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BOOKS, ARTS & MANNERS

Conspiracy Central

JACOB COHEN

WE KNOW that as President Kennedy lay dying in Parkland Hospital in Dallas, a priest came to administer the Last Rites. Later the priest commented that he had seen a ghastly wound on the left side of the President's head, though nearly everyone else who saw the President, and the autopsy photos, place the wound on the right. (The priest probably confused his left side with the President's.) One witness to the shooting insisted that the President's car came to a complete stop, as if to make the shot easier for the assassin, and another witness saw someone rear up from the back of the car holding a submachine gun (but no one else saw these things, nor are they confirmed by films of the car during the time in question). Yet another eyewitness to the shooting, one of Oliver Stone's prime witnesses in his film *JFK*, commented that she had seen a puppy dog in the back seat of the presidential

The Strange Death of Vincent Foster: An Investigation, by Christopher Ruddy (Free Press, 316 pp., \$25)

limousine, between the President and Mrs. Kennedy. (She may have seen it, but it wasn't there.)

Rare is the widely witnessed human event that does not provoke contradictory human reports, many of which prove to be groundless. Obviously, to reconstruct the singular truth of what actually happened, one must resolve contradictions, quickly discarding the apparent errors, the fantasies, and, not infrequently, the mischief of incorrect observers.

There are those, however, who revel in the contradictions, resisting every effort to resolve even the most easily resolvable of them, as if every human report had equal metaphysical validity and therefore had to be respected permanently. To people of this sort, efforts to resolve contradictions and to scoff at the ridiculous are seen only as proof of

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blind prejudice, a desire to cover up evil-doing, or worse. For them reality is not singular but, like Alice's Wonderland, fundamentally absurd. They are unfazed by the prospect of embracing contradictory realities. Some of this sort devotedly read



wild conspiracy books, or write them.

As a case in point, consider the tolerance for contradiction and the resulting fantastical insinuations in Christopher Ruddy's "investigation" of the apparent suicide of Vincent Foster, Bill and

Hillary Clinton's close friend and legal advisor, an event which, Ruddy palpably implies, was a murder followed immediately by a massive coverup, engineered by people who are thereby implicated in the murder.

Foster's body was found lying beneath an old cannon in a small park in Virginia located about seven miles from the White House. The body was first seen at about 5:50 on the afternoon of July 20, 1993. Among the indications of suicide which the official investigators have cited are the results of the Foster autopsy, which claimed to have found that death came when a gun inserted deep into Foster's mouth was fired, the bullet exiting from high on the back of his head. Powder burns were found on Foster's hands and deep in his throat, and, significantly, no other wounds or physical signs of struggle were found, according to the doctor who performed the autopsy and his assistant. Nor was discussion of other wounds or bruises reported by four witnesses to the autopsy. Photos taken during the autopsy, and Polaroid photos taken at the scene, support these conclusions. The autopsy also noted a deep indentation in Foster's right thumb, which had been observed awkwardly jammed near the trigger of a pistol (his own) when his body was recovered. DNA tests of spittle on the nose of the gun matched Foster's. Two separate teams of prominent forensic pathologists who subsequently reviewed the autopsy findings concurred with them—entirely.

However, as it happens, there was also contradictory eyewitness testimony—offering, for instance, the assertions that Foster also had a wound on the left side of his neck, somehow missed during the autopsy, and that the exit wound was actually much lower than the one described by the autopsy and shown in the photos, and/or that the exit wound was smaller than the one described in the autopsy (befitting a different kind of gun), or, alternatively, that there may have been no exit wound at all. Further, Ruddy suggests, if the alleged damage to Foster's right hand was actually observed in the autopsy room, it couldn't have been caused by his holding a gun, because one observer failed to see a gun in Foster's hand

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when the body was discovered (though many others did, and Polaroid photos show the gun clearly). In any case, if there was a gun—which on the Ruddy thesis is in doubt—it wasn't Foster's gun, a family heirloom, but another very different-looking gun, according to the description of another witness. As it happens, when shown a Polaroid photo of the gun in Foster's hand, taken at the scene, this last witness later averred that he had been mistaken, but Ruddy sees this recantation and several others he has had to endure only as evidence of intimidation by ruthless investigators bent on enforcing their untenable conclusions. There is no effort on Ruddy's part to resolve the contradictions. He revels in them.

Why, Ruddy asks indignantly, over and over again, weren't these contrary evidences taken seriously? Here are a few reasons why (there are many others): To suggest that there were clear and obvious wounds which the autopsy doctors missed entirely or mislocated by a wide margin, or that the doctors added wounds where there were none, one must suggest much more than workaday incompetence; rather, there would have to have been a fully developed campaign of deceit and distortion, including fake photographs, which must already have been fully in motion almost from the moment of the discovery of the body. (Ruddy sees no problem in using these photos when they suit him and scoffing at them when they crowd him.) If such a campaign were already in motion during the autopsy, then it must have been in preparation well before.

To gauge the nonsense Ruddy is pressing on us, think about the discussion in the autopsy room. Did no one say: "Oh look, there is a wound on the side of his neck" (not a blood spot, which probably provoked the mistaken observation, but a wound)? Or perhaps someone said something like that, only to be informed that those present were not allowed to see the wound, and that they were supposed to see other wounds which actually weren't there, or were required to move wound locations considerable distances, and that they would be well advised never to mention these matters again. What mysterious power was in command in that autopsy room to occasion such extraordinary behavior?

Or, to extend the absurdity a bit further (one can go on and on in this way simply by slowing the argument down and insisting on cogency): Ruddy sug-

gests that Foster was empty-handed when he was found; is he also seriously proposing the possibility that the police, finding a dead man with no gun in his hand, immediately produced one, Foster's own, obtained heaven knows how and when, in order to support their unsupportable belief that he shot himself? If Ruddy is not suggesting that, then what is his point in insisting, several times, that a witness failed to see a gun? Isn't it clear to him, as it must have been, immediately, to the police, that that person was simply mistaken?

RUDDY doesn't even accept the accuracy of official accounts of the location in the park where Foster was found. According to nearly all the witnesses who saw the body, Foster was found near what has come to be called the second, of two, cannons in the park. Not surprisingly, observations of his exact position vis-à-vis that cannon vary from one fallible human observer to another. Appalled by what these inconsistencies might mean, and relying on one witness, Ruddy stitches together the insinuation that the body was actually found near the first cannon, not the second, which was one hundred

yards away. Indeed, a considerable portion of his book argues for this proposition. When Ruddy has to deal with, for example, the fact that the morning after the body was found, a reporter discovered a large blood spot and an abandoned surgical glove near the second cannon, precisely where most of the witnesses and official accounts place the body, he suggests that the Park Police planted both the blood spot and the glove. Remember, that deception would have taken place just hours after the discovery of the body. Why? What would have compelled all those involved to lie so drastically, so soon? Ruddy suggests—disingenuously, I believe—that perhaps members of the Park Police, having grossly misstated the location of the body in their first reports, immediately covered up that incredible mistake out of professional embarrassment, and have continued to do so to this day. And presumably all subsequent investigators, aware of what Ruddy knows, simply agreed on the mistaken location—off by a hundred yards—and fabricated considerable counter-evidence, all to save the reputation of the Park Police.

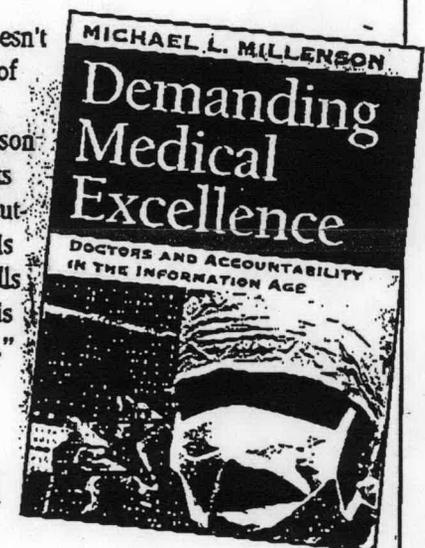
It will not wash. Clearly Ruddy is insinuating much more than he openly

Finally, a health care book that doesn't wring its hands over the decline of medicine at the hands of money-grubbing corporations. . . . While Millenson is not an all-out HMO defender, he attacks the conventional wisdom that their cost-cutting puts all patients in danger. . . . This is a readable account of what Millenson calls a 'quiet revolution' in health care, and his optimism makes for a refreshing change."

—Publishers Weekly

Michael L. Millenson
**Demanding
Medical
Excellence**

Doctors and Accountability
in the Information Age



Available at bookstores.

The University of
Chicago Press

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admits. For only a massive coverup, at work from the first to create the false legend of a suicide in the park, could explain the elaborately orchestrated defense of an obvious error of this magnitude. Again, Ruddy's prime witness, who first placed the body at the first cannon, later recanted, but Ruddy accepts no recantations from the victims of the virtual Gestapo which he suggests has orchestrated this coverup with the sheepish complicity of all subsequent official investigators, who must know what he knows but refuse to see what he sees.

One could go on and on. In my view there is not, in this work of cascading suspicions and insinuations, a single important suspicion that, taken separately and slowly, stands up to rational scrutiny. Consider the matter of Foster's briefcase, to which much fretting is devoted. Ruddy goes to extraordinary lengths to prove that the briefcase was in Foster's car, a grey Honda, which was parked in a lot seven hundred feet from the place where his body was discovered. To be sure, some observers said they saw a briefcase in the car, although Polaroid photos of the then-locked interior of the car do not show it. One witness later agreed that what he saw could have been a canvas bag. A second also conceded he might have been mistaken—another forced recantation, Ruddy suggests. There is a witness who said that, on the afternoon of the death, he saw Foster leave his office with the briefcase, but two others who observed his departure say he did not have it. But what is the point here? Foster's briefcase was found in his office the night of his death. Is Ruddy suggesting that persons in the conspiracy removed the briefcase from the car and then, unseen, placed it in his office to prove that it had not been in the car? That very night? Who would know to do that? Who, at Conspiracy Central, would have told them to? And suppose the briefcase *was* in the car? So what? Perfidiously, Ruddy argues that a briefcase there indicates that Foster might have left his office to meet someone and that that meeting could have had something to do with his death. Why, he trumpets, did the numbskulled investigation ignore this ripe clue? Well, one reason might be that the briefcase was not in the car, a few (now recanted) observations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Then there is the matter of the keys to Foster's car. They were found in his pants pocket at the hospital, along with another ring of four door and cabinet keys, at about nine o'clock in the evening. Apparently an earlier examination of his clothing in the park had not

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Is there a school which
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turned up the keys. How, Ruddy asks, did keys not present at the scene find their way to the hospital? If there were no car keys at the scene, how did Foster get to the park? The insinuation is clear: he was killed earlier (having permitted his killers to put a gun into his mouth without leaving any sign of resistance) and was then brought to the park in a second car while accomplices drove *his* car, with his jacket and wallet in the front seat, to the park to help feign the suicide.

Continuing the implied scenario: the killers drove into the park, to a spot near the first cannon, removed Foster's body, carrying it a considerable distance over rocky, hilly terrain. They then propped him beneath the cannon, the first cannon, perhaps shot him again in order to make it look like a suicide, and left him there. Of course, we have already learned elsewhere in the book that they had no worries that medical authorities would find signs of the murder because those authorities were willing to do anything to preserve the suicide legend. All this would have happened in broad daylight, in a park across the street from a dense residential area, a park that is routinely filled with lovers, joggers, picnickers, cruisers, and men who wish to relieve

themselves. Park rangers drive through quite frequently. One wonders, didn't the killers worry that they might be seen? Perhaps not, since they could be confident that the conspiracy would bully any inconvenient observer into remaining silent. Perhaps that explains why they did not wait for nightfall, when the park would have been closed.

Later the killers, or perhaps their police collaborators, must have brought Foster's keys to the hospital and, undetected, placed them in his pocket. Or was it Craig Livingstone, the notorious White House aide, who brought and planted the keys, as Ruddy insinuates? Livingstone came an hour and a half after the keys were found, and viewed the body through a glass window, well-established facts which, however, do not inhibit Ruddy's imagination. Let me suggest this subversive possibility: the first cursory examination of Foster simply missed the keys. Even policemen sometimes make innocent mistakes.

TO THIS reader, nothing better illustrates Ruddy's fanciful susceptibilities than his discussion of one of his favorite witnesses, Patrick Knowlton, who claims that he came to the park at 4:30 on the afternoon of July 20 to relieve himself, and at that time saw in the parking lot a brown Honda with Arkansas plates. Today, Knowlton is furious that official reports have suggested that the brown Honda with Arkansas plates that he saw was actually Foster's grey Honda with Arkansas plates.

He insists that a very sinister-looking man was hovering around the parking lot and may have monitored his peeing. Was that man, Ruddy wonders, a lookout protecting the killers as they deposited Foster's body? Perhaps, but Knowlton seems to have a penchant for seeing the sinister in the glances of those he meets. He is now a regular at meetings of Foster Disbelievers, claiming that he has been the victim of a massive campaign to frighten him into changing his testimony. Mysterious cars follow him, he says. Carefully organized teams of men constantly pass him and his girlfriend on the street, giving them very menacing stares. Ruddy claims to have accompanied him on one of his walks and seen the menacing men with their menacing stares. Apparently, they are present during every walk Knowlton takes, so that any experimental stroll will reveal them. One wonders, is there



a school that teaches federal agents this methodology of intimidation?

I'm sure Ruddy would vehemently protest the main lines of accusation here. He is not alleging a grand conspiracy, involving many conscious co-conspirators, he says, only saying that many, many little men did little things, separately and severally, all of which now add up, in retrospect, to this grand deceit. But he never says who told them to do that. The story doesn't hold without the big conspiracy. What authority established the party line on suicide such that investigators—doctors, Park Police, two Special Counsels and most

of their staff, FBI, and many others who could be named—willed themselves into ignorance about matters of fact which Ruddy insists are as plain as the hole in the side of Vince Foster's neck?

In the name of simple good sense, will people like Christopher Ruddy never let go and make way for the investigation of legitimate suspicions about possible obstructions of justice connected with the removal from Foster's office of papers perhaps touching on Whitewater, Travelgate, and Filegate? That is where the story is. The fustian in this work, and those like it, distracts us from important public business. □

work on the extraordinary life and drama of Whittaker Chambers. Ralph de Toledano produces this volume athwart the son's disapproval, but with an undeniable dispensation: it was the explicit wish of Chambers that, some day, the correspondence should be released; which now it is, almost fifty years after the young press editor of *Newsweek* befriended the dislocated senior editor of *Time*, being tried for slander and libel—the plaintiff, Alger Hiss. It was a melodramatic encounter with historical consequences, a trial as charged with drama as those of Galileo and Dreyfus. Chambers lived to write his great gift to the West, *Witness*; and to write such letters as these which, with Toledano's, are the poetry of friendship.

The Poetry of Friendship

WM. F. BUCKLEY JR.

READERS drawn to this book will come in looking for yet more from the numinous pen of Whittaker Chambers, and they will find his special idiom abundantly there. But they will have also absorbing material from Ralph de Toledano. "You are essentially a poet," Chambers wrote him in 1958. "Hence I suspect that, like me, your grasp of pretty damned near all is intuitive." Chambers was ever so gently discouraging Toledano from publishing a book on atomic espionage, which advice Toledano—a poet, but also a working journalist—did not take, suffering the displeasure of a press critical of any enterprise that focused on domestic subversion (has any book on

among them the early disillusionments, personal and professional, of an arrested career.

Sam Tanenhaus's biography of Chambers, published earlier this year, did ma-

*Chambers's
impatience was never
greater than with
those who failed to
understand the
singular reach and
appeal of the
Communist vision to
which he had
succumbed.*

Notes from the Underground: The Whittaker Chambers-Ralph de Toledano Letters, 1949-1960, edited and annotated by Ralph de Toledano, introduction by Terry Teachout (Regnery, 342 pp., \$24.95)

clandestine domestic Communist activity—ever—been welcomed by the establishment press?). The friendship had taken root when Toledano covered the Chambers-Hiss trial for *Newsweek*. From it, much that is wonderful issued. Mutual support and affection, and a correspondence lovely and heuristic. Here are the letters from Chambers—the master—but also from Toledano, the young, learned poet/activist who in these letters records many things,

gisterial things. The reader inquisitive about one of the great exotic sensibilities of the postwar world is left thoroughly satisfied by the narrative of Chambers's life, and confident—the successful biographer's supreme gift—that he now knows something about the character of the subject. Yet Tanenhaus suffered one handicap, the inexplicable refusal of Chambers's son, who controls copyrighted material, to permit direct quotations from unpublished Chambers writing. The result was a little more desiccation than Tanenhaus would otherwise have settled for in his grand

TOLEDANO had become a close friend also of the other principal in the trial, Richard Nixon, the guiding hand of the congressional committee that had activated the confrontation. After his book on the trial (*Seeds of Treason*, a gripping best-seller written with Victor Lasky) Toledano wrote several other books, among them an admiring biography of Nixon. Toledano was now feeling (in the late Fifties) the increasingly mordant pressure of politically hostile colleagues at *Newsweek* (under Malcolm Muir). There are sentences and paragraphs in his correspondence with Chambers, the senior writer who had been dropped by *Time*, about professional insecurity. Toledano was soon transferred from New York to Washington, where *Newsweek* could more readily exploit its correspondent's closeness to the Vice President. A wonderful bit relates to Nixon's desperate and hilarious attempt to appease the persistent interrogations of hostile reporters. President Eisenhower had had his heart attack and now other illnesses. What loomed was the quite awful probability that Nixon would soon occupy the White House, either because Ike was dead or because Nixon would succeed him after the election of 1960. In a moment of high exasperation with an insatiable press, Nixon at one point instructs Toledano to compose appropriate answers to requests for written comment. You know my thinking, Nixon tells Toledano, and I trust you to compose my thoughts in your own language. An economical arrangement for Nixon, and valuable job insurance for Toledano, whom Nixon served as a professional lifebelt.

Then the balloon burst. In an annota-

The New York Times

DATE: 10-15-97PAGE: A28

Topics of The Times

Laying Mr. Foster To Rest

Some people will never be convinced that Vincent Foster Jr. killed himself, and there is no doubt that the White House Counsel's office meddled improperly with the initial investigation. But for most citizens, Kenneth Starr's newly released findings on the death should end credence in the theory that the Deputy White House Counsel was murdered as part of a Whitewater-related plot.

The report by Mr. Starr, the Whitewater Independent Counsel, was filed in July with the Federal court that oversees his work, but its detailed findings have just been unsealed. Mr. Foster, it concludes, was a victim not of foul play but rather of a deep, undertreated, clinical depression that made him unable to handle the stress of his job and drove him to commit suicide.

This, of course, echoes the conclusion reached by previous investigations, including one by Mr. Starr's predecessor, Robert Fiske, and two Congressional reviews. But the Starr report importantly adds to the historical record by carefully tracing the sad last days of Mr. Foster's life, and by presenting compelling foren-

sic evidence to debunk speculation that his body was moved to the site where it was later found.

As for the enormous stress Mr. Foster was feeling at the time of his suicide, how much of it owed to his worries over looming legal issues concerning President and Mrs. Clinton's Whitewater land transactions? The White House invited that question early on by playing cover-up games with Mr. Foster's papers. But it seems that that mystery, one of the most curious parts of the tangled Whitewater story, may never be solved.

Pages detail Foster's fall into darkness

Starr's report paints days before suicide

BY TERRY LEMONS
ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE

WASHINGTON — In the days before his death, an anguished Vincent Foster struggled with depression, cried with his wife and contemplated quitting the White House job that he bemoaned as "a grind," White Water prosecutors concluded in a report released Friday.



Vincent Foster

Independent counsel Kenneth Starr found overwhelming evidence that the White House deputy counsel took his own life in July 1993. In his final report, Starr paints a vivid picture of the tormented days leading to the Hope native's suicide in a Civil War-era park outside Washington.

"The available evidence points clearly to suicide as the manner of death," Starr wrote.

The 114-page report detailing Starr's investigation into Foster's death was released Friday by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Starr announced in July that Foster committed suicide, but the details of his investigation remained secret until the court authorized the report's release.

Three earlier investigations also concluded that the close friend of the first family took his own life with an antique .38-caliber revolver. Starr's three-year re-

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Foster

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view provides the most thorough look yet into Foster's final days and addresses lingering questions that fueled a cottage industry for conspiracy theorists.

But the length of Starr's investigation drew a stinging rebuke from one of Foster's sisters, Sheila Foster Anthony. She said Starr could have finished the case "months, if not years, sooner."

"A more expeditious handling of this matter by the independent counsel would have spared the family further anguish and the public further uncertainty caused by the ridiculous conspiracy theories proffered by those with a profit or political motive," Anthony said in a statement.

Anthony, wife of former Rep. Beryl Anthony, D-Ark., is a commissioner on the Federal Trade Commission.

"We certainly hope and pray that it brings a very sad chapter in the history of the White House to a conclusion, as it should, and as it should have long ago," White House press secretary Mike McCurry said.

Longtime skeptics of the Foster investigation immediately denounced Starr's work as shoddy and promised to push on with their own examinations.

"It's a stinkerroo," observed Reed Irvine, chairman of Accuracy in Media, one of the groups questioning the Foster investigation.

"Starr had an obligation to do a serious job on this and settle the matter, and, unfortunately, the evidence is that from the beginning he didn't want to get into this," Irvine said.

Starr enlisted a legion of experts and investigators to scrutinize Foster's death and the White House response in the days after the suicide. He included Foster as part of his sweeping Whitewater review.

Foster was a former law partner with Hillary Rodham Clinton at Little Rock's Rose Law Firm and handled some of the first family's legal work involving their failed White-water real-estate venture in Marion County.

After the 1992 presidential election, Foster left the Rose firm to become one of the White House's top lawyers. During the next seven months, Foster became entangled in one of the Clinton administration's early headaches involving the May 1993 firing of employees in the White House travel office.

Starr's report recounts the days leading to Foster's death. Foster's worries about the White House trav-

el office firings, his unhappiness about the White House, his contact with a Little Rock physician to get the anti-depressant Desyrel. But Starr adds details about Foster's talks with relatives before his July 20, 1993, death.

"He cried at dinner with his wife four days before his death," Starr wrote. Later that weekend, Lisa Foster said her husband "mentioned resigning" from the White House post.

In a conversation with his mother one or two days before his death, Foster confided that he "was unhappy because of his job and that it was 'such a grind,'" Starr recounted.

The White House job weighed heavily on the mind of Foster, whom the report described as a perfectionist who took his job extremely seriously. The report included a March 1993 letter to an unidentified Arkansas friend.

"I have never worked so hard for so long in my life," Foster wrote. "The legal issues are mind-boggling, and the time pressures are immense."

While much attention has focused on the travel office firings, Starr notes that Foster also seemed concerned about questions involving the formerly all-white Country Club of Little Rock.

In May 1993, the club was an issue in Webb Hubbell's troubled confirmation to be associate attorney general. Foster, who worked with Hubbell at the Rose firm, also was a club member and resigned that month.

Starr said investigators discovered a May 11, 1993, newspaper article in Foster's office about the racial composition at the country club. On it, Foster scrawled the words, "I wish I had done more."

Still, Starr said he could not pin down precisely what caused Foster to commit suicide. The experts "cannot set forth a particular reason why Mr. Foster committed suicide," Starr said.

But the experts agreed "evidence was compelling" that Foster was "distressed or depressed."

Foster's "last 96 hours show clear signs of crisis and uncharacteristic vulnerability," wrote Dr. Alan Berman, executive director of the American Association of Suicidology.

Starr also pored through details about Fort Marcy Park, the Virginia park outside Washington where Foster's body was found. Skeptics have said someone might have killed Foster, and some wilder theories speculate that President Clinton's aides might have had a hand in the case.

Several noted experts brought in

by Starr agreed it was suicide.

"In my opinion and to a 100 percent degree of medical certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a suicide. No plausible evidence has been presented to support any other conclusion," Berman wrote.

"The death... is consistent with suicide," wrote Dr. Henry Lee, an expert on physical evidence who worked on the O.J. Simpson case.

"His death was at his own hand," added Dr. Brian Blackbourne, a forensic pathologist.

Much speculation over Foster's death centered on the gun belonging to someone else. But Starr said evidence supported that the gun formerly belonged to Foster's father and was given to him several years earlier.

In another detail, Sharon Bowman, another Foster sister, found several .38-caliber cartridges in August 1994 at her parents' home in Hope. These cartridges fit those used for Foster's antique weapon. Though they were made on different dates than the one used in Foster's death, Starr concluded this was

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette

"further evidence" that the gun did belong to Foster.

Irvine remains unconvinced of Starr's gun argument, calling it "absurd" and "dishonest." Irvine pointed to conflicting comments about the color of the gun and other details. One example involved Lisa Foster, who said at one point she thought her husband's gun was lighter in color.

Starr's report pointed to other "testimony, circumstantial evidence and forensic evidence" that supported his finding.

Investigators never could find the fatal bullet, though they spent weeks combing Fort Marcy Park. Starr said the area was simply too large, but he pointed to other overwhelming evidence showing that Foster committed suicide at the park overlooking the Potomac River.

Another conspiracy theory suggested Foster's body had been carried to the park in a carpet. Previous investigations had overlooked examining carpet fibers found on Foster's clothes.

Starr's report determined that

most of the fibers were consistent with those from carpets in his Washington home, his White House office and his car.

Irvine suggested that Starr didn't take enough time examining the Foster case, and he expects questions to persist.

Starr wrote that his office "devoted substantial effort to gathering, examining and analyzing evidence to render as conclusive a determination as possible." But he noted that it was impossible to make a "perfect reconstruction of the circumstances of Mr. Foster's death."

"It was unconscionable for Mr. Starr for so long to allow the American people to entertain any thought that the president of the United States somehow had complicity in Vince's death," Anthony said.

Another source close to the Foster family said other relatives are frustrated that Starr took so long. Starr's report was "two years late," the source said.

The source lamented that no matter how thoroughly Starr handled the case, the conspiracy theo-

rists will doubt Foster's suicide.

Left unanswered are other elements of Starr's investigation involving White House actions in the hours and days after Foster's death.

Four months after his death, it was revealed that White House aides removed Whitewater papers and other documents from Foster's West Wing office on the night of his death.

Bernard Nussbaum, at the time the White House counsel, kept federal investigators away from Foster's office in the days after the death.

No suicide note was found initially. Later, White House aides discovered a torn-up note in Foster's battered bag from his days at the Rose firm. Starr's report Friday confirmed that the note contained Foster's handwriting.

The note was encrypted with a despondent message decrying life in Washington, where "ruining people is considered sport."

White House aides waited several days before notifying federal investigators about the note.

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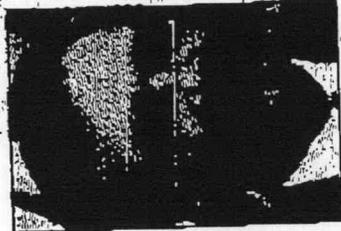
Fallen Starr: Newly released report on Foster's death is just not credible

By Christopher Ruddy
FOR THE TRIBUNE-REVIEW

Friday's release of Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr's report was supposed to close the books on the death of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster Jr.

But the 114-page report, which concludes that Foster "committed suicide by gunshot in Fort Marcy park on July 20, 1993," will only propel arguments that a government cover-up of Watergate proportions has taken place.

Foster's sister Sharon Foster Bowman, in a statement issued following the release of Starr's report, criticized him for taking so



Analysis

long in responding to "ridiculous conspiracy theories proffered by those with a profit or political motive."

Yes, it was long in coming. It took more than three years and more than \$30 million to conclude there was nothing strange in the "obvious" suicide. Still, Starr could come up for no specific reason for Foster to kill himself. Why the long delay?

The reason is apparent to anyone who reads Starr's report. The original investigations by the U.S. Park Police and Special Counsel Robert Fiske did not produce the evidence needed to make the conclusion that Foster had killed himself or that he died at Fort Marcy Park.

The circumstantial, physical and forensic

PLEASE SEE **FALLEN/A2**

FALLEN FROM/A1

evidence so strongly points toward homicide and a movement of the body that Starr's office needed three years to find new experts who would bolster the earlier findings, "new" evidence to disprove legitimate claims that Foster's body had been moved, and "new," changed testimony of key witnesses to make all the accounts fit the official story.

The most important, very simple step that Starr could have taken to put the case to rest was to conduct a routine second autopsy. He didn't. Instead he took every step to avoid it.

Perhaps the most telling example of Starr's intentions was the expert team Starr chose to close the case. Bureaucrats know that "personnel is policy." Pick the right people and you'll get the answer you want. Starr apparently knew that lesson, too.

The first hire in his re-examination of the death was Dr. Henry Lee, head of the Connecticut State Crime Lab. Starr hired Lee as Lee was preparing his fantastic testimony that helped O.J. Simpson beat first-degree murder charges.

A second Starr hire was Dr. Brian Blackbourne, the San Diego medical examiner. Blackbourne is a competent medical examiner, but his independence in the Foster case is open to challenge. Blackbourne is a close friend and former deputy to James Luke, the lead pathologist hired by Robert Fiske. Luke already concluded the death a suicide. Blackbourne had to review the questionable autopsy of Dr. James Beyer without benefit of a second autopsy and without benefit of X-rays. As previously reported in several papers, Beyer has been proven wrong in other suicide rulings. (In one case, the murderer later confessed.)

A third hire of Starr was psychiatrist and suicide expert Dr. Alan Berman. On the third page of his report Starr quotes Berman: "In my opinion and to a 100 percent degree of medical certainty, the death of Vincent Foster was a sub-

side." It wouldn't surprise me to learn that Berman claims on his resume he is 100 percent right 100 percent of the time and has no use for erasers on pencils. Methinks he claimeth too much.

So there was no need for the classic Grade-B movie scene: a smoke-filled room in the dark of night where Starr and the three hires planned to cover up the possible murder of Foster. Starr knew those he picked. He knew the results they would turn in. No conspiracy here; just complicity.

And that complicity is spelled out in numerous changes in evidence and testimony, as well as serious omissions of evidence that points to foul play. A careful review of Starr's report and the case would easily convince a jury of 12 that a cover-up of the circumstances of Foster's death has long been under way with power players who now have too much to lose: the Clinton White House, the FBI and the official investigators.

Let's detail just some of these changes:

► **THE GUN.** In all previous inquiries, the antique .38-caliber revolver could not be positively identified as Foster's. Starr now claims it was Foster's after all. What's the proof? No less a figure than Foster's widow, Lisa, Starr reports that she recalled in November 1995 "when viewing the gun recovered from Mr. Foster's hand, that it was the gun she unpacked in Washington."

Lisa's recollection of November 1995 to Starr's office was quite remarkable. She could not positively identify the gun when shown a photo of it in 1993, and again when she was shown the actual gun in 1994. She also told investigators in 1993 and 1994 that the revolver she had in her home was "silver." It's odd that the gun found in Foster's hand was black.

Starr admits Foster's fingerprints weren't on the gun. That doesn't matter to Starr because Lee says gun handgrips have a coarse surface, making it difficult to leave prints. Fair enough. But many

other parts of most guns are flat and smooth — ideal for leaving prints. Why were no prints, not even partial prints, found on the barrel, the cylinder, the area around the trigger? None was found. We are to believe that Foster fired the gun without putting his fingers on it and without placing his fingers on the gun's frame to check the cylinder to see it was loaded.

Starr quotes Dr. Blackbourne as stating powder burns on Foster's fingers proved he fired the gun. Yet Blackbourne himself admits that the powder burns indicate both hands were near the front cylinder gap of the gun, leaving no hand on the gun's grip when it was fired. Seven leading experts say this fact is inconsistent with suicide, including Dr. Vincent DiMajo, the foremost authority on gunshot deaths.

► **SHOES.** When the FBI tested Foster's shoes in 1994, they found them to be clean. There was no mention of grass stains, and no coherent soil was found on them.

The Starr report tells us that the magician of the O.J. Simpson case, Dr. Henry Lee, re-examined the shoes and found — you guessed it — soil on Foster's shoes. The public can rest assured Foster actually walked 800 feet through Fort Marcy Park. Or can they?

When the Tribune-Review correctly reported that Lee had found soil on Foster's shoes, forensic pathologist Dr. Cyril Wecht pointed out that only two conclusions could be drawn from the new evidence. Either the FBI simply missed the soil the first time, or the soil was placed on them later. Wecht's conclusions are obvious and logical, yet Starr's report only makes one conclusion based on the "new" evidence: Foster died at Fort Marcy.

Starr doesn't address the idea of cover-up with the shoes. Instead, Starr claims that the FBI never really meant to say no soil was on the shoes, and that the FBI apparently had overlooked a smudge of soil. Lee reported the smudge was visible to the naked eye. What? John Hicks, head of the FBI lab,

at the time Foster's shoes were first examined in 1994, previously told the Tribune-Review the possibility of missing the soil would have been next to nil. For one thing, the lac scraped the shoes clean, very clearly and examined what came off. The shoes were inspected with microscopes. The FBI lab was thorough during the first examination of the shoes that technicians even found minute particles of mica on them. Yet Lee contends they somehow missed the soil.

► **THE BRIEFCASE.** Perhaps because of reports in the Tribune-Review citing a witness who said Foster left his office with a briefcase and as many as four witnesses who saw the briefcase at Fort Marcy Park, Starr's report tries to reinforce government claims that Foster did not leave his office with his briefcase.

Starr confirms the Tribune-Review's earlier report that White House Counsel's Office and Thomas Castleton told FBI agent working for Fiske that Foster left his office with a briefcase. Fiske omitted Castleton's statement from documents turned over to Congress and from his official report.

Castleton's recollection was bolstered by as many as four witnesses at Fort Marcy — before and after the police arrived at the park. The witnesses said they saw a briefcase in the Honda with Arkansas plates.

The first witness-authorities identify as coming into the park that afternoon, Patrick Knowlton said he saw a briefcase in a brown Honda with Arkansas plates. Three other witnesses, including two paramedics, saw a briefcase.

This evidence has been rebutted with two White House secretaries saying Foster left without a briefcase. And somehow in "reinter-views" by the FBI, three of the four witnesses now say they are no sure whether they saw a briefcase. Only Knowlton remains steadfast.

Whether Foster left his office with a briefcase is important. If a briefcase was in his car, and the

PLEASE SEE STARR/A20

Starr's report on Foster is just not credible

STARR FROM/A2

Park Police failed to note that in their official reports and, instead, turned the briefcase over to the White House, such an action would have amounted to obstruction of justice.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS IN THE PARK. Original government documents and FBI statements gathered by the Fiske inquiry show that persons were engaging in suspicious activity in the park before and after the body was found.

A couple identified as Mark and Judy drove into the park shortly before Foster's body was found and observed a man, possibly bare chested, seated in Foster's Honda, as well as a man with long blond hair standing in front of the Honda in the car's hood up. Starr never bothered to explain these observations in his report.

Paramedic Todd Hall told the FBI and a federal grand jury he saw a man running away from Foster's body when he arrived at the scene. He said the man was wearing a red orange vest. Also, a Park Police officer reported that there were "volunteers" working on a park wearing red vests. Who were these men? We will never know, because Starr now reports they don't exist.

Though Hall was interviewed in 1994 twice and both times reported

he saw a man wearing a red/orange vest, and again in 1995 he testified under oath to that effect. Starr saw it necessary to again interview Hall in May 1996. In that "reinterview" the FBI reports that Hall "did not recognize" the orange color he saw "as a person." Starr claims the police officer has changed his story, too.

ADDITIONAL WOUND. Paramedic Richard Arthur and an enhanced Polaroid from the crime scene indicate that Foster's body was found with a wound or trauma to the neck area near the right jaw line. Starr's report dismisses this claim.

Starr's team says the Polaroid shows only a contact stain of blood made when the neck touched the shirt. But what about the autopsy photo that showed an apparent hole in the neck, after the body had been cleaned and washed?

Starr's report admits the autopsy photos show a mark exactly where paramedic Richard Arthur and the crime scene Polaroid show a wound or trauma. According to the Starr report, the autopsy photos show a mark "composed of two rectangular shaped dark spots approximately 2mm X 3mm." Starr's experts say this is not a gunshot wound, but rather is simply dried blood that was not cleaned off when the body was washed.

Starr does not address the fact

that as many as three other paramedics, in addition to Arthur, said they saw a wound on the neck consistent with Arthur's claims during grand jury proceedings. Starr does address Arthur's observation. Arthur had steadfastly maintained he saw a wound on Foster's neck in two FBI interviews in 1994, in a sworn statement to Senate investigators in 1994, and during grand jury proceedings in 1995. On April 24, 1996, Starr had Arthur "reinterviewed" by FBI agents, who reported that Arthur told them "he may have been mistaken by such a wound."

Despite the weight, length and astounding cost of Starr's report, critical questions have still not been answered. Why were Foster's car keys not found in his pockets when his body was searched at Fort Marcy? Why were his eyeglasses some 19 feet from his head? Why did Foster's blood sample show no traces of an anti-depressant when it was first tested, explicitly for that type of drug? Why does Arkansas state trooper Larry Patterson claim he knew of Foster's death 15 minutes before Foster's body was found? Why is Patterson's account missing from Starr's report? Dozens of other questions just as important remain unanswered.

It was no surprise that with the problems in the physical case, Starr had to rely on the vagaries of Fos-

ter's state of mind and the opinion of an expert who is 100 percent certain Foster was suicidal because of his "perfectionist" personality.

Starr claims Foster was depressed but leaves out much of the evidence of Foster's close friends and family who noticed no unusual behavior, weight loss or other changes before his death. Foster's wife told The New Yorker she had noticed no signs of depression.

Starr claims Foster's doctor prescribed an anti-depressant for depression, though the doctor's original FBI statement indicates the medication was prescribed for insomnia. Now Starr quotes Foster's doctor as saying Foster was complaining of anorexia, a sign of depression. This is an interesting revelation, because medical records show Foster gained weight working at the White House.

Foster did tell his mother that his work was "such a grind." Does this explain why a normally stable man would run out to a park and kill himself without saying goodbye to his wife and kids?

Earlier this year I interviewed Foster's mother, Alice Mae, at length. She told me that she has accepted the suicide, but that she, too, at first found it "inconceivable" her son would kill himself. Some-how that word never appears in Starr's report. Foster's mother also told me she was surprised to learn

her son was being described as "perfectionist." After all, she knew him for 48 years and never knew him to have Felix Unger-like characteristics.

Starr's report, the handiwork of the FBI, carries little credibility. Former FBI Director William Sessions put it best when he said the Foster death case had been "compromised from the beginning." It was compromised when the White House took political control over the FBI by firing Sessions the day before Foster's death. Nothing so far has changed the evaluation of any of the inquiries into Foster's death.

Vincent Foster Jr., the president's boyhood friend, the confidant of the first lady, the high federal official, remains central to the story more than four years after his tragic, sudden and violent death.

