

[Loose Papers in Ewing box 2291, re Foster]

3 of 4

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By: David Paynter      Date:  
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9/6/96

Enclosed is a copy of Dr. Alan Berman's report regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

SA Jim Clemente is no longer here at OIC. He can be reached at 202/324-6426.

FBI RE:  
FOSTER DEATH  
SLP

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Mr. John Bates  
Deputy Independent Counsel  
Office of Independent Counsel  
1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW  
Suite 490N  
Washington, DC 20004

4 September, 1996


Dear Mr. Bates,

Enclosed is my report regarding the death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. Please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number/address should you have any questions or comments regarding this. Thank you for the opportunity to work on this study and with your office.

Sincerely,



Alan L. Berman, Ph.D., ABPP



Report to the Office of  
Independent Counsel

The Death of Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

Alan L. Berman, Ph.D.  
September 4, 1996

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Report to the Office of  
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## **Report to the Office of Independent Counsel Death Investigation: Vincent W. Foster, Jr.**

### **Introduction**

In the summary of a March, 1996 Office of Independent Counsel (OIC) "State of Mind" analysis by the FBI, the need for a "suicide expert" was raised regarding the apparent suicide of Vincent W. Foster, Jr. Several specific questions were addressed: e.g., Was Vincent Foster suffering from depression?, Why was there no suicide note?, Were indications of his impending suicide given?, etc. In addition, divergent on-site observations, investigative lapses and inconsistencies had given rise to alternative (cover-up and conspiratorial) theories and questions (e.g., the Sprunt report), necessitating a behavioral scientist's review of available evidence.

Between May and July, 1996 this author was given access to an array of documentary evidence (see below). In addition, a site visit to Fort Marcy Park was made on May 24, 1996 in the company of two FBI agents (Copeland and Clemente). Independent interviews, as requested, of Foster family members, however, were blocked by attorneys for surviving family members, thus, none were conducted. The following analysis and conclusions, therefore, are based entirely on the sources of information listed below.

### **Case Synopsis**

Between 5:00 pm and 6:00 pm on Tuesday, July 20, 1993, Deputy White House Counsel Vincent W. Foster, Jr., age 48; D.O.B.: 1-15-45, was found dead of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the mouth. His body was located by a passerby some 700 feet from his parked car in Fort Marcy Park, VA, lying face up on his back on the slope of a berm near the northernmost cannon (cannon #2). His eyeglasses were located 13' down the berm. In his right hand was found a 38 caliber, six shot Colt, Army Special revolver. There was one live round of ammunition in the gun. An exhaustive search of Ft. Marcy Park, in an arc of 90° to a distance of 175 meters, failed to produce the fatal bullet.

Foster was last seen leaving the White House shortly after 1:00 pm. His whereabouts on the afternoon of July 20-- from the time he left the White House till when his body was discovered-- remain unknown.

### **Investigative Procedures and Sources of Information**

The following sources of information were supplied by the OIC and reviewed for this report:

U.S. Park Police Investigative Reports and Exhibits; Site pictures and Maps/Plats, the "Fiske Report" (6/30/94); *The Wall Street Journal* articles of 6/17, 6/24, and 7/19/93; transcripts of Foster's torn note found after his death in his briefcase, and his University of Arkansas Law School Commencement Address of May 8, 1993; the Autopsy Report, a report of Fort Marcy Park Artifacts Inventory; 1/30/96 Summary of Fort Marcy Park Search; the Blackburne and Lee Forensic Pathology Reports; Dr. Henry Lee's Forensic Report (vols. I&II); Ballistics Test results (8/29/95); Citizen's Independent Report (Sprunt: 7/31/95); Reports drafted by Alexander Magnus and

Christopher Ruddy; Time Line written by Jim Bell; Medical Records from Dr. Watkins, "State of Mind" Summary, and videotapes of the Law School Commencement Address and "Unsolved Mysteries" (3/22/96).

In addition, interview summaries, FBI "302s," depositions, and/or Grand Jury Testimony transcripts from the following individuals were made available and reviewed:

Renee Abt, Berl (sic: Beryl) Anthony, Sheila Foster Anthony, Richard Arthur, Jerome H. Atchley, Patricia Balod, [REDACTED] William Bianchi, Sharon Bowman, Cheryl Braun, C. Brantly Buck, Harriett Eason Bynum, Robert Barnett, George Emerson Campbell, Harolyn Cardozo, Michael Cardozo, Rebecca Elizabeth Carroll, Tom Castleton, Kyle Eric Chadwick, Lorraine Wolfe Cline, Hillary Rodham Clinton, Barry Deutschmann, Rick Donovan, Robert Edwards, Leo J. Farrow, Jr., Franz Ferstl, Kevin Fornshill, Alice Mae Foster, Lisa Foster (including *New Yorker* interview/article (9/11/95), John Brugh Foster, Laura Foster, Vincent W. Foster, III, Patrick Gavin, George Gonzales, Deborah Gorham, Todd Hall, Roger Harrison, Dr. Donald Haut, [REDACTED] Katherine Hockersmith, Christine Hodakievic, Webster Hubbell, James Iacone, Linda Johnson, [REDACTED] William H. Kennedy, Dr. Thomas-Knight, Patrick Knowlton, Illa "Penny" Kruchesky, Kermit Kyle, Bruce R. Lindsey, James M. Lyons, Thomas "Mack" McLarty, Bernard W. Nussbaum, Ralph Pisani, Betsy Pond, James "Skip" Rutherford, Leslie Rutherford, Ricki Seidman, Peter Siminello, Clifford M. Sloan, Amy Stewart, Susan Thomases, Linda Tripp, Jennifer Wacha, David Watkins, Dr. Larry Watkins.

### Crime Scene Evidence/Site Investigation

Standard operating investigative procedures at Fort Marcy Park were not followed. As noted in Dr. Lee's report, a number of limitations in the available data made death reconstruction difficult. The lack of certain records and photographs, moreover, presented more of a Rorschach card for analysis than is typical, particularly in a death of this import. The relative inexperience of U. S. Park Police officers and Fairfax County Fire and Rescue paramedics/EMTs in death investigation procedures, and the lack of sufficient photographic documentation, made for an extraordinary divergence of reported and validated observations. For example, witness statements (numbers of witnesses in parentheses) allegedly referring to Foster's car in the parking lot described: a white Honda (2), a brown Honda (1), a gray Honda (2), a blue Toyota Corolla (1), an older model Subaru (1), and a Chrysler Corporation K-car (1). Moreover, Foster's suit jacket was either: on the front passenger side seat (3), on the rear seat (2), hanging behind the driver's seat (1), or neatly folded over the passenger seat back (1). Furthermore, the lack of x-rays taken at the time of autopsy and the lack of identifiable fingerprints on the textured handle of the gun added to the absence of confirmatory data regarding the manner of death.

In spite of these issues, the following incontrovertible facts appear established and developed in the Blackbourne and Lee reports:

1. Vincent Foster died from a single gunshot wound to the mouth.
2. Residue on his hands, glasses, etc. and blood and tissue matter taken from the gun describe this as a contact wound.
3. No signs of a struggle, e.g., other trauma, or evidence for the body having been moved to the location where it was discovered were in evidence. Furthermore, alternative access to this site, e.g., through the Rt. 123 access to the Park, was highly unlikely without being observed or recorded by a security camera from the Saudi compound.
4. Trace materials strongly suggest that the gun was transported from the Foster home, first in the oven mitt found in his car and, subsequently, in his pants pocket to the site of his death.



## Psychological Autopsy

### Basic Personality and Character

Descriptors used by interviewees with regard to Vincent Foster's basic personality were extraordinarily consistent in describing a controlled, private, perfectionistic character whose public persona as a man of integrity, honesty, and unimpeachable reputation was of utmost importance. The following verbatim remarks reflect these and related themes [numbers refer to multiple reporters using the same descriptor]:

**Private:** kept own counsel; not open; did not engage in casual conversation; very private [4]; tough to read; laconic; taciturn; carried confidentiality to extreme [2]; inward; introverted [4]; an internalizer; did not openly display emotions; strong, silent type; close to the vest; shut off; uncomfortable talking about personal feelings; kept distance from associates; difficult to get close to;...to get to know; quiet.

**Always in Control;** used to being in control [4]; rigidity; no resilience; (too) responsible; intellectual/thoughtful [2]; reflective; not given to rash judgments; disciplined; mild-mannered; calm; reserved [5]; sober/serious [3]; cautious [2]; restrained [2]; careful; never effervescent; an anchor, a rock; a Rock of Gibraltar.

**Perfectionist** [7]; demanding; not tolerant of mistakes or sloppiness [2]; intense [6]; focused [2]; meticulous/methodical [2]; a detail man; lacked experience at failure; never seemed to have any difficulties; **Thin-skinned , not used to criticism;** did not like having honor questioned; moody; took too much to heart; paranoid.

**Persona:** Reputation (unimpeachability) [2]; Impeccable reputation [3]; lived his life to maintain his reputation; man of high principle, high honor; integrity/honesty [3]; ethical [2]; loyalty [2]; the perfect family.

### Hobbies/Interests; Typical Patterns of Coping with Stress/Change

Foster's life, since arriving in Washington, was filled with long, intense and demanding hours of work. The relative comfort of his lifestyle in Little Rock and his civic/social involvements, theater, etc. were no longer in evidence. As well, his retreat in Michigan was not replicated in DC [neither was his advice to the University of Arkansas Law School graduation class to "Take some time out for yourself. Have some fun...Take an occasional walk in the woods...Learn to relax"]. Where he once exercised daily in the RLF gym, he now only had/took time to read and jog to "relax." Until the week before his death, he appears not to have taken time off. Religion as a protective factor was not significantly in his life.

## Significant Relationships

Driven, self-reliant men value their autonomy and tend to avoid intimate relationships. Foster was an intensely private man whom few felt close to. His most significant relationships were with his wife, Lisa, and his three children. Since coming to Washington, and until early June when they arrived to stay, these relationships were strained by distance and the demands of his work; as were those with his working associates at the Rose Law Firm. Most significant among these was a falling out with a father figure at the firm, Phillip Carroll, and the change in his relationship to Hillary Rodham Clinton, a partner and friend, who now was in a conflictual role as a superior whom Foster was to protect.

In addition, he was close to his sister Sheila and her husband Berl Anthony, with whom he lived upon coming to DC. Marsha Scott may have been a confidante.

## Communication Style

As noted above, Foster generally was not open with others. His role as a protector, as responsible and serious, was more important to him than his comfort with others as an emotionally vulnerable and communicative person. Significant changes in this controlled style were evident beginning in 1993 and escalated as he neared his death.

Note should be made here of his two written communications: (1) his Commencement Address, delivered in early May, which is a study in regret, and (2) the "Torn Note," allegedly written within two weeks of his death, which highlights his preoccupation with themes of guilt, anger, and his need to protect others (see below).

