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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 5/16/94

ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER was interviewed in the offices of her attorney, JAMES HAMILTON, who is associated with the law firm of Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. ELIZABETH FOSTER, who is also known as LISA FOSTER, is the widow of VINCENT W. FOSTER, JR., former Deputy Counsel to the President, who will be referred to as FOSTER in the remainder of this report of interview. Also participating in the interview of LISA FOSTER was RODERICK C. LANKLER, Deputy Counsel, Office of the Independent Counsel, Washington, D.C. After LISA FOSTER was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and the nature of the interview, she furnished the following information:

LISA FOSTER arrived in Washington, D.C. to set up a permanent residence for her family on June 5, 1993. After her arrival, she and FOSTER went jogging along Rock Creek Parkway in the vicinity of Dumbarton Oaks. FOSTER appeared to LISA FOSTER to be jogging at his normal pace that day. After they finished jogging, LISA FOSTER and FOSTER went to a small neighborhood store, purchased orange juice and bagels, and went home and had breakfast. LISA FOSTER recalls that day as being a day of fun and one of their best days together in recent times.

When LISA FOSTER and FOSTER still lived in Arkansas, FOSTER used to jog approximately three to four times per week. LISA FOSTER also began to play tennis at that time. LISA FOSTER and FOSTER would frequently go to a nearby track where each of them would jog at his or her own pace.

When LISA FOSTER saw FOSTER after she arrived in Washington, D.C., she believed that he appeared awful. She believed that most of the weight which FOSTER had lost by that time had been lost prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C.

On June 8, 1993, LISA FOSTER noticed that FOSTER was emotionally down and was slumped in his chair just as his father had been when his father was ill. LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER always was worried and stressed. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER

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SA Dana M. Gillis and
by SA Russell T. Bransford RTB:deg Date dictated 5/16/94
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that nothing at the White House was going right and he mentioned the example of the ZOE BAIRD nomination.

LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER did go jogging on Monday, July 19, 1993 but did not go jogging on July 20, 1993.

FOSTER complained to LISA FOSTER that he was suffering from insomnia, but he did not want to take sleeping pills because he was afraid that he would become addicted to them. FOSTER would get up in the morning and say to LISA FOSTER that he had not slept at all. FOSTER's typical work day began at 8:00 or 8:30 a.m. and continued until 9:30-10:00 p.m.

LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER had his blood pressure checked at the White House infirmary on or about July 16, 1993. FOSTER had complained to LISA FOSTER that his heart had been pounding. LISA FOSTER recalls that the blood pressure reading taken on FOSTER on July 16, 1993 did not sound particularly high. FOSTER told her that the White House medical personnel had taken his blood pressure again the same day, approximately ten minutes after the first reading. LISA FOSTER recalls that the initial blood pressure reading was approximately 160/100 and that the later reading was approximately 140/90. After FOSTER related the results of these blood pressure readings to LISA FOSTER, she told him that she would call DR. LARRY WATKINS, their family physician back in Little Rock, Arkansas. LISA FOSTER is not aware of any other time when FOSTER may have gone to have his blood pressure checked. LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER's father had suffered a stroke and his mother takes medication for high blood pressure.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any history of depression within the FOSTER family. No one has ever mentioned such a family history to LISA FOSTER. LISA FOSTER is aware that an aunt of FOSTER had some sort of problem and never got married, but LISA FOSTER is not aware of any more specific information about the nature of this problem.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of FOSTER ever having been treated for depression previously or having had medication for depression prescribed for him.

When asked why she and her son called FOSTER's office at the White House on several occasions to ask about FOSTER's well-being, LISA FOSTER responded that she used to call her

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husband when he worked at the Rose Law Firm all the time, especially if she wanted money. VINCENT FOSTER was very quiet, and LISA FOSTER may have called his secretary just to get a better feel for his condition and state of mind. LISA FOSTER believes that her son, VINCENT W. FOSTER, III, may have called BERNARD NUSSBAUM, Counsel to the President, to confirm whether NUSSBAUM would be speaking to a group of legal aides who were working on Capitol Hill. VINCENT W. FOSTER, III was working for Arkansas Senator DALE BUMPERS at the time and was interested in trying to attend such a speech by NUSSBAUM. LISA FOSTER does not specifically recall any other occasions when she may have called FOSTER's office.

When LISA FOSTER was asked whether FOSTER ever experienced anxiety as a component of his depression, she responded by recalling the night that ZOE BAIRD withdrew from consideration to become Attorney General of the United States. LISA FOSTER recalls that FOSTER came to bed at approximately 2:30 a.m. and he was sweating profusely and just sick. FOSTER felt that everyone was criticizing him, even at home. FOSTER did not enjoy being in the public eye. As an indication of FOSTER's anxiety, LISA FOSTER cites the fact that he told her that he didn't have time to do the taxes. LISA FOSTER recalls that he began to start more of his sentences with the phrase "I just can't handle...." While the FOSTER family was still living in Little Rock, if FOSTER became anxious, he would just go out to his swimming pool in the backyard and work by the pool, particularly if there was a trial approaching. FOSTER was very intense. If an upcoming trial involved a major case, then preparation for that trial would be all that FOSTER would do. FOSTER had a one-track mind when he was preparing for or engaged in a trial. Once FOSTER began working at the White House, there were no breaks in his effort and also no successes. FOSTER was used to always winning, and LISA FOSTER does not recall any instances of FOSTER losing before he joined the administration.

FOSTER has had panic attacks in the past and LISA FOSTER thinks that he had one at least five years ago. At that time, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that his heart was acting up. FOSTER had a heart monitor attached to him for 24 hours but no abnormalities were found. FOSTER also told LISA FOSTER that he was afraid to speak before crowds, and he said that his knees would shake under such circumstances. LISA FOSTER counseled him to work through his anxiety and ignore its effects simply by

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anticipating he would feel anxious whenever he spoke before a crowd. LISA FOSTER recalls that when FOSTER spoke before a crowd, he would sweat and turn slightly green in color. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER's commencement speech at the University of Arkansas Law School is a very good example of how FOSTER appeared when he was suffering such an anxiety attack. LISA FOSTER recalls that he appeared very stiff while making that address. LISA FOSTER recalls three other occasions when FOSTER appeared to be suffering from some sort of panic attack. On one such occasion, FOSTER called the FOSTER residence in Little Rock and left a recorded message on the answering machine about the need for him to resign from the Little Rock Country Club because of its alleged discriminatory practices. LISA FOSTER recalls that the sound of FOSTER's voice on the tape made her believe that FOSTER had been crying. The other two occasions when FOSTER sounded choked up and tense were when the Branch Davidian complex near Waco, Texas had burned, and the occasion of the issuance of the White House report on the Travel Office affair in which FOSTER was reprimanded.

LISA FOSTER does not recall any incidents in which FOSTER was hospitalized for physical or mental ailments. She recalls that FOSTER once cut his chin and received stitches as an outpatient. She cannot recall any other instances when FOSTER received care at a hospital.

[FOSTER was greatly affected by the death of his father, VINCENT FOSTER, SR. FOSTER did not sob when his father died, but he also did not remain unaffected by the death. FOSTER cared for his father during the last few months of his father's life when he was suffering from cancer. LISA FOSTER recalls that she and FOSTER were told by the doctors that FOSTER's father would live approximately six to eighteen months. As soon as the FOSTER family left Arkansas and arrived in Michigan for a vacation, they learned that FOSTER's father was dying. FOSTER attempted to return to Arkansas from Michigan quickly, but he did not arrive home in time to be with his father before his father passed away. After the funeral for FOSTER's father had been held, FOSTER returned to Michigan with the intention of spending spend time with his family. Instead, he used his time with the family in Michigan to write thank you notes to people who had offered condolences to the other members of his family and himself.]

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LISA FOSTER did have contact with DR. LARRY WATKINS subsequent to FOSTER's death. DR. WATKINS was the first person she called after she learned of her husband's death. She called DR. WATKINS the night of July 20, 1993 and asked him what in the hell happened. She also asked DR. WATKINS, "Could it have been the pill?" DR. WATKINS responded to LISA FOSTER that the pill could not have been the cause of the suicide and he further stated that FOSTER's depression must have been acute. DR. WATKINS is an internist who provided full physical examinations to both LISA FOSTER and FOSTER every two years.

In speaking with DR. WATKINS, LISA FOSTER learned that FOSTER had called DR. WATKINS and told him that he thought he was fighting depression. DR. WATKINS related to LISA FOSTER that he had then called in a prescription for an anti-depressant drug. LISA FOSTER did not know ahead of time that FOSTER was going to call DR. WATKINS, and she did not overhear the conversation between FOSTER and DR. WATKINS.

When LISA FOSTER was asked whether it would have been uncharacteristic of FOSTER to reach out to someone regarding a problem such as depression, she replied that FOSTER would have reached out if he were really scared or were at home rather than at the White House. During one conversation, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that SHEILA (FOSTER's sister, SHEILA ANTHONY) says sometimes that "it" is chemical. FOSTER did not explain to LISA FOSTER what he was referring to when he talked about "it" or "this thing." LISA FOSTER did not understand what his reference meant when he referred to it as being chemical. LISA FOSTER offered to call a doctor for FOSTER but he said that he would make the call.

FOSTER had a prescription for a sleeping pill called Restoril (phonetic). LISA FOSTER had filled a new prescription for this sleeping pill, but she is now unable to find the pills. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER threw the pills away so that she would not be able to consume them once she learned of his death.

Prior to FOSTER's death, SHEILA ANTHONY never mentioned depression to LISA FOSTER in relation to FOSTER.

When asked whether FOSTER had ever approached LISA FOSTER for help in dealing with his problem with depression, LISA FOSTER recalls that he mentioned his depression to her on

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approximately July 16, 1993. LISA FOSTER then arranged to go away for the weekend with FOSTER to the Tidewater Inn on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. LISA FOSTER made all the arrangements for the weekend and asked FOSTER to be home by 3:00 p.m. that Friday, which was July 16, 1993. Instead, FOSTER arrived home at approximately 4:00 p.m., and she and FOSTER had to drive through terrible traffic to reach the inn. Because FOSTER appeared to be under stress to her, LISA FOSTER offered to drive. FOSTER agreed to have her drive, but there was no opportunity to pull over and change drivers so FOSTER ended up driving the entire way to the Tidewater Inn.

LISA FOSTER has no knowledge of any available records which might indicate that her husband had previously received psychiatric counseling.

FOSTER did not experience either stress or depression while he was studying in law school. FOSTER never had to study at night because he was able to do his studying during the morning hours prior to class. After rising in the morning and driving LISA FOSTER to her place of employment, FOSTER would return home and study.

FOSTER did not attend his graduation from law school for a number of reasons. FOSTER graduated during the middle of the school year, i.e., in the month of January. Because of the timing of his graduation and because FOSTER had already begun work at the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, FOSTER would have had to take off time from work in order to attend graduation. Other reasons why the FOSTERS did not attend the graduation were that the trip back to Fayetteville, Arkansas would have involved significant expenses and LISA FOSTER was pregnant at the time. LISA FOSTER recalls that the graduation ceremony was nothing special because it was conducted as part of the same ceremony held for other schools within the University.

LISA FOSTER has many copies of the text of FOSTER's commencement address to the University of Arkansas School of Law. She also has a copy of the videotape of that address by FOSTER. The text of FOSTER's speech is contained in the most recent copy of the University of Arkansas Law Review.

During the last few months of his life, FOSTER was reading such books as The Making of a President, Ross Perot's

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book, a book entitled Putting People First, and other books, titles unrecalled, on the subject of ethics. LISA FOSTER is unable to recall the titles of any of the books which FOSTER may have been reading for pleasure just prior to his death.

LISA FOSTER and her family did employ housekeepers in their residences in both Little Rock and Washington. In Little Rock, LISA FOSTER employed a housekeeper for approximately 22 years. In Washington, LISA FOSTER employed a woman named [LORETTA SEARS] who came to clean the FOSTER residence once a week. SEARS had worked for the tenants who had resided previously in the FOSTER house. LISA FOSTER does not believe that [SEARS] ever saw FOSTER because he typically left for work prior to her arrival at the house and he always returned home after [SEARS] had already departed.

When asked whether NUSSBAUM had given her an envelope in his office at the White House, LISA FOSTER responded yes, that he had given her a number of torn pieces of yellow in a white envelope. The envelope was already in the office when LISA FOSTER arrived there. NUSSBAUM showed the contents of the envelope to LISA FOSTER, and he assembled the pieces of yellow paper so that she could read the writing on it. NUSSBAUM had already had a transcript prepared of the content of this note. LISA FOSTER believes that she saw this torn note on the evening of July 26, 1993. When she saw the note, LISA FOSTER recognized the writing as being the handwriting of FOSTER. LISA FOSTER was not allowed to touch the note, and there was no other envelope or note.

LISA FOSTER's attorney, JAMES HAMILTON, interjected at this point in the interview that he had been at the White House when LISA FOSTER examined the note.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any other note relating to the death of FOSTER.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any personal or family reason which would account for FOSTER researching medical malpractice issues. First Lady HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON had asked FOSTER to write the malpractice section of the newly proposed health care plan. In addition, one of FOSTER's first legal cases had been a case involving medical malpractice.

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LISA FOSTER is not aware of any indication, nor does she suspect, that her husband had become aware of anything illegal or highly damaging to either the CLINTONS or the White House which would have presented him with irreconcilable pressures. LISA FOSTER notes that FOSTER never told her anything about his clients.

FOSTER never expressed any concern to LISA FOSTER about either Whitewater or Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. LISA FOSTER had never even heard of either of these entities at that point in her life.

When asked to furnish an opinion as to what FOSTER may have been working on that caused him stress or might explain his condition of depression, LISA FOSTER responded that the Travel Office fiasco may have been the source of the stress. She noted that if the Travel Office had been the only difficulty facing FOSTER, it would not have been so bad. At one point, FOSTER called the family together and warned his family that the next six months might be particularly difficult. Toward the end of his life, FOSTER had no sense of joy or elation at work. The Branch Davidian incident near Waco, Texas was also causing him a great deal of stress. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was horrified when the Branch Davidian complex burned. FOSTER believed that everything was his fault. On such issues as the ZOE BAIRD nomination and gays in the military, it seemed that the White House Counsel's Office was not doing a particularly good job, although LISA FOSTER felt that the attorneys themselves were doing good work. FOSTER was extremely fond of NUSSBAUM. If either President CLINTON or NUSSBAUM was being criticized, FOSTER felt that he was also being criticized. FOSTER was very happy about the nominations of JANET RENO as Attorney General of the United States and RUTH BADER GINSBURG as a Supreme Court Justice.

At this point in the interview, HAMILTON interjected that he sat next to Justice GINSBURG when she was first nominated for her position, and he noted that FOSTER was very touched by Justice GINSBURG's speech.

LISA FOSTER stayed home and did not attend the nomination ceremony for Justice GINSBURG.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of what may have been in her husband's office at the White House that led White House staff to

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search FOSTER's office immediately after her husband's death. LISA FOSTER also does not know anything about what may have caused NUSSBAUM to conduct an official search of her husband's office in a manner which excluded investigators from law enforcement agencies.

LISA FOSTER is not exactly aware of what role her husband played in the firing of the seven individuals from the White House Travel Office. FOSTER was distressed because he felt that if he had spoken first with WILLIAM KENNEDY, who was also an attorney in the White House Counsel's Office, then the Federal Bureau of Investigation would not have been called into the case. However, no one heeded FOSTER's advice on this matter.

LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER was compiling a list of attorneys to represent him regarding the White House Travel Office matter. FOSTER wanted to have an attorney represent him because he did not have time to do his work at the White House and prepare a defense for himself. LISA FOSTER recalls that Senator DOLE had written a letter on July 15, 1993 requesting a Congressional investigation of the Travel Office matter. VINCENT W. FOSTER, III had attended a Senate Judiciary Committee meeting when an investigation of the Travel Office matter was called for but the motion to conduct such an investigation was tabled. VINCENT FOSTER, III told LISA FOSTER about the proposal for Congressional hearings, but she did not think that it was a big deal.

LISA FOSTER does not think that FOSTER contacted any of the attorneys on the list of attorneys which had been furnished to him by BERYL ANTHONY. LISA FOSTER is aware that FOSTER contacted her attorney, JAMES HAMILTON, as well as attorney JAMES LYONS and, although she was not privy to the conversations, she believes that these conversations related to the Travel Office matter.

FOSTER had not kept a diary during the course of his relationship with LISA FOSTER. He used to keep trip logs whenever the family went on vacation. At the end of each day of a trip, FOSTER would write down what the family had done that day while on vacation. However, FOSTER did not keep such notes when he was at home or in relation to his work. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER may have begun to keep a diary on election night of

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1992 because he believed that from that time period forward would be a period worth remembering.

LISA FOSTER does not believe it would have been uncharacteristic of her husband to maintain such a diary because he was very excited about the formation of the new administration. As an indication of this excitement, she notes that he chose to write about election night, the inauguration, and the nomination of Attorney General JANET RENO.)

LISA FOSTER's daughter, LAURA FOSTER, was the primary driver of the Honda automobile which was found at Fort Marcy Park, Virginia on July 20, 1993. The Honda automobile belonged to LAURA FOSTER and also to one of LISA FOSTER's sons. The son and daughter shared the automobile. LAURA FOSTER had used the Honda while she was attending Vanderbilt University and then had driven it to Washington. The Honda automobile was the only car which FOSTER and LAURA FOSTER had with them in Washington until LISA FOSTER arrived with the other family members and with the Lexus automobile owned by their family.

It was not only typical for FOSTER to drive the Honda to work at the White House, it was imperative.

The contents found in the Honda on July 20, 1993, e.g., the cigarette pack, beer cans, and corkscrew, belonged to LISA FOSTER's son. FOSTER himself did not smoke. FOSTER's sons had gone to the beach the weekend preceding July 20, 1993, and the refuse from the weekend was still in the passenger compartment of the Honda when it was searched by police at Fort Marcy Park.

The Honda is no longer in the possession of LISA FOSTER because she sold the car to her brother-in-law, who in turn is leasing the car to her brother in Nashville, Tennessee.

LISA FOSTER describes the color of the Honda as taupe or grayish. She further describes it as a light color.

FOSTER had not made specific plans for the weekend which followed his death. He had spoken with LISA FOSTER about going away for that weekend and about coming home early from work so they could get an early start on the weekend. LISA FOSTER had talked to him about trying to go away every weekend. They had

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spoken about trying to go to Pennsylvania the following weekend but had not made any reservations.

There were no domestic problems between LISA FOSTER and FOSTER during the entirety of their twenty-five year relationship.

[In terms of people in whom her husband would confide, LISA FOSTER believes that he would have confided in herself and his sister, SHEILA ANTHONY. FOSTER would also be likely to confide in his children, particularly his daughter LAURA. FOSTER would also confide in his son, VINCENT FOSTER, III, and he would have confided in his father if his father were still alive.]

On the evening of July 19, 1993, LISA FOSTER cooked dinner at home. When FOSTER returned home from work, he came into the house and smiled at LISA FOSTER while saying that a quarter to eight was not bad. LISA FOSTER responded to him that she was thinking that he would be home at 6:30 or 7:00 p.m. That night, FOSTER received a call from President CLINTON, who invited FOSTER to come to the White House to watch a movie. When FOSTER turned down the invitation from the President, LISA FOSTER was happy. She prepared scallops for all of the family members except for her son BRUGH, who was eating spaghetti.

FOSTER did not mention any conversations from earlier in the day of July 19, 1993 which might have disturbed him.

LISA FOSTER has some knowledge of three letters which were sent out by FOSTER from his office on July 19, 1993. LISA FOSTER is aware of a letter from FOSTER to his mother regarding some leases for mineral rights. LISA FOSTER only saw this letter after FOSTER's death because, as a result of FOSTER's mother signing the letter, LISA FOSTER inherited the mineral rights. LISA FOSTER does not recall exactly how she saw these mineral leases. One of the remaining two letters may have been for payment of a life insurance premium, but LISA FOSTER does not recall whether she or FOSTER mailed this letter.

FOSTER had never spoken to LISA FOSTER about visiting Fort Marcy Park in the past, and she had never heard of the park prior to her husband's death.

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LISA FOSTER does not know whether VINCENT FOSTER ever visited Fort Marcy Park prior to the day of his death but she doubts it.

LISA FOSTER has no idea what her husband did after he left the White House on July 20, 1993. She has checked both gas receipts and credit card receipts, but no purchases or other clues have been identified.

LISA FOSTER had no contact, including telephone calls, with her husband after he left their home on the morning of July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER recalls one unusual event that morning which was that FOSTER asked her what she was going to be doing that day. It was uncommon for FOSTER to ask her about her plans, and it was also memorable to her that he asked because she was unusually busy that day.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of FOSTER returning home after leaving his office at the White House on July 20, 1993. It is her opinion that he did not return home on that date.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any particular local spots frequented by FOSTER, such as restaurants or bars, which might assist investigators in attempting to trace FOSTER's activities on July 20, 1993. A Washington restaurant, La Tomate, was the only place where FOSTER would eat out during the business day.

On July 20, 1993, LISA FOSTER played tennis at approximately 8:30 a.m. At 11:45 a.m., she attended a meeting relating to multiple sclerosis. Prior to attending the meeting, LISA FOSTER woke her son so that he could drive her to the meeting. DONNA KAY MCLARTY had also invited LISA FOSTER out. LISA FOSTER had been in Washington for approximately six weeks, but she and MCLARTY had not seen each other much, so they agreed to go to a restaurant at the Four Seasons Hotel for lunch. At approximately 3:30 p.m., LISA FOSTER and MCLARTY took a taxi back to FOSTER's house. From there, LISA FOSTER and MCLARTY went to the MCLARTY residence where their respective sons met with each other. At approximately 5:00 p.m., LISA FOSTER returned home and called the White House to speak to her husband. LISA FOSTER thought that it was NANCY HEMREICH's week to be at the office, but she was told by DEBORAH GORHAM that HEMREICH's week would be the following week. GORHAM told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER was unavailable to come to the phone.

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When asked whether she had made a remark about FOSTER putting the gun in his mouth, LISA FOSTER replied that when she was notified of his death, someone kept saying that FOSTER had shot himself in the head. LISA FOSTER recalls that she was very concerned about how FOSTER had shot himself because she was trying to imagine what he looked like and wondering whether he had suffered. She further said that she was concerned about whether he had blown his head off.

FOSTER had never spoken with LISA FOSTER before about suicide and he had never attempted suicide before. LISA FOSTER believes that her husband took his life because he was so terribly depressed.

LISA FOSTER has no doubts that her husband took his own life and she had no such doubts on the night of July 20, 1993.

LISA FOSTER was concerned about the autopsy being performed on her husband because she wanted to know his mental state at the time that he died. She also wanted to know if he had taken the sleeping pills or if he had been consuming alcohol or was drunk. She did not have any influence or input into causing the autopsy to be conducted so promptly.

In terms of other drugs which may have been prescribed for FOSTER in the past, LISA FOSTER is aware of the sleeping pill Restoril having been prescribed. She also recalls that an antibiotic was prescribed for FOSTER in approximately December 1992. LISA FOSTER recalls that Feldene was prescribed for treatment of FOSTER's tennis elbow.

LISA FOSTER is aware that her husband took one 50 milligram dose of Trazadone on the evening of July 19, 1993 because she told her husband to take one pill and she watched him take it. She does not know if he took any sleeping pills on that evening. On the morning of July 20, 1993, FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he did not go out for a jog because it would take him too long to cool off. LISA FOSTER notes that her house has only one bathroom for such a large family. She notes further that, due to her relatively early departure from home on July 20, 1993, there were several family members attempting to use the single bathroom during the same period of time.

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At the time of her husband's death, LISA FOSTER had some Valium which had been prescribed for her. However, at that time, she was not aware of any Valium pills missing from her prescription.

At this point in the interview, LISA FOSTER was asked to examine a pair of eyeglasses which had been found in Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER held the glasses, examined them, and then stated that the eyeglasses appeared to be those of her husband. LISA FOSTER noted that the tips of the stems of the eyeglasses had bite marks on them, which was an observation consistent with one of her husband's habits. FOSTER had frequently chewed on the tips of his eyeglasses as a nervous habit.

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marcy Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

LISA FOSTER then examined a photocopy of a handwritten note which has previously been identified as having been written by her late husband. LISA FOSTER believes that the original note was written on or about July 11, 1993. LISA FOSTER is not entirely certain of this date and believes that the note was written sometime during the period between July 4 and July 20, 1993. She believes that the note was written by FOSTER in their Washington residence on a day when there were a number of young people in her house. Her son was working as a Senate aide and there were a number of other aides visiting him on that day. LISA FOSTER invited FOSTER to go with her to the store, but he declined to accompany her. FOSTER was upstairs in bed, alternately trying to sleep and work. LISA FOSTER suggested to FOSTER that he write down everything that "they" did wrong. She suggested to FOSTER that he go on the offensive and not continue to take responsibility for every mistake which was made in the White House. FOSTER agreed with LISA FOSTER's suggestion, and he sat up in bed and appeared energized. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he had not resigned yet, and he said that he had already written his opening argument in his defense. LISA FOSTER believes that the torn note which was found was actually FOSTER's opening argument in the event he had to testify before Congress.

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Although LISA FOSTER did not view or read the note on the day that FOSTER appeared to be energized by her remarks, she is confident that the comments written in the note were written on that same day. LISA FOSTER knows that FOSTER was upset about the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) being called in regarding the Travel Office matter, but she does not believe that FOSTER believed that the FBI had lied. People know that representatives of the media were getting deals through the White House Travel Office. LISA FOSTER is aware that people knew of these deals, but she herself knew nothing about FOSTER's remarks in the note pertaining to the Republicans or the usher's office. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was concerned about excessive costs being incurred by the usher's office, but FOSTER never discussed these matters with her.

On Tuesday night, July 13, 1993, FOSTER spoke with LISA FOSTER about resigning. LISA FOSTER encouraged him to stay in his position in the White House Counsel's office. She advised him that Congress would take a recess in August 1993. LISA FOSTER then suggested to FOSTER that he should stay in his current post until Christmas of 1993. LISA FOSTER understood clearly that FOSTER was speaking about the Travel Office when he was speaking of his depression and his concerns.

LISA FOSTER is aware of the whereabouts of some ammunition which was kept at the FOSTER residence in Little Rock prior to her husband's death. She recalls finding a number of shotgun shells in the top drawer of her dresser. She also recalls that there were a number of shotgun shells kept in a closet. In searching her house, LISA FOSTER found a number of 20 gauge and 12 gauge shotgun shells, some .22 caliber ammunition, and possibly some small handgun ammunition. LISA FOSTER does not recall seeing any such ammunition at her house in Washington, D.C.

LISA FOSTER believes that she may have seen the handgun which she examined previously during the interview at her residence in Washington. LISA FOSTER recalls that as she was packing her belongings in Little Rock in preparation for coming to Washington, D.C., she found a handgun inside a travel trunk which had been packed by FOSTER prior to his departure for Washington. Specifically, as LISA FOSTER was packing in Little Rock, she came across a silver-colored gun, which she then packed in with her other property. When LISA FOSTER unpacked the gun in

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 16

Washington, FOSTER saw the gun and commented on it. LISA FOSTER had not had a prior conversation with FOSTER about bringing a gun to Washington, D.C., but she argued with FOSTER when the gun was unpacked. LISA FOSTER told FOSTER that she did not want any guns in her house in Washington.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any photographs which may be kept in Arkansas which would depict the guns owned by FOSTER's late father. She is only aware of snapshots of family members going hunting.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any records from the elder MR. FOSTER's estate which might describe the firearms he had owned. She is aware of a handwritten note from the elder MR. FOSTER regarding the disposition of his property after he passed away. According to this note, all of the elder MR. FOSTER's guns were left to FOSTER and a diamond was left to LISA FOSTER. After the funeral for FOSTER's father, FOSTER went down to his father's house and retrieved the guns. LISA FOSTER believes that there were approximately three to five handguns included in the guns retrieved by her husband. She believes that her husband obtained all of the guns which were left by FOSTER's father.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband kept the guns left to him by his father while the FOSTERS were still living in Little Rock.