Starr's report will not lose its matter. Sealed forever, however, history's judgment on Kenneth V Starr. On Friday, Oct. 10, 1997, Kenneth Starr released a report bearing his name that will be carefully scrutinized against the known facts and the revelations yet to come.

Christopher Ruddy is a correspondent for the Tribune-Review and author of the recently published "The Strange Death of Vincent Foster: An Investigation" (Free Press).

**TIME LINE FOR
FOSTER DEATH INVESTIGATION**

by

**Jim Bell
Major Case Specialist
FBI Academy--VICAP
703-640-1483**

*******DRAFT ONLY*****DRAFT ONLY*****

Not For Media Not For Media
PRINT DATE: 07-27-94
TIME: 5:00 PM DRAFT 11

VICTIM: Foster, Vincent W.
DOB: 1-15-45
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 429-80-1132
HEIGHT: 6' 4.5"
WEIGHT: 197 pounds
EYES: Hazel eyes
HAIR: greying hair(80)

VICTIM AT SCENE:

Male/White, 45-50 years of age, neat appearance, dressed in white shirt, blue-grey slacks, black dress shoes, prescription glasses were found 13" downslope of victim's feet. (2)
Laying face up, on back, with head at top of slope, arms at side with the victims right hand on a black revolver. Right thumb trapped between trigger and front of trigger guard. One spatter of blood on right index finger. No blood spatter on victim's shirtsleeves. Hands flexible with little or no rigor. (2)
Brown leather wallet containing \$292.00, Arkansas DL with photo, listing address of 5414 Stonewall Rd., Little Rock, AK., one Exxon Card, one Shell Card, one White House Federal Credit Union card, one Schwab One Visa card, one American Express gold card, one Delta Frequent flyer card, one AT&T calling card, other miscellaneous cards, papers and photos. One Seiko quartz wrist watch, S# 200757. One Motoral Bravo pager, cap code 052943, inscribed WHCA. One silver colored ring with large white stone. Gold colored band type ring with inscription E.B.B. to V.W.F. 4-20-68. (23)

WEAPON:

Colt, Army Special, 38 caliber, 4" Revolver, 6 shot (4)
Serial Numbers 356555 and 355055 (parts from two weapons)
1 38 caliber round, Remington Peters 38spl HV
1 38 caliber casing, Remington Peters 38spl HV

VICTIM'S VEHICLE:

1988(98) Honda Accord, four door, grey in color, Arkansas,

License Plate RCN-504(37)
VIN # JHMCA5630KC074057(37/96)
Sticker is # 10(37)
1993 Decal # 9317982 (37)

1992 Lexus ES300 sedan, plate unknown(817)
1985 Oldsmobile Toronado coupe, plate unknown(817)
1984 Ford Styleside CV F510 2 1/2 pickup truck, plate unknown(817)

ARRIVAL AT SCENE BY MEDICAL AND POLICE PERSONNEL:

E01 Fire Personnel (Ralph Pisani, Jennifer Wacha, Iacone)1354
M01 Fire Personnel (Todd Hall, George Gonzales, Richard Arthur)
Park Police Forshon(869)
Park Police Julie Spetz(849) never went up to body
Park Police Franz Ferstl(849)
Park Police Edwards Took Polaroids(914/926)
Park Police Unit 261 (WHO IS THIS)
Park Police Hodakievic(928) Back and forth from scene to lot

Park Police Investigators Rolla, Took photo, lifted left
hand(914/915)Removed watch, ring, pager(916)
Park Police Braun and Abt. (Braun finds white house pass 871)
Identification Tech Simonello(907)
Medical Examiner Dr. Donald Haut, escorted by Hodakievic 928)
T01P (William Bianchi, Andrew Makuch, Victoria Abbott Jacobs)
A01 (Roger Harrison, Cory Ashford)
(UNKNOWN ORDER of LT GAVIN (837)

ARRIVAL OF MEDICAL AND POLICE PERSONNEL AT BODY:

Park Police Fornshill	Found body(320/924) didn't touch body(777) Leaves scene when Edwards & Ferstl arrive(926)
Hall, Todd	(320)called to body by Police(377) didn't move head, checked for pulse left side of neck(777/925) Says, " we've got a gun" (925)
Gonzales, George	(366)didn't touch Foster(321)
Park Police Edwards	(920/926)

Park Police Ferstl	Only stood at top of Brim, never touched body. Took seven Photos(870)
Iacone, James	Arrives at body, doesn't touch it(358) May have check right carotid artery(1161)
Wacha, Jennifer	Doesn't touch body(366/371/1146)
Pisani, Ralph	Doesn't touch it(366)
Hodakievic, Christine	Doesn't touch body(927)
Gavin, Lt	Doesn't touch body(837)
Arthur, Richard	When leaving Park Police were roping off scene. Never touched body(382/784/1112)
Park Police Investigators Rolla(920)	
Park Police Braun(920)	
Park Police Apt	Took notes at scene(920/921)
ID Tech Simonello, Peter	Removes weapon(907)
Ashford, Cory	Places Foster in body bag, then onto gurney(323/324/1142)
Harrison, Roger	Helped lift Foster feet while being placed in body bag, then placed on gurney(260/384/1142)
Bianchi, William	Body in body bag by time got there. Help lift body onto gurney(361/362/1142)
Jacobs, Victoria Abbott	Body in body bag by time she got there, help put body on stretcher(361/362)
Nakuch, Andrew	Arrives after body has been put in body bag. Met body 150 feet from parking lot. Help roll stretcher to ambulance(424) Body bag never opened(781)
Bianchi, William	Put toe tag on Foster's right foot(362)
(UNKNOWN WHAT ORDER LT GAVIN DIDN'T TOUCH BODY/SAW GUN(838)	

UNKNOWN DRIVER AND WHITE VAN DESCRIPTIONS:

DRIVER:

From: Charles Stough
 Male White, age 45-48, 210-125 pounds, 5'7"-5'8", light brown hair, not over the ears(459), no facial hair, round face, slightly chubby, possible wore black rimmed eyeglasses. No noticeable accent. Acted slightly nervous. Worn standard service company, white collared shirt. Believed to have

company name or wearer's name on breast pocket (460)

From: Francis Swann

Male White, age 45-50, dark or black receding hairline, speckled with gray, 200-210 pounds, chubby, 5'9"-5'10", rounded face, clean shaven, acted slightly nervous, wearing a short sleeved shirt with collar, color-light blue with possible vertical striped work shirt (452)

VEHICLE:

From: Charles Stough

Early to mid-1980's white service van, possible a Chevrolet, plumbing material such as valves or old conditioners were seen in the van on driver side, blue and red lettering, and also possibly the prefix 703 on the driver door pannel. Two rear doors. Vehcile appeared to be well used with some dents and scrapes (459)

From: Francis Swann

1987-1988 Van, Chevy or GMC, 3/4 ton, without window in rear door, possible sliding door on passenger side with blue writing on side, possibly some type of advertising, possibly bearing Virginia Plates. Inside van there appeared to be pipes in rear (452)

TIME LINE:

TIMES ARE BASED OFF EASTERN TIME ZONE

1911

02-05-11 (00:00:00) Vincent W. Foster(SR) is born(805)

1913

09-14-13 (00:00:00) Weapons part Serial # 356555, was shipped to Seattle Hardware Company, no further records(8/176)

12-19-13 (00:00:00) Weapon part Serial # 355055, was shipped to Gus Halch Company, Indianapolis, IN, no further record(176)

1915

08-11-15 (00:00:00) Foster's mother is born, Alice Mae Waddle(805)

1940

11-08-40 (00:00:00) Foster sister Sheila is born, Hope, Arkansas(985)

1942

06-02-42 (00:00:00) Foster sister Sharon was born, Hope Arkansas(985)

1945

01-15-45 (00:00:00) Vincent Walker Foster(JR) is born in Hope, Hempstead County, Arkansas(805)

01-19-45 (00:00:00) Elizabeth Braden Foster is born is Nashville, Tennessee(806)

1963

09-00-63 (00:00:00) Foster attended Davidson College, North Carolina(806)

1964

00-00-64 (00:00:00) Foster attended Davidson College, North Carolina(806)

06-00-64 (00:00:00) Foster lived with Sheila in Little Rock, Arkansas(985)

1965

00-00-65 (00:00:00) Foster attended Davidson College, North

Carolina(806)

1966

00-00-66 (00:00:00) Foster attended Davidson College, North Carolina(806)

1967

00-00-67 (00:00:00) Foster attended Davidson College, North Carolina(806)
(00:00:00) Marsha Scott meets Foster in Arkansas(1101)

05-00-67 (00:00:00) Foster graduated with A.B. degree from Davidson College, North Carolina(806)

09-00-67 (00:00:00) Foster attended University of Arkansas School of Law(806)

1968

04-20-68 (00:00:00) Fosters are married, Nashville, Tennessee(806)

06-00-68 (00:00:00) Foster leaves University of Arkansas(806)

06-25-68 (00:00:00) Foster applied for a life insurance policy, number 945-89-62 with face value of \$15,000.00(1059)

1969

02-00-69 (00:00:00) Foster attended University of Arkansas, School of Law, Fayetteville, Arkansas(806)

1970

00-00-70 (00:00:00) Foster attended University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas(806)

1971

01-00-71 (00:00:00) Foster graduated from University of Arkansas with his J.D. degree(806)

01-00-71 (00:00:00) Foster employed at Rose Law Firm as a partner Little Rock, Arkansas(806)

02-08-71 (00:00:00) Foster hired full time by Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, Arkansas(806)

1972

02-02-72 (00:00:00) Vincent Foster III is born(805)

1973

05-14-73 (00:00:00) Laura B. Foster is born(805)

1975

00-00-75 (00:00:00) Bill Burton lives in Hope, Arkansas until 1984, this is when he met Vincent Foster SR.(975)

01-00-75 (00:00:00) Navy Officer Lawrence R. Brown, 26, was found hanged aboard his ship, the USS New, while docked at the Norfolk, Virginia Naval Station (714)

09-11-75 (00:00:00) John B. Foster is born(805)

1976

00-00-76 (00:00:00) William Kennedy meets Foster at Rose Law Firm where he worked for four months after he graduated(854)

(00:00:00) Susan Thomases first meets Foster through the Clinton's, Arkansas(1293)

04-00-76 (00:00:00) Dennis Cavinaw starts working at Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation(1239)

05-20-76 (00:00:00) Foster applied for disability insurance from Mass Mutual(1060)

07-02-76 (00:00:00) Mass Mutual disability policy issued(1060)

1977

00-00-77 (00:00:00) Kennedy arrives in Washington DC to work for Senator John McClellan until 1978(854)

1978

00-00-78 (00:00:00) Kennedy joins Rose Law Firm, Little Rock(854)

1979

00-00-79 (00:00:00) Dr. Larry Watkins becomes Foster's personal physician(1189)

1983

00-00-83 (00:00:00) Bill Burton owned a newspaper in Hope,
Arkansas(975)

1985

00-00-85 (00:00:00) Nancy Hernreich starts doing Clinton
scheduling(1223)
(00:00:00) Timothy Keating arrives in D.C. to take a job
with the House of Representative until
1992.(1230)

1986

00-00-86 (00:00:00) Deborah Coyle meets Foster(1259)
09-02-86 (00:00:00) Loraine Cline meets Foster when she starts work
at Rose Law Firm(1194)

1987

00-00-87 (00:00:00) James Lyons mets Foster(1095)

1989

02-00-89 (00:00:00) Dennis Cavinaw working on matters which
officially become the responsibility of
RTC(1239)

1990

06-00-90 (00:00:00) Seman Martin William J. Essary, 21, was found
hanged aboard his ship, the USS Wasp, while
docked at Norfolk(714)

11-26-90 (00:00:00) Foster sent letter surrendering The Mutual Life
Insurance policy for cash value(1059)

1991

00-00-91 (00:00:00) Essary case was reopened at the request of
Senator David Pryor(714)
(00:00:00) Nancy Hernreich meets Foster for first
time.(1223)

03-00-91 (00:00:00) Weapons removed, except for one, from Foster SR
home in March or may(984/985)

06-29-91 (00:00:00) Vincent Foster's father died, Hempsted County,
Arkansas(564)

1992

07-00-92 (00:00:00) Susan Thomases moved to Arkansas to wor full time on Clinton's Presidential campaign(1293)
James Lyons was Counsel to the Clinton transition team until Nov. 92.

09-28-92 (00:00:00) Note written listing From: Hope Coulter
To: Vincent Foster. Located in Fosters belongings(750)

11-00-92 (00:00:00) Foster is in Washington, DC(134)
(00:00:00) James Lyons works for Warren Christopher(1095)

11-25-92 (00:00:00) Howard Paster meets Foster for first time(1197)

12-00-92 (00:00:00) Foster working on closing out of the President and First Lady involementy with Whitewater(950)
(00:00:00) Foster and Nussbaum meet for first time(998)
(00:00:00) Watkins claims Foster told him he was under stress after the election(1189)
(00:00:00) Timothy Keating is Assistant Manager of the House Democratic Cloak Room. Accepts job at White House(1230)
(00:00:00) Susan Thomses returns to her law pratice in New York(1293)

12-31-92 (00:00:00) Foster given physical and Resdtoril, a mild sleeping pill that is out of the body within six hours, prescribed by Dr. Larry Watkins, Little Rock, Arkansas(138)

1993

01-00-93 (00:00:00) Foster resigned from Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, Arkansas(806)
Stephen Nuewirth meets Foster for first time(930)
Sylvia Mathews arrives at White House(1019)
Stephen Silverman starts work at White House and meets Foster for the first time(1126)

01-01-93 (00:00:00) Joel Klein starts work at White House(1311)

01-15-93 (00:00:00) Memo to Foster from Loraine Cline, reference profit sharing loan.(565)
Neel meets Foster for first at Governor's Mansion in Arkansas on this date or the next day(1026)

01-20-93 (00:00:00) Foster arrives in DC for Inauguration(986)

(00:00:00) Roy Neel served as Assistant to President and Chief of Staff to Vice Present until May(1026)

(00:00:00) Ann Walker starts working at White House (1 2 9 5)

01-21-93 (00:00:00) Nancy Hernreich starts working at White House(123)

02-00-93 (00:00:00) Stephen Neuwirth arrives at White House(930)

(00:00:00) David Livingstone arrives at White House(968)

(00:00:00) Mathews meets Foster for the first time(1019)

02-01-93 (00:00:00) Roger C. Adams is detailed to the White House Counsel office until April 25, 1993.(654)

(00:00:00) Mildred Alston starts at White House(1327)

(13:00-14:00) Adams meets Foster.(654)

02-10-93 (00:00:00) William Kennedy arrives at White House and starts to work with Foster on daily basis(854)

02-12-93 (00:00:00) Foster completes his Sensitive Positions Form(806)

03-02-93 (11:00:00) Rather, Don Schultz and Stewart Grossman met Foster in White House. Meeting last 30-45 minutes(1182)

03-04-93 (22:03:00) Foster at Cactus Cantina, cost \$77.45. Receipt located on 4-13-94(564)

03-05-93 (00:00:00) Foster signs for lease.(561)

03-08-93 (00:00:00) Deborah Gorham hired by the White House(119)

03-12-93 (11:00:00) Gordon Rather met with Foster at White House(161)

04-01-93 (00:00:00) Mrs. Foster signed and dated INS Employment Verification Form for Lorettea Sears(561)

04-04-93 (00:00:00) Deborah Gorham on vaction until April 10, 93. DOJ temporary secretary named Helen filled in.(1079)

04-07-93 (00:00:00) Receipt from Charles Schwab & Company Account 3401-9418 for \$43,559.18. Handwritten notation: buyout of Rose Building

04-10-93 (00:00:00) Charles Bill Burton starts at White House(975)

04-11-93 (00:00:00) Foster family in Washington, DC(134)

04-15-93 (00:00:00) Foster family in Washington DC, Foster starts to leave work at 7:00 PM(859)

04-19-93 (00:00:00) Foster in Little Rock for First Lady father's funeral(814)

04-25-93 (00:00:00) Roger C. Adams leaves the White House assignment(654)

05-00-93 (00:00:00) Travel office report issued(999)

05-00-93 (00:00:00) Sloan jointed White House staff in May or June(947)

05-00-93 (00:00:00) Bill Burton worked until this date with Jones Day law firm in Austin, Texas(976)

05-05-93 (00:00:00) Neels assumed his new role as Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff to Mack(1027)

05-08-93 (00:00:00) Foster gives University of Arkansas Law School Commencement address(1195)

05-13-93 (00:00:00) Postmarked envelope with nothing inside, addressed to Mr. & Mrs Vince Foster, Found in Foster belonging(750)

05-22-93 (00:00:00) Cline travels to DC with other secretaries from Rose Law Firm and see Foster(1195)

05-28-93 (00:00:00) Tripp and Foster talk about her vacation(583)

06-05-93 (00:00:00) Foster family moves to Washington,DC(134/1505)

06-08-93 (00:00:00) Lisa Foster noticed that Vincent is emotionally down(1505)

06-11-93 (22:--:00) Foster had dinner at Primi Piatti, 2013 Eye Street NW, Washington DC, Foster name appears on bottom of American Express Card # 372804613781009, cost \$ 170.84(92)

06-14-93 (00:00:00) Holiday-Flag Day

06-16-93 (00:00:00) Starts works at White House as Special Assistant to the President of United States(801)

06-20-93 (00:00:00) Holiday-Father's Day

06-21-93 (00:00:00) Letter with date on it, from Lorraine Cline, to Lion Oil Company indicates that Foster has dropped "JR" from his name(814)

06-24-93 (00:00:00) Wall Street Journal publishes article on Foster(131)

06-29-93 (00:00:00) Approximately three weeks prior to his death, Foster, while talking with Berl Anthony, made the comment that, "I spent a lifetime building my reputation and now I am in the process of having it tarnished".(128)

07-00-93 (00:00:00) Sheila Anthony gives Foster the name of three Psychiatrists or counselors (128/135)

07-01-93 (00:00:00) Holiday-Canada Day
 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (13:15:00) Meeting with Anthony Askew(68)

07-02-93 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (00:00:00) Kennedy, David Watkins, Katherine Cornelius and one other unknown person are given formal reprimands for Travel Office Afair(999)
 (19:30:00) Meeting with Chevy Chase CC(68)
 (00:00:00) Fosters sister Sheila last see Foster at Dinner(989)

07-03-93 (00:00:00) Saturday

07-04-93 (00:00:00) Holiday-Independence Day

07-05-93 (00:00:00) Holiday-Monday

07-06-93 (08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)
 (12:22:00) Foster calls from White House, (duration 5 minutes) using his calling card to Stephens, Incorporated, Little Rock, Arkansas(1057)
 (16:00:00) Deputies(68)
 (17:45:00) Foster calls from the White House, (duration 9 minutes) using his calling card to his sister, Lee Bowman in Little Rock, Arkasas(1057/1391)

07-07-93 (08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)
 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (11:12:00) Foster calls from White House, (duration 1 minute) using his calling card to call Rose Law Firm, Little Rock, Arkansas(1057/1391)

07-08-93 (08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)

(09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (11:00:00) School Mtg(64)
 (14:00:00) Lisa Nevans-Hope Star(69)
 (14:45:00) Meeting over with Lisa Nevans(68)
 (15:31:00) Foster calls from White House, (duartion 3 minutes), to pay phone at National Aquarium, Baltimore, Maryland(1391)

07-09-93 (00:00:00) Sloan see Foster carring some boxs to his vehicle. Foster told Sloan they were things from the transition(960)
 (08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)
 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (11:00:00) Gary Aldrich-Sloan, on computer(68)
 (12:15:00) Pincus-Hay Adams, on computer(68)
 (21:32:00) Foster had dinner at Cactus Cantina, 3300 Wisconsin Ave, Washington DC. Charged on American Express Card 372804613781009, cost \$63.03, from Fosters wallet(88)

07-10-93 (00:00:00) Saturday

07-11-93 (00:00:00) Sunday

07-12-93 (00:00:00) Foster calls Berl Anthony indicating he is worried that there might be a Congressional inquiry into the firing of seven people from the White House travel office and would like names of some attorneys(128)
 (08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)
 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (16:00:00) Deputies(68)

07-13-93 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (00:00:00) Foster talked to his wife at night about resigning(1519)

07-14-93 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)

07-15-93 (09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)
 (00:00:00) Deborah Gorham has conversation with Foster about the differences between working in a law firm and working in the government(119/1081)
 (00:00:00) Mrs. Foster calls Deborah Gorham asking for Mr. Foster's pay schedule, explaining she believed their checking account was

overdrawn(119)

(18:53:00) Courier delivers to Foster, information on six attorneys put together by Berl Anthony(128)

07-16-93 (00:00:00) Two Electronic fund withdrawal of \$200.00 each from an ATM machine located at 17th and Pennsylvania, Washington, DC (1378) . Foster sister Sheila talks with Foster over the phone. Foster voice sounds strained and he's lost his sense of humor. He said he was battling depression for the first time in his life. Sheila offered some Doctors to Foster but he was concerned about talking to them because of his security clearance. Foster also wanted Sheila to suggest a place on Eastern shore where he could go for the weekend(990/991)

(00:00:00) Foster has his blood pressure checked, it was 160/100. Ten minutes later blood pressure taken again, it was 140/90(814/1506)

(09:00:00) White House Staff meeting(68)

(10:45:00) Foster places call from White House to The Inn At Perry Cabin, Saint Michaels, Maryland(1058)

(12:41:00) Foster calls from his residence, (duration 1 minute) [REDACTED]

(13:24:00) Foster calls his residence, (duration 1 minute) [REDACTED]

(16:00:00) Deputies(68)
Foster arrives at his residence(1510)

(22:11:00) Foster calls from Tidewater Inn(duration 7 minutes) to his residence(1392)

07-17-93 (00:00:00) Saturday
Foster go away for the weekend(1192)

(18:17:00) Foster calls from Tidewater Inn. (duration 10 minutes) to his home, Washington, DC(1392)

07-18-93 (20:00:00) Sunday-Jim Lyons calls Foster to set up a dinner meeting for July 21, when Lyons was to be in Washington, DC(139)

(21:19:00) Foster calls from his residence, (duartion 38 minutes) James Lyons, Littleton, CO(1393)

07-19-93 (00:00:00) Foster goes Jogging(1506)
(00:00:00) NAFTA Brief Due & Meinhold Brief Due
(00:00:00) Floyd Clarke is called to DOJ, met with Reno and advised at 3:00PM Seesion will be removed as Director of the FBI(822)

(08:00:00) White House Senior Staff meeting(68)
Neels sees Foster for last time at this meeting(1027)

(00:00:00) Sometime in the AM, Marsha Scott come to Foster's office for a 1-2 hour meeting.(585)

(00:00:00) Foster is seen placing three personal letters in the mail by Gorham. One letter was to his mother. Mother letter was about oil leases(994) Others letters unknown.(584/585)

(10:30:00) Foster using his calling card calls from White House,(duration 1 minute) Dr. Larry Watkins who is Foster's personal physician in Little Rock, Arkansas(1058/1392)

(10:47:00) Dr. Watkins calls Foster office and leaves phone, 501-661-9740(137)

(10:52:00) Foster using his calling card, calls from the White House,(duration 5 minutes) Dr. Larry Watkins(1058/1392)

(00:00:00) Morgan Pharmacy get call from Dr. Watkins requesting 30 tablet of Desyrel, generic name for Trazodone, 50-150 milligrams prescription for Foster.(795)

(00:00:00) Foster sister, Sheila called Foster and he indicated that he felt find and had contacted his doctor and had gotten a prescription. He wasn't ready to see a psychiatrist(991/992)

07-19-93 (11:00:00) Foster seen by Watkins entering White House(1361)

(11:09:00) Foster using his calling card, calls from the White House,(duration 1 minute) W.H.L. Woodyard III, Little Rock, Arkansas(1058/1393)

(12:17:00) Foster calls Brant Buck(139)

(00:00:00) In afternoon, Marsha Scott stops by Foster's office to see how the weekend was. She stayed about 20-30 minutes(1102)

(14:00:00) Foster calls Dr. Watkins, complaining of loss of appetite and insomnia, he wasn't eating well and when Watkin asked him if he was depressed, he said yes. Foster prescribed, Trazodone 50 mg(149). Foster knew he was being prescribed an anti-depressant(1190)

(15:00:00) President Clinton calls Seession and removes him from Office. Present during the call was Heymand and Clark(822)
Floyd Clarke becomes Acting Director of the FBI(822)
Thomas "Mack" Mclarty talks with Foster sometime after this(1118)

(15:37:00) Foster calls from the White House, Hempstead County Economic Development, Hope, Arkansas(1058)

(16:00:00) Deputies(68)
(18:00:00) Sometime in afternoon but, prior to this Trazodone would have been delivered to Foster home(795)
(19:00:00) Foster leaves work early(586)
(19:30:00) White House Operator calls looking for Foster, the President wants to talk with him(586)
(19:45:00) Foster arrives at residence(1515)
(22:45:00) Secret Service Officer Shea starts work, assigned to (E-1)(568)
(00:00:00) Evening hours Foster takes one 50mg. tablet of Trazodone(135)

07-20-93 (00:00:00) Foster doesn't go jogging(1506)
(00:00:00) Floyd Clarke was Acting Director of FBI(822)
(00:00:00) White House Couriers and mail clerk made rounds ever 1 hour and 45 minutes(878)
(00:00:00) Ginsburg Hearing Begins(68)
(00:00:00) Francis Swann reports to work and is assigned to work south end of George Washington Memorial Parkway(450)

07-20-93 (00:00:00) FBI Agent Steve Irons, FBI Little Rock, Arkansas, get a search warrant signed for all files, documents, correspondence and any other item relating to transactions of Capital-Management Services Inc with the following entities;

1. Property Care, Inc
2. Med-A-Corp
3. Autometrics, Inc
4. Cole Masonry & Construction, Inc
5. Midwest Consulting, Inc.
6. Capital Placement Corp, includes:
 - a. Converging Systems
 - b. Cyberspace Corp
 - c. Patient Communications Systems, Inc
7. Incredible Closeouts, Inc. includes:
 - a. Little Rock Clothier, Inc.
8. Central Arkansas Community Development Company, includes
 - a. National Building Supply
9. Arkansas Commercial Realty, Inc. Calvin Wesson
10. Paul Sales Company., Dean Paul
11. Master Marketing, Susan and James McDougal
12. Southern Foods

13. Townsend Financial Services, Inc. Eugene Fitzhugh
14. Lame, Inc.
15. Retail Liquidators, Inc Robert Boyce
16. Liberty Mortgage, Inc.
17. Castle Sewer and Water Corp
18. Southloop Construction
19. River Valley Hydraulics and Supply, Inc
20. McIntire Numismatic Auctions, Inc
21. International Trading Company, Inc
22. Yell Forestry Products

(06:30:00) Secret Service Officers Michelle Macon and Robert Popik, Jim Young and Skyless report to work at the White House giving tours till 2:30 pm. (454/514/519)

(07:00:00) Secret Service Officer Shea leaves White House, off duty (568)

(07:16:00) Thomasson enters her office area setting off alarm (1228)

(07:30:00) Secret Service Inspector Dennis Martin arrives for work (763)

(07:30-08:00)

Deborah Gorham arrives at work (1084)
 Stephen Silverman arrives at work (1126)
 Howard Pastre arrives for work (1197)

(08:00:00) Linda Tripp arrives for work at White House (121)

(08:03:00) Tom Castleton arrives for work at White House (121/803) Sets off alarm in Nussbaum/Foster work area. (1202)

(08:30:00) Foster leaves his home, last time his wife saw him, Foster seen driving the Honda (135)

(8:30-9:00)

Betsy Pond arrives at White House for work (117/873)
 Secret Service Officer Kevin Robbin starts work at the White House (523)
 William Kennedy last sees Foster in Staff meeting. Both miss each other phone calls during the day (854)

(08:50:00) Foster arrives at work, has coffee and muffin (1084)

(09:00:00) Foster attended a routine meeting with Nussbaum and other Associate Counsel. After meeting Foster returns to his office (1084)
 FBI Agents serve search warrant at Hale's office, Little Rock. (1188)

(10:00:00) Foster attends nomination speech of Freeh in Rose Garden at the White House, 20-30 minutes(508)
Beth Nolan last seen Foster at speech(1245)

(10:30:00) Freeh speech concludes(508)

(10:55:00) Foster office received phone call from Brant Buck, 501-377-0310(66/139)

(11:01:00) Foster office received phone call from Bill Kennedy, no number left (66)

(11:11:00) Foster's office received phone call from Maggie Williams, 7194 (66)
Foster's office received phone call from Cheryl Mills, 7112, 7900(66)
Foster's office received phone call from Jim Lyons, 303-623-9000(64), Lyons wanted to confirm when he was coming in and make final arrangements for a meeting(1097)
Foster's office received phone call from Brant Buck, 501-377-0310(64/139)related to the presaration to the blind trust for President and First Lady(1179)

(11:40:00) Deborah Gorham leaves the office, last time she saw Foster(119/1085)

(12:00:00) Betsy Pond has her first conversation of the day with Foster(117)
Robert Denning, Saudi Security Officer(near Marcy Park) comes on shift and works unit 6:00 PM. During that time he saw and hears nothing unusal in Marcy Park, however there is a lot construction in the area and high volume of vehicle traffic(845)

(12:00:-12:30)
Foster eats lunch; a medium rare cheeseburger, french fries and a Coke(117)

(13:00:00) Betsy Pond sees Foster come out of his office, telling her "I'll be back, there are M & M's in my office".(872)
Last time Tom Castleton see Foster alive(802)
Secret Service Officer Brian Almasy starts work at White House. Worked in areas E-1 & E-4 (521)
Timothy Keating enrout to Scranton, Pennsylvania, doesn't return to White House until 7-23-93, when he reports to work(1231)

(13:10:00) Secret Service Office Skyles while on duty at (E-4) West Wing sees Foster leave White House. Skyles ask Foster, "How are you doing sir"?. Foster replied, "Hello-fine" and nodded his head and gave a half smile. **(THIS IS LAST TIME FOSTER WAS SEEN ALIVE BY ANYBODY AT THE**

WHITE HOUSE (567)
 Foster left his White House Office(100/116)

(13:20-13:30) Gorham returns to office and finds Foster gone(1085)

(13:40:00) Foster's office received phone call from Bill Kennedy, 2144(64)
 Foster's office received phone call from Steven Neuwirth, 7903(64)

(14:00:00) Lt. Patrick Gavin, Park Police is on duty as the Shift Commander(837)
 Officer Ferstl, Park Police goes on duty(869)

(14:14:00) Foster office received phone call from, Gordon Rather, 501-371-0808,(64) to talk about the ABOTA(American Board of Trial Advocates) (1183)

(14:30:00) Secret Service Officer Machon leaves is off duty(454)
 Secret Service Officer Brent Chenery starts work, is assigned to West Wing(E-4).(502)
 Secret Service Officer Robert Almasy starts work, is assigned to (E-1) ground level, off West Executive Ave.(521)
 Secret Service Officer John Corum starts work,assigned to (E-1)(534)
 Frederick Ferris leaves his work(528)
(CHECK ON THIS)
 Foster, by himself, driving the Honda, drives into Fort Marcy, VA(100)

(14:45-15:05) **(NOW IN QUESTION (LEAVE IN OR TAKE OUT?))**
 Jim Ferris while driving northbound on George Washington Parkway notices a dark metallic grey, Japanese sedan, cut from the left northbound lane into the right lane and turn abruptly into Fort Mercy(127/527)

(15:00:00) Swann returned to National Airport Maintenance Yard and meets up with Chuck Stough. Both drive in Swann's van to Mclean, VA. to cut down some trees.(450)
 Secret Service Officer Robert Popik and Skyles are off duty(519)

(15:35:00) Foster's office received phone call from, Maggie Williams, 7194(64)

(16:15-16:30)

Patrick Knolton pulls into Fort Marcy and sees a small brown foreign car with unknown Arkansas license plates(125/531)

(16:30:00) Knowlton returns to his Thrifty rental car and leaves Fort Marcy(532)

(16:45:00) WP leaves his work area(625)

(17:00-17:15)
Swann and Stough complete tree cutting and drive to 7-11 located on Chain Bridge Road in Mclean, VA. They buy a six pack of beer and drive to Turkey Run (450)

(17:10:00) Foster office received phone call from Mrs. Foster(64)

(17:15-17:30)
Judith Doody, driving her 1992 4-door white Nissan Stanza with Maryland plates, and Mark Feist arrive at Fort Marcy. Short time after arriving sees White Van pull in Fort.(462)
Secret Service Officer Robbins leaves the White House(523)
Linda Tripp leaves the White House(584)

(17:30-17:45)
WP driving his white van pulls into Fort Marcy, backs his van into a parking spot which is located between to un-occupied vehicles. He get out of his van, takes his shirt off and hangs it on the side mirror, then walks into park.(625) CI then walks 200 yards into park to relieve himself. He looks over to his left and sees what he thinks to be a person sleeping. He walks over to within three feet of the person sleeping and realizes it is a dead body.(626)
WP leaves park 10 minutes after arriving(628)
Secret Service Inspector Dennis Martin leaves White House for home(763)

(17:30-18:00)
Mrs Foster seen in front of her house(1333)

(17:45:00) Deborah Gorham leaves the White House(1085)

(17:50:00) Francis Swan and Charles Stough have an unknown male/white(now WP) tell him of a body at Fort Marcy. Swan then contacts Fairfax County Police and US Park Police(126)

(17:50:30) Unknown male leaves after talking with Swann and Stough(451)

(17:59:59) Fairfax County Public Safety Center receives a 911 call from Swann, about a dead body Fort Marcy Park(294)

(18:00:00) Judith Doody and Mark Feist exit Doody's vehicle and go for a walk in the park(462)

Robert Denning, Saudi Security Officer goes off duty(845)

(18:00:29) Fairfax County Public Center received a 911 call from unknown person reporting vehicle accident on GW Parkway just past ramp 123 heading to town(298)

(18:01:19) Vehicle accident call, transfered to Park Police(298)

(18:02:26) Fairfax County Fire received dead body call from Fairfax County Public Safety Center(294/390)

(18:02:41) Fairfax County Public Safety Center attempting to notify Park Police(390)

(18:03:08) Fairfax County Fire Unit E01(engine 1) is dispatched to scene(391)
Ralph Pisania, James Iacone and Jennifer Wacha on board(260)
Fairfax County Fire Unit M01(medic 1) is dispatched to scene(394)
Todd Hall, George Gonzales and Richard Arthur on board(260)

(18:03:28) Fairfax County Fire notifies Park Police of dead body(390)

(18:03:45) Fairfax County Fire Unit E01 is enroute to scene(390)

(18:03:54) Fairfax County Fire Unit M01 is enroute to scene(390)

(18:04:01) Fairfax County Public Safety Center ends call with person reporting dead body(294)

(18:05:30) Park Police Officer Fersti, unit 211, dispatched to Fort Marcy on report of dead body(108/163)
Park Police dispatch advised by Park Police Investigator Rolla that Inv. Braun, Abt and himself would respond to scene(110)

(18:09:58) Fairfax County Fire Unit E01 arrives at scene. Engine Medic crew splits up searching for body (390/392)

(18:10:16) Fairfax County Fire Unit M01 arrives at scene. Crew splits up to search for body.
Sgt. Gonzales, Tech Hall and Park Police Forshon locate body (390/395/396)

(18:11:58) Park Police Unit 211 arrives at Fort Marcy(163)

(18:14:32) Park Police Unit 31 enroute to Fort Marcy(164)

(18:15:09) Park Police Tech. Simonello, unit 618, enroute to Fort Marcy(164)
Park Police Hodakievic arrives at death scene (114)

(18:--:--) Lt Gavin arrives at the scen is met in parking lot by Hodakievic(837)

(18:36:46) Fairfax County Fire Unit M01 contacts fire dispatch and says, suicide with gun(390)

(18:37:02) Fairfax County Fire Unit E01 back in services(390)

(18:37:18) Fairfax County Fire Unit M01 back in services(390)

(18:20:00) Maggie Williams, Mrs. Clinton's Chief of Staff phoned, looking for Foster. Ms. Pond pages Foster, leaving White House number on his pager(118)

(18:30:00) Nussbaum pages Foster, but gets no reply(100)

(18:35:00) Park Police Inv. Rolla, Braun and Abt arrive at scene in Park(110)

(18:45:00) Betsy Pond leaves White House for her residence. When she arrives home her answering machine has message indicating Foster is dead(118/873)

(19:00:00) Nussbaum arrives at his home(116)

(19:10:00) Thomasson leaves her office resetting alarm(1228)

(19:15:00) William Kennedy arrives home(859)

(19:40:00) Medical Examiner, Donald Haut arrives on the scene(2/114)

(19:45:17) Park Police requesting transportation of body (404)

(19:45:37) Fairfax Fire Unit A01(ambulance) is dispatched to scene(404)
Roger Harrison was driving and Cory Ashford was the passenger(260/322/354/384)

(19:47:32) Fairfax Fire Unit A01 is enroute to scene(404)

(19:53:37) Fairfax Fire Unit T01P(truck 1) is enroute to Scene (401/404)
James Sutton, William Bianchi and Andrew Makuch on board(260)
Lt. William Bianchi is driving(322)

(20:00-21:00)
Secret Service Inspector Dennis Martin is called at home by David Wultz and notified of Fosters death(763)

(20:00:00) Tom Castleton leaves White House(803)
Mack Mclarty meets with Bill Burton sometime after this(1118)

(20:02:25) Fairfax Fire Unit T01P arrives on scene(404)

(20:04:00) Alarm in Nussbaum/Foster area is reset by Castleton. Was tripped at 8:03 am(767/1203)

(20:15:00) Livingstone leaves White House(969)

(20:16:27) Fairfax Fire Unit A01 arrives on scene. Cory Ashord places body Bag and zips up bag prior to T01P personnel arriving at body(324/403/404)

(20:17:47) Fairfax Fire Unit A01 transports body to Fairfax Hospital(404)

(20:21:27) Fairfax Fire Unit T01P leaves scene(404)
(20:30-21:00) Nussbaum leaves White House, then goes to dinner, while at dinner, Mark Gearan notifies Nussbaum about Fosters death. Nussbaum leaves for the White House(1001)

(20:30:00) Pond arrives home(873)

(20:30:55) Fairfax Fire Unit A01 arrives at Fairfax Hospital. Dr. Julian Orenstein, MD while working at Fairfax Hospital examines Foster's body, finding a blood spot, the size of a dime, on his face near the eye. Orenstein pronounced Foster dead, then directed ambulance crew to take Foster's body to the morgue(228)Hospital with Foster's body (404/1358)

(20:40:00) CID & ID complete on scene investigation (109)
Park Police Hodakievic clear the scene(114)

(00:00:00) ID Tech Simonello places weapon and eyeglasses into evidence at Park Police Dept(4)

(20:45:00) Park Police Inv. Rolla, Braun and Abt, leave the scene(111/916)

(20:59:26) Fairfax Fire Unit A01, clears from hospital (405)