## Method/Familiarity/Knowledge/Frequency of Use

Foster was not known to use guns, to hunt or target shoot. The lethal weapon, however, was known to him and, most probably, was one (of several) confiscated from his parents' house <sup>comally</sup> in 1991, when there was some anxiety that his father might ~~suicide~~ <sup>suicide</sup> with one of them; and packed in his suitcase when he moved to DC. Within two weeks of his death, his wife twice told him to remove the guns from their house. Upon learning of her husband's death, she reportedly went to a closet and found a gun was missing. Her behavior suggests an awareness of her husband's potential for suicide.

## History and Recent Status:

### Marital History/Children

Vincent Foster met Lisa while he attended Vanderbilt Law School; they married in April, 1968. This was the first marriage for both. There is a strong implication that there was considerable marital strain during the last several months after his move to DC. Lisa Foster's interview reported in the September 11, 1995 *New Yorker* quoted her as "unreserved about

voicing her feelings," "angry with Vince about 90% of the time," and "that it was not easy for us to console each other." Moreover, it is probable that his intense and stressful work life, in addition to their separation, [REDACTED]

Foster was described as "family oriented." His children, two sons and a daughter: Vincent W. Foster, III, Laura Foster, and John Brugh Foster, were born, respectively, in 1972, 1973, and 1975. The two oldest children described their relationship with Foster as "excellent" and "great." He appears to have been least close with Brugh. Foster was described as most anxious about the effect of the family's move on Laura [REDACTED]. Moreover, he felt responsible for his son, Brugh's unhappiness about being in DC.

### **Educational History**

Foster graduated Davidson in 1967, entered law school at Vanderbilt, graduating from the University of Arkansas Law School in 1971. He graduated first in his class and had the top score on the Arkansas bar exam.

### **Military History**

After 1 and ½ years at Vanderbilt Law School, Foster dropped out to enter the New Jersey National Guard, during the Viet Nam War, but decided to return to the study of the law at the University of Arkansas, during which time he was deferred from military service..

### **Occupational History**

Foster began employment at the Rose Law Firm (RLF) in 1971, upon his graduation from the University of Arkansas Law School. Until President Clinton's election, Foster's entire professional life was spent with the RLF. In January, 1993 he resigned his partnership with the RLF, arriving in DC for the inauguration. In Little Rock, he was on a pedestal, well-respected and admired. His work style was pressured by self-imposed demands for perfection; however, he generally had the luxury of a measured pace. At the RLF, "20 drafts" were possible. His May 8th (1993) Commencement Address to the University of Arkansas Law School graduates is replete with reflections upon and regret regarding the changes wrought by his experiences in Washington.

At the White House, Foster was second in command to Bernard Nussbaum with primary responsibilities for issues affecting the first family and their finances. Upon his death, several files were found in his office regarding open cases on which he was working. In addition, during early 1993 Foster had responsibilities relating to Whitewater, the White House Travel Office firings, various nominations, and the remodeling of the White House; all issues of considerable stress.

## Medical/Physical Health History

Dr. Larry Watkins in Little Rock was Foster's personal physician since 1979. His records are relatively unremarkable. However, beginning in late 1992, there are signs of increased stress and complaints of insomnia, for which a prescription for Restoril (30 mg PRN) was ordered. Foster's weight ranged from 200# in 1987 to 207# in August, 1990 to 194# on 12/31/92. [Reports of Foster having lost weight during the spring of 1993 are not verified in these, or any other records; Foster's weight at autopsy was 197#]. Foster's blood pressure appears to have been mildly elevated, ranging as high as 140/90 in 1990; no treatments are noted.

Most notable is Watkins' characterization of Foster's insistent telephone call of July 19th as "unprecedented." Over the phone Watkins prescribed trazadone (Deseryl), a heterocyclic antidepressant, for what he referred to as symptoms of a mild depression (insomnia and anorexia), "lots of stress, criticism, and long hours." Watkins did not ask Foster about suicide ideation, nor did he refer him to a local (DC area) colleague for further evaluation, monitoring of medication effects, or psychotherapy. Watkins appears not to have any records regarding Foster's family medical history [REDACTED]

Foster took only one (of 30 available) Desyrel (50 mg) the night prior to his death. One pill would have had no significant therapeutic effect as the majority of those prescribed this drug do not report benefit for at least two weeks' treatment.

The Friday before his death Foster admitted to his sister Sheila that he was depressed. This was most uncharacteristic of him. She passed three names of DC area psychiatrists to him. Foster attempted to call one of the three, but never connected. His lack of follow-through reflects his ambivalence about help-seeking and, perhaps, his feared vulnerability and paranoia about the confidentiality of mental health treatment.

**Mental Health History** -none; see above.

## Family Mental Health History

[REDACTED] and one first cousin (on his mother's side) was a suicide. Sheila believes both parents were depressed. Foster's father hinted to "family members that he might use a weapon to end his ...life" before his death from cancer in June, 1991. Vincent Foster expressed concern and removed multiple firearms from his parents' house. [REDACTED]

## Financial History

The Fosters lived well in Little Rock on his salary reputed to be almost \$300,000 per annum. Foster took a sizable pay cut in moving to his White House position (see Commencement Address reference) and downsized his personal lifestyle in a more expensive

Washington, DC. References to a possible overdrawn credit union account appear to be unsupported.

### **Religious Involvement**

Foster's religiosity was low. There are no references to church-related activity during his days in Washington.

### **Alcohol and Drug Use (licit and illicit) History**

Foster was a social drinker and collected fine wines. No increase (in 1993) in his alcohol use was reported.

### **Evidence of Thought Disorder**

None; although signs of paranoia in the late spring, 1993 were evident (see below).

### **Cognitions/Hopelessness/Negativity**

Foster's drive for perfection masked his fear of failure and criticism. When criticism came, Foster responded to the public scrutiny and criticism with anger and anxiety. He feared these issues would "never die." The publicity "ate him up." He no longer was in control. He felt trapped and talked of resigning, but considered a return to Little Rock to be a "humiliation." But, his wife pressured him to stay ("You can't quit; I just got here."). He "saw no light at the end of the tunnel." He and his wife "compromised" that he would not leave his job until Christmas (1993), but Foster had too much guilt and sense of failure to last that long.

His admission to his sister that he needed help was a profound expression of his depression. Concurrently, he had concerns about the confidentiality of therapy.

Foster appears to have lost perspective in his thinking, "blowing [things] out of proportion" according to observers. Indeed, a reading of the *New Yorker* editorials does not lead the disinterested observer to anywhere near the same level of sensitivity or outrage.

### **Stressors: Anticipated/threatened changes/losses/transitions**

#### 1. The Move to Washington:

Foster missed his life in Little Rock (his house, being able to walk to work). In addition, the move was costly financially--Foster was living in a more expensive city on a lessened income in a "cramped house."

#### 2. Family/Marital problems:

Foster's separation from his family in the early months of his job, then the increasing pressure from and demandingness of his wife about his long working hours led to

[REDACTED]

As a responsible family man these demands would have placed a burden on Foster and concomitant feelings of conflict (between work and home) and role failure. It is unknown what, if any, problems were surfacing with his children; however, there is clearly an emotional shift in his Commencement Address when he talks of his children ("The office can wait..."). That his daughter had an eating disorder, moreover, strongly indicates family conflicts.

### 3. Job Stress:

Foster was excited about and wanted an influential role in the Administration; but, soon was overwhelmed with the demands of his job: its long hours and seemingly never-ending emergencies; a lack of felt success as evidenced by the problems listed below; the immediacy of the White House pace, so different from the luxury of time afforded most of his work at the RLF where time and pace allowed his meticulousness to flourish. He now was "forced to fire at the hip" with the added demand to be correct all the time. Where he once was "the guy in charge;" he now was always on call to others. According to his wife, he "lost control once at the White House."

### 4. Role Failure:

Foster was known both as a star and as a protector of others. There were readily apparent cracks in the dike (see below): the failed nominations, Travelgate (and consequent blame shouldered by associate counsel Kennedy whom Foster felt was "scapegoated"), Hillary Rodham Clinton's upset with him, his wife's apparent unhappiness, etc., that placed in question his sense of self. According to his wife, he took these failures personally and hard. Foster reportedly was angry about the cost overruns in remodeling the White House, blamed himself as responsible for the failure of various nominations, e.g., Zoe Baird as Attorney General, and for the Waco Branch Davidian raid. It is probable that Whitewater issues also weighed heavily in the background.

### 5. Anticipated Hearings:

As an intensely private man, Foster was alarmed by the possibility of Congressional Hearings regarding Travelgate. He "thought the worst was yet to come," and was observed as "brooding" and "consumed." He told his daughter that a Congressional investigation might be "rough on the family" (see #4 above).

### 6. Tarnished Reputation:

As evidenced in his Commencement Address, Foster considered his reputation to be his "greatest asset" and "dents to [his] reputation...[to be] irreparable." Beginning with the June 17 *Wall Street Journal* editorial, public criticisms of him and his performance caused him "severe distress." He "hated to be on display; he was now being questioned in public. He viewed these articles as "trashing" him and attempting to "ruin the administration," again speaking to his failure as protector. He told his sister, Sheila, "We can't stop the bleeding." [see Role Failure, above]. He was angry and constantly tense. The "Torn Note," again, speaks eloquently to these foci.

### 7. Loss of Support:

Foster increasingly felt alone, responsible for failures, and untrusting to the point of an increasing paranoia. To Webster Hubbell he "would not speak openly over the phone," and "did not trust the walls of the White House." He told Jim Lyons that he "would not talk with him at the White House."

### **Evidence of recent change in behavior, mood, life style**

There is little doubt that Foster was clinically depressed (see below) in early 1993, and, perhaps, sub-clinically even before this. Additionally, signs of intense anxiety (insomnia, "absently wringing his hands, pacing, tension, profuse sweating) appeared, perhaps reactivating earlier experienced panic attacks. He increasingly started his sentences with, "I just can't handle..." Numerous observations are documented of changes in his last few months, e.g., "His sense of humor wasn't quite as available;" "He was more reserved than usual;" "In last 2 weeks his tone of voice changed...he wasn't participating; he just wasn't there." He called in sick for two days during the week before his death. His morning call to Dr. Watkins on the 19th was "unprecedented." He did not get up to greet Marsha Scott, as usual (in their meeting on the 19th): He "seemed preoccupied; quieter than usual." On July 20th he "was very quiet;" "He was more reserved and non-responsive;" He was uncharacteristically anxious to get his lunch and seemed rushed to eat; He was distracted; the newspapers on his office table were left in "uncharacteristic disarray."

### **Future Orientation**

Foster had a scheduled meeting on Wednesday, July 21 with Jim Lyons, his personal attorney, on legal issues related to "Travelgate." Telephone calls were placed to Lyons on Sunday night, the 18th, upon returning from the Eastern Shore and again on the morning of the 20th. It was understood that Foster was anxious about his vulnerability.