LISA FOSTER believes that the shotguns from the estate of the elder MR. FOSTER are currently in the possession of her brother-in-law, who is the husband of her sister. SHARON BOWMAN, FOSTER's sister, has one handgun. LISA FOSTER believes that BERYL ANTHONY has one of the handguns from the estate here in Washington, D.C., but she has not asked ANTHONY that specific question.

FOSTER himself did not like guns. FOSTER's father had given guns to LISA FOSTER's sons, which displeased LISA FOSTER. LISA FOSTER also knows that FOSTER kept a gun in a closet in their home in Washington, D.C. LISA FOSTER was aware of the location of one gun inside her residence in Washington and she found that gun still in its usual location on the night of July 20, 1993. The gun which she found on that date was not the silver gun which she had earlier found in the trunk in Little Rock. LISA FOSTER believes that the gun found at Fort Marcy Park

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 17

may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington. LISA FOSTER does not know with certainty, but she suspects that there were some bullets at the house in Washington, D.C.

Sometime within the last two weeks prior to July 20, 1993, LISA FOSTER told FOSTER to remove the guns from their house in Washington. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER not to remark about the guns in front of the boys. LISA FOSTER believes that she may have told her husband twice during that time to remove the guns, but she never checked to see if the guns had actually been removed.

LISA FOSTER assumes that ammunition was given to her husband in conjunction with his receipt of the guns from his father's gun collection, but she does not know for certain. She never knew FOSTER to buy any ammunition except for shotgun shells when he went hunting.

To the best of LISA FOSTER's knowledge, FOSTER never carried a handgun in his automobile. She never knew FOSTER to carry a gun with him to work. FOSTER parked his automobile in slot 16 on Executive Boulevard West whenever he was at the White House. LISA FOSTER knows that the trunks of vehicles are checked when the vehicles are driven onto the White House grounds. When not in use, the Honda was typically parked on the street adjacent to the FOSTER residence while the FOSTER family's Lexus was parked in a space behind their house.

LISA FOSTER believes that the guns which were brought by her family from Little Rock to Washington were transported on the moving van with their other belongings.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband might have obtained the two loose bullets which were discovered in the handgun found at Fort Marcy Park.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any background information regarding her husband's possession of guns which could assist in tracing the gun found in his hand at Fort Marcy Park. SHARON BOWMAN told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER's father kept a gun by his bed while he was still living, and LISA FOSTER believes that that gun may be the same revolver she was shown by the interviewing agents.

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FOSTER's father served in the United States Navy during the World War II period and may have been stationed in California.

It is difficult for LISA FOSTER to believe that FOSTER may have come home on July 20, 1993 to get a gun.

LISA FOSTER still remembers her last contact with FOSTER on the morning of July 20, 1993 in their kitchen. She recalls that FOSTER was standing very stiffly in the kitchen prior to departing for work. LISA FOSTER now believes that he may have had the gun with him in his briefcase at that time. FOSTER did not kiss her goodbye before he left for work, but she notes that his not kissing her was not unusual for him. She believes that her son was at home and sleeping until approximately 2:00 p.m. on that afternoon. However, she has not questioned her son about whether he was asleep that afternoon because she has not wanted to expose her children to too many of the circumstances of their father's death.

LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was suffering from a major depression which was brought about by working too hard for such a long period of time away from his family. She believes that no one loved his children more than her husband.

FOSTER was unable to attend the ceremony in which the Arkansas Bar Association named him the Lawyer of the Year because he had to go to Boston, Massachusetts that same day to interview Judge STEPHEN BREYER. Judge BREYER was a candidate for a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court, but he was bedridden as a result of a traffic accident.

At this point in the interview, Attorney JAMES HAMILTON interjected that he had traveled to Boston to interview Judge BREYER with FOSTER on that occasion.

LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER thought he would be able to attend the Arkansas Bar Association ceremony up until the very last minute. Both LISA FOSTER and FOSTER were very upset that they were unable to attend. She believes that his inability to attend the ceremony would have weighed very heavily on FOSTER and would have caused him to feel embarrassed before his peers in Arkansas.

D-35063

Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 19

At the conclusion of the interview, HAMILTON, on behalf of LISA FOSTER, again asked that the original handwritten note which had been torn up be turned over to LISA FOSTER at the conclusion of the investigation. HAMILTON also reiterated his request that a photograph of the note not be released by the Office of the Independent Counsel should such a request be received under the Freedom of Information Act.

Weekly Standard
11/6/95

THE VENDETTA MACHINE

by Carl M. Cannon

NO EQUESTRIAN STATUE of James H. Lake will ever adorn a city square. He is a Washington lobbyist, not a war hero. Still, now that Lake has fallen into the hellish clutches of a special prosecutor, here's an idea for how his fellow Republicans could honor his long service to Ronald Reagan and their party: They could end or at least sharply curtail the special prosecutor system.

This monument to Lake will be controversial. Some will object that a Special Prosecutor Repeal Act should be dedicated to those who really inspired it: the independent counsels themselves, with their messianic complexes, their multi-million-dollar spending jags, and their years-long vendettas. Men like Iran-Contra counsel Lawrence Walsh. Or the latest nominee, Jim Lake's buddy, Donald C. Smaltz. Others will favor the victims but ask, why Lake? Why not Mike Deaver? Or Ted Olson? Or Webb Hubbell? Or Margaret Tutwiler? Or Jim Guy Tucker? Or Elliott Abrams? A strong contender will be Elliott's wife, Rachel Abrams, who voiced the bitterness that all those caught up in the special prosecutor system seem to share.

"I know something about Bill and Hillary Clinton

right now," she wrote, after a passel of special prosecutors were sicced on the Clintonites. "I know how their stomachs churn, their anxiety mounts, how their worry over the defenseless child increases. I know their inability to sleep at night and their reluctance to rise in the morning. I know every new incursion of doubt, every heart-break over bailing out friends . . . every jaw-clenching look at front pages. I know all this, and the thought of it makes me happy."

Rachel's husband could be arrogant and unbending, but those are not crimes. His real sin was that he helped run a policy in Central America that the Democrats hated. Not content to tangle with Elliott Abrams solely in the political arena, the Democrats followed a strategy all too common in the 1980s: They agitated for the Iran-Contra prosecutor to investigate him. Ultimately, Abrams was adjudged to have given less than complete answers to a hostile congressional committee. A liberal Democratic lawyer in the special prosecutor's office admitted to a grudge against Abrams; in any case, Walsh ended up with Abrams's scalp, in the form of two misdemeanor pleas. The process took five years and cost Abrams hundreds of thousands in legal fees, so his wife's outburst is understandable.

Others actually suffered ordeals even more

Kafkaesque, as it became the fashion to try to criminalize policy differences between the parties. Theodore B. Olson incurred the wrath of Capitol Hill Democrats by formulating the Reagan administration's policy regarding release of Environmental Protection Agency documents to congressional committees. When Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino didn't like the regulations, he called for a perjury investigation of Olson. After a six-year inquiry, the special counsel announced almost reluctantly that she couldn't charge Olson with a crime because he'd told the truth.

The special prosecutor law was enacted in 1978 as a belated response to Richard Nixon's firing of an independent counsel looking into Watergate. The law was amended in 1983 and 1987; it expired but was passed again in 1993, and President Clinton signed it back into law.

Its laudable aim was to shield investigations of high officials from potential political interference. The rap against the law has always been that there seem to be no limitations on a special prosecutor. He reports to no one, has an unlimited budget, doesn't have to stand for re-election. Conservative scholars such as Terry Eastland have questioned its constitutionality. The Supreme Court has been unwilling to throw it out, however. So special prosecutors remain free to engage in virtually unrestrained fishing expeditions, and no one answers the haunting question asked by acquitted former Labor secretary Raymond Donovan, "Which office do I go to to get my reputation back?"

In practice, what is strangest about the law is the capriciousness with which investigations expand to net particular individuals. Clinton confidant Webb Hubbell overbilled clients down in Arkansas and didn't report all his taxes. Not great conduct, to be sure, but what exactly does it have to do with the alleged misuse of federally insured funds that Whitewater is supposedly about? And even if the allegations against Arkansas governor Jim Guy Tucker are true, they came to light only because his predecessor was elected president and an independent counsel was dispatched to dredge the swamp of home-state graft.

For his part, counsel Donald Smaltz was supposed to be looking into the relationship between Clinton's first agriculture secretary, Mike Espy, and Tyson Foods, Inc., the poultry behemoth based in Springdale, Ark. So how did he come to nab Beltway Reaganite Jim Lake? It appears that one of Lake's California agribusiness clients wanted to curry favor with the Department of Agriculture by funneling \$5,000 to retire the campaign debt of Mike Espy's brother, and Lake was willing to fudge the paperwork. Smaltz pumped up this misdemeanor into a felony using a dubious device increasingly favored by federal prose-

cutors (they tried it on Al D'Amato's brother): the all-purpose wire-fraud statute. Another nagging question about Lake's case is why, after he himself pointed out the transgression to Smaltz and received immunity for it, he was forced to plead guilty when Smaltz announced, 10 months later, that he was going after Lake's firm. Was this fair? The question was put to Smaltz last week; himself immune to oversight, he felt free to decline any comment.

The larger question remains why an unfettered special prosecutor system still exists. It has been almost a year since the Republicans took over Congress and they've wanted to put a leash on these guys for a long time. What they will tell you is that their determination to rid the Republic of this scourge was lost somewhere between Newt Gingrich's book deal, David Bonior's braying about GOPAC, and Ross Perot's contrived crusade to clean up politics. The truth is that they were enjoying entirely too much seeing the Clintonites squirm as a result of the appointment of a record number of special prosecutors.

Margaret Tutwiler, who was put through the wringer on the apparently bogus charge that she rummaged into Clinton's passport file while serving the Bush administration, found this attitude shortsighted. She recounted running into then-White House communications director Mark Gearan at Logan Airport one day and buying him a drink at a time when Gearan was depressed over his own grand jury appearance and mounting legal bills courtesy of the Whitewater special prosecutor.

"Mark's 'crime' was showing up for 10 minutes at a meeting," she said scornfully. "For the future of our country, we have to find a way to keep these partisan fights out of the criminal justice system."

Well, Republicans, the occupant of the White House feels your pain on this one. He may have signed the updated special prosecutor law, but he has all but said he regrets it. He particularly dislikes the fact that the new bill makes the threshold so low for appointment of a prosecutor. Maybe this is the time to call a truce and pass a new scaled-down law under which political corruption could be probed by an independent counsel who reported to the attorney general and who had some constraints on his mandate. While they're at it, congressional leaders may want to consider narrowing the legal definition of wire fraud and perhaps tighten the much-abused RICO racketeering statute as well.

Last year, before Donald Smaltz was even sworn in as a special prosecutor, I interviewed a well-connected Republican on this subject. He thought it unseemly and ultimately self-defeating for Republicans to rejoice in Clinton's agony.

"It's an outrage," he told me. "The Republicans are

stupid for caving in on this. They saw a chance for it to tie up Clinton, and they wink at the abuses.”

This Republican never worked in the White House, though he was asked to. I asked him why. One factor, he said, was that he'd seen friends ruined and tormented by special prosecutors. “The reason I

turned down Reagan and Bush four times was that I like my business,” he told me. “I like my freedom.”

But that was then. His name is Jim Lake.

Carl M. Cannon is the White House correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

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Volume 1, Number 2

September 1995

16 Pages Price: \$1

POLITICIANS IMMUNE FROM PROSECUTION

A Blot on Arkansas

The state Board of Pardons and Paroles has again denied parole to Wayne DuMond, now 10 years into a sentence for crimes evidence indicates he did not commit.

The crimes: Rape and kidnapping.

The time: Mid-1980's.

The victim: Second cousin to President Bill Clinton.

DuMond's 1985 conviction primarily was on three points:

1. Positive identification by victim.

But the victim positively identified the wrong man first, and when viewing a police lineup, said DuMond was not her attacker.

2. Forensic evidence.

The trial produced no such positive evidence but one of the nation's top DNA experts studied samples and said DuMond could not have been the rapist. There were three kinds of semen in the girl's panties -- none DuMond's.

3. Access to crime scene.

The trial produced no such positive evidence and following the alleged "crime route" proves DuMond could not have been at the scene.

Investigation does reveal that DuMond angered the sheriff because he objected to confiscation and sale of automobiles belonging to young people as well as proliferation of drugs and gambling in the Forrest City area. The sheriff later was convicted and imprisoned on these charges. See Blot Page 5



WAYNE DuMOND has served 10 years in the Arkansas Prison, and recently was denied parole again. Evidence shows DuMond is not guilty although President Clinton and Governor Tucker, for reasons of their own, say otherwise. DuMond was castrated before being sentenced to life plus 20 years, his home was torched and his family shattered.

Governor Tucker, 2 McDougals Enter Pleas "Showdown" May Be Near

U.S. District Judge Henry Woods, a longtime Democrat with established party ties, has dismissed the first round of indictments against Arkansas Democrat Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, Tucker business partner William Marks, Sr., and Tucker attorney John Haley.

The action erased a trial scheduled on charges of lying, falsification of documents and tax evasion; it was the first time any See Pleas Page 14

Decades of Disgrace While Plain Folks Live By Law, Pay Penalties

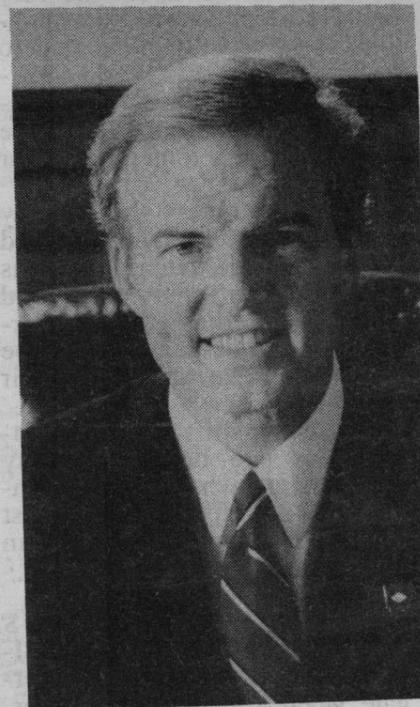
TECHNICALITIES BAR EVIDENCE, MAKE POLITICIANS IMMUNE FROM PROSECUTION

Politicians (and their pals) in Arkansas have enjoyed immunity from criminal prosecution for generations.

Guilt didn't matter. Time and again, "insiders" grabbed public funds and, even when caught, never paid back a dime; and they were not "insiders" because they ever saw the interior of a jail cell.

Justice sounded great but delivered little. A weekly newspaper editor (now Editor of the AMERICAN) found and printed truth about Machine Politics and spent a decade in court, in jail, in trouble, in fights, and indicted seven times. Wayne DuMond was arrested in east Arkansas in the mid-1980's and despite conclusive evidence to the contrary, he was convicted and imprisoned after being castrated by hooded avengers. He's still in the Arkansas Prison.

See Disgrace Page 12



GOV. JIM GUY TUCKER has entered not guilty pleas to 11 more Whitewater indictments and continues to say it's a "Republican witch hunt." Tucker says he will spend every cent he has and all he can borrow to fight the charges. Jim and Susan McDougal also entered not guilty pleas and proclaimed their innocence. A dozen or so others already have entered guilty pleas in the Whitewater Scandal.

Politics - The Neverland of Dreams

In your most incredulous dream, where would you find:

A product of the 60's Generation who puffs a weed without inhaling?

A friend in the complicated investment world, making cattle futures balloon from \$1,000 to \$100,000?

An investment company doling out huge loans without even a loan application or collateral?

A Savings & Loan deal where money shifts like desert sand?

A Lothario/scenario where ladies leave not the slightest impression, and where women's rights are always wrong?

A politician who parades as leader of the free world, but cares not enough to defend freedom himself?

These are but a few of the impossible dreams that are the norm in the Clinton Administration; where spinmeisters regularly declare truth and character do not matter and are not important.

Historically speaking -- and the U.S. is a historic marvel -- consider the Constitution and founding fathers who authored it. They believed in those things we all hold dear., and it's an amazing document.

If truth and character do not matter, what about the very first President, George Washington? He was fully dedicated to making this nation a world show-place, and to leading a new concept government in the formative years. Yet, he's remembered for something else.

Remember the cherry tree? George declared he had felled it with his little hatchet. Truth is centerpiece of that story, and George was telling it. The underpinning is that people must be able to believe and trust their President.

Now shift to Bill Clinton's "new age" domain; it's easy to understand why the Truth Syndrome is so important, and must set the standard for American government.

Consider:

RICHARD MILHAUS NIXON, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. His downfall was Watergate, where American people perceived there was a coverup and that he had not been truthful. Nixon resigned as impeachment loomed.

SENATOR JOE BIDEN, DEMOCRAT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. His downfall came when it was learned he had plagiarized someone else's work in a critical test. People perceived a lack of truth. Biden withdrew from the Presidential Sweepstakes.

SEN. GARY HART, DEMOCRAT PRESIDENTIAL

CANDIDATE. Young and vibrant, he held a big lead for his party's nomination when stories of faithlessness in marriage emerged. Arrogance oozed as he challenged reporters to follow him if they had doubts. They had doubts, they followed and they found him aboard a yacht called "Monkey Business" in the delightful Caribbean. With him was a lady who may have been delightful but was not his wife. Hart and his campaign went down like a rock. People had perceived a lack of truth.

GEORGE BUSH, REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. Elected in this country's longest peacetime recovery, he seemed unbeatable after a spectacular Desert Storm putdown of the madman Saddam Hussein. He wowed the country in '88 with his "Read my lips, no new taxes" pledge, but gave in when Congressional Democrats used gridlock to saddle folks with more taxes. Demos played the tape on TV of the no-tax pledge and people perceived a lack of truth. Bush lost and could blame only himself.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, DEMOCRAT PRESIDENT. He said he was a "new Democrat" and promised a middle-class tax cut. But it was same old game and no tax cut. He said he got no Vietnam draft notice but there were two. He campaigned for Communists but said he was anti-war. A mountain of evidence revealed lady liaisons with only Bill's word to the contrary. People perceived a lack of truth and proved it in '94 elections. Most believe 1996 will help explain why Clinton is better known as "Slick Willie" and why cartoonists label him "The Lyin' King."

American people do care about truth and character, and they have so demonstrated. Still, the Clinton Administration push "socialistic" policies and say character does not matter.

So there's a review of some things that may be impossible to find if there were no Clinton Administration -- like investment that lacks sense, ladies who lack credibility, real estate deals that lack realism, marijuana that lacks inhaling, loans that lack collateral.

Perhaps most important is the list of politicians and their fates when people perceived they were lying. It's indicative this nation and its people have surely retained their values.

"I haven't done anything wrong," Clinton says, but the Whitewater Scandal says something else. It involves tens of millions of dollars that taxpayers had deals, political campaign ties, RTC investigations, criminal

referrals, conflicts of interest, grand jury probes.

Amid the confusion, there's the grand-daddy of them all, something that would make Diogenes gag. He was a Greek philosopher in the 400's who wandered in search of truth or an honest man. It would flat out choke George Washington as he declared: "I cannot tell a lie."

Down in Arkansas, check what is being told as the truth:

There's a loan company boss asked for a half million or so, but his cash portfolio is short. A businessman is called from 100 miles away and he comes quickly, is handed papers to sign. His signature is for a \$860,000 loan, so he signs and leaves. He swears he never saw a

dime. The deal also includes property appraised and re-appraised, higher and higher. In the end there's bankruptcy and criminal charges. A Governor is involved, and a President. Mostly, key details remain hidden.

Ever try to find someone to co-sign a note for a loan at a bank, for \$5,000, or \$1,000, or \$500? Even when there's collateral, it ain't easy. Lots of folks have tried and can attest to that.

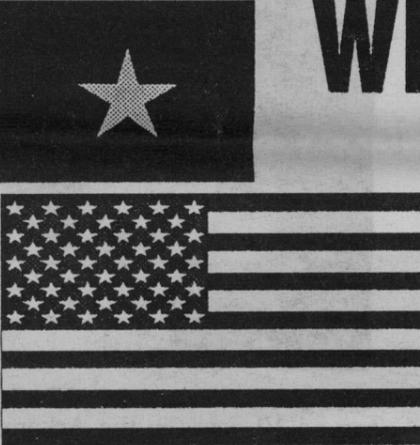
Which gets to the grand-daddy of them all:

Where would you find someone to sign for a loan of \$860,000, someone who sees none of the money? That's their story.

Practically nowhere -- except the murkey world of

????????????????????

????????????????????



WHERE WAS BILL?

Well, it wasn't Vietnam!!

In 1968, an announcement of a Vietnam draft increase sent Bill Clinton looking for an "out" -- political pals, friends with political muscle, the ROTC, a Navy billet -- he used them all. He donned the anti-war label, organized demonstrations, met with Communist-front groups and ignored his country's call to serve.

Later, he said he got no draft notices, but there were two. Half a million good American GI's fought for freedom and died; Bill was among the missing when Marines were decimated by a night assault, when VC hordes swarmed across the Cambodian border, when the Mekong Delta was a bloody mess, when a Marine helicopter was shot down, when B-52 raids were cut back.

Someone took Bill's place at the front. Was it the Army Specialist-4, the Marine PFC, the Army PFC (each 21); the Navy HM-3, just 20, or the Marine lance corporal, 20. They all paid the ultimate price.

WHICH ONE, BILL? WHY, BILL?

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SHREDDER ALERT!

On these pages, SHREDDER ALERT! reproduces randomly selected pages from the 1992 Federal Election Commission report. The report lists contributions to the Bill Clinton Primary and General Elections. Apparent violations are among contributions listed in future editions, SHREDDER ALERT! will single out sections and give details. Meanwhile, you might want to check the list and try a little sleuthing of your own. Good luck!

Grid of small text entries, likely a list of names and dates related to the Clinton campaign.



YES, PRYOR STARTED ON THE RIGHT TRACK

When David Pryor won a seat in the state House of Representatives in 1980, the new things were in bad shape and tried to help by leading a group of young legislators who, because they spoke out, were called "Young Turks."

Pryor's problem can be summed up in a try to reform county purchasing. It lost in '83 and got the "treatment" in '85. HB 334 was amended; reconsidered; defeated; redrawn; reconsidered; on final motion, defeated 23-2. David found machine control.



On 2d Try, House Votes for Bids In County Buying

By JEROL GARRISON Of the Gazette Staff A bill requiring county judges to take competitive bids on most purchases of more than \$200 was approved by the House Wednesday, 53-41, two votes more than the 51 necessary for passage.

Pryor has been working since the 1963 legislature to pass a bill like this.

Senators Kill Bill On County Bids

By ERNEST DUMAS Of the Gazette Staff Representative David H. Pryor's bill requiring county judges to take competitive bids on most purchases of more than \$500 died Tuesday in the Senate, which refused to reconsider it. The Senate had beaten the bill, 9-25, a week ago.

Pryor expressed disappointment at the Senate's refusal to reconsider his county purchasing bill. It has been a pet project of his for several years.

The County Judges Win Victory in the Senate

THERE IS a cockeyed splendor in the way Arkansas government-state and county--insists on avoiding reformation. Things are changing in Arkansas. The electorate is enlarging. A new breed of legislator is showing up at the Capitol.

A TURN FOR DAVID

Of Pryor's career, facts are these: 1. He gave it his best shot, and people had faith in him. 2. He gave up with machine power and more than he could handle. 3. He gave up.

HOW TAXPAYERS ARE PAYING BILLS Before Bill Clinton became President, he involved himself in a lawsuit. He hired private lawyers to represent him because it is a private lawsuit. When he became as his legal counsel, he filed this motion, substituting the Department of Justice as his legal bill for well over two taxpayers have been paying Clinton's private legal bill for years. Janet Reno says it perfectly legal . . . but then again, we heard her say a tank is not a tank, as in the Waco debacle.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI CENTRAL DIVISION

JAMES WEBSTER MACE, Plaintiff, v. PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON, Defendant.

Case No. 92-4484-CV-C-9

MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE COUNSEL FOR PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON President Bill Clinton respectfully moves this Court to permit the substitution of Theodore C. Hirt and Lois B. Osler of the Civil Division of the United States Department of Justice as his counsel. Mr. Hirt and Ms. Osler's address and telephone number are:

U.S. Department of Justice Civil Division Federal Programs Branch 901 E Street, N.W. Room 990 Washington, D.C. 20530 (202) 514-3770.

Substitution of counsel will not adversely affect the orderly litigation of this action or prejudice any party. President Clinton's current counsel of record, W. Russell Welsh, Diane P. Duvall and David L. Boman, of Polsinelli, White, Vardeman & Shalton, agree to withdraw as counsel upon an order permitting this substitution. A proposed order is submitted with this motion.

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SHREDDER ALERT!



COMMON SENSE AMERICAN P.O. Box 489 - Vilonia, AR 72173



Janet Reno, U.S. Attorney General Department of Justice, Washington, DC Dear Ms. Reno: Since I last contacted you, I have launched a new newspaper in Little Rock, AR, the COMMON SENSE AMERICAN (copy enclosed). It may not surprise you an intent is to publish the truth, including occasions when politicians manipulate laws to their own benefit. You will note one page which shows Bill Clinton's motion in a Missouri case which dumped his private legal costs on U.S. taxpayers. U.S. law requires that government interest be provided before DOJ can enter a case and that didn't happen, but you determined taxpayers should pay Bill's tab anyway. I still believe Bill's pre-presidential legal action is HIS, not taxpayer's -- despite your decision favoring the man who appointed you. Note also (front page) a report on your Waco statement -- that a tank that is not a tank is not a tank. I believe you can take the area off a tank, but you can't take the tank off a tank. In short, your appearance was a fine defense of Clinton, but I am dead sure you were dead wrong -- again. Now I see where you are going to set guidelines as to when cops can shoot to kill (Rubin Ridge, 10/7). Read the enclosed COMMON SENSE AMERICAN -- using your unarmed-tank-is-not-a-tank logic, an unloaded gun is not a gun. It would seem Reno logic compels an officer in a tight spot to shoot first to see if the item pointed at his head or heart is loaded. The article I read quoted Bill Dempsey of the Marshalls' Service as saying: "Deadly force is only taken when absolutely necessary. FBI spokesman Paul Braxton said force is used only if the life of an agent or innocent person is at risk. Using Reno logic, nothing is at risk if the item pointed is no loaded. Lord help cops who have to check for bullets in tight places. At last count, in the Missouri case (Mace v. Clinton, not yet resolved), eight government attorneys had been used. Could you, would you, tell taxpayers how much has been spent of THEIR money in the last three years? Good luck on future decisions. I'll be happy to publish your responses.

Yours for Honesty in Government, Gene Winger, GENE WINGER, Editor

cc: President Clinton



COMMON SENSE
AMERICAN

So the Country Can Survive

EDITORIALS

RUMORS

Rumors flew thick and fast as Governor Jim Guy Tucker, James McDougal and Susan McDougal marched in and entered not guilty pleas to 38 Whitewater Scandal indictments. Stressed was an old saying about a lot of smoke meaning a bit of fire may be expected.

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For many weeks, rumors



COMMON SENSE
AMERICAN

So the Country Can Survive

An Honest Newspaper
Printing/Exposing Truth
As No Other

Common Sense AMERICAN

is concerned about the direction of government, most especially cases of corruption and cover-up.

Common Sense AMERICAN

is dedicated to exposing government that is less than honest as well as restoring integrity for a better future.

Common Sense AMERICAN

will find truth, in stories of prime interest, often where truth has been denied.

No apology is offered on insistence that government be administered and provided as founding fathers intended --- of, by and for the people.

Gene Wirges, Editor
Common Sense AMERICAN
P.O. Box 489
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have persisted that Tucker attorneys have sought a "deal" with the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr. Starr has said nothing.

But rumors were rampant. Would Tucker's wife Betty have to face the music along with her hubby? Is an attorney or two in line for indicting? How about a Republican or two? And the First Lady?

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All of which spawned a new crop of rumors, to the effect it wasn't Tucker but possibly his attorneys. That, in fact, was the original rumor.