(21:00-22:00) Paul Imbordino is notified by phone that Foster had been found dead(589/839)

(21:00-23:00) Evelyn Lieberman is notified at home by Williams of Fosters death(1285)

(21:00:00) Livingstone arrives home(969)
Bill Burton learns of Fosters death(977)
President on Larry King show until 10:00 PM(977)
Mathews watching President on Larry King show(1019)
James Lyons while in Denver is notified of Foster's death by Bruce Linsey(1098)
Howard Paster is notified at home of Foster's death by George Stephanopoulos(1198)

(21:05:00) Livingston gets phone call from Secret Service Martin and is told of Foster's death(969)

(21:14:00) Alarm in Nussbaum/Foster area is rest from when Castleton left at 8:04 PM.(1203)

(21:18:39) Fairfax Fire Unit T01P, is back in service (403)

(21:21:00) Cline is notified by Huber of Foster's death (1194)

(21:25:00) Foster vehicle is towed to impound lot by Raleys Towing(109)

(21:30:00) Park Police Patrol Office Fersti clears from scene(109)
 Secret Service Lt. Dillon hear learns of Fosters death when he arrives for work(1024)
 Margaret Williams while at home receives phone call from First Lady, Hilary Clinton and told that Foster was dead of an apparent suicide(312)
 Burton after talking with Park Police tells McLarty Fosters death is a suicide(978)

(00:00:00) Donald Flynn, in evening hours was at his residence and advised of Foster's death(436)

(22:00-22:30)
 Coyle is notified at home about Fosters death(1260)

(22:00:00) Park Police Inv. Rolla, Braun and personal friend of Foster, W.David Watkins contact Mrs. Foster and advise her of the death.(111)
 Thomasson was instructed by David Watkins to respond to White House and conduct search(314)
 Secret Service Officer Almasy while on duty receives phone call, from control center informing him of Foster's death(521)
 Livingstone and Kennedy meet at Hospital to view Fosters body(970)
 Ricki Seidman, George Stephanopoulos and Dee Dee Myers were in the White House watching President Clinton on Larry King show when she learned of Foster's death(1371-72)
 Mark Gearan while on ground floor of White House learns of Foster's death bfrom Bil Burton(1386)
 President done with Larry King Show(977)
 McLarty tells President Foster is dead(978)
 President contacts First Lady in Little Rock and tells her of Foster's death(1121)
 Nussbaum enters Fosters office and finds Patsy Thomasson sitting behing Fosters desk and Maggie Williams sitting on the couch. Nussbaum was there about 10 minutes then all three left(1001/1002)
 Secret Service Officer Hobbs arrives for work(1017)
 Mathews goes to McLary's office to handle incoming calls. Sometime later she retrievees trash bags(1020)
 Howard Paster arrives at the White House, stays until 12:30-1:00 am(1198)

- (22:30:00) Patsy Thomasson arrives at White House to search office looking for suicide note. During search Margaret Williams stopped by didn't assist in search.(308)
- (22:40:00) Nussbaum arrives at White House and stopped by Fosters office and finds Thomasson and Williams already in Foster's Office. They all left 5 minutes after Nussbaum arrived(1442)
- (22:40-23:30)
Livingstone and Kennedy make positive identification of Foster(970)
- (22:42:00) Secret Service Officer O'Neill unlocks the door, activating the alarm(767) to the suite of offices occupied by Nussbaum and Foster to allow the GSA cleaning crew, Terri Cobey(796) and Diane Walters(797)
in, when he noticed Nussbaum, a man he didn't know, Margaret Williams and another woman, possible Patsy Thomasson following. (735/767)
O'Neill, five minutes later reentered the area and sees a third women, who is unknown, described as Female/White 5'6"-5'-8" Dark Brown/Black Hair in her mid 40's, sitting behind Fosters desk going through papers on his desk. (736)
O'Neill says that no burn bags or regular trash was picked up from Nussbaum or Foster office on this date(736)
- (22:45:00) Secret Service Officer James Shea arrives for work, assigned to (E-1) (568)
- (22:48:00) Thomasson enters her office area setting off alarm(1228)
- (23:00:00) Margaret Williams arrives at White House. Goes to Press Office and speaks with several people. Then goes to Foster's office and sees Patsy Thomasson sitting behind Foster's desk. Thomasson was still there when she left(312)
Secret Service Officer Brent Chenery, Corum Robert Almasy are off duty(502/521/534)
Secret Service Officer Henry O'Neill learns of Fosters death shortly after 11:00PM(735)
Sloan goes to bed, but woken up by phone call from Nussbaum saying Foster killed himself(950)
Beth Nolan notified at home about Fosters

death(1246)
 Deborah Coyle arrives at the White House(1260)
 Nancy Hernraich is notified at home by Deborah
 Coyle about Fosters death(1224)

(23:--:00) Secret Service Officer O'Neill sees Magie
 Williams carrying significant quantity of
 office papers, folder, etc, she carries the
 items to her office, drops them off and almost
 immediately exits her office(737/1291/1292)

(23:--:00) Margaret Williams by phone contactd David
 Watkins and advise him no note was located in
 Foster's office. (31)

(23:10:00) President Clinton arrives at Foster
 resident(918)
 Park Police Inv. Rolla, Braun and Foster
 friend Watkins leave Mrs. Foster(111)

(23:20:00) Foster wife calls Dr. Larry Watkins(138)

(23:30:00) Buck is notified of Foster's death by
 Carolyn Huber(1179)

(23:30-23:45)
 Coyle while in her office is visted by
 Nussbaum. They discuss the state of Foster's
 mind and tragedy of his death and any possible
 signals Foster may have given off that they
 missed. This lasted 20 minutes(1261)

(23:41:00) Alarm in Nussbaum/Foster area reset by Officer
 O'Neill(767)

(23:42:00) Alarm in Nussbaum area checked electronicly
 by control center, found to be in secure
 mode(767)

(23:59:00) Nussbaum and Pasty Thomassen complete search
 of Foster office(116)
 Officer Shea sees some women and others leaves
 West Wing of White House(568)
 Approximately Coyle calls Tripp and advises her
 of Foster's death. Trip calls Gorham and
 Pond(584)

07-21-93 (00:12:00) Thomasson leaves her office area resetting the
 alarm(1228)

(00:00:30-00:01:00)
 Ricki Seidman leaves White House(1373)

(00:45:00) Secret Service O'Neill claims no burn bags, or
 regular trash, was picked up from either
 Nussbaum or Fosters Office during the early
 morning hours(736/1273)

(01:00:00) Secret Service Officer O'Neill noticed going
 on in Mack McLarty office. O'Neill is asked
 to bring to McLarty's office all burn bags that
 had been picked up that night in the West
 Wing. (737) Approximately 30 minutes later the

bags were returned to him(738)

(01:20:00) White House Operator contacts Pond's residence and leaves message on answering machine indicated that Nussbaum is trying to contact her(874)

(01:30:00) Linda Tripp calls Pond and leaves message on answering machine that she needs to talk with her(874)

(01:45-02:00)
Officer O'Neill sees the unknown woman who was sitting behind Foster's desk on the ground floor of the West Wing(738)

(02:00-03:00)
Deborah Coyle leaves White House(1260)

(02:00-04:00)
Bill Burton leaves White House(979)

(02:00:00) Livingstone and Foster leave Mrs Foster's home(970)

(02:30:00) Livingstone arrives home(970)

(05:00:00) Officer O'Neill assumed post E-10, first floor of the west wing of the White House(738)
Pond wakes up and finds two messages on answering machine. One from White House, Second from Tripp. Pond calls White House and Operator tells her Foster is dead(874)
Livingstone wakes up and drives to Foster residence(970)

(05:30-05:45)
Castleton contacted by phone at home by Besty Pond, Pond advised Castleton of Foster's death(803)

(05:30:00) Livingstone arrives at Foster's residence(971)

(00:00:00) FBI Agent Salter becomes involved in this case(610)

(06:00:00) Park Police Sgt. Peter Markland arrives at work, assigned the Foster Investigation. Markland was not at Foster Death scene on 7-20-93(545)
Secret Service Officer Hobbs off duty(1017)

(06:15:00) Secret Service Officer Michelle Macon reports to White House and watches on television news announcement on Foster.(454)
Secret Service Officer Robert Popik while driving to work hears over car radio about Foster's death.(519)
Secret Service Officer Bruce Abbott while driving to work hears over car radio about Foster's death(525)

(06:30:00) Secret Service Officers Jim Young, Robert Popik and Bruce Abbott report to work(514/519/525)

Abbott assigned to (E-1) Lower level West Wing(525)
Joseph Phillips reports to his regular assignment at the White House Tour gate.(443)
Park Police Capt. Hume assumes control of the Foster Death Investigation(601)
Secret Service Inspector Martin arrives at
w o r k (7 6 4)

(06:45-6:50)

Officer Abbott hears elevator doors open and see Craig Livingston, wearing a shirt and pants, with no tie, and an unknown male, who he describes as White, 25-30 years old, 5'10", slender build to medium, wearing a shirt and pants, step from the elevator. Unknown male was carrying a cardboard box containing several looseleaf ring type binders. Livingston was carrying a dark colored satchel type leather briefcase. Both men were leaving the second floor(526)

(07:00-07:30)

Livingstone leaves Foster's residence and drives to White House(971)

Nancy Hernraich arrives at White House(1224)

(07:00:00) Secret Service Officer Shea leaves White House off duty(568)

Tripp arrives at White House(587)

Nussbaum gets phone call from Mrs. Foster looking for answers to why her husband had killed himself(1003)

Silverman notified over the phone, by Gary Ginsburg of Foster's death(1127)

(07:01:00) Betsy Pond arrives Nussbaum/Foster work area. When she opens the door she sets off the alarm, and sees nobody in the area, she spots papers out of order in Foster's office, so she enters Foster's office and straightens the papers up by placing them in piled on Foster's desk(116/118/875)

(07:05:00) Pond calls Nussbaum, he told her not to let anybody into Fosters office(875)

(07:30:00) Steve Neuwirth is second person to arrive at office area.(875) Sometime after Tripp arrives at work she advises Nussbaum to put a guard on

Foster Office. Mrs. Clinton enters Foster's office and just gazes around without touching anything. (587)

Secret Service Officer Macon arrives at her assigned White House post (454)

- (08:00:00) Markland arrives at the White House and finds US Park Police Chief Langston and Major Hines, US Park Police Public Information Officer already there. (545)
Tripp arrives at White House (584)
Tom Castleton arrives for work at White House (803)
Marlene MacDonald, a volunteer is contacted by phone at her home by Pond and told of Foster's death. Pond requests she come to the White House to assist with phone calls (819)
Burton arrives at White House (979)
Webb Hubbell and his wife arrive at Foster's residence (1470)
- (08:10:00) Secret Service Officer Jim Young is advised of temporary guard on Foster's office (514)
- (08:25:00) Silverman arrives at White House (1127)
- (08:30-09:00)
Deborah Gorham arrives at White House (1086)
- (09:00-10:00)
Imbordino arrives at Secret Service Headquarter and meets with Assistant Deputy Griffin. (589)
- (09:00:00) Sloan arrives at Nussbaum's office (951)
Meeting in Nussbaum's office with Pond, Neuwirth and the Associate Counsel (1087)
Nussbaum enters Foster's office (116)
Marlene MacDonald and Mari Anderson arrive at the White House (819/1501)
- (10:00:00) ID Tech Hill and Johnson arrive at Medical Examiners office for autopsy of Foster (30)
Autopsy begins (from Dr. Beyer)
Flynn contacted by phone, by Secret Service Directors office requesting assistance for Nussbaum to have Foster's office secured. Flynn responds to Nussbaum office. (436)
Secret Service Officer Macon is approached by

Secret Service Inspector Dennis Martin and possible Paul Imbordino and told to establish a guard outside Foster's office. Officer Popik advised of guard duty(519) Capt Hume and Investigator Markland arrive at White House. Hume instructs Markland to have Foster's office sealed(123/601) .

- (10:15:00) Nussbaum has the Secret Service secure Foster's office and post a guard outside(116) Secret Service Officer Macon is guarding Foster's office.(455)
Flynn stands guard on Foster's office until releaved by Secret Service Officer, Michelle Macon, (436)
Roger Adams asked by Heyman to plan for a meeting with Park Police about the death of Foster(654)
- (10:40:00) Id Tech Johnson signs for medical examiner evidence:(33)
1. Blood from Foster
 2. Head hair
 3. Shirt
 4. T-shirt
 5. Boxer shorts
 6. Pants
 7. Belt
 8. Shoes
 9. Socks
- (11:00-11:15)
Capt Hume makes an offical request to Secret Service to have Foster's Office sealed.(123/601)
- (11:00:00) Markland meets Nussbaum in the lobby of the Old Executive Office Building, where Nussabaum ask Markland what he is doing. Markland tell him of his intent to search Foster's office. Nussabaum replies, request needs to be made through Attorney General Janet Reno(546)
- (11:05:00) Autopsy is concluded by Dr. Beyer(115)
- (11:10:00) US Secret Service log shows Officer Macon and Nussbaum entered Foster's office to remove a small photo to show the President. Short time after Nussbaum entered his office, President Clinton showed up and talked with the secretary's for about 5-10 minutes then

- entered Nussbaum office where he stayed for about 5-10 (64/12/455/456)
- (11:15:00) ID Tech Johnson places Foster's blood into evidence(31)
- (12:00:00) Officer Macon is relieved of guarding Foster's office by Secret Service Officer Robert Popic(455/520)
Entire White House staff assembled in Old Executive Building so President, Nussbaum and Mclarty could address everybody. Rickie Sideman was busy getting background information on Foster and Mark Gearan was preparing a press briefing(952)
- (13:00:00) Foster's body released to Murphy Funeral Home(Dr. Beyer)
Joseph Phillips reports to guard Foster's Office, he relieved Secret Service Officer Robert Popic(443/520)
Investigators, Park Police Hume and Markland, FBI Special Agents John Danna and Scott Salter, arrive at White House for the purpose of determining if they have enough authority to search Foster's Office. They meet with Secret Service Inspector Dennis Martin.(602)
- (14:00-15:00)
Ken Blair received a phone call from Kevin Robbins indicated that Secret Service needs a lock installed(517)
- (14:00:00) Joseph Phillips is relieved for a break by Secret Service Officer Young. After break, Phillips returned to guard Foster office and was relieved every hour to hour and half(443/515)
Roger Adams received phone call from Janet Reno regarding meeting with US Park Police about the search of Foster's office(655)
Nussbaum thinks staff meeting at Executive Building took place at this time(1004)
- (14:15:00) ID Tech Smith processes Foster's vehicle at impound lot and recovers following(37)
1. Rand McNally DC Map
 2. Sunglasses
 3. Happy Birthday card to TOM
 4. Piece of white paper with red writing
 5. Box of The Deluxe Check Printers with 4 check books, numbered 251-350 in name of Laura B. Foster
 6. Insurance ID card listed to Vincent or Elizabeth Foster Policy# 10094177-01 exp 8/6/90
 7. One Sierra Nevada Plate Bock Malt Liquor 12 oz(40)

8. One Miller lite beer can 12 oz
 9. Marlboro Light Cigarettes (empty)
 10. Kaopectate 8oz
 11. Cork screw
 12. Front ashtray, 35 pennies, 2 quarters, 1 nickel, Compton's Foodland disk(42)
 13. One \$100.00 coin Estrado Unidos Mexicanos
 14. Chevron USA INC National Travel Card to Foster
 15. Texaco Gas card to Foster
 16. One fender Heavy Guitar Pick
- (14:30:00) Secret Service Officer Macon is off duty(456)
 Secret Service Officer Brent Chenery starts working, assigned West Wing(E-4).(503)
 Secret Service Officer Almasy starts working, assigned to (E-1) ground level, West Executive Ave(522)
 Secret Service Officer John Corum starts work, assigned to (E-1) ground level, West Executive Ave(534)
- (15:00:00) Park Police Investigator Markland leaves White House(546)
 Philip Heyman learns that he can make the decision as to who should be assigned to the investigation from the Department of Justice. Heyman selects Margolis and Adams(1394)
 DOJ Attorney David Margolis and Roger Adams arrive at White House(633)
- (15:45:00) ATF Pat Hines contacted Park Police and give information on weapon trace(176)
- (16:00:00) Agent Salter and unknown other proceed to Nussbaum's office(610)
- (16:00-17:00)
 Capt Hume learned from Heyman he would not see any documents(603)
- (16:30:00) James Young stands guard at Foster's Office(318)
 Brent Chenery is ordered to respond to Foster's office(503)
 Department of Justice Attorneys David Margolis and Roger Adams arrive at west wing lobby of the White House to meet with Nussbaum(437)
- (17:00-17:30)
 Secret Service Officer Almasy is notified that temporary guard as beeb set up at Foster's office.(522)
- (17:00:00) Negotiations between White House Counsel's Office and the Department of Justice were completed. Nussbaum sets up ground rules for search of Foster's office the following

day(116/611/656)
 Roger Kammerdeiner and John Willis by Gil Thompson to responds to Foster's Office to do a lock survey of Foster's Office(316/446)

(17:03:00) Kammerdeiner and Willis leave Foster's office area after completing lock survey. They call locksmith Kevin Robbins(446\447)

(17:--:--) Roger Kannerdeiner leaves the White House compound(446)

(17:15:00) James Young is relieved of his guard post and taken over by Joseph Phillips(318)

(17:30:00) John Wills leaves White House compound(447)
 Secret Service Officer Chenery guards Foster's office, relieving Officer Joe Phillips(503)
 Secret Service Officer Almasy believes he relieves Officer Chernery(522)
 Ken Blair received phone call from Kevin Robbins asking Blair to be at White House at 19:00hrs(517)
 Secret Service Inspector Martin leaves the White House for home(765)

(18:00:00) All agree to meet next morning at 8:00am to conduct interview of with secretaries(603)
 Senator Richard Shelby vists Mrs. Foster at her home.

(18:30:00) Park Police Capt. Hume, without being allowed into Foster's office leaves for the day(123)
 Joseph Phillips is relieved of guarding Foster's office(318)
 Adams and Margolis leave the White House(668)

(18:34:00) Cliff Sloan, to replace bag of trash previously taken from Foster's office trash can, White House(64/951)

(19:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume and Investigator Markland arrive at White House and return some of Foster's rings & wallet to Sloan, who gave it to the President(603/604)
 Gorham leaves the White House(1087)

(19:00-19:15)
 Officer Chenery is relieved from guarding Foster office by Secret Service Officer Robert Almasy. Chenery reports back to regular assigment,E-4 (503/504/522)

(19:--:00) Secret Service Officer Robbins arrives at White House. Called in from home(523)

(19:30:00) Senator Shelby arrives back home(1341)

(20:00:00) Ken Blair arrives at White House and is met by Kevin Robbin.(517)
 Secret service Inspector Martin is contacted by Officer Bruce Abbott and is told about see Livingstone(765)

(20:02:00) Kevin Robbin and Kenneth Blair start to

replace lock on Foster's office, White House(64)

(20:30:00) President Clinton visits Senator Shelby at his home(1341)

(21:30:00) President Clinton leaves Senator Shelby residents(1341)

(22:32:00) Locks installed, door secured by Flynn, White House. Two keys given to Secret Service Agent Flynn(64/518/524)

(00:00:00) Park Police Return Foster's wallet, watch, pager and rings to family(24)

(00:00:00) Park Police release Foster's White House ID to Secret Service

(23:00:00) Secret Service Officer Almasy and Corum leaves the White house(522/534)

(23:20:00) Control Center showed the suite's alarm system in "access" mode(942)

07-22-93 (00:00:00) First Lady Office is wired and alarm is activated(973/974)

(00:00:00) Park Police Inv. Rolla and Abt contacted three Psychiatrists, all whose names and numbers were found in Foster's wallet. None knew him(122)

(00:00:00) Patrick Knolton contacted Park Police Morrissette(125)

(08:00:00) Capt. Hume and Investigator Markland arrive at White House for interviews(604)

(09:00:00) Park Police, Capt Hume & Markland interview the following White House Staff
 Betsy L. Pond: Staff Assistant to Bernard Nussbaum(118)
 Deborah Gorham: Executive Assistant assigned to Foster(119)
 Tom Castleton: Staff Assistant(121)
 Linda Tripp(121)

(10:00:00) ID Tech Johnson arrives at death scene and processes with metal detector for bullets with negative results(45)
 Roger Adams and Margolis meet with Nussbaum and learn that Nussbaum has changed ground rules for search of Foster's office(657)

(10:30:00) Hedyman and Nussbaum on phone, (duration 10 minutes) Heyman tells Nussbaum that he is considering removing DOJ Adams and Margolis because Nassbaum because of the change in procedure for the inventory of Foster's Office.(746/1396)

(11:00:00) Michael Spafford arrives at the White House(1052)

(12:45-13:15)

Margolis is advised by Nussbaum that we have a "slight change" in the ground rules for the search of Fosters office(1220)

- (13:15:00) Nussbaum, Steven Neuwirth, Cliff Sloan, Bill Burton, Micheal Spafford, David Maezolis, Reger Adams, Capt. Hume, Peter Markland, Scott Salier, Dennis Condon, Paul Lambridino and Dan Flynn enter Foster's office(64/123)
Nussbaum divided all of Foster document into three stacks. First were Foster's work papare-not releveant to the death investigation, Second Foster's personal papers, such as health insurances, etc and third papers which may be relevant to Foster death investigation.(613)
- (14:49:00) Fosters office secure, key given to Nussbaum by Flynn(64)
- (00:00:00) Weapon trace done by ATF(8)
- (17:00:00) Nussbaum contacts Maggie Williams and tells her to pick up all Clinton's personal papers(1007) Tom Castelton helped carry the items to the residence portion(1008)
- (21:00:00) Heyman called Nussbaum and expressed his outrage, over the inventory procedure in the clearest of terms(1397)
- 07-23-93 (07:00:00) Pond, Tripp and Gorham met at White House(1090)
- (07:20:00) Pond, Tripp and Gorham leave together for shuttle to Air Force One,(President Clinton already on board/Mrs Clinton out of town) which was flying everybody to Little Rock for the funeral.(1090)
- (00:00:00) Capt Hume and unknown Investigator arrive at White House, based on a call from Cliff Sloan. Sloan gave Hume some yellow phone slips dated January 1993(606)
Marlene MacDonald and Castleton are the only ones in the office area, rest have gone to Foster's funeral in Little Rock(819)
Stephen Neuwirth goes to Little Rock(936)
- (14:15:00) E.J. Smith removes all evidence from Park Police and proccessing is started(6)
- (00:00:00) E.J. Smith processed weapon for prints with negative results(47)
- (00:00:00) Late Hours, First Lady returns to Washington DC(973)

07-26-93 (00:00:00) Park Police Simonello package and placed in evidence Foster's clothing(49)
(00:00:00) President is in Chicago(1124)
(00:00:00) Lisa Foster while at the White House is shown a torn note(135)

(00:00:00) Victoria Cook contacts Park Police about employee, Jim Ferris(127)
(00:00:00) Park Police Markland interviews Jim Ferris(127)
(00:00:00) Nussbaum directs Steven Neuwirth to enter Foster's office and take a detailed inventory of the files and material in the office.
(00:00:00) In the late morning, Neuwirth inventory is under way. Gorham walks into Foster's office to see if her assistance is needed. Neuwirth gets up from the desk to come around it and as he did so, trips slightly over Foster's briefcase, which was propped against the desk just to the right of the chair area as one is sitting at the desk. Gorham picks up the briefcase to move it, when she does it opens up and Gorham sees something yellow she thought was a "Post-It" note, a folder and a white piece of paper. Gorham didn't see any writing. The brief case is taken near the office door and placed on the floor(1091)
One hour later she moves the briefcase and puts it against the wall behind Foster's door(1091) It was after this that Nuewirth came out of Foster's office, entered Nussbaum's office, when he wasn't there asked Gorham to page Nussbaum. Ten minutes later Nussbaum arrives and Neuwirth goes into Nussbaum office. Nussbaum came right out and ran in the direct of Hillary Clinton's office. Meanwhile Neuwirth came out and asked Pond to page Bill Burton(1091)
(00:00:00) Neuwirth returns to White House(937)
(11:42:00) Park Police contact lab(144)
(20:00-20:30) Marlene MacDonald see Nusbbaum, Neuwirth and Sloan in Nussbaum office. She was given something to type on her computer. Is isn't sure what it was but indiated it wasn't the torn up note(819)

07-27-93 (00:00:00) Park Police release two key rings and Foster's vehicle to family(---_)
(00:00:00) Park Police Rolla interviews Berl Anthony, Foster's brother in law(128)
(00:00:00) Whitewater Files picked up by Barnett(1008)

- (15:00:00) Lisa Foster arrives at White House and Nussbaum shows Lisa the torn note(1440)
- (17:00:00) President Clinton notified by Nussbaum about the torn note located in Foster's office(130)
- (21:15:00) Park Police meet with Phillip Heymann, Bill Burton, Mr. Gergen, Mr. McLarty and Nussbaum in the west wing of the White House. Nussbaum had on a table a torn up yellow line paper when placed together make a note. Nussbaum indicated it was in Foster's handwriting(130)
- (21:30:00) Park Police Megby places into evidence white legal envelope containing numerous pieces of small yellow lines paper when placed together make a note(71)
- (22:00:00) Heyman returns from White House to DOJ(744)
- 07-28-93 (06:45:00) Park Police Simonello received from Capt. Hume a white envelope from THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON. The envelope contained 27 pieces of ruled yellow paper with handwriting on it in black ink.(72/911)
- (13:00:00) Roger Adams while at birthday party is contacted by Margolis and told about a notes found in Foster's briefcase(660)
- (16:00:00) Park Police Rolla & Kass arrive at James Hamilton, Foster family attorney. Police reviewed documents from three boxes, notes from a personal diary and two video tapes. Police also took handwriting sample and Wall Street Journal dated 6-24-93(131)
- (18:30:00) Park Police leave James Hamilton office(131)
- 07-29-93 (00:00:00) Park Police Simonello received from Capt. Hume a handwritten letter signed by Foster. Hand writing expert compared the 27 piece of torn up writing against the signed Foster letter. Both letters were written by same person (49-52/911)
- Heyman asks Adams for a list of what the white house Counsel had done which he(Adams) or DOJ didn't like(660)
- (08:25:00) Heyman has conversation with Tom Collier about the investigation(1399)
- (10:37:00) Heyman calls David Gergen(1399)
- (11:00:00) Gergen calls Heyman back.Heyman told Gergen that he had tasked the FBI to investigate possible obstruction of justice and he wanted "no holds barred".(1399)
- (11:30:00) Steven Neuwirth is interviewed about the torn note by Park Police Markland(132)

(12:30:00) Steven Neuwirth interview concluded(133)
(16:10:00) Park Police Markland interview Lisa Foster-wife(134)
(17:00:00) Interview of Lisa Foster concluded(136)

07-30-93 (06:33:00) ID Tech Smith releases both torn letter and sample to Capt. Hume(54)
(00:00:00) SA Salter hand delivered letter torn into 27 pieces to FBI Laboratory(57)
(00:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume interview Clifford Sloan(137)
(00:00:00) Investigator return to White House to pick up phone messages(958)

08-00-93 (00:00:00) CI contacts attorney about how and what he did when he discovered Foster's body(633)

08-01-93 (14:25:00) C.W. Hine removes items for ATF Examination(6)
Capt. Hume advised Park Police Simonello that FBI now had torn letter. FBI would look for finger prints on letter(55).

08-02-93 (00:00:00) FBI Laboratory located one latent print of value on the torn letter. Print compared to Stephen R. Neuwirth, Bernard William Nussbaum, Clifford Sloan, Charles William Burton, or Vincent Foster with negative results(59)
(00:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume interviews Jim Ferris(127)
(00:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume interview Dr. Larry Watkins, internist(138)
(00:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume interview the following:(139) Brant Buck-made phone call to Foster on 7-20-93
Jim Lyons-made phone call to Foster on 7-20-93
(14:15:00) Evidence returned to Park Police from ATF(6)

08-05-93 (00:00:00) Sgt McLean of Washington DCPD indicated that Foster had no Firearms Registration Certificate on the weapon used(11)
(00:00:00) Park Police Capt. Hume interviewed Gordon Rather(139)
(14:26:00) Torn letter placed in evidence at Park Police(72)
(00:00:00) Park Police Markland writes report and closes case, 93-30502, as suicide(100)

08-09-93 (00:00:00) C.W. Hine shows weapon to Sharon Foster Bowman, she indicated it looked like weapon her father had. She particularly pointed out the wavelike detailing at the base of the grip.(16)

- 08-10-93 (00:00:00) Press conference held by Heyman, Langston and Bryant about Fosters Death(680)
- 08-11-93 (00:00:00) Major Holmes, Park Police, drafted letter to ATF for evidence work(19)
- 08-16-93 (00:00:00) Park Police Officer Simonello hand carries following items of evidence to ATF for examination.
 1. Weapon 2.Cartridge 3.Cartridge casing
 4. White shirt 5. Blue grey trousers
 6. 13-Photos.(20-21)
- 08-17-93 (00:00:00) ATF Laboratory results back.(20-21)
 1. Functional weapon
 2 & 3. Are 38 caliber bullet and casing special high velocity which were produced by Remington Peters Company.
 4. Chemical processing for presents of gunpowder gunshot residue determined a positive reaction with the discharge of a revolver in close proximity to the upper front of the shirt.
 5. Chemical processing for the presents of gunpower residue determined no reaction
 6. Gunshot residue patterns were reproduced in the laboratory which were consistent with pattern in the photos. Patterns were produced from cylinder gap.
- 11-00-93 (00:00:00) Fosters Texaco Credit Card # 56-308-24232-23002 expires(749)
 Jim Dudine told William Roelle that the lead investigator for RTC on the Whitewater investigation was going to be removed from her assigment(1283)
- 12-22-93 (00:00:00) Paster leaves his job as Assistant to the President/Director for Legislative Affairs (1197)
- 1994**
- 01-21-94 (00:00:00) Heyman announced his resignation from DOJ(740)
- 02-14-94 (00:00:00) Heyman last day working at DOJ(740)
- 03-12-94 (00:00:00) FBI Agents Colombell and Aaron took custody of evidence realting to the US Park Police investigation in Foster's death(499)
- 03-13-94 (00:00:00) McDougal, owner of white water while on David Brinkley show threatens to sue Congressman Leach(825)

- 03-22-94 (17:30:00) VICAP Major Case Specialist [REDACTED], Jim Bell and Crime Analysis [REDACTED] were assigned to investigation.
- 03-25-94 (20:35:00) G. Gordon Liddy radio show on KSDO-Am San Diego, California takes place. Unknown caller from Pure, Indiana (first name Bart), calls Liddy and he indicated that the unknown driver of the Van has contacted him(226/227)
- 04-00-94 (00:00:00) Fosters Chevron Credit Crad # 924-237-098-04-0003 expires(749)
- 04-04-94 (08:10:00) FBI Laboratory Teams along with Dr. Luke, Norman and Bell start to process death scene(894)
- 04-12-94 (00:00:00) Clinton attorney David Kendall contacted FBI Agent Suggs and indicated that he wanted make material available to them. These materials had gone public the same day(473)
- 04-16-94 (00:00:00) Joe Pinder was contacted at hi shome by Associated Press from Little Rock, requesting a statement from Congressman Leach about the possible suit of McDougal,owner of white water. McDougal had indicated to Associated Press that he had sent a letter to Leach.(825)
- 04-19-94 (00:00:00) Pinder searches Leach letter file and finds no letter from McDougal. Leach sends letter to McDougal(825)
- 04-26-94 (10:45:00) Michael Manes, attorney for Edward Herzog contacts, by phone FBI Agent Russell Bransford, to discuss Herzog information and how it may relate to the White Water investigation(636)

COPIES GIVEN OUT:

Names:	Agency:	Date:	Number:
Jim Bell	FBI-VICAP	03-30-94	001
[Redacted]	FBI-ISU	03-30-94	002
[Redacted]	FBI-VICAP	03-30-94	003
Dr. James Luke	FBI-ISU	03-31-94	004
Larry Monroe	FBI-HQ	03-31-94	005
Dana Gillis	FBI-	04-06-94	006
[Redacted]	FBI-	04-06-94	007
[Redacted]	FBI-	04-06-94	008
[Redacted]	FBI-	04-06-94	009
Bill Colombell	FBI	04-06-94	010
Russell T. Bransford	SC	04-06-94	011
Roderick C. Lankler	SC	04-06-94	012
Mark Stein	SC	04-21-94	013
Carl Stich	SC	05-03-94	014
Robert Fiske	SC	04-21-94	015
Rusty Hardin	SC	05-03-94	016

WALL PRINT DATE: 7-27-94

00:00	Midnight
01:00	1:00 AM
02:00	2:00 AM
03:00	3:00 AM
04:00	4:00 AM
05:00	5:00 AM

06:00	6:00 AM
07:00	7:00 AM
08:00	8:00 AM
09:00	9:00 AM
10:00	10:00 AM
11:00	11:00 AM
12:00	12:00 AM
13:00	1:00 PM
14:00	2:00 PM
15:00	3:00 PM
16:00	4:00 PM
17:00	5:00 PM
18:00	6:00 PM
19:00	7:00 PM
20:00	8:00 PM
21:00	9:00 PM
22:00	10:00 PM
23:00	11:00 PM
00:00	Midnight

WALL PRINT DATE: 07-27-94 2:00 PM
By: LSR

May 17, 1995
29D-LR-35063
DMG:dg
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On May 17, 1995, JOHN SINGLETON, Investigative Assistant, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Federal Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, was telephonically interviewed regarding fingerprint records for VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, Sr. After being informed that FOSTER, date of birth February 5, 1911, served in the U.S. Navy, SINGLETON advised that his records may in fact be maintained by the records center. It was noted that due to FOSTER's date of birth and estimated time of service, a manual search of records would have to be conducted. Records maintained by the records center prior to a major fire circa July 1973, have not been automated. SINGLETON was contacted at telephone number (314) 428-1698.

On May 17, 1995, the St. Louis Division, FBI, was telephonically contacted whereupon a request was made to have the Federal Records Center, St. Louis, search its files for the fingerprint records of VINCENT WALKER FOSTER, Sr. Supervisory Special Agent (SSA) SAL HERNANDEZ advised that he will ensure that the lead regarding FOSTER is handled by the appropriate personnel with results of the aforementioned records search being forwarded to the Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. (WDC). HERNANDEZ was contacted at telephone number (314) 241-5357.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/11/93

FD-302 (Rev. 3-10-82)

W. DAVID WATKINS, Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, The White House, (202) 456-2861 was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose of the interview. He was interviewed in the presence of TY COBB, Attorney, HOGAN & HARTSON (HH), (202) 637-5600, 555 Thirteenth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. and KATHRYN WEBB LOVILL, Attorney, HH. He thereafter provided the following information:

WATKINS began to work for the CLINTON campaign in May 1991. In October 1991, he became the Deputy Campaign Manager. After the election, WATKINS became the Director of Operations in the Transition Office before starting at the White House in his current position. Prior to becoming involved in the CLINTON campaign, WATKINS operated an investment banking firm, THE WATKINS GROUP.

WATKINS first met CATHERINE CORNELIUS in September or October 1991 while she was working on the CLINTON campaign. CORNELIUS was an assistant to the field manager and then the travel coordinator for the campaign. CLARISSA CERDA began working for the campaign in late June 1992 handling press reimbursables. After the election, CORNELIUS worked in the transition office in Little Rock, Arkansas and CERDA worked for the transition office in Washington, D.C.. WATKINS asked CERDA if she would stay at the White House and assist in establishing the new Administration. He offered her a six month position as one of his assistants.

Sometime during January 1992, BARBARA YATES contacted WATKINS and asked him if there was a position for CORNELIUS at the White House. YATES is a Certified Public Account who had worked for the firm BEARD, KURTZ & DOBSON, Little Rock, prior to her working on the campaign. Because of YATES' request, WATKINS offered CORNELIUS the same position he had offered CERDA. WATKINS told both CERDA and CORNELIUS he would try to find them other positions at the White House after six months.

FOIA(b)7 - (C)

Investigation on 8/10/93 at Washington, D.C. File # 46A-WF-186522 SUB E-28
by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 8/11/93
by SA DANA M. GILLIS:pb

FD-302a (Rev. 11-15-83)

46A-WF-182613

Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS , On 8/10/93 , Page 2

WATKINS was aware that CORNELIUS was interested in working on travel related matters. CORNELIUS had submitted a memo dated December 31, 1992 to both WATKINS and YATES outlining her role in the travel portion of the campaign. She was not asked to prepare the memo. In January 1993, CORNELIUS prepared another memo addressing the White House Telegraph and Travel Office (WHTTO). WATKINS could not recall if he asked CORNELIUS to prepare that memo or if he had discussed its contents with her.

While CERDA and CORNELIUS were working in WATKINS' office, he asked MATT MOORE to prepare a memo outlining the operation of the WHTTO. He had not asked CERDA or CORNELIUS to write the memo because they were both very busy with other duties. CERDA told WATKINS he had insulted CORNELIUS by asking MOORE to write the memo. WATKINS then stated they were free to write their own memo if they choose to do so and thus CERDA and CORNELIUS produced their own memo.

In late March 1993, CORNELIUS made it clear she was "miserable" in her job. WATKINS attempted to find a position for CORNELIUS with the Department of Defense but it could not be arranged. WATKINS then talked to BILLY DALE, Director, WHTTO, about having CORNELIUS work in the WHTTO. CORNELIUS had begun handling travel arrangements for the new staff at the White House, a role not handled by the WHTTO. WATKINS told DALE CORNELIUS was to work and be integrated into the function of the WHTTO. DALE suggested CORNELIUS be sent to Dallas, Texas to learn a travel computer system. WATKINS told CORNELIUS the position was not necessarily permanent and because of the anticipated twenty-five percent reduction of staff in October, she might again be transferred. CORNELIUS began working in the WHTTO in the beginning of April. WATKINS requested that she prepare a memo by May 15 concerning the operation of the WHTTO with suggestions for improvement.

In early April, WATKINS received a telephone call from HARRY THOMASON. WATKINS knew THOMASON since sometime during the 1970's. WATKINS had very little dealings with THOMASON through the years but was aware THOMASON had worked on the CLINTON campaign. In addition, WATKINS knew THOMASON, RICHLAND, and MARTINS (TRM), an air charter broker, had helped to arrange travel for the campaign and THOMASON had leased his private jet to the campaign.

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46A-WF-182613

Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS, On 8/10/93, Page 3

During the conversation between WATKINS and THOMASON in early April, THOMASON stated DARNELL MARTINS, a partner in TRM, had unsuccessfully attempted to solicit business with the WHTTTO through DALE. THOMASON further stated he had heard from others in the air charter business DALE was not interested in accepting new business. In addition, THOMASON told WATKINS many people in the industry knew individuals in the WHTTTO had been "on the take" for years. WATKINS took no notes of the conversation. He told THOMASON all of the White House offices were under review and CORNELIUS was working in the WHTTTO and he would discuss the situation with her. THOMASON stated the individuals working in the WHTTTO should be fired. He further stated that by terminating the individuals from employment, the result would be favorable news stories showing wrongdoing had being discovered and handled.