Foster's sister, Sharon Bowman, had arrived in town on the 20th. It is not known what or if they had any plans scheduled, although his calendar listed a dinner date with her later in the week.

### **Talk of Death or Evidence of Suicide Ideation**

None known; however, in the last two weeks of his life his wife wanted the guns removed from their house. References to death are noted in two circled passages found among his belongings.

### **Evidence of Exposure**

Foster recently (date unknown) watched the movie "A Few Good Men," which involved a

scene involving a gunshot wound suicide in the mouth. Foster's father was allegedly suicidal shortly before his death from cancer.

### **Specific Description of Behavior in Last Four Days Before Death**

Foster's last 96 hours show clear signs of crisis and uncharacteristic vulnerability: He admits his depression to his sister, Sheila, and asks for help. His ambivalence about help-seeking is evident in his not following through to reach the one psychiatrist to whom he placed a call, and making no attempt to reach either of the other two names given him by his sister.

The weekend getaway to the Tidewater Inn was intended to relax him, but appears to have been a disappointment. He was stressed; tears welled in his eyes when he talked of feeling trapped. At the Cardozo's he was non-interactive and withdrawn. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is not known what the content of their discussions were, for example, in the car upon returning to DC. [Here it would be most helpful to have his wife's further observations and recollected verbalizations both during this weekend and in the car while in transit]. The night of his return to DC (Sunday), he evidently was immediately focused on (and anxious about) a possible Congressional inquiry. Immediately upon returning home he called his attorney, Jim Lyons.

By Monday, he turns, uncharacteristically, to Dr. Watkins and discloses enough to get medication, but not enough to alarm his physician to insist he be evaluated in person. He meets with Marsha Scott for what appears to be longer than usual. She has not been forthcoming about this meeting.

On Tuesday, he uncharacteristically asks about his wife's plans. Awaiting lunch he shows signs of impatience. It is unknown what he might have read in the paper, however the *Wall Street Journal* column regarding the FBI director's replacement appeared the day before and Freeh was presented this morning. Out of character, he leaves the White house in mid-afternoon (and leaves the newspapers in disarray on his table). It is probable that he developed his plan to suicide before this date and was ambivalent to the end about carrying it out. He knew his family's schedule on the 20th, most probably secreted the gun from his house in the early afternoon, and drove around for some time before arriving at a secluded, pastoral setting, at which he killed himself.



### Indicators Signaling a Troubled Employee (Scale from Dietz)

1. Harsh criticism of others or self ✓
2. Difficulty concentrating, remembering, thinking, problem-solving, or decision-making
3. Ruminating/excessive preoccupation ✓
4. Negativity ✓
5. Inability to receive criticism and/or compliments ✓
6. Excessive vigilance and preoccupation about breach of rules or procedures ✓
7. Marked change in usual manner, patterns, or grooming ✓
8. Irritability, belligerence, hostility, insubordination, anger, temper tantrums
9. Excessive use of alcohol, drugs, compulsive gambling
10. Avoidance of situations and problem-solving
11. Consistently non-compliant, resistant, or uncooperative
12. Extreme mood swings, unpredictability
13. Problems with performance despite adequate training and motivation
14. Overwhelming emotional pain ✓
15. Blocked emotions; can't feel anything
16. Stuck feelings; can't get beyond anger, disappointment, sadness, or guilt over time ✓
17. Depressed, anxious, or angry mood ✓
18. Fatigue, exhaustion ✓
19. Eating and/or sleeping disturbance ✓
20. Inability to stand up for self
21. Strained relationships ✓
22. Inability to let go of a grudge ✓
23. Isolation; social withdrawal ✓
24. Consistent blaming of others ✓
25. Persistent unresolved conflict at work ✓

### Indicia for Suicide

1. Depression, complicated by anxiety
2. Perfectionistic character
3. Self-blame; rage
4. Non-help seeker
5. Loss of security/connectedness
6. Cognitive rigidity
7. Work problems/stress
8. Marital stress
9. Lethal weapon accessible and available
10. Breakdown of usual defenses/coping strategies
11. Trapped/talk of quitting
12. Middle-aged, white male

## Suicide Risk: Clinical Approach

**1. Mental Status:** Foster's judgment was severely affected by his depression and anxiety. His usual defenses and coping strategies showed signs of breakdown.

### 2. Presence of a Psychiatric Disorder:

#### A. Evidence for Major Affective Disorder (MAD)

- loss of interest or pleasure ✓
- loss of appetite or weight ??
- insomnia ✓
- trouble thinking, concentrating, making decisions ✓
- reduced general activity level ✓
- feelings of worthlessness ✓
- perceived inability to cope ✓
- loss of energy or fatigue ✓
- hopelessness ? [trapped] ✓
- less talkative ✓
- social withdrawal ✓

Commentary: In addition to the diagnostic criteria above, there is sufficient evidence for a history of major depression in Foster's family. Affective disorders are the most important diagnoses related to suicide (Tanney, 1992), with proportional mortality by suicide as high as 26%. Males, ages 18-35, with major depression, are 32 times as likely to complete suicide as those in the general population (Boyer et al, 1992); studies have shown that up to 65% of completed suicides had a major affective disorder (Roy, 1982); suicides among those with major affective disorder are more common early in course of the disorder. (Maris, Berman, Maltzberger, & Yufit, 1992). Moreover anxiety (panic, obsessive-compulsive features, insomnia) increases acute suicidality in major affective disorder (Fawcett et al, 1990). Clear signs of anxiety and probably depression, as well, date back to 1992 (Dr. Watkins' records) and possibly to the time of his father's death.

**2. Underlying Character Structure:** Foster's character displayed an unyielding need for perfection in both his and other's eyes. He had self-imposed high standards, was competitive, hard-working, demanding detailed perfection of himself and others. He placed demands on himself for excessive achievement, to protect and be loyal to others, and to be strong (a "Rock of Gibraltar," a "Tower of Strength"). To accomplish this he had to engage a critical self-scrutiny-- in psychoanalytic jargon he had a harsh, punitive super-ego: to be "less than" was intolerable and unacceptable. He could tolerate self-criticism as a whip toward better performance, but could not accept external criticism. This type of thinking is unrealistic, but in Little Rock it generally "worked."

Most important to Foster was that he maintain his reputation, his public image for honesty and integrity, so well-achieved in Little Rock.

Commentary: Recent studies by Hewitt and his colleagues (Hewitt et al, 1992, 1994) have documented a significant relationship between perfectionism and both depression and suicidality, particularly when mediated by stress.

**3. Help-seeking Interaction:** Foster was not a help-seeker; he was private and fearful (paranoid?) about the consequences of seeking help for his depression and anxiety. He sought help only in his last few days and preferred the safety of his family physician, who asked few evaluative questions, to the immediacy and presence of other, unknown professionals in the DC area.

**4. Behavioral:** Foster was methodical and perfectionistic in character. He showed no signs of impulsivity. He was known to be moody, and, although not aggressive, was clearly angry at both others and self-blaming in his last few weeks. Generally his aggression was handled in a controlled fashion through a rigid demandingness of self and others. His history of handling stress was good. However, in his last few months there are clear and evident signs of a breakdown in his ability to cope with stress. He, uncharacteristically and unacceptably (to his ego) talked of quitting. There is no indication in his history of ever giving up or not engaging the battle.

**5. Environment:** A social support system, although present, was burdensome for Foster. He felt responsible for increasing family stress and was not/could not accept being supported at home. He kept his own counsel for the most part and did not have any clear intimate friendships. He disliked his living arrangements in DC. His daily routine was intense, filled with long hours of defending the fort. He did not work out physically as he used to.

## A Suicide Paradigm

### Death Before Dishonour

Litman (personal communication) has used the phrase "death before dishonour" to describe the suicides of executive personalities facing public disgrace, humiliation, disclosure of wrong-doing, etc. In essence, death is preferred to preserve one's identity. The suicide has an inability to tolerate an altered view of himself; suicide maintains a self-view and escapes having to incorporate discordant implications about the self. These types of suicides are typically complete surprises to others in the available support system.

Vincent Foster showed a real vulnerability and sensitivity to external criticism (rigid/fragile defenses). A number of negative life-events, now opened to public scrutiny by the *Wall Street Journal* articles and the threat of a Congressional Inquiry, posed serious questions of character and exposed him to feelings of failure and the threat of punishment. Mistakes, real or perceived, posed a profound threat to his self-esteem/self-worth and represented evidence for a lack of control over his environment. Feelings of unworthiness, inferiority, and guilt followed and were difficult for him to tolerate. There are signs of an intense and profound anguish, harsh self-evaluation, shame, and chronic fear. All these on top of an evident clinical depression and his separation from the comforts and security of Little Rock. He, furthermore, faced a feared humiliation should he resign and return to Little Rock in disgrace. Foster felt trapped and had no felt hope of changing his circumstances in the near term. Feelings of hopelessness increases suicide risk significantly (see Figure 1).

Aware he was in trouble psychologically, Foster, nevertheless, was reluctant to seek help. This difficulty accepting the vulnerable position is common to successful executives. By the Friday before his death he was desperate; calling for names of psychiatrists was a clear public (and personally intolerable) admission of his failure. He was ambivalent and fearful about this help-seeking. Even his call to Dr. Watkins on Monday signals his attempt to minimize while announcing his depression to someone other than Lisa or Sharon (and, perhaps, Marsha Scott on the 19th).

### Specific Questions:

#### 1. If Foster was intent on his suicide, why did he eat lunch?

There is no study in the professional literature that has examined eating behavior prior to suicides. Gastric contents are usually not recorded on autopsy unless there is a specific reason to look and record.

Foster was ambivalent about his death until the end. His behavior on the 20th is consistent with this: He did not need to go to work if he was unambivalent in his suicide intent that morning. I believe the fatal decision was not made until lunch-time, perhaps triggered by something read in the newspaper. However, the plan to secret the gun from the home was probably formed over-the weekend. In any event, even death row inmates, knowing they are to die within a short time, eat a last meal.

**2. Does the finding of semen on his boxer shorts reflect a possible sexual liason in Fort Marcy Park?**

No: involuntary urination, secreted seminal fluid, and defecation often occur upon death from any cause.

**3. Why did this death occur in Fort Marcy Park?**

If we accept the idea that Foster was ambivalent to the end and that he may have driven his car for some time after secreting the gun from his home, the following possibilities are apparent: he may have simply and inadvertently happened upon the park or he may have purposely picked it off the area map found in his car.

We know Foster valued privacy. He spoke in his Commencement Address of taking "an occassional walk alone in the woods." Similar to the typical male physician who suicides by seeking the guaranteed privacy of a hotel room, and a "do not disturb" sign, Foster, protective of his family, would be most unlikely to suicide at home, leaving the possibility of being discovered by his children as a legacy.