So, the Whitewater whirlwind keeps questions on the front burner. Is a plea bargain in Tucker's future? What about Betty Tucker? And with the growing list of legal trouble, the question is not whether Tucker will spend every cent he has or can borrow to fight the "witch hunt" . . . it may more properly be is there's guilt among all that smoke, will he become ineffective and be forced to resign?

Did Clinton and Tucker Know Trouble Loomed?

Still on the Tucker & Clinton matter, another heavy-duty rumor is based on responsibilities of both to people who elected them. Is it possible both knew the Whitewater bubble would burst, and would be fraught with plea bargains and indictments? Is it possible there is guilt, and both knew it? If so, the rumor goes, why would they inflict such difficulties on people who are paying their salaries?

If so, the rumors swirl, have they no consideration for people? It's a rumor that can weigh heavily in the final analysis.

Reminder of Scandal in Days Gone By

Citizens, taxpayers and just plain folks were furious when District Judge Henry Woods dismissed the first three indictments against Tucker, his partner and his attorney. Woods is a longtime staunch Democrat with powerful connections to powerful Democrats.

His first connection came in the 1950's when he was near the center of the infamous Highway Audit Scandal. He was executive secretary to then-Gov. Sid McMath and "highway deals" were processed through the governor's office.

The "Scandal" involved one of the highway contracts, awarded to a sheriff who was building Arkansas' most dastardly county Political Machine -- Marlin Hawkins in Conway County. Hawkins and his father-in-law walked out with a contract to deliver gravel to highway construction sites. But they collected on the contract without delivering gravel. **THAT WAS THE SCANDAL!** Hawkins escaped indictment because top Democrats wanted to preserve his political career (sounds like a "political viability" scheme used later on). His career was said to be "promising." His father-in-law was left holding the bag but got a full pardon from Hawkins' attorney, then-Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon. Then records disappeared.

Rumors were rampant Woods was involved and near indictment. That rumor died when one judge abruptly resigned and another dismissed the grand jury. Yes, it was a Senior Grade Scandal.

But nobody spent a day behind bars and not a dime of the contract money was ever returned. The Arkansas Political Machine's heart never skipped a beat.

When Is Average Taxpayer Told: "Not to Worry?"

And what about George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's aide who was arrested in Georgetown for leaving the scene of an accident and operating with expired driver's and auto licenses?

Some strange things happened. A passenger with George, a federal prosecutor, flashed his badge to a regular cop trying to investigate, and complained. When's the last time you complained to the cop about to arrest you?

Then George said he talked to his boss, the President, who told him "not to worry."

Then it was announced the charges would be dropped, and they were, and the investigating officer had been "over-zealous." Really!

The Rumor Mill hears a bit more. If George had no valid driver's license, and was operating his car with an invalid license (we hear from Arkansas), how did he have valid car insurance? Is that not required? Is that not a law, whether or not the President says not to worry?

And finally, is that not a violation carrying a mandatory penalty? Hmhmhm?

TAXIS & TAXES

Folks we know were stunned to learn Little Rock's

Black & White Cab Co. had billed the U.S. government's Medicaid Program for \$4.2 million since the beginning of 1995.

Unlike New York City, where Yellow Cabs are everywhere (11,000 of them), finding a cab in Little Rock can be pretty tough. Hence, the surprise that Medicaid had been billed in the millions in that period. It turns out that charges are for transporting poor and disabled people to and from doctors' offices. Drivers, passengers and medical providers are supposed to sign off on that, and bills then go to the Department of Human Services.

Truth is, there is a more important issue, now addressed by Republicans elected in 1994. The issue? Cutting government waste and programs. Some believe the Medicaid Program is a good place

THERE HE GOES AGAIN

Columnist George Will has advanced a view worth noting, that Republicans would do well to remember the 1980 election when the 1996 vote rolls around.

Will's analysis of 1980 had Democrats (and Jimmy Carter) anxious to run against Ronald Reagan, whom they described as out of the mainstream, an extremist. Reagan won because Democrats were dead wrong.

Using 1980, it's clear Americans want change, provided it's for the better. Reagan offered that alternative.

Clinton, on the other hand, promised change and then hopped in bed with all those Washington Democrats opposed to it. So, Will says, a Republican offering might do the trick.

American people also want to be "reassured." Reagan did that, too.

Now, Will summed it up, people are ready to try a new President. His choice for the job is Colin Powell, who keeps hinting an interest. Powell sees two major problems -- racism, and unequal distribution of wealth.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when coincidence is not your first thought when an 80,000-lb. truck limit for a poultry giant (from a new governor) happens to occur at the same time that poultry giant's exec "helps" assure a \$100,000 cattle futures profit (for the governor's wife).

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you believe money for disadvantaged folks shouldn't be grabbed by a millionaire.

Blot from Page 1

Released on bond after his arrest, DuMond was castrated and his home later was torched.

Reports are that the latest denial will be appealed.
NO REPLY FROM JIM GUY

As weekly newspaper editor in central Arkansas, Common Sense AMERICAN Editor Gene Wirges learned first-hand about Political Machine justice. He bucked the Machine, was beaten, jailed, sentenced to prison.

Disturbed over injustice, he investigated the case of Wayne DuMond who bucked the Machine and was castrated and imprisoned. Evidence proves DuMond is innocent but that made no difference as Governor Jim Guy Tucker wrote his findings. He did no more than parrot his predecessor, Bill Clinton.

Wirges wrote the following letter to Tucker nearly a year ago, plenty of time to have corrected obvious errors. Tucker has not. The letter follows:

I am writing this letter because you have declared publicly your interest in guarding taxpayer monies and because I believe it in the public interest for you to take a public position on taxpayer money that has been expended illegally. As elected leader of Arkansas people, I believe you should waste no time in demanding waste of tax money be stopped.

I'll try to keep this brief. In 1992, a private lawsuit was filed in Missouri federal court. Governor Clinton hired private lawyers and intervened. When he became President, on his Motion, the Department of Justice (DOJ) took over. I objected because that means U.S. taxpayers would pay for Clinton's defense in a private case; specifically, I objected because "government interest" was not established. It wasn't even mentioned.

Attorney General Ms. Janet Reno finally directed a reply to me, citing federal law that "government interest" is not required. I objected again, because it was the same federal law I read that requires it. At this point, it could have been a disagreement on meaning of the law.

Since then, Paula Corbin Jones filed a private lawsuit over a sordid sexual encounter with Clinton in a Little Rock hotel room. Robert Bennett represents the President. Then DOJ decided to enter the Jones case and wrote a letter to federal court in Little Rock.

The same aide to Ms. Reno (Frank W. Hunger) who signed the letter to me also signed the letter in the Paula Jones case. He cited the same federal law, but this time it was used to justify "A Statement of Government Interest" and one was enclosed and filed. It's like

Woods And Highway Scandal, Interviews Come to Halt

How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood? That's a childhood query without an answer, but it somehow was a memory stirred when an interview with U.S. District Judge Henry Woods was denied after his decision in Governor Tucker's indictment case.

Woods decision dismissed three indictments against Tucker on grounds that Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr had exceeded his authority and lacked jurisdiction. Starr appealed.

The interview was sought by AMERICAN Editor Gene Wirges for a very specific reason -- a Democrat-Gazette interview declared Woods played a major role in Gov. Sid McMath's highway program that turned into the infamous Highway Audit Scandal.

In a nutshell, the Scandal came when a county sheriff and his father-in-law got a contract to deliver gravel to highway sites, were paid, did not deliver gravel, and never repaid the money. Details of the Scandal appear in another story in this edition.

A call produced Judge Woods' law clerk, who said the judge "doesn't generally grant interviews." When asked about the two-page Democrat-Gazette

federal law is optional -- one time you can use the law in one direction, and one time you can use it the opposite way. I'm no lawyer, but I don't think that's right.

A second matter I want to discuss is the case of Wayne Eugene DuMond. You will recall he is the Vietnam vet who was arrested for rape/kidnapping in Forrest City in the mid-80's. You may recall he was castrated and later convicted and sentenced to life plus 20 years. As lieutenant governor, you commuted that to 39 1/2 years.

Earlier, the state Parole Board unanimously recommended DuMond's release -- after reviewing statements from a renowned DNA expert who declared "DuMond could not have been the rapist." But Governor Clinton "hit the ceiling" and refused to sign the recommendation; DuMond remains in prison to this day.

I read your letter saying you "knew" DuMond is guilty because the rapist was "a 35 year old man." DuMond was 35 at the time, but you couldn't "know" the rapist was 35 -- even the victim couldn't "know" it. It's not likely the attacker declared: "I'm 35 and I'm going to rape you."

article with direct quotations, she repeated he "generally" doesn't.

AMERICAN: "All right, perhaps I could give a question to you and you could relay it and get an answer."

Clerk: "I believe so."

AMERICAN: "I understand Judge Woods had considerable involvement in the highway deal that led to the Highway Audit Scandal. That's where money was collected, a contract not fulfilled, and money never repaid. The question: Does Judge Woods believe those who collected taxpayer funds and didn't perform on the contract should have kept the money?"

Clerk: "That sounds like a leading question and the judge may not remember."

AMERICAN: "It's not leading at all and I think he may remember. That other interview made a big deal about his involvement in those highway matters. It's a simple yes or no matter. The judge can answer as a judge, or an attorney, or a citizen and taxpayer."

Clerk: "You want to know if somebody got money . . . stole money . . . should they have paid it back?"

AMERICAN: "That's it. It's so simple I believe I could ask anyone on the street and they'd answer in an instant.

Your statement may be an assumption but it's not a fact, and it's dead wrong.

You also wrote you knew DuMond was guilty because of "compelling" positive eyewitness identification by the girl. Your statement could only be another assumption because facts don't support it. Had you checked, you'd realize the girl "swore" to her horrifying experience. She swore she looked right into the face of her attacker as she begged for her life for 10 minutes or more. In her own words, it was an experience she "could never forget." But --

1. After the rape, the girl who "could never forget" in a word, forgot -- she positively identified THE WRONG MAN.

2. After that "ID" misfire, the girl who "could never forget" looked at Wayne DuMond and others in a police lineup, and said: "None of those men raped me." The girl who "could never forget" FORGOT once more.

Jim Guy, as an attorney, I can hardly believe you would brand "guilt" on a man in prison for a crime he did not commit. The only thing compelling about the girl's positive "ID" is its near complete unreliability.

There's a final item of evi-

Clerk: "Then I think you should just ask anyone on the street."

AMERICAN: "But people on the street were not involved . . . Judge Woods was. And yes, he can answer any way he wants, or he can refuse to answer. He can say he was not involved and that he was misquoted in the interview . . . but I don't think that will sound good to people."

Clerk: "I don't like threats."

AMERICAN: "That's not a threat, I just don't think it will sound good . . ."

Clerk: "Do what you have to do!"

Click: Had the interview been granted, Judge Woods would have been asked to "walk through" the matter to the best of his recollection. He would have been asked if he had approved the scandalous contract, or who did, and whether he knew what happened to the taxpayers' money and why it was not recovered. He would have been asked for his opinion on records that have disappeared.

But then, the interview was denied.

dence on which DuMond was convicted, access to the crime scene at the time of the crime. I've been reviewing this case for two years -- court and police files and testimony. I personally went to Forrest City to follow the "crime route." It is impossible that Wayne DuMond could have been guilty -- Time Factor evidence is absolutely conclusive.

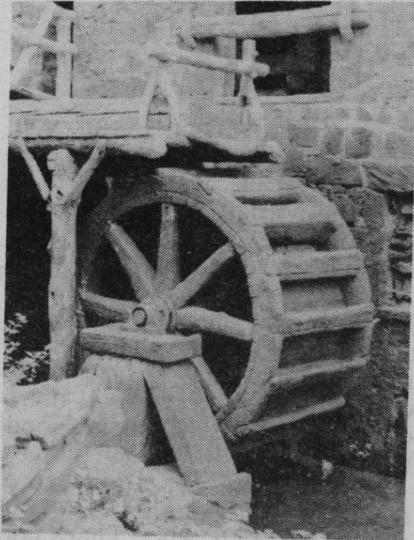
I appeared recently before the Parole Board for Wayne DuMond because he is innocent. Truth? He ran smack into the Arkansas Political Machine in the person of a sheriff who "delivered" votes for the Machine. It's the only reason I can find he was arrested, castrated, imprisoned. I don't deny I am sympathetic because I also encountered a Machine sheriff and I also was charged, beaten, jailed, sentenced to prison.

Wayne DuMond's story is a "black eye" for the State of Arkansas. It makes a mockery of justice. I ask that you use your influence to see an innocent man gain his freedom.

Gene Wirges DuMond recently was denied parole again on a 3-2 vote. An appeal is reportedly in the works.

See Blot Page 7

From the American Rumor Mill



THE OLD MILL in North Little Rock's Lakewood area served as a movie prop in days gone by, and now draws many visitors to its area. Its appearance is fitting for the Rumor Mill

he become ineffective and be forced to resign?

Did Clinton and Tucker Know Trouble Loomed?

Still on the Tucker & Clinton matter, another heavy-duty rumor is based on responsi-

bilities of both to people who elected them. Is it possible both knew the Whitewater bubble would burst, and would be fraught with plea bargains and indictments? Is it possible there is guilt, and both knew it? If so, the rumor goes, why would they inflict

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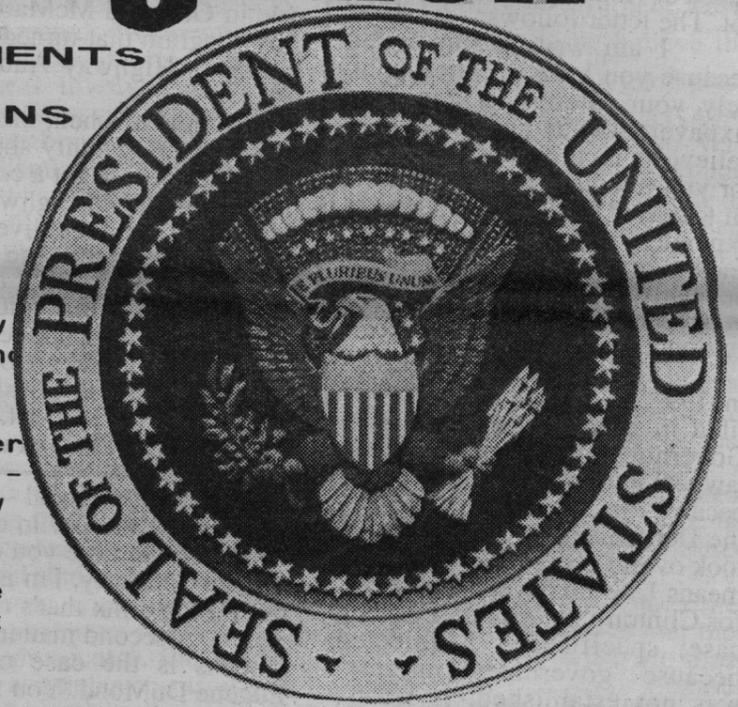
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See Rumors Page 11

Whitewater Investigation

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- * PLEA BARGAINS
- * SENTENCES
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Blot From Page 5
denied parole again on a 3-2 vote. An appeal is reportedly in the works.

WATER BILLS WENT UP AS LOANS WENT BAD

Millionaire Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker understood "the art of the deal." Creating Castle Sewer & Water, he took out huge loans (at the heart of the Whitewater Scandal) and then sold the company for \$10.

His corporation defaulted and taxpayers were stuck with the tab. Said Tucker: "The whole purpose of having corporations is not to have personal debt. It is a customary way of doing business."

Castle customers see it differently. Enraged, they asked for corporate records because Tucker had pushed for and got special legislation allowing him to triple water bills. Customer Willie Loring said they "refused to turn over records . . . they got huffy and left, and everybody's water bill went up . . ."

Suzanne Taylor had a sewer problem and an escalating bill so she contacted the governor's office which advised her to get a lawyer. CBS, TIME and 60 MINUTES couldn't help. Said Suzanne: "I may be stubborn but it doesn't feel right. I'm paying twice for what Tucker did, paying for bad loans . . ."

CLINTON, TUCKER: HE'S GUILTY!

But Evidence Shows Wayne DuMond Is A 'Political Prisoner'

Wayne DuMond lay on the floor in a pool of blood, his own, and life was ebbing slowly away. Blacking out from the pain, he strained to be conscious, unable to forget the past few minutes while death seemed to extend its hand. The fabled journey into darkness hovered silently.

How could this be, he wondered between gasps of life called breath? He'd fought in Vietnam, a hell-hole of drugs and deceit and despair, where enemies were everywhere. Mud and mines filled the paddies, mixed with blood as GI pals slogged through, a mess you could never forget. It was a misery that Wayne and many others used mind-numbing drugs to survive.

Wayne always had trouble finding life's way, and at times in VC territory there seemed no way out, but somehow when the fighting stopped, he was still alive. Except for drugs; he returned to the States with that, a drug habit. As horrible as Vietnam had been it was nothing like feeling your own blood spurt and wondering if you'd wake up one more time from the next blackout. And then there was the hurt.

There's no real way to describe being castrated, and that

had been his lot. He was "out" more than "in" when his children hopped from the bus and ran to the house. He was also hog-tied, and his son got a knife from the silverware drawer to cut him free. A bit of miracle work at the hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, saved his life.

Death aside, he now faced trial for kidnapping and rape. He knew he wasn't guilty, but powerful people were ready to put more "hurt" on him. Life sometimes seems no fairer than death, perhaps even more merciful.

After Vietnam, he was a civilian without direction. He peddled drugs which helped finance his own habit that, police blotters show, kept him in very hot water. There were charges of rape and murder, dismissed because he was pressed to "finger" some pals.

Eventually, he kicked the habit, got married and settled in east Arkansas, a town called Forrest City which came into being as a center for the Ku Klux Klan. It was named for Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, a Klan organizer and leader who operated in and around Memphis. The KKK seemed of little import as he joined a church and taught a youth group.

At the church, he sometimes asked boys to run errands for supplies in their cars until one day, a boy said he no longer had a car. Wayne asked and learned the boy had been arrested, and his car served as bond but when he returned with cash, he found the sheriff had taken the vehicle and sold it. The same thing happened to other boys in the community.

This was "new leaf" time for Wayne, turned over after surviving Vietnam, kicking his habit, and escaping brushes with the law. So he felt compelled to speak out, telling others the truth and suggesting something ought to be done. That angered the sheriff who figured "something" referred to his reelection bid.

Next stop, predictably, was lodging at City Jail where the sheriff declared DuMond would not be "running his mouth" until the election was over.

The daughter of the county political boss reported the rape; she was also second cousin to Governor Bill Clinton. From a lineup with others, she looked carefully: "None of those men raped me." It sounded too good to be true, and was. After a conference in another room, she returned to single out Wayne and formal charges followed. He was released when friends raised a \$75,000 bond but the sheriff was livid, those car stories could resume.

It was a neverland of worry-- castration by two hooded attackers, trial with evidence ignored, conviction and sentence to prison, incredible roadblocks in a quest for truth and freedom. Along the way, lives of his family were threatened, the family home torched; perhaps this was not the best place to straighten out his life. No one had been surprised when the sheriff was quick on the scene after the castration and not a word was said when he scooped up the severed testicles with a plan in mind. He put them in a jar of formaldehyde and, as an observer noted: it "took balls" to do what he did next, displaying his testicle trophies on his Courthouse desk.

That was too much, even for Arkansas politics, and Wayne won a civil rights case and \$110,000 from the sheriff. But his attorney, a close pal of Clinton, got almost all of that.

Depression deepened when prison time began and one time Wayne sought to "end it all". Then, once more, he aimed to get his life back on track. He studied, took college courses, trained, became proficient with computers, and was the "in charge guy, even instructing other inmates on the machines. A prison official posted a sign in the computer room: "WAYNE'S WORLD." It looked too good to be true, and was too good to last long.

When friends in Texas (where his family had moved) sent photocopies of Wayne's story to people who sympathized, the prison got lots of letters asking for his release. But Wayne was accused of making copies on the prison copier, in effect, theft of printing paper, and was demoted from the computer room. Proof was offered the copies came from Texas so charges were dropped but the demotion remained.

Prisoners knew prison rules provided those who completed college courses with high enough grades could advance their parole hearing dates. Wayne passed all his with flying colors and asked for the advance. Then he was told the rules had been changed (but not posted). No advance.

Prisoners also knew they were allowed two weeks' sick time per year; any not used could be applied to advancing parole hearing dates. Wayne took no sick time for two years. Then he was told his records had been lost. No advance.

The entire parole matter has only made it worse. Once DNA evidence was presented to the parole board, which unanimously recommended his immediate release. But Clinton refused to sign the recommendation. Wayne stayed in prison.

Wife Dusty confronted Clinton as he began his 1992 presidential campaign, and Clinton said he'd "see what he could do." The attorney (John Wesley Hall) called to say he was coming to Dusty's home in Texas, and he'd bring someone with him. Dusty believed the "someone" would be Wayne, and TV's "Current Affair" sent a crew for the occasion.

But the "someone" was the attorney's investigator and both were upset to find the TV crew waiting. A call was placed to Acting Gov. Jim Guy Tucker before any move was made. Hall then advised that Dusty and her friends they should leave Clinton alone, free to campaign for president; the alternative was that Wayne might never gain freedom.

DuMond's plight attracted attention of TV's "20/20" as well as "Current Affair" and both devoted investigative and air time to it. In 1994-1995, "Project Innocence" -- a group of young attorneys concerned over injustices in the court system -- entered the project.

American Editor (Gene Wirges), who himself battled the Arkansas Political Machine, investigated and declared "all principal evidence" in the case shows DuMond was convicted wrongly. He appeared before the State Board of Pardons and Paroles for DuMond and presented documentation in late 1994, but DuMond's

parole was denied on a 3-2 vote. Wirges cited three principal areas of evidence (obtained from court transcripts as follows:

1. The girl's eyewitness identification. This was used in the trial, by present Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker in a letter, and by an assistant Attorney General as proof of guilt. Wirges found the girl had first named a different man as her attacker, then viewed DuMond in a police lineup and said he was not the attacker. He said this illustrated graphically that the girl's "positive eyewitness identification" was unreliable.

2. Forensic evidence. The girl said semen in her panties "must have been" DuMond's and the State Crime Lab said it was "probably" DuMond's. Wirges said a top DNA expert, Dr. Moses Schanfield, declared DuMond "could not have been the attacker." He said there were three types of semen in the girl's panties -- none matching DuMond.

3. Access to crime scene. The court ignored witnesses who said DuMond could not have been at the crime scene. Wirges traced the alleged movements, placed DuMond at home before and after the alleged rape, and found it was not possible for him to be at the

See Blot Page 10

SHREDDER ALERT!

On these pages, SHREDDER ALERT! reproduces randomly selected pages from the 1992 Federal Election Commission report. The report lists contributions to the Bill Clinton Presidential Primary and General Elections. Apparent violations are among contributions listed; in future editions, SHREDDER ALERT! will single out sections and give details. Meanwhile, you might want to check the list and try a little sleuthing of your own.

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE ALEXANDER, CECIL L CONTRIBUTION	HEBER SPRINGS	6DEC91	500	AR 72543	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE DEHAVEN, JAY CONTRIBUTION	REAL ESTATE MAUMELLE	18MAY92	400	AR 72113	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHARLAU, CLYDENE CONTRIBUTION
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CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE ALLEN, BEN CONTRIBUTION	NATIONAL HOLDIN LITTLE ROCK	21AUG91	1,000	AR 72212	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE DEHAVEN, ROBIN MRS CONTRIBUTION	MAUMELLE	18MAY92	400	AR 72113	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHEXNAYDER, CHARLOTTE T CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE ALLEN, DONALD V CONTRIBUTION	ARKANSAS POULTR LITTLE ROCK	10CT91	500	AR 72205	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE DEHAVEN, ROBIN MRS CONTRIBUTION	MAUMELLE	26DEC91	500	AR 72118	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHEXNAYDER, MELVIN J CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BALL, E J CONTRIBUTION	ATTORNEY FAYETTEVILLE	10SEP91	1,000	AR 72701	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE EPES, S WOOTEN CONTRIBUTION	KUTAK ROCK & CA LITTLE ROCK	27NOV91	250	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PERKINS, DON CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BALL, GLADYS B CONTRIBUTION	HOMEMAKER FAYETTEVILLE	21NOV91	1,000	AR 72701	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FOSTER, LISA B CONTRIBUTION	ANTHONY SCHOOL LITTLE ROCK	20CT91	500	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PERKINS, PEARL CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BALL, KAREN L CONTRIBUTION	MARKETING SPECI FAYETTEVILLE	21NOV91	1,000	AR 72701	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FOSTER, MARY JANE CONTRIBUTION	ENGLAND	18DEC91	500	AR 72046	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PERRONI, PATRICIA A CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BALL, KENNETH BEN CONTRIBUTION	CPA FAYETTEVILLE	21NOV91	1,000	AR 72703	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FOSTER, VINCENT JR CONTRIBUTION	ROSE LAW FIRM LITTLE ROCK	20CT91	500	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PERRONI, SAMUEL A CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRADBURY, CURTIS JR CONTRIBUTION	WORTHEN BANKING LITTLE ROCK	24SEP91	1,000	AR 72212	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FORTSON, D EUGENE CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	25FEB92	1,000	AR 72203	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHROEDER, ROBERT W III CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRADFORD, ANNE T CONTRIBUTION	PINE BLUFF	31OCT91	250	AR 71603	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FLIPPO, GARY CONTRIBUTION	BLACK ROCK	17DEC91	250	AR 72415	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHUECK, THOMAS B CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRADFORD, JAY CONTRIBUTION	PINE BLUFF	31OCT91	250	AR 71611	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FLIPPO, JERRY L CONTRIBUTION	BLACK ROCK	17DEC91	250	AR 72415	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHULTE, BONNA R CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRADFORD, JAY CONTRIBUTION	PINE BLUFF	12DEC91	500	AR 71611	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FLIPPO, JERRY L CONTRIBUTION	FLIPPO MTS INC BLACK ROCK	12FEB92	400	AR 72415	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHULTE, EDWARD E CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRANSCUM, BILLIE JO CONTRIBUTION	HOMEMAKER PERRYVILLE	30SEP91	500	AR 72126	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FLIPPO, MARGARET J CONTRIBUTION	BLACK ROCK	17DEC91	250	AR 72415	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEPHENS, W R MR CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRANSCUM, BILLIE JO CONTRIBUTION	PERRYVILLE	16JAN92	500	AR 72126	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE FLIPPO, MARGO CONTRIBUTION	BLACK ROCK	17DEC91	250	AR 72415	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEPHENS, WANDA B CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRANSCUM, COLLETTE CONTRIBUTION	HOMEMAKER LITTLE ROCK	30SEP91	250	AR 72205	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALEY, JOHN H CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	12DEC91	250	AR 72203	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEPHENS, WARREN A CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE BRANSCUM, HERBY JR CONTRIBUTION	ATTORNEY PERRYVILLE	30SEP91	500	AR 72126	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALEY, LINDA L CONTRIBUTION	HOUSEWIFE BASSVILLE	21FEB92	250	AR 72635	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEPHENS, WITT CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CASEY, PAULA J CONTRIBUTION	US SENATE LITTLE ROCK	3DEC91	250	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALEY, MARIA LUISA CONTRIBUTION	AIDC LITTLE ROCK	4OCT91	250	AR 72205	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEWART, JOHN E CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CISSELL, MICKEY CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	31OCT91	1,000	AR 72202	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALL, H W JR CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	9JAN92	250	AR 72202	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEVENS, CANDY V CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CISSELL, SHARON CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	4OCT91	1,000	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALL, JAMES CONTRIBUTION	DUMAS	16MAR92	250	AR 71639	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEVENS, STEVE CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CLARK, BERNARD J CONTRIBUTION	NORTH LITTLE ROCK	4DEC91	1,000	AR 72116	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALL, JAMES III CONTRIBUTION	STATE GOVERNMENT NORTH LITTLE ROCK	12MAR92	300	AR 72116	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEVENS-BRYANT, CATHERINE CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CLARK, LINDA L CONTRIBUTION	MENA	10JUL92	200	AR 71953	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALL, JOHN WESLEY JR CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	18DEC91	500	AR 72212	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEVENS, EDWARD CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CLARK, MARGARET WINDSOR CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	11DEC91	1,000	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE HALL, REBECCA E CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	18DEC91	500	AR 72212	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEVES, TOM CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE CLARK, MARY CATHERINE CONTRIBUTION	STUDENT LITTLE ROCK	11DEC91	1,000	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHAFFER, ARCHIE R III CONTRIBUTION	FAYETTEVILLE	22NOV91	1,000	AR 72701	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEWART, AMY LEE CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE COULSON, BETH GLADDEN CONTRIBUTION	LITTLE ROCK	13DEC91	500	AR 72207	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE SCHAFFER, BEVERLY BASSETT CONTRIBUTION	FAYETTEVILLE	22NOV91	1,000	AR 72701	PRIMARY	CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE STEWART, CHARLES D CONTRIBUTION



CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
PEEK, W M MRS
CONTRIBUTION
MENA 20FEB92 250
AR 71953 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
STEPHENS, STEVE
CONTRIBUTION
STEPHENS INC 17OCT91 1,000
LITTLE ROCK AR 72201 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TROUTT, JOHN W JR
CONTRIBUTION
TROUTT INVESTME 25FEB92 500
JONESBORO AR 72403 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TROUTT, JOHN W JR
CONTRIBUTION
THE JONESBORO S 11MAY92 500
JONESBORO AR 72403 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TRUMBO, DON
CONTRIBUTION
STOCKBROKER 4OCT91 500
FAYETTEVILLE AR 72701 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TRUMBO, DON
CONTRIBUTION
STOCKBROKER 21NOV91 500
FAYETTEVILLE AR 72701 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TRUMBO, DONNA
CONTRIBUTION
FAYETTEVILLE 6DEC91 1,000
AR 72701 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TUCKER, BETTY
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 18DEC91 1,000
AR 72207 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TUCKER, JIM GUY
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 18DEC91 1,000
AR 72207 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TUCKER, PEGGY
CONTRIBUTION
ARKANSAS RACING 30SEP91 250
LITTLE ROCK AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TUDDER, C EDWARD
CONTRIBUTION
FARMER 24FEB92 250
MARSHALL AR 72650 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TUDDER, JOYCE
CONTRIBUTION
FARMER 24FEB92 250
MARSHALL AR 72650 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TULL, JOHN E
CONTRIBUTION
LONOKE 20DEC91 1,000
AR 72086 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TULL, JOHN E III
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 13APR92 200
AR 72205 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TULLIS, JOE M DR
CONTRIBUTION
MOUNTAIN HOME R 16OCT91 250
MOUNTAIN HOME AR 72653 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TURLEY, JAN T
CONTRIBUTION
ROGERS 3DEC91 250
AR 72756 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYLER, EDGAR J
CONTRIBUTION
WRIGHT, LINDSEY 4DEC91 300
LITTLE ROCK AR 72211 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYLER, H OTIS
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 13FEB92 250
AR 72202 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYRONE, MARY ANN
CONTRIBUTION
WEST MEMPHIS 4DEC91 250
AR 72301 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, BARBARA
CONTRIBUTION
TYSON FOODS INC 6DEC91 1,000
FAYETTEVILLE AR 72703 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, CARLA
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 1,000
AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYRONE, MARY ANN
CONTRIBUTION
WEST MEMPHIS 4DEC91 250
AR 72301 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, BARBARA
CONTRIBUTION
TYSON FOODS INC 6DEC91 1,000
FAYETTEVILLE AR 72703 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, CARLA
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 1,000
AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, CHERYL JEAN
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 1,000
AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, DON
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 1,000
AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, JEAN
CONTRIBUTION
HOMEMAKER 22NOV91 1,000
SPRINGDALE AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, JOHN
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 1,000
AR 72765 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
TYSON, KIMBERLY
CONTRIBUTION
STUDENT 22NOV91 1,000
SPRINGDALE AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
UDOUJ, HERMAN J
CONTRIBUTION
FORT SMITH 17MAR92 250
AR 72903 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARD, MILLIE
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 17DEC91 250
AR 72212 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARFORD, NINA
CONTRIBUTION
BENTON 3JAN92 250
AR 72015 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARNER, BARBARA
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 27NOV91 500
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARNER, BARBARA
CONTRIBUTION
LITTLE ROCK 22MAY92 500
AR 72207 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARNER, C RANDOLPH JR
CONTRIBUTION
ENSCO 27NOV91 500
LITTLE ROCK AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARNER, C RANDOLPH JR
CONTRIBUTION
ENSCO 23DEC91 200
LITTLE ROCK AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARNER, C RANDOLPH JR
CONTRIBUTION
ENSCO 22MAY92 200
LITTLE ROCK AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WARREN, DONALD W DR
CONTRIBUTION
DENTIST 21APR92 250
CLINTON AR 72031 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6MAY92 423,179
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6MAY92 552,787
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6MAY92 54,220
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 7MAY92 422,054
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 13MAY92 300,000
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 28MAY92 481,299
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 29MAY92 74,493
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 5JUN92 422,054
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6JUL92 300,000
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6JUL92 481,299
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 6JUL92 74,493
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 5JUN92 500,000
AR 72293 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOAN REPAYMENTS MADE TO BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 5JUN92 123,105
AR 72293 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 4MAR92 500,000
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 5MAR92 500,000
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE,
WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK
LOANS RECEIVED FROM BANKS
LITTLE ROCK 19MAR92 423,179
AR 72203 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WRAY, DONALD E
CONTRIBUTION
TYSON FOODS INC 22NOV91 500
SPRINGDALE AR 72762 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WRAY, LINDA
CONTRIBUTION
SPRINGDALE 22NOV91 500
AR 72764 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WREN, HERBERT B III
CONTRIBUTION
TEXARKANA 11OCT91 250
AR 75502 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WREN, JUDITH
CONTRIBUTION
HOT SPRINGS 26FEB92 1,000
AR 71913 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WREN, WILLIAM V
CONTRIBUTION
HOT SPRINGS 26FEB92 1,000
AR 71913 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WRIGHT, BETSEY
CONTRIBUTION
CLINTON FOR PRE 15JUN92 500
LITTLE ROCK AR 72205 PRIMARY

CLINTON FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE
WRIGHT, WALTER S JR
CONTRIBUTION
MITCHELL LAW FI 26NOV91 500
LITTLE ROCK AR 72205 PRIMARY

Unlike Leopard, 'Young Turk' Changes Spots Pryor Fights, Then Joins And Defends "Machine"

David Pryor is coming home.

He's exiting the United States Senate and coming back to Arkansas, marking the end of a career that has been spectacular and, sometimes, spectacularly poor. To borrow an oft-used phrase, David has been "all over the board."

Putting it all in perspective, David was a renegade among Democrats, surprising many by gaining a seat in the Arkansas House of Representatives at a very young age. He assumed his House position for the first time the same year as another Arkansan -- Wilton R. "Witt" Stephens.

He carried the flag for many Arkansans, demanding dramatic changes in the political Old Guard, also known as the entrenched Political Machine. His fight attracted other young legislators and together they were known as the "Young Turks." David was their spokesman and he spoke eloquently for an end to controlled government.

It was about the time a weekly newspaper editor took on the entrenched Machine. It became the *Gene Wirges Crusade* and it raged for a decade or more. In the process, the editor was called upon to speak across Arkansas (and other states).

Wirges now is Editor of *Common Sense AMERICAN*.

The Crusade attracted an adopted Arkansan, Winthrop Rockefeller, also seeking change from the stagnation of corruption. The idea of change had captivated Pryor, who frequently turned up where the crusading editor appeared; the Crusade was becoming a legend; it elected Rockefeller, the first GOP governor in Arkansas in 94 years.

Along the way, David encountered a change he couldn't handle -- he lost his public position. It no longer mattered his loss was to the group he had chosen to fight -- the entrenched. And a bit later, he received and accepted an offer from the Machine boss, the same "Witt" Stephens who entered the Legislature with him. The offer made him Governor and later Senator.

Even more degrading, David linked up with the state's worst county machine boss, Sheriff Marlin Hawkins of Conway County. Hawkins was Wirges' nemesis.

Of the Hawkins' connection, David was asked point-blank if his values had changed, if his image would suffer, if the corruption was as bad as he thought. His reply: "I have to join 'em to get elected but I'm still the same David Pryor, I



SEN. DAVID PRYOR, who began his political career by demanding corruption in government be curbed, accepted an offer from the Arkansas Political Machine and became Governor, and later Senator. He had led a group called "Young Turks" but dropped those ideas and demand for change. Today, he is President Clinton's chief defender in Washington. The only "change" was in Pryor himself.

haven't changed."

But David abandoned his anti-Machine position when the vote came in, and in order (1) he deserted the Young Turks and Young Turk ideas, (2) he dropped his desire to oust the corrupt Machine, (3) he lost his long-nurtured image, and (4) he turned his back on Arkansas people who believed in him.

In the Senate, he did what the majority party had been doing for decades. When a public relations gambit appeared, he grabbed the microphone. He was against outrageous drug pricing, the IRS, etc. He made noise but little changed. And he never complained over corruption that remained Washington's way of life. He had become that which he set out to oppose. What a

shame!

A bit tough on Senator Pryor? Did he really rely on entrenched clout to stay in office, to grab headlines along the way? He was only doing what his Democrat cohorts were doing -- like durable Dan Rostenkowski, unflappable Ted Kennedy, gentleman Jim Wright, and girlie-whirling Wilbur Mills. Note: As much as they tried to seem different, they were all alike.

Still, there are good people who remember David's early message -- change was needed, badly; corruption had to go. That was the message that energized Young Turks and gave hope to citizens.

Some remember David asking voters to make a "Pryor Commitment" --and many did.

But in Washington, he forgot he too had made a "commitment" -- to people, that he would lead the charge to root out corruption. David found it was easier to join, than fight, the Machine. Another shame!

The word "change" has been particularly troubling for Pryor. He demanded change from corruption in the State Capitol. But after saying he was "using" the Machine to regain office, he performed as if "change" had been dropped from the language.

Question: Who was being used -- the Machine or Little David?

That same word surfaced when another Machine product, Bill Clinton, became President. Clinton campaigned furiously for "change". When he got to the White House, silence. As Clinton became more of the same corrupt mess, and change blipped off the governmental screen, where was change-minded Pryor? Clinton's No. 1 defender, that's where.

People no longer wonder about Pryor's commitment. But is it so strange he's picked 1996 to end his career? Everybody knows what happened to those entrenched Democrats in 1994 -- not a single one seeking reelection made it. And frankly, things looked even worse, and the election ahead is one when Clinton and the Machine desperately need all the help they can find.

Pryor won't be there; neither will a drove of other Democrat senators calling it quits in '96. All say they have finished their jobs in government; it may be closer to the truth they are fearful what angry voters will do, David proved years ago he doesn't like losing.

Pryor's career is far less than it could have been, but he lacked the guts to hang in there when the goin' was tough. He made such a good start, but you dance with the one that brung you, so his retirement will revolve around those the Young Turks fought so valiantly, the Machine.

Blot From Page 7

DuMond is an unthinkable blot on the justice system in America, a mind-boggling embarrassment to the State of Arkansas, "Wirges said "it's a sad, sad day when a man can be imprisoned with evidence that is without validity. Wayne's mistake was speaking for what was right and against a sheriff important to the Political Machine. It's no wonder he is known as "Bill Clinton's Political Prisoner."

(DuMond was again denied a parole at the start of September)

**Rumors From Page 6
Reminder of Scandal in Days Gone By**

Citizens, taxpayers and just plain folks were furious when District Judge Henry Woods dismissed the first three indictments against Tucker, his partner and his attorney. Woods is a longtime staunch Democrat with powerful connections to powerful Democrats.

His first connection came in the 1950's when he was near the center of the infamous Highway Audit Scandal. He was executive secretary to then-Gov. Sid McMath and "highway deals" were processed through the governor's office.

The "Scandal" involved one of the highway contracts, awarded to a sheriff who was building

Arkansas' most dastardly county Political Machine -- Marlin Hawkins in Conway County. Hawkins and his father-in-law walked out with a contract to deliver gravel to highway construction sites. But they collected on the contract without delivering gravel. **THAT WAS THE SCANDAL!** Hawkins escaped indictment because top Democrats wanted to preserve his political career (sounds like a "political viability" scheme used later on). His career was said to be "promising." His father-in-law was left holding the bag but got a full pardon from Hawkins' attorney, then-Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon. Then records disappeared.

Rumors were rampant Woods was involved and near

indictment. That rumor died when one judge abruptly resigned and another dismissed the grand jury. Yes, it was a Senior Grade Scandal.

But nobody spent a day behind bars and not a dime of the contract money was ever returned. The Arkansas Political Machine's heart never skipped a beat.

And what about George Stephanopoulos, Clinton's aide who was arrested in Georgetown for leaving the scene of an accident and operating with expired driver's and auto licenses?

Some strange things happened. A passenger with George, a federal prosecutor, flashed his badge to a regular cop trying to investigate, and complained.

When's the last time you complained to the cop about to arrest you?

Then George said he talked to his boss, the President, who told him "not to worry."

Then it was announced the charges would be dropped, and they were, and the investigating officer had been "over-zealous." Really!

The Rumor Mill hears a bit more. If George had no valid driver's license, and was operating his car with an invalid license (we hear from Arkansas), how did he have valid car insurance? Is that not required? Is that not a law, whether or not the President says not to worry?

**COMING SOON!
The Stories Behind
Men in Prison
Who Shouldn't Be!**

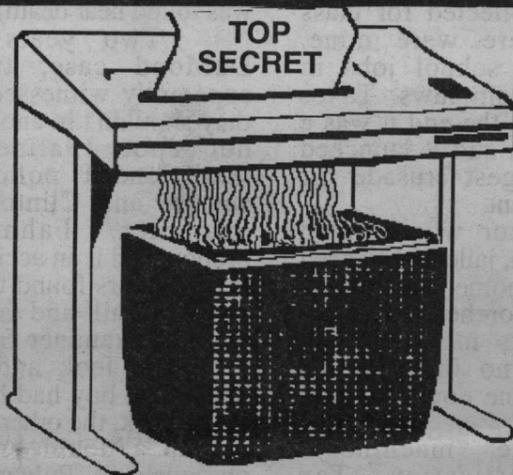
**COMING SOON!
How Courts and
Technicalities Cancel
Justice in Arkansas!**

**COMING SOON!
How Politicians Skirt
Laws Common Folks
Are Forced to Obey!**

**COMING SOON!
What Lying Does
to a Nation
Built Upon Truth!**

**COMING SOON!
The True Meaning Of A
Redacted Letter
from a
RED-HOT CASE!**

**COMING SOON!
Why a Free People
Cannot Exist Under
the Domination of
Machine Politicians!**



**WATCH FUTURE ISSUES
of the Common Sense
A M E R I C A N
FOR THOSE THINGS
YOU NEED TO KNOW!
SHREDDER ALERT!
IS YOUR KEY!**

**COMING SOON!
How the Bigness
of Big Money
Brings Hot Deal
Into Some
Hot Little Hands!**

**COMING SOON!
What's the Real Problem
at Waco . . Ruby Ridge
. . and Oklahoma City?
And Who is Really to Blame!**

**COMING SOON!
Is Castration Legal
in Arkansas?
Why You Shouldn't
Ast State Police!**

**COMING SOON!
How Bill & Janet
Socked It To
U. S. Taxpayers
(his private legal bill)**

**COMING SOON!
How the Pilot Flying Cash
to Clinton Got What He
Needed to Prove Truth:
CORROBORATION!**

**COMING SOON!
The Whole Truth about
Suicides, Murders and
Fraudulent Autopsies!**

**COMING SOON!
Clinton's 1992 Campaign
Contributions and Truth
You're Entitled to Know!**

**COMING SOON!
Straight Stuff about
Arms, Drugs, Violence
As It Happened
at Mena's Airport!**

Disgrace From Page 1
in a double suicide and Clinton's Medical Examiner Fahmi Malak investigated and determined it was a horrible accident. But it was police and Malak who were horrible -- it was not suicide, and absolutely not an accident. One boy was stabbed in the back, the other mercilessly brutalized. It was blatant double murder, even to the untrained eye, and a grand jury so ruled.

Innocence was hardly a factor -- for the editor, DuMond, the two boys. The editor was able to prove every word printed was true, but DuMond remains in prison and there's been no justice for the two boys.

The Real 'Untouchables'

The only relevant issue was whether you were part of the political organization and courts so ruled. TV once described Eljot Ness and his do-right squad as beyond reproach. But real "untouchables" were folks in this small state's political offices and bosses who put them there. It was a stench that could not be ignored when it moved to the White House.

Well-placed insiders (the Arkansas Gang) scammed taxpayers and exercised power under a cloak of respectability. They gave each other plaques and dinners honored those nearest the top. But it was a calculated scam.

Following is a list, only partial, to illustrate the point. It began, not coincidentally, when the Arkansas Political Machine was formed. It's no surprise it got worse as the Machine gathered strength and daring. It may be noted that in most cases little if anything corrective or punitive was ever done; taxpayer funds scammed were simply gone, and even in the most blatant instances, penalty resembles a light slap on the wrist.

1950's

Highway Audit Scandal, when highway construction funds were scammed in a contract with Conway County Sheriff Marlin Hawkins and his father-in-law Monroe Treadwell. A grand jury turned into a farce and Hawkins was freed to protect his "political career." (Decades later, Bill Clinton evaded the Vietnam draft to protect his "political viability"). Some including the Attorney General demanded repayment of taxpayer money but not a cent was returned. Some insisted on courtroom justice and Treadwell was convicted, but a full pardon meant no one served a day for the crime. The pardon came from Hawkins' attorney, then-Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon, an important cog in the Political Machine.

The network of election rigging was in place -- graveyard and double voting, voting by

Catholic priests and wives, ballots from people who didn't exist or never lived in Arkansas, disappearing ballot boxes and courts ruling it was all OK. A grand jury later ruled it made no difference, it was customary. Cancerous vote conditions developed by Hawkins were duplicated in a chain of machine counties. The Arkansas "system" enjoyed good health.

1960's

This was the period the premier County Machine was being honed, in Conway County.

It began when farmers demanded a school recall election in a small district, Wonderview. Money was collected for class rings for seniors, but they received diplomas and no rings. Money was collected for class trips, but there were none. "Insiders" got school jobs in spite of nepotism laws. Taxes were skirted. In the end it was a violent election and it launched the state's longest crusade for better government.

An editor who printed truth was beaten, jailed, sentenced to prison. His home was stoned, his office was torched, a number of "hit" efforts misfired. The Machine had no intention its "model" machine county would be disturbed.

Machine "machinery" gained sophistication. Tax evasion, finance records disappearing, welfare and commodity abuses, fake college transcripts, dual office holding, a million dollar industry that never was, state insurance scams, licenses for unlicensable mobsters-- the "fix" was in.

A Loan and Thrift Scandal (Arkansas L&T) led to charges against the top State Representative and Attorney General. Trials were set and never held. The Attorney General was said to have throat cancer and "attacks" coincided with trial dates. But he built and opened a massive new law office and practiced in court. Years later, he died before justice could overtake him.

The State Representative, also years later, met his maker before he met a judge. Again, the "fix."

The state's top State Senator, linked for decades with Chicago and Cleveland mobsters and open illegal gambling in Hot Springs, found himself in deep trouble over a series of bank acquisitions and scams and taxes. He got what most agree was a wrist slap, a short term in a "country club" prison. He was home every weekend. "Fix" fits.

Another leading State Senator had trouble with income taxes. His was a tough lot -- he had to resign his Senate seat.

1980's

The "fix" was certainly a

shield for those in trouble, but it was also in place to allow others to be "dealt with." In 1985 a Vietnam vet (Wayne DuMond) said publicly things should be changed when he found the sheriff and police chief peddling confiscated cars they didn't own. The sheriff was an important cog in the Machine so DuMond was arrested, charged, castrated and imprisoned for rape and kidnapping. Evidence shows he was framed, but a decade later, he's still behind bars. Police, under Clinton, have been unable to find the real culprit, or hooded characters who performed the castration -- and they aren't looking because the sheriff said it was self-castration (even though DuMond was hog-tied when he was found near death).

Two years after the DuMond case, two youths apparently witnessed something they shouldn't in another political hot spot (Saline County). 'Experienced' police called it suicide and Clinton's medical examiner, Fahmi Malak, pronounced it an accident. Honest investigators found that made no sense at all and an "outside" medical examiner from Georgia took one look and shook his head. One boy had been stabbed in the back, the other brutalized -- it was a double murder, and obviously so. Police still haven't solved these murders or half a dozen others in the same county - all folks known to have knowledge of what happened to the boys

1990's

James McDougal of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan came under investigation and went to trial in 1990. He was acquitted, proving (he says) nothing was wrong. Was it justice? A dozen or so have already pleaded guilty on a variety of charges and some are going to prison. Gov. Jim Guy Tucker faces 11 indictments, McDougal 19 and Susan McDougal 8. Reports say the 1990 trial ignored evidence and turned witnesses away. The question is not whether it was true, but whether the "fix" was in.

RTC investigators (reviewing who got what in the S&L Scandal) forwarded criminal referrals in the Whitewater mess to U.S. Attorney Paula Casey (a Clinton student). Did she file indictments or pursue them? Nope, she shunted them aside. Of course, Bill and Hillary Clinton keep insisting they did nothing wrong. Many still wonder if the "fix" was in. Specifically mentioned is the first independent counsel, Robert Fiske.

Luther "Jerry" Parks operated a security agency and Clinton's 1992 Campaign hired him for security purposes. Parks also had collected a "file"

concerning Bill and Roger Clinton activities. When the Clinton Campaign failed to pay as agreed, Parks threatened to "go public" with the file (reportedly drug use, young women, etc.). Parks was gunned down, gangland-style, in west Little Rock and investigating police called it a drive-by shooting. That fell flat because it made no sense but no arrests have resulted.

State Rep. Bob Teague found himself under investigation when an insurance scam surfaced, involving the State Legislature, Clinton influence and heavy-duty political lobbyists. Teague was even indicted and a trial seemed certain but suddenly charges were dropped. Republican U.S. Attorney Chuck Banks took the action and some say he was trying to save his job after Clinton became President. Some believe the "fix" was in again.

1960-1970-1980-1990's

Clinton's role is enormous. Evading the Vietnam draft and marching in support of the Communist enemy, many consider him guilty of treason (particularly parents of 58,000 who paid the ultimate price). Add to the mix affairs with women and lies about them; appointment of "pals" -- many caught in misdeeds and dismissed, others with ideas like mandatory masturbation classes; the Mena, AR, Airport with shipments of arms and drugs; best pal/broker Dan Lasater and the State Police radio contract; Lasater and Roger Clinton hit with drug charges, both treated lightly; the Arkansas Development Finance Authority deal, closely linked to Whitewater, conflicts of interest and questionable loans; TravelGate; CopterGate; TrooperGate; his role in the DuMond case, etc.

See Disgrace Page 14

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you hear about Gennifer and Paula and Security Troopers and it brings to mind the adage: "Where there's smoke, there's fire."

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you believe a wandering mate is no way to stress marital fidelity.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you realize leading Viet Cong marches is not the way to become a respected Commander-in-Chief.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you believe a leopard cannot change its spots in the forest, zoo, or White House.



IT'S A 'LOADED' QUESTION

Published here is a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno from AMERICAN Editor Gene Wirges with questions about her upcoming decision on when law officers can shoot to kill. The letter reminds of Reno's statement at the recent Waco Hearing: "A tank that is not armed is not a tank." The question, using that unique Reno logic, is whether a gun that is not loaded is a gun.

The last Wirges letter to Reno was stonewalled for 14 months. This letter deals with that same issue, whether U.S. taxpayers should be required to pay Bill Clinton's private legal bill. The letter also asks how much has been spent by the Department of Justice, defending Clinton for the last three years.

COMMON SENSE
AMERICAN

P.O. Box 489 • Vilonia, AR 72173

Janet Reno, U.S. Attorney General
Department of Justice, Washington, DC

August 29, 1995

Dear Ms. Reno:

Since I last contacted you, I have launched a new newspaper in Little Rock AR, the COMMON SENSE AMERICAN (copy enclosed). It may not surprise you an intent is to publish the truth, including occasions when politicians manipulate laws to their own benefit.

You will note one page which shows Bill Clinton's Motion in a Missouri case which dumped his private legal costs on U.S. taxpayers. U.S. law requires that "government interest" be proved before DOJ can enter a case and that didn't happen, but you determined taxpayers should pay Bill's tab anyway. still believe Bill's pre-presidential legal action tab is HIS, not taxpayers' -- despite your decision favoring the man who appointed you.

Note also (front page) a report on your Waco statement -- that a tank that is not armed is not a tank. I believe you can take the arms off a tank, but you can't take the tank off a tank. In short, your appearance was a fine defense of Clinton, but I am dead sure you were dead wrong -- again.

Now I see where you are going to set guidelines as to when cops can shoot to kill (Ruby Ridge, Waco?). Read the enclosed COMMON SENSE AMERICAN -- using your unarmed-tank-is-not-a-tank logic, an unloaded gun is not a gun. It would seem Reno logic compels an officer in a tight spot to check first to see if the item pointed at his head or heart is loaded.

The article I read quoted Bill Dempsey of the Marshals' Service as saying: "Deadly force is only taken when absolutely necessary." FBI spokesman Paul Bresson said force is used only if the life of an agent or innocent person is at risk. Using Reno logic, nothing is at risk if the item pointed is not loaded. Lord help cops who have to check for bullets in tight places.

At last count, in the Missouri case (Mace v. Clinton, not yet resolved), eight government attorneys had been used. Could you, would you, tell taxpayers how much has been spent of THEIR money in the last three years?

Good luck on future decisions. I'll be happy to publish your response.

Yours for Honesty in Government,

Gene Wirges
GENE WIRGES, Editor

cc: President Clinton

Disgrace From Page 12

When James Webster Mace of Tusculum, MO, filed a suit to keep Clinton's name off the 1992 Presidential Ballot, courts never bothered to examine issues or law -- the suit was dismissed on a technicality.

When a suit was filed to keep Clinton from dumping private legal costs on backs of taxpayers, courts never bothered to examine issues or law -- the suit was dismissed on a technicality.

When a young lady sought justice after alleging a sordid sexual incident in a Little Rock hotel, the matter was delayed without determining the truth. This "technicality" is because it would take away time Clinton needs to perform in his elected position properly, as President.

When a grand jury of Arkansas citizens examined evidence and determined it was sufficient to warrant trial of Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, a court dismissed indictments on another technicality -- the independent counsel was ruled without jurisdiction. A jury of Arkansans will not have to bother considering what Tucker did, what Tucker got, or the truth in any form.

Governor Tucker calls his problems a Republican witch hunt, ignoring fellow Arkansans on the jury returning indictments. Tucker cries WITCH, but he most needs to explain how he handled WHICH deal with ex-loan company chief David Hale, and WHICH ballooned appraisals are in his portfolio, and WHICH profits were properly reported, and WHICH bankruptcy filing was accurate. People still complain how Tucker arranged legislation and tripled their water bills in the Castle Sewer & Water affair.

Finally, there's little honorable about Tucker's role in the DuMond case.

When Hell Broke Loose

There was always an excuse for political stealing, cor-

nering the market on government positions and contracts, destroying lives with drugs. No stone was left unturned. The excuse? Profit.

Remember little Wonderview School District? You'd expect affairs to be placid in such an obscure rural community. Directors jobs are unpaid in this low income area. But when parents advanced ideas in conflict with those of machine-installed officials, all hell broke loose! Those daring to attend a community gathering had cars and pickups forced into ditches, fist fights erupted and the "meeting" became a mob scene. The issue? Control.

So from the tiniest region (Wonderview) to most massive international regions where millions and billions and very existence hangs in the balance, greed for money and power never change. Again . . . control.

Internationally, President Clinton has flip-flopped and his renowned slickness is wearing thin. Respect for the United States is at an all-time low.

Nationally, there's been a string of abuses like using a Marine helicopter for a golf outing, booting the entire Travel Office to benefit buddies and the tank demonstration at Waco. Without so much as a feeble excuse, he's backed gays in the military and the masturbation fiasco. Plus TrooperGate, Whitewater, and more.

