-5104

December 27, 2000

Roger C. Adams, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
500 First Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Leonard Krinsky No. 36963-060, FPC Allenwood

Dear Mr. Adams:

I am sending this letter in support of Petition for Commutation of Sentence filed by Leonard Krinsky.

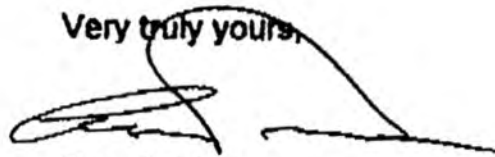
I have been an Internal Revenue Service agent since 1988, and currently I am working out of the Newark, New Jersey IRS office. Because of the nature of the charges against Mr. Krinsky, the IRS was involved and I was the agent assigned to investigate the matter and I did so. As a result, I became aware of all of the acts performed by Mr. Krinsky with respect to which he was charged.

It is my opinion that nothing that Mr. Krinsky did in connection with this matter was criminal. The acts were violations of civil ERISA provisions, which subjected him to excise taxes and Department of Labor civil penalties. I believe that he should not have been criminally prosecuted for embezzlement or filing false reports.

I believe that it is an injustice for Mr. Krinsky to have been sentenced to a prison term of five years, and I fully support his request for commutation of sentence to the time he has served.

If you would like to speak to me, or would like any other information from me, please call.

Very truly yours,



Ronald V. Trense

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STEPHANIE A. MARTZ*
AMY CONEY BARRETT*
MARK A. MILLER
KELLI C. McTAGGART
*NOT ADMITTED TO D.C. BAR

OF COUNSEL
COURTNEY A. EVANS
D. BRADLEY CLEMENTS
ALYZA D. LEWIN

December 26, 2000

BY HAND DELIVERY

Roger C. Adams, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
500 First Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Leonard Krimsky, No. 36963-060, FPC Allenwood

Dear Mr. Adams:

We hereby submit this request for a commutation of sentence for our client, Leonard C. Krimsky, who has, since July 15, 1999, been serving a 60-month prison term at FPC Allenwood, Montgomery, Pennsylvania, following his conviction under 18 U.S.C. §§ 664 and 1027 for offenses relating to the pension plan of a company of which he was the sole owner. The conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit on October 24, 2000. 230 F.3d 855.

Mr. Krimsky is a 60-year old father of two and grandfather of three who was and continues to be a highly regarded and respected member of his Orthodox Jewish community. In late 1990, he purchased Kent Machine Company in Stow, Ohio, which then had only eight employees. He expanded the business to more than 80 employees in less than three years.

When Eastman Kodak, which was Kent's principal customer, ran into economic difficulties, it delayed payments to Kent for machinery that Kent had produced. Kent sued Kodak, and the litigation dragged on for years. During its pendency, Kent went into a financial tailspin.

In order to keep the business going and its employees employed, Mr. Krimsky arranged fully collateralized loans from Kent's pension plan in an amount of approximately \$3 million between July 1993 and January 1996. The proceeds of the loans all went into the

Roger C. Adams, Esq.
December 26, 2000
Page 2

operation of the business. Mr. Krinsky did not obtain any personal benefit from any of these loans.

The loans were reported on appropriate IRS forms, and the prescribed excise taxes were paid. But because of the extended litigation, Kent was unable to resume ordinary operations. Mr. Krinsky discussed the situation with the Department of Labor and proposed a repayment plan which the Department rejected. In July 1997, Kent closed its business. Its machinery, which was collateral for the loans, was sold in a forced liquidation sale for \$2.6 million.

Mr. Krinsky was the first person ever criminally charged in the United States for losses to a pension plan resulting from a fully collateralized and reported loan. The prosecutor acknowledged at his trial that Mr. Krinsky derived no personal benefit from these loans, and that they had been arranged only in order to rescue the business. Mr. Krinsky cooperated in the Labor Department's investigation of the loans, which were characterized as "prohibited transactions" subject to an excise tax – but were never, until this case, thought to be criminal acts.

Because of the large amount of money involved in the loans, Mr. Krinsky's sentence under the Sentencing Guidelines was extraordinarily severe. He has now served almost one-and-one-half years of that sentence, and the impact in terms of general and specific deterrence has been drastic. No purpose is served by extending his imprisonment to the full time that the District Judge had to impose under the Guidelines.

Mr. Krinsky has been supported throughout this ordeal by leading rabbis and by members of his community who know him very well. He never had any criminal intent in borrowing from the pension fund, and he sought professional advice at every turn. A witness for the government who had been an agent of the Internal Revenue Service acknowledged that this was a case that, even in its civil aspects, was exceedingly thin. Nonetheless, the jury found Mr. Krinsky guilty, and the draconian sentence was imposed.

If there is any further information that would be useful, we would be happy to provide it.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nathan Lewin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Nathan Lewin

RABBI SHMUEL GOLDIN
Congregation Ahavath Torah
240 Broad Avenue
Englewood, New Jersey 07631
(201) 568-5860

December 27, 2000

Roger C. Adams, Esq.
Pardon Attorney
Department of Justice
500 First Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Petition for Commutation of Sentence
Leonard Krinsky No. 369633-060, FPC Allenwood

Dear Mr. Adams,

I have been informed that you have received a request for commutation of sentence for Mr. Leonard C. Krinsky who is currently serving a 60 month prison term at FPC Allenwood in Montgomery, PA. I write to you at this time to inform you of the deep ties which Mr. Krinsky has to our community in Englewood, New Jersey, and of the deep affection and respect which he has earned within our congregation.

Mr. Krinsky has been a member of Congregation Ahavath Torah, a large and active orthodox congregation in Englewood, NJ, for over two decades. During that time he has actively participated on committees and boards of the congregation and of the local Jewish schools. His friendships within the community run real and deep and he is known as a man of great sincerity, integrity and principle. His warm gentle manner and his concern for others are evident to all who know him.

Mr. Krinsky is a loving father and grandfather, deeply devoted to his family.

While I cannot comment on the specific events which led to Mr. Krinsky's conviction and incarceration, I cannot help but feel that he has paid his dues. I am certain that little is gained by continuing Mr. Krinsky's incarceration. I hope you will act favorably upon the request for commutation. I look forward to the day when Mr. Krinsky will be able to re-enter our community.