**4. Why was no suicide note left by Foster?**

First, it is less, vs. more, common to leave a suicide note. Only 12-15% of suicides leave a note; 85-88% do not (Leenaars, 1992).

Secondly, Foster, again, was intensely private, protective, and loyal to his family and the president/first family. It would be out of character for him to leave a disclosure such as a note.

Thirdly, I believe Foster was intensely self-focused at this point; overwhelmed and out of control.

**5. Why did the pressure get to Foster now?**

He was under an increasing burden of intense external stress, a loss of security, a painful scanning of his environment for negative judgments regarding his performance, a rigid hold of perfectionistic self-demands, a breakdown in and the absence of his usual ability to handle that stress primarily due to the impact of a mental disorder which was undertreated. He simply could not maintain control or see a way out. Most likely, the precipitating "event" that triggered his suicide was a complex of: dashed expectations of relief from the weekend away, anxiety pertaining to the possible Congressional inquiry, highlighted by the meeting planned with his attorney, and the Freeh nomination placed in the context of the *Wall Street Journal* column the day before.

**Mode of Death Determination:**

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

At worst, there remains a lack of **additional** validating evidence answerable by a number of yet unresolved/unanswered questions posed by the unavailability of family members for direct

interview, a paucity of information regarding Foster's early childhood (which would help to better understand the formation of his character structure) and, particularly, communications on the weekend of June 16-18, and the unknowability of other evidence, including the remote possibility that other documentation was removed from his office before it was secured two days after his death.

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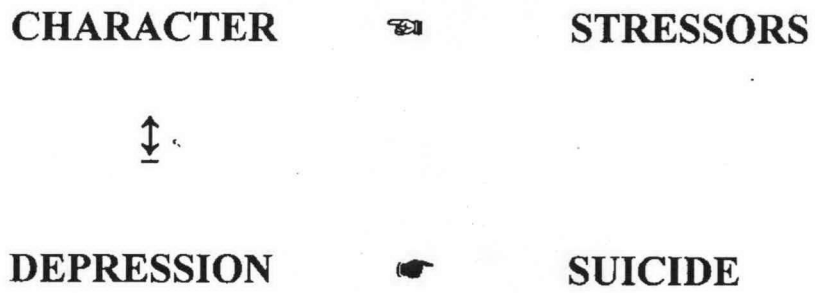
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### *Foster Suicide Paradigm*



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*Figure 1*

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## Addendum

### Chronology of Major Events in Last Several Months

#### December, 1992

Foster tells Dr. Watkins he's under stress/has insomnia (post-election) and is prescribed Restoril. Weight = 194

#### January, 1993

Foster resigns RLF; arrives in DC on 20th for Innauguration; lives with Berl and Sheila Anthony.

#### March, 1993

Leases house

#### April, 1993

Receives buy-out from RLF building

#### May, 1993

Commencement Address delivered at University of Arkansas Law School: affect = flat; content = regret. Travel Office Report Issued. End of month: Dinner with Sheila, Webb Hubbell: "to cheer Vince up." Tells wife he wants to resign (two weeks prior to her arrival).

#### June, 1993

5th: Family moves to DC

8th Lisa notices Vince is emotionally down

2nd week: comments re seeking job with less pressure to Kennedy

17th WSJ editorial: "Who is Vincent Foster?"

24th WSJ Review & Outlook: "VF's victory"

29th Comments to Berl: "I spent a lifetime building my reputation and now I am in the process of having it tarnished."

#### July, 1993

2nd His sister (Sheila) last sees him at dinner, at which he confides his thoughts of resignation

Kennedy et al given formal reprimands

4th-20th: Lisa Foster twice tells him to remove guns; she and their eldest son call office to ask how he's doing (Gorham)

12th Telephone call to Berl re travel office/congressional inquiry -- asks names of

- attorneys. Takes "unusual" day off
- 13th Talks to wife about resigning; looked "very tired" [Rutherford]
- 14th Talks with Susan Thomases about needing more legal help, anticipating congressional inquiry, and being unhappy. Calls Jim Lyons; pulls him out of deposition.
- 15th Wife expresses concern about account being overdrawn. Receives names of attorneys from Berl.
- 16th Telephone conversation with Sheila ("strained voice"); Admits depression, concerned about security clearance if sees Therapist; Sheila gives 3 psychiatrists' names; Foster asks re Eastern Shore getaway. Blood Pressure reading: 160/100; 10' later: 140/90. Calls/Books Tidewater Inn for weekend; [REDACTED]  
Arrives home at 4:00 pm, leaves for Tidewater.
- 16th-18th: "very upset/emotional" at Tidewater; tearful. At Cardozo's: jogs with Harolyn Cardozo; not interested in watching tennis, did not want to stay for dinner, more withdrawn.
- 18th: At home, 6:00 pm: speaks with Jim Lyons regarding meeting on the 21st. Talks by phone with mother: "sounded unhappy"
- 19th: jogs in morning. WSJ article published: Review & Outlook: "What's the Rush" (re Freeh nomination). Makes "unprecedented" call (10:30 am) to Dr. Watkins, reports he is not eating well, not sleeping well, depressed. Watkins prescribes 30 tabs trazadone (Desyrel): 50 mg.  
Marsha Scott spends 20-30' [afternoon] and/or 1-2 hours in a.m. with him, discusses weekend. Foster did not get up to greet her ("unusual")--seemed more relaxed. Tells her he's "going to get some rest." Sends life insurance payment  
Evening: takes 1 Desyrel 50mg
- 20th: Does not jog
- 8:30 am: leaves for work: according to his wife his "mood [is] better." He, uncharacteristically, asks about her plans for the day
- 8:50 am: at work; has breakfast
- 10:00 am: attends Freeh nomination Rose Garden; makes "weak" response to Nussbaum's comment about "2 home runs."
- 12:00-12:30 pm: Orders then eats hamburger, french fries, coke, some M&Ms; expresses impatience with time taken to get lunch); reads news clippings.
- 12:45 pm: appears "distracted" to Chadwick and Tripp. Tripp conjectures he's "very distressed" re an article in the paper.
- 1:00 pm: Leaves office, stating "I'll be back" to B. Pond; does not respond to Tom Castleton's "so long." He has his suit jacket with him.
- 1:10 pm: leaves the White House in his car.
- 3:05 pm: car possibly seen by J. Ferris making abrupt cut into Fort Marcy Park
- 4:15 pm: Knowlton sees Honda at FMP
- 5:10 pm: Wife calls ofc
- 5:15-5:30 pm: Doody/Feist arrive FMP - leave car @ 6:00 for walk

5:30-5:45 pm: CW discovers body  
6:00 pm: 911 call from Swann  
6:03 pm: US Park Police receive notice  
6:10 pm: Gonzalez & Fornhill discover body  
7:15 pm: Medical Examiner arrives

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

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facsimile (202) 514-8802

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TO: Hick Ewing

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Brett

Number of Pages: 32 (including this cover sheet)

Message: See p.15 of 5/9/94 302

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Death

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.

*how much did they see each other Jan-June*

*didn't lose much weight 197*

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

Investigation on 5/9/94 at Washington, D.C. File # 29D-LR-35063

by SA FOIA(b)7 - (C) and 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.

*state of mind concerns*

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.

*video of speech appears great*

*No!*

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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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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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.

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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.

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## OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Date of transcription 9/4/95

ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER was interviewed at the offices of Swidler & Berlin, 3000 K St. NW, by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, Deputy Independent Counsel Mark Tuohey, Associate Independent Counsel Hickman Ewing, and Associate Independent Counsel Brett Kavanaugh. Also present during the interview was LISA FOSTER'S attorney, James Hamilton of Swidler & Berlin.

LISA FOSTER was advised of the nature and purpose for the interview by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr. At various times during the interview, LISA FOSTER requested that certain statements be kept confidential to protect her family's privacy. Per direction of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, those statements were not documented.

LISA FOSTER stated that she is convinced that her husband committed suicide; VINCENT FOSTER (who shall be denoted throughout this document as FOSTER) was not murdered. LISA FOSTER does not specifically know the reasons why her husband took his life, and is not sure that she will ever know for certain. However, LISA FOSTER has no doubts regarding the suicide finding, and stated that she simply wants to go on with her life. LISA FOSTER expressed her discontent regarding the continued misinformation and exaggeration in the media, and its effect on her family and children.

LISA FOSTER stated the VINCENT FOSTER, JR. was right-handed.

The FOSTERS rented their home in Little Rock to Candy and Bill Lyle. LISA FOSTER left Little Rock during June 4th and 5th of 1993. The Lyles moved into the residence immediately after she left. There were some items that were left in the residence; one of the bedrooms was used as storage for the FOSTERS' items. There were some boxes of FOSTER'S containing items from his office at the ROSE LAW FIRM, some of these boxes were transported to D.C. LISA FOSTER stated that there was "no mystery" relating to these boxes, it was simply "stuff" from his office. There was

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by SA C.L. REGINI CLR:sla  Date dictated 9/4/95

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an old file cabinet in the attic of the residence containing old personal documents. Also, there was a trunk that FOSTER packed, but did not take to D.C. LISA FOSTER stated that she has no knowledge of anyone from the ROSE LAW FIRM at the house after she left; specifically, LISA FOSTER had no knowledge of GEORGE JERNIGAN at the residence, and stated that she hardly knows JERNIGAN.

The FOSTERS moved into a much smaller residence in D.C. There were five of them living in the D.C. residence, with one bathroom; the living conditions were very cramped. LISA FOSTER recalled using graph paper to plan the placement of furniture in the residence. Enough furniture was left at the Little Rock residence for them to live there as well. The FOSTERS lived in a "very crowded situation" in D.C. LAURA FOSTER'S bedroom was FOSTER'S dressing room. He also dressed in the hall closet.

LISA FOSTER stated that the only records that FOSTER kept at their home in Little Rock were family tax records. In D.C., LISA FOSTER recalled boxes of personal documents and documents from the transition in administrations, including notebooks and copies of documents; "nothing significant".

At this point in the interview, JAMES HAMILTON stated that LISA FOSTER had certain miscellaneous records from the ROSE LAW FIRM, which were previously in the possession of VINCENT FOSTER. LISA FOSTER and HAMILTON examined the documents pursuant to a subpoena from the Inspector General of the FDIC. Some of these documents were produced in response to the subpoena. The ROSE LAW FIRM asserted a privilege on others, which the FDIC accepted.

The box of transition documents were brought home by VINCENT FOSTER a couple of weeks prior to his death. The box was labeled "Transition" in his handwriting.

In response to a question, LISA FOSTER stated that she is familiar with JIM GUY TUCKER.

LISA FOSTER stated that she is not familiar with JERRY PARKS, and then asked "Is he the one that got murdered"? LISA FOSTER could recall no conversations between PARKS and her husband.