WATKINS instructed CORNELIUS to "keep her eyes and ears open", meaning that she should pay attention to conversations in the WHTTTO. WATKINS did not instruct CORNELIUS to look through records or make copies of any documents. CORNELIUS told WATKINS she thought the individuals in the WHTTTO were living lavish lifestyles, but WATKINS did not give those remarks much credence.

✓ In May, THOMASON started working at the White House on a project for improving the staging image of the CLINTONS. On May 12, THOMASON went to WATKINS' office and asked him what had been ascertained about activities in the WHTTTO. WATKINS told THOMASON that CORNELIUS was due to make a report about the activities in the WHTTTO by May 15 and he should speak with her. THOMASON telephonically contacted MARTENS and requested that he facsimile a memo concerning the attempts of TRM to obtain White House business. Later that same day, THOMASON went back to WATKINS' office and told him he, THOMASON, had seen HILLARY CLINTON in the hallway and they had discussed the situation in the WHTTTO. HILLARY CLINTON told THOMASON the matter should be handled quickly and the individuals in the travel office should be fired.

✓ As a result of that conversation with THOMASON, WATKINS called VINCE FOSTER, Associate White House Counsel and a meeting was set up between THOMASON, CORNELIUS, FOSTER and WATKINS. During the meeting, it was discussed that ULTRAIR was the sole source provider for the WHTTTO. Furthermore the allegations of kickbacks and the large amount of money in the WHTTTO account was discussed. CORNELIUS stated she had copied

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Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS . On 8/10/93 . Page 4

documents from the WHTTO and was maintaining them at her residence. FOSTER instructed her to get the documents and bring them to the White House.

Subsequently, the meeting was reconvened with THOMASON, CORNELIUS, FOSTER, WATKINS and WILLIAM KENNEDY, Associate Counsel to the President. WATKINS explained the White House did not have audit capability; thus an outside agency would have to conduct an audit. There was discussion as to whom to contact for advice on an investigation of financial wrongdoing. The IRS, FBI, CIA, and Treasury Department were all mentioned as possibilities. WATKINS felt there was considerable pressure being placed on the individuals in the meeting to take action.

The next day, FOSTER asked KENNEDY if any action had been taken. They discussed the possibility of destruction of evidence. KENNEDY said he had not yet heard from his inquiry to the FBI. FOSTER stated he had spoken to HILLARY CLINTON and she had inquired as to the status of the matter. Later that day, FOSTER, WATKINS, and PATSY THOMASSON, WATKINS' Assistant, met with THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, Chief of Staff, to discuss the matter. MCLARTY stated he was already aware of the situation because he had been informed by HILLARY CLINTON. WATKINS advised taking a slow approach to the matter. He contacted LARRY HERMAN, KPMG PEAT MARWICK, to discuss having a review conducted on the operations in the WHTTO. HERMAN was contacted because he had training in connection with the National Performance Review. WATKINS explained the situation to HERMAN. It was agreed the review would begin at 7:30 am the next day, May 14.

On May 14 WATKINS left Washington, D.C. to attend his daughter's graduation. He was contacted numerous times during the day and informed the accounting review revealed abysmal record keeping and missing petty cash. Late in the day, THOMASSON told WATKINS that JEFF ELLER, Deputy Communications Director, had meet with MCLARTY and told MCLARTY the Administration was losing an opportunity by not releasing the story to the press. ELLER insisted action be immediately taken.

WATKINS was told by THOMASSON that HILLARY CLINTON and THOMASON wished to speak to him, WATKINS, concerning the action in the WHTTO. WATKINS called HILLARY CLINTON and advised her of the findings of the review. She stated action need to be taken immediately to be certain those not friendly to the

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Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS, On 8/10/93, Page 5

Administration were removed and replaced with trustworthy individuals. WATKINS and HILLARY CLINTON discussed the impending twentyfive percent reduction in staff by October 1993 and the idea of replacing the individuals with an outsource agency to reduce costs. WATKINS reached THOMASON around midnight and gave him a summary of the events which had transpired and told THOMASON no action would be taken until the completion of the review.

On May 17, after WATKINS returned to Washington, D.C., he discussed the situation with THOMASON and MCLARTY. MCLARTY stated the matter was in the forefront of HILLARY CLINTON's mind and action needed to be taken. WATKINS prepared a memo stating that the individuals would be terminated as of the next day. On May 17, BILLY DALE submitted papers indicating he intended to retire. WATKINS told DALE there would be a meeting with all WHTTO employees the next day. WATKINS subsequently postponed the meeting until May 19 when more WHTTO employees were present. They were informed at that time of their dismissal. Talking points for press inquires were prepared which included a reference to the FBI involvement. They were given to ELLER and DEE DEE MYERS, Press Secretary. After discussion with FOSTER, it was decided to remove the reference to the FBI. However, MYERS, unaware of the revision, informed the press of the FBI investigation.

WATKINS was unaware of how the records and petty cash log were secured while he was away, but it would have been the responsibility of THOMASSON. After the termination of the WHTTO staffers, BRIAN FOUCART, was responsible for operation of the WHTTO. WATKINS had no knowledge of the existence of a petty cash system prior to the review. He had heard no rumors concerning lavish lifestyles on the part of WHTTO employees from anyone other than CORNELIUS and THOMASON. He was not aware of any allegations concerning the existence of more than one WHTTO account.

After the dismissal of the WHTTO employees, WORLD WIDE TRAVEL, Little Rock, a travel agency, was brought in on an interim basis. CORNELIUS had spoken to BETTA CARNEY prior to the dismissals to discuss availability. WATKINS called CARNEY and told her he needed her to do a good job. THOMASON or MARTENS contacted PENNY SAMPLE, a charter broker, and asked her to assist in the operation at the WHTTO.

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Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS . On 8/10/93 . Page 6

WATKINS believed the benefits the press corps received from the WHTO included aid in shipping cases of wine, arraigning for the press corps not to have to clear a U.S. Customs inspection upon arrival in the United States, and orchestrating their travel in a lavish fashion. For example, the type of acholic beverage consumed by the individuals in the press corps members, regardless of price, was available upon their arrival on a flight. The individual press agencies were billed for the alcohol as a cost of the flight.

WATKINS had little knowledge concerning the problems FOSTER had with the Usher's Office other than estimates for renovations to the residence in the White House were considerably less than actual costs. WATKINS did not discuss the matter in any depth with FOSTER.

The following is descriptive and biographical data concerning W. DAVID WATKINS based on observation and interview:

Also Know As
Date of Birth
Sex
Race
Place of Birth
Social Security
Account Number
Address
Telephone Number

WILLIAM DAVID WATKINS

[Redacted]

Male

White

Hope, Arkansas

[Redacted]

1552 34th Street
Washington, D.C.
(202) 333-0299

FOIA(b)6

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/27/94

W. DAVID WATKINS appeared at the Office of the Independent Counsel in Washington, D.C. for a pre-arranged interview on June 22, 1994. Also present during the interview was MARK STEIN, an attorney for the Office of the Independent Counsel. After being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and the nature and purpose of the interview, WATKINS provided the following information:

WATKINS advised that he had been acquainted with VINCENT FOSTER, JR. since both of them were young teenagers in Little Rock, Arkansas. They did not regularly socialize while living in Little Rock but periodically they saw one another because the social circles in that town are fairly small. WATKINS said that he did not consider himself a close confidant of FOSTER's. He had never heard anything about FOSTER experiencing periods of depression or being despondent while living in Little Rock.

While at their positions at The White House, WATKINS said that he had periodic contact with FOSTER, most of which occurred during the handling of the Travel Office matter which had begun the week of May 13, 14 and 15, 1993. WATKINS said that when improprieties came to the attention of himself, HARRY THOMASON and CATHERINE CORNELIUS, WATKINS said, "Let us call VINCE FOSTER". He said to call FOSTER because he knew him best and it was appropriate since FOSTER was the Deputy Counsel. - On Wednesday of that week, FOSTER, WILLIAM KENNEDY, THOMASON, CORNELIUS and WATKINS met to decide how to go about investigating what came to be known as the Travel Office matter. They kicked around ideas on how to go about it, but no final decision was made. It was at that meeting that FOSTER assigned the matter to KENNEDY to handle.

On Thursday, the following day, FOSTER, PATSY THOMASSON and WATKINS briefed MAC MCLARTY, Chief of Staff. MCLARTY already knew about the problem. It was decided that PETE MARWICK (an outside accounting firm) was selected to prepare a report on the Travel Office for The White House.

Investigation on 6/22/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by SSA [FOIA(b)7 - (C)] Date dictated 6/27/94

FOIA # none (URTS 16369) DocId: 70105690 Page 62

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R-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS, On 6/22/94, Page 2

The following day, Friday, WATKINS had to be out of town but he was receiving reports approximately every two hours from his assistant, PATSY THOMASSON, who would call him. WATKINS talked with FOSTER by phone and they discussed the Travel Office matter. The main problem was that the Travel Office was "a bad operation from a documentation view point". WATKINS said it was a management decision, not a legal one, whether or not to fire employees from the Travel Office. During that telephone conversation FOSTER told WATKINS, "HILLARY would like to talk with you about it". WATKINS advised that neither FOSTER nor KENNEDY were involved in the decision to fire the employees. It was WATKINS' decision to fire them.

The following Saturday the FBI had a meeting after PETE MARWICK had finished his examination of the Travel Office operations. WATKINS said, to his knowledge, nobody thought The White House Counsel's office had done anything wrong. There was a meeting prior to the press conference on Wednesday to settle what talking points would be covered during the press conference.

Adverse press regarding the Travel Office started Wednesday afternoon right after the press briefing. WATKINS advised that he must have talked with FOSTER around that time because both men were at a meeting on Friday but he does not remember specific conversations with FOSTER. He recalls talking with FOSTER the following week as FOSTER was headed for a meeting with JOHN PODESTA on Capitol Hill regarding the Travel Office. He does not recall FOSTER expressing an opinion about whether The White House should or should not do an internal review. FOSTER's posture was that The White House should not be so defensive about the Travel Office matter because The White House was acting legally and the matter was being handled properly. WATKINS said that FOSTER did not appear to be uncharacteristically depressed about the matter.

WATKINS advised that he has no idea what FOSTER meant by his comment in his note, "The FBI lied". He did not himself read the FBI's interim report and thought it came way after The White House's internal report on the matter. WATKINS participated as a witness in The White House internal review on the matter and he talked with FOSTER about PODESTA's position.

WATKINS never spoke with FOSTER about the Wall Street Journal articles, either on the Travel Office or any other matters. They did speak some about the conclusions of the

2-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS, On 6/22/94, Page 3

internal report on the Travel Office matter. WATKINS also spoke to LEON PANETTA and MCLARTY about the effect of WATKINS himself getting a reprimand. FOSTER's wife LISA had told WATKINS' wife (they were tennis buddies) that FOSTER himself was expecting a reprimand also.

WATKINS advised there was no internal hostility about the report. He frankly didn't agree with parts of the report but he did not get a sense that there was a rift within The White House staff, nor was there much talk about it among White House staffers. WATKINS advised that FOSTER didn't talk much in any case about anything. WATKINS was much more emotional overall than FOSTER. WATKINS never heard directly or indirectly that FOSTER was distressed about it, or about anything else for that matter.

WATKINS saw FOSTER at 11:00 am on Monday, July 19, 1993 as FOSTER was entering The White House. FOSTER stopped WATKINS as they were passing one another to pass on regards to WATKINS from PAM SHRIVER whom he had recently met. FOSTER's demeanor was cheerful.

WATKINS was at a movie with his wife on the evening of July 20, 1993 when he was beeped. The Secret Service told him that, "Mr. FOSTER has shot himself". WATKINS advised that he was notified because it was White House protocol that he be the first person notified when anything happens like this. He said that two officers from the Park Police were going to notify the family and WATKINS asked them to meet him at WATKINS' house so they could go over to the FOSTER residence together. Meanwhile, WATKINS said he wanted to make sure that there was a positive identification before notifying LISA FOSTER for obvious reasons. WATKINS called MAC MCLARTY and he also contacted or was contacted by (he could not recall exactly how this happened) CRAIG LIVINGSTONE and told him to make arrangements to go with KENNEDY to view the body. WATKINS himself went with the officers to the FOSTER residence. LAURA FOSTER answered the door and LISA FOSTER was coming down the stairs. WATKINS does not recall any question asked or answered about where on his body FOSTER had been shot. SHEILA and WEBB HUBBELL arrived at the residence shortly thereafter.

President CLINTON arrived at the FOSTER residence approximately 10:30 pm. MAC MCLARTY was with him. WATKINS and MCLARTY were talking about whether or not a note had been left.

1-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of W. DAVID WATKINS, On 6/22/94, Page 4

WATKINS called his assistant, PATSY THOMASSON, to both notify her of FOSTER's death and ask her to go to FOSTER's office in The White House West Wing to look for a note. WATKINS guessed that she telephoned him back while he was still at the FOSTER residence, approximately an hour later, and notified him that there was no note found. She told him at that time that MAGGIE WILLIAMS and BERNARD NUSSBAUM had also been there in FOSTER's office. WATKINS said that he never heard about a note having been found or any documents having been removed from FOSTER's office that night. He first heard about the existence of a note approximately a week later when STEPHEN NEUWIRTH discovered a torn up note in FOSTER's briefcase.

WATKINS said that he felt very bad about the fact that THOMASSON was caught up in a web of innuendos and suspicions as a result of her having been in FOSTER's office that night, since it was he who had asked her to go there specifically to look for a note.

WATKINS does not remember anything about seeing CRAIG LIVINGSTONE at The White House that night and he also does not remember seeing any written memo about LIVINGSTONE's activities on or about July 21, 1993.

During the interview WATKINS provided the following personal information about himself:

DOB:	FOIA(b) 6
POB:	Hope, Arkansas
SSAN:	FOIA(b) 6
Position:	Assistant to the President for Management and Administration from January 20, 1993 to June 30, 1994

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/5/93

DAVID WATKINS, Assistant to the President, the White House, Washington, D.C., was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the interview. Also present for the interview was WATKINS' personal attorney, TY COBB. WATKINS provided the following information:

WATKINS advised that on the evening of July 20, 1993, after having learned that VINCENT FOSTER had been found dead, WATKINS and others went to the FOSTER home to be with the members of the FOSTER family. WATKINS was in the company of some UNITED STATES PARK POLICE investigators and he learned from them that there was not a suicide note recovered at the scene when FOSTER's body was found. WATKINS stated that during discussions with individuals at the FOSTER home, it was brought up that there could possibly be a suicide note located within FOSTER's office at the West Wing of the White House. In order to determine if in fact there was such a note at FOSTER's office, WATKINS called PATSY THOMASSON (a White House employee) and requested that she return to the White House and determine if there was a note found in FOSTER's office. WATKINS believed that he made this call to THOMASSON at approximately 10:00 p.m.

WATKINS advised that THOMASSON called him back sometime after 11:00 p.m. and stated that no note was found at FOSTER's office.

Investigation on 8/5/93 at Washington, D.C. File # WMFO 175B-WF-187743
by SA BRADLEY J. GARRETT
SA SCOTT M. SALTER:plj Date dictated 8/5/93

Handwritten notes: "2-26-55" and initials "H.A." with a checkmark.

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Small block of faint, illegible typed text below the middle section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/2/93

THOMAS F. (MACK) McLARTY, III, Chief of Staff, the White House, Washington, D.C., was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and informed of the nature of the interview. McLARTY provided the following information:

McLARTY advised that on Monday, July 26, 1993, at approximately 3:30 to 4:00 p.m. (Central Daylight Savings Time) he was in Chicago with President CLINTON when he was contacted by BERNARD NUSSBAUM and informed that a note had been located which appeared to have been written by VINCENT FOSTER and was relevant to FOSTER's death. The contents of the note were explained to McLARTY by NUSSBAUM and it was explained to McLARTY that there were potential legal and executive privilege issues which must be resolved before the note was disclosed. McLARTY discussed the matter with DAVID GERGEN, who was also in Chicago and they agreed that the note must be disclosed to the UNITED STATES PARK POLICE and they also agreed that LISA FOSTER, VINCENT FOSTER's widow, should also be promptly notified. After discussing this matter with DAVID GERGEN, McLARTY called NUSSBAUM back at the White House and a meeting was scheduled for Tuesday morning (July 27, 1993) to further discuss this matter.

McLARTY advised that on Tuesday, July 27, 1993, a meeting was held in his (McLARTY's) office involving BILL BURTON, DAVID GERGEN, BERNARD NUSSBAUM and McLARTY. At the meeting it was decided that President CLINTON would be advised of the note's existence at the earliest possible time and that the matter would be discussed with LISA FOSTER also. At approximately 6:00 p.m. on July 27, 1993, McLARTY advised President CLINTON of the note's existence. At approximately 7:00 p.m. on July 27, 1993, Attorney General JANET RENO and Deputy Attorney General PHILIP HYMAN arrived at the White House and were told of the note's existence. At that time, RENO advised that the note should be turned over promptly to UNITED STATES PARK POLICE. McLARTY stated that the note was in fact turned over to the U.S. PARK POLICE at approximately 8:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Investigation on 7/30/93 at Washington, D.C. File # WMFO 175B-WF-187743

by SA CHARLES K. DORSEY
SA SCOTT M. SALTER:plj Date dictated 8/2/93

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KIRKLAND & ELLIS

Fax Transmittal

655 15th Street N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20005
 Phone: (202) 879-5000
 Fax: (202) 879-5200

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Pam Craig	Office of the Independent Counsel	(202) 514-8802	(202) 514-8688
Deborah Gershman	Office of the Independent Counsel	(501) 221-8707	(501) 221-8704
From:	Kim Martines		
Fax #:	(202) 879-5200		
Direct #:	(202) 879-5131		
Date:	March 14, 1995		
Pages:	2 pages (including this cover sheet)		

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Message:

Pam and Deb: I have attached a voicemail message that came for Ken today. I have called Ms. Cook back and given her the addresses and telephone numbers for the Little Rock and D.C. offices. She says she is in the middle of preparing her taxes and will probably not get around to send the materials she refers to in her message until sometime next week. Thought you might like to pass the message along to Ken, Brett and Hickman. Thanks. Kim

Voicemail message from Erica Cook [REDACTED] sent Tuesday, March 14, 1995 at 3:06 p.m.

I called last week. I would like very much to send you some information regarding the Vincent Foster death. No one has contacted me. It might be very helpful to your investigation because I don't think it was suicide -- neither do a lot of us, most people as a matter of fact. I would like to know exactly the address that I can send this information. Would you please have someone contact me. My phone is [REDACTED] and if I don't get back to you right away, my phone has been tapped, it is tapped at this point. I'm using something else at this point but keep after me until you do because this information can help you a great deal. Thank you.

FOIA(b)6

FOIA(b)7 - (C)

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 490N

Washington, D.C. 20004

telephone (202) 514-8688

facsimile (202) 514-8802

Date: 3/13/95

TO: Hickman Ewing

Company Name: OIC - LR

Fax Number: (501) 221-8707

Telephone Number: (501) 221-8700

FROM: Pam Craig for Judge Starr

Number of Pages: 2 (including this cover sheet)

Message: The attached message was left on the Judge's voicemail at Kirkland & Ellis. Ken asked that it be transcribed and forwarded to both you and Brett. Brett has a copy.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE

This facsimile is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information that is privileged, confidential, or otherwise protected from disclosure. Dissemination, distribution, or copying of this facsimile or the information herein by anyone other than the intended recipient, or an employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, is prohibited. If you have received this facsimile in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the facsimile by mail.

03/13/95 10:50 ☎202 514 8802
03/13/95 10:18 ☎202 879 5200

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Voicemail message from Erica Cook [REDACTED] sent Saturday, March 11, 1995 at 8:15 p.m.

I would appreciate you having someone from your office call me. I may have some information regarding the Vincent Foster murder that might prove beneficial to your case. I think he was murdered and I have some documents that are proof that might -- or at least supporting evidence -- that might be helpful. If you could have someone call me or call me yourself, I would appreciate it. My name is Erica Cook.

FOIA(b)6
FOIA(b)7 - (C)

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The Sunday
March 19
Pg. 25

Doubts linger over Clinton

by Ambrose
Evans-Pritchard
in Little Rock

THE ghost of Vince Foster is coming back to haunt the White House. Once again Washington is buzzing with gossip about what really happened to the friend of the Clintons who handled the family's private financial affairs until he was found dead in a Virginia park in July 1993.

A series of US media reports has stated that Kenneth Starr, the special counsel probing the Whitewater scandal over an unsuccessful Arkansas development company half-owned by Bill and Hillary Clinton, is wrapping up his probe of Foster's death. Starr's conclusion, the newspaper and magazine articles over the past three months have said, is that it was a straightforward suicide without any evidence of foul play.

But Starr's persistent failure to oblige is now drawing comment. Indeed, if anything, he has been stepping up his investigation. He has called 11 witnesses before a federal grand jury in Washington, and has elicited testimony from three of them that suggests the body was moved and that the crime scene was tampered with in a police cover-up. Last month a group of Park Police officers was made to sit through a pointed reading of the federal perjury statutes.

Now *The Sunday Telegraph* has learned that Foster's widow, Lisa, his three children and one of his

sisters, Sharon Bowman, have been summoned to Washington for questioning this month by Starr's staff. This will be the first time that the three children, all grown-up, have been asked about the events leading up to their father's death.

The Park Police, who originally handled the case, were refused permission to talk to the children by James Hamilton, a Washington lawyer, who had taken on the role of family attorney. In the subsequent Whitewater probe conducted by Robert Fiske — whom a panel of judges later replaced with their own appointment — the children did meet investigators but only to be briefed, not to answer questions.

"Starr's people were absolutely stunned when they found this out: they couldn't believe the way the investigation had been handled," said a source close to the probe.

It is not clear what Starr expects to learn from talking to the family, but sources say that his investigators are disturbed by conflicting testimony from witnesses about Foster's state of mind before his death. Key figures have changed their stories, raising suspicions that there may have been an orchestrated attempt after the fact to make it look as if Foster was in the grip of a deep depression.

There is no doubt that Foster was suffering a degree of depres-

sion. Lisa Foster told investigators that he was sleeping badly and suffering from a pounding heart. A week before his death he told his sister, Sheila Anthony, a top Justice Department official that he wanted to talk to a psychiatrist but needed assurances that nothing revealed in counselling sessions could be flushed out by subpoena at a later date.

A psychiatrist told the FBI that he was contacted on July 16 by Anthony, who explained that Foster was working on "Top Secret" issues at the White House and "that his depression was directly related to highly sensitive and confidential matters" (FBI file 29D-LR-350631). This gives the lie to farcical theories that Foster took his own life because of criticism by the *Wall Street Journal*. The psychiatrist never actually spoke to Foster in person.

It is not known what Anthony meant by "top secret", but the Starr investigation has had discussions about Foster's possible involvement in a clandestine operation run by the National Security Agency.

The scheme involved use of an Arkansas computer firm as a front to help install software in

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1995

n aide's 'suicide'

foreign banks, central banks and intelligence agencies around the world.

The software, known as PRO-MIS, was allegedly used to track money flows on behalf of US intelligence. Sources say that one of the files removed from Foster's office by a White House raiding party on the night of his death contained documents related to his operation.

Foster's children are unlikely to know anything about such matters but they may have insights into his state of mind.

His youngest son Brugh, now a university student in Virginia, was struck by the calm mood of his father as they chatted at their Georgetown home on the night before his death, according to sources close to the family. Foster was making plans in a matter-of-fact way and even discussed buying a boat to use at weekends.

The next day Foster drove to work late, dropping his eldest son Vince Jr (who was then employed as an aide in Arkansas Senator Pryor's office, and now works for the Chicago Mercantile exchange) at a metro station. He then took his daughter Laura to work. Once again he seemed to be in a good mood.

Both Brugh and Laura, currently at university in Arkansas, were told friends they find it difficult to believe that their father took his own life. But they

have never spoken out publicly. Foster's sister, Sharon Bowman, is puzzled because she had flown up to Washington from Little Rock with her daughter Mary on July 20, 1993, to spend a few days visiting the Fosters.

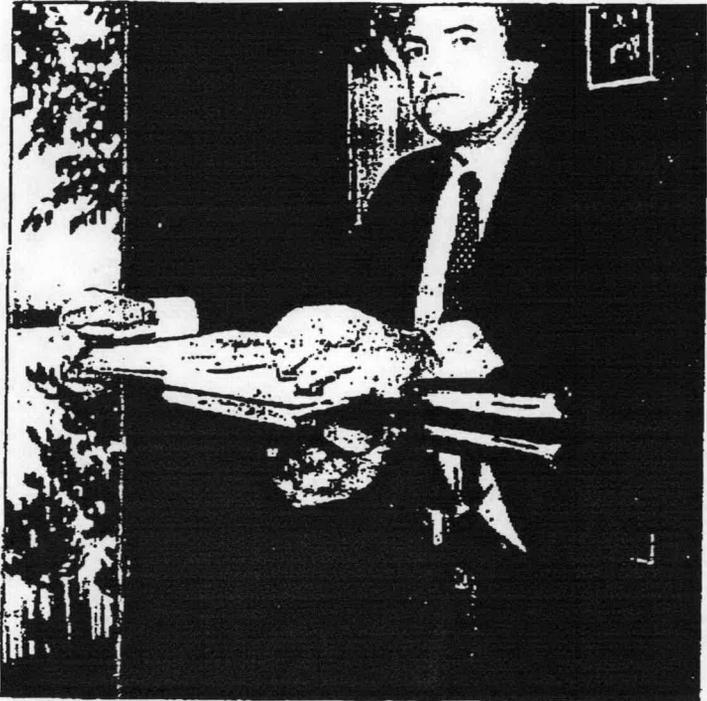
They actually arrived the same evening the body was found. Foster had made plans to entertain them and show them a bit of Washington. He had even invited Mary for a special treat lunch in the White House mess.

Last July, just nine days before the Senate Banking Committee opened hearings into Foster's death, the family issued a statement endorsing the suicide verdict of the Fiske Report.

It said: "The family believes that questions as to how and why Vince died are now answered as best they can be. There is now no justification for painful, repetitious examination of these issues. The principal advocates for doing this appear chiefly motivated by mean-spirited partisanship."

The wording was drafted by Sheila Anthony, then Associate Attorney-General in charge of selecting US federal marshals, prosecutors, and judges — a very powerful position.

Her husband, Beryl Anthony, was also involved. He is a former US Congressman from Arkansas and used to be Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. They are both Democratic insid-



Mystery man: suicide verdict for Vince Foster is contested

ers with extremely close ties to the Clinton White House.

The rest of the family were hardly involved in the matter, according to sources in Little Rock. However, the statement was effective in deterring Republican senators from asking tough questions in the hearings. Senator Lauch Faircloth wanted to conduct a proper inquiry but came

under intense pressure from colleagues to back off.

The Starr investigation may ultimately conclude that there was no foul play in Foster's death, but news reports claiming that Starr has already made up his mind are patently false — and appear to emanate from those interested in trying to put pressure on the judicial process.

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strategic investment's

intelligence bulletins

■ **Canada is erecting its own "Berlin Wall" for capital.** Canadian authorities are following the lead of the Clinton administration in trying to squeeze shut avenues for offshore investment. The latest budget proposes crack-downs on offshore trusts and foreign operating companies. Under the new rules, Canadian residents will be required to report to Revenue Canada essentially any assets, investments or business activities. This strongly hints that Canada may follow the United States and attempt to tax global income on the basis of citizenship. *SI's* forecast: Canada would lose more revenue than it would gain by such a policy. Even the threat of it is likely to increase the flow of high-income Canadians heading to the exits.

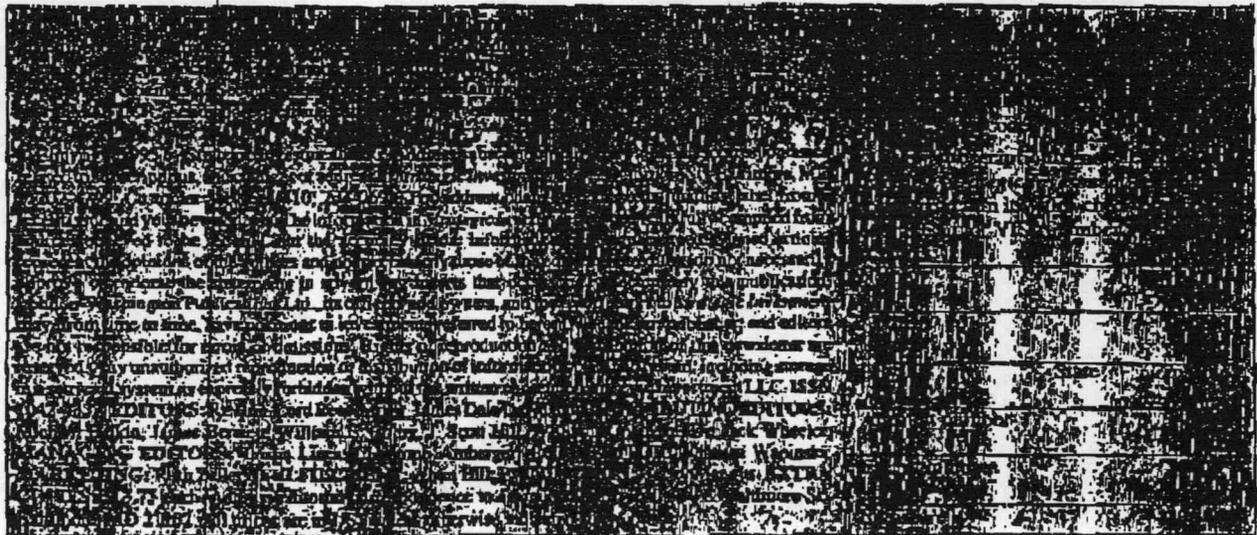
■ **Italy faces collapse.** Italy may follow Mexico into collapse. The recent, ominous plunge of the Italian lira to an all-time low against the German mark testifies to a growing pessimism over the capacity of the Italian government to place its finances on sound footing. Many traders now believe that a Mexican-style crisis could erupt at any time. Meanwhile, the indictment of seven-time Premier Andreotti for long-time collaboration with the Mafia has only highlighted the role of corruption in undermining the system.

■ **A tentacle found.** One of the sinister stories of the 1980s involved Inslaw, a small software company that developed a program called "Promis." Originally designed to track court cases, Promis proved to have far-reaching applications in finance and intelligence. Inslaw earned a contract with the Justice Department and appeared to be on the way to success. But as documented by the federal courts, and two congressional investigations, corrupt officials in the Jus-

tice Department, in collusion with others, stole the Promis software and left Inslaw bankrupt. Sources close to Inslaw claim that the pirated version of Promis contains a "trap door" that allows NSA and other intelligence agencies to monitor the computers of foreign central banks, private banks, and security agencies to track wire transfers and invade secure data storage systems worldwide. A recent book by Ruffin Prevost, *The Internet Insider* (McGraw-Hill) suggests that Promis is being employed to compile a so-called "doomsday" data file.

■ **Through a mysterious chain of events, the pirated version of Promis came to be marketed through a software company called Systematics,** headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas. Systematics was owned by Arkansas tycoon and Clinton-backer, Jackson Stephens. Informed sources tell *Strategic Investment* that Special Prosecutor Kenneth Starr has subpoenaed Systematics' financial records—a move which has led the company to suspend further sales. Starr may be interested because the late Vincent Foster was the attorney for Systematics. Upon Foster's death sources say that his position was taken by recently convicted Clinton aide, former Assistant Attorney General Webb Hubbell. Several years ago, investigative reporter Danny Casolaris spent many months investigating the Inslaw case. He told associates that his probe had revealed an astonishing tale of corruption that he intended to reveal in a story entitled "The Octopus." He was days away from completing his story when he was found dead, allegedly a "suicide."

■ **The arrest of Haul Salinas for the murder of**



— behind the lines —

by Jack Wheeler

Waco²

The slaughter of dozens of women and children in Waco by government stormtroopers under the command of Field Marshall Reno may pale in comparison to what has been planned for late March: a nationwide BATF/FBI assault on private militias as the prelude to a possible declaration of martial law throughout the United States. All leaves and vacations have been canceled for BATF/FBI personnel, and for various State Police and National Guards such as California's. The Army's infamous Joint Task Force Six (which did the training for Waco) has been training BATF jackbooters with Bradley Assault Vehicles at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Government agent provocateurs are set to plant fully automatic and heavy weapons, like rocket launchers, on the property of militia leaders. Every militia in the country—and there are dozens, many of which are well-armed and well-led by former or even active-duty officers—is on a state of Red Alert. Should Reno be stupid enough to actually attack them militarily, there is going to be a lot of blood.

The establishment media is programmed to immediately thereafter thunderously bellow for nationwide gun confiscation and even martial law. The Senate Armed Forces Committee has been alerted and is questioning key Defense and Justice people behind closed doors. Hopefully, Reno's Waco² can be stopped in time. But that it was plotted in the first place should be a sobering lesson as to what a horrifying extent liberalism, the political philosophy of the administration and the Democratic Party, has been converted into a close cousin of fascism.

Real civil rights

Most likely, the first time you heard of something called "Unfunded Mandates" was in this column over a year ago (SI 1/94), where I predicted they would become a dominant political issue. So here's a heads up on where all this questioning of affirmative action is going: sliding fast down a slippery slope toward abolition of virtually the entire corpus of modern civil rights legislation. A soon-to-merge Free Association Movement, fathered by University of Chicago Law Professor Richard Epstein, and supported by a number of prominent black intellectuals, will argue that the civil rights movement in America has tragically metamorphosed from a heroic struggle decades ago against the evil of Jim Crow laws to a fascist empire of ever-expanding government intrusion and controls. This was accomplished by making private discrimination (the right to free

association) equivalent to government-enforced discrimination (Jim Crow segregation).

Real civil rights, Epstein maintains, cannot be achieved through enforced association. Private citizens have a right to associate—or not associate—with whomever they please. Private businesses have a right to hire whomever they please, and to choose with whom they want to do business. The demand will be that freedom of private association be recognized as a basic civil right. Epstein argues that "modern civil rights laws are a new form of imperialism that threatens the political liberty and intellectual freedom of us all," and cause our society to become more divisive and intolerant, not less so.

Efforts to eliminate racial quotas and affirmative action, such as the California Civil Rights Initiative, are just the first shots across the bow. The Free Association Movement is about to become one of the major political developments in the country.

Was it murder? Part II

Last month we talked about the suspicious coincidence of Clinton firing FBI Director William Sessions and ordering him to vacate his office the day before Vince Foster's death. Now we hear that Foster and Webb Hubbell were the attorneys for a Little Rock firm called Systematics, which marketed intelligence software stolen by officials at the Justice Department and the CIA from a company named Inslaw. Then there is the controversy over where Foster's body was found at Ft. Marcy: the paramedics and the doctor at the scene say it was near the "first" cannon at the Civil War park; the Park Police say they found it near another "second" cannon. The Park Police took pictures of the whole scene, which would resolve the puzzle, but the film was allegedly "underexposed." It turns out that NASA has technology that can retrieve the pictures, even if they were underexposed by a factor of 100. This process could allow us to tell just where Foster's body was, or whether the Park Police took those pictures at all. Informed sources tell me that when the Park Police who were testifying under oath to Ken Starr's Grand Jury were asked about the body's location, and about the location of Foster's briefcase, they refused to testify further and asked for their attorneys. Investigators believe that a top Clinton administration official told Park Police to hand over Foster's briefcase and besper as a matter of "national security."

Meet Nick Guarino

The Fastest Mind on Wall Street?

What can you say about a man who got a speeding ticket at age seven? Or who had a run-in with the FBI at age eight? Or became a floor trader at sixteen?

Nicholas A. Guarino, editor of *The Wall Street Underground*, is simply the fastest and brightest mind we've ever worked with. As publishers of sophisticated financial information, we consider ourselves fairly intelligent, yet we find ourselves totally outclassed by Nick in most ways. (Exception: He can't spell for sour apples.)

His aggressive mind has kept him ahead of the crowd all his life. For example:

- At seven, he figured out how to soup up his go-cart, designed to go 5 mph, to hit 55 mph! The cops finally caught up with him at his front door.

- At eight, he built his own radio transmitter out of old TV sets he'd pulled from garbage cans and used it to make a friend in Moscow. After some correspondence, a tipster in Nick's post office reported his name to the FBI. When agents showed up at his home, they were amazed to find their suspected commie sympathizer was in the second grade.

- After Nick complained bitterly that he was bored to death, his grammar school teachers in New Jersey gave him an I.Q. test. When the score came back at 180, made him retake it. When the second score came back well over 200, they were astounded. What they didn't realize was that their little charge had been reading 20 to 30 books a week since he entered school, and in fact had read most of his parents' *Encyclopedia Britannica* before the first grade.

- In agony with school, he left home at 14. Inspired by stories of his grandfather's success as a penniless immigrant who became a millionaire grocery magnate, he moved to Manhattan's Lower East Side and before long found work as a gopher with a firm at the New York Stock Exchange. (He was tall for his age.) When Nick was sixteen, his boss fell ill one day and had to leave in the midst of a trading crisis. Nick intuitively knew what trades had to be done, so he put on a trader's coat, marched out onto the floor, and started trading. "Made money, too," Nick says. (Yes, the other traders knew how old he was, but they all liked the spunky kid, so no one squealed!)

Even in his twenties, Nick was enormously successful on Wall Street. In fact, he was getting buyout offers from brokerage competitors who flat-out admitted, "Frankly, kid, you're making us look terrible."

But rather than retiring young, he dived into a lifelong, ferocious effort to correct the corrupt political and financial networks that had completely destroyed his late grandfather's fortune.

Today, he is still very hard at work to warn others of the acute dangers of evil, power-hungry men in positions of influence. In between writing *Wall Street Underground* and talking with numerous informants, he reads ten thousand pages of economic and political intelligence per week—with near-total comprehension.

He lives in a scenic, secluded place as far from Arkansas as he can get.

THE WALL STREET UNDERGROUND

1129 East Cliff Road • Burnsville, Minnesota 55337

Murder, Bank Fraud, Drugs, and Sex

How Whitewater Will Change Your Life Forever

A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT FOR SERIOUS INVESTORS

Despite all you have read about the Clinton scandals, you have never seen the whole story—or anything close to it. Here, for the first time, you will see the full horror gathered together thread by thread.

BY NICHOLAS A. GUARINO
Editor, *The Wall Street Underground*
Former TV Host, *Commodities Week*
Former Arkansas Businessman

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Drug Running, Massive Bank Fraud, Extortion, Rape, Attacks, Threats, Beatings, Coverups, Break-Ins, Bribery, Thefts, Conflicts of Interest, Arson, Money Laundering, Official Lies, Insider Trading, Non-Stop Adultery, Election Fraud, Obstruction of Justice, Campaign Fraud, Federal Witness Tampering, Destruction of Subpoenaed Documents, and Accessory to 21 or so Murders...