This post-Jan. 20, 1993 performance is no surprise when you consider these "leaders" were trained to believe there need be no accountability, no truth, no character. It's as if there will be no tomorrow. But if there is a tomorrow, taxpayers will have to pay for it.

Common folks find it hard to comprehend how laws can be ignored and abused, but if you're a politician who's been immune for half a century, perhaps such a view can be understood. It's not right, but it might be understood.

Pleas From Page 1

judge has overruled actions of an independent counsel since the federal Act became law in 1978. It added emphasis to Tucker's claim the entire Whitewater investigation is a "Republican witch hunt."

Attorneys for Tucker, Marks and Haley cited a document which used the phrase "narrow construction" to emphasize their contention Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr had exceeded his jurisdiction in the case. Starr countered by citing the main thrust of the same document, authorizing a "broad construction." Judge Woods sided with the defense.

Starr moved quickly to

appeal the ruling to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. Callers to radio and TV stations generally disagreed with Woods and expressed belief evidence in the case should be decided in court.

One noted: "It's the same old thing we have lived with in Arkansas for years; it's one more case where laws will be skirted and justice will not be done. It's why so many people say so much is wrong in Arkansas. It's a doggoned shame."

Another: "Woods should never have been on the case, he should have stepped aside. His connections are known by every-

Blot From Page 7

DuMond is an unthinkable blot on the justice system in America, a mind-boggling embarrassment to the State of Arkansas, "Wirges said "it's a sad, sad day when a man can be imprisoned with evidence that is without validity. Wayne's mistake was speaking for what was right and against a sheriff important to the Political Machine. It's no wonder he is known as "Bill Clinton's Political Prisoner."

(DuMond was again denied a parole at the start of September)

one, he tried to get Hillary to run for Governor, he's been part of the Establishment a long, long time. It was wrong."

Those "Machine" Interests

Woods entered politics when Hot Springs Prosecutor Sid McMath engaged him to manage his 1948 campaign for governor. McMath had fought the "machine" of Mayor Leo P. McLaughlin and won; he also fought the illegal gambling interests, and lost. This, plus being part of a slate of returning WWII veterans seeking to clean up government, made it a successful bid.

The fledgling Arkansas Political Machine, being crafted by financier Wilton R. "Witt" Stephens, adopted the McMath image and lucrative contracts began being doled to Machine interests.

Woods' role in the very first major problem encountered by the Stephens-led Machine is not fully clear, but news reports say he was near the crux of McMath's highway program, and the Machine was closer still.

Whatever the truth, local media has avoided the Highway Audit Scandal, that first major problem, and in fact made it sound as if the Scandal benefitted taxpayers. It did lead to the state's first independent Highway Commission.

But the Scandal was the heart of the matter and it was corruption, pure and simple. It was a contract with Conway County Sheriff Marlin Hawkins and his father-in-law Monroe Treadwell. Hawkins already had become the state's most prolific and most creative vote-producer for entrenched Democrats (Machine).

Hawkins insisted he produced 90% vote totals because he was "a good sheriff and people appreciate me." But it was later proved, in court, the Conway County Machine was built on graveyard votes, votes by people who didn't exist, votes by people who never lived in the county, votes by Catholic priests and their wives and double votes (this proved by the FBI). Hawkins' operations were made more certain because of a series of false charges and rigged juries and scammed public funds (all proved

in court).

Facts of the Scandal

Whatever caused it, the Scandal's certain factors were these:

1. The Hawkins-Treadwell contract was to provide and deliver gravel to highway construction jobs.
2. No gravel was delivered.
3. Hawkins and Treadwell pocketed the cash and never returned it.
4. No one served a day in punishment.
5. State records disappeared.

The investigation revealed that Hawkins and Treadwell had no gravel, nor trucks to deliver it if they had. An attorney general sought to recover the contract money but was no match for the growing Machine.

Test for the Machine

It was the first test for the statewide Machine and determined whether it would survive and gain strength. A choice had to be made -- stick with the popular young governor, McMath, who was being touted for President, or stay lockstep with the vote-producing sheriff. Hawkins prevailed and went on to become Arkansas' most feared county machine boss, and statewide domination was assured.

Media reports listed two grand jury indictments, one thrown out, the other a "swinging door" matter with a finding of not guilty.

WRONG!

Hawkins escaped responsibility to protect his political future. Treadwell was left holding the bag but got a full pardon from Lt. Gov. Nathan Gordon (Hawkins' attorney).

Letters Welcome

Common Sense AMERICAN welcomes your thoughts and opinions -- it's an exercise of free thought and beliefs.

Our goal is to provide a place for you to express your views. Please limit letters to 250 words and sent to the AMERICAN, P.O. Box 489, Vilonia, AR 72073.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you follow the rule: A promise broken is a promise remembered.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you believe lying about a draft is awfully hard on those who have to take your place.

You know you're a Common Sense AMERICAN when you believe a name like "Slick Willie" has direct connection to talking from both sides of your mouth.

Finally, The Truth About

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON * HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON * VINCENT FOSTER JR. * WEBSTER L. "WEBB" HUBBELL * DAVID WATKINS * WILLIAM KENNEDY * WHITEWATER * GENNIFER & PAULA * MAGGIE WILLIAMS * ROSE LAW FIRM * LUTHER "JERRY" PARKS TROOPERGATE * COPTERGATE * DAN LASATER * INSLAW COMPUTER SOFTWARE PROGRAM * MYSTERY DEATHS * INDEPENDENT COUNSELS * STEPHENS, INC.-- "WITT" AND JACK * MACHINE POLITICS * FRAUDULENT AUTOPSY REPORTS * COVERUPS * PATSY THOMASON * ROGER CLINTON * DOUBLE SUICIDE/DOUBLE ACCIDENT/DOUBLE MURDER * ABUSE OF LAW * COCAINE DISTRIBUTION CENTER * MENA, AR, AIRPORT * ABUSE OF LAW * MISSING BANKER * SYSTEMATICS, INC. * FAKE APPRAISALS * CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS *

COMMON SENSE AMERICAN is a brand new newspaper, a breath of fresh air, in Little Rock, Arkansas, it's a REAL newspaper. Firm in belief the public has a right to truth about sordid politicians and government that instills fear in people rather than respect, the AMERICAN pledges to publish facts as it finds them.

Because problems currently in Washington, DC, resulted from power grabs of the country's most dastardly Political Machine (honed in Arkansas for the last half century), the AMERICAN will provide the REAL STORY, and comprehensive analysis avoided by Mainstream Media. That's because of investigations led by AMERICAN Editor Gene Wirges, who waged a decade-long battle against the Machine and survived by proving absolute truth of every charge made and printed. No one understands the Political Machine better, no one is more qualified to explain its debilitating effect on taxpayers. Our pledge is to print truth YOU need to know.

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Dear Mr. Starr:

Now that the big hunt for the bullet has failed, the evidence indicating that Foster didn't die in the park is even more compelling. What now?

Here are some suggestions: (1) Exhume the body, take x-rays and check the claim that there was a small caliber gunshot wound in the neck. (2) See if the carpet fibers came from Foster's home or his office and if the blond hair came from his daughter. (3) Find out the nature of the "bind" that led his sister to contact Dr. Hedaya on Foster's behalf. (4) Find out if the strong rumor that there was a house or apartment available to Foster and others was true. (5) Check phone records to see when the White House first knew of his death. (6) Make public the FBI notes and memos and all the photos. These should have been given to the Senate Banking Committee and included in the two volumes published last year. The evidence should be available for scrutiny by the public and other experts in addition to Dr. Lee. His testimony in the Simpson case did not exactly inspire confidence in him.



Expert testimony

Oxford don says Foster 'suicide note' is a forgery

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE torn-up "suicide note" discovered in Vincent Foster's briefcase after the deputy White House counsel's death was a forgery, a leading British handwriting expert and Oxford don testified in Washington yesterday.

Reginald Alton, emeritus fellow and dean of degrees at St Edmund Hall, told a press conference that there was a "vast difference" between the note and a dozen other samples of the former aide's handwriting.

"I am as convinced as I can be from photocopies" that the note was a fake, said Dr Alton, a former chairman of Oxford's English faculty, who developed his expertise over 30 years through studying literary manuscripts. He suggested that the note was the work of a "moderate forger, not

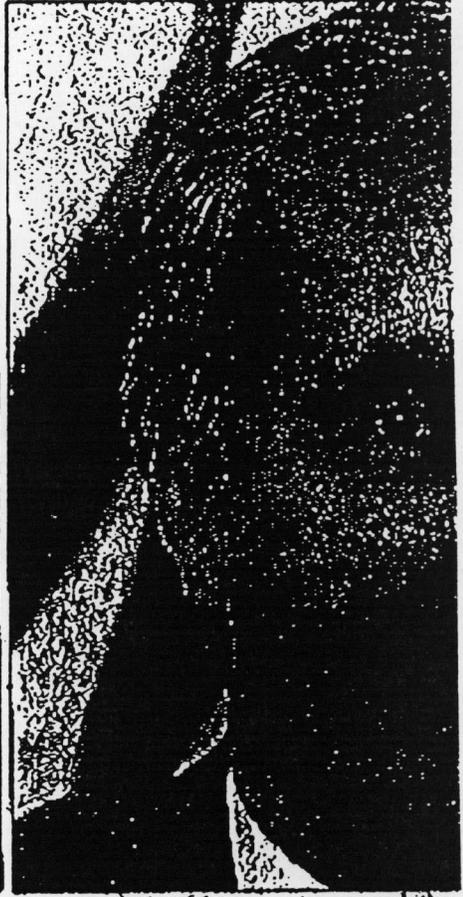
somebody who could forge a cheque or a pass in a prison camp".

The Senate Whitewater committee was yesterday preparing to subpoena the White House for telephone records and other documents that senators believed would show whether Hillary Clinton and her aides sought to obstruct the police investigation into Foster's death.

Dr Alton was one of three handwriting experts commissioned by a financial newsletter, *Strategic Investment*, to compare the note with the authenticated samples of Foster's handwriting. All three insisted it was a forgery, but their conclusion runs directly counter to statements by Foster's widow, Lisa. Mrs Foster told *The New Yorker* magazine last summer that her husband wrote the note at her request

bolsters conspiracy theory over V

I made no taken from...
 and overtook.
 I did not knowingly violate any...
 of conduct.
 It's one in the white house, to my knowledge,
 violated any law or standard of conduct, including
 any action in the travel office. There was no attempt
 to benefit any individual or religious group.
 The FBI lied in their report to the AG.
 The press is covering up the illegal benefits they
 received from the travel staff.
 The Corp. has lied and manipulated to
 knowledge and role and created up a poor will.
 The Urban office plots, to make sure
 Carter's success taking advantage of take care of
 This public will never believe the cover
 of the Clinton's and their illegal stuff.
 The WSJ editor lie without courage.
 I was not mad for the...
 of public life in Washington. Here, running people
 is considered a great.



Vincent Foster's torn-up "suicide note", left, now branded a fake by an independent British

one evening a few weeks before his death in July, 1993. He felt he was failing in his job, and she had urged him to set down the reasons why he was not to blame for some of the Clinton Administration's early mishaps.
 The experts' conclusions will nonetheless give further ammunition to the conspiracy theorists — mostly inter-connected conservatives ideologically hostile to the Clinton Administration — who refuse to accept the official line that Foster shot himself in a suburban Virginia park because he was depressed. They have

contended that Foster, an old Arkansas friend of the Clintons who had been working on the Whitewater affair, was either murdered or killed himself elsewhere, and that his body was dumped in the park. James Dale Davidson, the newsletter's editor, said he was passing the three experts' conclusions to Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater special prosecutor, and to congressional Whitewater committees. He said he approached Dr Alton because he had "no axe to grind", and there was now "very clear evidence of obstruction of justice in a case

that could well be a murder case" involving a very high-ranking government official. The note, in which Foster expressed his loathing of Washington but did not explicitly talk of suicide, has long been one of the conspiracy theorists' prime exhibits. Senior White House aides failed to find it when they searched Foster's office on the night of his death. A police officer has testified on Capitol Hill that he watched Bernard Nussbaum, the White House counsel, inspect Foster's briefcase two days later and it would have been "impossible

White House counsel's death



VINCENT W FOSTER
WASHINGTON, D.C

6/18/93

can Exploration Co -

I am returning your check no. 04820548
interests & dividends were owned by
my father. As reflected by the enclosed
the order these interests were distributed
my mother. As reflected by the enclosed
deceased she assigned the interests
me.

Please review your records

Sincerely

Vincent W Foster

h expert, and a sample of the former Clinton aide's handwriting in an undisputed letter

for him to have missed the note". It was four more days before a White House lawyer suddenly discovered it in the bottom of the briefcase.

The note was written on a sheet of yellow legal paper that had been torn into 28 pieces. One piece was missing and no fingerprints were found on any of the rest. Tearing up a forged document was "a way of obscuring the things one is looking for," said Dr Alton. The other two forensic handwriting experts, a Boston private investigator named Ronald Rice and a former New York homicide detective

named Vincent Sealice, said police and FBI examiners breached federal regulations by comparing the note to just one other example of Foster's handwriting.

□ The "suicide note" says: "I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork. I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct. No one in the White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group. The FBI lied in their report

to the AG. The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff. The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation. The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC. The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal staff. The WSJ editors lie without consequence.

"I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport."

Wednesday, October 25, 1995

Experts Say Foster 'Suicide' Note Forged

By Christopher Ruddy
FOR THE TRIBUNE-REVIEW

WASHINGTON—At a press conference in Washington today, an international panel of forensic handwriting experts — including one from Oxford University — will announce its findings that a torn note, said to have been Vincent W. Foster Jr.'s "suicide" note, is a forgery.

Strategic Investment, a Baltimore-based financial newsletter, and its editor, James Dale Davidson, have called the conference to issue the written findings of three experts that analyzed a copy of the note.

Twenty-seven pieces (the 28th piece was missing) of the note were claimed to have been found in the late deputy White House Counsel's briefcase almost a week after his sudden death on July 20, 1993.

If the forensic panel's assertions are true, it would indicate that someone engaged in a major cover-up of Foster's death and obstructed justice by hindering the investigation of the matter.

The U.S. Park Police originally determined that the note was written by Foster, and ruled his death a suicide. At the request of former special counsel Robert Fiske, the FBI lab examined the note and concluded it was authentic.

the FBI and the Park Police to certify the note, however, has been challenged.

Fiske relied on the note to help make his case that Foster was depressed in the last days of his life, particularly over apparent improprieties in the White House Travel Office.

The note begins, "I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork", and from there rambles on about legal, personal, and office concerns on a single sheet of 8 and 1/2 by 11 legal paper.

Foster's wife, Lisa, told the FBI that she believed her husband had written the note in the weeks before his death after she had advised him to document "everything 'they' did wrong." She told the FBI that she "did not view or read the note" until it was pieced together and shown to her.

The three forensic reports obtained by the Tribune-Review indicate that the experts came to independent conclusions that Foster did not write this note.

Reginald E. Alton indicated that, based on his comparison of a photocopy of the note with a dozen photocopied documents known to have been written by Foster, the torn note "is a forgery."

Alton has for thirty years lectured on handwriting, manuscript authentication, and forgery detection at England's Oxford University. In recent years he led a panel of experts

of noted English author C. S. Lewis.

Alton's opinion has been sought by British police agencies and, according to his biography, he has testified in British courts as an expert witness relating to questioned documents.

Alton is currently Dean of Degrees at Oxford's St. Edmund Hall, its oldest undergraduate institution. Alton's findings will be particularly bitter for the President, since Mr. Clinton attended Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and has used the university's prestigious name as a significant part of his own credentials.

In his report Alton noted eight major discrepancies between the torn note and Foster's known handwriting. He described Foster's natural writing as "firm, open, rounded, with a consistent slight backward slope and an easy currency that joins letters with scarcely an interruption . . ."

The torn note, he said, is written in a less open style with an inconsistent slope, and with letters drawn in a characteristic arched style.

Coming to a similar conclusion, Vincent Scalice notes that the "execution, form and style of the writing . . . is not consistent with (Foster's) writings . . ."

Scalice, a former homicide and identification expert with the New York City Police Department has 40 years experience han-

dling questioned documents and is a certified document examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners.

He has testified in numerous court cases relating to documents and has consulted with major firms and banks, including Citibank and Chemical Bank, as a document examiner.

"Look at the note, and just compare it with the flow of the letter the Park Police used to authenticate," Scalice said in an interview. "Even a lay person can see it's not a match."

Scalice added that he also analyzed the challenged document for specific letter characteristics and other patterns that indicate the note to be a forgery.

Offering a third opinion of forgery, Ronald Rice heads New England Investigation of Boston and has eighteen years experience examining documents and is board certified.

A consultant to the criminal unit of the Massachusetts Attorney General's office, Rice has worked on a number of celebrated cases, and was recently asked by CNN to examine notes written by O. J. Simpson.

Rice told the Tribune-Review that the note is an "artistic forgery." * The forger, Rice suggests, took known writings of Foster and "either drew them, used a cut-and-paste method, or used a highly sophisticated computer scanning method."

Alton and Scalice also agreed that the forger created the torn note from known writings.

"A good forger always wants to

mimic the real thing, rather than create a word," Scalice explained. "This is probably why the note never makes a reference to suicide. Foster likely had never written any such words."

"The flimsy investigation into the note parallels still the flimsy investigation of the death," Davidson said.

Davidson and his newsletter have criticized the handling of the Foster case by federal authorities.

Given the political overtones of the Foster matter, Davidson noted he strongly supported President Clinton in the past. Having donated the maximum amount allowable to his 1992 presidential campaign, and has attended "renaissance weekends" and inaugural balls for then-Gov. Clinton.

He said he hired the experts after he received information that the FBI and Park Police did not adequately review the note.

In his report, homicide expert Scalice said the torn note is "not consistent" with a suicide note, since it makes no mention of intentional harm, suicide, death, farewell, or expression of departure.

Scalice, also an expert in the identification of latent fingerprint impressions, said if the note was torn into 28 pieces without leaving any fingerprints, this "would be consistent with someone having worn gloves."

"Otherwise there should have been numerous latent impressions," he said.

Scalice and Alton both said finding of the note "torn" should have been a red flag for investigators that a forger may have been attempting to make a comparison of the document more difficult.

"Anytime a document is torn, mutilated, something spilled on it, suspicion should be aroused," Scalice said.

The White House says that the note was found in Foster's briefcase as it was being packed almost a week after his death. Then-White House Counsel Bernard Nussbaum admitted he searched the briefcase two days after Foster's death and that he did not detect the torn pieces.

The Park Police in both private and public interviews have claimed that the briefcase was searched properly, and that the torn note was not in it during the official search conducted by Nussbaum.

Earlier this year Park Police detective Pete Markland told the Washington Post that Nussbaum searched the briefcase twice, declaring "it's empty."

Markland told the New York Post in April that he became suspicious when the note was later found in the same briefcase.

"Nobody could have missed that note in there," Markland told the Post. Markland never testified at Senate hearings this past summer.

Police, Fiske Examination

Despite apparent suspicions about the note, police apparently took a rather casual approach to its examination.

On July 29, 1993 the Park Police had Sgt. Larry Lockhart, an expert in handwriting for the U.S. Capitol Police, examine the note.

* According to Mr. Rice certain government agencies and office have specialized equipment and means to create a document using a person's known writings.

'SUICIDE' NOTE FORGED, page 3

Lockhart concluded that Foster wrote it.

Lockhart told the Tribune-Review that he has no certification as a handwriting examiner, but has developed a skill over a fifteen year period.

He admitted that he used only a single document of Foster's known handwriting — a curt letter that Foster had written shortly before his death — to make the comparison.

"According to the federal rules of evidence you need at least four known writings to compare questioned documents, but usually an examiner wants as many as he can get," explained Ron Rice, who wrote the course on handwriting examination for the American Board of Forensic Examiners.

Scalice noted that in a homicide investigation police "would not normally accept a single document (for comparison purposes) from a family member. You'd want documents from several sources to make sure the police aren't given a forged document to compare another forged document."

Asked how many known writings he typically wants to make a comparison, Lockhart said his rule is "the more the better."

He said he made his opinion

based on one document in this case because that "was all the police gave me."

Lockhart said when he examined the torn note he did notice a wavering in the writing "which could have been a tremble." He said that although he noted it to himself, "I didn't say anything at the time to investigators. There was something in the writing that indicated the individual could have been a manic depressant."

He said he later read in the paper that Foster was on medication and saw that as a possible reason for the "tremble." He was unaware that Foster is said to have gone on medication for insomnia the night before he died, and that the note was said to have been written days or weeks earlier.

Other experts say that a "tremble" could be a sign of hesitation — a forged document lacks the free-flowing style of the actual writer.

Fiske, FBI

The Park Police say that they did not use the FBI lab to examine the document because Foster had criticized the FBI by stating in the torn note: "The FBI lied in their report to the AG."

According to the report of former special counsel Robert Fiske, the FBI

lab subsequently was brought in and "determined that the torn note was written by Foster."

Fiske used, like the Park Police, a single paged document offered by the family adding only two checks written by Foster for handwriting comparison purposes.

But a source close to the Starr probe said Fiske was imprecise in his report: the FBI lab found the two checks to be an "inconclusive match" to the torn note.

The FBI lab matched the note to the single paged document. The lab's reliance on so few documents in the case contradicts normal FBI procedures.

"The general guidelines is to have more 'known writings' rather than less," explained John Hicks, recently retired FBI assistant director and head of the FBI Crime Lab, which oversaw the Document Unit.

"If I had to come up with a minimum number of (known writings) I'd want, I'd say ten," James Lyle said. Lyle, a former FBI special agent and unit chief for the Question Document Section who retired in 1993, said there "is no rule of thumb" except that analysts "usually want as many as you can get."

**An Independent Forensic Examination
of a Torn Note Allegedly
Written by Vincent W. Foster, Jr.**

Prepared for Strategic Investment

James Dale Davidson, Editor

25 October 1995

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For Immediate Release

October 25, 1995

For More Info Contact: Anne Dunne
410-576-0900

EXPERTS SAY FOSTER "SUICIDE" NOTE IS A FORGERY

At a press conference this morning at Washington's Willard Hotel, James Dale Davidson announced the findings of an international panel of forensic panel who examined a copy of a note that was found in Foster's briefcase shortly after his death.

The panel of three forensic handwriting experts have determined that the note is a forgery, and not written by the late Deputy White House Counsel.

James Dale Davidson, Editor of Strategic Investment, a premier world financial newsletter, offered the following statement today:

Ladies and Gentleman, Strategic Investment has asked a forensic panel of handwriting experts to examine the so-called "suicide" note, said to have been written by the late Vincent Foster.

The panel's conclusions were collected over a three month period. Each panelist worked independently and came to their own conclusions without interference.

They completed their study with far greater care, thoroughness, and apparent accuracy than the federal institutions that were intended to protect us. It is indeed ironic, that Vincent Foster, as the number two lawyer in the White House and one of the highest ranking law enforcement officials in this land--would have his own death covered up.

The fabrication of a "suicide" note by high officials, is just one more indication that Vincent Foster did not commit suicide.

With us today are our expert panel whose reports you have copies of, as well as the torn note, and a set of known documents written by Vincent Foster.

Mr. Reginald E. Alton, from Oxford University, has flown in for this conference. He is a world-recognized expert on handwriting and manuscript authentication. For 30 years he has lectured at Oxford on handwriting, and has engaged in forensic document examination.

Recently he ruled on the authenticity of C.S. Lewis's Diaries. He has been consulted by British police authorities and has testified in British courts on both criminal and civil matters involving questioned documents.

He has determined the note to be a forgery.

Mr. Vincent Scalice, is formerly a homicide expert with the New York City Police Department. He is a certified Questioned Document Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners. He has 22 years experience as a document examiner, and has worked for some of the country's largest institutions in this capacity, for example Citicorp and Chemical Bank.

He has determined the note to be a forgery.

Mr. Ronald Rice has 18 years experience performing civil, criminal and forensic handwriting examination. He is a consultant to the Massachusetts's Attorney General's office. He has examined documents on a number of celebrated cases, and recently was asked by CNN to examine notes written by O.J. Simpson.

He too has determined the note to be a forgery.

Three experts--70 years of combined forensic examination experience--and conclude forgery.

Both the Park Police and later the FBI determined the note to have been written by Mr. Foster.

But look more closely. The Capitol Police handwriting expert compared the so-called Foster note to only one document--which is not in keeping with a proper and complete examination. We learn today from Mr. Christopher Ruddy, the reporter from the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, that the Park Police used the services of Sergeant from the Capitol Police who has never been certified as a document examiner.

Later the FBI, and former Special Counsel Robert Fiske reports, found the note to have been written by Foster, again by comparing it to a single document and several checks written by Foster. Like so much of the duplicity in the Fiske report, we learn that the checks proved an inconclusive match to the note. The FBI violated standard forensic procedures to match the document.

Former FBI Director William Sessions has charged that his firing the day before Foster's death led to a "compromised" investigation into the death. Political considerations have guided Foster's death investigation from the beginning. Allegedly, in America, no one is above the law. But the investigations, by the Park Police, Fiske, and the Beltway insider Kenneth Starr, show that the law applies differently to different people.

We at Strategic Investment believe that the evidence in this case overwhelmingly points to murder. It is a threat to the credibility of America's justice system that possible obstruction of justice by the Park Police and the FBI is whitewashed.

Vincent J. Scalice

Vincent J. Scalice is a certified Questioned Document Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners. Mr. Scalice began studying handwriting analysis over forty years ago, and for the past 22 years has engaged in forensic document examination as a specialty. He has testified in hundreds of court cases on civil and criminal matters pertaining to questioned documents. He has been retained by numerous corporations and law enforcement agencies as a consultant to examine questioned documents. He has conducted forensic document examination for some of the nation's largest commercial banks, including Citibank and Chemical Bank.

In 1977, Mr. Scalice retired from the New York City Police Department after 21 years of service as a detective first grade with specialties in Identification, Latent Fingerprint Analysis and Crime Scene reconstruction. Since his retirement he has been Executive Director of Forensic Control Systems of Staten Island, New York. He has served as a Consultant to the House Committee on Assassinations which investigated the deaths of President John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He currently serves as chairman of the Executive Board of Scientific and technical Advisors for the American Board of Forensic Examiners.

R.E. Alton

Reginald E. Alton is a world-recognized expert on handwriting examination and manuscript authentication. He has 30 years experience in the field of forensic document examination, and has lectured during this period at Oxford University on handwriting and manuscripts, including the detection of forgery and the identification of handwriting to Doctoral and research students in the University of Oxford. In recent years he ruled on charges that some manuscripts of the late C.S. Lewis were a forgery. He validated their authenticity. He has ruled on numerous questioned documents and manuscripts, including such noteworthy historical figures as Donne, Shelley, Christina Rossetti, to modern day authors as Oscar Wilde. He has been consulted civil bodies and by British police authorities and has testified as an expert witness in British courts on criminal matters relating to questioned documents, and has been consulted on anonymous letters and other forgeries.

Mr. Alton, M.C., M.A. is an Emeritus Fellow of St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford, and is currently Dean of Degrees at St Edmund Hall, Oxford's oldest institution for undergraduates. He was Fellow, Tutor and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall and has served as Chairman of the English faculty, as well as lecturer at Pembroke, Jesus and Exeter Colleges in the University of Oxford.

Ronald H. Rice

Ronald H. Rice has 18 years experience performing civil, criminal and forensic handwriting examination. He is a Board Certified Handwriting Examiner and Board Certified Forensic Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners, and a member of the National Association of Document Examiners. He has consulted on numerous civil and criminal cases relating to questioned documents, and has testified in state and federal courts. He is currently under contract with the criminal division of the Massachusetts Attorney General's office. He has examined documents in a number of celebrated cases including handwritten documents by Ted Bundy, the alleged Boston Strangler, Lizzie Borden and recently, documents written/printed by O.J. Simpson for CNN. He has been asked to examine documents for the commanding officer of a U.S. Army Military Police Company in West Germany while on reserve training as well as for the United States Navy Investigative Services while a reserve member of Naval Intelligence, attached to Naval Investigative Services. He also serves as a document consultant for numerous corporations, major law firms and insurance companies in matters relating to questioned documents.