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During the weekend prior to his death, FOSTER talked of quitting his job. However, he could not return to Little Rock because of the embarrassment it would cause him. LISA suggested that they could simply buy a boat and live on it. When they returned home from the Eastern Shore, VINCE talked with their son BRUGH about purchasing a boat. LISA FOSTER stated that FOSTER had not previously discussed buying a boat and had no familiarity with boats.

Finances were not a significant problem for the FOSTERS. Trust funds had previously been established for the children. The FOSTERS also owned stock in a variety of companies, including Wal Mart, Dillard's, Federal Express, and Al-Tel/Systematics. LISA FOSTER recalled having stock in Mid-Life Investors, but stated that they never made any money. Regardless, VINCENT FOSTER was not particularly interested in investments, and did not follow the stock market. LISA FOSTER stated that "all he (FOSTER) ever did was work."

LISA FOSTER recalled a mistake on their automatic debit for Exxon charges through the White House Credit Union. They received overdraft notices from the credit union. There were also mistakes relating to ATM withdrawals. Subsequently, they requested weekly statements from the credit union to monitor the account more closely.

LISA FOSTER stated that a KINKO'S copying expense was for their personal tax records. FOSTER normally handled all aspects of the family's taxes. However, at one point, FOSTER simply said "I can't handle it," referring to the preparation of their tax returns. LISA and BRUGH attempted to help FOSTER with the tax preparation by handling some of the necessary copying. LISA FOSTER stated that she wanted to do everything she could to relieve some of FOSTER'S stress. LISA FOSTER stated that she tried to take care of everything at home.

The move to D.C. was a tremendous strain on LISA FOSTER; she had to handle everything. The logistics and coordination for the family move, and the details of renting the Little Rock residence were overwhelming. FOSTER was unable to return to Little Rock to help move the family. WEBB HUBBELL returned to help SUZY HUBBELL, but FOSTER would not leave his job at the WHITE HOUSE.

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LISA FOSTER could not specifically recall her husband ever mentioning "WHITEWATER." However, "everything was a problem" for FOSTER.

VINCENT FOSTER never voiced concerns regarding a "personal versus Presidential work conflict"; LISA FOSTER could not recall her husband expressing an ethical conflict with his work for the President.

LISA FOSTER did not recall her husband expressing concerns regarding a shortage of attorney's in the WHITE HOUSE COUNSEL'S OFFICE. However, he was concerned about the shortage of administrative support. VINCENT FOSTER'S secretary at the ROSE LAW FIRM had been with him a long time; FOSTER was used to excellent support personnel.

Subsequent to the WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE reprimands, FOSTER was hurt that KENNEDY was disciplined, and that he wasn't. LISA FOSTER stated that she had heard that HILLARY CLINTON had ordered the firing of the WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE employees, but LISA was not certain how she learned this information.

On a Saturday, two weekends prior to his death, FOSTER was in their bedroom trying to work and nap alternatively. There were a lot of kids in the house; it was crowded, noisy, and hot. FOSTER may have taken a sleeping pill the night before. FOSTER was brooding about his problems. He was consumed by the possibility of Senate Hearings concerning the Travel Office matter. LISA FOSTER thought the whole matter was "silly"; blown out of proportion. FOSTER was doing a good job; he was working very hard. LISA FOSTER did not think that he should blame himself for all of these mundane and superfluous matters. She told him to write down everything that was bothering him, to show him how comparatively insignificant they were. FOSTER immediately sat up and said "You're right." He picked up a legal pad and started writing. He seemed re-energized. LISA left the room. LISA was convinced that FOSTER would see how he was "blowing things out of proportion." LISA did not ever see what FOSTER wrote on the paper, but assumes it was the note that was found a week after his death.

FOSTER was prescribed an anti-depressant, Restoril, by Dr. Watkins. LISA was taking Valium at that time. There was a full bottle of Valium in the house; she had refilled the

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Continuation of OIC-302 of ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER, On 4/7/95, Page 5

prescription for FOSTER.

FOSTER never specifically told LISA that he was depressed. However, when she looks back at all of the events during that time, it makes sense that FOSTER was suffering from depression. Particularly when noting that Dr. Watkins prescribed an anti-depressant, and that he took one of those pills the night before his death. LISA stated that she was present when he took the pill.

LISA FOSTER stated that FOSTER had never expressed any fear for his life. LISA had no knowledge of FOSTER ever being threatened, nor any reason why FOSTER would carry a gun to work.

FOSTER was somewhat paranoid about telephone conversations; he was often concerned that the phone might be tapped, or that others were listening to his conversations.

LISA FOSTER stated that she is convinced that FOSTER'S biggest concern was the Travel Office matter.

The FOSTERS received the Washington Post at home.

The weekend prior to his death, FOSTER and LISA went away for the weekend to Maryland's Eastern Shore. At first, FOSTER was very positive about the idea; he thought it would be a good opportunity to relax. However, the first night in the hotel he became upset, and was very emotional. He simply was unable to place his concerns in a proper perspective. He remained upset throughout the weekend. He complained of indigestion. They spent most of the weekend with the HUBBELLS at the CARDOZO'S house. The CARDOZOS were friends of the HUBBELLS. They were very active that weekend; tennis, golf, boating. FOSTER mainly stayed by their pool reading. FOSTER had a couple of beers and seemed to relax a little.

The evening that they returned home, FOSTER telephoned JIM LYONS, an attorney friend of FOSTER'S, who he relied on for legal advice. FOSTER was on the phone with LYONS for almost half an hour. LISA assumed it was about work, specifically the Travel Office matter.

The next morning, LISA told FOSTER to go jogging and that she would fix breakfast. She told FOSTER that they were

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Continuation of OIC-302 of ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER, On 4/7/95, Page 6

going away every weekend until he started feeling better.

The following day (the day of his death), FOSTER didn't jog. He told LISA that it took too long to cool off afterwards.

LISA FOSTER did not think that FOSTER was aware of WEBB HUBBELL'S problems. LISA stated that FOSTER may not have committed suicide if he knew that HUBBELL may have needed him. Also, LISA did not think that FOSTER would have accepted his position at the White House if he knew of HUBBELL'S problems. FOSTER would have wanted to stay at the ROSE LAW FIRM to do what he could for HUBBELL.

The night before his death, FOSTER came home from work a little earlier than usual. However, he received a telephone call from the President. LISA recalled seeing a "smirk" on FOSTER'S face as he spoke with the President. Afterward, FOSTER told LISA that the President had wanted him to return to the White House to watch a movie with him and HUBBELL. FOSTER put his arm around LISA and told her that he told the President no. FOSTER did not say what the movie was, or who else was there besides HUBBELL. It was not uncommon for the President to invite friends to see movies at the White House; usually 10 to 12 people would be present for a show, which usually took place on Saturday evenings.

LISA FOSTER wanted FOSTER to be more "normal"; to take more time for himself and his family.

LISA FOSTER had no knowledge of any appointment that FOSTER had with the President for the day following his death.

On the day of VINCENT FOSTER'S death, he did not kiss LISA goodbye when he left for work. LISA recalled FOSTER standing very stiffly with his briefcase just prior to leaving. FOSTER didn't turn around to say goodbye, he simply walked out. LISA considered this somewhat odd, but given his behavior during the past month, LISA simply dismissed it to FOSTER being uptight about work.

LISA FOSTER was shown a dark brown leather briefcase, which was obtained from VINCENT FOSTER'S office. LISA identified the briefcase as the same one that FOSTER had when he left their residence on the day of his death.

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Continuation of OIC-302 of ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER, On 4/7/95, Page 7

NANCY HERNREICH'S birthday was that week. LISA knew HERNREICH from ARKANSAS. LISA did not personally know MARSHA SCOTT.

LISA FOSTER stated that FOSTER was a perfectionist. A good example of this was the speech he wrote for the University of Arkansas Law School Commencement. FOSTER wrote and rewrote the speech. He made corrections to it and rewrote it again. Then he corrected his corrections.

LISA FOSTER stated that it was normal for FOSTER to take the onions off of his hamburgers.

After LISA FOSTER had been notified of her husband's death, she retrieved a handgun that was stored on a shelf in her closet, under her sweatshirts. The handgun was in an old leather "case". There were other handguns in the closet in LAURA FOSTER'S room. The handguns were placed there when they unpacked after the move. LISA thought that one of the handguns was silver. LISA FOSTER stated that she is completely unfamiliar with the guns, and had no interest in them, other than to try and convince FOSTER to get them out of the house. LISA FOSTER stated that she may have gone into LAURA'S closet to look for the guns after FOSTER'S death. LISA may have said that they (the guns) were not there.

LISA FOSTER does not recall looking for a note after FOSTER'S death, but she may have. LISA FOSTER is unable to specifically recall many of the events immediately after FOSTER'S death.

LISA FOSTER does not personally know CRAIG LIVINGSTONE.

The day after FOSTER'S death, LISA spoke with BERNIE NUSSBAUM. He told her that he should have let him (FOSTER) quit, or forced him to quit. LISA told NUSSBAUM that FOSTER would have killed himself anyway.

LISA FOSTER had no knowledge of the existence of the note until she returned to D.C., subsequent to FOSTER'S funeral. NUSSBAUM telephoned her, and told her about it.

LISA FOSTER stated that she is unfamiliar with FOSTER'S clients. LISA had no knowledge of SYSTEMATICS or AL-TEL.

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Continuation of OIC-302 of ELIZABETH "LISA" BRADEN FOSTER, On 4/7/95, Page 8

LISA FOSTER did not know where FOSTER was during the hours immediately prior to his death.

LISA FOSTER thought that FOSTER owned three handguns. She located one after his death, and does not know what happened to the others.

SHARON BOWMAN, FOSTER'S sister, was travelling to D.C. for a visit on the day of his death.

FOSTER was very serious about the criticism he was receiving in the newspapers. At one point, LISA recalled FOSTER taking a newspaper out of her hands and throwing it away.

LISA FOSTER recalled FOSTER taking Monday off, the week before his death. LISA considered this very unusual for FOSTER.

LISA FOSTER was shown a green pot holder-type mitt, which was obtained from the glove compartment of the vehicle FOSTER drove to FT. MARCY park. LISA identified the mitt as an item from their kitchen. A Swiss exchange student gave it to the family as a gift. LISA had no knowledge of how it came to be in the vehicle.

LISA FOSTER was also shown a white envelope which contained the registration to the family's Lexus sedan. LISA had no knowledge of the circumstances pertaining to the registration, envelope, or post-it note attached to the registration. Lisa stated that the writing on the envelope is similar to FOSTER'S, and that he was responsible for obtaining a vehicle inspection for the Lexus.

LISA FOSTER was unsure of where FOSTER normally carried his wallet, but thought that he usually carried it in the backpockets of his pants.

At the conclusion of the interview, LISA FOSTER stated that she has no doubt that her husband took his own life at FT. MARCY PARK as a result of the enormous pressure that he put on himself. FOSTER blamed himself for all of the CLINTON administration's problems. LISA FOSTER stated that there were lessons to be learned from the way FOSTER lived and died.