Very truly yours,



Rabbi Shmuel Goldin
Congregation Ahavath Torah

cc: Beth Nolan, Esq.
White House Counsel

HERRICK, FEINSTEIN ^{LLP}
2 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

SENDER'S NAME PAUL R. HERMAN CLIENT/MATTER NO. 88704-0001

PERSONAL

Mr. Jack Bendheim
Philipps Brothers Chemical
14th Floor
One Parker Plaza
Ft. Lee, NJ 07024

*For the
PRESIDENT*

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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Reduce to time served

1-4-01 June 2000

SUMMARY OF HARVEY WEINIG'S PETITION FOR COMMUTATION

Harvey Weinig -- a father of two boys, a lawyer with a history of public service, a man with no prior criminal record -- naively permitted himself to become involved in legal work in furtherance of a money laundering conspiracy. He pleaded guilty in 1995 and cooperated with the government.

Eleven of Mr. Weinig's co-defendants, including several leaders of the conspiracy, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to prison terms of three years or less. Mr. Weinig -- despite the absence of any prior criminal record, his minor role in the operation, and his cooperation -- received a sentence of 11 years and three months. This gross disparity in sentencing shocks the conscience and violates fundamental principles of fairness and equal treatment under the law.

Mr. Weinig is a good man who made a horrible, life-changing mistake. He forthrightly admitted his wrongdoing, is deeply ashamed of his actions, and has suffered the severe punishment of almost four years in prison. His children (b)(6) desperately need him. This petition is his only hope for equal justice.

* * *

In 1993, Harvey Weinig formed a small law firm with a man named Robert Hirsch, unaware that Hirsch and a client named Peter Tohmes had been involved for years in a conspiracy to launder the proceeds of drug sales. Mr. Weinig assisted Hirsch in providing legal services to Tohmes, naively accepting Hirsch's representations that Tohmes was a legitimate businessman engaged in buying and selling "gray market" goods. Over time, Mr. Weinig became aware of the truth but did not extricate himself from the criminal activity.

After the authorities discovered the money laundering activity, Hirsch cooperated with the government and was sentenced to three years in prison. Other principals in the scheme also received modest sentences. Richard Spence, who pleaded guilty to money laundering, wire fraud, false statements, extortion by kidnapping and mail fraud, received a sentence of three years. Leon and Rachel Weinmann, who as Tohmes' primary bankers helped him launder almost \$100 million, were sentenced to one year unsupervised probation and are currently residing in Switzerland. Nine other defendants who served as couriers in the scheme were sentenced to terms ranging from probation to a prison term of two years and three months.

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transfer to Israel. But Mr. Weinig, a belated and minor participant in the operation, inexplicably received a sentence of 11 years and three months.

Prior to his foolish participation in Hirsch's wrongdoing, Mr. Weinig had led an exemplary life as a father, husband and member of the community. A five-inch thick notebook accompanying Mr. Weinig's petition contains dozens of letters from his family, friends, neighbors, colleagues and clients describing the positive impact that he has had on their lives. Even Mr. Weinig's prison supervisor, in an unusual act, wrote a letter praising him.

Mr. Weinig deeply regrets his criminal conduct, and is ashamed of the devastating effect it has had on his family. [REDACTED] (b)(6)

His wife has struggled to keep the family together. Mr. Weinig's release would permit him to begin to repair the damage to his family, and to contribute positively to his community by accepting a job counseling and teaching former inmates that is waiting for him should he be released.

On April 7, 2000, Mr. Weinig filed a petition for commutation of sentence, which is currently under review by the Office of the Pardon Attorney. The President has plenary power and authority to grant Mr. Weinig commutation. Mr. Weinig, who has already served over four years in a medium-security prison, still faces over seven more years in jail. Mr. Weinig respectfully requests that the President commute his sentence to five years, so that he may rejoin his family and contribute positively to his community after one more year of incarceration.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-4-01

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Intending Case
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Podesta

Mr. President
from Betty Ebeling

August 22, 2000

Audrey L. McKenna
2548 North Shore Drive
Delavan, Wi. 53115
Phone: 262-728-8859

From October 15th to May 15th
18 Golf Cottage Drive
Naples, Fl. 34105
Phone: 941-263-9671

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

Dear President Clinton:

My name is Audrey McKenna and I am an acquaintance of Tom and Betsy Ebling. I am a retired high school teacher and a widow of Raymond Sophie {the father of my children}, and Robert Cronin {a former Chicago States Attorney and criminal lawyer}. The purpose of my letter is to request a Presidential Pardon for my four sons, Raymond, Gary, Thomas, and Robert Sophie, and their friend Thomas McGough. Gary, Thomas and Robert Sophie and Thomas McGough served a three year sentence at a minimum security Federal prison in Oxford, Wisconsin for fraudulent sales of stereo speakers. Their's was a felony charge, whereas Ray Sophie served six months on a misdemeanor charge as their attorney. All were imprisoned in June of 1991.

Needless to say this was a family tragedy that never should have happened, but one that instilled strength, courage, and perseverance in its victims. My sons and Tom McGough range in age from 40 to 45, are married, and have thirteen children between them. They are responsible men who made a mistake, suffered public humiliation, monetary loss, and loss of freedom, and have since dealt with this trauma in a positive and constructive manner. They have worked very hard to put their past behind them and to build a new and better life for themselves and their families.

Today Ray Sophie is a practicing attorney in the Chicago area, and his wife Jean is an assistant principal in a middle school. They have two wonderful sons, Raymond 14 and Spencer 10. Both are in gifted classes, are state swimming finalists, and have future political dreams and aspirations.

Gary Sophie and Tom McGough are partners in the home security business. Gary's wife Barbara is a leading real estate agent in the Chicago area and their children, Gary 12, and Morgan 10, are straight A students who excel in athletic endeavors.

Page 2

Tom Sophie remained in the speaker business and his wife Margaret excels as a real estate agent. They have three beautiful children, Tommy 11, who is a straight A student with an artistic bent, Jack 4, and Samantha 3. They reside in North Carolina.

Robert Sophie was unsuccessful in the ostrich business and lost his business, his house, and his wife. He has done a remarkable job in putting his life back together. He works for his brother Gary in the alarm business in Chicago and is rapidly increasing sales and company profitability. He is a concerned, caring, and devoted father and has custody of his children on the weekends. Robert 11, is a straight A student, Johnny 10, is a well rounded affable boy and Mae 4, is a very precocious little girl. I am especially proud of Bob as he is a true survivor.

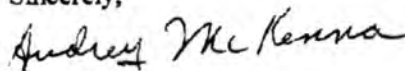
Tom McGough resides with Eva, who was widowed, and fathers her two daughters, one of them a special child who requires an abundance of care. They have been together since 1990 and the girls consider Tom to be their father.