What Bill Clinton Hopes You'll Never Learn About "Whitewater"

Dear Fellow Investor:

I hope you appreciate what you're about to read because these may be the last words I'll ever write.

With the release of this report, I may be the #1 target of a group of very short-tempered gentlemen who have thus far dispatched about 21 people who were an embarrassment to their friend Bill Clinton.

All of the 21 knew a bit too much about Whitewater or Troopergate or Cattlegate or some other Clinton scandal.

In some ways, I know more than they did. I spent 20 years in Arkansas, and I personally knew Clinton, Jim Blair, Vince Foster, Jim McDougal, David Hale, Don Tyson, Governor Tucker, and dozens more of that bunch.

Some of the dead probably died by accident. But it's silly to pretend they all did. For example:

Victim No. 1. On September 26, 1993, Luther "Jerry" Parks enjoyed a nice dinner at a Mexican restaurant in Little Rock.

On the way home, his car was forced to a stop and he was mowed down by unfriendlies with nine-millimeter semiautomatic pistols.

The coroner pulled nine bullets from Jerry's body. I believe we can safely rule out suicide on this one. And it doesn't sound like your standard drive-by shooting, either. In fact, witnesses claim the hit man was a former state trooper who was very close to Bill Clinton.

Jerry was the owner of American Contract Services, which supplied the guards for Clinton's presidential campaign and transition headquarters. (Clinton still owed him \$81,000.) So he knew a lot about Clinton's comings and goings.

As a matter of fact, Jerry had quietly been compiling a major study of Clinton's sexual affairs for about six years. Not quietly enough, though. Shortly before his demise, his home was broken into and the study's backup files—filled with photos and names—were stolen, according to his widow, Jane ... after the security alarm was skilfully cut. Nothing else was taken. [Later information in enclosed sealed envelope.]

His big mistake: "He threatened Clinton," Jane said, "saying he'd go public if he didn't get his \$81,000." And then came the end. The *London Sunday Telegraph* quoted Jerry's son Gary, 23, stating the obvious: "...they had my father killed to save Bill Clinton's political career."

After a long investigation, Little Rock police detective Sergeant Clyde Steelman gave his character endorsement: "The Parks family aren't lying to you."

But unless you live in Arkansas, you probably never heard about Jerry Parks. If you lived in London (or Nairobi or Hong Kong) you would know more. Whitewater and other Clinton scandals are a *far* bigger story overseas. Many foreign observers feel the Whitewater coverup is the biggest one in the world in fifty or sixty years.

Like the Watergate coverup 20 years ago, it won't work. And like Watergate, it will savage financial investments—including yours.

Victim No. 2. You must understand the central fact about the Whitewater Development Corporation: It was *not* the main crime.

Whitewater was only a pretext set up by Jim McDougal and the Clintons to milk millions of dollars from the SBA, banks, Arkansas Development Finance Authority, and Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan (which was later bailed out by us taxpayers to the tune of \$65 million).

The Resolution Trust Corporation people eventually figured out that their investigation of Madison wasn't getting anywhere because it was based in Kansas City, where Clinton's people stymied it. So Jon Parnell Walker, a Senior Investigation Specialist in the RTC's Washington office, began a campaign to get the case moved to DC.

Soon after, Jon was looking over a possible new apartment in Lincoln Towers in Arlington, Virginia, when reportedly he suddenly decided to climb over the balcony railing and jump.

Jon's friends, family, and co-workers all agree on one fact: This man was *not* depressed. Maybe he was just impulsive.

Victim No. 3. You remember the name Danny Ferguson. He is the Arkansas patrolman who once said he brought Paula Jones to Bill Clinton's hotel room.

Kathy, 38, his wife at the time, blabbed a lot about such things. She often told friends and co-workers about how Bill had gotten Danny to bring women to him and stand watch while they had sex.

(Altogether, Bill had hundreds of women brought to him, sometimes several a day. Young, pretty women pulled over for speeding or whatever would be offered a choice between a jail sentence or a trip to go see Bill.)

Part of Danny's job was to make sure that each woman was ready and willing when Bill met her. Kathy told people that Bill was *really* mad when Paula Jones wouldn't "put out." Bill hates to be refused.

On May 10, Kathy was found dead with a pistol in her hand. A suicide, the police said. Only three problems with this:

- a. Women rarely use guns to kill themselves.
- b. I can't find anyone who *ever* heard of a nurse shooting herself. (Why should they? They know all the right dosages for pills, and they have access to them.)
- c. I've talked to three of the six nurses who worked most closely with Kathy at Baptist Memorial in Little Rock. They gave me, in no uncertain terms, a loud message to convey to you: "NO WAY did Kathy Ferguson kill herself." They are irate.

Footnote to story: About three weeks later, Danny reversed his story, saying he didn't lead Paula to Clinton's room after all.

Second footnote: Bill Shelton, Kathy's new boyfriend (since her separation from Danny), was loudly critical of the suicide story and complained to many people about it. Bill was found dead on June 9. They're calling this a suicide, too. (Perhaps it was. I haven't checked it out yet.)

Victim No. 4. Vincent Foster, who was Clinton's counsel for Whitewater, was the highest government official to meet an untimely death since the Kennedys.

He *could* have killed himself on July 20, 1993, as Robert Fiske, Clinton's "independent" counsel claimed. But it's rather doubtful. The story line concocted by Fiske has about 20 major holes in it—which partly explains his replacement by Kenneth Starr. A few examples:

- Official photos show the alleged suicide gun in Vince's right hand. Trouble is, he was left-handed. (Of course, a hit man wouldn't have known that.) Fiske ignored this in his report.

- Vince went out and hired two lawyers on July 19. As Clinton's man in charge of covering up Whitewater, he had failed badly and could see everything was about to unravel (which it began to do in Arkansas the very next day). Question: Why pay for a lawyer to launch a defense and then shoot yourself a day later? Fiske ignored this.

- After a somewhat hurried lunch in his office July 20, Vince grabbed his jacket and left the White House with the words, "I'll be back." And then we are supposed to believe, apparently, that he picked up a White House beeper, drove to his Georgetown townhouse, got a gun, drove to a lonely park in Arlington, walked 200 yards to a steep slope, went down into some thick bushes, sat down, shot himself and *then* threw his glasses 13 feet away through heavy brush, and wound up lying down supine and perfectly straight, legs together, with arms straight down at his side, the gun *still* in his hand, and trickles of blood running from his mouth in several directions, including uphill. What's wrong with this picture?

- Where's the bullet? None was ever found even after a massive search and excavation. Could it be that the police and FBI looked in the wrong place? Sgt. George Gonzalez (the first paramedic on the scene) and his boss both insisted they found Foster 200 feet from the official spot. If they're right, then why was the body moved?

- Where are the fingerprints on the gun? There were none!

- Where are the skull fragments? None were ever found. Normally, a .38 will blow out a 4" to 5" hole, with blood and brains everywhere. Because of the mess and the noise, most sophisticated hit men today repack their cartridges with a half charge. This explains the tiny, one-inch hole in the back of Vince's head. Fiske skipped this.

- Who is the mystery blonde whose hairs were found on Vince? And why did Fiske not mention that carpet fibers and semen were found on his shorts? In this age of detective movies, how could

anyone think such clues unworthy of mention in a serious report?

Sadly, the real reason Fiske was sacked by that 3-judge panel was not to preserve an "appearance of impartiality," as the papers said. They were simply tipped off that Fiske was rapidly burying everything he could. For instance, when David Hale's trial judge refused to keep Bill Clinton's name entirely out of Hale's testimony, Fiske immediately stopped the trial and changed his charge from a huge felony to a small misdemeanor—with a vastly reduced sentence!

- Where's the suicide note? Vince wrote an unsigned outline of a resignation letter, which Clinton's counsel Bernard Nussbaum kept for six days, tore into 27 pieces (without leaving one single fingerprint—try that!), then changed his mind and let the bright yellow pieces strangely appear in Vince's briefcase, which the police and FBI had already inspected and found to be empty. But this "suicide note" says nothing about suicide, of course. And the final letter is missing.

- Today, thanks to the drug trade, hit men have polished the "staged suicide" to an exact science. If any sign of a struggle remains, the killer has failed his task. The trick is to persuade the victim he'll be OK if he cooperates—and then shoot suddenly. In the vile jargon of the professional assassins I've had the misfortune of meeting, "Ya gotta butter up a turkey before ya roast 'im." To my utter amazement, neither Fiske nor the Senate investigators knew anything about how hit men work today.

- I could go on and on and on. Fiske quoted reports—even an anonymous one—from visitors to the park that day. But some witnesses also saw "a menacing-looking Hispanic man" by a white van with its big door open near Vince's car just before the body was found. Fiske left that out.

- Instead of allowing Vince's office to be sealed after his death, top Clinton staffers Bernie Nussbaum, Patsy Thomasson, and Maggie Williams frantically rifled it for "national security matters" (read: incriminating Whitewater documents) and carted them off to Hillary's closet upstairs. In a stunning show of chutzpah, they even made the park police and FBI agents sit in the hallway for two hours while they did it. And Nussbaum later claimed it was only ten minutes! (An FBI agent disclosed to me that a file was opened for *obstruction of justice*, but Bill had it closed.)

Why would anybody want a nice, gentle fellow like Vince Foster killed and his body dumped in a park? For some excellent reasons, which I detail in my book, *The Impeached President*. Believe me, it's a stunning story, and I'd like to give you a complimentary copy.

But the #1 reason is that Vince knew far too much and he had to go because he was about to crack—and that would have ended the Clinton presidency right there and then.

Suppose, however, it was suicide. Suppose Whitewater was becoming such a horror that suicide seemed better than facing the music.

What then?

Then the only logical explanation is scenario #2, as follows:

- Vince's Whitewater coverup was coming apart. Facts were popping up in the press and people were talking. For instance, Clinton's partner in Whitewater, Jim McDougal, had gone to Little Rock attorney and 1990 Republican gubernatorial candidate Sheffield Nelson and made a taped statement which I have heard, saying:

I could sink it [the coverup] quicker than they could lie about it if I could get in a position so I wouldn't have my head beaten off. And Bill knows that.

- So sensitive was Vince to criticism that he was still bothered about the heat he was getting for his role in Travelgate. In fact, Fiske stated that those close to Vince thought that "the single greatest source of his distress was the criticism he ... received following the firing of seven employees from the White House Travel Office." Little did they know the whole story. Vince had to keep Whitewater details bottled up inside—even at home.

- On the day Vince shot himself, he received a shocking phone call from an attorney at Arkansas' Rose Law Firm saying that FBI Director William Sessions was about to subpoena the documents of Judge David Hale. Hale was a Clinton appointee who charged that Clinton forced him to give fraudulent SBA loans of millions of dollars to Clinton's friends. In the Senate hearings, Clinton's people denied such a call took place, but I know for a definite fact it did. And I'm backed up by the Rose phone billings and Vince's phone log. Also, Sen. Christopher Bond (R.-Mo.) later confirmed that the call was from "an old friend" at Rose.

- About this time, Clinton fired his FBI Director—a step so desperate that no President had ever taken it.

- Vince realized that the genie was out of the bottle. He had confided to his brother-in-law, former congressman Beryl Anthony, that he was very worried that Congress itself was about to launch a criminal probe into his affairs. (In this scenario, the "suicide note" was actually the "opening argument for his defense" before Congress—a defense which Vince told his wife he wrote on July 11.)

- He was sure that in such a probe, the easy-going David Hale would spill the beans and drag in

Gov. Tucker, Steve Smith, Madison Marketing, Castle Grande, Whitewater, Vince himself—and, inevitably, Bill Clinton. He mentally added up the fines and prison terms he would face for concealing Bill's crimes—many of which he had taken a supporting role in. The totals were horrendous. And the thought of being a central figure in America's first presidential impeachment was too much for his quiet mind to bear. He told his wife and sister that he was thinking of resigning. (But he still couldn't let on about the Whitewater crisis.)

• He was cracking up. Everyone around him agreed he looked and sounded terrible. The Desyrel prescribed by his doctor didn't help. So when the call came about Hale's subpoena, he had to go home and think things over. But there, alas, he could think of no way out. So he put two bullets in his revolver, drove across the Potomac to the first quiet spot he found, hid himself in some bushes where he could pray in solitude, and pulled the trigger.

That's the most probable *suicide* scenario. Unfortunately for Clinton, it's almost as damning as the murder scenario.

Today everyone—from Vince's family to the press to the White House—professes to be baffled by Vince's death. "How on earth," they wonder, "could such a typical Washington flap as Travelgate cause Vince to be so depressed?"

Under either scenario, the plain answer is: It didn't.

Victims No. 5 & 6. Then you have the small-plane crashes, which are fairly easy events to stage. Hit men commonly use any of five quick, simple techniques.

One method was used on the first two victims, C. Victor Raiser II, the former finance co-chairman of Clinton's presidential campaign, and his son, Montgomery. Their plane crashed in good weather near Anchorage, Alaska, on July 30, 1992. I respected Raiser as man of integrity, but he was caught up in a lot of the shenanigans of the campaign—though he didn't like them. Eventually, he soured on Clinton and thus became a potential major leak and a big threat to Bill's presidency.

Victim No. 7. Herschel Friday was another member of Raiser's committee and a heck of a nice guy. His plane dropped out of sight and exploded as he approached his own private landing strip in Arkansas in a light drizzle on March 1, 1994. Herschel was a top-notch pilot and his strip is better than those in most cities. (I know because I almost had to use it once when my own plane's carburetor started backfiring.)

Victim No. 8. Just two days later, Dr. Ronald Rogers, a very vocal dentist from Royal, Arkansas, was on his way to reveal some dirt on Clinton to Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, a reporter from the *London Sunday Telegraph*, when his twin-engine Cessna crashed with a full tank of gas in clear weather south of Lawton, Oklahoma. His pilot had just radioed that he was having trouble and needed to refuel in Lawton. (I'm 98% sure of the technique that killed both Rogers and Friday; it drops your fuel gauge to "empty," then cuts off your fuel when you tilt forward to land—and leaves no trace of a clue for investigators.)

There have been six other air crash deaths of former Clinton intimates and advisors, but I believe they were true accidents. In fact, in the course of about 50 radio/TV interviews, I've talked with a number of people who blame every accident since the Titanic on Clinton. This foolishness distresses me greatly because it discredits the actual known murders. Yes, there are likely hundreds of deaths among people connected in some remote way to Clinton's scandals, but the probable murders are pretty much limited to those you see in this special report—and even some of these could be accidents.

Your complimentary copy of my book, *The Impeached President*, will let you judge for yourself.

Victim No. 9. But Barry Seal's death was no accident. His story is so exciting that Hollywood made it into a movie (*Double-Crossed*), starring Dennis Hopper and Adrienne Barbeau.

Barry made about \$50 million as a pilot and plane supplier in Clinton's incredibly elaborate and successful drug-running operation out of Mena, Arkansas.

Iran-Contra was conceived as a simple scheme to use the Ayatollah's money to send guns to the Contra freedom fighters. But from that humble, Ollie North beginning, it blossomed into the great Arkansas dream. Virtually every load of Chinese AK-47s (plus light machine guns, grenades, and other small ordnance) taken from Mena to Nicaragua was matched by a return load of dope and cash flown in from Colombia via Panama or the Cayman Islands on "black flights" that Customs officials and air traffic controllers were instructed to ignore.

According to an exhaustive, top-selling new book entitled *Compromised*, by Terry Reed and John Cummings (which I found highly accurate), pilots were bringing back and air-dropping over \$9 million a week in cash, which was properly laundered and then went into Arkansas industries owned by friends of Gov. Clinton. (Not into Clinton's pockets—he didn't usually do that kind of thing except to pay off campaign debts and favors.) And in case you're wondering why Bill needed his land scams when he

had all that drug money available, the answer is, the drug operations came later.

Incidentally, the money was laundered through such sterling banks as BCCI. Remember them? I discussed BCCI's involvement extensively with its Panamanian president.

Five or six of the CIA subcontractor pilots running the gun-drug loop under Barry Seal have said that Nella (near Mena) was chosen as the base for training Contra soldiers mainly because its terrain and foliage were so similar to Nicaragua. Many local residents still recall camouflaged Latinos holding maneuvers in the countryside—but they all agree it's not healthy to talk about it too much.

Iran-Contra was an impressive operation on both ends. I still remember standing on the deck of a flat-deck, flat-bottom supply boat used to run guns upriver to the Contras in Nicaragua. It was loaded to the gunwhales with Russian-made rifle, machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades, etc., in Chinese-marked boxes. The captain and his partner, a German arms dealer, invited me to sample the merchandise, so I pried the lids off a couple of wooden cases, took out some AK-47s, and sprayed a few clips around the woods. (Very nice guns, but I wasn't in the market.)

In case this begins to sound like a far-right hallucination, you should know that some liberal groups (ever opposed to CIA tricks) concur. For instance, *The Wall Street Journal* said on June 29:

There is even one public plea that Special Counsel Robert Fiske should investigate possible links between Mena and the savings-and-loan association involved in Whitewater. The plea was sounded by the Arkansas Committee, a left-leaning group of former University of Arkansas students who have carefully tracked the Mena affair for years.

I wish them luck. And good health. The Arkansas Attorney General, the IRS, and the state police have been met for fifteen years with "a wall of obfuscation and obstruction" erected by the Clinton circle of power—which is everywhere in Arkansas. According to *Penthouse*, which is not exactly noted for being a far-right magazine:

He [Clinton] controlled virtually all the 2,000 handpicked appointees to an array of boards and commissions that effectively rule the state.... Anyone seeking to do business with the state—and that included just about everybody running a business—learned to expect direct solicitations by Clinton's campaign finance people.

Polk County Prosecutor Charles Black, to his credit, once even sat down with Clinton himself and pleaded for a state investigation of Mena!

Bill said that "he would get a man on it and get back to me," Black recalls. That was in 1988. Black is still sitting by his phone. (I'm sure Bill got a kick out of that interview. I recall him grinning as he made some comment about "dumb Arkies" one afternoon at the brokerage I owned in Harrison—one of a dozen or so occasions when we spent time together.)

But at the risk of sounding as bad as Bill, I must remind you that, after all, this is Arkansas ... where:

- One governor before Clinton had every concrete-and-steel bridge in the state insured for fire (yes, fire). Guess who owned the insurance company.

- Another governor, being indicted for fraud, simply canned the judge and replaced him with the town drunk, who then dismissed the grand jury.

So just think of Bill as a traditional, Arkansas kind of politician.

But I digress. Barry Seal was eventually arrested by the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration. To get off the hook, he turned state's evidence and fingered several big drug dealers. He even managed to take clandestine photographs of major Colombian and Panamanian figures, one of which President Reagan showed proudly in a nationwide TV speech.

But in the end, the DEA betrayed the flamboyant Barry by allowing him to be sentenced to a halfway house, where a few days later he was a sitting duck for three Colombian avengers with Uzi and MAC-10 submachine guns with silencers. The ending wasn't pretty, but it made a hard-hitting movie.

Why did the DEA dump Barry? Perhaps because, as Clinton observed to Terry Reed, "Seal just got too damn big for his britches and that scum basically deserved to die, in my opinion..."

I'm not saying Bill ran Iran-Contra. He didn't—not even the Arkansas half of it. But five men in the Mena operation (sorry, I can't reveal their names to you) have affirmed that he provided their cover as governor and "rode herd" on them through the Intelligence Division of the state police. Other high officials helped. Why? Because the Arkansas state bonds program (ADFA) received 10% of the net profits—plus the *use of* 100% of the gross in their banks as they laundered it. Quite a boost to the economy!

At least that was the deal cut with Clinton. But the Mena operations (code-named *Centaur Rose* and *Jade Bridge* by Reagan's CIA Director Wm. Casey) finally had to be yanked from Arkansas and moved to Mexico under the name Operation *Screw Worm*. Simple reason: Bill and friends just couldn't resist putting Arkansas' hand deeper into the till than they were supposed to.

In fact, eyewitness Reed details at length the tense meeting in which William P. Barr—later

President Bush's Attorney General—breaks the bad news to a very angry Clinton. (Sorry, I must condense the conversation greatly. You've got to read his book!)

On a March night in 1986, they met with Reed, Oliver North, and two other CIA men in a musty, poorly-lit World War II ammunition bunker at Camp Robinson outside Little Rock.

After several sharp exchanges and traded insults, Barr said, "The deal we made was to launder our money through your bond business. What we didn't plan on was you ... shrinking our laundry..... That's why we're pulling the operation out of Arkansas. It's become a liability for us. We don't need live liabilities."

"What do ya' mean, live liabilities?" Clinton demanded.

"There's no such thing as a dead liability. It's an oxymoron, get it? Oh, or didn't you Rhodes Scholars study things like that?" Barr snapped.

"What! Are you threatenin' us? Because if ya' are..."

From that point on, Barr was able to smooth things out, and he concluded with the most eye-opening passage of the book:

You and your state have been our greatest asset. The beauty of this, as you know, is that you're a Democrat, and with our ability to influence both parties, this country can get beyond partisan gridlock. Mr. Casey wanted me to pass on to you that unless you f--- up and do something stupid, you're No. 1 on the short list for a shot at the job you've always wanted [meaning the Presidency]. That's pretty heady stuff, Bill. So why don't you help us keep a lid on this and we'll all be promoted together.

You and guys like us are the fathers of the new government. Hell, we're the new covenant.

An amazing statement, wasn't it? Especially for 1986.

Victims No. 10 & 11. Kevin Ives and Don Henry, two Bryant, Arkansas, teenagers, apparently were a bit too snooty about the air drops of dope and cash they had observed in the nearby countryside at night (part of the Mena operation).

They were found on the morning of August 23, 1987, having been run over by a train. "They fell asleep on the tracks," according to state medical examiner Fahmy Malak, a Clinton appointee who had earned the anger of the locals by pulling such stunts before.

(Remember when Clinton's late mother, anesthesia nurse Virginia Kelley, caused the death of two patients by neglect? Malak was the one who cleared her. Malak once even declared that a decapitated

man had died of "natural causes," a ruling Clinton defended as a mere symptom of overwork.)

Malak's opinion caused a big ruckus locally. Eventually, the boys' irate parents managed to get a second coroner's opinion, and the official causes of death were changed to being stabbed in the back and getting a crushed skull *before* the train came. At this point...

Victims No. 12 through 17. ...six local people came forward independently, each claiming to have some special knowledge about the deaths of the boys on the track.

All were slain before their testimony could do any good. Police involvement is suspected in most cases, but not all:

- Keith Coney had been slashed in the neck and was fleeing for his life when his motorcycle slammed into the back of a truck. "A traffic fatality," police said.

- Gregory Collins was found shot in the face by a shotgun.

- Keith McKaskle was brutally stabbed at home—113 times. (He knew he was doomed, and had told his friends and family goodbye.)

- The burned body of Jeff Rhodes was found in the city dump, shot in the head—and with his hands, feet, and head partly cut off.

- Richard Winters was killed by a man with a 12-gauge sawed-off shotgun.

- Jordan Ketelson died of a shotgun blast to the head and was found in the driveway of a house in Garland County. "A suicide," the sheriff said.

Do you see a pattern here?

All in all, after ten years of Mena operations, not one arrest was ever made, an accomplishment that is possible only when someone controls the whole state like a collie controls sheep.

Victim No. 18. Danny Casolaro was a reporter who was investigating the connections between Mena, BCCI, Iran-Contra, Reagan's "October Surprise," Park-on-Meter Co. (which made dope-storage nose cones for the airplanes at Mena), and the ADFA (Clinton's billion-dollar state bonds racket). He affectionately called this network The Octopus. On August 10, 1991, just as he was about to receive information linking Iran-Contra to the Inslaw scandal, Danny was found with his wrists slit in the bathtub of a hotel room in West Virginia. What a coincidence.

Victim No. 19. Paul Wilcher, a Washington, D.C., lawyer, was deeply investigating Mena and other scandals. He was scheduled for a meeting with Danny Casolaro's former attorney, but on June 22,

1993, was found dead in his apartment, sitting on his toilet. (The bathroom killer strikes again?)

Victim No. 20. Ed Willey, the manager of Clinton's presidential campaign finance committee who, according to a reliable source in Texas, was involved with shuffling briefcases full of cash, supposedly shot himself on November 30, 1993.

Victim No. 21. John A. Wilson, a ruggedly honest city councilman in Washington, D.C., knew a lot about Clinton's dirty tricks. According to my sources, he was preparing to come forward and start talking about them. But then on May 19, 1993, he just decided to hang himself instead.

There are other possible victims, like Paula Gober, Jim Wilhite, Stanley Heard, Steven Dickson, Timothy Sabel, William Barkley, Scott Reynolds, Brian Hassey, and so on. But my evidence about them isn't convincing, and I refuse to join those who call every Clinton-related death a murder.

What is convincing is just the sheer numbers of untimely deaths in the Clinton circle of influence—plus a long string of threats, attacks, beatings, break-ins, wiretaps, and other intimidation. For example:

- Dennis Patrick of Kentucky has survived three attempts on his life so far—and is now in the federal witness protection program. (Hang in there, Dennis—and never forget who's in charge of that program!)

He was the unwilling customer of Lasater & Company in Little Rock, where tens of millions of dollars were traded (read: laundered) in his account in 1985 and 1986. Only two problems: He never knew what these trades were ... and it wasn't his money! (Coincidentally, the trading stopped when Barry Seal was killed on February 19, 1986.)

And that's not even the scary part of the story. The fact that may make your hair stand on end is that Dan Lasater is:

- Bill Clinton's second-best friend
- a convicted cocaine dealer
- a noted host of lavish cocaine parties featuring very young women
- the employer of Bill's brother
- and the head of Lasater & Co., which issued all \$1 billion of Arkansas' state bonds in the '80s (but only if each bond beneficiary first made a huge donation to Clinton's operations or put Hillary on retainer).

It is also alleged that Lasater laundered hundreds of millions of drug dollars through that firm. But the day after Dan's release from prison only six months later, Bill pardoned him! Plus, while Dan was still in detention, he gave power of attorney to run the company to Patsy Thomasson, who

was one of Bill's top administrative aides, and Bill *continued* to funnel all the state's bonds through the company—another \$664 million worth!

Lasater & Company was the major source of brokered deposits in Madison Guaranty S&L.

And Patsy is now director of the White House Office of Administration. God help us all.

- According to a sophisticated journal called *Heterodoxy*, journalist L.J. Davis spent a week nosing around some sensitive areas in Arkansas last February. Then on the 14th, as he entered his Little Rock hotel room to dress for dinner, he was knocked cold. When he awoke on the entry floor four hours later, his wallet was intact, but his notebook and skull weren't. And there was no furniture within falling distance to account for the darning-egg-size lump over his left ear.

Three weeks later, he sent a draft of his story to *The New Republic* by modem. Three hours after that, his phone rang. A rich baritone voice began, "What you're doing makes Lawrence Walsh look like a rank amateur."

"Who is this?" Davis demanded.

"Seems to me, you've gotten your bell rung too many times. But did you hear what I just said?"
(click)

Says Davis now, "I used to laugh at things like this—until I ended up on the [expletive] floor."

If all this sounds like tabloid trash to you, you're absolutely right. And there's a very good reason: The people behind these crimes *are* tabloid trash.

- Then there's the arson stuff. A nasty little blaze broke out in the Little Rock offices of Peat Marwick, way up in the fourteenth floor of Worthen Tower at midnight, January 24, 1994, just four days after Fiske's start as Whitewater investigator. It wasn't a *bad* fire, you see, just bad enough to consume the area that held their 1986 audit of Madison Guaranty. A former Peat Marwick executive tells me that the word came down from Clinton, and they were most definitely *forced* to destroy the documents.

And remember the flap about the medical records that Bill refused to release? Word is, all that cocaine finally destroyed his nasal passages. ("Allergies," Bill says.) He spent huge amounts of time flying around the country with Dan Lasater in his cocaine-laden jet and went to numerous parties thrown by Lasater and others, some of which featured "blizzards of cocaine," according to participants.

Brother Roger recently admitted doing six to eight grams a day (and being a dealer for Lasater), but Bill's usage was probably much less. Alas, we'll never know now. His doctor's office files went up in flames. (Tsk, tsk. Those medical offices. You *know* what a firetrap they are.)

Speaking of drugs: Sally Perdue, a former Miss

Arkansas and popular talk show hostess, has told the London *Sunday Telegraph* that during her 1983 affair with Gov. Clinton (verified by state trooper L.D. Brown), Bill would usually smoke (and inhale) two or three ready-made marijuana joints drawn from his cigarette case in a typical evening.

On one occasion he pulled out a baggie of cocaine and prepared a "line" right on her table. "He had all the equipment laid out like a real pro," she recalls. (A mid-level Democratic Party leader warned Sally, before a witness, that if she didn't keep quiet, he "couldn't guarantee what might happen" to her "pretty little legs" when she went out jogging.)

She also told her stories to Sally Jessy Raphael, but in a rare move, the producers strangely decided not to broadcast the videotaped program.

I've also talked with others who say they "got high with Bill" many times—including his personal drug supplier, who is now being held in prison incommunicado in Leavenworth by Janet Reno. When the time comes, they will all speak out. In fact, the main problem may be half of Arkansas trying to get their names in the headlines!

• For a change of pace, here's an incident that's non-violent—but does include the President himself.

Little Rock attorney Cliff Jackson, an acquaintance of Bill's from his Oxford days, was approached in July, 1993, by Larry Patterson and Roger Perry, two former members of Bill's Arkansas security detail. They wanted to discuss blowing the whistle on his sex escapades. (Other troopers backed up their stories.)

As told to *New American* magazine, Jackson was discussing their stories on the phone in August with another attorney, Lynn Davis (not related to the above Davis), when...

...he became suspicious that the phone had been tapped. He suggested to Davis that they meet in a nearby restaurant. "The whole time we were there, this suspicious-looking guy kept his eye on us," Jackson recalls. "After we left, we were followed by this dark Suburban with darkened windows and a Texas license plate." Davis noted the vehicle's license plate number and ran a check on it; no such license number was listed.

You've heard of unlisted phone numbers? Welcome to the phantom surveillance world of unlisted license plates!

Just a few days later, the troopers received phone calls from both Clinton and Buddy Young, former head of Gov. Clinton's security detail. You can hear the borderline tone of Young's calls in this sample from his tense call to Roger Perry, as he reported it:

I represent the President of the United States. Why do you want to destroy him over this? ... This is not a threat, but I wanted you to know that your own actions could bring about dire consequences.

Clinton's calls were no big secret, either. For instance, journalist Gwen Ifill noted in the *New York Times*,

It turns out that some of the calls that were overworking the White House switchboard operators [in the fall of '93] were going not to Capitol Hill but to Arkansas state troopers [to discuss] potentially embarrassing charges about his marital fidelity.

The troopers related that Bill asked about the pending allegations and offered them plush jobs. I think what he wanted most was the kind of loyal silence and amnesia he gets from people like Buddy Young, whom he appointed to a \$93,000-a-year FEMA job (not a bad promotion for a cop).

Indeed, there was a lot to be silent about. In addition to numerous one-night ladies, Bill had long-term affairs with six. One was a real bell-ringer: The *Los Angeles Times* sifted through thousands of pages of state phone bills and found 59 calls to her, including eleven on July 16, 1989. On one government trip, he talked to her from his hotel room from 1:23 A.M. to 2:57 A.M., then was back on the phone with her at 7:45 that morning.

Bill's fallback defense is always that, as he claimed on National Public Radio, "The only relevant questions are questions of whether I abused my office, and the answer is no."

Well. What do you say?

• By far the unluckiest guy in Arkansas is lawyer Gary Johnson, 53, who was peacefully living at Quapaw Towers in Little Rock when Gennifer Flowers moved in next door to him.

Now, Clinton denied on *60 Minutes* that he ever visited Gennifer. But Gary had a home security system that included a video camera pointed at his door. Unfortunately, it also covered Gennifer's door, and after awhile he had several nice visits on tape, showing Bill letting himself in with his own key.

Either Bill finally noticed the camera, or the grapevine told Bill's aides about it, because on June 26, 1992, three weeks before the Democratic nomination, Gary got a loud knock at the door. It was three husky, short-haired state trooper types, and they slugged him as they barged in, demanding the tape.

Gary promptly gave it to them, but they continued punching him, breaking both his elbows, perforating his bladder, rupturing his spleen so badly that doctors had to remove it, beating him unconscious, and leaving him to die.

Now, here's a good question for you: Do you think Bill Clinton actually picked up a phone and initiated this attack?

And here's a better question: *What difference does it make?*

For obvious reasons of liberal loyalty, no one in the major media wants to stick his neck out and be the first to do a major piece that pins all these murders and attacks on the President of the United States.

But sooner or later, the dam will break. The weight and scope of the crimes are just too massive. Even if only *half* these incidents turn out to be accidents or true suicides, Bill will find it impossible to wiggle out of being implicated in the rest. When some indicted hit man or functionary sees the evidence piling up against him, he will sing like a sparrow to save his own tail feathers. And you will know all the facts before the tidal wave hits—if you'll accept a free copy of my book.

Remember, it took a year for Watergate to become media fodder after its discovery. But when it did, the crisis of confidence in Nixon rattled the stock market to its foundations, and U.S. shareholders lost almost half of their money in the biggest drop in 40 years. The U.S. then suffered the worst recession since the Great Depression.

Speaking of big money, here's...

How to Make \$2 Million Developing a God-Forsaken Tract of Land Without Selling One Square Foot of It

When the media folk told you about Whitewater, they left out a few amusing details.

So in a spirit of altruistic service and public education, I'm going to let you in on the secrets of how to pull off a land scam. Pay attention, because you've never heard this before.

A. Real estate developing is more fun when you can borrow all your capital without having to pay it back ... or even sell any land. So to get started, you need two friends: one an appraiser, one a banker.

B. Next, you find some dirt-cheap dirt. Anywhere in the boondocks will do. In the Whitewater case, it was 230 acres of land along the White River for about \$90,000. (Some housing tract! It was fifty miles to the nearest grocery store.)

C. Then you get your appraiser friend to do a bloated appraisal. Hey, what are friends for? Let's say he pegs it at \$150,000.

D. You go to the bank and get the usual 80% loan. You now have \$120,000, so you pay off the land, and you still have \$30,000 in your pocket. You're on a roll.

E. You pay \$5,000 to subdivide it and bulldoze in a few roads. (Or if you know the ropes, you get the state to do it, as Bill did to get a \$150,000, two-mile access road.)

F. Voila! You now are the proud owner of a partly-developed luxury estate community. So you

call up your appraiser friend again, and he re-evaluates it at a cool \$400,000.

G. You hustle back to the bank and get a new 80% loan based on the new value. (Nothing out of line so far. An 80% loan is standard, right?)

H. You draw up plans for some fine houses (which will never be built.)

I. You get a new appraisal.

J. You get a new loan.

K. You make two or three phony homesite sales to friends. You shuffle the funds around among your shell corporations and bounce it back to your friends—plus a little extra for their help.

L. You get a new appraisal.

M. You get a new loan.

N. You do a "land flip," selling the whole thing to Company X for \$800,000, which sells it to Company Y for a million, which sells it back to you for \$1.25 million. (All these companies are your friends.) And yes, this kind of thing *did* happen in Whitewater and Madison. In fact, Whitewater figures David Hale and Dean Paul once flipped Castle Grande back and forth from \$200,000 to \$825,000 in *one day!*

O. You get a new appraisal.

P. You get a new loan.

Q. Finally, your development corporation declares bankruptcy, and the bank has to eat your loans because the money is all gone, and since the record-keeping is so poor, nobody knows where it went.

But weep not for the bankers. You pay them nicely—perhaps a third of the \$2 to \$3 million you skim off. Weep for the taxpayer who bails out their banks.

Which is to say, in the case of Whitewater, weep for yourself.

Does This Actually Work?

Whitewater was just the first of a series, like a pilot for a sitcom.

Using Whitewater as a prop, Bill and his partner Jim McDougal milked—by my rough estimate—several million dollars from the SBA and at least five or six banks and S&Ls, starting with the Bank of Kingston.

But their later ventures, bringing in Steve Smith and now-Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, did even better. Campobello started with about \$150,000 in property and squeezed over \$4 million in loans from banks in about two years. Castle Grande began with \$75,000 worth of swamp land and cleared over \$3 million. It never built anything. The only human artifacts on it today are a few old refrigerators and mattresses.

Why do I have information you haven't seen

before? Because my firm had \$10 million in Madison Guaranty S&L, and I was thinking of buying the Bank of Kingston. (I was already worth millions by that time.) When I saw Kingston's financial statement, however, I ran like a scalded cat.

And Madison was worse. You didn't have to be a Philadelphia CPA to spot their money laundering, dead real estate liabilities proudly listed as assets, huge amounts of 24-hour deposits from brokers, and \$17 million in insider loans. It was a nightmare.

Whitewater Development Corp. had at least an appearance of sincerity. It even had TV commercials, starring Jim's striking young wife, Susan, in hot pants, riding a horse. Another one showed her behind the wheel of Bill's restored '67 Mustang.

But after Whitewater, the deals began dropping their frills like a hooker in a hurry to get things over with. The RTC criminal referral that Bill suppressed during his presidential campaign cites such later corporations as *Tucker-Smith-McDougal*, *Smith-Tucker-McDougal*, and *Smith-McDougal*. Catchy, eh? If it were me, I would have called them *Son of Whitewater*, *Whitewatergate*, and *Whitewater & Ponzi, L.P.*

Short Report

On their 1979 income tax, Hillary valued Bill's used undershorts—donated to charity at the end of their action-studded tour of duty—at two dollars a pair.

Plainly, we are dealing here with a couple that gives loving attention to detail in matters of deductions.

As you may recall, however, Clinton has proclaimed over and over that he simply "forgot" to deduct the \$68,900 he claims he lost on Whitewater. Commentators have been mystified by the paradox.

But it's no mystery to me. The reason is obvious: Bill didn't deduct the \$68,900 because he didn't lose a dime on Whitewater, and he didn't want to do time for tax fraud. Period.

Jim McDougal put up all the money except for \$500—and Bill borrowed even *that*.

But weep not for Jim. Not only was he Bill's partner in Whitewater, but he owned Madison Guaranty S&L, which was the designated milk cow that provided most of the inflated loans. Weep instead for the taxpayers—like you and me—who picked up the \$66 million tab when Madison folded.

The Paperless Office Is Pioneered by the Rose Law Firm

Will Bill and Hillary go to jail for masterminding all the land deals that fall under the label *Whitewater*?

I expect they will—not because of existing docu-

ments, but because of the testimony of subpoenaed people.