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## OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Date of transcription 11/15/95

On November 8, 1995 writer telephonically contacted Mrs. LISA FOSTER at her residence located at 5414 Stonewall Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number [REDACTED] FOIA(b)6. After returning writer's call FOSTER advised that her maid, RUNELL MCCLAIN would be available for an interview at 1:00 P.M. on Friday November 10, 1995. Writer offered to conduct the interview either at MCCLAIN's home or at the Office of the Independent Counsel (OIC) in Little Rock however; FOSTER suggested that the interview be conducted at the FOSTER residence.

On 11/10/95 SA CLEMENTE interviewed RUNELL MCCLAIN at the FOSTER residence. At the conclusion of the interview SA CLEMENTE requested that MCCLAIN advise FOSTER that the interview was over. As FOSTER was showing SA CLEMENTE to the door, FOSTER apologized for being curt with SA CLEMENTE in their telephone conversations on November 8, 1995. FOSTER further explained that she was upset at the time because she had just received a subpoena from the OIC. FOSTER asked SA CLEMENTE if he would like to see the subpoena and she then handed him a Federal Express envelope which contained a letter from OIC to her attorney regarding a requested document production. FOSTER further stated that she was tired of all of this and that she had thought this was all supposed to be over by now. SA CLEMENTE apologized for the continued intrusion and stated that we were simply doing a thorough investigation.

FOSTER then asked SA CLEMENTE if MCCLAIN had been able to identify the gun. SA CLEMENTE responded no and FOSTER asked if SA CLEMENTE had the gun with him. SA CLEMENTE responded yes to which FOSTER replied, "Can I see it". SA CLEMENTE responded, "Yes, but didn't you get a chance to see it previously?", to which FOSTER replied that she did not recall. FOSTER went on to explain that when they came to her house in Little Rock to show the gun to her children, she was so upset and emotional at the time that she does not believe that she even looked at the gun. All she remembers is the Park Police showing her pictures of a gun that looked small and dark.

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Investigation on 11/8-10/95 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

by SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE Date dictated 11/14/95



- 1 -

## OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Date of transcription

11/15/95

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Investigation on 11/8-10/95 at Little Rock, Arkansas File # 29D-LR-35063

by SA JAMES T. CLEMENTE  
FOIA # none (URTS 16371) DocId: 70105762 Page 57/95

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Continuation of OIC-302 of LISA FOSTER , On 11/8-10/95 , Page 2

SA CLEMENTE then showed FOSTER the gun that was found on July 20, 1993 in VINCE FOSTER, JR.'s hand at Fort Marcy Park. LISA FOSTER then asked if she could touch the gun, which she did, after which she stated, "I don't know what all the mystery is about, I swear this is the gun that I unpacked." VINCE FOSTER, JR. had a footlocker he was planing to bring with him to Washington, D.C., but he never got around to packing it. When LISA FOSTER went to Washington, D.C., she took what was in the footlocker, boxed it and brought it to Washington with her. VINCE FOSTER, JR. had a gun and three hardcover books, one of which was "THE MAKING OF A PRESIDENT", in the footlocker. LISA FOSTER then stated, "I swear it was this gun, only it looked lighter in the front part. I thought it had a black handle and the front was silver."

FOSTER described the gun from the footlocker as looking like a "cowboy" gun, not "squared-off" like the other gun that they had in the house at the time. LISA FOSTER recalls that when she and VINCENT FOSTER, III were in the basement unpacking the boxes they had moved from Little Rock to Washington, D.C., VINCE FOSTER, III found the gun and said, "Oh shit, what is this doing here." LISA FOSTER didn't pay much attention to the gun because she is as afraid of guns as she is of snakes. LISA FOSTER seems to remember the front of the gun looking lighter. However, when the light plays off of the gun a certain way, it does seem silvery to her. LISA FOSTER stated that if she had been asked to draw a picture of the gun, it would have looked just like this one.

At this point, LISA FOSTER left the room and on her own volition telephoned VINCENT FOSTER, III at his office in Atlanta, Georgia and returned saying that VINCENT FOSTER, III remembers unpacking a Colt, but LISA FOSTER does not know the difference between a semi-automatic and a revolver and therefore did not ask her son to describe the type of Colt he unpacked. LISA FOSTER recalls telling VINCE FOSTER, JR. several times to get rid of the guns while they were living in Washington, D.C. LISA FOSTER also recalls that VINCE FOSTER, JR. got mad because she had mentioned the guns in front of their children. LISA FOSTER believes that VINCE FOSTER, JR. took a gun or guns from his father's office to keep them from his mother in case she got depressed after the death of her husband.

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Continuation of OIC-302 of LISA FOSTER, On 11/8-10/95, Page 3

LISA FOSTER recalls having two different types of guns in the house in Washington, D.C. One of these guns looked like a "cowboy" gun, the other one looked "squared-off." FOSTER stated that she still had the thing that slides into the handle of the "squared-off" gun. When asked, she produced a magazine from a .45 cal semi-automatic pistol containing one .45 caliber jacketed round. LISA FOSTER stated that she specifically remembers packing, in Little Rock, and unpacking in Washington, D.C., the "cowboy" gun. However, LISA FOSTER does not recall exactly how the "squared-off" gun got to Washington, D.C. LISA FOSTER does recall however, hiding the "squared-off" gun under her sweatshirts on the shelf in her closet. The second gun (the "cowboy" gun) had been kept by VINCENT FOSTER, JR. so far back in the closet that LISA FOSTER could not reach it.

After the U.S. Park Police told LISA FOSTER about VINCE FOSTER, JR.'s death, LISA FOSTER and WEBSTER L. HUBBELL searched the closet for the two guns. They found the .45 caliber semi-automatic in its holster on the shelf under LISA FOSTER's sweatshirts. The snap of this holster was so rusted that LISA FOSTER could not open it. VINCE FOSTER, JR. did not know that this gun was hidden there. LISA FOSTER and HUBBELL never found the other gun which LISA FOSTER describes as the dark "cowboy" gun that VINCE FOSTER, JR. kept further back in the closet.

When Mr. LANKLER, OIC, and Special Agent WILLIAM COLOMBELL, FBI, came to the FOSTER residence to show the FOSTER children the gun, LISA FOSTER was so upset that she does not recall if she even looked at it. It was too soon after VINCE FOSTER JR.'s death and all of the investigators were telling her about hair and fibers and semen stains and she was very upset. Now that LISA FOSTER looks at the gun without emotions, she remembers the black handle with the lighter front part and the elongated front. LISA FOSTER stated that it just seemed lighter when she saw it in the footlocker, but that it's funny what tricks your memory will play. SA CLEMENTE asked LISA FOSTER whether her son VINCENT FOSTER, III recalled unpacking a Colt revolver or a Colt semi-automatic to which LISA FOSTER responded by suggesting that SA CLEMENTE show the gun to VINCE FOSTER, III. LISA FOSTER requested that SA CLEMENTE call VINCE FOSTER, III, speak to him about the gun, and then go show it to him.

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Continuation of OIC-302 of LISA FOSTER , On 11/8-10/95 , Page 4

LISA FOSTER then provided SA CLEMENTE with VINCENT FOSTER, III's address and telephone numbers as follows: VINCENT FOSTER, III, [REDACTED]

FOIA (b) 6

LISA FOSTER stated that she was trying to go on with her life and that her children were also trying to go on with their lives. She had just finished boxing up all of VINCE FOSTER, JR.'s papers and books and she really did not want to look through all of this again. SA CLEMENTE responded that he understood her frustration, to which LISA FOSTER responded that she would much rather have us (the Office of the Independent Counsel) go through every paper in the house, than have to look through all those papers again herself.

LISA FOSTER volunteered that she would never allow an exhumation of VINCE FOSTER, JR.'s body, adding that she would never allow her children to be put through that ordeal.

By: David Paynter      Date:  
11-20-2009

## LEADS

Re 9/92 RTC referral

Reconstruct who JEAN LEWIS said she talked to about that, especially prior to its submission. I know she probably talked to SA [REDACTED] (LR FBI), AUSA KEN STOLL (LR).

BETSY WRIGHT testified before the Senate that she heard about the 92 referral from someone, name unrecalled, who heard about it as a result of a conversation someone had at a party in Kansas City. She telephoned LR attorney BILL WILSON (background available) who told her since it would involve grand jury there was no way to find out what was going on. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Suggested investigation would include WRIGHT's toll records. Her toll records for the entire time frame from campaign 1992 thru her Senate testimony would be relevant. Most relevant are those times that we know were crisis times and times she talked to Troopers, etc.

Entire period of obstruction

I would expect that toll records would not only be fodder for questions to WRIGHT, but she is one of a few key people whose toll records would provide great insight into the damage control network (read "obstruction") the CLINTONS have operated. Those persons identified should be evaluated for interview. Agents and attorneys can recall who they have talked to or heard were involved in the various acts that constitute the ongoing obstruction. The other persons that have been suggested in the past include JIM BLAIR, PATSY THOMASON, LORETTA LYNCH, WEBB HUBBELL, BILL KENNEDY, ALAN BIRD, VINCE FOSTER (circa 3/92) etc. Travel records for these persons should also be gathered through credit cards, firm vouchers, etc. If we intend to retrace the steps of JEAN LEWIS/RTC/FDIC/FBI, etc., on the theory that the CLINTON team responded to her actions, we should retrace the steps of the persons who did the responding. It may be that truthful answers to our questions come from the lower level functionaries that took messages, placed telephone calls, etc.

Areas of high interest of toll or travel activity by person: JIM BLAIR - commodities trading forward to present, with emphasis on significant interface with MCDUGAL and with crisis team members; PATSY THOMASON - DAN LASATER to the present, with focus on Travelgate, FOSTER death, important subpoena or deposition/testimony dates; LORETTA LYNCH - 1992 damage control and later contacts re testimony/interviews; HUBBELL - 1992 campaign, weekend before FOSTER death, FOSTER death; KENNEDY - all of above including ROSE shredding; BIRD - above, especially computer work at time of shredding, Washington office of ROSE LAW FIRM; FOSTER - evaluate what the DC office has and then decide. The list could go on and on, to include R.D. RANDOLPH, JIM GUY TUCKER, MARIA HALEY,

JOHN HALEY, SKIP RUTHERFORD, MCCLARTY, WATKINS, JIMMY WINEMILLER, SBA officials, LEE DOUGLASS, MARK STODOLA, and various persons known from investigation to play key roles. HALE's records have never been obtained.

A lot of all attorney/agent brainstorming should go into this. MCDUGAL and others, such as DENTON, might be contacted. The volume of records can be decreased by prioritizing persons and events. Computerization of these records can occur offsite at regional FBI centers.