Mr. Rice is the owner of Checkmate, Inc., D.B.A. New England Legal Investigations, based in Boston, Massachusetts. He has been a private investigator for 13 years and a licensed detective for 20 years. He is the published author of the most comprehensive handwriting examination training course currently available through the American Board of Forensic Examiners and trains people in handwriting examination throughout the country.



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October 6, 1995

James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

Dear Mr. Davidson:

At your request I have examined a photocopy of the Questioned Document said to be written by Vincent W. Foster, Jr., with several photocopied exemplars identified as the known writing of Vincent Foster.

Q-1 begins as follows: "I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork..."

Q-1 was examined and compared with several photocopied exemplars.

K-1 is a note written by Vincent Foster on June 18, 1993, and used as the sole exemplar by the U.S. Park Police to certify Q-1 as genuine.

K-2 is a note written by Vincent Foster on his stationery and dated April 15, 1993. The note is signed.

K-3 is a single page document containing notes made by Vincent Foster and found in the U.S. Park Police report.

K-4 are documents written by Vincent Foster relating to thru the Whitewater partnership and presented to the Senate's K-10 Special Whitewater committee.

K-11 are various notes and documents containing the signature of Vincent Foster and found in the U.S. Park K-14 Police report.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this examination and comparison was to determine whether or not the document in question was actually written by Vincent Foster, Jr.

RESULTS

As a result of comprehensive and thorough analysis of the Questioned and Known photocopied documents under varying degrees of magnification, I have arrived at the following determinations:

1. Although some generalized degree of similarity exists between the photocopied questioned document with the known samples furnished, upon closer detailed examination and comparison numerous marked differences have been noted throughout the writings.
2. Most of the execution, form and style of the writing contained in Q-1 is not consistent with the writings found in K-1 thru K-14. There are numerous inconsistencies found throughout Q-1 in regard to individual letter formation. Marked differences are noted in execution of stroke and the beginning of letter formations. The document, Q-1, exhibits a style less continuous and flowing than the writing contained in the known documents.
3. Based upon the above observation and comparisons of the photocopied documents I have formed the opinion that it is not possible to state that the questioned document was written by Vincent Foster. The document appears to be a simulation of Foster's writing resulting in an unsuccessful attempt to produce a credible forgery.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

1. Q-1 is not consistent with a suicide note. It makes no mention of intentional harm to oneself. There is no signature and no date. Significantly, there is no mention of characteristic statements of departure for loved ones, the putting of affairs in order, or a motive for suicide. The writer of Q-1 does not give any indication of clinical depression or apparent suicidal tendencies.
2. It is highly doubtful that the missing piece from Q-1 would have contained his signature.
3. Q-1, had it been torn by decedent into 28 pieces, should certainly have left numerous latent print impressions.
4. The use of only K-1 by the U.S. Park Police is not consistent with standard forensic document examination. Police should have obtained independent, additional samples of Vincent Foster's handwriting executed during the normal course of business and from other sources. Normally, in the course of a homicide investigation,

it would be improper for police to accept a single document from a family member, and to form an opinion based on same.

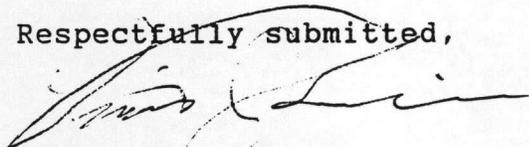
5. The use of a single document and a series of checks alleged to have been written by Vincent Foster by the FBI's Questioned Document section is not consistent with standard forensic document examination.
6. official reports omit any examination by the FBI of a psycholinguistic analysis of Q-1 compared with the known writings of decedent. This omission is serious considering the disjointed statements found in Q-1.
7. The long amount of time before Q-1 was found, and the unusual circumstances of its discovery, should have aroused suspicion that the time may have been used to execute the fraudulent note. Also, the finding of the note in 28 pieces, one piece missing, may indicate an effort was made to further hide a comparative analysis.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The finding that Q-1 appears to be a forgery, coupled with the additional findings one through seven, are all supporting evidence that a proper homicide investigation is required into the death of Vincent Foster.

Should you require additional documentation in the form of graphic exhibits or charts to illustrate the basis for these findings, please notify this office in advance and allow time for preparation.

Respectfully submitted,



Vincent J. Scalice
Forensic Consultant
Document Examiner

VJS/mr



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September 6, 1995
Case# 2043

Mr. James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

Re: Handwriting Examination & Comparison of
Vincent W. Foster Jr.

Dear Mr. Davidson:

As previously stated, there are numerous marked differences in regard to execution of stroke and individual letter formations between the Questioned (Q1) note and the known standards (K1 - K10). A random list of some of the more obvious differences is as follows:

1. "Th" Formations:

There are numerous "Th" letter formations, eighteen (18) in all present in the Questioned note (Q1) which are markedly different from the "Th" formations in the known samples examined. These "Th" letter formations appear in the following words in the Questioned note:

- "The"
- "Their"
- "They"
- "Without"

- 2. Word "To" appearing in Questioned, (Q1) differs in execution with To's in Known standards.
- 3. Marked differences in all Printed capital letter formations between Questioned & Known.
See:
A; B; F; G; I; J; N; S; T; U; V & W.
- 4. Discrepancies in Handwritten capital letter between Questioned and Known appear in regard to following:
C's H's I's & U's

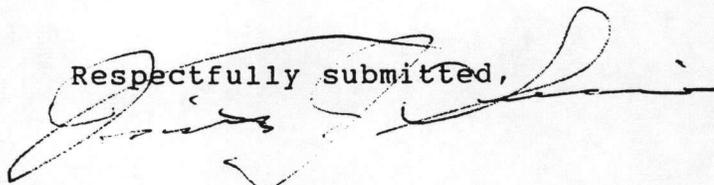
Mr. James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

5. Handwritten small (lower case) letter formations are numerous. Differences are noted in regard to almost all of the individual letter formations throughout.
6. Differences in regard to Handwritten Words include:
 - "did"
 - "for"
 - "not"
 - "the"
 - "to"
 - "Clintons", etc.

Please note that the forgoing illustrations exhibit only a random sampling of the inconsistencies noted throughout the Questioned and Known writings examined. It should not be considered all inclusive.

Should you require graphic exhibits or charts to further illustrate the inconsistencies noted, please provide at least two (2) weeks advance notice to allow sufficient time for preparation.

Respectfully submitted,



Vincent J. Scalice
Forensic Consultant
Document Examiner

VJS/mr

Report and opinion by Reginald Ernest Alton

1. I have examined photocopies of documents, each consisting of one leaf, and foliated l.r., in a different hand from the main body of the document, Q 1 and K 1 to K 12 inclusive. I am satisfied that K 1 to K 12 inclusive are, apart from foliation and printed or stamped material, all the work of one person who signed K 1 and K 2. The hand of K 1 to K 12 inclusive is that of a mature adult and the date of the questioned document Q 1 is close enough to the dates of the K group for the latter to be used to determine the authenticity or otherwise of Q 1.
2. In my opinion, insofar as it is possible to come to a conclusion from photocopies, Q 1 is a forgery related to K 1 to K 12 inclusive because the forger was using parts of them as a model.
3. The difficulties of this comparative study have been much increased by the fact that Q 1 has been torn and apparently crudely and inefficiently repaired. This process, whether deliberate or not, has obscured some of the continuities or discontinuities of the handwriting, and especially the lineation and layout which often, in their uncertainties, betray a forger's eye as it wanders from forgery to model.
4. I have had in mind three axioms:
 - (a) any letter form or ligature used by writers of a language at a given date is available for selection by any writer. Accordingly, the movements of the pen as it makes the letter and the general appearance of a document are of more importance than the presence or absence or even the frequency of individual letter forms;
 - (b) slope, proportion (x - height: space: ascenders and descenders), degree of horizontal or vertical compression, roundness or angularity, pressure, characteristic movements of the hand, and the writing instrument itself all contribute to the general appearance;
 - (c) writers of modern cursive hands can be divided into 'swaggers' and 'archers' [mm]Ⓟ

[mm]

Report...

Page 2

5. Foster seems to have been a natural 'swagger'. He makes a series of minims e.g. nin (returning K 1 1.1), in and w with an even and rhythmic movement through a series of elegant swags. He rarely writes n or h with an arch.

The writer of Q 1 is aware of this habit but he fails to match Foster's usage or elegance. The incidence of arched n in the first eight lines of Q 1 is much higher than in the control documents. It is characteristic of a forger that the writer of Q 1 gets better at imitating this habit as he or she goes along.

6. The uneven, uneasy and laboured nature of Q 1's swags for in can be seen in inexperience (1.1), individual (1.8) and in Clintons (1.17) as compared with what should be an exact match, Clinton's in K 9 (1.2).

7. Even more revealing is another case which ought to produce an exact match and in Q 1 fails to do so: the word benefit, Q 1 (1.8 and 1.10) as compared with K 11 (1.1) and K 10 (1.4). Foster makes initial minuscule b in one stroke (see also based, K 10 (1.5)). Q 1 takes at least 2, possibly 3 strokes to reproduce the shape. In my opinion he is copying from K 10 for this word but has failed to understand the movements of Foster's pen.

8. In a movement of the hand which is directionally the same as the swags Foster is a habitual writer of counter-clockwise loops or circles. This characteristic is visible in most appearances of the th ligature throughout K 1 to K 12 inclusive. In Q 1 the loops in this ligature either do not exist or are a mere thickening of the ascender of h.

9. We see this movement not only in expected places e.g. round-backed looped d (see K 1 and K 2 and contrast did, lied etc in Q 1), but also in unexpected places e.g. a in avoids and answering (K 7). In Q 1 minuscule a is an awkward 2 stroke letter; in K.7 a counter-clockwise loop closes the bowl in one stroke.

Report...

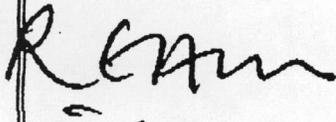
Page 3

10. The writer of Q 1 is generally uneasy about joining one letter to the next e.g. o to l to a in violate (1.3) and especially l to a in the same word (1.6). Contrast c to l to o in enclosed (K 1 1.5 and 1.7). This sort of failure is characteristic of forgeries.

11. There is much other detail which could be mentioned e.g. the of ligatures, Q 1's failure to understand Foster's majuscule B (K 3) and majuscule I and J.

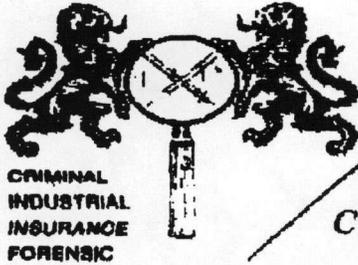
12. In general appearance the hand of the authentic documents K 1 to K 12 is firm, open, rounded, with a consistent slight backward slope and an easy currency that joins letter to letter with scarcely an interruption to the flow of the hand. This is true whatever the different circumstances in which the K group were written down.

In contrast the hand of Q 1 is slightly but clearly less open (slightly more horizontally compressed); it has an inconsistent slope which, though often backward in varying degrees, gives in total a more upright appearance than K 1 to K 12 inclusive; and though it imitates letters and words from the K group it fails to understand how they are made.



R E ALTON

18 September 1995



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Vincent J. Scalice
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107 Cedarview Avenue
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August 30, 1995

HANDWRITING EXAMINER'S REPORT

PART I - DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

The undersigned Board Certified Handwriting Examiner has examined and studied the following listed documents which you submitted for comparison purposes. For the purpose of identification, these documents are listed and referred to as Exhibits K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, Q1.

- K1. One (1) photocopy of a letter head bearing two lines of professional printing, top center: VINCENT W. FOSTER WASHINGTON, D.C. Document bears fifteen (15) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by a minimum of two different people. Lines 1-14 are identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. First two lines read: erican Exploration Co - I am returning your check no. 04820598
- K2. One (1) photocopy of a letter head bearing one line of printing, top center: VINCENT FOSTER JR. Document bears fourteen (14) lines of handprinted/handwritten words, letters and numerals by two different people. Lines 1-13 are identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. Lines 11-13 read: decision Vince not for Publication
- K3. One (1) photocopy of four columns of handprinted/handwritten numerals, letters and words by two different people. All printing/writings with the exception of the circled K-3 have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. First column reads: 1/80 2/80 3/80 3/80 12/83



Page 2

- K4. One (1) photocopy of a paper bearing twenty (20) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-4, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster.
- K5. One (1) photocopy of a paper bearing fourteen (14) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-5, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. First line reads: Whitewater Thirteenth line reads: Q- Who sign
- K6. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing twenty-one (21) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-6, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: but it is shaky
- K7. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing fourteen lines of handprinted/handwritten words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-7, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. Second line reads: 10 options
- K8. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing seven (7) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters and numerals by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-8, all writings/printings have been identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: There are no canceled cks.
- K9. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing fourteen (14) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-9, all writings/printings were executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: VS IRS audit
- K10. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing nine (9) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters and numerals by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-10, all writing was executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads defensible in audit
- Q1. One (1) photocopy of a Wall Street Journal article bearing a note with the captions: The Note That Won't Go Away The note was found in Vincent Foster's briefcase following his death and contains twenty-one (21) lines of handwritten/handprinted words and letters. First two lines read: I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

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PART II - OPINION

Using the handwriting/handprinting in Exhibits K1-K10 as the standards and as the basis for comparison, it is the opinion of this Examiner, within a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, that:

- A. The handwriting/handprinting on the questioned document, Exhibit Q1 was not written/printed by the Vincent W. Foster represented by the standards in Exhibits K1-K10.
- B. There are sufficient factors of dissimilarity in the handwriting/handprinting on the questioned document, Exhibit Q1, and the standards, Exhibits K1-K10, to indicate they were written/printed by two different people.

PART III - BASIS FOR OPINION

This opinion is based on the following Pattern Recognition Factors:

Re: Part II, A.

The style, slant and flow of the writings/printings in the questioned document and the Vincent W. Foster Standards are not the same. Further, the individual letter stroke characteristics, personal writing/printing habits and idiosyncrasies, found in the Foster exemplars, are not present in the questioned writing/printing.

These totally differing factors, found in the questioned writings, reflect the writing/printing habits of an individual other than the Vincent W. Foster represented by the exemplars in Exhibits 1-10.

Re: Part II, B.

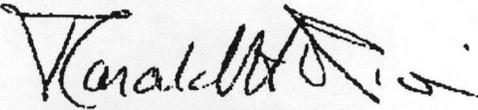
There are definitive factors of letter stroke characteristics (personal writing/printing habits and idiosyncrasies) that are present in the cited standards but missing in the questioned writing/printing. These are specifically noted as, but not limited to, the following:

1. The handprinted capital A's, B's, C's, F's, G's, H's, I's, J's, N's, S's, T's, U's, V's, W's.
2. The handwritten capital C's.
3. The handwritten lower case a's, b's, c's, d's, e's, f's, g's, h's, i's, k's, l's, m's, n's, o's, p's, r's, s's, t's, u's, v's, w's, y's.

Page 4

These factors, found in the questioned writing/printing and the cited standards, reflect the unconscious writing/printing habits of two completely different people and establish the opinion cited in Part II, B.

Sincerely,



Ronald H. Rice
Licensed Investigator
Board Certified Handwriting Examiner
Board Certified Forensic Examiner (BCFE) *

RHR/mm

* BCFE designation has been granted national registration by the National Certification Commission

TRANSCRIPT OF NOTE

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of
conduct

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any
law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel
office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific
group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they
received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and
role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs
incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the
Clintons and their loyal* staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public
life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

* A transcript of the note prepared by the Park Police
identifies this word as "legal."

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience
and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard
of conduct

No one in the White House, to my knowledge,
violated any law or standard of conduct, including
any action in the travel office. There was no intent
to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they
received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its
knowledge and role and covered up a presidential

The White House plotted to have excessive
costs incurred, taking advantage of Kiki and her

The public will never believe the honesty
of the Clintons and their legal staff

The W.S.J. editor lied without consequence

I was not meant for the glare or the spotlight
of public life in Washington. Here running people
is considered sport.

Q1

VINCENT W. FOSTER
WASHINGTON, D. C.

6/18/93

2 17-93
37-7-93

can Exploration Co -

I am returning your check no. 04820598.
interests it represents were owned by
my father. As reflected by the enclosed
order these interests were distributed
by mother. As reflected by the enclosed
claim deed she assigned the interests
me.

Please review your records

Sincerely

Vincent W Foster

DIC 355A

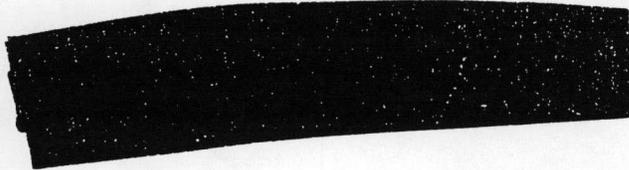
CONFIDENTIAL

KI

VINCENT FOSTER JR. 



Vince



Withheld from publication at recipient's request.

K2

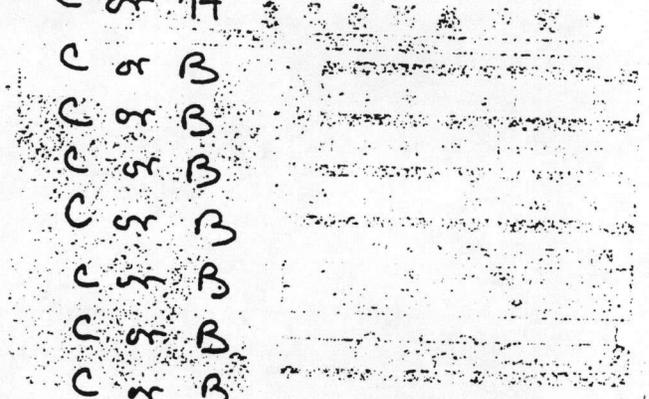
2/80
2/80
3/80
3/80

C or H	1000
C of B	100
C or B or H	50
C or B	50

LR
N
Bentonville
Hot Sp

12/83

C or H
C or B



deposits

①

Date of incorp
6/18/79

① What was nature of deduction

A. How deduct interest/principal payments inc corp.?

② Can you ~~deduct~~ use contributions which predated incorporation?

③ Contributions/advancements of \$68,900

to the MFD

④ Liability to ablige \$8000 capital loss

500 ultimate presumer
1000 arbitrary
0 would be presumed

arbitrary

JR reports and gain since memorandum of receipts
we had a loss - zero is arbitrary

[were making payments because ^{MFD} was missing]

opposes FN

DKSN000232

K4 23

JR - we did not know who existed

basis

Whitewater

Denver accountants
used GAP instead of ~~the~~ income tax basis

3 returns delinquent

J M=D next a S/H
|
| accountant was a S/H

HRC | & Susan M=D & accountant

believe Selection never filed

Q - pro bono prep of whitewater returns
need info from bank on
collection from sales

Q - who sign

3) when basis cut unsupported + deductions

-\$5800 — would \$1000 for net

4) ~~July~~ recommends vs taking a loss of \$4800

A) other interest deduction of \$4300 which cannot be sure will net WW

B) More importantly would result in an audit of ~~part of~~ basis

can of worms you shouldn't open

~~Propriety of taking~~

1) propriety of characterizing pre-wcorp payments on affiliated corporations [\$10M to Great Southern Ind Co]

2) propriety of taking int deduction for debt which should be corp.

3) ^{Prior} Deduction of \$8000 pre-wcorp; ~~pre-wcorp~~ in 1980

— Colo came up w/ theory to justify but it's on shaky

K6

10 options

\$1000 basis so no tax effect

but arbitrary & still needs audit

vs

0 basis w/ \$1000 gain

avoids any audit of value

~~substantive~~

In Ruckel's view no significant difference in circumstances as for

\$4000 loss
no loss
\$1000 gain

K7

Redacted

9. Whitewater

Discuss w/ July

Cost analysis w/ economic loss

(1) did not take into account interest deductions

(2) calculation included some items for which there were no causal links.

K8

Waese

Sometimes relied on Clinton's returns ~~for~~ as evidence

Don't want to go back into that box

Was M:D trying to circumvent bank loss -

Why HCR getting loan from other

Signatures

~~HR~~

HCR transaction re list

↳ long term cap loss limitation

Raines Q's RE

Memoranda for forensic purposes

vs IRS audit

K9

K-10

Discussion Points

1. An argument that they were protected against loss:

A) A work is consistent w/ this theory

2. Improper to reduce basis by improper tax benefit

3. Computation of economic loss was based, in part,
on assumptions

whereas computation of tax gain or loss must be
defensible in audit

K10

DKSN000233

Q - net whitewater tax benefit

Redacted

DKSN000407

WII

7. white water

Redacted

Options:

FN - cost in access but not documented yet

\$1000 gain

Call Sam

Huber

* Jim Lyons

K12

2164

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
ROOM 103-B
119 D STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

PHONE: 202-224-0965

LABORATORY EXAMINATION RESULTS

CFN: Not Related/USCP

OFFENSE: EXAMINATION CONDUCTED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING QUEST-
IONED WRITING APPEARING ON A
DOCUMENT.

USPP: 30502-93

DATE REC'D: 07-29-93 COMPL'D: 07-29-93

REC'D FROM: OFFICER P. J. SIMONELLO / ID SECTION

TYPE OF EXAMINATION REQUESTED

- 1. DOCUMENT EXAMINATION/HAND WRITING

NAME(S): VINCENT W. FOSTER

ELIM / SUSP
ELIM / SUSP
ELIM / SUSP

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION RESULTS

STATEMENT OF EXAMINER: The examination consisted of studying the Standard Writings [Known] and locating writing characteristics that appear throughout the written words and letter characters which are unique to the writer. Then, the Signature Document [Questioned] were studied to locate those characteristics that are unique to a particular writer in the way alphabetical characters, groups of alphabetical characters, numerical digits and written words are completed. The Questioned and Known documents are listed as:

Questioned Document:

1. Handwritten "note" with writing appearing on a yellow, lined paper which had been mutilated by tearing into several pieces. The note had been re-constructed by investigators of the United States Park Police. The note was written with a black in color ink.

Known Documents:

1. Vincent W. Foster
 - a. A photostatic copy of a letter bearing the signature of the person that is the subject of the investigation. The signature is completed as "Vincent W. Foster".
 - b. The photostatic copy represents a letter that was completed on a standard sheet of stationery without lines.

EXAMINER'S CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion as related to the Questioned and Known writings

1. The Known Document is a photostatic copy of a handwritten letter that is of excellent quality. The copied writing appears without reproduction flaws that would cause this examiner to question the characteristics as they relate to the author. The author's signature appears on the bottom of the document and is represented as "Vincent W. Foster"
2. Even though the Questioned Document has been re-constructed, the writing contains sufficient characteristics of the author to allow identification.
3. Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same writer/author and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster.

2166

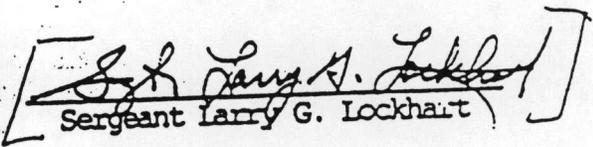
Document/Handwriting Exam

-3-

Foster-Simonello/USPP

The characteristics used to reach the final conclusion of the examiner were not marked on either the known or questioned document. After the examination, which was conducted at the Identification Division Office of the United States Park Police, the documents were released to Officer P. J. Simonello.

EXAMINER:


Sergeant Larry G. Lockhart

DATE:

7/29/93

HWEX/1762

was located on the inner surface of one of the gun's grips. The FBI Lab determined that this was not Foster's print.*

G. Handwriting Analysis

Lisa Foster provided a document that she knew to have been handwritten by her husband, and personal checks that she knew had been signed by him. The FBI Lab compared the handwriting to that on the torn note found in Foster's briefcase on July 26, 1993, and determined that the torn note was written by Foster.

H. Other Analyses

1. The FBI Lab examined the pair of prescription eyeglasses found at the bottom of the berm and compared them to Foster's optical prescriptions provided to this Office by Lisa Foster. The FBI Lab found that the prescriptions were consistent with the determined prescription of the eyeglasses found on the berm. Marks on the earpieces of the eyeglasses were found to be consistent with biting. Lisa Foster stated that Foster had a habit of biting the earpieces of his glasses.

2. The FBI Lab determined that Foster's clothing contained head hairs dissimilar from his own, and carpet type fibers of various colors.

3. When Foster's clothing was examined by the FBI Lab, it "did not contain any coherent soil." Lab Report, at 12.

* The ability to recover prints varies due to a number of factors including the texture of the tested object and characteristics of the person who came in contact with that object. Latent prints can be destroyed by exposure to certain elements, such as heat.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office
Date: June 17, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

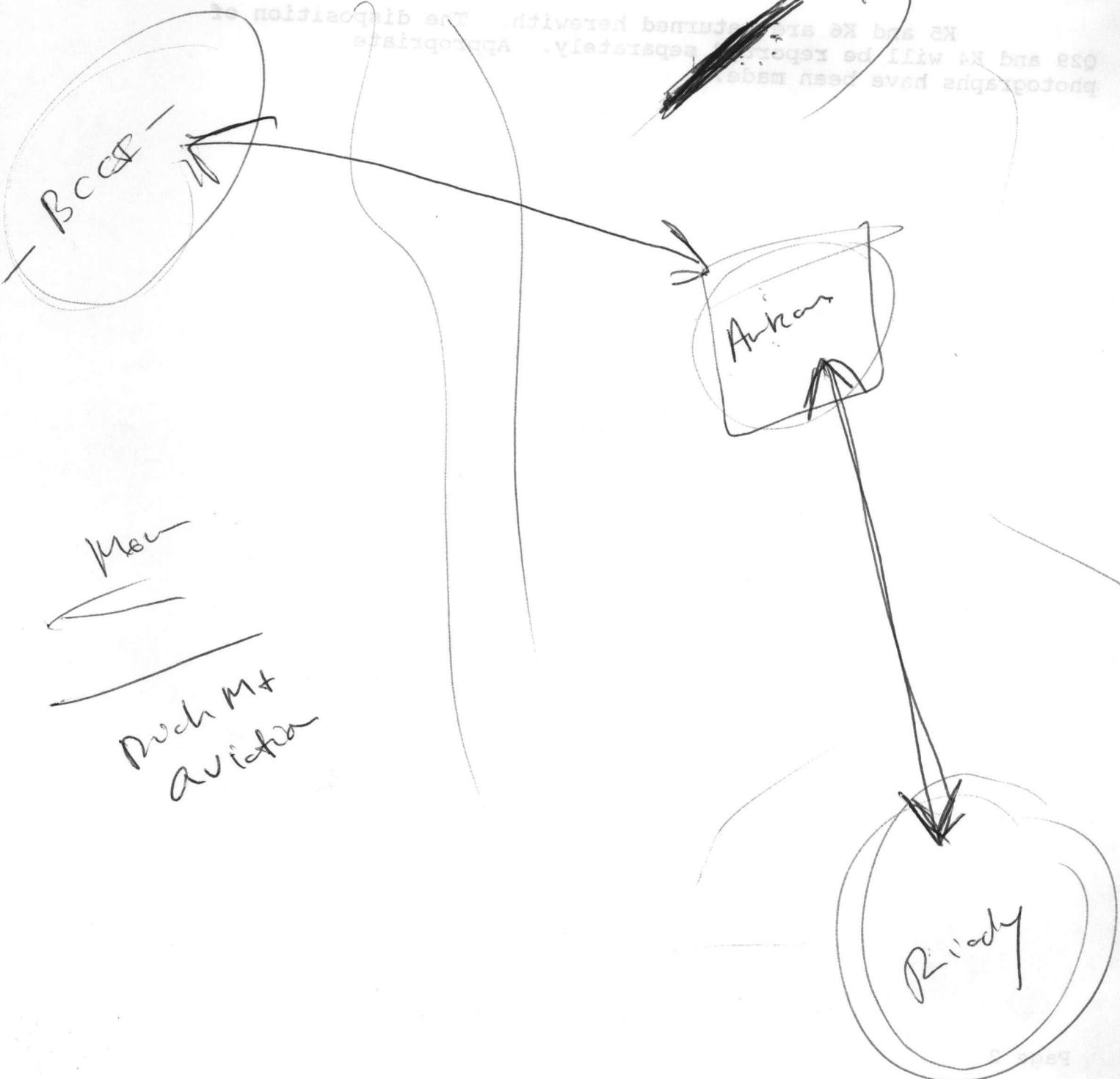
It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

are designated KA (previously submitted and assigned Lab #4022017 S/D QV SC V and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #4022017 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40217025 D UN).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.