The few remaining documents will play a supporting role, but frankly, friend, there aren't many left. According to grand jury testimony: On February 3, 1994, right after Fiske became special counsel for Whitewater, the nice folks at the Rose Law Firm fired up their high-speed Ollie-o-Matic paper shredder and ordered courier Jeremy Hedges to slice 'n dice his way into the history books by destroying twelve (12) cartons full of Whitewater documents. As far as anyone knows, Rose now has no more Whitewater records than you do.

Actually, a lot of the usual documents were never created in the first place. For instance, there was no written partnership agreement (don't try this at home). No transactions were written up, even though Clinton's real estate agent says there were \$300,000 in sales. No deeds were ever recorded. And if any interest was paid on bank loans, the payment checks are missing.

Plus, after Whitewater, Bill got very smart and kept his name completely out of every subsequent deal he cut. But the Whitewater monies, probably several million, ricocheted from shell company to shell company like the basketball in a Harlem Globetrotters warmup drill, and every dollar wound up in the proper pocket. Beneficiaries included many of the biggest names in Arkansas—like Gov. Tucker, Seth Ward, and some very powerful executives from outfits like Wal-Mart and Tyson's Chicken—Clinton campaign backers all. (Campaign records for 1982 and 1984, the two most suspicious years, have also been studiously shredded.)

And Bill, who entered public office with nothing but debts, and who never made over \$35,000 a year as governor, is now worth about four to five million. A real rags-to-riches, American success story, isn't it? Kind of puts a lump in your throat.

But there's one other reason for Bill's success. In a word, Hillary. Prepare to be shocked as you learn...

Why the Feds Settled for \$1 Million on \$60 Million in Debts

You'll find this one hard to believe, so read carefully.

Item: When Madison Guaranty folded, it was somewhere between \$47 and \$68 million in the hole. The tab has settled at \$65 million.

Item: One of the biggest defaults was \$600,000 in loans to one of Madison's own directors, Seth Ward, who is the father-in-law of Webb Hubbell. Webb happened to be Hillary's law partner and until April was the No. 3 man at the Justice Department—and assigned to investigate Whitewater!

Item: When the RTC cleanup crew took over Madison, Hillary had been on retainer to Madison for many months.

Got it so far? OK. Now, the RTC lawsuit sought \$60 million from Madison's debtors. But here's what happened:

1. Hillary negotiated the RTC down from \$60 million to \$1 million. What a talker!
2. Hillary then got the RTC to forgive the \$600,000 debt Seth Ward owed the RTC—every penny of it—thus leaving the RTC with \$400,000.
3. But wait! Hillary did these two deeds *as the counsel for the RTC*, not Madison. Incredible as it sounds to those of us who have to live in the real world, Hillary got herself hired by the RTC, and in *that* position, from the gov-ernment side, she talked them down to \$1 million.
4. Her fee for the RTC job was (pure coincidence) \$400,000. Which left the government with \$400,000 minus \$400,000 ... or in technical accounting terms, zippo.
5. And who do you suppose was the master-mind who conned the RTC into hiring Madison's own Hillary to prosecute Madison? None other than the late Vince Foster! When he made his pitch to the RTC, he neglected to tell them about Hillary's retainer with Madison. In fact, he even wrote them a letter stating that the Rose Law Firm didn't represent thrifts!

Vince and Hillary were, by the way, very, uh, close. Not only were they partners at Rose, but there's no shortage of people who saw them hugging and smooching in public. Arkansas troopers say that when Bill took a trip on state business, Vince was often at the mansion gates within minutes—and would stay till the wee hours. They also spent a few weekends together at the Rose vacation cabin in the mountains. And when Hillary filed for divorce from Bill in 1986, Vince was right there at her side. (She withdrew the suit when Bill's political fortunes improved.)

178 Years in Club Fed

Nobody ever accused Bill Clinton of being stupid.

As proof, look at the Congressional hearings.

What a hoot! Bill had them stacked so that fully 99% of all Whitewater crimes were off limits!

This left our dignified Congressmen sternly chasing the remaining 1% of petty misdemeanors with hardly a mention of fourteen years of felonies: shell games, killings, break-ins, coverups, threats, bribes, thefts, check kiting, payoffs, arson, money

laundering, fraud, influence of testimony, tampering with witnesses, you name it. (It's all in *The Impeached President*.)

And Bill managed to focus 100% of the attention on Altman, Nussbaum, Cutler and others, with none of it on himself. You have to admit, that's pretty smart maneuvering.

In February, *The American Spectator* added up two pages of Bill's alleged crimes, and the total potential penalties came to \$2.5 million in fines and 178 years in prison. And *they* just listed the piddly stuff, like tax fraud and soliciting bribes; they didn't even mention the heavier incidents I listed above! (They did include a short roster of Hillary's much lighter penalties, totaling only \$1.2 million and 47 years.)

Is such punishment excessive? I think not. Even if you ignore the mayhem, the Clinton economic damage has been severe. Counting Clinton's Arkansas Development Finance Authority, which never awarded a bond grant without a major campaign contribution and Bill's signature, he sucked over a billion dollars from state and federal taxpayers.

You Must Read the Enclosed Letter

Please forgive me for sounding dramatic, but this is a dark day for the republic.

I apologize for giving you such an avalanche of appalling news. God knows, I've tried to keep my tone somewhat light, but I realize that you are probably still alarmed.

Unfortunately, I must now go on to tell you about the impact all this is going to have on your own financial future, and that could be the worst news of all—by far.

But unlike all the depressing matters you've just read, there is a bright silver lining to it. Yes, I do think it's the darkest day for the republic since World War II. But for you personally, the troubles ahead will ironically give you the greatest opportunity of your life to vastly improve your financial picture. Please get a firm grip on your emotions, open the enclosed envelope and read the rest of my message now.

FOOTNOTE: I hereby serve notice that I am not depressed in the least, and that if anything happens to me, I publicly accuse Bill Clinton and his circle of power.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/27/94

THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, Chief of Staff for President BILL CLINTON, was interviewed in a conference room at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC), 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 490 North, Washington, D.C. Present during the interview were MCLARTY's attorneys, WILLIAM TAYLOR and LESLIE M. BERGER, from the law firm of Zuckerman, Stader, Goldstein, Taylor & Kolker, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC) 20036, telephone number (202) 778-1848. Participating in the interview were attorneys MARK STEIN and CARL STICH, Associate Counsels, OIC, WDC. After being advised of the official identities of the interviewers and the purpose of the interview, MCLARTY thereafter provided the following information:

MCLARTY and VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR. were from the same home town and attended church together as children. FOSTER was a year older than MCLARTY. They both attended the same Junior High and High School. MCLARTY did not have much contact with FOSTER after they went to college. FOSTER attended Davidson College in North Carolina, while MCLARTY attended the University of Arkansas. After graduating from Davidson College, FOSTER then went on to law school; MCLARTY went into his family's business.

Once MCLARTY and FOSTER returned to the Little Rock area, their friendship continued. MCLARTY noted that he and FOSTER had children that were the same age. During the last five years, their relationship became much closer. The relationship between MCLARTY and FOSTER was described at this point to have been a renewed friendship. There was no professional relationship between MCLARTY and FOSTER prior to President CLINTON's campaign and election.

While in Little Rock, MCLARTY had no previous indication that FOSTER was under stress or was suffering from depression. MCLARTY did note that upon renewal of their friendship, FOSTER was more reserved than he previously recalled. FOSTER was characterized as being a devoted husband and father.

Investigation on 5/10/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by SA Dana M. Gillis
SA Russell T. Bransford DMG:deg Date dictated 5/17/94

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Upon arriving in WDC, MCLARTY describes FOSTER to be a good and trusting friend. He had some interface with FOSTER based upon FOSTER's role as Deputy White House Counsel. Most of MCLARTY's dealings with the White House Counsel's office were with White House Counsel BERNARD NUSSBAUM. MCLARTY did note that he would see FOSTER a couple of times per week.

MCLARTY does not recall specific matters on which he touched base with FOSTER. MCLARTY did consult FOSTER on the Travel Office matter before it broke in the press. During this consultation, FOSTER urged a more deliberate course of action in dealing with employees of the Travel Office. It was FOSTER who recommended that the accounting firm of PEAT-MARWICK conduct an auditing review of the Travel Office. MCLARTY noted that both himself and LEON PANETTA, Budget Director, asked JOHN PODESTA to head the review of events surrounding the Travel Office matter. MCLARTY did not have many dealings with FOSTER regarding PODESTA's pending report.

In the course of conducting the internal White House probe into the Travel Office matter, MCLARTY summoned a number of White House officials to his office to discuss the affair. MCLARTY recalls that WILLIAM (BILL) KENNEDY appeared to have much more involvement than any other White House staffer in this matter. He did not feel that FOSTER was at the center of the controversy surrounding the Travel Office. MCLARTY did not recall any specific comments made by FOSTER regarding stress he was feeling related to the Travel Office matter.

During the transition between President CLINTON's election and taking the oath of office in January of 1993, a number of proposals were received from individuals offering a second home for the President. A couple of referrals were made to MCLARTY that were subsequently discussed with FOSTER. This is one of the matters that MCLARTY was aware of that FOSTER was working on, on behalf of the President. MCLARTY is now aware that there was a file in FOSTER's office that was related to Whitewater. MCLARTY was not aware of this particular file on the date of FOSTER's death, July 20, 1993. MCLARTY was not aware of FOSTER working on Whitewater until it became somewhat public and an internal White House meeting was held in December, 1993, to discuss the issue. Other than handling proposals for a second home for the President, MCLARTY was not aware of any personal matters of the President that FOSTER was working on prior to

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Continuation of FD-302 of THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, On 5/10/94, Page 3

December, 1993. After FOSTER's death, MCLARTY became aware that FOSTER was doing personal work for the CLINTONS. MCLARTY currently believes that FOSTER was working on tax returns with regards to the Whitewater Development for the CLINTONS. MCLARTY understands that the Whitewater file is limited in size and scope. He believes that a report done by Colorado attorney, JIM LYONS, was part of the Whitewater file.

MCLARTY had no discussions of any length or substance regarding deep feelings of stress and frustration on the part of FOSTER. FOSTER did let MCLARTY know of his frustration with the slowness of getting things accomplished within the Federal bureaucracy and the large volume of work. MCLARTY noted the only concern expressed by FOSTER regarding the Travel Office episode was that FOSTER wished he had provided better counsel. MCLARTY was aware that FOSTER was bothered by a series of Wall Street Journal articles pertaining to him (FOSTER). MCLARTY did not note anything out of the ordinary with regard to FOSTER and, in hindsight, feels that FOSTER's feelings at the time were understandable.

No one conversation with FOSTER sticks out in MCLARTY's mind with regard to the issues of stress and depression. While in Washington, MCLARTY did not see FOSTER that frequently. They did not have any sort of regular breakfast or dinner meetings where they could compare notes. There was not much social interaction between MCLARTY's family and the FOSTERS in either Little Rock or WDC. MCLARTY was not aware that there was a group of Arkansans working at the White House who went out to dinner every now and then.

MCLARTY was unaware that FOSTER was considering the possibility of resigning his position as Deputy Counsel to the President. Other than reports subsequent to FOSTER's death, MCLARTY did not recall anyone expressing to him a desire by FOSTER to resign. A factor of concern for FOSTER was a call for Congressional Hearings regarding the Travel Office matter. MCLARTY did not recall a letter that was allegedly written by Senator DOLE requesting Congressional Hearings. MCLARTY was aware of FOSTER's concern regarding increased scrutiny related to the Travel Office matter.

According to MCLARTY, there was no formal meeting among White House personnel to discuss factors that may have caused

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Continuation of FD-302 of THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, On 5/10/94, Page 4

FOSTER to take his own life. He is positive that informal discussions were held amongst White House staffers related to FOSTER's death. To date, there have been no insights gleaned from others as to why FOSTER committed suicide. MCLARTY did not feel it was productive to dwell on whatever those reasons were. He can think of no specific reason that would have let someone make the decision to take their own life.

At some point, MCLARTY observed a personality change within FOSTER. He noticed, on occasion, that FOSTER was more reserved than previously remembered. Although there was a personality change, MCLARTY did not recall any marked features of that change.

MCLARTY last saw FOSTER on July 20, 1993, the date of his death. FOSTER met LOUIS FREEH on July 19, 1993, prior to FREEH's being nominated as the new Director of the FBI. MCLARTY recalls a personal exchange with FOSTER after 3:00 p.m. on July 19, 1993. MCLARTY approached FOSTER for small talk. He does not recall if he made any telephone calls to FOSTER on the 19th or the 20th.

On July 20, 1993, MCLARTY met with BILL BURTON of the White House staff sometime after 8:00 p.m. This meeting occurred at the White House during the taping of an interview with talk show host, LARRY KING. WENDY WALKER, KING's Executive Producer, and a couple of other guests to include KING's first wife, SHARON, were part of a group invited to watch the taping of the show at the White House. DAVID DREIER, White House Communications; RICKI TIEGERT; GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS, DEE DEE MYERS and MARK GEARAN were in an adjacent room watching the show on a monitor. After taping of the interview, MCLARTY's intention was to return home. BURTON headed to his office with the intent of going home.

Sometime after 9:00 p.m. on July 20, 1993, BILL BURTON reported that he had been called by DAVID WATKINS, Head of Management and Administration, The White House. WATKINS informed BURTON that a person, believed to be FOSTER, had been found dead. BURTON did not recall where the body was located. MCLARTY may have asked what he (BURTON) planned to do next. BURTON returned to MCLARTY's office to monitor the situation. MCLARTY talked to others about how best to notify the family as well as HILLARY CLINTON and the President, who was in the middle of a live

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Continuation of FD-302 of THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, On 5/10/94, Page 5

television interview. HILLARY CLINTON was in Little Rock. MCLARTY recalls that she may have been in Little Rock regarding her father's illness. MCLARTY believes that he may have instructed that Deputy Attorney General WEBB HUBBELL be contacted and told because he thought HUBBELL might have insight regarding FOSTER.

During this time period, STEPHANOPOULOS and GEARAN began to sense that something was amiss. STEPHANOPOULOS, GEARAN and MCLARTY had a discussion to determine how best to inform HILLARY CLINTON and the President. MCLARTY did not recall people walking back and forth in the area, or in other rooms adjacent to the hallway. When HUBBELL was informed, MCLARTY remembers HUBBELL to have been shocked. HUBBELL had no particular insight regarding why FOSTER might have taken his life. MCLARTY thought HUBBELL may have had knowledge as to where FOSTER had gone that day. HUBBELL was asked to travel to the FOSTER home to be with LISA FOSTER.

MCLARTY then decided to call HILLARY CLINTON in Little Rock. MCLARTY also talked to WENDY WALKER to try to find out what could be done to inform the President, given that he was in the middle of a live interview. MCLARTY believed WALKER was approached after the conversation ensued between himself, STEPHANOPOULOS and GEARAN.

MCLARTY, GEARAN and STEPHANOPOULOS decided amongst themselves not to interrupt the interview between KING and the President until FOSTER's identity could be confirmed. MCLARTY did talk to HILLARY CLINTON in Little Rock. MCLARTY did not recall any discussions regarding a search of FOSTER's office or discussions of a suicide note with GEARAN or STEPHANOPOULOS. In the contact with HILLARY CLINTON, MCLARTY noted that there was no positive identification of FOSTER at that time. HILLARY CLINTON was shocked and stunned and could not believe that FOSTER had taken his life. MCLARTY described the conversation to be short in duration.

MCLARTY believes HILLARY CLINTON may have been called a second time, but could not recall with certainty. MCLARTY recalls no statements from HILLARY CLINTON regarding possible reasons for FOSTER to have taken his life.

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MCLARTY did talk to the CLINTONS in general on the night of the death, after visiting the FOSTER residence. Others at the residence while MCLARTY was there included MICKEY KANTOR, VERNON JORDAN and DAVID GERGEN. Conversation at the FOSTER residence centered around memories of FOSTER. MCLARTY did not recall exact comments regarding why FOSTER might have committed suicide.

MCLARTY talked with WENDY WALKER, a producer for the LARRY KING Show, after his telephone conversation with HILLARY CLINTON. During his conversation with WALKER, they were trying to determine what steps could be taken in order to inform the President of FOSTER's death with the least amount of disruption to the airing of the LARRY KING Show. The major concern for MCLARTY at this time, was having a viewer place a call to the show and inform the President, on air, of FOSTER's death. BILL BURTON later provided MCLARTY with additional information that led him to believe that FOSTER was dead. BURTON informed MCLARTY that BILL KENNEDY probably identified FOSTER's body.

MCLARTY talked to WALKER in that she was probably aware that something was going on. MCLARTY noted that WALKER was cooperative throughout the course of the evening. At this point, MCLARTY noted that the President had agreed to continue his interview on the LARRY KING Show for an extra thirty minutes. MCLARTY indicated to STEPHANOPOULOS that they had to keep the President from staying that extra thirty minutes. During a break in the telecast, MCLARTY informed KING that the extended interview could not take place.

MCLARTY and the President departed the library of the White House where the interview was being conducted. In a hallway on the way to the residence area of the White House, MCLARTY informed the President that he had a serious matter to discuss with him. At that point, MCLARTY and the President go to the second floor of the residence and sit down in one of the bedrooms. The President was then informed of FOSTER's death. MCLARTY believes that by this point, FOSTER's identity had been confirmed. The President's reaction was described as being grieved. MCLARTY recalls the President saying, "Oh, no." After informing the President of FOSTER's death, MCLARTY's focus turned toward taking the President to the FOSTER residence. The President was told that Deputy Attorney General WEBB HUBBELL was at the FOSTER residence to inform the family. MCLARTY now had to

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determine how best to transport the President to the FOSTERS' residence without causing a big commotion. During this time period, the President telephoned HILLARY CLINTON.

In the ensuing minutes, MCLARTY contacted the Secret Service about how best to accomplish the transport of the President to the FOSTER residence. It was decided by the Secret Service to take one car and one van. MCLARTY and the President got into the van and proceeded to the residence.

MCLARTY had no recollection of discussions with any White House staff while at the FOSTER residence.

While at the FOSTER home, MCLARTY recalls the following individuals to be there: SHEILA ANTHONY, SHARON BOWMAN, SENATOR DAVID PRYOR, DAVID WATKINS' wife, EILEEN, and a number of other Arkansas types. MCLARTY was at the FOSTER residence with the President for approximately one hour. LISA FOSTER, who was sitting on a couch, was described by MCLARTY to be devastated. MCLARTY did not recall seeing any U.S. Park Police personnel while he was at the FOSTER home. While at the FOSTER residence, MCLARTY recalls talking to BURTON who was at the White House. BURTON was at MCLARTY's office at the time and MCLARTY noted that BERNIE NUSSBAUM was in his (NUSSBAUM's) office.

After dealing with getting the President to the FOSTER residence, the next issue of concern for MCLARTY became proper notification of the press. MCLARTY did not recall LISA FOSTER asking about a suicide note during his stay at the residence. MCLARTY recalls going outside to talk to SHEILA ANTHONY to express a sense of loss, as well as to discuss FOSTER's feelings of frustration at the White House.

MCLARTY talked to DAVID GERGEN regarding press notification. A major concern for MCLARTY was to insure that FOSTER's mother had been informed back in Hope, Arkansas. MCLARTY recalls that both sisters may have told him that FOSTER's mother had not been informed of the death. It was MCLARTY who had informed both SHEILA ANTHONY and SHARON BOWMAN of the need to disclose the death of their brother to the press. MCLARTY recalls that BILL BURTON may have called Hope, Arkansas to contact FOSTER's mother. DAVID GERGEN and GEORGE STEPHANOPOULOS, through MARK GEARAN, released information regarding the FOSTER death.

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MCLARTY did not specifically recall who he talked to at the FOSTER home but believes he could have talked to BILL BURTON. He did not recall focusing in on a suicide note the night of FOSTER's death. Further, up until leaving FOSTER's home, MCLARTY did not recall any discussions regarding a suicide note.

Back at the White House, MCLARTY and GEARAN had a discussion. MCLARTY was aware that NUSSBAUM and GEARAN could handle whatever came up at the White House. VERNON JORDAN and GERGEN may have ridden back to the White House with the President and MCLARTY. He does not recall the President asking about a suicide note.

Back at the White House, a discussion was held in the residence kitchen among KANTOR, STEPHANOPOULOS, JORDAN, GERGEN and the President. The discussion centered around remembrances of FOSTER in a positive light. MCLARTY did not recall a note being discussed during this conversation. MCLARTY asked GERGEN if the press release had been done appropriately. GERGEN told MCLARTY that matters regarding FOSTER's office were being properly handled. GERGEN and MCLARTY talked to GEARAN regarding how things were in the office. He did not recall specifics. MCLARTY cannot recall if FOSTER's office had been sealed. There was no recollection on MCLARTY's part regarding a note during the conversations back at the White House. He does not recall meeting anyone else that night at the White House. MCLARTY did not recall either PATSY THOMASSON or MAGGIE WILLIAMS going into FOSTER's office.

DAVID WATKINS could have informed MCLARTY of activities related to FOSTER's office. According to MCLARTY, SYLVIA MATHEWS, who works for the National Economic Council, may have been associated with recovering trash that had been removed from FOSTER's office. That trash was then believed to have been taken by MATHEWS and secured in ROY NEEL's office. NEEL, at the time, was the Deputy Chief of Staff for the White House.

MCLARTY was not aware of others who might have met in his office that evening. BURTON would have been coordinating activities from MCLARTY's office. MCLARTY described his office suite as having an administrative area with two to three desks. NEEL's office was located on one side of the suite and MCLARTY's office was located on the other.

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MCLARTY had no concern that after informing WALKER that CNN would break the story regarding FOSTER's death. He did not suggest to her that the story not be put out. When talking to WALKER, MCLARTY stressed that the death had not been confirmed and their discussion primarily centered around the dilemma regarding altering the KING/CLINTON interview.

On July 21, 1993, MCLARTY did not recall any specific meetings related to FOSTER's death. The only meeting that in any way discussed the FOSTER death was a staff meeting with all White House staffers plus the President's public statement on the FOSTER death. He does not recall a note coming up in either of those conversations. MCLARTY may have learned the next day that trash from FOSTER's office had been recovered.

At some point, MCLARTY became aware that no suicide note was found. He does not recall how he learned this. MCLARTY does not recall when he would have learned that FOSTER's office was searched on July 22, 1993. Based on the context of the search, MCLARTY was of the impression that it was properly conducted. MCLARTY is not sure when he learned that THOMASSON and WILLIAMS had been in FOSTER's office. MCLARTY believes that NUSSBAUM was in the office with him. SYLVIA MATHEWS could have been in the office regarding the recovery of the trash bags from FOSTER's office. MCLARTY did recall a general meeting with NUSSBAUM regarding responsibilities related to cooperation with legal authorities in connection with the FOSTER death. MCLARTY was aware that the United States Park Police (USPP) was involved in the investigation.

MCLARTY did not discuss with the CLINTONS whether or not documents in FOSTER's office may have some interest to them. MCLARTY may have known when the search of FOSTER's office was to have taken place, but could not specifically recall. MCLARTY did not discuss Whitewater documents or anything related to the disposition of same during this period of time. MCLARTY was aware that contacts had been made with the proper authorities regarding the search of FOSTER's office. MCLARTY is aware that meetings took place with TOM COLLIER from the U.S. Department of Interior and other authorities regarding the search/inventory of FOSTER's office. He was aware that there was some sort of disagreement but did not know specifics. He was also aware that the disagreement concerned cooperation between agencies involved in the search. MCLARTY did not learn specifics regarding the

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Continuation of FD-302 of THOMAS F. "MACK" MCLARTY, On 5/10/94, Page 10

procedure of the document inventory. There was no mention of a note being found in the course of the review of documents in FOSTER's office. MCLARTY recalls meeting on either Wednesday or Thursday after FOSTER's death, about how the search/inventory was to take place. He has no recollection of meetings regarding changes in the inventory procedure on July 22, 1993. MCLARTY learned of safes in the Counsel's office from press accounts. He was not aware of the status of FOSTER's office with regard to safes.

On the Monday after the funeral, MCLARTY was traveling with the President. Late in the afternoon, NUSSBAUM related that scraps of paper had been located in a briefcase in FOSTER's office. MCLARTY had no recollection that the briefcase had been previously searched. NUSSBAUM advised that STEVEN NEUWIRTH of the Counsel's office had located the note. NUSSBAUM related to MCLARTY what the contents of the list were. The contents did not have a solution with regard to why FOSTER killed himself. It was also not signed and appeared to be composed of unsubstantiated allegations. MCLARTY informed NUSSBAUM that the President must be informed regarding the list. NUSSBAUM's concern was legal in nature and centered on privacy issues that had to be addressed. They were also concerned with the reaction of HILLARY CLINTON in that issues involving the decorating of the White House and perceived animosity between the White House Usher's office and HILLARY CLINTON were listed on the note. NUSSBAUM's concern throughout the review of documents in FOSTER's office revolved around executive and attorney/client privileges. He was of the opinion that the President should be informed first of the contents of this list. He does not recall conversations regarding turning the note over to the USPP. MCLARTY was aware that HILLARY CLINTON and the President were both close to FOSTER and this weighed heavily in deciding to inform them of the list that was found.

MCLARTY held a second conversation with NUSSBAUM where he felt appropriate issues had been raised. There was an understanding that there were legal issues to be evaluated. On July 26, 1993, the President was in Chicago when the note was located. The President was not told that the note was found until he returned to Washington. MCLARTY believes NUSSBAUM may have been the individual to inform Attorney JAMES HAMILTON of the note. HAMILTON was, at the time, representing LISA FOSTER. On Tuesday, a decision was made that NUSSBAUM had to inform LISA

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FOSTER of the note and that she was arriving in Washington that day. LISA FOSTER actually came to the White House and the note was discussed in NUSSBAUM's office. She was informed the note would have to be provided to the proper investigative authorities. MCLARTY does not recall if he actually saw LISA FOSTER being shown the note. MCLARTY does not recall LISA FOSTER making any comments regarding the content of the list. It was determined that the list would be turned over to the Justice Department for further action. The President was informed and MCLARTY believes the President told LISA FOSTER that a transcript was available. The discussion was not lengthy. MCLARTY recalled no other comments regarding what was to be done with the note.

A meeting scheduled for early evening with the Attorney General concerned when the note was to be provided. Attorney General JANET RENO and Deputy Attorney General PHILLIP HEYMANN, as well as DAVID GERGEN were present during this meeting. RENO wanted the note turned over properly to the United States Park Police. The meeting concluded. RENO may have asked questions as to why the note had not been previously turned over.

According to MCLARTY, at some point, two members of the USPP came to his office to receive the note. NUSSBAUM explained to the two Park Police officers how the note was found and how the note had been put together. MCLARTY recalls NUSSBAUM, GERGEN and himself being interviewed by Park Police regarding the circumstances related to the note. MCLARTY had no knowledge of any other notes in the White House related to the death of FOSTER.

MCLARTY talked to BURTON to refresh his memories regarding events surrounding FOSTER's death and the search of his office prior to meeting with officials of the OIC. He had no discussions with others at the White House as to why the note was not found the night of FOSTER's death.

There was no reason to believe that there was any intimate relationship between FOSTER and HILLARY CLINTON. MCLARTY made this assumption based on his knowledge of both individuals.

1 I said, fine, that was it.

2 I have not had any contact with the President of
3 the United States or the First Lady on any matter like this.

4 Senator Gramm. If I may, let me pose the same
5 question to Mr. Hove.

6 Have you or any member of your staff had any
7 communication--

8 The Chairman. Mr. Hove, let me just--I do not
9 know if you know this question is being addressed to you.

10 Senator Gramm. Have you or any member of your
11 staff had any communication with the President, with the
12 First Lady, with their representatives, including legal
13 counsel, with members of their White House staff, concerning
14 Whitewater or Madison Savings & Loan?

15 Mr. Hove. Our Director of the Office of
16 Communications at the FDIC had received a call from a press
17 person at the White House after the second article appeared
18 in The Chicago Tribune regarding the First American issue.

19 They asked, did we have any statement? And the
20 response given to the White House was, no, we did not have
21 any statement.

22 Senator Gramm. So they were asking you to
23 respond to the press statement?

24 Mr. Hove. It was Mrs. Clinton's attorney.

25 Senator Gramm. Mrs. Clinton's attorney called

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1 you?

2 Mr. Hove. I'm sorry. It was Mrs. Clinton's
3 attorney that called the FDIC Office of Communications.

4 Senator Gramm. So Mrs. Clinton's attorney called
5 the FDIC and asked you to respond to a press statement?

6 The Chairman. No, that is not what he said.

7 Senator Gramm. Well, I am asking him what he
8 said. I am not trying to speak for you.

9 What did Mrs. Clinton's attorney ask you to do?

10 Mr. Hove. They asked, did we have any statement,
11 and we responded, no, we do not have a statement.

12 Senator Gramm. Would it be normal that someone's
13 attorney--did this attorney work for the Federal Government?

14 Mr. Hove. No. This was Mrs. Clinton's attorney.

15 Senator Gramm. When did this call occur? Do you
16 know?

17 Mr. Hove. After the second article appeared in
18 The Chicago Tribune, and I cannot tell you the date of that.
19 It has been in the last, what, two weeks or so? I do not
20 know.

21 Senator Gramm. And you were asked if you had a
22 response that you were going to put out on it, and you said,
23 no?

24 Mr. Hove. That is correct.

25 We responded to the first statement, the first

1 article that appeared in The Chicago Tribune. We pointed
2 out the errors of that article, that it was not an FDIC
3 matter, exactly the same thing that I responded to Senator
4 Faircloth.

5 Senator Gramm. And to the best of your
6 knowledge, you have had no other communication? You and
7 your staff have had no other communication with all the
8 people that I listed?

9 Mr. Hove. That is correct.

10 Senator Gramm. Let me pose the same question to
11 Mr. Fiechter and to Ms. Ford.

12 Mr. Fiechter. To the best of my knowledge, I
13 know I have, and OTS staff has had no communication
14 whatsoever with anyone from the White House about this, or
15 that list that you included in your question.

16 Ms. Ford. Neither the Oversight Board Staff nor
17 I have had any involvement in this matter.

18 Senator Gramm. Let me raise a second question.
19 It is a thing that I have tried to understand in looking at
20 where we are and what we need to do to get on with finishing
21 this matter.

22 Part of the problem that we have had in the past
23 with regard to Congressional hearings and Congressional
24 involvement really involves two things.

25 One has been the granting of immunity by

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1 Congressional panels for people who would testify.

2 The other is that under the Constitution, the
3 testimony of a member of Congress is a privileged matter
4 that is given special treatment.

5 In this case, I am not aware that anyone in
6 holding a Congressional hearing or looking into this matter
7 would be talking about--I do not know of a committee that
8 would be empowered to grant immunity. No such resolution
9 has passed the Congress.

10 We are not talking about a member of Congress
11 where there is a special Constitutional provision. I would
12 just like to pose the question:

13 What would be wrong with letting members of this
14 Committee that have oversight responsibility look at the
15 records in this case, or any other case, where we have
16 oversight responsibilities?

17 Mr. Hove, let me post that to you and Mr. Altman,
18 and then I see my time is up and I will stop.

19 Mr. Hove. Our position is that we will make
20 access available, and we have, to Congressman Leach to all
21 information that is, again, non-confidential documents.

22 Senator Gramm. How would you define what is
23 "confidential"?

24 Mr. Hove. Again, those that would involve
25 privacy information that would be non-germane to this issue.

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1 Senator Gramm. And you would make that judgment?

2 Mr. Hove. Yes.

3 Senator Gramm. Mr. Altman?

4 Mr. Altman. First of all, Senator, we have
5 already provided volumes of documents to the Congress.
6 Senator D'Amato referred at the very beginning to documents
7 he received last evening. I would have liked him to receive
8 them sooner, but we only got the request last Friday.

9 But in terms of--and Congressman Leach has also
10 received those documents. He has had them for some time.
11 If my memory serves, there are 6500 pages.

12 The RTC has been asked not to make information
13 about criminal referrals in the Madison matter public. It
14 is standard practice not to release information of that
15 kind, or any other, which might compromise a criminal
16 investigation.

17 And of course we are cooperating with the
18 independent counsel to try to assure that we do not
19 release any information which would jeopardize his
20 investigation.

21 As I said earlier, I would think you would not
22 want us to do that in order that that investigation should
23 proceed as it should.

24 Senator Gramm. Mr. Chairman, if I could have
25 your indulgence, I have got here a text of a newspaper

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1 article in Phoenix that contradicts something that Mr. Hove
2 said, and I am sure he does not want to let it stand.

3 I have got a response apparently after the second
4 article where the agency, the FDIC, did in fact make a
5 statement. It says:

6 "The agency says Mrs. Clinton's involvement in
7 the case was not extensive enough to constitute a conflict
8 of interest under rules governing federal regulation of
9 savings and loans."

10 I have got this if you would like to see it.

11 Mr. Hove. Was that after the second--We made a
12 comment. We made a public comment after the first article
13 appeared.

14 Senator Gramm. This is 2/16/94.

15 Mr. Hove. And I do not know when those articles
16 appeared.

17 The Chairman. Why do you not take a look at it,
18 and let us go to Senator Domenici.

19 Mr. Hove. Senator, we commented after the first
20 article appeared to correct any inaccuracies that was in the
21 report.

22 The involvement that Mrs. Clinton had in that
23 case was again, as I mentioned to Senator Faircloth, that
24 she signed an amended complaint for her partner, Vince
25 Foster, who was the attorney who was involved in the case.

1 That involved two hours that was billed on Mrs.
2 Clinton's part on that case in which she signed the amended
3 complaint.

4 As far as we can determine from the records we
5 had, that was the involvement that she had had, and that is
6 what we released at the time.

7 Senator Gramm. Well, if you would take a look at
8 this and just let us know in writing if this was the second
9 one, how the response was made, who made it, why they made
10 it, that would be fine.

11 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 (COMMITTEE INSERT.)

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1 The Chairman. Senator Domenici.

2 Senator Domenici. Mr. Altman, Stanley Tate was
3 nominated by President Clinton to head the RTC and, while
4 preparing for that confirmation, he was at the RTC in a
5 consulting capacity.

6 That is all true, is it not?

7 Mr. Altman. Yes, sir.

8 Senator Domenici. When he withdrew his
9 nomination, he attempted to release to the public materials
10 he had prepared containing the RTC operations.

11 Are you and the Board familiar with the document
12 that I refer to?

13 Mr. Altman. Generally, sir, yes.

14 Senator Domenici. Why did the Oversight Board
15 prevent Mr. Tate from releasing that document?

16 Mr. Altman. Well, first of all, it was released.

17 Senator Domenici. You released it--when he left,
18 it was not released, and you claimed it should not be
19 released. But then eventually you provided the document to
20 Senator D'Amato, I believe, or my office, but that was on
21 December 23rd, 1993.

22 Why was it not released when he wanted to release
23 it?

24 Mr. Altman. Well, Senator, my recollection is it
25 was released rather promptly. Maybe not the day after he

1 submitted it, but as a federal employee and a consultant,
2 the materials properly were reviewed by his superiors before
3 being released.

4 But I think the point is they were released in
5 short order.

6 Senator Domenici. Did the RTC or the Oversight
7 Board alter, edit, or sanitize this document before
8 releasing it?

9 And let me say, if not, why did Dietra Ford,
10 Oversight Board Executive Director, send a memo, and I have
11 that, dated November 30th, to you about these materials
12 which included the following sentence:

13 "I am forwarding the enclosed so that you can see
14 the original materials and fully understand the disaster we
15 narrowly avoided."

16 That last sentence is a quote.

17 What was the "disaster" that Mrs. Ford was
18 referring to? Was this a reference to Madison? If it was
19 not, fine. If it was, I think maybe we ought to know about
20 it.

21 Mr. Altman. Senator, you should ask Mrs. Ford
22 that question.

23 Senator Kerry. You may not like the answer, but-

24 -

25 Senator Domenici. Well, I just got this letter

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1 and it deserves an answer. If it is not what I want, that
2 is fine. That is what we are here for.

3 Ms. Ford. We received the 200-page document the
4 morning of his press conference, and we had only a quick
5 time to take a look at it at the Oversight Board.

6 The Deputy General Counsel of the Oversight Board
7 and I advised--

8 The Chairman. Would you pull the microphone up,
9 please?

10 Ms. Ford. We advised Mr. Tate that the material
11 should be reviewed by the Oversight Board staff, myself, as
12 well as the interim CEO Mr. Altman before they are released
13 to the public, and that he was a special federal government
14 employee and therefore he was subject to the rules that
15 apply in terms of ethics, the Office of Government Ethics,
16 that apply to the release of documents which he obtained
17 during his tenure as a federal government employee.

18 Senator Domenici. Well, that is what your letter
19 says.

20 Ms. Ford. That is right.

21 Senator Domenici. What was the "disaster" that
22 we narrowly avoided?

23 Ms. Ford. It was my interpretation that to
24 release those documents before anyone in the Oversight Board
25 staff, the attorneys involved, or who advised us, had a

1 chance to look at them was inappropriate, and that is my
2 choice of words, "disaster."

3 I think it is inappropriate to release documents
4 before we know what they contain.

5 Senator Domenici. I thank you.

6 Let me quickly move to a couple of other ones, if
7 I might.

8 Mr. Altman, I think you told Senator Bond that
9 you would not make available any documents that "would have
10 a negative impact on the legislation"?

11 Mr. Altman. No, I do not think so. I think I
12 said that we would try not to release any documents that
13 would have a prejudicial effect on the investigation.

14 Senator Domenici. Well, this Committee held
15 hearings on the failure of the Bank of New England in the
16 context of an unsuccessful confirmation hearing on Bob
17 Clark.

18 This Committee explored in detail transactions
19 related to that bank. Voluminous documents were made
20 available. Maybe this is distinguishable, but it seems to
21 me that the same question could be asked here.

22 Why can you not release all of these documents
23 for this kind of hearing?

24 Mr. Altman. Senator, we have had--or I am
25 advised we have had a couple of conversations with Mr.

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1 Fiske, the Independent Counsel. He has asked us not to
2 release any documents that could jeopardize his
3 investigation.

4 I do not know why you would want us to do that,
5 to jeopardize his investigation--

6 Senator Domenici. I do not want to.

7 Mr. Altman. --and we certainly do not want to,
8 and we are respecting his request.

9 Senator Domenici. But if the Special Prosecutor
10 has no objection to the Committee being provided copies of
11 documents, can the Committee then count on the RTC's full
12 cooperation in providing them?

13 Mr. Altman. You should direct that question to
14 Mr. Fiske.

15 Senator Domenici. No.

16 If he has no objection, then can we count on you
17 to release them?

18 Mr. Altman. I think the answer is 'yes.'

19 Senator Domenici. Does the RTC have an Inspector
20 General?

21 Mr. Altman. Yes, sir.

22 Senator Domenici. Has the Inspector General
23 investigated the conflict of interest allegations regarding
24 the Rose firm?

25 Mr. Altman. I do not know the answer to that. I

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1 am nearly certain it is 'no,' because as you know it was not
2 the RTC that ever had any retainer relationship or other
3 relationship with the Rose firm.