My grandchildren adore their fathers. They were quite young when their dads were incarcerated and are totally unaware of the situation. I am fearful of the devastation they might feel if and when they ever find out. A presidential pardon would definitely ease their pain and eliminate the stigma they unknowingly carry with them. My grandchildren are the future leaders of tomorrow and I am saddened to think that the indiscretions of their fathers might blemish their future creditability.

Enclosed is a brief explanation of the case, family pictures, and a letter from Margaret Colgate Love (Pardon Attorney) in reply to my first letter of request sent to you in March of 1996. Ray Sophie, upon eligibility, made a formal application for his pardon and his request was denied.

Thank you for taking the time to read and evaluate my letter. I know that you are a compassionate man who cares about the welfare of children and families. Therefore I hope you will find it in your heart to pardon these five young men for their stupid mistake. A mistake that could have ruined their lives and the lives of their families, but through the grace of God did not.

Sincerely,



Audrey McKenna

In 1981, Gary and Robert Sophie started their stereo speaker business in Arizona with five vans and speakers purchased from several suppliers, procuring independent contractors to sell them out of vans. A few months later Tom Sophie joined them. My husband, Bob Cronin, did the necessary legal work and the boys traveled from the Southern states in the winter to the East coast in the summer selling their speakers.

In 1982, Bob Cronin had his first of twelve major surgeries for cancer. From that day forth, he concentrated his efforts toward fighting cancer, thus taking an uninvolved posture in my sons business. His struggle finally ended on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1988.

In 1985, Bob Sophie decided to form his own distribution company and went with Tom McGough to New Jersey to open an office. In 1987, Gary and Tom Sophie decided to manufacture their own speakers, and along with Tom Ebling, opened a company called Network Sound. Business and profits soared.

In June of 1988, the boys asked Ray Sophie to become their in-house legal counsel and leave his job at Hartmarx. Ray was appalled at the tactics that some of independent contractors were using to sell speakers. He told his brothers that these practices had to stop. They in turn told their managers, but the business had grown so rapidly that the independent contractors could not be controlled.

On August 2nd, 1989, IRS agents from St. Louis raided Network Sound and Atlantic Sound in Schaumburg, Illinois. Under the Money Laundering Act of 1986 (even though drugs were not suspect), they were able to seize all of their records, equipment, speaker inventory and \$1,500,000.00 of company funds.

On February 14, 1990, seven months after their money was seized on probable cause alone, the boys were indicted for mail fraud, wire fraud and money laundering. Harvey Silets, their legal counsel, thought the boys had a winnable case and their next step was to go to trial in St. Louis. The original trial was set for May, 1990. Harvey Silets was on trial in Chicago at this time and was denied a third continuance. He filed before the Appellate Court in St. Louis and was still denied a continuance. The Honorable George Gunn ordered the case to trial the following week and Harvey Silets refused to go, leaving the boys without any representation. Raymond Sophie asked the judge if they could get another attorney. They immediately retained the services of Dan Webb from the law firm of Winston & Strawn. He filed his appearance and the judge continued the case to January 22, 1991.

After reviewing the indictment, Dan Webb called a family meeting and informed us that risk management indicated they plea bargain. He said that during a trial by jury, jurors could not be informed of the impending punishment, seizures, the money held by the IRS, or their acquittal of the civil suit filed against them in Chicago. He said if the boys were found guilty of one money laundering count, the result would be seventeen years in a hard core jail. Also, judges must abide by the new sentencing laws, which do not consider individual circumstances. After many conversations and tears shed, fear prompted the boys to agree to this for the sake of their families and their mother, even though they still felt the money laundering charges for this type of case were unfair. Dan Webb thought the government would drop Ray Sophie's charges in a plea agreement, but Ray had to agree to a misdemeanor to consummate the deal. When the agreement was finalized, the boys were given fifteen minutes to make their decision.

They were told by their attorneys that they would receive a three year sentence and that the government would remain silent on fines. They were given the three year sentence, fined \$20,000.00 each, \$10,000.00 for Ray Sophie, and their corporations fined \$1,500,000.00 (the amount of money taken in the raid by the federal government under the "Money Laundering Act of 1986). This came as a shock, but there was nothing we could do or say as novices in a criminal court.

The power of the Federal Government is frightening. The Money~ Laundering Act of 1986 was intended to prevent drug dealers from disposing of their assets before they were convicted. Today many innocent victims are suffering because of misinterpretation and misuse of the law, including my sons, who were presumed guilty and had to prove themselves innocent. Hiring adequate representation was an impossible task since the law stripped them of their financial resources. Thus, plea bargaining became a necessity and my sons were not able to prove their innocence.

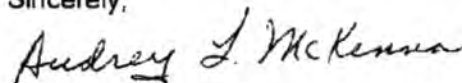
After serving six months of their sentence, the boys put in a request to go to Federal Boot Camp, but their request was denied by Judge Gunn of St. Louis. They were sent to San Jose, California to testify before the Grand Jury. They were placed in various state institutions along the way with hard core criminals. This experience was not only frightening, but it's timing disallowed the boys to apply again for Federal Boot Camp, which would have considerably reduced their time in jail.

The boys completed their sentence as model prisoners in January of 1994 and were on probation until January of 1997. Ray Sophie waited four years for his legal license to be suspended for his misdemeanor charge. One that in reality, he never committed.

The boys put in a request before The Honorable Judge Gunn, to have the remainder of their probation lifted in September of 1995, but were again denied.

I have written & rewritten this letter so many times. I hope you will read it and give thought to my request. I would be happy to furnish you with any additional information you might need.

Sincerely,



Audrey L. McKenna



U.S. Department of Justice

Pardon Attorney

Washington, D.C. 20530

Ms. Audrey McKenna
2548 North Shore Drive
Delavan, Wisconsin 53115

JUL 26 1996

Dear Ms. McKenna:

This responds to your letter postmarked March 16, 1996, to the President requesting a pardon for your sons, Raymond, Gary, Thomas and Robert Sophie, and their friend, Thomas McGough. I apologize for the delay in replying.