5-17-95

Wed.

Barbara Higgins called -

① Found a name on list -

② "Fletcher Jackson" - on a list of names - USAO - in his Daytime calendar

③ King was told - Rao called Del. Med. Examiner -

④ files missing - Stephens, Inc. - vital records -

⑤ She has retired counsel in Del. - 2 yr. S/L -

Phone list - 10 names, including Jackson

SA Office Mgr - wants her to leave it alone -

People have gone to Frist & Thompson -

She went to Frist via Shean -

autopsy report -

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that

there is foul play - - -

- myocarditis -

Bill Bowen -
in Del. right
before Stan died.

Frist is on the Banking Committee -

Bill Hudson did a little security work for them -

Thought she was followed - ^{35,000} car for ~~South~~ ^{Solig@hachia,} AR. -

Chamber Enterprises -



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Independent Counsel

Two Financial Centre 501-221-8700
10825 Financial Centre Parkway
Suite 134
Little Rock, Arkansas 72211

Even., 3/20/95

5:16 pm

King Rogers

576-1721

458-0284

10-30-95

622pm Called MM at HI-WLR 223-3000
No ans. at his xox.

10-31-95

8:00 am Called MM -

11-3-95

Met MM

**An Independent Forensic Examination
of a Torn Note Allegedly
Written by Vincent W. Foster, Jr.**

Prepared for Strategic Investment

James Dale Davidson, Editor

25 October 1995

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Page 20	Photocopy of Park Police exemplar(K1)
Page 21	Photocopy of note written by Foster in April, 1993(K2, note is redacted at recipient's request)
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Page 23	Photocopies of notes written by Foster relating to the Whitewater partnership(K3-12)
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For Immediate Release

October 25, 1995

For More Info Contact: Anne Dunne
410-576-0900

EXPERTS SAY FOSTER "SUICIDE" NOTE IS A FORGERY

At a press conference this morning at Washington's Willard Hotel, James Dale Davidson announced the findings of an international panel of forensic panel who examined a copy of a note that was found in Foster's briefcase shortly after his death.

The panel of three forensic handwriting experts have determined that the note is a forgery, and not written by the late Deputy White House Counsel.

James Dale Davidson, Editor of Strategic Investment, a premier world financial newsletter, offered the following statement today:

Ladies and Gentleman, Strategic Investment has asked a forensic panel of handwriting experts to examine the so-called "suicide" note, said to have been written by the late Vincent Foster.

The panel's conclusions were collected over a three month period. Each panelist worked independently and came to their own conclusions without interference.

They completed their study with far greater care, thoroughness, and apparent accuracy than the federal institutions that were intended to protect us. It is indeed ironic, that Vincent Foster, as the number two lawyer in the White House and one of the highest ranking law enforcement officials in this land--would have his own death covered up.

The fabrication of a "suicide" note by high officials, is just one more indication that Vincent Foster did not commit suicide.

With us today are our expert panel whose reports you have copies of, as well as the torn note, and a set of known documents written by Vincent Foster.

Mr. Reginald E. Alton, from Oxford University, has flown in for this conference. He is a world-recognized expert on handwriting and manuscript authentication. For 30 years he has lectured at Oxford on handwriting, and has engaged in forensic document examination.

Recently he ruled on the authenticity of C.S. Lewis's Diaries. He has been consulted by British police authorities and has testified in British courts on both criminal and civil matters involving questioned documents.

He has determined the note to be a forgery.

Mr. Vincent Scalice, is formerly a homicide expert with the New York City Police Department. He is a certified Questioned Document Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners. He has 22 years experience as a document examiner, and has worked for some of the country's largest institutions in this capacity, for example Citicorp and Chemical Bank.

He has determined the note to be a forgery.

Mr. Ronald Rice has 18 years experience performing civil, criminal and forensic handwriting examination. He is a consultant to the Massachusetts's Attorney General's office. He has examined documents on a number of celebrated cases, and recently was asked by CNN to examine notes written by O.J. Simpson.

He too has determined the note to be a forgery.

Three experts--70 years of combined forensic examination experience--and conclude forgery.

Both the Park Police and later the FBI determined the note to have been written by Mr. Foster.

But look more closely. The Capitol Police handwriting expert compared the so-called Foster note to only one document--which is not in keeping with a proper and complete examination. We learn today from Mr. Christopher Ruddy, the reporter from the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, that the Park Police used the services of Sergeant from the Capitol Police who has never been certified as a document examiner.

Later the FBI, and former Special Counsel Robert Fiske reports, found the note to have been written by Foster, again by comparing it to a single document and several checks written by Foster. Like so much of the duplicity in the Fiske report, we learn that the checks proved an inconclusive match to the note. The FBI violated standard forensic procedures to match the document.

Former FBI Director William Sessions has charged that his firing the day before Foster's death led to a "compromised" investigation into the death. Political considerations have guided Foster's death investigation from the beginning. Allegedly, in America, no one is above the law. But the investigations, by the Park Police, Fiske, and the Beltway insider Kenneth Starr, show that the law applies differently to different people.

We at Strategic Investment believe that the evidence in this case overwhelmingly points to murder. It is a threat to the credibility of America's justice system that possible obstruction of justice by the Park Police and the FBI is whitewashed.

Vincent J. Scalice

Vincent J. Scalice is a certified Questioned Document Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners. Mr. Scalice began studying handwriting analysis over forty years ago, and for the past 22 years has engaged in forensic document examination as a specialty. He has testified in hundreds of court cases on civil and criminal matters pertaining to questioned documents. He has been retained by numerous corporations and law enforcement agencies as a consultant to examine questioned documents. He has conducted forensic document examination for some of the nation's largest commercial banks, including Citibank and Chemical Bank.

In 1977, Mr. Scalice retired from the New York City Police Department after 21 years of service as a detective first grade with specialties in Identification, Latent Fingerprint Analysis and Crime Scene reconstruction. Since his retirement he has been Executive Director of Forensic Control Systems of Staten Island, New York. He has served as a Consultant to the House Committee on Assassinations which investigated the deaths of President John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He currently serves as chairman of the Executive Board of Scientific and technical Advisors for the American Board of Forensic Examiners.

R.E. Alton

Reginald E. Alton is a world-recognized expert on handwriting examination and manuscript authentication. He has 30 years experience in the field of forensic document examination, and has lectured during this period at Oxford University on handwriting and manuscripts, including the detection of forgery and the identification of handwriting to Doctoral and research students in the University of Oxford. In recent years he ruled on charges that some manuscripts of the late C.S. Lewis were a forgery. He validated their authenticity. He has ruled on numerous questioned documents and manuscripts, including such noteworthy historical figures as Donne, Shelley, Christina Rossetti, to modern day authors as Oscar Wilde. He has been consulted civil bodies and by British police authorities and has testified as an expert witness in British courts on criminal matters relating to questioned documents, and has been consulted on anonymous letters and other forgeries.

Mr. Alton, M.C., M.A. is an Emeritus Fellow of St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford, and is currently Dean of Degrees at St Edmund Hall, Oxford's oldest institution for undergraduates. He was Fellow, Tutor and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall and has served as Chairman of the English faculty, as well as lecturer at Pembroke, Jesus and Exeter Colleges in the University of Oxford.

Ronald H. Rice

Ronald H. Rice has 18 years experience performing civil, criminal and forensic handwriting examination. He is a Board Certified Handwriting Examiner and Board Certified Forensic Examiner with the American Board of Forensic Examiners, and a member of the National Association of Document Examiners. He has consulted on numerous civil and criminal cases relating to questioned documents, and has testified in state and federal courts. He is currently under contract with the criminal division of the Massachusetts Attorney General's office. He has examined documents in a number of celebrated cases including handwritten documents by Ted Bundy, the alleged Boston Strangler, Lizzie Borden and recently, documents written/printed by O.J. Simpson for CNN. He has been asked to examine documents for the commanding officer of a U.S. Army Military Police Company in West Germany while on reserve training as well as for the United States Navy Investigative Services while a reserve member of Naval Intelligence, attached to Naval Investigative Services. He also serves as a document consultant for numerous corporations, major law firms and insurance companies in matters relating to questioned documents.

Mr. Rice is the owner of Checkmate, Inc., D.B.A. New England Legal Investigations, based in Boston, Massachusetts. He has been a private investigator for 13 years and a licensed detective for 20 years. He is the published author of the most comprehensive handwriting examination training course currently available through the American Board of Forensic Examiners and trains people in handwriting examination throughout the country.



FORENSIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

Private Investigations • Forensic Consultants

107 CEDARVIEW AVENUE
STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10306
TEL: (718) 979-0339
FAX: (718) 979-3261

October 6, 1995

James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

Dear Mr. Davidson:

At your request I have examined a photocopy of the Questioned Document said to be written by Vincent W. Foster, Jr., with several photocopied exemplars identified as the known writing of Vincent Foster.

- Q-1 begins as follows: "I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork..."
- Q-1 was examined and compared with several photocopied exemplars.
- K-1 is a note written by Vincent Foster on June 18, 1993, and used as the sole exemplar by the U.S. Park Police to certify Q-1 as genuine.
- K-2 is a note written by Vincent Foster on his stationery and dated April 15, 1993. The note is signed.
- K-3 is a single page document containing notes made by Vincent Foster and found in the U.S. Park Police report.
- K-4 are documents written by Vincent Foster relating to thru the Whitewater partnership and presented to the Senate's K-10 Special Whitewater committee.
- K-11 are various notes and documents containing the signature thru of Vincent Foster and found in the U.S. Park K-14 Police report.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this examination and comparison was to determine whether or not the document in question was actually written by Vincent Foster, Jr.

RESULTS

As a result of comprehensive and thorough analysis of the Questioned and Known photocopied documents under varying degrees of magnification, I have arrived at the following determinations:

1. Although some generalized degree of similarity exists between the photocopied questioned document with the known samples furnished, upon closer detailed examination and comparison numerous marked differences have been noted throughout the writings.
2. Most of the execution, form and style of the writing contained in Q-1 is not consistent with the writings found in K-1 thru K-14. There are numerous inconsistencies found throughout Q-1 in regard to individual letter formation. Marked differences are noted in execution of stroke and the beginning of letter formations. The document, Q-1, exhibits a style less continuous and flowing than the writing contained in the known documents.
3. Based upon the above observation and comparisons of the photocopied documents I have formed the opinion that it is not possible to state that the questioned document was written by Vincent Foster. The document appears to be a simulation of Foster's writing resulting in an unsuccessful attempt to produce a credible forgery.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

1. Q-1 is not consistent with a suicide note. It makes no mention of intentional harm to oneself. There is no signature and no date. Significantly, there is no mention of characteristic statements of departure for loved ones, the putting of affairs in order, or a motive for suicide. The writer of Q-1 does not give any indication of clinical depression or apparent suicidal tendencies.
2. It is highly doubtful that the missing piece from Q-1 would have contained his signature.
3. Q-1, had it been torn by decedent into 28 pieces, should certainly have left numerous latent print impressions.
4. The use of only K-1 by the U.S. Park Police is not consistent with standard forensic document examination. Police should have obtained independent, additional samples of Vincent Foster's handwriting executed during the normal course of business and from other sources. Normally, in the course of a homicide investigation,

it would be improper for police to accept a single document from a family member, and to form an opinion based on same.

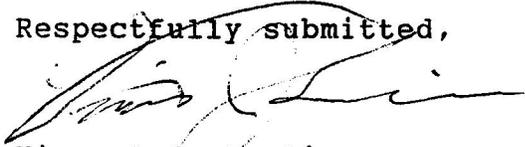
5. The use of a single document and a series of checks alleged to have been written by Vincent Foster by the FBI's Questioned Document section is not consistent with standard forensic document examination.
6. official reports omit any examination by the FBI of a psycholinguistic analysis of Q-1 compared with the known writings of decedent. This omission is serious considering the disjointed statements found in Q-1.
7. The long amount of time before Q-1 was found, and the unusual circumstances of its discovery, should have aroused suspicion that the time may have been used to execute the fraudulent note. Also, the finding of the note in 28 pieces, one piece missing, may indicate an effort was made to further hider a comparative analysis.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The finding that Q-1 appears to be a forgery, coupled with the additional findings one through seven, are all supporting evidence that a proper homicide investigation is required into the death of Vincent Foster.

Should you require additional documentation in the form of graphic exhibits or charts to illustrate the basis for these findings, please notify this office in advance and allow time for preparation.

Respectfully submitted,



Vincent J. Scalice
Forensic Consultant
Document Examiner

VJS/mr



FORENSIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

Private Investigations • Forensic Consultants

107 CEDARVIEW AVENUE
STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10306
TEL: (718) 979-0339
FAX: (718) 979-3261

September 6, 1995
Case# 2043

Mr. James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

Re: Handwriting Examination & Comparison of
Vincent W. Foster Jr.

Dear Mr. Davidson:

As previously stated, there are numerous marked differences in regard to execution of stroke and individual letter formations between the Questioned (Q1) note and the known standards (K1 - K10). A random list of some of the more obvious differences is as follows:

1. "Th" Formations:

There are numerous "Th" letter formations, eighteen (18) in all present in the Questioned note (Q1) which are markedly different from the "Th" formations in the known samples examined. These "Th" letter formations appear in the following words in the Questioned note:

"The"
"Their"
"They"
"Without"

2. Word "To" appearing in Questioned, (Q1) differs in execution with To's in Known standards.
3. Marked differences in all Printed capital letter formations between Questioned & Known.
See:
A; B; F; G; I; J; N; S; T; U; V & W.
4. Discrepancies in Handwritten capital letter between Questioned and Known appear in regard to following:
C's H's I's & U's

Mr. James D. Davidson
Strategic Investment

5. Handwritten small (lower case) letter formations are numerous. Differences are noted in regard to almost all of the individual letter formations throughout.

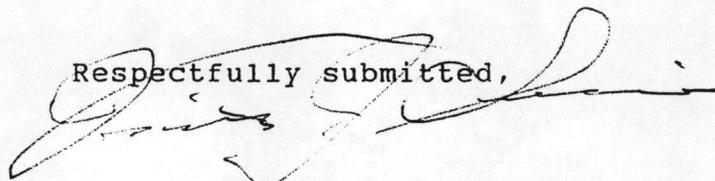
6. Differences in regard to Handwritten Words include:

"did"
"for"
"not"
"the"
"to"
"Clintons", etc.

Please note that the forgoing illustrations exhibit only a random sampling of the inconsistencies noted throughout the Questioned and Known writings examined. It should not be considered all inclusive.

Should you require graphic exhibits or charts to further illustrate the inconsistencies noted, please provide at least two (2) weeks advance notice to allow sufficient time for preparation.

Respectfully submitted,



Vincent J. Scalice
Forensic Consultant
Document Examiner

VJS/mr

Report and opinion by Reginald Ernest Alton

1. I have examined photocopies of documents, each consisting of one leaf, and foliated l.r., in a different hand from the main body of the document, Q 1 and K 1 to K 12 inclusive. I am satisfied that K 1 to K 12 inclusive are, apart from foliation and printed or stamped material, all the work of one person who signed K 1 and K 2. The hand of K 1 to K 12 inclusive is that of a mature adult and the date of the questioned document Q 1 is close enough to the dates of the K group for the latter to be used to determine the authenticity or otherwise of Q 1.
2. In my opinion, insofar as it is possible to come to a conclusion from photocopies, Q 1 is a forgery related to K 1 to K 12 inclusive because the forger was using parts of them as a model.
3. The difficulties of this comparative study have been much increased by the fact that Q 1 has been torn and apparently crudely and inefficiently repaired. This process, whether deliberate or not, has obscured some of the continuities or discontinuities of the handwriting, and especially the lineation and layout which often, in their uncertainties, betray a forger's eye as it wanders from forgery to model.
4. I have had in mind three axioms:
 - (a) any letter form or ligature used by writers of a language at a given date is available for selection by any writer. Accordingly, the movements of the pen as it makes the letter and the general appearance of a document are of more importance than the presence or absence or even the frequency of individual letter forms;
 - (b) slope, proportion (x - height: space: ascenders and descenders), degree of horizontal or vertical compression, roundness or angularity, pressure, characteristic movements of the hand, and the writing instrument itself all contribute to the general appearance;
 - (c) writers of modern cursive hands can be divided into 'swaggers' and 'archers'

[un]

Report...

Page 2

5. Foster seems to have been a natural 'swagger'. He makes a series of minims e.g. nin (returning K 1 1.1), in and w with an even and rhythmic movement through a series of elegant swags. He rarely writes n or h with an arch.

The writer of Q 1 is aware of this habit but he fails to match Foster's usage or elegance. The incidence of arched n in the first eight lines of Q 1 is much higher than in the control documents. It is characteristic of a forger that the writer of Q 1 gets better at imitating this habit as he or she goes along.

6. The uneven, uneasy and laboured nature of Q 1's swags for in can be seen in inexperience (1.1), individual (1.8) and in Clintons (1.17) as compared with what should be an exact match, Clinton's in K 9 (1.2).

7. Even more revealing is another case which ought to produce an exact match and in Q 1 fails to do so: the word benefit, Q 1 (1.8 and 1.10) as compared with K 11 (1.1) and K 10 (1.4). Foster makes initial minuscule b in one stroke (see also based, K 10 (1.5)). Q 1 takes at least 2, possibly 3 strokes to reproduce the shape. In my opinion he is copying from K 10 for this word but has failed to understand the movements of Foster's pen.

8. In a movement of the hand which is directionally the same as the swags Foster is a habitual writer of counter-clockwise loops or circles. This characteristic is visible in most appearances of the th ligature throughout K 1 to K 12 inclusive. In Q 1 the loops in this ligature either do not exist or are a mere thickening of the ascender of h.

9. We see this movement not only in expected places e.g. round-backed looped d (see K 1 and K 2 and contrast did, lied etc in Q 1), but also in unexpected places e.g. a in avoids and answering (K 7). In Q 1 minuscule a is an awkward 2 stroke letter; in K.7 a counter-clockwise loop closes the bowl in one stroke.

Report...

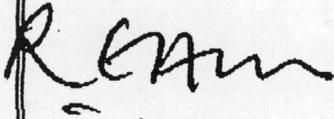
Page 3

10. The writer of Q 1 is generally uneasy about joining one letter to the next e.g. o to l to a in violate (1.3) and especially l to a in the same word (1.6). Contrast c to l to o in enclosed (K 1 1.5 and 1.7). This sort of failure is characteristic of forgeries.

11. There is much other detail which could be mentioned e.g. the of ligatures, Q 1's failure to understand Foster's majuscule B (K 3) and majuscule I and J.

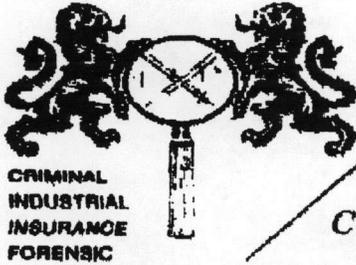
12. In general appearance the hand of the authentic documents K 1 to K 12 is firm, open, rounded, with a consistent slight backward slope and an easy currency that joins letter to letter with scarcely an interruption to the flow of the hand. This is true whatever the different circumstances in which the K group were written down.

In contrast the hand of Q 1 is slightly but clearly less open (slightly more horizontally compressed); it has an inconsistent slope which, though often backward in varying degrees, gives in total a more upright appearance than E 1 to K 12 inclusive; and though it imitates letters and words from the K group it fails to understand how they are made.



R E ALTON

18 September 1995



NEW ENGLAND LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS

Certified Handwriting and Document Experts

752 WASHINGTON STREET • BREWSTER BUILDING
 PEMBROKE, MA 02359 • TEL: 617-826-3293
 FAX: (24 HOURS A DAY) 617-826-9583

Vincent J. Scalice
 Forensic Control Systems
 107 Cedarview Avenue
 Staten Island, New York 10306

August 30, 1995

HANDWRITING EXAMINER'S REPORT

PART I - DOCUMENTS EXAMINED

The undersigned Board Certified Handwriting Examiner has examined and studied the following listed documents which you submitted for comparison purposes. For the purpose of identification, these documents are listed and referred to as Exhibits K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, K6, K7, K8, K9, K10, Q1.

- K1. One (1) photocopy of a letter head bearing two lines of professional printing, top center: VINCENT W. FOSTER WASHINGTON, D.C. Document bears fifteen (15) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by a minimum of two different people. Lines 1-14 are identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. First two lines read: erican Exploration Co - I am returning your check no. 04820598
- K2. One (1) photocopy of a letter head bearing one line of printing, top center: VINCENT FOSTER JR. Document bears fourteen (14) lines of handprinted/handwritten words, letters and numerals by two different people. Lines 1-13 are identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. Lines 11-13 read: decision Vince not for Publication
- K3. One (1) photocopy of four columns of handprinted/handwritten numerals, letters and words by two different people. All printing/writings with the exception of the circled K-3 have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. First column reads: 1/80 2/80 3/80 3/80 12/83



Page 2

- K4. One (1) photocopy of a paper bearing twenty (20) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-4, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster.
- K5. One (1) photocopy of a paper bearing fourteen (14) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-5, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. First line reads: Whitewater Thirteenth line reads: Q- Who sign
- K6. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing twenty-one (21) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-6, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: but it is shaky
- K7. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing fourteen lines of handprinted/handwritten words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-7, all writings/printings have been identified as being executed by Mr. Foster. Second line reads: 10 options
- K8. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing seven (7) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters and numerals by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-8, all writings/printings have been identified as having been executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: There are no canceled cks.
- K9. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing fourteen (14) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters, numerals and markings by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-9, all writings/printings were executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads: VS IRS audit
- K10. One (1) photocopy of a lined paper bearing nine (9) lines of handwritten/handprinted words, letters and numerals by two different people. With the exception of the circled K-10, all writing was executed by Mr. Foster. Last line reads defensible in audit
- Q1. One (1) photocopy of a Wall Street Journal article bearing a note with the captions: The Note That Won't Go Away The note was found in Vincent Foster's briefcase following his death and contains twenty-one (21) lines of handwritten/handprinted words and letters. First two lines read: I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

Page 3

PART II - OPINION

Using the handwriting/handprinting in Exhibits K1-K10 as the standards and as the basis for comparison, it is the opinion of this Examiner, within a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, that:

- A. The handwriting/handprinting on the questioned document, Exhibit Q1 was not written/printed by the Vincent W. Foster represented by the standards in Exhibits K1-K10.
- B. There are sufficient factors of dissimilarity in the handwriting/handprinting on the questioned document, Exhibit Q1, and the standards, Exhibits K1-K10, to indicate they were written/printed by two different people.

PART III - BASIS FOR OPINION

This opinion is based on the following Pattern Recognition Factors:

Re: Part II, A.

The style, slant and flow of the writings/printings in the questioned document and the Vincent W. Foster Standards are not the same. Further, the individual letter stroke characteristics, personal writing/printing habits and idiosyncrasies, found in the Foster exemplars, are not present in the questioned writing/printing.

These totally differing factors, found in the questioned writings, reflect the writing/printing habits of an individual other than the Vincent W. Foster represented by the exemplars in Exhibits 1-10.

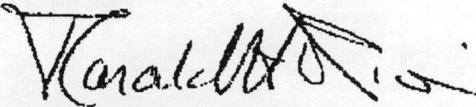
Re: Part II, B.

There are definitive factors of letter stroke characteristics (personal writing/printing habits and idiosyncrasies) that are present in the cited standards but missing in the questioned writing/printing. These are specifically noted as, but not limited to, the following:

1. The handprinted capital A's, B's, C's, F's, G's, H's, I's, J's, N's, S's, T's, U's, V's, W's.
2. The handwritten capital C's.
3. The handwritten lower case a's, b's, c's, d's, e's, f's, g's, h's, i's, k's, l's, m's, n's, o's, p's, r's, s's, t's, u's, v's, w's, y's.

These factors, found in the questioned writing/printing and the cited standards, reflect the unconscious writing/printing habits of two completely different people and establish the opinion cited in Part II, B.

Sincerely,



Ronald H. Rice
Licensed Investigator
Board Certified Handwriting Examiner
Board Certified Forensic Examiner (BCFE) *

RHR/mm

* BCFE designation has been granted national registration by the National Certification Commission

TRANSCRIPT OF NOTE

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard of conduct

No one in The White House, to my knowledge, violated any law or standard of conduct, including any action in the travel office. There was no intent to benefit any individual or specific group

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its knowledge and role and covered up a prior investigation

The Ushers Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC

The public will never believe the innocence of the Clintons and their loyal* staff

The WSJ editors lie without consequence

I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport.

* A transcript of the note prepared by the Park Police identifies this word as "legal."

I made mistakes from ignorance, inexperience
and overwork

I did not knowingly violate any law or standard
of conduct

No one in the White House, to my knowledge,
violated any law or standard of conduct, including
any action in the travel office. There was no intent
to benefit any individual or specific groups

The FBI lied in their report to the AG

The press is covering up the illegal benefits they
received from the travel staff

The GOP has lied and misrepresented its
knowledge and role and covered up a press investigation

The Urban Office plotted to have excessive
costs incurred, taking advantage of Kake and me

The public will never believe the honesty
of the Clinton's and their legal staff

The W.S.J. editors lie without conscience

I was not meant for the glare or the spotlight
of public life in Washington. Here privacy
is considered sport.

Q1

VINCENT W. FOSTER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

6/18/93

6-2-93
3/5/93 7-29-93

can Exploration Co -

I am returning your check no. 04820598.
interests it represents were owned by
my father. As reflected by the enclosed
order these interests were distributed
my mother. As reflected by the enclosed
claim deed she assigned the interests
me.

Please review your records

Sincerely

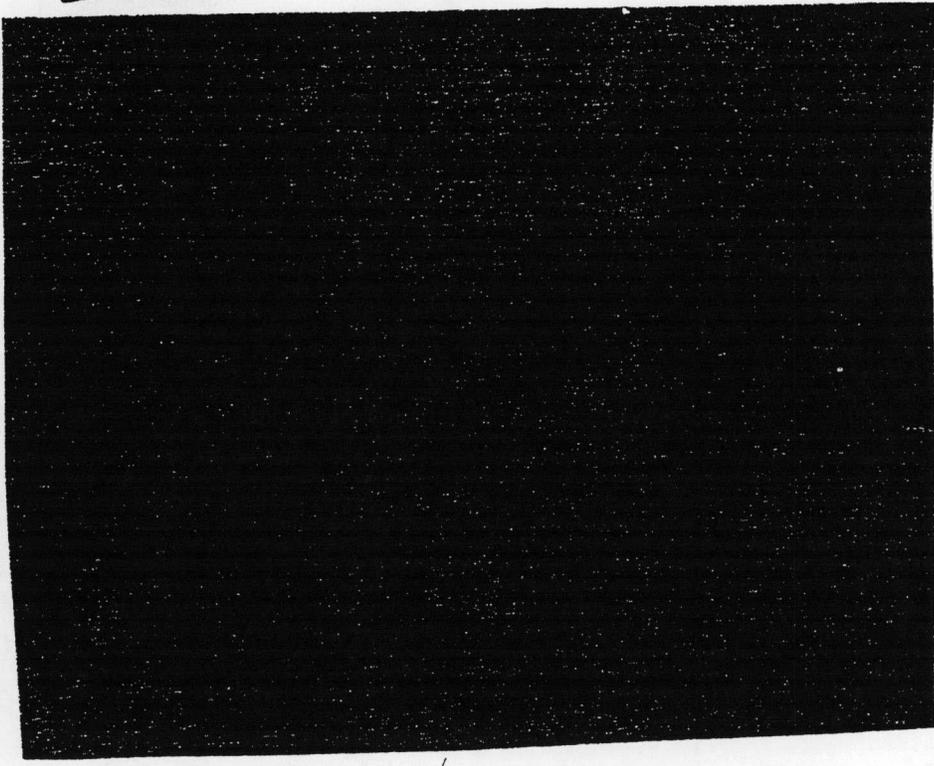
Vincent W Foster

DIC 355A

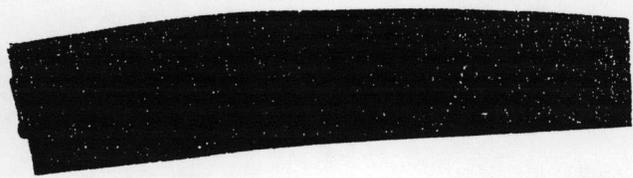
CONFIDENTIAL

KI

VINCENT FOSTER JR. 