4 Senator Domenici. But you are kind of the
5 natural successor to what went on there.

6 I think when you took over you began some
7 investigation of that, and we will show you that in a
8 minute, but my question is:

9 If the FDIC agreed to have its IG look into
10 Madison, would there be any reason why you would not?

11 Mr. Altman. I have no objection to the IG's
12 looking into any matter that he sees fit to look into, or
13 that he is requested on an official basis to look into.
14 That is what he is there for.

15 The Chairman. Senator Domenici, I do not want to
16 be arbitrary, but I do want to try to stay on the time clock
17 if I can and go back and forth. We will continue until
18 everybody has had a chance to cover what they wished to
19 cover today.

20 Senator Domenici. Thank you very much, Mr.
21 Chairman.

22 The Chairman. Chairman Greenspan, I want to come
23 back to the interest rate situation because we had an
24 opportunity to talk the day that the Fed took its first step
25 after that was taken.

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1 I am concerned about the question of what has
2 happened since, and just your own expectations of what might
3 happen and what has happened.

4 You have made further public comments in a
5 hearing recently. I am just wondering, as you watch market
6 reactions to the tightening move that the Fed made, are you
7 seeing essentially what you expected? Or have you seen
8 something, particularly in terms of the uptick on the long
9 rates, something that maybe you would not have expected?

10 In other words, where are we now?

11 How do you read what seems to be taking place as
12 a reaction to the Fed's policy adjustment?

13 Chairman Greenspan. Mr. Chairman, as Senator
14 Sarbanes indicated, my expectation was on the basis of what
15 has historically tended to be the case, that the type of
16 increase that we have had would initially lead to some small
17 increase in long-term rates followed by some edging off.

18 That has basically been the history, other things
19 equal, and that is essentially what one endeavors to use so
20 far as a forecast is concerned.

21 What occurred in the interim was, as I indicated
22 to the subcommittee of the House the other day, is there was
23 a growing concern that after the torrid pace of economic
24 growth in the fourth quarter, which is apparently in the
25 process of being revised up, that the possibility that we

1 would not be moving to a much more moderate rate of growth
2 was rising.

3 The first evidence that that was affecting market
4 perceptions was when the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank
5 released its monthly survey which showed a significant
6 increase in prices paid by manufacturers for the month,
7 early--I suspect it is early February. At the point at
8 which that release was made, the long-term rates were very
9 slightly above where they had been previous to the February
10 4th move. But what occurred following that was a general
11 belief that the pace of economic activity may turn out to be
12 somewhat stronger than most of the people in the market had
13 anticipated.

14 To repeat what I said at the House Banking
15 Subcommittee, that change in view in the market's perception
16 led to a significant backing up of long-term rates, which is
17 what typically happens when those types of expectations
18 change.

19 As I said then, my impression of how one should
20 interpret that Philadelphia report is more an indication of
21 a pickup in economic activity, because commodity prices tend
22 to be reasonably good proxies for new orders, and indeed I
23 think that is what essentially that particular report was
24 showing.

25 It is not a particularly good forecaster of

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1 inflation. As I said at the House Committee, we seem to be
2 lacking the financial tender that usually is associated with
3 inflation accelerating when you get a significant pickup in
4 economic activity.

5 I am agnostic at this stage. I think it is too
6 soon to make a judgment, but we will learn a good deal more
7 as the data begin to come forward.

8 The Chairman. Well, but as I listened carefully
9 to what you were saying, it seems to me when you say you do
10 not see the inflationary tender, and that you are sort of an
11 agnostic, I mean I gather you are saying you do not see yet
12 a broad evidence of a build-up of inflationary pressure that
13 really worries you?

14 Or is that not--I mean, put it in your words.

15 Chairman Greenspan. That is substantially
16 correct.

17 The reason that we moved on February the 4th, and
18 the reason I said we may have to move again, rests on the
19 issue of having deliberately put through a significant
20 degree of accommodation in the money markets after 1989
21 because we perceived that there were special balance-sheet
22 factors and other headwinds which required that we move the
23 short-term interest rates below where they normally would
24 reside.

25 When it became apparent that the adjustments that

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1 we thought would occur, and in fact have been occurring in
2 the balance sheets, got to a point where the economy could
3 start to regain its momentum and gain a degree of expansion
4 which seemed to be well entrenched, at that point the need
5 to have excessive accommodative policies no longer exists.

6 The issue is not do we see inflationary pressures
7 emerging, but what is the reason why we would want to keep
8 the level of accommodation at a point where history tells
9 us, if extended indefinitely, eventually does engender
10 inflationary pressures?

11 So it is the issue--I would reverse the question.
12 Not, do we see inflationary pressures; but what reason would
13 we have, once the recovery seems well entrenched--as indeed
14 I believe it is--would we wish to keep an excessively
15 accommodative stance?

16 That is not a statement which says we are seeing
17 inflationary pressures emerging.

18 Indeed, as I said in my prepared remarks to the
19 House Committee, when we actually see inflationary forces
20 emerging in the way of price changes which are clearly
21 evident, the one thing that is sure at that point is we are
22 very far advanced in the process. History tells us that
23 that type of policy which we engaged in much too often is
24 wholly inappropriate to maintaining long-term economic
25 stability.

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1 The Chairman. Well, let me just say to you I
2 find that a very important clarification and point that you
3 have just made.

4 I think it puts this in a somewhat different
5 light than some of the commentary I think has given to it,
6 because what I hear you saying is that you have had a
7 monetary policy that has been overly accommodative in order
8 to try to get sort of the engine going again, and that you
9 over-corrected in a sense--

10 Chairman Greenspan. Deliberately.

11 The Chairman. --deliberately.

12 And now that it has gotten the traction that it
13 needs to have, and as far as you can tell you are taking
14 back some of that over-correction, but not for reasons of
15 the fact that you see this inflationary tender building up
16 here.

17 Chairman Greenspan. Precisely.

18 In fact, I have tried to make that point every
19 time I have stated this and I somehow do not seem to get it
20 across as well as I think I would like to.

21 The Chairman. Well I think you got it across
22 pretty well right now, and we have got a pretty good size
23 press table that I hope will have gotten it down, even
24 though it is 20 to 2:00, which is sort of a late hour for us
25 to all be meeting here, but I thank you for that.

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INTERVIEW OF :
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THOMAS F. McLARTY :
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Thursday, May 26, 1994
Washington, D. C.

Interview of

THOMAS F. McLARTY

at the Office of the Independent Counsel, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Suite 490, Washington, D. C. 20004, beginning at 9:24 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

FOR THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL:

MARK STEIN, ESQ.
Associate Independent Counsel

RUSSELL T. BRANSFORD
Special Agent
Federal Bureau
of Investigations

FOR THE WITNESS:

WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, III, ESQ.
LESLIE M. BERGER, ESQ.
ZUCKERMAN, SPAEDER,
GOLDSTEIN, TAYLOR & KOLKER
1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Court Reporter:

Elizabeth A. Eastman

Deposition Services, Inc.

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 WHEREUPON,

3
4 THOMAS F. McLARTY

5 having been called for examination by the Independent
6 Counsel, and having been first duly sworn by the notary, was
7 examined and testified as follows:

8
9 EXAMINATION BY THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

10
11 BY MR. STEIN:

12
13 Q I just want to put on the record that we have
14 already conducted an interview with you at this office and
15 many of the areas that we are going to be covering today were
16 already covered in that interview. We have asked you, Mr.
17 McLarty, to come back down here so that certain questions can
18 be asked of you under oath, and you have agreed to do that.

19
20 Let me ask you if you could describe how much
21 contact you had with Vincent Foster in the months that you
22 and he were at the White House?

23
24 A It was regular contact in the sense that he was the
25 number two person in the legal office, the White House
Counsel's Office. I would see him physically probably two or
three times a week. He would not attend regular staff
meetings. Mr. Nussbaum generally was at the staff meetings.
And I would generally see him once a week or once every other
week on a particular matter.

Q Do you know if Mr. Foster was working on any legal

1 matters for the President and Mrs. Clinton, and I'm talking
2 about private legal matters unconnected with White House
3 business?

4 A I was not aware of that prior to his death.

5 Q Have you become aware of private --

6 A Yes.

7 Q -- legal matters that he was working on?

8 A Yes, I have.

9 Q What matters were they?

10 A As reported in the press and in other discussions
11 internally, I think they involve certain tax matters, certain
12 personal matters of that type. I am aware, have become aware
13 that there was a Whitewater file and that was in Mr. Foster's
14 possession.

15 The only other matter I was aware of, in the
16 transition there was some property about where the President
17 and Hillary might have a second home in Arkansas. And either
18 the President or Hillary -- President-Elect at that time, or
19 Hillary commented to me that they had referred that matter to
20 Mr. Foster. A number of people had asked me about it during
21 the transition. That's how that particular matter came up.

22 Q Do you have any more information regarding what tax
23 matters he worked on for the Clintons?

24 A No, I do not.

25 Q How did you learn that he was working on tax

1 matters for the Clintons?

2 A I think it was reported either in the press, or
3 someone had commented about the files that Mr. Foster had
4 that were related to the President and the First Lady.

5 Q You don't recall whether you learned about it from
6 the press or from an individual's comment?

7 A No, I do not.

8 Q Other than learning that there was a Whitewater
9 file in the office, do you know what work Mr. Foster was
10 doing in connection with Whitewater?

11 A No, I do not. I've had a general discussion, or
12 really a general report, by Mr. Cutler, the White House
13 Counsel, about the Foster files, and that's how I've become
14 -- that's what I based my understanding and knowledge on, his
15 report to me of that.

16 Q Do you have any more specifics as to what was in
17 the Whitewater file other than just knowing there was a
18 Whitewater file?

19 A It's been reported to me by Mr. Cutler and perhaps
20 others that it was not a voluminous file. It had two or
21 three matters relating to Whitewater. And the other specific
22 matter was what is called the Lyons Report, which was some
23 election report that was filed, a study or report done by Jim
24 Lyons, a Denver attorney.

25 Q Did you ever have any conversations with Vincent

1 Foster that related to Whitewater or Madison Guaranty?

2 A No, I can't recall that I did.

3 Q Do you ever recall Vincent Foster expressing any
4 concerns to you of any nature about any private legal matter
5 he was working on for the Clintons?

6 A No, not a private legal matter. No.

7 Q Did you notice that Vincent Foster was depressed or
8 down in the weeks prior to his death?

9 A No, I did not.

10 Q Did anybody tell you that Vincent Foster seemed
11 depressed or down in the weeks prior to his death?

12 A I can't recall they did prior to his death.

13 Q Now, I want to turn to the date of Mr. Foster's
14 death. How did you find out that he died?

15 A Mr. Burton informed me Tuesday evening, I believe
16 it was a Tuesday, that a body had been found that had
17 tentatively been identified as Mr. Foster.

18 Q When you say Tuesday evening, I assume you are
19 talking about the date of his death, July 20th?

20 A That is correct.

21 Q Approximately what time did Mr. Burton tell you
22 this information?

23 A Approximately 8 o'clock or shortly thereafter.

24 Q Where were you when Mr. Burton told you that
25 information?

1 A I was in the White House residence at that time.
2 As we've discussed earlier, the President was conducting a
3 live interview with Larry King and I had gone to the area
4 where that interview was being conducted, which was the
5 library. I had spoken to Mr. King and his colleagues. And
6 the program, as I recall it, had just begun and I was leaving
7 to go home. And Mr. Burton came in and informed me of what
8 appeared to be the death of Mr. Foster through suicide.

9 Q Do you know if the Larry King program was being
10 taped or whether it was live?

11 A I believe it was live.

12 Q Would it refresh your recollection as to time if I
13 suggested to you that the Larry King program starts at 9 p.m.
14 Eastern Standard Time?

15 A Probably you are correct. It probably is eight
16 Central Time, and that's when I was accustomed to perhaps
17 watching it in a former life.

18 MR. TAYLOR: Have we then agreed that the time of
19 the Burton/McLarty conversation was more likely 9 o'clock?

20 THE WITNESS: I really -- it was in the evening and
21 I don't recall the specific time, whether it was eight or
22 nine. I do recall the program had just started.

23 BY MR. STEIN:

24 Q Was your purpose in being in the residence to be
25 with the President at or about the time that he was about to

1 start the interview?

2 A That's right. I had actually gone over to the
3 residence to make sure that the briefings with the President
4 had gone satisfactorily, and I had moved to the residence to
5 speak to Larry King, whom I had gotten to know, and his
6 colleagues, specifically his executive producer, Wendy
7 Walker, who we had agreed with to do the interview.

8 Q Can you describe as precisely as you can where the
9 library is in the residence?

10 A The first floor of the residence, or ground floor,
11 which is connected to the West Wing, has a series of rooms
12 that are located adjacent to or right off of a very large
13 wide hallway. There are several rooms in this area on this
14 ground floor. That is again physically connected to the West
15 Wing. And the library is on your left coming in on this
16 ground floor.

17 Q Was anybody else present when Mr. Burton told you
18 about Mr. Foster's death?

19 A Not when, I don't believe, Mr. Burton first told
20 me. There were other people there in this particular area
21 that I've just described.

22 Q Can you tell us precisely where you were when Mr.
23 Burton told you of Mr. Foster's death?

24 A I'm not certain I can tell you precisely. As I
25 remember it, I was already, I believe, literally walking

1 toward the exit there because the interview had started and
2 was going satisfactorily, and everything seemed to be in
3 reasonably good order. And I believe Mr. Burton literally --
4 we met and he related this information to me in the hallway.

5 Q Can you tell us who else was present on the ground
6 floor of the residence at that time?

7 A There were a number of people that were there.
8 There had been, as I remember it, a room set up across from
9 the library on the other side of the hall with a television
10 monitor to see the Larry King interview. There were several
11 people there, many of whom from the White House had
12 participated in the briefing of the President.

13 Then there were two or three or perhaps more of Mr.
14 King's colleagues that were there for the show that night.
15 And I believe the President had noted to Larry that he was
16 going to give him the tour of the White House after the
17 interview. So, I think Larry had brought two or three people
18 with him because of that tour.

19 Q To the best of your recollection, name the people
20 who were present from the White House, and name the people,
21 to the extent that you know them, that were present for the
22 Larry King show.

23 A Okay. From the White House, George Stephanopoulos
24 was there. Dee Dee Myers was there. Mark Gearan was there.
25 David Dreyer was there and Ricki Seidman was there. Those

1 are the people I recall that were there.

2 Q And from the Larry King show?

3 A Wendy Walker, executive producer, was there. I
4 believe Sharon King, who at one time was married to Larry
5 King. And I -- well, I believe that's all that I knew from
6 Larry King's group.

7 Q Did you see a makeup person there?

8 A There may have been a makeup person there. I'm not
9 sure that she stayed for the interview.

10 Q What did you do after Mr. Burton informed you of
11 Mr. Foster's death?

12 A Well, first it was a shock. I then tried -- I
13 first instructed Mr. Burton to get further information about
14 this matter because in the initial revelation to me it was
15 not confirmed that this was Mr. Foster's body, and I believe
16 I had a hope that it was not.

17 At that point, I may have turned to others from the
18 White House that were there to relate this matter to them. I
19 believe that's the next thing I did, Mark, Mr. Stein. I'm
20 not confident of the sequence of the events. But one of the
21 issues that quickly came to my mind was notifying the
22 President and others, as well as trying to confirm this was
23 indeed Mr. Foster.

24 So, the two or three activities, or next steps, or
25 next sequence of events, were first I believe I discussed

1 with Mr. Stephanopoulos and Mr. Gearan, perhaps others but
2 principally those two as I remember it, whether or not we
3 should interrupt the interview with the President.

4 Q Where were you when you were discussing this with
5 Mr. Stephanopoulos and Mr. Gearan?

6 A I was in the hallway there. It is a large wide
7 hall, as we've discussed before. There is a work station.
8 The Secret Service also was there. They are all -- this is a
9 regular post, so to speak, that they have in the residence.
10 And there is a work station there and that is where the
11 discussions took place.

12 Q And to the best of your recollection, you stood in
13 the hallway with Mr. Stephanopoulos and Mr. Gearan?

14 A And perhaps Ms. Myers.

15 Q Do you recall one way or the other whether Ms.
16 Myers was there?

17 A I believe she was.

18 Q Do you recall whether anybody else was in this
19 group?

20 A Not, I don't believe, initially. The basic
21 question was whether or not to interrupt the President during
22 the interview. It was thought that this perhaps would come
23 over the wires and that Mr. King would ask the President
24 about it and he would, of course, have no knowledge of it.

25 Q Before you go on, I just want to ask you to take

1 your conversation with these people from the beginning to the
2 end, and tell us as specifically as possible what was said
3 during this conversation.

4 A That's really what I was attempting to do. The
5 basis of the conversation was whether or not to interrupt the
6 President and why that might be the right thing to do. And
7 we decided that it was not necessary to interrupt the
8 President at this time, particularly since the body had not
9 been confirmed. That was really, Mr. Stein, the essence of
10 the conversation and the decision at that point.

11 My next step, I believe --

12 Q I'm sorry to interrupt again. I still want to go
13 back to that conversation. Do you remember anything else
14 that was said by anybody during that conversation?

15 A No, I do not specifically remember anything else.
16 That was the essence of the conversation, as I recall it.

17 Q Do you remember whether you told them at that time
18 about Mr. Foster's death, or whether those individuals had
19 already found out through some other source?

20 A No, I believe I related it to them, as far as I
21 know, because Mr. Burton had informed me of what appeared to
22 be Mr. Foster's suicide.

23 Q Do you recall whether you told Mr. Stephanopoulos,
24 Mr. Gearan, and Ms. Myers at the same time?

25 A Again, to the best of my memory, I believe Mr.

1 Stephanopoulos and Mr. Gearan were part of that conversation,
2 and Ms. Myers may have joined us a bit later. I just, Mr.
3 Stein, don't specifically recall who was there from what
4 point.

5 Q How long did this conversation with these other
6 individuals last?

7 A Probably less than 10 minutes, perhaps less than
8 five.

9 Q Did you stand in the same spot the entire time, or
10 did you move around?

11 A No, I think we essentially stayed in the same spot.

12 Q Did you ever go into a room called the map room?

13 A As I had commented or discussed with you earlier,
14 I'm not thoroughly familiar with the names of the rooms. It
15 is possible that we did. In my memory, we were still in the
16 hall by this work station. It's possible we moved into the
17 map room. In fact, the television monitor was set up in one
18 of the rooms, and that may have been the map room, where the
19 television monitor was. That's not where I recall we had
20 this discussion.

21 Q You don't know which room is the map room?

22 A Well, I think I would if, you know, when I walk
23 into it. I'm not certain that I recall which room the
24 television monitor was set up in and if we stepped in another
25 smaller room for a discussion. It's possible we did. That's

1 not how I recall it, but it's possible that we did.

2 Q Is the reason that you would know that it is the
3 map room because there are maps all over the walls?

4 A Well, Mr. Stein, I think that's right. I remember
5 there are a number of wonderful elegant rooms in the White
6 House and I am not a historian of those rooms at this point.
7 You have encouraged me to be in the future.

8 Q Was the decision made then among the four people in
9 this conversation that the President would not be told until
10 the end of the interview?

11 A That was, I think, the consensus of the group and I
12 felt that was the right decision.

13 Q Was the bulk of the hour interview still left at
14 the end of your meeting with these people?

15 A I believe it was at that point in time. In fact,
16 it may have been longer than an hour interview. I don't
17 recall the exact time.

18 Q What did you do after speaking with these people?

19 A I believe -- again, I've already testified that I
20 was not confident or certain of my sequence -- I then called
21 Mr. Webb Hubbell, who was a close personal friend of Mr.
22 Foster's and was in the Justice Department in the Clinton
23 Administration.

24 Mr. Foster and Mr. Hubbell and their wives had
25 spent the weekend together, as I had understood it, and I

1 felt like Mr. Hubbell might have some knowledge of Mr.
2 Foster's whereabouts, hoping that this rumor -- not rumor,
3 but this report was not an accurate one.

4 And I believe, as I remember it, that I thought
5 that Mr. Hubbell should go to the Foster home to be with Mrs.
6 Foster, because this report would seem to be something that
7 would be quickly coming to her, either with accuracy or
8 inaccuracy.

9 Q How did you learn that the Hubbells had spent the
10 prior weekend with the Fosters?

11 A Generally things of that nature you hear just in
12 conversation. I think I heard it the Monday after that
13 weekend, whether Mr. Foster commented to me or somebody else
14 did. And I believe I had seen Mr. Hubbell on Monday on
15 another matter and he may have commented about it.

16 Q Where were you when you made this call to Mr.
17 Hubbell?

18 A I was in the hallway, as I remember it, at this
19 work station of the Secret Service. That was the first place
20 I turned. The Secret Service was very accommodating and
21 helpful. And that's where I made most of my calls from in
22 this 45-minute to hour period.

23 Q Still on the ground floor of the residence?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Do you recall whether Mr. Stephanopoulos, Mr.

1 Gearan or Ms. Myers said anything about what they were going
2 to do after the conversation that you had with them?

3 A I don't recall that they said they were going to do
4 anything. I believe that they stayed in that same general
5 area, vicinity, and were there available to me for any
6 support or assignments that I would give them.

7 Q During your conversation with those three
8 individuals, did anybody raise the question of whether there
9 was a suicide note, or a note of any kind?

10 A I don't recall they did. It's possible that they
11 inquired about that. I don't recall specifically about any
12 suicide note. I have given it some thought since our prior
13 visit, and I think it is likely Mr. Burton told me there was
14 no note found at the site of the body or with the body. I
15 believe that's the case.

16 Q And that is when Mr. Burton first told you --

17 A That's correct.

18 Q -- about the death?

19 A That's correct.

20 Q Did Mr. Burton say anything to you about whether
21 there was a note in the White House, or whether anybody
22 should look for a note in the White House?

23 A I don't recall that he did.

24 Q Did you say anything to Mr. Burton or --

25 A No.

1 Q -- Mr. Stephanopoulos, Ms. Myers, or Mr. Gearan
2 about looking for a suicide note?

3 A I don't recall that I did. I don't believe that I
4 inquired about that or made any statements about it.

5 Q Did you make any statements to Mr. Burton, or the
6 three other individuals that we've been speaking about, about
7 looking in Mr. Foster's office to see what you could find?

8 A No. I don't recall that I did. Again, my
9 recollection is I directed Mr. Burton to get further
10 information about whether or not this was indeed Vince
11 Foster. That was the, as I remember it, direction that I
12 gave him and to keep me apprised of events as he went back to
13 his office.

14 And with Mr. Stephanopoulos, Mr. Gearan and Ms.
15 Myers, the focus of that conversation was on whether we
16 should interrupt the interview and notify the President.

17 Q Could you tell us, to the best of your
18 recollection, what you discussed with Mr. Hubbell during your
19 conversation with him?

20 A It was by telephone. I related Mr. Burton's report
21 to me. He was, of course, shocked, as I had been. And I
22 discussed and suggested to him that he go to the Foster home
23 to be with Lisa in the probability this was indeed a tragedy
24 that involved the Foster family, which he quickly said he
25 would do. He thought that was the right thing to do.

1 Q What did you do after you spoke with Mr. Hubbell?

2 A I believe at that point I called Hillary Clinton
3 who was in Little Rock. Her father was quite ill at this
4 time. She had been in Arkansas for several days. And I
5 talked to Lisa Caputo who was with her, her press secretary.
6 And then I spoke to Hillary directly. Again, I related the
7 information that had been conveyed to me by Mr. Burton to
8 her.

9 Q Did you discuss anything else with her other than
10 simply passing on the information that Mr. Burton had said to
11 you?

12 A No. That was really the essence of the telephone
13 call. I did note to Hillary that the body had not been
14 confirmed in my call to her. It left some -- well, it left
15 some uncertainty as to whether or not it was Mr. Foster,
16 although again I just related what Mr. Burton had told me.

17 She was shocked, almost in disbelief. I did not
18 have a lengthy conversation with her at that point in time
19 since it had not been confirmed particularly.

20 Q Did you say anything to her about whether or not a
21 suicide note had been found?

22 A No, I did not.

23 Q Did she ask any questions about that?

24 A I don't recall that she did and I don't believe
25 that she did.

1 Q Do you remember her asking any questions during the
2 conversation?

3 A Very few.

4 Q What do you recall that she asked?

5 A Well, I mean, I don't know that I recall any
6 questions. Her reaction is one I just described. It was
7 literally just disbelief. And that led me to a response of
8 something along the lines, we have not confirmed this is
9 Vince but it certainly appears to be, in response to her
10 attitude and statement of disbelief.

11 And I think at that point, Mr. Stein, it was a
12 general conversation, I know this is a difficult time for you
13 with your father, and I clearly regretted to relay such
14 information to you, but felt I should. I believe I perhaps
15 also discussed notifying the President, that we weren't going
16 to do that until probably after the interview.

17 That's about what I recall of the conversation.

18 Q Did Mrs. Clinton ask you to do anything in --

19 A No.

20 Q -- connection with Mr. Foster's death?

21 A She did not.

22 Q Did you take any steps to make sure that the
23 President would not find out about Mr. Foster's death during
24 the course of the program that he was on?

25 A No, I did not.

1 Q Did you talk to anyone else after you spoke to Mrs.
2 Clinton?

3 A Yes. At that time -- let me, if I may, back up and
4 make one other comment about the conversation with Hillary.
5 I think I did tell her, as you would expect I believe, I
6 would keep her apprised of further developments during the
7 evening, particularly if we received confirmation. You asked
8 was there anything else, and I think I probably commented in
9 that way to her.

10 In terms of other people, I then at some point in
11 the evening during this about one-hour period spoke to Wendy
12 Walker, who was the producer of the Larry King show whom I
13 knew, not extremely well but knew her in a professional way
14 and had dinner with she and her husband with my wife. So, I
15 knew her well enough, was comfortable enough to talk to her
16 about this matter.

17 She was very gracious and professional, and asked
18 did we need to interrupt the interview. I mean, she was very
19 accommodating in that regard. And we said, no, we did not
20 believe we needed to. And she basically said, let us know
21 what we need to do as the evening progresses.

22 At that point, I don't believe, Mr. Stein, I made
23 any other calls. It's possible I did. I don't recall that I
24 did. There were other brief conversations with Mr.
25 Stephanopoulos and Mr. Gearan about followup matters, once

1 the President was finished with the interview what would
2 occur and so forth.

3 Q Let me ask you a question about that. Can you
4 place in sequence or in time when you had these further
5 conversations with Mr. Stephanopoulos or Mr. Gearan?

6 A No. It was really during this 45-minute period.
7 And that really is about it. I mean, that was really about
8 that period.

9 Q Can you place where you were?

10 A We were still in this hall. And Mr. Stephanopoulos
11 and Mr. Gearan were there, I believe, when I visited with Ms.
12 Walker.

13 Q Do you remember anything else about your
14 conversation with Ms. Walker, other than what you've already
15 told us?

16 A No, I do not.

17 Q Do you remember anything about your conversations
18 with Mr. Stephanopoulos or Mr. Gearan during this 45-minute
19 period?

20 A None other than what I've testified to.

21 Q This may sound repetitive, but I'll ask you anyway.
22 At any time during this one-hour period, did anybody discuss
23 looking for a suicide note, finding a suicide note, or not
24 finding a suicide note?

25 A I don't recall that anybody had questions of that

1 type or discussions of that type.

2 Q At any time during this one-hour period, did
3 anybody talk about looking inside Mr. Foster's office,
4 removing documents from Mr. Foster's office, or not removing
5 documents from Mr. Foster's office?

6 A It could have come up. I don't recall it in those
7 conversations.

8 Q Do you remember talking to anybody else within this
9 one-hour period, that is --

10 A No.

11 Q -- up until the end of the Larry King show?

12 A No, I do not.

13 Q What did you do when the Larry King show ended?

14 A The Larry King show concluded at its regular time,
15 as I remember it, and we had made a decision that I would
16 then go into the library and tell the President that he
17 should not do an additional 30 minutes of the interview that
18 he and Larry King had discussed during the regular scheduled
19 interview. It had gone quite well. And in the course of
20 their repartee, apparently Larry had asked him, would he be
21 agreeable to go a little longer and the President said he
22 would. And it was felt that this was the place to conclude
23 the regular scheduled interview.

24 So, I entered the library, and basically said, in a
25 courteous way, it's been a very good show, Mr. President,

1 this is probably a good time to quit while we're ahead, or
2 something of that nature. Both he and Larry mildly objected
3 to that, since they had already discussed going an additional
4 30 minutes.

5 And I pressed the issue more directly. The
6 President, I think, then sensed there was a reason for my
7 pressing the conclusion of the interview, again, on the
8 regular schedule.

9 We walked out together and I told him there was a
10 -- he asked me, Mack, is there something wrong, or something
11 to that effect. I said, yes, there is a serious matter we
12 need to discuss. It is not an international crisis, but it
13 is a serious matter. Why don't we go upstairs and discuss
14 it, which we did.

15 And I related what Mr. Burton had told me to the
16 President. He had a reaction in his eyes and his face of
17 great pain, and I think his response was, oh, no.

18 With that exchange, he said that he wanted to call
19 Hillary. I believe I had already told him I had called
20 Hillary. And he went into the bedroom and called Hillary.

21 Q Before you go on, when you left the area of the
22 library with the President, were you walking with him alone
23 or was there anybody else around?

24 A No, I was walking with him, the two of us down the
25 hall.

1 Q I'll ask you about normal protocol. Is there
2 usually a Secret Service agent that walks alongside?

3 A Well, usually he's a step or two behind, and there
4 probably was.

5 Q Do you recall if there was?

6 A I don't specifically recall. You are right. It is
7 standard procedure, but the Secret Service does a wonderful
8 job, as you know, of your not feeling they are being
9 intrusive in any way.

10 Q How did you get from the --

11 A Elevator.

12 Q -- ground floor to --

13 A I believe we went and took the elevator.

14 Q And you took the elevator where?

15 A To the second floor of the residence.

16 Q What room did you go into?

17 A Again, it's a large hall area with a living room
18 type, a number of seats and couches, sofas and so forth. And
19 I believe that's where we sat down. It's possible we went
20 into one of the sitting rooms.

21 Q When you conveyed this information to the
22 President, was anybody else present?

23 A No, there was not.

24 Q Other than what you've told us during that initial
25 conversation with the President, did you discuss anything

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1 else with him?

2 A No, I did not. He asked about going to the Foster
3 home. He wanted to go. And I certainly told him I thought
4 that was appropriate and we would do that.

5 Q Did he ask about a suicide note, or did you say
6 anything about it?

7 A I don't recall I said anything about it, and I
8 don't believe he asked about anything, Mr. Stein.

9 Q What happened after the President said he wanted to
10 call Mrs. Clinton?

11 A I waited on him to call Hillary, which he did. I
12 think my activities at that point shifted to the Secret
13 Service and our physically traveling to the Foster home. The
14 President had noted that he wanted to do that in an
15 unobtrusive way, because he did not want to upset Mrs. Foster
16 and their family with the Presidential motorcade going to
17 their home in a Georgetown residential area.

18 So, I turned to the Secret Service person there in
19 charge and asked him if we could go with less than a full
20 motorcade. We both were concerned, the Secret Service and
21 me, about the safety of the President. But he understood the
22 situation.

23 He may have called his superior, Mr. Stein. I
24 don't know that for certain, but there were a few minutes
25 there where he did some checking and came back and said he

1 thought we could go in a much more simple way, so to speak,
2 to the Foster residence. And as I remember it, we had two
3 cars, one lead car and a van, which is considerably less than
4 the normal Secret Service protection.

5 Q How long did it take you to set up those
6 arrangements?

7 A Probably 10 minutes or less, maybe 15 or less.

8 Q What did you do after the arrangements were made?

9 A We went to the Foster home.

10 Q Did you leave with the President?

11 A I did.

12 Q Was anyone else with you and the President when you
13 left?

14 A No, they were not, other than Secret Service were
15 in the van.

16 Q I take it you don't know specific names of Secret
17 Service agents that are with him?

18 A Some I do. This particular evening I did not.

19 Q Prior to leaving the White House, did you have any
20 other discussions with the President, other than what you've
21 already told us?

22 A No, I did not.

23 Q Do you remember having any discussions with the
24 President when anyone else was present, leaving aside the
25 Secret Service agents?

1 A No. With the President?

2 Q With the President.

3 A No, I do not.

4 Q Do you recall having any discussions with anyone
5 else at the White House, other than what you've already told
6 us, before you left to go to the Foster home?

7 A No, I do not. It is possible I saw Mr. Gearan, Mr.
8 Stephanopoulos before we left, or we saw them on the way out.
9 It's possible also Mr. Nussbaum had arrived at the White
10 House by this time, and we perhaps saw him, or I saw him on
11 the way out. I think I had talked to Mr. Burton a couple of
12 times during the period, during the Larry King show and
13 perhaps saw him on the way out. I simply don't recall.

14 It was a real -- the real emphasis was to get to
15 the van and get to the Foster home, and we probably saw some
16 people on the way out, and it was kind of a parting comment
17 as you were leaving.

18 Q Do you recall giving Mr. Nussbaum any instructions
19 prior to leaving the White House?

20 A I don't recall specifically seeing Mr. Nussbaum.
21 Upon reflection, I perhaps did and it was again a parting
22 type of commentary. We were going to the Foster home.

23 Q Approximately what time did you leave the White
24 House?

25 A I don't know for certain. It would have been after

1 -- probably within the hour after the Larry King show,
2 perhaps within 30 minutes after the Larry King show
3 concluded.

4 Q And I take it you then went to the Foster home?

5 A I did.

6 Q Do you recall who else was at the Fosters' home,
7 besides yourself and the President?

8 A There were a number of people there when we
9 arrived. It was a relatively small home and so the number of
10 people looked -- it was somewhat crowded in the living room
11 there. Mr. Hubbell was there. Mr. Watkins and his wife were
12 there.

13 Q This is David Watkins?

14 A Yes. I believe -- he had, I believe, notified Mr.
15 Burton initially, if I'm not mistaken. I think the proper
16 authorities, or the authorities had contacted him with this
17 first report, if I recall correctly. Senator Pryor and his
18 wife were there from Arkansas. Beryl Anthony, former
19 Congressman from Arkansas and his wife, Sheila, who was Mr.
20 Foster's sister. And I believe Mr. Foster's other sister,
21 Sharon Bowman, was there, who was visiting in Washington.
22 The Foster family was there, the Foster family being the
23 children and Mrs. Foster.

24 Senator Pryor, I believe, had asked a doctor, a
25 physician to come to the home and he was there. And there

1 were some other people there and I just don't -- those are
2 the people that come to mind.

3 Q Was Mr. Kennedy there?

4 A He probably was. I don't remember his being there.

5 Q What do you recall about conversations that
6 occurred while you were at the Foster home, other than
7 personal expressions of condolences?

8 A I had a brief visit with most of the people that I
9 have just mentioned to you, and those conversations were what
10 you would expect of sadness and shock and really disbelief.
11 There was -- I had a feeling that I wanted to say the right
12 things to Mrs. Foster and the children, and I tried to
13 express sympathy and support to the best of my ability to
14 them.

15 I believe I called my wife from the Fosters'
16 residence, because there was some question whether she should
17 come there.

18 Then a couple of issues arose at that point about
19 notifying the Foster family, principally Vince's mother in
20 Hope. And I probably talked to Mr. Burton from there at
21 least once.

22 Q Do you recall your conversation with Mr. Burton
23 that you had with him from the Fosters' home?

24 A It really was just probably checking in with him to
25 let him know we were at the Foster home, just staying in

1 touch with him.

2 Q Did he provide you any information at that time?

3 A I don't recall any specific information from Mr.
4 Burton at that time.

5 Q At some point did Mr. Burton tell you that it was
6 confirmed that it was Mr. Foster?

7 A He did, and I don't recall whether that was before
8 we left or after. I have a feeling, Mr. Stein, it was
9 before, but I'm not certain of it.

10 Q Did --

11 A Let me say that another way. By the time we
12 arrived at the Foster home, it must have been confirmed,
13 because it was that kind of an atmosphere. So, it probably
14 occurred before we left.

15 Q Do you recall any conversations with Mr. Burton
16 involving the discovery or the nondiscovery of a note?

17 A No, I do not. I believe again, after giving this
18 matter some thought, that Mr. Burton probably told me that
19 there was not a note at the scene of the suicide. And
20 somewhere during the course of the evening, by the end of the
21 evening, I think I certainly had the impression that there
22 was no note in Mr. Foster's office, or no note had been
23 found. And that was my impression. That did not strike me
24 as unusual.

25 Q Do you have any idea how you found out that no note

1 had been found?

2 A Mr. Stein, probably Mr. Burton had indicated that
3 to me on his initial visit, although it was not confirmed,
4 and subsequently during the evening. I don't recall the
5 specifics of that.

6 Q Do you specifically remember learning that there
7 was no note found in Mr. Foster's office that evening?

8 A I don't specifically remember that, but I think by
9 the end of the evening that was my impression, that no
10 suicide note had been found.

11 Q At some point were you informed or did you learn
12 that anyone had been inside Mr. Foster's office that evening?

13 A I was aware that Mr. Nussbaum, whose office was
14 right next to Mr. Foster's, was physically there. As I
15 testified earlier, I believe I saw Mr. Nussbaum on our way to
16 the Foster residence. Therefore, I felt that he was the
17 person responsible for those activities at the White House.
18 So, that's the way I viewed the situation.

19 Q At any time that night did you learn that Mr.
20 Nussbaum did go into Mr. Foster's office to look for
21 documents?

22 A I think I had the impression that he had done that
23 because of his physical location next to Mr. Foster's office.
24 I don't believe I talked to Mr. Nussbaum about any of his
25 activities or how he was handling matters at the White House.

1 I talked to Mr. Burton, as I have testified earlier, two or
2 three times during the evening.

3 Q But you don't recall anyone telling you that
4 someone had gone inside Mr. Foster's office that evening?

5 A Mr. Stein, I don't recall anyone specifically
6 telling me that. They may well have told me that. It was
7 certainly my impression that with Mr. Nussbaum being there,
8 that he would undertake proper activities, which I think I
9 would conclude would be looking for a suicide note, going
10 into Mr. Foster's office, whatever else was appropriate. I
11 felt that those matters would be handled in a proper way.

12 Q Were you informed that either Patsy Thomasson or
13 Maggie Williams went inside Mr. Foster's office that evening?

14 A I don't believe I was. It's possible Mr. Watkins
15 commented about that or Mr. Burton, but I don't recall that
16 they did.

17 Q Did you have the impression that anyone other than
18 Mr. Nussbaum would have gone into Mr. Foster's office that
19 evening?

20 A No, I did not have that impression.

21 Q Prior to leaving the White House to go to the
22 Fosters', do you remember seeing anyone else inside the White
23 House, other than the people you've already told us about?