Under the Department's regulations governing executive clemency (copy enclosed), a waiting period of five years is required before an individual becomes eligible to apply for a pardon. From information available to us, it appears that Gary, Thomas and Robert Sophie and Thomas McGough will not become eligible to apply for pardon until January 1999, five years from the date of their release from confinement in January 1994. If they will bring the matter to the attention of this office after they have met the eligibility requirements, the necessary forms and instructions will be provided. Ray Sophie will be eligible to apply for pardon in November 1996, five years from his release from confinement in November 1991. We are enclosing a form which he may use in making formal application for pardon when he is eligible. The form should be carefully and fully completed in accordance with the rules and instructions that are provided. The completed form should be returned to this office for processing and need not be filed in duplicate.

Thank you for writing to the President.

Sincerely,

Margaret Colgate Love
Pardon Attorney

Enclosure

Siskiyou Wild Rivers

National Monument Proposal

Contacts - Dave Willis (541) 944-2247 (cellular) - sodamtn@mind.net

Barbara Ullian (541) 474-2265 - barbara@siskiyou.org

January 1, 2001

To Graumton - Eugene Overview

The Proposal

To create the first national monument dedicated to breathtakingly beautiful wild rivers – carved through one of the largest expanses of wildlands remaining on the West Coast – a reserve where salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout still return to their home streams, unimpeded by high dams, as they have for thousands of years. The monument would formally protect the biologically diverse watersheds of five national wild and scenic rivers and the rich ecological continuum of their unprotected tributaries. It would recognize and preserve the nationally significant botanical values, geologic features and archeological sites of one of the world's most unique landscapes.

Where

Siskiyou Mountains (Oregon) along the panoramic Pacific Coast – an ancient tangle of mountain peaks, jagged ridges, sweeping, rounded plateaus and steep, boulder strewn canyons, encompassing the most productive salmon and steelhead habitat (with the exception of the Columbia) between the Olympics and Baja. Public lands managed by the Forest Service (863,380 acres) and BLM (184,801 acres).

Threats and Solution

Threats include mining, off-road vehicle abuse, logging, and roads that damage watershed integrity – with mining impacts presently the most irreversible, persistent and unmanageable. It was mining that led to the genocide and extirpation of the area's indigenous cultures in 1856.

The mining continues today with persistent, fish killing, habitat destroying, speculative mining operations asserting dominance over this ancient landscape and its irreplaceable wild rivers, salmon and botanical values. Increases in logging, through congressional riders or erosion of the NW Forest Plan, could devastate watersheds and wildlands.

Citizens, organizations and officials across the nation urge the President to establish the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument and to withdraw its public lands from mineral entry and patenting, under the 1872 Mining Law, through authority granted by the Antiquities Act. History will prove this monument one of the President's greatest and most enduring environmental legacies, providing permanent, comprehensive protection for this exceptional landscape.

Public Support

Endorsed and supported by nationally prominent scientists and over 35 organizations including the Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations, the largest organization of independent commercial fisherman on the West Coast, the Native Plant Society of Oregon and the World Wildlife Fund.

Endorsed by the Eugene Register Guard on 12/2/00: "Clinton should designate a Siskiyou monument as he prepares to leave the White House, solidifying a strong legacy of protecting public lands."

Endorsed by the Ashland Daily Tidings on 12/8/00: "President Clinton has before him a proposal to declare one million acres of Siskiyou National Forest ... land a national monument. Such a designation would be the crowning environmental achievement of Clinton's eight year administration."

Endorsed by the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League: "This area is the largest concentration of wild, untamed watersheds left on the West Coast ... the proposed Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument both reflects and encompasses the doctrine of the Izaak Walton League."

Economics

The West Coast salmon fishing industry has lost an estimated 72,000 salmon-produced, family wage jobs over the last 20 years. These losses are directly related to widespread inland habitat destruction. Protection of habitat is the cheapest investment the nation can make to sustain productive fisheries.

While establishing a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument "would cause relatively little economic disruption" (Eugene Register Guard 12/2/00) it would provide long term benefits to those dependent on healthy watersheds, rivers and salmon populations, while helping to preserve quality of life.

The Northwest Forest Plan reduced the allowable cut on the Siskiyou National Forest from 166 million board feet to 24 mmbf. Despite this reduction, Josephine County recently experienced the lowest unemployment rate in 35 years (Grants Pass Courier 10/28/00). Southwest Oregon's Siskiyou Region is no longer timber dependent. Its public lands are more valuable as fully protected watersheds for some of this nation's last, best free flowing rivers.

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Transcription
Redacted

Why Current Protection is Not Adequate

Q – President Clinton has protected large areas of public lands with the Northwest Forest Plan and the Roadless Area Policy. Why does the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area need additional protection in the form of a national monument?

A – The Siskiyou National Forest and surrounding BLM lands are unique in many ways. In addition to the area's superb fisheries value, globally significant botanical values and expansive, wild coastal watersheds, it has a high concentration of mining claims – more than any National Forest in the Pacific Northwest. Most of the claims are in sensitive and high values areas such as Riparian Reserves, established to protect salmon and steelhead, or in rare plant habitat. Claims blanket large inventoried roadless areas.

Though there are lots of mining claims, few of the claims are likely to be valid – i.e. mineral deposits are marginal. Despite this, the Siskiyou Forest receives 100 to 250 notices of intent to mine in Riparian Reserves annually, including plans for larger mining operations. This often unregulated mining can inflict serious and irreparable damage to sensitive lands and their scientific and historic values. John Lesby, currently solicitor for the Dept. of Interior, has written that small-scale miners can do considerable harm with a bulldozer in a short time and that it's difficult to enforce regulations on smaller operations.

The Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) provides little protection against mining's impacts and will be politically vulnerable and subject to increased, indiscriminate logging through congressional riders. The part of the Plan with the ability to alleviate some deleterious effects of mining in Riparian Reserves has effectively never been fully implemented. Angry miners are refusing to comply with the NWFP, filing hundreds of bogus plans in an attempt to thwart the Forest Service, while mining other claims without notice. A lawsuit against the Forest Service is planned by mining organizations.

The Forest Service's Roadless Area Policy (as proposed in the Final EIS)) provides less protection from mining than the status quo and does not address the threat of increasing off-road-vehicles abuse in inventoried roadless areas. Mining is the only activity totally exempt from the prohibitions on road construction and reconstruction in roadless areas. Further, the Policy does not address impacts of mineral exploration and development on roadless areas. All roadless areas remain open and vulnerable to mining.

Q – Why is monument establishment necessary to address the impacts of mining?