SPECIFIC TASKS FROM SUB F

#2, #5, #13, #15: Conduct logical investigation re possible attempt to obstruct compliance with ROSE LAW FIRM subpoena or destroy relevant records.

#3: BETSY WRIGHT tolls, COL. GOODWIN tolls.

#4: Reexamine previous interviews and testimony. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Other employees; evaluate need to interview BRANDON. Recontact source.

#6: Tolls, home and work should be considered.

#10: Discuss.

#11, #12: Discuss.

#14: WORTHEN BANK (also see source info re forced donations)

#16: FGJ? Tolls?

#17: JERRY PARKS issue.

#18: Logical investigation.

#20: Interview MORRISON.

#21: Interview WATERS, GRAVETT, JACKSON, MRS. JACKSON.

#22: Check file for final disposition.

#23: Contact source and follow up.

#24: Consider interview.

#27: Interview named persons (see later inserts from NB etal)

#28: Check file.

#31: Discuss.

#33: Check file, Senate, discuss.  
#34: Discuss.  
#36: Check results.  
#37: Discuss.  
#39: Discuss.  
#40: Check status.  
#42: Check status (STANTON)  
#43: Contact named persons.  
#44: Check status, discuss.  
#45: Check status.  
OIC serials begin.  
#2: Pull for STODOLA file. Significant toll dates.  
#3: Check status.  
#5: Check status.  
#6: Segregate, interview, tolls.  
#7: STODOLA.  
#8: STODOLA, and others.  
#9: Follow leads.  
#12: Check status.  
#13: NOTEBOOK.  
#14: NOTEBOOK.  
#15: STODOLA.  
#17,18,19,20,21,22,23: Discuss. Numerous interviews.  
#24: Check status.  
#25: Check status.  
#26  
#27: STODOLA.

#28



MEMORANDUM

Date: August 20, 1996  
From: Hickman Ewing  
To: File  
Subject: Shame

---

You probably remember how your parents could reduce you to a pile of melted feelings with a stern "shame on you!" No one enjoys wearing a covering of shame.

As adults, we have devised various techniques to deal with the shame of sin. Some defy it in rebellious arrogance, much like a rebellious child who refuses to recognize parental authority.

Others seek to escape its tyranny through alcohol, drugs, sex, and other vices.

Some try to tame it, and humanize it through science, philosophy, or psychology.

Still others are conquered by it, and yield to its emotional slavery as manifested through mental and emotional problems, or, ultimately suicide.

[From all we know, Vince Foster was a successful and proud man. He would not enjoy wearing a "covering of shame." He tried to deal with it in various ways, even talking about treating it through "psychology;" as indicated in his conversation with his sister Sheila Anthony.

Ultimately, it would appear that he committed suicide. His "shame," or "potential shame," was a source of mental and emotional problems for him. He did not have an alternate way of dealing with them ultimately.

And, he was around those who would not take the "blame" - and did not want to hear anything about "shame" to their Administration. They "covered up" and tried to deal with it in a variety of ways.]

Rush Limbaugh

I don't remember where I saw this in the past couple of days -- maybe you saw it. That Kenneth Starr is actually tinkering with the idea of asking to exhume Foster's body.

Mr. Starr

I hope that God gives you the courage to tell the truth and not be manipulated by the forces who currently control our country. As you can see by my signature below I have nothing to hide and am proud to ~~be~~ be ~~an~~ an american who still seeks the truth.

Dom Battaglia  
3908 SHADOWOOD CT  
ALLISON PARK PA 15101  
412-487-4016

JUSTICE FOR ALL

# DISPATCHES

Vol. 5, No. 15

A News Publication of the Western Journalism Center

August 14, 1997

## Starr's report on Foster death questionable

By Christopher Ruddy

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr offered a terse statement on July 16: "Based on investigation, analysis and review of evidence by experts and experienced investigators and prosecutors, this office concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide by gunshot in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, on July 20, 1993."

Major media were quick to make headlines. Peter Jennings told his ABC audience that "Kenneth Starr put to rest any doubts, except among real conspiracy theorists, that deputy White House Counsel Vince Foster committed suicide... once and for all." Jennings' colleague at CBS, Dan Rather, was not far behind: "Starr, like many other investigators, found no evidence to support theories that Foster was murdered, theories spread by enemies of the president."

Wait a minute. Starr's statement came almost four years to the day after Foster's death, and nearly three years after Starr took over handling of the Whitewater case. Considering the remarkable amount of time he spent on this "obvious" case of suicide, it's amazing that the best Starr could do this past week was to simply assert it was "suicide."

Starr released no report on his findings



Kenneth W. Starr

and took no questions from the media, which quite willingly accepted the finding at face value. Jennings was giving the establishment's view when he said Starr's two-paragraph press release ended the discussion "once and for all."

In lieu of explaining to the public how he came to his conclusion, Starr's office says

his report has been turned over to the Special Division of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the three-judge panel that appointed Starr. There, the report will be reviewed.

### Shroud of secrecy

Since some of Starr's investigation took place before a grand jury, much, if not all, of the report could remain hidden, shrouded under federal rules assuring that grand juries can operate in secrecy. Common sense indicates that any judgment about the report's findings should be reserved until the report becomes available for public scrutiny — when and if that happens.

Because the public has a right to know, the Foster report should be released immediately. The judges should also take the unusual step of releasing all grand jury testimony relating to the case, so that the public can know for sure that Starr's conclusions are justified.

After all, when Special Counsel Robert Fiske issued his own voluminous report June 30, 1994, it was greeted by almost universal acclaim from the media and members of Congress. Yet the report turned out to be riddled with discrepancies.

When the underlying FBI witness statements were compared with their representation in the Fiske report, some of us who

*continued on page 6*

## Why Vincent Foster's death still haunts us

By Joseph Farah

If Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr thinks he's going to put the Vincent Foster case to rest by hiding his report on the mysterious death of the White House deputy counsel from the public, he is sadly mistaken.

There's a reason this case remains of peak interest to a growing number of

millions across the nation who express their opinions on talk radio shows and on the Internet. The facts don't add up to a suicide in Virginia's Fort Marcy Park. As Rep. Jim Traficant, D-Ohio, said recently, "The case just stinks."

It doesn't take a "conspiracy theorist" to recognize you have a problem when a high government official is found dead in a secluded park and the handgun at his side has

previous investigation concluded that the prints might have melted away in the hot July sun. It couldn't explain, however, why other fingerprints — still unidentified — survived the elements.

No one has yet explained to the American people how Foster got to that site in the park without getting a trace of soil on his shoes. No one has told us how he managed to drive his car to the park

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**Starr**

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closely followed the investigation wondered if Fiske understood English. Fiske's "closure" of the case actually contributed to Starr's multi-year odyssey.

My hunch is that Starr is not so comfortable with the findings of his office. When and if all the documents of his case are released, we may find that most of his investigation was finished some time ago, but Starr sat on the evidence and stalled his report.

Starr is well aware of what happened with Fiske. By issuing a Foster report, Fiske had shown his hand to members of Congress and others. Fiske's report prompted 10 Republican members of Congress to write in opposition to Fiske's appointment by the panel of judges who were selecting the new independent counsel in August 1994. The judges essentially fired Fiske and hired Starr.

Before the issuance of his Foster report, Fiske had a much better reputation than even Starr has. Today Fiske's reputation has diminished to the point where he would have trouble getting appointed dog catcher.

Starr may fear release of his report. If Starr had the indisputable evidence that proves what he claims — that Foster killed himself at Fort Marcy — he smartly would have released it, or he would have waited for the judges to review it first and release the findings and report at the same time.

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He didn't. And surely, much of the case work and the work of outside forensic experts are not covered by grand jury secrecy rules. Instead, Starr thought he could have his cake and eat it. He could release his findings but extricate himself from criticism because, having passed the buck to the judges, it is their report to release.

Starr made a strategic blunder by releasing any findings and not waiting until his overall probe was completed. For one thing, he has never gotten any cooperation from key witnesses who knew Foster well. How can Starr rely on the testimony that Foster was depressed from a cabal of people who have been stonewalling his overall probe? Fiske made a similar mistake. He cited

Webster Hubbell as supporting the idea that Foster killed himself over the White House Travel Office fiasco, at the same time that Fiske was preparing to indict Hubbell on fraud and tax-evasion charges. Why should Hubbell have been believed on the Foster case?

**Unusual report release**

Several factors may have prompted Starr to release his findings in such an unusual way. First, Starr is a highly political man. For three years now, major media have been reporting that he has closed the case as a suicide.

One of those reports appeared on the front page of The Washington Times the

**Farah**

*continued from page 1*

without the benefit of car keys. We're still eagerly waiting to hear how Foster left a note, tore it up into 27 pieces and managed to avoid getting any fingerprints on it. If Foster shot himself in the park, why didn't several intensive searches turn up the bullet? And it will be of great interest to all of us skeptics to find out why there was there was only a faint trickle of blood under Foster's head and why he was covered, from head to toe, in carpet fibers.

But Starr has a lot more explaining to do even if he can answer all those questions.

Why did he discourage Miquel Rodriguez, the original prosecutor assigned to the Foster aspect of the Whitewater probe, from conducting an aggressive investigation? Why did he retain the same FBI agents who conducted the first investigation on their own work? Why have photographs suggesting the possibility of a second wound on

Foster's body been kept secret? Why was the testimony of a key witness altered and distorted? Why was that witness later harassed and intimidated by Starr's prosecutor before the grand jury and later by other government agents? Why did he permit his top deputy to go to work for a legal outfit which represents the Rose Law Firm in Washington on Whitewater-related matters?

And which experts did Starr choose to review the case? O.J. Simpson's favorite forensic pathologist, Dr. Henry Lee, and Dr. Brian Blackbourne, the San Diego medical examiner who happened to be the former assistant and close friend of the lead pathologist in the first probe. This is professionalism? This is independence?

With all of the doubts this case has raised in the minds of the public and with all the controversy over missing x-rays and photographic evidence, why didn't Starr exhume the body and perform a second autopsy? These are serious questions and deserve serious answers. They don't deserve another

official cover-up and public blackout. The people who have raised these questions are not militiamen who see black helicopters flying over their house. They are just a few of the hundreds of questions and inconsistencies discovered by two investigative reporters — Christopher Ruddy and Ambrose Evans-Pritchard — who have spent more time than any others examining the evidence, interviewing the witnesses, poring through documents and dodging unfair broadsides from their less-informed colleagues in the press for the last four years.

Meanwhile, Kenneth Starr has been floating trial balloons about this exhaustive report of his for two years. Now it is finally finished, but still being withheld from the American people.

It's an outrage. If Starr has answered the questions, why not release the report? Why seek the approval of the three-judge panel that hired him? This is no way to end the controversy. This is no way to restore the faith of the American people in their system of government. -30-

# Starr

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very day Starr began grand jury proceedings into the case in 1995. Many members of the media have invested quite a bit of their credibility not only in the suicide theory, but also in the story that Starr had finished his report and was about to release it "imminently." Starr is not the type to buck the media, and he certainly didn't in this case.