V. Foster



Withheld from publication at recipient's request.

K2

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

2/80
2/80
3/80
3/80

12/83

C	or	H	100.0
C	or	B	1.00
C	or	B	50
C	or	B	50

LR
N
Bentonville
Hot Sp

C	or	H
C	or	B

debt

15

Date of incorp
6/17/79

1) What was nature of deduction

A. How deduct interest/principal payments for corp.?

2) Can you ~~deduct~~ use contributions which predated incorporation?

3) Contribution/advancements of \$63,900 to the MFD

4) Liability to abate \$8000 capital loss

500 climate recession
1000 arbitrary
0 would be presumed

arbitrary

JR results and gain since inconsistent w/ rulings
we had a loss - zero is arbitrary

[were making payments because MFD was missing]

opposes FN

DKSN000232

K4 23

Reason is 0 is what IRS uses if you don't pay prev. basis

JR - we did not know who existed in earlier years

Whitewater

Denver accountants
used GAP instead of income tax basis

3 returns delinquent

J M-D met a S/H
|
| accountant was a S/H

HRC | & Susan M-D & accountant

believe Selection never filed

Q - pro bono prep of whitewater returns
need info from bank on
collection from sales

Q - who sign

3) when back out unsupported + deductions

-\$5800 — said \$1000 for net

4) July recommends vs taking a loss of \$4800

A) other interest deduction of \$4500 which cannot be sure will net WW

B) More importantly would result in an audit of proof of basis

can of worms you shouldn't open

~~Propriety of taking~~

1) propriety of characterizing pre-merger payments on affiliated corporations [\$10M to Great Southern Ind Co]

2) propriety of taking int deduction for debt which should be corp.

3) ^{Prior} Deduction of \$8000 prior payment in 1980

— Cole came up w/ theory to justify but it's shaky

KK6

10 options

\$1000 basis so no tax effect

but arbitrary & still risks audit

vs

0 basis w/ \$1000 gain

avoids any audit of value

~~substance~~

In Ruckel's view no significant difference in substance as for

\$4000 loss

no loss

\$1000 gain

K7

Redacted

9. Whitewater

Discuss w/ Gohy

A Colo analysis w/ economic loss

(1) did not take into account interest deductions

(2) calculation included some items for which there were no cancelled checks.

K8

(4)

Waese

Sometimes relied on Clinton's returns for evidence

Don't want to go back into that box

Was M-D trying to circumvent bank loss -

Why HRC getting loans from other

Reynolds

~~Reynolds~~

HRC transaction re list

↳ long term cap loss limitation

Raines Chs RE

Reasonable for forensic purposes

vs IRS audit

K9

K-10

Discussion Points

1. An argument that they were protected against loss:

A) A work is consistent w/ this theory

2. Improper to reduce basis by improper tax benefit

3. Computation of economic loss was based, in part, on assumptions

whereas computation of tax gain or loss must be defensible in audit

K10

DKSN000233

Q - off set whistleblower tax benefit

Redacted

DKSN000407

K11

1

7. white water

Redacted

Options:

FN - cost w access but not documented yet

\$1000 gain

Call Sam

Huber

*

Jim Lyons

K12

2164

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
ROOM 103-B
119 D STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

PHONE: 202-224-0965

LABORATORY EXAMINATION RESULTS

CFN: Not Related/USCP

OFFENSE: EXAMINATION CONDUCTED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF IDENTIFYING QUEST-
IONED WRITING APPEARING ON A
DOCUMENT.

USPP: 30502-93

DATE REC'D: 07-29-93 COMPL'D: 07-29-93

REC'D FROM: OFFICER P. J. SIMONELLO / ID SECTION

TYPE OF EXAMINATION REQUESTED

1. DOCUMENT EXAMINATION/HAND WRITING

NAME(S): VINCENT W. FOSTER

ELIM / SUSP
ELIM / SUSP
ELIM / SUSP

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION RESULTS

STATEMENT OF EXAMINER: The examination consisted of studying the Standard Writings [Known] and locating writing characteristics that appear throughout the written words and letter characters which are unique to the writer. Then, the Signature Document [Questioned] were studied to locate those characteristics that are unique to a particular writer in the way alphabetical characters, groups of alphabetical characters, numerical digits and written words are completed. The Questioned and Known documents are listed as:

Questioned Document:

1. Handwritten "note" with writing appearing on a yellow, lined paper which had been mutilated by tearing into several pieces. The note had been re-constructed by investigators of the United States Park Police. The note was written with a black in color ink.

Known Documents:

1. Vincent W. Foster
 - a. A photostatic copy of a letter bearing the signature of the person that is the subject of the investigation. The signature is completed as "Vincent W. Foster".
 - b. The photostatic copy represents a letter that was completed on a standard sheet of stationery without lines.

EXAMINER'S CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion as related to the Questioned and Known writings

1. The Known Document is a photostatic copy of a handwritten letter that is of excellent quality. The copied writing appears without reproduction flaws that would cause this examiner to question the characteristics as they relate to the author. The author's signature appears on the bottom of the document and is represented as "Vincent W. Foster"
2. Even though the Questioned Document has been re-constructed, the writing contains sufficient characteristics of the author to allow identification.
3. Both the Known and Questioned Documents were completed by the same writer/author and that writer/author is known as Vincent W. Foster.

2166

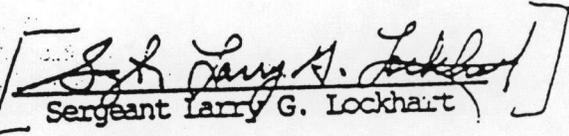
Document/Handwriting Exam

-3-

Foster-Simonello/USPP

The characteristics used to reach the final conclusion of the examiner were not marked on either the known or questioned document. After the examination, which was conducted at the Identification Division Office of the United States Park Police, the documents were released to Officer P. J. Simonello.

EXAMINER:


Sergeant Larry G. Lockhart

DATE:

7/29/93

HWEX/1762

was located on the inner surface of one of the gun's grips. The FBI Lab determined that this was not Foster's print.*

G. Handwriting Analysis

Lisa Foster provided a document that she knew to have been handwritten by her husband, and personal checks that she knew had been signed by him. The FBI Lab compared the handwriting to that on the torn note found in Foster's briefcase on July 26, 1993, and determined that the torn note was written by Foster.

H. Other Analyses

1. The FBI Lab examined the pair of prescription eyeglasses found at the bottom of the berm and compared them to Foster's optical prescriptions provided to this Office by Lisa Foster. The FBI Lab found that the prescriptions were consistent with the determined prescription of the eyeglasses found on the berm. Marks on the earpieces of the eyeglasses were found to be consistent with biting. Lisa Foster stated that Foster had a habit of biting the earpieces of his glasses.

2. The FBI Lab determined that Foster's clothing contained head hairs dissimilar from his own, and carpet type fibers of various colors.

3. When Foster's clothing was examined by the FBI Lab, it "did not contain any coherent soil." Lab Report, at 12.

* The ability to recover prints varies due to a number of factors including the texture of the tested object and characteristics of the person who came in contact with that object. Latent prints can be destroyed by exposure to certain elements, such as heat.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: ADIC, Washington Metropolitan Field Office
Date: June 17, 1994

FBI File No. 29D-LR-35063

Lab No. 40602045 S/D QV UD
40617025 D UD

Reference: Communications dated June 1, 1994 and June 16, 1994

Your No. 29D-LR-35063

Re: MOZARK;
MAJOR CASE #106
OO: LITTLE ROCK

Specimens received: June 2, 1994

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 1, 1994 (40602045 D UD)

K5 One photocopied sheet of paper bearing the known handwriting of VINCENT FOSTER

RESUBMISSION OF Q1 (30730011 D UD) AND K4 (40525017 D UD)

Specimens received under cover of communication dated June 16, 1994 (40617025 D UD)

K6 Handwriting sample bearing the purported known writing of VINCENT FOSTER

Results of examination:

It was determined that the handwriting on the previously submitted note designated Q29 in Laboratory report dated May 9, 1994 (Lab #40324038 S/D QV ZG WK UD WP AL QW ZT VY ZZ and AR) was written by VINCENT FOSTER, whose known writings

(over)

Page 1
Enclosures (2)

FOIA # none (URTS 16370) DocId: 70105698 Page 127

are designated K4 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40525017 S/D QV ZG UD and VY), K5 (previously submitted and assigned Lab #40602045 S/D QV UD) and K6 (assigned Lab #40617025 D UD).

K5 and K6 are returned herewith. The disposition of Q29 and K4 will be reported separately. Appropriate photographs have been made.

Extremely Urgent:

Recipient please hand deliver to addressee.

FedEx Priority Overnight®

Next business morning service (not available to all locations).

FedEx Standard Overnight®

Next business day service (not available to all locations).

NEW FedEx First Overnight™

Earliest next business morning delivery to select locations.

FedEx International Services

Scheduled delivery times vary by location.

Saturday Delivery

Service not available to all locations.

FedEx Letter

Federal Express

Limitation on Contents

Maximum eight ounces weight or approximately 30 8 1/2" x 11" pages. If the gross weight of the contents, FedEx

Declared Value/ Liability Information

FedEx
emp# 190794 240CT95 16:28
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PRIORITY OVERNIGHT WED A1
Form 0001
MEM
LETTER Deliver By: 25OCT95
XC LIT



FedEx USA Airbill

Tracking Number **7196959991**

1 From

Date 10/24 Sender's FedEx Account Number 1802-3897-2

Sender's Name _____ Phone _____

Company London Washington Dept./Floor _____ Suite/Room _____

Address 10 East Chase St

City Little Rock State AR Zip 72211

2 Your Internal Billing Reference Information

3 To

Recipient's Name Hickman Ewing Phone 501 7218715

Company INSP Counsel Dept./Floor _____ Suite/Room _____

Address 10825 Financial Center

City Little Rock State ARK Zip 72211

For "HOLD" Service check here

Weekday Saturday

For Saturday Delivery check here

(Extra Charge. Not available to all locations)

- FedEx Priority Overnight (Next business morning)
- FedEx Standard Overnight (Next business afternoon)
- FedEx 2Day (Second business day)
- FedEx Govt. Overnight (Authorized user only)
- FedEx Overnight Freight (For packages over 150 pounds. Call for delivery schedule.)
- FedEx 2Day Freight

5 Packaging

- FedEx Letter
- FedEx Pak
- FedEx Box
- FedEx Tube
- Other Packaging (Declared value limit \$500)

6 Special Handling

- Does this shipment contain dangerous goods? No Yes (As per attached Shipper's Declaration)
- Dry Ice (Dry Ice, UN 1845 III, (Dangerous Goods Shipper's Declaration not required))
- CA Cargo Aircraft Only

7 Payment

- Bill to: Sender (Account no. on bill will be billed)
- Recipient (Enter FedEx account no. or Credit Card no. below)
- Third Party
- Credit Card
- Cash/Check
- Obtain Recipient FedEx Account No.

Total Packages	Total Weight	Total Declared Value	Total Charges
		\$.00	

When declaring a value higher than \$100 per package, you pay an additional charge. See SERVICE CONDITIONS, DECLARED VALUE AND LIMIT OF LIABILITY section for further information.

8 Release Signature

Your signature authorizes Federal Express to deliver this shipment without obtaining a signature and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Federal Express from any resulting claims.

Cher Anne

194



Insert airbill here

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time®

Investigating A Suicide¹

By Lt. Cmdr. (Ret.) Vernon J. Geberth

The reasons a person kills himself can be as simple or as complex as life itself. The person who commits suicide may accept his action as a solution to a severe physical or psychological problem.

During a police investigation of a suicide, oftentimes a note will be found indicating that the victim had suffered psychological torment or was severely depressed. The note will usually suggest that the person believed suicide was the last resort.

Depression is the primary motive for suicide; however, other factors frequently play a part in the decision. Alcohol, drugs, stress, frustration, fear, anger, hostility, and guilt may lay the groundwork for suicide. Some people may actually take their own life in order to punish their family, fellow worker or society in general for some conceived wrongdoing.

In a particularly bizarre case, the victim planned his death for several months, and actually did it as television camera recorded the event. The victim, a state official who had been found guilty of bribery earlier in the year, had promised reporters that his story would be "the story of the decade." On the day of his death, he called the news conference to resign his public office. As he read his statement, he urged the reporters and camera crews to keep their lenses on him. Then he pulled a .357 magnum from an envelope, placed the barrel of the gun in his mouth, and fired. He effectively blew his brains out for the viewing audience.

Depression does not discriminate. It affects the young and old alike. Teenage suicides have been described as epidemic in proportion to their representation within society. According to a 1987 study conducted by The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, more than 5,000 people between the ages of 15 and 24 take their own lives every year. This is an invisible problem until it strikes in one's own neighborhood.

Periodically, the nation's newspapers and television networks may cover this phenomenon by reporting a series of events including "teenage suicide pacts." Ironically media attention oftentimes results in further teenage suicides. The course of action would be to seek out professional assistance and create programs within the school system to deal with this problem.

There should be one hard and fast rule in all police departments: all death investigations should be handled as homicide cases until the facts prove otherwise. The resolution of the mode of death as suicide is based on a series of factors that eliminate homicide, accident, and natural causes.

¹Adapted from: Geberth, V.J. (1988, Dec.) Investigating a Suicide. Law and Order, pp. 60-64.

Suicide cases repeatedly cause more problems for investigators than homicide investigations. It is not surprising to encounter misdirected grief or anger. The surviving family inherits the grief of losing a loved one as well as the psychological uncertainty of whether or not they could have prevented the act.

There is also the possibility that suicide notes may have been taken or destroyed. In addition, the weapon and other evidence may have been removed prior to the arrival of the police.

I experienced a case in which the daughter of an 84-year-old woman notified the police of her mother's death. Unknown to the police, the deceased had suffered from terminal cancer and had been very depressed. When the daughter called her mother at home and did not receive an answer, she went to the woman's house, opened the door with a key and discovered her mother's body. She saw a .32 caliber handgun, which she recognized as an old family heirloom. She looked through her mother's dresser drawers for some personal papers and the codicil to her will, took the gun and left. She went home and called the police to report that she had not been able to get through to her mother. She requested the police meet her at her mother's apartment.

When we arrived we were looking at a burglary-homicide case, not a possible suicide. Later, we were called by the family parish priest who advised us of what had taken place. The case was properly reclassified as a suicide.

Surviving family members often have difficulty accepting that a relative has committed suicide. They have been known to accuse the police of a cover-up, or even petitioning state and federal agencies to review a local investigation with the belief that they can change the outcome.

One of the most bizarre cases of suicide I ever investigated involved the death of a 27-year-old woman. She was discovered in her sister's apartment with a cut throat and three stab wounds in the chest. She had been hiding at the apartment from her boyfriend, who at first was our primary suspect. Upon a thorough investigation, it was discovered that the circumstances of her death, as well as the evidence obtained during the crime scene search indicated the death was a suicide.

The cutting to the throat was superficial, with a stigma of hesitation, and the stabbing to the chest was self-inflicted. The weapon came from the scene and the apartment door was locked from the inside. Her palm prints were found on the blade of the kitchen knife.

A note found at the scene indicated the victim's depression, and a subsequent handwriting analysis revealed that the deceased had written the note. A background check of the deceased indicated drug and alcohol abuse, and interviews of family and friends were conducted. Additional evidence was discovered that indicated the deceased has attempted to kill herself with a rifle found in the apartment. There weren't any signs of struggle and there wasn't any forced entry into the locked apartment. The medical examiner confirmed that the death was a suicide.

However, the next day an associate medical examiner reclassified the case as a homicide. Her rationale was that she had never seen a body with three stab wounds to the chest and a cut throat. She made the determination without consulting the "tour" doctor, who had been on the scene, and she disregarded his official notes. She refused to discuss the case with the detectives and insisted that the case was a homicide.

After investigators conferred with her superiors, the case was properly reclassified as a suicide. But the damage was done. The girl's family is firmly convinced that their daughter was killed by her boyfriend. It is easier for them to believe that than to accept that she killed herself.

Investigators should be aware of three basic considerations that may establish that a death is suicidal in nature.

- The presence of the weapon or means of death at the scene
- Injuries or death wounds that are obviously self-inflicted or could have been inflicted by the deceased
- The existence of a motive or intent on the part of the victim to take his or her own life

A final determination of suicide is made only by a medical examiner/coroner after all the factors are evaluated. However, investigation at the scene and inquiry into the background of the deceased may indicate the presence of life-threatening behavior or activities that suggest suicidal intent. Medical examiners/coroners are supposed to avail themselves of the input of the investigators who were at the scene and conducted the death investigation.

The Weapon

The weapon or means of death should be present in cases of suicide. The absence of a weapon, however, does not necessarily indicate that death was due to a homicide. The weapon could have been stolen or disposed of prior to the arrival of the police.

There are many recorded cases where a suicide victim has arranged to make his death appear to be a homicide. Family members concealing weapons and/or suicide notes in order to avoid the embarrassment of having a suicide in the family or to collect money from the insurance policy is common.

If a weapon is observed in the hands of the deceased, the investigator should examine the hand to see if the weapon is clutched tightly due to cadaveric spasm (instantaneous rigor mortis). It is not uncommon for a person who had a firearm or knife in his or her hand at the time of death to clutch it tightly after death. It is important to note this since, you can be sure that the person held this weapon at the time of his death. A person attempting to place a weapon in the deceased person's hand after death would not be able to recreate the same grasp.

A weapon does not have to be in the deceased person's hand for the death to be a suicide. The survival time factor (time between injury and death), that may have enabled the deceased to perform any number of activities, including disposal of a weapon or leaving the location where he first attempted suicide.

Wounds

Injuries and wounds in suicides may be similar to wounds observed in homicides. Certain observations can be made about whether wounds found on the body are consistent with homicide or suicide. For example, a person found dead from multiple stab wounds of the back would certainly not be considered a victim of suicide.

In suicide cases, there appears to be a preference for certain parts of the body. If the victim uses a knife, the wounds will usually be on the throat or wrists. If the injury is a stab wound, it will generally be through the heart.

Investigators should closely examine any slashing-type wounds for evidence of hesitation marks. They appear as parallel slashes alongside the mortal wound and are indicative of suicide. But do not jump to a fast conclusion based on hesitation marks. An assailant knowledgeable about these factors might leave similar markings to cover up a homicide.

If the victim uses a gun, the most common part of the body affected is the head, followed by the heart. Head shots are usually found in the temple, the forehead or directly into the mouth and are at close range. There should be evidence of powder burns and/or smudging. In some instances, there may even be evidence of hesitation gunshot wounds or evidence of other shots fired prior to the fatal shot. Investigators should examine the hands of the deceased for evidence of any blood or tissue splattering.

An important note: a wound is never too painful if a person is determined to take his life. Deranged people may inflict several extensive wounds on themselves before they collapse and die. Investigators should never presume homicide based upon a casual examination of the extent of the injury.

My experience includes a case in which the deceased had first attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with an electrical cord, but the cord broke under his weight. He then proceeded to cut open his stomach with an eight-inch knife and systematically began removing his intestines--which he cut into pieces using a pair of tinsnips.

Suicide by fire is extremely rare. A person who has made up his mind to kill himself, however, may utilize any available method. Since gasoline is readily available, it is a convenient weapon. I have found more women resorting to death by fire than men. Perhaps the reason is that men are more likely to obtain firearms.

The manner of death may be important in determining suicidal intent. For example, people who hang themselves or jump to their deaths from buildings have certainly

indicated an intention to take their lives. Similarly, deaths that involve a combination of methods, (poisoning, shooting, slashing, inhaling, gas, etc.) show an extreme desire to die.

There are a number of possible motives to consider in suicide cases. I have found from my own personal experience however, that some motives may never surface. A motive only in the mind of the deceased is a secret wellkept.

Some common motives are:

- Depression
- Drugs
- Alcohol
- Frustration
- Fear
- Anger
- Hostility
- Guilt
- Terminal Illness
- Illness in the family
- Severe emotional crisis
- Psychological problems
- Physical Deterioration
- Loss of a loved one
- Death of a child
- Financial problems
- Teenage problems
- Loss of employment
- Despair and general inability to cope with life

In another case I recall, a body was found at the base of a high drop. It was apparent that he had jumped or fallen from the ledge approximately 70 feet above, but there was evidence of some cutting on the wrists. A check of his clothing indicated that his wallet was missing. Further inspection of the area failed to locate the wallet or any type of blade that could have been used to cut his wrists.

Investigation showed that the deceased had been at work the day before and everything seemed fine. There was no indication from friends or family that the deceased was suicidal. Police in a neighboring jurisdiction recovered a wallet belonging to the deceased in a motel room. The room was very bloody and it appeared that there had been an assault. Examination disclosed a suicide note, an empty bottle of pills, and a bloody razor blade.

Apparently the man had gone to the motel room, cut his wrists, and consumed pills. When death did not occur, he got into his car and drove approximately ten miles back to New York City. Then he selected a high building in the area and jumped to his death. The recovered suicide note indicated that he was extremely upset with his life and had planned to kill himself at the motel.

Suicide Notes

A suicide note is certainly indicative of suicide, but investigators should conduct an inquiry to determine if the note is genuine. Was it written by the deceased? Was it written voluntarily? The note should be collected in a manner to preserve any latent fingerprints. Past writings of the deceased should be collected for comparison.

A suicide note is an integral part of a professional investigation and oftentimes provides detectives with a basis of inquiry into the background of the victim for a psychological autopsy.

In order to provide detectives with some insight into a "suicidal mind," I have provided excerpts of suicide notes from cases I have investigated over the years. These notes and brief case histories bring us into the psychology of suicide,

Dearest Mom and Dad, I guess the past ten years escapades have finally paid off—with my Life. . .I'm sorry I'm letting a lot of people down, who had faith in me, but I no longer had any faith in myself. . .

The young man had a serious problem with alcohol. The note was two pages long and contained his telephone number and home address. It was found in his vehicle, which had been left parked on the George Washington Bridge in New York City. The note also contained a drawing indicating that he jumped into the Hudson River. His body was found five days later.

To my family, I just got a little tired. It's not your fault, but I want you to know I love you very much. . .Love always Dad.

This was the suicide note of a police officer I had known for 15 years. I never suspected that he could commit suicide. I interviewed his wife, who said, "This was not the man you or I knew. He changed. There was a drastic change during the week. I think it was the medication he was taking." The officer had a prescription for an infection. It had put him into a deep depression.

Last will and testament, Everything goes to (Jim) with the exception of the things that belong to (John) I love you all.

A young woman, who had moved to New York City from the Midwest, had become depressed with her life. Although she had a good job as a nurse her real goal was to be in the fashion industry. She decided to kill herself in front of her place of work. She probably decided that no one would miss her and she did not want to die alone, so she took her pet dog with her. She hooked up a vacuum cleaner hose to the exhaust pipe of her car, and ran the hose into her vehicle. She was found by her fellow employees the next morning.

Now, (Eva) doesn't have to say Oh she's a pain now I'm dead. Now everybody is happy. I hope I wasn't a problem to nobody but if I was now I am not. . .I hope I didn't cause so much trouble. Tell everybody I say goodbye. Have a Happy Thanksgiving. . .

This sad case involved a 12-year-old girl who took her life rather than being sexually abused further by her father, who had been recently released from prison. Investigation indicated that she had been abused since she was five years old. She shot herself with an unlicensed .38 caliber after swallowing a number of pills.

Brother and sister, we didn't have anything else in this world. Please put our bodies in the same coffin. . .We love you all. . .Don't be sad about us. Everything is in God's hands. . .

This is a classic "Lover's suicide pact." The two bodies were found in bed in a motel room. Both had been shot through the head. The male had the gun in his hand. The note was found on a lamp table next to a Chinese symbol, which meant eternity.

Background Information

A suicide victim may have indicated an intent to commit suicide through activities and statements prior to death. Many suicides are preceded by verbal threats of self-destruction and other indications of despondence.

In some instances these threats are made to people the deceased respects. In other instances a sudden change in behavior is shown by more subtle actions such as increasing life insurance, giving away prized possessions, disregarding a doctor's advice, or abusing alcohol or drugs. Any diaries, unmailed letters, or similar writings should be examined for information that may explain the death.

Obviously, the stated intention of a person to take his or her life and other sudden and unexplained activities are important investigative considerations. I recommend that investigators consider the application of a psychological autopsy.

A psychological autopsy is a collaborative procedure involving law enforcement and mental health experts who attempt to determine the state of mind of a person prior to the fatal act. By examining the victim's life style and interviewing the victim's friends and relatives, they determine whether the death was accidental or involved suicide.

Warning Signs

- A change in sleeping habits; sleeping more than usual or staying up later, followed by sadness

- A lack of interest in sex; loss of sex drive
- A change in eating habits; weight loss or lack of appetite
- A sudden drop in grades or school attendance (young people)
- Loss of work interest (adults)
- Loss of interest in favorite activities, hobbies, or sports
- Loss of interest in friends, family, etc. Isolation.
- A preoccupation with death, or an unusual interest in art or music dealing with death. Teenagers: heavy metal rock, etc. Adults: preoccupation with death and the afterlife.
- Loss of interest in personal hygiene and appearance
- Involvement with drugs, including abuse of alcohol

Extreme Danger Signs

- Suddenly becoming cheerful or calm after a depression; a sudden euphoria or burst of activity. This could mean that the person has resolved the inner conflict by deciding to take his or her own life. The decision is made.
- Giving away prized possessions.
- Speaking of life in the past tense. For example, saying, "I've loved you," or "You've been a good mother."

Suicide is a tragic ending to a person's life. Things may get bad, but never bad enough to give up your life.

Police officers investigating such tragedies are often reminded of just how precious life is.

Investigative Checklist

Investigative Considerations

* Evaluation of the wounds

- Could the deceased have caused the injuries and death?
- Was the person physically able to accomplish the act?
- Are the wounds within reach of the deceased?
- Are the wounds grouped together?
- Is there more than one cause of death?
- Describe the nature and position of the injuries.
- Are there any hesitation marks?

* Psychological State of the Victim

- Get a background of the victim from family and friends. Include medical as well as social information.
- Were there any recent deaths in the family?
- Were there any warning signs by the victim?
- Get a sample of the victim's handwriting for analysis. This should be done even if a note isn't found-one may show up later.
- Interview any close personal friends as soon as possible.

* Prior Mental Problem or Defect

- Has the deceased been under any professional treatment?
 - Had the deceased ever attempted suicide before?
 - Has anyone in the family ever committed suicide?
 - Was the deceased a heavy drinker?
 - Was the deceased on any medication?
 - Was there a history of drug abuse?
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MEMORANDUM

Date: December 15, 1995
To: File
From: Hickman Ewing
Subject: Congressman Dan Burton

Ken Starr told John Bates and me on Thursday afternoon, December 14, 1995 that he had had a conversation with Congressman Dan Burton. Burton has talked to Speaker Newt Gingrich and they want to have some hearings, at least of a limited nature, regarding the FBI 302 issue. He also wanted to share with us depositions taken of Jean Slade, DCW; and Patrick Knowlton.

Ken told him we would be glad to receive those depositions. He "volunteered" John and I to talk with him and his staff, much like we had talked to Congressman Schiff. He said it looks like the "dynamic duo" needs to go back up on Capital Hill.

He asked John to coordinate setting up a meeting.