Mining is different from any other activity on public land. A logging company, for example, has to get permission to cut trees on federal land. Mining claims, however, are

self-initiated. By simply going out and staking a claim on public lands, anyone can establish a property right against the federal government that is often considered unequivocal under current agency policy. The Forest Service and BLM have a long history of leniency and solicitude towards mining. It is only during Secretary Babbitt's term at Interior that gains have been made in correcting the agencies' flawed implementation of the statute. As the President prepares to leave office, any gains made by Interior are likely to be lost, adding to the urgency of the need for monument designation. **The President's ability to withdraw the monument from mineral entry and patenting is the most effective, permanent way to address the persistent, habitat destroying impacts of speculative mining on the irreplaceable non-mineral values of the Siskiyou Mountains and rivers.**

Q – How will the establishment of a monument address the mining problem?

A – In the proclamation, the President withdraws the area of the monument from mineral entry and patenting (sale), subject to valid existing rights. No new mining claims could be filed after the date of withdrawal but valid existing rights under the Mining Law would be preserved. While existing claims found to be valid could still be mined, establishment of a monument would mitigate the impacts of mining on any valid claims by requiring the development of surface mining regulations. The purpose of the regulations would be to protect the objects of scientific and historic interest for which the monument is established while complying with the Mining Law. Mineral withdrawal and regulation are likely to result in a significant attrition of mining claim numbers, due to their marginal nature and to the protective status of the land, leading to the eventual elimination of mining in the area.

Conclusion

The imperative for a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument is no less than for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. No other action will address the constant, deleterious impacts of mining as effectively and permanently. A national monument designation will address other significant threats, such as off-road vehicle damage, indiscriminate logging of old growth and riparian forests and the preservation of rare plant habitat, unique wetlands, Port Orford cedar, archeological sites of the indigenous Takelma and Tututni cultures and ancient geologic features. **More than existing piecemeal and politically vulnerable measures are needed to preserve these outstanding scientific and historic values.** The Siskiyou Wild Rivers area deserves comprehensive, watershed-based, permanent protection commensurate with its globally significant scientific values.

Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument Proposal

Objects of Scientific Interest

1. Some of the most valuable free flowing salmon and steelhead habitat in the United States and important populations of native, naturally produced anadromous fish.
2. Five congressionally designated Wild & Scenic Rivers with nationally outstanding scientific values which extend into their unprotected watersheds and tributaries
3. Ten Wild & Scenic candidate rivers with nationally outstanding scientific values.
4. Globally significant botanical values including many plant species found nowhere else in the world and rich floras representing millions of years of evolution.
5. Landscapes of great antiquity and geologic, topographic and climatic complexity.
6. As dramatic an expression of the relationship between natural communities and geologic formations as to be found anywhere in the world.
7. One of the largest exposures of ultramafic rock in North America and the best preserved segment of old oceanic crust in Western America.
8. Among the highest percentage of endemic plants on the North American continent.
9. Unique habitats such as serpentine fens and Jeffrey pine savannas with their extensive native bunch grass communities.
10. Ancient refugia for plant species as they migrated during periods of climate change.
11. Reservoir of species from such diverse ecoregions as Pacific coastal forests, Arctic forests, California chaparral communities and deserts of the Great Basin.
12. The highest remaining concentration of wildlands and large watersheds on National Forest and BLM lands on West Coast, between the Olympics and Baja.
13. Extensive old growth forests providing habitat for rare, threatened or endangered old growth related species along the West Coast.
14. Habitat for rare and threatened species such as wolverine, fisher and marten.
15. Refugia for Port Orford cedar, a threatened ancient conifer species endemic to Klamath-Siskiyou region.

Objects of Historic Interest

1. Archeological site dating back 8,560 years (Marial). Earliest known cultural period.
2. Archeological site dating back 6,000 years (Tiegetlinten). Represents two cultural periods.
3. Numerous archeological sites containing irreplaceable information and some of the little remaining record of the final indigenous cultural periods, ending in 1856 with total extirpation of the Takelma and Tututni cultures (5 years after discovery of gold).
4. The only two petroglyph sites known to southwest Oregon.
5. Site of first Euro-American settlement in southwest Oregon (Sebastopol).
6. Numerous historic sites which include every cultural milestone in local history from the discovery of gold in 1851.
7. Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Core structures on National Register of Historic Places.

Healy

1-4-01

Edward M. DeBartolo, Jr.'s petition for a Presidential pardon

December 2000

On October 6, 1998 Edward M. DeBartolo, Jr., owner of the San Francisco 49ers NFL franchise, entered a guilty plea before US District Court Judge John Parker, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to a one count Information, regarding his not declaring a \$400,000 payment extorted from him by former Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana.

Mr. DeBartolo fully cooperated with the government. On October 6, 1998, on the order of Judge Parker, Mr. DeBartolo paid a fine of \$250,000, placed \$350,000 into a restitution fund, forfeited \$400,000, and paid a special assessment of \$100.

Judge Parker also placed DeBartolo on probation for a period of 2 years, which ended October 2000.

This November, he filed a petition for a Presidential pardon. The Office of the Pardons Attorney in the Department of Justice turned down the petition, apparently because the 5 year period following the end of his probationary period, which is the standard period followed by Justice before deciding whether to recommend a pardon, has not elapsed.

Background: Mr. DeBartolo's father had businesses in Louisiana. Shortly after Mr. DeBartolo, Sr.'s death, Governor Edwards told Mr. DeBartolo, Jr. the Governor wanted to have business dealings with him. Thereafter, the Governor made untoward demands on Mr. DeBartolo. At first Mr. DeBartolo resisted the demands. Finally he paid some \$400,000 in cash to the Mr. Edwards the day before the Louisiana Gaming Board met and voted on the license Mr. DeBartolo was seeking.

Mr. DeBartolo completely cooperated with the government. The Assistant U S Attorneys told Aubrey B. Harwell, Jr., of Nashville, counsel for Mr. DeBartolo, that his client's testimony was of substantial benefit to them, and they were very satisfied with his cooperation.

In 1977 when he was 30 years old, Edward J. DeBartolo, Jr. acquired a 90% interest in the San Francisco 49ers NFL franchise. Mr. DeBartolo and his family, and related entities, continue to own 90% interest in the team. Under the leadership of Mr. DeBartolo, the 49ers developed into one of the most outstanding franchises in the history of the NFL. It is one of only 2 franchises in NFL history to win 5 Super Bowls. Many regard Mr. DeBartolo as one of the nation's top sports executives.

Rick Hendrick: Nascar team owner and Charlotte car dealer, Rick Hendrick, who pled guilty to mail fraud 3 years ago, was granted a full pardon by President Clinton on December 22, 2000. He was fined and sentenced in December 1997 for 12 months home confinement and 3 year's' probation in connection with an ongoing government investigation into a bribery scandal of American Honda.