24 MR. TAYLOR: I'll just ask you for a time
25 reference. From the time Burton notified him?

1 MR. STEIN: Yes, thank you.

2 BY MR. STEIN:

3 Q From the time that you first found out about Mr.
4 Foster's death until the time that you left to go to the
5 Fosters' home?

6 A No, I do not recall seeing anyone else.

7 Q Do you remember speaking to anyone else at the
8 Fosters' home and discussing anything other than general
9 expressions of condolences?

10 A Repeat the question, if you would.

11 Q Do you remember speaking to anyone else, while at
12 the Fosters' home, and discussing anything other than general
13 expressions of sorrow and condolence?

14 A Not in a specific way. The only other matter that
15 would be responsive to your question is Mr. Gergen came to
16 the Foster home later that evening. And we then did have
17 discussions about notifying the press of this suicide and how
18 it was the proper way to do that, balancing the family's
19 feelings and the need for a notification. Mr. Gergen and I
20 discussed that and felt it was essential that we notify the
21 press.

22 He, I believe, had talked to Mr. Gearan about that.
23 Mr. Gearan was physically at the White House and was
24 responsible for communications. Then we discussed it with
25 the President as well as the Foster family, principally Mr.

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1 Foster's sister, Sheila, and related that we were going to
2 notify the press, which we did through the White House press
3 office.

4 Q Did you have any understanding with Wendy Walker
5 prior to that time that CNN would not run that story, since
6 she had that information?

7 A I don't specifically recall covering that matter
8 with Ms. Walker. It was my impression we had discussed it
9 with her in the context of the Larry King show. She was, as
10 I said, very professional, very cooperative. And, to the
11 best of my knowledge, she did not use the information outside
12 that narrow discussion.

13 Q So, it was your understanding that she would not
14 use this information as --

15 A We did not --

16 Q -- a story?

17 A No, Mr. Stein, we did not cover that specifically.
18 I did not ask her -- I don't recall asking her not to do it.
19 I believe she followed a very high degree of professionalism,
20 to my knowledge. But I don't recall discussing it with her.
21 Someone else could have during the course of the evening.

22 Q Any other discussions that you can recall that you
23 participated in while at the Fosters' home, other than what
24 you've already told us?

25 A Not discussions. I may have said something to Mr.

1 Hubbell or Senator Pryor about a matter that related to the
2 suicide, but not a discussion of any type. It was generally
3 expressing sympathy and deep sadness to the family and to
4 those there.

5 Q Did your discussions with Mr. Hubbell or Mr. Pryor
6 involve a discussion of whether a note was found or --

7 A No, it did not.

8 Q -- whether there was any search of Mr. Foster's
9 office?

10 A They did not. They weren't discussions of that
11 type. They would have been very brief conversations, but it
12 did not involve a note, no.

13 Q How long did you stay at the Foster home?

14 A Probably about 45 minutes.

15 Q Other than your call with Mr. Burton, did you speak
16 to anyone else at the White House from the Fosters' home that
17 night?

18 A I don't recall that I did.

19 Q Did you return to the White House with the
20 President after you left the Fosters' home?

21 A I did.

22 Q Did you have any discussions with the President in
23 the car ride from the Fosters' home to the White House that
24 related to Mr. Foster's death?

25 A We, I think, visited in a way you would expect,

1 about the tragedy and the grief of Mrs. Foster and the
2 family. That was about the type of discussion. I can't
3 recall whether anybody else was with us on the ride back to
4 the White House or not. There could have been someone else.
5 I just simply don't recall.

6 Q Did you have any discussions with the President at
7 any time that evening about possible reasons why this
8 happened?

9 A Not in a developed way of any type, Mr. Stein. I
10 think that would naturally come up in any conversations about
11 a suicide, but that was really not the focus of any
12 conversation with the President or anyone else during the
13 evening. But it came up, as you would expect, in a
14 relatively normal and natural way in conversations with those
15 at the Foster home.

16 Q Did you ever at any time, to this day, have you
17 ever had any discussions with the President about whether Mr.
18 Foster's death had anything to do with Whitewater or other
19 work that Mr. Foster was doing for the President?

20 A Not in a direct way. Certainly not about
21 Whitewater. Again, I think that matter of why comes up in a
22 normal natural way. It's a matter I've given some thought
23 to. I've tried not to dwell on it.

24 Q You say not in a direct way. Could you explain
25 what you mean by that?

1 A Well, I've tried to -- just again, in discussing
 2 this tragedy, why someone takes their life, I think,
 3 generally comes up. But as far as having that emphasis of a
 4 prolonged discussion or conversation, I don't recall any
 5 discussion or conversation of that type.

6 MR. TAYLOR: Would you mind if that question was
 7 played back?

8 (The previous question was played back.)

9 BY MR. STEIN:

10 Q Let me clarify my last question. At any time,
 11 during any discussion that you've had with the President to
 12 this date, have you ever had any discussions that related
 13 Mr. Foster's death to Whitewater or other personal legal work
 14 that he was doing for the President?

15 A No, we have not had any conversations of that type.

16 Q Have you had any conversations where the President
 17 had any insight as to why he believed that Mr. Foster took
 18 his own life?

19 A We really have not examined Mr. Foster's death in
 20 that way.

21 Q What happened when you returned to the White House
 22 after you returned from the Fosters' home?

23 A We went upstairs to the second floor to the
 24 kitchen. There were other people there. Mr. Kantor was
 25 there who had known Mr. Foster for a number of years. Mr.

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1 Jordan was there. Mr. Gergen was there. I believe Mr.
2 Stephanopoulos was there for a few minutes and then left. We
3 proceeded to have something to eat and discuss the tragedy
4 but in a more reflective way and more a way that recalled the
5 better times of Vince Foster. It was that kind of
6 discussion. It was not overly psychological in nature, so to
7 speak. It really reflected more on the loss and the sadness
8 and what a fine person he was and our personal relationships
9 with him.

10 Q Was the President there?

11 A Yes, he was.

12 Q How long did this conversation last?

13 A Probably 45 minutes to an hour.

14 Q In the course of this conversation, did anybody
15 comment or question whether a note had or had not been found?

16 A I don't recall that they did.

17 Q At any time during this conversation, did anybody
18 comment or question whether Foster's office had been looked
19 into?

20 A No, not in the conversation.

21 Q When you say not in the conversation, was there
22 some other time that that was discussed?

23 A Well, there was a phone call that Mr. Gearan either
24 called Mr. Gergen and me, or we called him. I don't remember
25 which way. It was concerning the press notification to be

1 sure that that had been done satisfactorily and so forth.

2 And in the course of that conversation by
3 telephone, either Mr. Gergen or me, we were standing by the
4 phone, I think, asked Mr. Gearan had the office been sealed,
5 or something to that nature, and he said, I think everything
6 is okay in that regard, or yes, it had been done. I think
7 Mr. Gergen actually asked him that question. It was more a
8 finishing call with Mark Gearan, had everything gone in an
9 orderly way with the press.

10 Q Do you know why Mr. Gergen asked whether the office
11 had been sealed?

12 A No, I do not.

13 Q Is that something that you had considered, whether
14 or not to seal the office?

15 A I don't think that I had specifically discussed
16 that with anyone. Again, I felt the proper people were at
17 the White House and would handle things in the proper way
18 concerning the activities of that evening.

19 Q During this conversation, other than asking whether
20 the office was sealed, did you discuss whether or not the
21 office had been searched?

22 A No, I don't recall that we did. Again, Mr. Stein,
23 it was my impression that when Mr. Nussbaum arrived that this
24 type of activity had taken place. But I did not get into any
25 kind of detail, and I don't recall giving any directions of

1 the type you are referring to.

2 Q Other than reflections on better days with Mr.
3 Foster, do you recall anything else that occurred in the
4 kitchen during that conversation?

5 A No, I really do not.

6 Q Other than speaking to Mr. Gearan by telephone, do
7 you remember speaking to anyone else from the kitchen that
8 night?

9 A No, I don't believe we spoke to anyone else, or I
10 don't recall that we did.

11 Q What did you do after this session in the kitchen?

12 A I went home.

13 Q Did you have any further conversations with the
14 President before you went home?

15 A No, I did not. I told him good night and departed.

16 Q Do you remember having any substantive
17 conversations with Bernie Nussbaum that evening?

18 A No, I don't believe I talked to Bernie that
19 evening, other than as we were departing for the Foster
20 residence. It's possible that I did, but I don't recall that
21 I did.

22 Q Do you remember seeing Maggie Williams at the White
23 House that evening?

24 A No, I don't believe I saw Maggie that evening.

25 Q Do you remember seeing Patsy Thomasson at the White

1 House that evening?

2 A No, I don't believe I saw Patsy.

3 Q Other than the people that you were with in the
4 kitchen, do you remember seeing anyone else in the White
5 House after you returned from the Fosters' home?

6 A No, I do not. As I departed, I probably would have
7 seen the Secret Service people and other security people.
8 And, Mr. Stein, as I've testified before, I can't recall
9 whether I went to my office to get my briefcase or not, or
10 whether I went directly to my car to go home. I probably at
11 that late hour went directly to my car and went directly
12 home.

13 Q At any time did you go up to the second floor of
14 the West Wing where the Counsel's office was --

15 A No, I did not.

16 Q -- that evening?

17 A No, I did not.

18 Q In the days that followed, did you discuss with
19 anyone whether people had gone into Mr. Foster's office the
20 evening of July 20th?

21 A I can't recall any discussions of that type. I
22 became aware that Ms. Thomasson and Ms. Williams were there
23 at some point in time after Tuesday evening.

24 Q Do you recall how you became aware of that?

25 A Mr. Nussbaum probably related that to me. Or some

1 of it, much of it has been in the press.

2 Q Do you recall seeing Howard Pastor in the White
3 House on the evening of July 20th?

4 A I don't recall it. It's possible I could have seen
5 Howard there that night.

6 Q Do you recall him being there wearing blue jeans?

7 A No, I do not.

8 Q You are aware that a torn-up note was found in Mr.
9 Foster's briefcase approximately six days after his death, is
10 that right?

11 A That is right.

12 Q How did you learn that that occurred?

13 A Mr. Burton, I believe, called me -- I was in
14 Chicago with the President -- mid to late afternoon and
15 informed me that some scraps of paper had been found in a
16 briefcase as Mr. Foster's personal effects were being put
17 away or properly given to his family.

18 Q Did Mr. Burton tell you who found the note?

19 A I think he said it was Mr. Neuwirth of the
20 Counsel's Office had found the note in, again, going through
21 the briefcases and returning -- as I understand it, going
22 through Mr. Foster's personal effects and returning them to
23 the family.

24 Q Up until that moment, had you learned that any note
25 written by Mr. Foster or believed to have been written by Mr.

1 Foster had been found anywhere?

2 A No. I was not aware of any type of note
3 whatsoever.

4 Q What happened after Mr. Burton told you that a note
5 had been found? What did you do about that?

6 A I believe Mr. Burton either then placed Mr.
7 Nussbaum on the telephone, who had reported this to Mr.
8 Burton, or I asked to speak to Mr. Nussbaum. At any rate,
9 Mr. Nussbaum and I discussed this matter. He basically
10 related what Mr. Burton had told me, described these pieces-
11 of paper to me, said he had pieced them together, and what
12 the note said.

13 Q Did he read you the note?

14 A He did, as I remember it.

15 Q Did he provide to you what he thought the
16 explanation was for any of the items in the note?

17 A I don't recall that he did. He may have made a
18 comment or two about it.

19 Q Some of the entries in the note clearly relate to
20 the travel office matter. Do you recall, prior to Mr.
21 Foster's death, Mr. Foster expressing to you any concern or
22 distress about the travel office matter?

23 A Yes, I do. The travel office matter, as you know,
24 had become controversial and received considerable publicity.
25 Mr. Foster had been involved in that matter. Mr. Kennedy had

1 made several decisions he reported to Mr. Foster. And Mr.
2 Foster had made at least two reports to me about this matter
3 before the decision was made and, of course, it became a
4 matter of controversy after the decision was made to
5 terminate certain travel employees.

6 Q You said you recall him expressing some concern or
7 some distress over the matter. Can you describe to us when
8 that occurred and what Mr. Foster said about that?

9 A I think the concern was understandable,
10 particularly after the decision had become controversial.
11 This was a matter that the White House was receiving
12 criticism about, a decision to ask for the resignation of
13 certain travel employees and how the matter was handled. And
14 Mr. Foster had participated, as had a number of other people
15 in the White House, in this decision that I had approved.
16 And he was concerned about the controversy and that it was
17 distracting the White House from other business at hand.

18 Q Other than stating that the controversy was
19 distracting the White House from other business at hand, do
20 you remember any other comments that Mr. Foster made to you
21 about the travel office matter?

22 A Only that this matter was a controversial one, was
23 being politicized, was becoming intense in nature, those type
24 of things.

25 Q Do you remember Mr. Foster stating his view to you

1 about the White House report that was issued on the matter?

2 A The report took several weeks after the decision.
3 I think generally Mr. Foster felt the report was the right
4 approach to this matter, do a very thorough internal review
5 and report by -- and have that report prepared by people who
6 were not involved in the decision. Director Panetta and I
7 asked for the report and Mr. Podesta and Mr. Stern prepared
8 the report, did the analysis and interviews and so forth.

9 I think Mr. Foster was in general agreement both
10 with the approach and I think he generally felt the report
11 was professionally done.

12 Q Did he ever express to you any concerns about the
13 reprimand of Mr. Kennedy in the report?

14 A No. Mr. Foster and I discussed the decision of
15 reprimand with each person that had been involved in a direct
16 way in the travel decision, and Mr. Foster was, I recall,
17 quite objective and reasoned about this, that it was a
18 decision that Director Panetta and I needed to make and he
19 understood that and respected it.

20 Q Did he ever talk to you about the differences in
21 view of what occurred between the FBI agents on the one hand,
22 and Mr. Kennedy on the other hand, regarding what occurred in
23 meetings between Mr. Kennedy and the FBI agents?

24 A During the course of the report and this entire
25 matter and controversy, Mr. Foster, I'm sure, discussed that

1 matter with me in the context of the report, yes.

2 Q Do you recall anything he said about that?

3 A I don't recall specifically. He felt badly for Mr.
4 Kennedy and felt that Mr. Kennedy had acted in a responsible
5 way, a well-intentioned way. And I think he perhaps took
6 exception -- or let me put it another way. I think Mr.
7 Kennedy felt, took exception with some of the different --
8 there was a difference of view between Mr. Kennedy and some
9 of the other agencies that he had contacted. And it was my
10 feeling, at least, Mr. Foster was supportive of Mr. Kennedy's
11 position, which I think is understandable in this situation.

12 Q During any conversations you had with Mr. Foster
13 regarding the travel office, did he act in a way that you
14 would describe as distressed or depressed regarding this
15 issue?

16 A No, not distressed or depressed. Concerned.
17 Frustrated at times, but not distressed or depressed.

18 Q I want to go back to your conversation with Mr.
19 Nussbaum about the note. You said he read it to you. What
20 else happened during your conversation with Mr. Nussbaum
21 after the discovery of the note?

22 A I was surprised when I received this information,
23 somewhat -- bewildered may not be the proper word, but
24 perhaps expresses some of my feelings. I could not quite
25 picture the note itself. It had no salutation, no signature,

1 no date. And Mr. Nussbaum and I discussed that aspect, and
2 did it relate to the suicide. You know, could it -- was it a
3 suicide note. It certainly to me did not appear to be a
4 suicide note.

5 And Mr. Nussbaum discussed with me -- well, I think
6 my reaction was, we will need to give this to the proper
7 authorities. And Mr. Nussbaum did not disagree with that.

8 I had two conversations with him by telephone. I
9 think he did raise an issue of the personal legal matters
10 concerning the Foster family, some privilege issues, legal
11 issues, and was this relevant to the Foster suicide matter.

12 Q We have discussed at length the events that
13 occurred after the discovery of the note in a prior
14 interview. I am not going to take you through that at this
15 time. I would like to go back to one other subject. That
16 is, the search of Mr. Foster's office that occurred two days
17 after his death on July 22nd, led by Mr. Nussbaum. You are
18 aware that that took place?

19 A It was on a Thursday, Mr. Stein?

20 Q Yes.

21 A Is that correct?

22 Q Yes.

23 A I'm sure I was aware, yes. I knew that the review
24 of Mr. Foster's office, or search, or however you want to,
25 whatever term you want to use, description, I was aware that

1 that was going to take place. I'm not sure I was aware of
2 the specific day and so forth. But, yes, I was aware that
3 there was going to be a timely and orderly review of Mr.
4 Foster's files, papers, office and so forth.

5 Q How did you become aware of that?

6 A I think Mr. Nussbaum and I, and perhaps others,
7 discussed that either Wednesday or Thursday. I believe it
8 was Wednesday. I can't recall a formal meeting. But I was
9 aware and, just again, in the course of business, that's what
10 I would expect to happen.

11 Q What do you recall from your discussions prior to
12 the time that the search took place of what procedures would
13 be followed during the search?

14 A I felt Mr. Nussbaum had responsibility for all of
15 these types of matters. He felt he had responsibility. I
16 felt that was the proper place to handle it, and I felt it
17 would be handled in a proper and an orderly and a timely way,
18 and that there would be a number of activities that would
19 take place involving the search of the office, again if
20 that's the term you would want to use, or review of the
21 records, and all of the other matters that are associated
22 with such a tragedy.

23 As you know, there was not a lot of precedent for
24 this type of circumstance in the White House. But I felt
25 that they would be handled in accordance with professionalism

1 and legal aspects of this type of review.

2 Q Other than your understanding that it would be
3 handled professionally and properly, did you have any
4 specific understanding of what procedures would be used?

5 A I can't recall I got into any level of detail about
6 specific procedures that would be used here. Mr. Nussbaum
7 seemed to have a good grasp of this situation, and I had the
8 impression that was based not only on his experience, but
9 perhaps discussion with the authorities and others that were
10 involved. And it seemed to be properly positioned to move
11 forward, again, in a professional, orderly and timely way.

12 Q Prior to the time of the search, were you aware of
13 any disagreements between Mr. Nussbaum and anyone else
14 regarding the procedures that would be used?

15 A No, I was not.

16 Q Did you become aware that there were disagreements
17 at any time during or after the search took place?

18 A At some point during this review, I became aware
19 there were some disagreements, or less than full agreements,
20 between Mr. Nussbaum and certain authorities, and I believe
21 it was the Park Police, on how this review was being done or
22 being accomplished.

23 Q Do you have any understanding, even as you sit here
24 today, what those disagreements were about?

25 A Well, my understanding was, and I think my

1 knowledge came through a discussion that Tom Collier,
2 Secretary Babbitt's chief of staff, had with Dave Gergen, and
3 Mr. Nussbaum also had I think noted this to me -- I don't
4 recall the sequence of that -- but generally about what was
5 proper files information that the authorities should have,
6 and what was personal that Mr. Nussbaum felt was not part of
7 this suicide.

8 And when this matter came up, I think my comment to
9 Mr. Nussbaum is, be fully cooperative with the authorities,
10 it's essential we do that. That I'm sure there are legal
11 standards here that you are well aware of.

12 It's not unusual, Mr. Stein, as you well know, for
13 lawyers or other authorities to have a less than full
14 agreement about what is relevant and what is not. I didn't
15 find anything unusual. Obviously, this was much more serious
16 than just a litigation. But I did not find it unusual and
17 thus I encouraged full cooperation, but respected Mr.
18 Nussbaum's view as a lawyer and White House Counsel. And it
19 seemed then to go in an orderly way and the matter seemed to
20 be resolved.

21 Q It is my understanding from what you've said that
22 the dispute was that the Park Police wanted more documents
23 than Mr. Nussbaum was willing to turn over. Is that
24 accurate?

25 A Well, Mr. Stein, again, I did not really get into

1 that level of detail. That was my general impression, but it
2 may have regarded timing and other matters. I did not get
3 into the detail of the disagreement.

4 Q Do you remember when this dispute arose?

5 A I don't recall whether it was the week of Mr. . . .
6 Foster's suicide or the next week. I believe it was the next
7 week, but I'm not certain about that.

8 Q Do you believe that it was following the search,
9 rather than prior to or during the search that --

10 A Mr. Stein, I really --

11 Q -- you learned this?

12 A -- don't know.

13 Q Did you learn that any documents were removed from
14 Mr. Foster's office before the search or the review took
15 place on July 22nd?

16 A I don't believe I was aware of it before. I have
17 subsequently learned of it.

18 Q What have you learned?

19 A I have learned that there were certain files that
20 were personal to Mr. Foster that Mr. Nussbaum, I believe,
21 felt were not relevant to review, that were not part of the
22 initial search or review. It is, I believe, my understanding
23 that all of those files are now in the hands of the Special
24 Counsel.

25 Q You have learned that there were certain personal

1 documents that were actually removed from the office before
2 the review took place?

3 A I don't know when they were removed.

4 Q I just want to clarify this.

5 A I may not understand.

6 MR. TAYLOR: You may not understand the question.

7 THE WITNESS: I may not understand the question.

8 BY MR. STEIN:

9 Q My question is, have you become aware at any time
10 that any documents, personal or otherwise, were removed from
11 Mr. Foster's office prior to the time that the review on July
12 22nd took place?

13 A July 22nd?

14 Q That's two days after the death.

15 MR. TAYLOR: That's --

16 THE WITNESS: Mr. Stein, I just don't know the
17 answer to that question. I was aware there was some
18 discussion about the files that were going to be included in
19 the review, and how they were not included. I'm not certain
20 whether -- I just simply don't -- I was not there when this
21 review took place. I just simply don't know the answer to
22 your question.

23 BY MR. STEIN:

24 Q At some point, did you learn that certain documents
25 were not included in the review?

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1 A It was my understanding there were certain
2 documents that were not included in the review, yes.

3 Q How did you learn that?

4 A I think Mr. Nussbaum suggested he felt certain
5 documents were not relevant to this suicide. I think I've
6 already testified to that point.

7 Q Did Mr. Nussbaum say that to you?

8 A I don't know that he said it to me or it was in
9 this discussion I mentioned where there was lack of full
10 agreement between the Park Police and Mr. Nussbaum that I was
11 aware of that.

12 Q What was your understanding as to what it means
13 that they were not included in the review?

14 A Mr. Stein, really, the level of detail on the
15 documents, I'm just simply not knowledgeable of to give you a
16 specific answer to your question.

17 MR. TAYLOR: Can we consult?

18 THE WITNESS: Yes. I just am not following these
19 questions.

20 (Counsel and the witness conferred.)

21 THE WITNESS: Well, I think my last answer is the
22 responsive answer and that is, I don't have a detailed
23 knowledge of how these files were divided, and when the
24 documents were removed. I'm generally aware there were
25 certain files in Mr. Foster's office that were not a part of

1 the review. And whether that was the source of disagreement
2 or there were other matters, I did not get into that level of
3 detail.

4 And were they removed before the review, I believe
5 I had a misimpression, that they were removed after the
6 review. But, again, I think the direct answer, I'm not -- I
7 don't have a knowledge of when they -- and removed may not
8 even be the right word -- when they were not included in the
9 review. I just simply don't have that knowledge.

10 BY MR. STEIN:

11 Q I just want to make sure the record is clear. How
12 is it --

13 A As do I.

14 Q How is it that you came to understand that there
15 were certain documents that were not part of the review?

16 A Well, I have subsequently come to understand that.
17 And I think I had a general impression at some point in time
18 during the review that there would be some division of these
19 documents that would not be included.

20 Q Do you remember how you learned that there were
21 certain documents that were not --

22 A I cannot --

23 Q -- part of the review?

24 A I cannot recall whether Mr. Nussbaum outlined that
25 before the review or as it was taking place, that there would

1 be certain divisions. He may have done that. That would
2 have seemed logical to me. Or whether it came up in the
3 context of some of the lack of full agreement at a later
4 time. Or whether, frankly, Mr. Stein, it has come up
5 subsequent to that and all this information you don't quite
6 -- you can't quite recall when you learned of it.

7 Q Do you have any understanding of what the phrase
8 "not part of the review" means? What does that mean to you?

9 A To me?

10 Q What is your understanding?

11 A It means information that would not be relevant to
12 Mr. Foster's suicide.

13 Q That's not really exactly what I'm trying to ask.

14 A All right.

15 Q I'm trying to ask what "not part of the review"
16 means. Does it mean that the documents were removed from the
17 office? Does it mean that the documents were never
18 identified? Do you have any understanding as to what that
19 term means?

20 A I'm not sure that I have a relevant understanding
21 of what that means. To me, "not in the review" would -- I
22 guess my best understanding, again, not getting into that
23 level of detail and not being a lawyer, they would not be
24 reviewed by the Park Police in this review. That's what I
25 believe it means.

1 Q That was your understanding at the time when you
2 heard it?

3 A I don't know that that's my understanding. That's
4 the best I can describe it today to you.

5 Q Do you remember what your understanding was at the
6 time?

7 A Well, I think my emphasis at the time, Mr. Stein,
8 was that the cooperation with the proper authorities be done
9 in a professional way, that the review be done orderly and
10 timely. And that was really my understanding at the time, as
11 to how this review, if you want to call it that, would be
12 conducted. That really was my emphasis on this.

13 And then, at a later point in time when it was not,
14 apparently was not going precisely in that way, I encouraged
15 that it be done so, and apparently it was.

16 Q Do you remember any specific document or category
17 of documents that were discussed as ones that should not be
18 turned over?

19 A No, I don't recall any specifics. And I don't know
20 that any specifics were discussed with me during this period.

21 Q Do you remember any discussion of the Whitewater
22 file in --

23 A No, I don't.

24 Q -- the context of the review of Mr. Foster's
25 documents?

1 A No, I do not.

2 Q To this day, have you discussed the fact that there
3 was a Whitewater file present in Mr. Foster's office with
4 anyone?

5 MR. TAYLOR: Other than counsel?

6 MR. STEIN: Yes.

7 THE WITNESS: Other than counsel, no, I have not.

8 MR. TAYLOR: And you are including White House
9 Counsel?

10 THE WITNESS: I am. That's who I really was --
11 well, referring to both. Yes, I am referring to White House
12 Counsel. Yes.

13 MR. TAYLOR: He testified earlier that Lloyd Cutler
14 reported to him what was in the contents of the Whitewater
15 file.

16 MR. STEIN: I see. And you are claiming privilege
17 as to those discussions?

18 MR. TAYLOR: No. No.

19 MR. STEIN: I see. You are saying, other than what
20 he's told us about during this deposition?

21 MR. TAYLOR: Right.

22 THE WITNESS: (Witness nodded indicating an
23 affirmative response.)

24 BY MR. STEIN:

25 Q Is that correct? You've already told us everything

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1 about your discussions that you've had within the White House
2 about the fact of a Whitewater file in Mr. Foster's office?

3 A Yes. I believe I have discussed that during this
4 deposition.

5 Q Have you discussed, up until today, the events of
6 what occurred on the night of Foster's death with anyone in
7 the White House?

8 A No, other than counsel I have not. I did discuss
9 with Mr. Burton and Mr. Gearan before our initial interview
10 the events of that evening to refresh my memory of it.

11 Q And did anything that Mr. Burton or Mr. Gearan tell
12 you contradict what you've told us here today?

13 A No, it did not.

14 Q Did it contradict your understanding of what took
15 place on that evening?

16 A No, it did not.

17 Q Did your discussions with Mr. Burton or Mr. Gearan
18 involve a discussion about whether anybody mentioned a note
19 that night?

20 A No, it did not.

21 Q When did you have these discussions with Mr. Burton
22 and Mr. Gearan?

23 A I had testified or commented earlier, whatever the
24 right term is, before our first interview. That was the
25 case.

1 Q And during that conversation, you did not discuss
2 whether there was any conversation about a note that evening?

3 A I don't recall any specific discussion about a
4 note. It was simply to refresh my memory, and I don't recall
5 any discussion about a note.

6 Q Did you discuss with Mr. Burton or Mr. Gearan their
7 understanding of who was in Mr. Foster's office that evening?

8 A That may have come up in the course of refreshing
9 my memory, of just really a reconstruction of the sequence of
10 events.

11 Q Do you recall what Mr. Burton or Mr. Gearan told
12 you about who was in Mr. Foster's office that evening?

13 A I don't recall the specifics. Again, it was not a
14 lengthy discussion. It was to refresh my memory and I
15 discussed it with both of them, and that was the essence of
16 the visit with them.

17 Q Other than Mr. Burton or Mr. Gearan, have you
18 talked to anyone else about what happened at the White House
19 the evening of July 20th?

20 A No, I don't believe I have.

21 Q Have you talked to Mr. Stephanopoulos about it?

22 A No, I don't -- I haven't.

23 Q Have you talked to Mr. Gearan about it?

24 A No, I have not.

25 Q Have you talked to the President about it?

1 A No, I have not.

2 Q Have you talked to Mrs. Clinton about it?

3 A No, I have not.

4 Q Just a couple of followup questions. Do you know
5 anything about the whereabouts of Mr. Foster after he left
6 the White House on the afternoon of July 20th?

7 A No, I do not.

8 Q Has there been any effort within the White House to
9 try to reconstruct where Mr. Foster went after he left the
10 White House on that afternoon, that you know of?

11 A I'm not aware of any efforts in the White House to
12 do that. The authorities may have done that. I don't know.

13 Q But there's been no internal analysis, review,
14 either formally or informally, about where Mr. Foster went?

15 A Not to my knowledge, no.

16 Q Are you aware of anybody who was able to contact
17 Mr. Foster after he left the White House on the date of his
18 death?

19 A No, I am not.

20 MR. STEIN: That is all I have. Thank you very
21 much.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

23 MR. TAYLOR: Before we close, could we take a short
24 break?

25 MR. STEIN: Certainly.

1 (Whereupon, at 10:46 a.m., a brief recess was taken.)

2 MR. TAYLOR: We discussed off the record the series
3 of questions and answers relating to the review of documents
4 in Mr. Foster's office. And there is some concern in my mind
5 and in Mr. McLarty's mind, and I think also in Mr. Stein's
6 mind, that the record is not entirely clear about what he
7 meant, and Mr. McLarty mean, by using the word "review".

8 And the question that I am going to ask Mr.
9 McLarty, if you agree, is if you would explain one more time
10 exactly what you understand with regard to whether documents
11 were removed from Mr. Foster's office by anyone, before the
12 event which occurred at which Nussbaum and the Park Police
13 sat in Foster's office and discussed documents.

14 THE WITNESS: To the best of --

15 MR. STEIN: Just so that it is clear, the
16 discussions we had off the record involve you, Mr. Taylor,
17 and Mr. McLarty approaching me and telling me that you had
18 one item that you would like to clarify, and then explained
19 to me what that item was.

20 MR. TAYLOR: That's fine.

21 BY MR. STEIN:

22 Q Please go ahead.

23 A To the best of my knowledge, no documents were
24 removed prior to the Park Police review or search with Mr.
25 Nussbaum, from Mr. Foster's office.

1 Q You indicated before that you did receive some
2 information that certain documents were quote, not part of
3 the review, close quote. Can you explain what you meant by
4 that?

5 A Either before the review took place or as these
6 events have occurred over the last several months, I was
7 generally aware that there were categories of files, that
8 were mutually agreed upon by the Park Police and the White
9 House Counsel, that were not relevant or should not be a part
10 of their review of the Foster suicide.

11 Q You mean that the Park Police would not
12 specifically look at them themselves?

13 A That's my general understanding.

14 Q Do you know of any documents that the Park Police
15 were not informed of as --

16 A No, I do not.

17 Q -- being in Mr. Foster's office?

18 A No, I do not.

19 Q When you say that there was agreement reached with
20 the Park Police, how do you know that there was an agreement
21 reached with the Park Police?

22 A Because I would -- I would think if there were not
23 agreement, that disagreement would reach my level and desk
24 and I would, therefore, be aware of it.

25 Q I see. But it is simply a fact that you did not

1 hear about a disagreement that --

2 A That's right.

3 Q -- causes you to say that there was agreement?

4 A Your clarification is more precise.

5 Q Do you know of any specific information, one way or
6 the other, whether there was agreement or disagreement --

7 A No.

8 Q -- between Mr. Nussbaum and the Park Police --

9 A No.

10 Q -- about what procedures would be followed?

11 A No, I do not.

12 Q Is there anything else that you feel you need to
13 clarify?

14 A No, I do not believe there is.

15 MR. STEIN: I have no further questions. Thank
16 you.

17 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

18 (Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the proceedings were
19 concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER - NOTARY PUBLIC

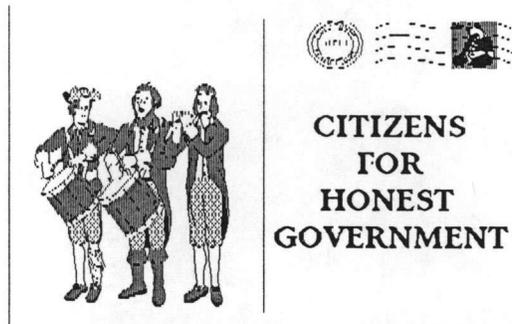
I, Elizabeth A. Eastman, do hereby certify that the witness whose testimony appears in the foregoing interview was duly sworn by me; that the testimony of said witness was taken by me electronically and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me; that said interview is a true record of the testimony given by said witness; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this interview was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

My Commission Expires:
July 31, 1995

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WHITEWATER INVESTIGATOR'S OFFICE HAS SPRUNG IT'S FIRST LEAK, WHY?

Has Kenneth W. Starr's office resorted to leaking information in the *true* political tradition. *Scripps Howard News Service's* Lisa Hoffman states in the *Washington Times* (01/06/95), sources informed her, "***Starr is apt to second ruling on Foster***". Why is the Whitewater special counsel possibly leaking information on a very important subject? What would Starr be hoping to achieve? Is this an attempt by certain powers to impede an independent investigation by the media or Congress?

Surely, the sad death of Vincent Foster deserves a **Grand Jury Investigation**. Mr. Starr's predecessor was ousted last August after certain members of the Washington elite voiced concerns Fiske never convened a Grand Jury, hence no one ever answered questions under oath regarding the death of Vincent Foster. Would it be in Starr's best interest to fully investigate using all methods available under American law? Who is controlling the information on Whitewater? Is it Mr. Starr or is it leaks from his office that are trying to delay Congressional hearing on both sides of the house for other reasons?

Citizens For Honest Government's national press secretary and political commentator, **Nick Ashton** will explain the ramifications that could arise from this leak and it's implications. **Larry Nichols** has gone even further and is demanding **A Full Grand Jury Investigation, NOW!** Mr. Nichols has been the most vocal former employee of then Governor Bill Clinton. **Nichols** will express in no uncertain terms the implications in this travesty of justice and why it's not in the best interest of the American people. What is it about this tragic handling of the death of Vincent W. Foster in July '93? Why are people close to Bill Clinton going out of their way to hinder the truth behind Foster's death?

***FOR NEWS BREAKING INTERVIEWS CALL CAROL
AT MEDIA CONNECTIONS 1-909-927-1015***

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CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT

DIRECT LINK January 26, 1995

CLINTON'S AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY

How vocal can you get over Bill Clinton? Rep. Bob Dornan spoke his mind on the floor of the house yesterday and suffered the consequences. His comments that Bill Clinton gave aid and comfort to the enemy, while in London and Russia as a young man, stirred criticism from the floor of the house. Calls for his words to be stricken from the record echoed the chamber. He stated Clinton was a draft dodger and aided the Vietnamese in the infamous Clinton protest and flag burning in London. Robert Dornan's words were erased from the record and he was banned from speaking for twenty-four hours on the floor of the house. **CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT commends Bob Dornan for speaking out for honesty.**

The facts on Bill Clinton and his administration are documented and concise in nature. When has this world or this nation ever had a leader who has been accused of so many and varied indiscretions? Who is protecting Bill Clinton? The media always attacks individuals and organizations who stand-up for the truth. The sad fact is, the so-called reporters never explore or investigate for themselves. All they do is attack with the same verbiage as before. Character assassination is useless without the facts. **CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT has the facts!**

There are many questions that need answering pertaining to Bill Clinton. The investigation in the death of Vincent Foster has moved to new heights and more people are being brought before the Grand Jury. At long last indictments are about to be issued in drug and murder cases in Arkansas. Sometimes it takes a while for the truth to be proved, **CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT has the patience!**

CITIZENS FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT National Press Secretary and Political Commentator, Nick Ashton, continues to bring you the daily goings-on in this presidency and the executive branch. In addition, an overview of the whole Whitewater affair. **Larry Nichols, former ADFA marketing manager**, is about to release the documents that will tie all Bill Clinton's problems together, making them a bigger headache for the administration. **Lt. Col Tom McKenney, former military**, tells you why Bob Dornan was so upset. **Judge Jim Johnson, former Arkansas Supreme Court Justice**, helps you understand what goes on in Arkansas and why justice is so one sided. **John Brown, Investigator**, continues his tireless fight for the truth and why there is more than meets the eye to the smiles of Bill Clinton.

Nicholas E. Ashton, National Press Secretary.

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Nothing new on Foster, sources say Starr backing Fiske on depression suicide

BY LISA HOFFMAN
Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — Independent counsel Kenneth Starr is expected to conclude that Vincent Foster, the deputy White House counsel, committed suicide for reasons unrelated to the Whitewater Development Corp. affair, sources familiar with Starr's inquiry have said.

Such a conclusion would match the results of an investigation by special counsel Robert Fiske Jr., Starr's predecessor.



Foster

Starr's investigators have found no evidence to suggest that Foster, a Hope native and former partner in Little Rock's Rose Law Firm, did not shoot himself in a northern Virginia park on July 20, 1993, said the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Investigators also have turned up no sign that Whitewater precipitated Foster's decision to kill himself even though he was handling Whitewater-related tax matters for President Clinton and first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton before he died, the sources said. They said Starr's investigators found that Foster suffered from a deep depression exacerbated by criticism over how the White House handled the firing of aides in its travel office.

Starr's team consists of lawyers and FBI agents. Rather than repeat Fiske's exhaustive investigation, Starr's investigators mostly reviewed that work and supporting evidence. But they also followed some avenues not pursued by Fiske, the sources said.

"It all leads to the same conclusion," one source said.

Fiske's 58-page report was issued June 30, 1994, after four months of investigation. It was based on interviews with 125 people, sophisticated technical analysis of physical evidence and assessments from four of the top forensic experts in the country.

A Senate Banking Committee report released this week, as well as an investigation by the U.S. Park Police made public in July, reached similar conclusions.

Still, rumors of murder conspiracies and Clinton administration cover-ups concerning Foster's death abound, fueled by some talk-show hosts, television evangelists and conservative activists who fault Fiske for leaving holes in the investigation.

Indications are that even if Starr's report accepts Fiske's assessment of Foster's death, the controversy might not be laid to rest. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, R-N.Y., the new chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said he generally accepts the committee's findings that Foster committed suicide. But he said he still has questions about the investigation and about the search of Foster's White House office after his body was found.

Starr is continuing to examine whether White House aides removed pertinent documents from Foster's office before park police investigators could examine them.