Mr. DeBartolo merits a Presidential pardon.

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EDDIE DEBARTOLO – PRESIDENTIAL PARDON INFORMATION

Factual Overview

In 1977 Edward J. DeBartolo, Jr. acquired a 90% interest in the San Francisco 49ers NFL franchise. From that time to the present, Mr. DeBartolo and his family and related entities have owned a 90% interest in the team. Under the leadership of Mr. DeBartolo, the San Francisco 49ers developed into one of the most outstanding franchises in the history of the NFL.

The DeBartolo family, led by Eddie's father, Edward J. DeBartolo, Sr., achieved tremendous success in businesses other than the San Francisco 49ers. The family investments in office buildings, shopping centers, real estate developments, and in various other areas were highly successful.

Mr. DeBartolo, Sr. had investments in racetracks and also in a riverboat casino in Louisiana, and he handled the family's business interests in Louisiana until the time of his death. He had a relationship with Governor Edwin Edwards. After his father's death, Eddie DeBartolo for the first time began to assume some of the responsibility which his father had had regarding the family's business interests in Louisiana. He had had virtually no involvement of any consequence in Louisiana businesses prior to the death of his father.

Shortly after Mr. DeBartolo, Sr. died, Edwin Edwards called Eddie DeBartolo and indicated he wanted to have a business relationship with him. Thereafter in 1996 a joint venture was formed between Hollywood Casino Corporation and DeBartolo Entertainment Louisiana Gaming, Inc., a company started by Mr. DeBartolo, Jr. That joint venture filed an application with the appropriate Louisiana regulatory body seeking a license to operate the 15th Riverboat Casino in Louisiana.

Eddie DeBartolo, during the time this application was being prepared, had periodic conversations with Edwin Edwards. Edwards and his son Stephen made repeated demands on Eddie DeBartolo, including a \$50,000 per month sham Consulting Agreement, and a price per head for each customer that boarded the riverboat. Eddie DeBartolo did not give in to these demands notwithstanding his continuing concerns that Edwin and Stephen Edwards had the power and the political clout to ruin DeBartolo's chances for fair and impartial consideration of the joint venture's licensing application.

Finally, on or about March 5, 1997, Edwin Edwards made demand on Eddie DeBartolo for payment of \$400,000 by stating, in substance, that he must have payment of that amount by March 13 or there could be problems with the licensing. Mr. DeBartolo took the threat by Edwin Edwards seriously. Eddie DeBartolo at first resisted; ultimately however, he paid \$400,000 in cash to Edwin Edwards on or about March 12, 1997, one day prior to the Gaming Board's meeting and vote on the licensing issue. He was obviously the victim of Edwards extortionate scheme.

For some years Edwin Edwards has periodically been a target of the United States Department of Justice. There have been numerous investigations and several prosecutions involving Edwards.

Beginning in October, 1996, federal law enforcement officials in Louisiana had commenced interception of meetings and telephone conversations in which Edwin Edwards was involved. Some of those conversations included discussions between Edwin Edwards and Eddie DeBartolo. Ultimately, Edwin Edwards, his son Stephen Edwards, and a number of other individuals were named targets of a federal grand jury investigation. Mr. DeBartolo was notified he was a target by letter from the U.S. Attorney dated November 24, 1997.

Mr. DeBartolo, in October, 1997 retained Nashville, Tennessee attorney Aubrey Harwell of the firm of Neal & Harwell to represent him. In September, 1998, after numerous conversations between counsel for the government and counsel for Mr. DeBartolo, it was agreed that Mr. DeBartolo would cooperate with the government in its investigation of Edwin Edwards and others.

Part of the agreement with the government involved Mr. DeBartolo's entering a plea of guilty to a one-count Bill of Information charging him with having had knowledge of the actual commission by Edwin W. Edwards and others of the extortion and fraudulent conduct committed against him, and failing to reveal the same.

Mr. DeBartolo has completely and totally cooperated with the government. The Assistant United States Attorneys have told counsel for Mr. DeBartolo that his client's testimony has been of substantial benefit to them, and they are very satisfied with his cooperation.

On October 6, 1998, Mr. DeBartolo appeared before Judge John Parker in the U.S. District Court in Baton Rouge, Louisiana and entered a guilty plea to a one-count Information, regarding his not declaring the \$400,000 payment extorted from him by Edwin Edwards. Specifically, he was charged with violating 18 U.S. Code § 4, which states as follows:

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

Judge Parker required that Mr. DeBartolo pay a fine of \$250,000, place \$350,000 into a restitution fund, forfeit \$400,000, and pay a special assessment of \$100, all of which were fully

paid on October 6, 1998. Judge Parker also placed Mr. DeBartolo on probation for a period of two years. This probation ended in October 2000.

Personal Information

Eddie DeBartolo, Jr. was born in Youngstown, Ohio in 1946. He attended and graduated from Notre Dame where he studied business administration. Following schooling at Notre Dame, he went to work for his father's company, the Edward J. DeBartolo Corporation, a diversified real estate development and sports management company, which had been founded by Mr. DeBartolo, Sr. in 1944. Eventually he became President and CEO of the Company. He also served on the board of directors for the Simon DeBartolo Property Group, North America's largest real estate company, with a total market capitalization of over \$9 billion.

In 1977, Eddie DeBartolo, who at the time was 30 years old, purchased the San Francisco 49ers and began a process of upgrading the organization's front office administration and on-field talent. His goal was to create a winning franchise that operated with class and dignity. Since the purchase, the team has won 12 division titles, 5 conference championships, and 5 Super Bowl championships. It is one of only two franchises in NFL history to win 5 Super Bowls. Mr. DeBartolo is regarded by many as one of the nation's top sports executives. He was honored by *Football News* as its 1989 NFL Man of the Year and has received numerous other awards for success in sports. He has earned the respect of players and coaches alike and has been referred to frequently as "the players' owner," a man who appreciates the efforts of the 49ers on the field, win or lose.

Throughout his life Eddie DeBartolo has actively participated in and generously supported numerous charitable endeavors, including the St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital, the Heart Foundation, Notre Dame, United Way, the Salvation Army, and Boys Town. In 1982

at the age of 35, he was the youngest honoree to receive the Salvation Army Citation of Merit in recognition of his humanitarian efforts. This award had previously been presented to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Cecil B. DeMille, Helen Hayes, and William Randolph Hearst. In 1985, he was honored as Man of the Year by the Boys Town of Italy for his support of that organization which provides assistance to homeless and needy children. He has received numerous other awards including the Special Achievement Award for Sports and Business presented in 1997 by the very prestigious National Italian-American Foundation; other honorees that year included Al Pacino, Leon Panetta and Gianni Versace (posthumously).

Mr. DeBartolo is a dedicated family man. He has been married for more than 30 years to his childhood sweetheart Cynthia (Candy) DeBartolo, and has 3 daughters to whom he is totally devoted.

It is obvious that Eddie DeBartolo has a history as a truly exceptional leader in the NFL, in other businesses, and in philanthropic and civic activities; this outstanding record of leadership in so many areas in and of itself supports the request that he be given every consideration by President Clinton regarding his being pardoned.

Riebling for
12
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Copied
Personal File
Currie

separating
for the country
on a poster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Renée Sagiv Riebling
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Renée:

Thank you so much for your kind letter and your warm words. As you leave the White House, I want to thank you for all you have done to help me serve the American people.

From your days as a Writer in Presidential Letters and Messages through your tenure as Senior Editor in Presidential Messages, you have carried out your demanding duties with professionalism, dedication, and skill. Your assistance has been invaluable in helping me respond to the questions and concerns of so many of our fellow citizens and to share the special occasions in their lives. You have used your gift for language and your grasp of the complex issues challenging us in today's global community to help me reach out to people across our nation and around the world. And, despite the large volume of correspondence you have handled, you have never forgotten that behind each letter is a person whose dreams, problems, and views are deserving of care and attention.

I'll always consider you an important member of my team, and I know your kindness, good humor, and excellent judgment will be deeply missed by all who have had the pleasure of working with you. Hillary joins me in extending warmest wishes to you and Pete for continued success and every happiness in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

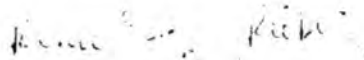
I write to inform you of my resignation as Senior Editor of Presidential Messages at the White House, effective at a date to be determined, but no later than January 20, 2001. It has been a great privilege to serve the American people as part of your Administration.

As an American of Israeli descent, I supported you from the beginning because I believed that you were a truly fair man with an appreciation of the past and insight into the future. When I visited Israel in 1996, not long after Yitzhak Rabin had been assassinated, I encountered such intense and complete support for you -- bumper stickers and signs throughout the country were printed with your famous words, "Shalom, chaver" -- that my heart swelled with pride that you were my President.

My job at the White House has little to do with your policies regarding the Middle East, but I wanted you to know that you were a true hero to go out on a limb and try to establish a comprehensive peace in the Middle East like you did. And it has been an honor and joy for me to come to work every day to write letters and messages conveying the Administration's position on everything from agriculture to immigration to welfare, because in every case, I could be sure that your position was driven by the same values that were behind your policies regarding the Middle East: that everybody deserves fairness and that we all do better when we help each other. I am so proud to have worked for you, and though I've never said much more than hi to you, what I want to say to you now as we both prepare to leave the White House is "Shalom, chaver."

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to serve and for all the wonderful things you have accomplished as President.

Sincerely,



Renee Sagiv Riebling

Riebling
12
1/4

Copied
Personal File
Currie

Separate
for the country
on a poster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ms. Renée Sagiv Riebling
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20502

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Sincerely,

Barack Obama

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

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Thank you for giving me the opportunity to serve and for all the wonderful things you have accomplished as President.

Sincerely,



Renee Sagiv Riebling

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Chase

cc: gfr
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WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Curie

January 4, 2001

Judith Ann Stock
521 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Ann:

Thank you so much for the beautiful ornament
you made for Hillary and me. We love it and
are touched by your kindness.

Happy New Year to you, Stuart, and Chase. We
hope to see you all soon.

Sincerely,

Bin

White House Gift Record

Presented:**Gift ID:** 5052144/DEFABIO**Arrival:** 12/27/2000**Entered:** 12/27/2000

Donor Information

Ms. Judith Ann Stock
521 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Acknowledged By: Pending Bill Clinton personal response

Comments:

Gift delivered via Courier to Emily Feingold.

Gift Information

Intended: President and First Lady**Disposition:** Archives**Description:**

Blue needlepointed holiday ornament of the White House, by donor.

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

Total Gift Value is \$30

Eugenie -

Here are the 2 letters I
emailed you about yesterday.

Thanks!

Wm

The Kennedy Center

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20566-0001

By Courier:

President and Mrs. William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Attention of: Emily Feingold 456-2399
Office of Capricia Marshall
East Appointment Gate



December 23, 2000

Down President and Mrs. Clinton -

I am having a hard time coming to terms with the end of your Administration. You really made a tremendous difference in the lives of our citizens. Unfortunately they will really realize the impact with Gov. Bush in office.

This year, I made a special needle point ornament of the White House for you. Each time you put it on your tree, please

remember the lives you changed
and all the people you helped.
Merry Christ mas!
Much love,
Ann Stuart and
Chase

copied
Podesta
Ricchetti

10-24-00

cc: Street

Deborah R. Jospin
16 Primrose Street
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
(301) 718-1864

October 19, 2000

JP/Kunk
Memorandum?
C's discussion?
Re

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President :

I want to tell you about something really wonderful that we have created to honor the memory of my late husband, Dan Dutko. The eight partners of the Dutko Group Companies and I have established the Dan Dutko Memorial Foundation, Inc., a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The Foundation will sponsor the Dan Dutko Fellowship Program - a graduate education program in public policy management. Those of us who knew Dan so well knew that he enjoyed nothing more than mentoring young people as they navigated Washington's sometimes choppy waters. By supporting graduate and post-graduate level students who have demonstrated an interest in gaining a more intimate understanding of, and involvement with, the legislative and political processes, the Dutko Fellowship Program will honor and continue Dan's pursuit of helping others achieve excellence. The Fellowship program will be operated in partnership with the Tufts University College of Citizenship and Public Service.

On November 27, 2000, we are kicking off the Foundation. Our Co-hosts for the event are Kathleen Kennedy Townsend and Jeanne Shaheen, two women who sought Dan's advice early and often, and about whose lives and careers Dan cared deeply. At that time, we will introduce the members of the Advisory Board, friends and colleagues of Dan who have agreed to give or raise \$10,000 for the Foundation. Many of your friends, including Alan Solomont, Garry Mauro, Lukin Gilliland, Eli Segal, and Carol Pensky, were quick to sign on. Many others will be signing on in weeks to come.

The Dutko Group partners and I would be so honored if you would agree to Chair the Foundation's Advisory Board for the first two years of its start-up phase. We also hope that your schedule will allow you to attend the large evening event on the 27th and then a dinner for the Advisory Board immediately following. If that evening does not work for you, then perhaps you could join the members of the Advisory Board for lunch that day or any other day that works. I will follow up with your staff.

Thanks so much for considering this request.

Best,

Deb Jospin
Deborah Jospin

Cc: Minyon Moore

cc:
BZ
NH
for post
p. 21 ml

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 1-4-00

To: **PODESTA**

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT?

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 2001

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER *MB*

SUBJECT: Presidential Mission to the Ghanaian Inauguration

Purpose

Seek your approval for a Presidential Mission.

Background

A Presidential Delegation headed by a high-ranking administration official will travel to attend the Ghanaian Inauguration on January 7, 2001.

The State Department is requesting designation of this trip as a Presidential Mission and that a Special Air Missions aircraft be made available on a non-reimbursable basis, under the authorities available to the Department of Defense, to transport the Delegation to Ghana on January 6 and return to Washington on January 8. Military air is requested due to the size of the delegation (up to 8 members), scheduling concerns, and the unavailability of seats on commercial flights.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve a Presidential Mission for the Ghanaian Delegation.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A

Incoming Request from State Department

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TAB A



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 3, 2001

0042

UNCLASSIFIED

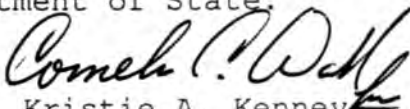
MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT A. BRADTKE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: Request for Special Air Missions Aircraft.

A U.S. Government delegation will attend the January 7 inauguration of Ghana's new President, John A. Kufuor. The inauguration marks the historic transition from one elected President to another, a first for Ghana, as President Rawlings observes Constitutional term limits and steps down after two elected terms and nearly two decades in office.

The Department has recommended that this delegation be designated a Presidential Delegation, and requests that a C-20 be made available on a non-reimbursable basis under such authorities as may be available to the Department of Defense. The C-20 is needed to transport the delegation from the U.S. to Accra because awkward, unreliable, and time-consuming commercial air schedules to and within Africa make it impossible for the delegation to travel to Accra and return January 7. In addition, the Department has proposed that a high-ranking Administration official head the delegation, and the official's scheduling constraints would require the use of the C-20.

This request has been cleared by the Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State.


Kristie A. Kenney
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

→ POTUS.

~~Good piece.~~

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-4-01

Srb - F11

Daniel Benjamin

Stay Put in the Balkans

Listening to Gen. Colin Powell after President-elect Bush announced his nomination to be secretary of state, you could hear the sound of a door swinging open. That door was the exit to the box that national security adviser-designate Condoleezza Rice had put the next administration in when she announced in October that in a Bush presidency, "a new division of labor" would exist with our allies and peacekeeping in the Balkans would be left to the Europeans.

"Well, our plan," Powell averred, "is to undertake a review right after the president is inaugurated and take a look at our deployments ... in Bosnia and Kosovo and many other place around the world." As for those U.S. peacekeepers in the Balkans, "we're going to consult, ... see if we can find ways [that are less of] a burden. ... We're not cutting and running."

Powell was shrewd to chart a route of review and consultation out of the bind created by Rice, which drew harsh criticism on both sides of the Atlantic. The new administration should follow his lead and quickly put to rest an issue that is damaging relations with America's European allies, who are already bracing for clashes on issues such as national missile defense and the European rapid reaction force.

The objections raised in October to the Rice

doctrine remain valid: Too much is at stake in the Balkans, where 300,000 died in the past decade's fighting and two NATO military engagements were fought. Too few American troops are involved—11,000 out of a total U.S. force of more than 1 million—for this to be a serious drain on capabilities.

But equally important, backing out of Balkans peacekeeping would undermine the declared top foreign policy priorities of the new president: revitalizing alliances and focusing on America's paramount strategic challenges. Throughout the campaign, the Bush team argued that the Clinton administration had let the country's alliances decay through inattention and had neglected grand strategy—above all, dealing with Russia and China—in favor of "nation building."

In doing so, Gov. Bush and his advisers showed a misunderstanding of a major strategic achievement of the Clinton Administration—NATO enlargement—while professing to support it. In particular, they missed the intrinsic connections between enlargement and the conflict in the Balkans.

Offering Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic membership in the alliance eliminated a potential zone of instability in Europe, provided incentives for these countries to continue

democratic reforms and revitalized NATO for the post-Cold War era. But it didn't just happen because everyone liked the idea. The decision at the Madrid summit of 1997 that NATO should grow came after two years of intense negotiations—talks that had as their backdrop the ordeal of Bosnia.

Indeed, enlargement was only possible because the United States had led NATO to take military action against Serb forces and followed through by putting U.S. peacekeepers on the ground alongside European forces. Once the United States committed itself in the Balkans and showed that it remained a force for stability in Europe, the administration could press for enlargement with wary European leaders, few of whom shared America's enthusiasm for growth.

Moreover, NATO enlargement advanced U.S. interests in dealing with one of our foremost strategic challenges: coping with a post-communist Russia whose trajectory remains in question. In making the case for enlargement, the Clinton administration emphasized the positive benefits to new members and the fact that enlargement posed no threat to Russia—which is both true and wise given America's vital interest in preserving a good relationship with Moscow.

But you only need look at a map to see that an enlarged NATO is the best hedge America could have against a revanchist Russia. The Bush camp's argument that the United States needs to pull out of the Balkans to focus on great strategic challenges begs a big question: What greater strategic interest could we have than preserving our defense against what might be a Weimar Russia that could become something much worse? No one truly knows where Russia is going, but surely America should be prepared for any development.

In the coming years, at least a half-dozen more states could be considered for NATO membership. But enlargement will continue only if the United States, the chief advocate for growth, stays engaged in the Balkans.

"[F]irst and foremost," Powell said, the new Bush administration would let "our allies know that we appreciate all we have been through over the last 50 years. ... And we will work with our allies to expand and to make those alliances the center of our foreign policy activity." Taking that argument to its conclusion, President-elect Bush should affirm America's role in Balkan peacekeeping.

The writer served on the National Security Council staff from 1994 to 1999.

1-4-01

NSC

Send to ~~Cohen~~
for reply?

~~Yes~~ — no

MB