Second, Starr's office had been bombarded with phone calls by concerned citizens in the past several weeks, complaining about these "leaks" that never materialize with a report. I'm told that his office received thousands of calls. He ended that problem by saying he had closed the case.

Third, Starr has a lot to lose if a federal lawsuit by a witness in the case goes forward. A Washington man, Patrick Knowlton, who was a visitor to Fort Marcy on the day of Foster's death and a key witness to the case, has filed federal suit against FBI agents who worked for Fiske and Starr.

Knowlton claims that the FBI "lied" in the record of his official witness statement and that federal agents engaged in a harassment campaign against him.

Soon a federal judge will decide if the case can go forward. Knowlton and his attorney have put together a very persuasive argument that federal officials engaged in a cover-up of Foster's death — apparently motivating the harassment campaign against Knowlton. Starr's office may hope that by releasing a suicide finding, Knowlton's case will be weakened, thereby preventing Knowlton and his attorney from getting broad powers to question witnesses in the Foster case under oath.

And last, the White House has been urging Starr to release his findings. It may seem odd that Starr might take his orders from, or even be influenced by, those he is prosecuting. But the White House knows (just ask James Carville) that Starr is easily pressured. Remember: It took Starr almost two years before he got the gumption to challenge any White House claims of attorney-client privilege. He did so only after dozens of claims had been made, and after it was reported here that Starr had failed to challenge the claims — a routine procedure for any prosecutor.

Starr's sneaky way of handling the issuance of his Foster findings is another feather in his bad-judgment cap. Starr is the same man who worked part-time on the probe while taking in millions from his private law firm, taking on some clients who were hostile to the Clinton administration and

some who were friendly, including a company owned by CITIC, the Chinese investment company run by the People's Liberation Army.

In the three years it took to produce his Foster report, Starr not only continued at his private practice, he also kept a part-time university teaching post and even had time to run around the country giving high-profile speeches, notably one at Pat Robertson's university, which made the White House's day.

Starr never bothered to properly debrief Hubbell before signing his plea agreement. Hubbell reneged on that agreement almost three years ago, and Starr is still mulling over whether he should take any additional actions against him. Starr has brought no indictments on the Washington side of the probe, even with his expanded jurisdiction over the Travel Office matter and the FBI file scandal.

## Harsh sentences

On the Arkansas side, Starr has sat idly by as his key cooperating witnesses — David Hale and Jim McDougal — received the harshest sentences of anyone in his case. Meanwhile, those who didn't cooperate, like Hubbell and former Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, got off easy. How strange.

Starr watches passively as the big fish get off easy but is bent on proving his prosecutorial manhood by shackling Susan McDougal permanently to a wall. Everyone knows she is such a dubious character that even if she turned state's evidence against Clinton, she'd have little value. One of Starr's prosecutors told me just that.

So Barney Fife, prosecutor, reports that Vince Foster killed himself at Fort Marcy. That conclusion is no surprise, considering the unusual way Starr treated the Foster death case since April 1995. That's when Starr's lead Foster prosecutor, Associate Independent Counsel Miquel Rodriguez, and his assistant resigned because they had been thwarted in their efforts to conduct a full investigation into the rights and death of Foster.

Rodriguez's efforts to conduct a full investigation met stiff resistance from Starr, who was more intent on creating a process by which the suicide conclusion would be inevitable.

For instance, Starr kept the same FBI agents who worked for Fiske to review the case. Starr also put Mark Tuohey, a prominent Democrat with very close ties to the Clinton White House and to Robert Fiske, in charge of the case.

Rodriguez had to answer to Tuohey, and Rodriguez's investigative work was limited to only reviewing the work Fiske had done. There was not to be a new inquiry. Garbage in, garbage out.

After Rodriguez quit, Starr had to cover himself. So he hired O.J. Simpson's chief defense expert, Henry Lee. Lee was cited by several jurors as having been their motivating reason for letting O.J. walk on murder charges.

Starr also hired another pathologist to review the case, San Diego Medical Examiner Brian Blackbourne. A little digging uncovered the fact that Blackbourne is a friend and former assistant of the lead pathologist who ruled on the case for Fiske. To top it off, Starr hired another homicide prosecutor, Steve Parker. Parker, like Lee and Blackbourne, was someone who could be trusted. He has been the protégé of Starr's deputy Hickman Ewing.

In trying to close the case, Starr worked hard to find people he could trust to do what he needed done. The question now is whether anyone can trust his conclusions. -30-

# DISPATCHES

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Death still har

# Whitewater counsel says Vincent Foster death was suicide

By Stephen Labaton  
The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth Starr announced Tuesday that he had reached the same conclusion as three investigations before him: Former White House lawyer Vincent Foster committed suicide.

"Based on investigation, analysis and review of the evidence by experts and experienced investigators and prosecutors, this office concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide by gunshot in Fort Marcy Park, Virginia, on July 20, 1993," Starr said in a statement.

The death has been the subject of endless speculation by conspiracy theorists that Foster may have been murdered to keep him from spilling White House secrets.

Starr's conclusion is part of a sealed report that he filed with a special appeals court. The court may release the report this year, after it considers any objections to its disclosure.

The announcement left unaddressed the broader question of what issues were weighing on Foster's mind when he fired a

.38-caliber revolver into his mouth.

Investigators have spent years examining whether Foster was concerned about Whitewater. A federal investigation was under way at the time of his death into the activities of an Arkansas savings and loan that had been operated by the business partner of President Clinton and his wife, Hil-

lary Rodham Clinton, in the Whitewater land venture.

Foster was one of a circle of close friends who followed the President from Arkansas to Washington at the start of the administration.



Kenneth Starr

The question of Foster's state of mind is important in the ongoing investigation into whether any papers had been improperly removed from his White House office in the hours after his death to conceal them from investigators.

Starr's conclusion about the cause of Foster's death was

Please see STARR, Page A5

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## Starr

reached months ago, although investigators decided recently to re-examine some of the forensic evidence to confirm earlier investigations that also found that Foster had killed himself.

Those inquiries were conducted by Starr's predecessor, Robert Fiske Jr.; a congressional committee; Virginia authorities, and two federal law enforcement agencies.

Starr's office publicly offered no details beyond its stark conclusion that Foster died by his own hand.

Officials said they could not reveal any of the report's contents, or even the precise subject matter it covers, unless the judicial panel authorizes its release.

FBI agents and forensic experts spent months at Fort Marcy Park searching vainly for the bullet that passed through Foster's body. They interviewed scores of potential witnesses, including some right-wing journalists who have propounded the theory that Foster was murdered at the White House or another location and dragged in a rolled carpet to the park.

Starr said at the time of his appointment that he would take another look at Foster's death as part of the broader Whitewater investigation.

In Fiske's report, issued in 1994, shortly before he was replaced as independent counsel, he concluded that there was "no evidence that issues involv-

ing" Whitewater or other personal legal matters affecting the Clintons "were a factor in Foster's suicide."

After Fiske's report was completed, the White House disclosed the existence of notes in Foster's files in which he expressed concerns about Whitewater issues.

Foster had performed some legal work on Whitewater matters for the Clintons. In 1992, during Clinton's first presidential campaign, he helped prepare responses to questions from reporters about Whitewater.

Before arriving in Washington, Foster was a law partner of Mrs. Clinton and Webster Hubbell, who remains under investigation by Whitewater prosecutors.

The earlier investigations concluded that Foster had begun to exhibit signs of depression.

He was said to have had difficulty sleeping and to have approached a psychiatrist recommended by his sister.

He began to take an antidepressant, which was pre-

scribed by his doctor in Arkansas. He also told colleagues that he was upset because a close colleague and former law partner, William Kennedy III, had been reprimanded by the White House for his role in dismissing White House travel office staff members.

Before his death, Foster considered resigning, his wife and sister said. Jotting down some observations about why he ought to resign, Foster wrote, "I was not meant for the job or the spotlight of public life in Washington. Here ruining people is considered sport."

The note, torn up into many pieces, was found six days after his death.

Lisa Moody, Foster's widow, has remarried since his death. She was traveling Tuesday and not available for comment, her husband's secretary said.

*The Washington Post contributed to this story.*



# Los Angeles Times

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1997

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**COLUMN RIGHT/  
CHRISTOPHER RUDDY**

## It's Paranoia, Not Conspiracy in Foster Case

■ The administration is off-base in seeing a plot in questions about the Clinton aide's death.

With no hint of self-consciousness, the Clinton White House has distributed a 331-page file with the strange title, "The Communication Stream of Conspiracy, Commerce." It charges that certain media outlets—especially two I'm associated with, the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review published by Richard Mellon Scaife in Greensburg, Pa. and the Western Journalism Center in Sacramento—are spreading right-wing conspiratorial theories concerning the July 20, 1993, death of deputy White House counsel Vince Foster Jr.

According to the file, such irresponsible reportage finds its way into the nation's "media food chain" and even goes global when these rantings are "reprinted on the Internet, where they are bounced all over the world." White House Press Secretary Mike McCurry then picked up the tempo by characterizing reporters like myself as "crazy," "conspiracy theorists" and even "nut cases."

Several of my Tribune-Review reports on Foster's death are reproduced in the file, but, curiously, all have been reduced in size to the point of unreadability; only the headlines are discernible. (News articles critical of my reporting appear full-size.) One would think that in a voluminous file like this, the White House would be eager to point to concrete examples of conspiratorial-type reporting.

But had those Tribune-Review articles been shown in readable form, the reader would have realized that they contain none of the capricious theorizing the White House quite correctly charges is being circulated on the Internet: that Foster's death is linked to Israel's Mossad; that an Austrian hit squad silenced Foster because of his knowledge of a supersecret software program; that Foster feared CIA manipulation of Wal-Mart stock might be disclosed, *ad absurdum*.

To the contrary, in three years of reporting on the case, I have rejected any notion of conspiracy and have never claimed Foster was murdered. Rather, I've simply questioned some highly problematic aspects of the case, the same problems being probed by independent counsel Kenneth Starr, whose inquiry into Foster's death is still open.

Indeed, the case might well have stayed

**'Rather than accept and address . . . legitimate points of inquiry, the White House has chosen to smear and marginalize those who raised them.'**

raised in my reports: for example, why key evidence in the case is missing, including crucial autopsy X-rays, death-scene photos and even the bullet said to have killed Foster.

Other inconsistencies that those reports dealt with included the absence of fingerprints on the gun and of "blowback" material from the gun blast, the gun's remaining neatly in his hand, right at his side, after an explosive recoil, the unusual paucity of blood and the failure of a paramedic to note an exit wound.

But what might have rankled the White House most in those reports was their suggestion that the unresolved issues of the Foster case, troubling as they were, were overshadowed by the way officials have handled the case. The search of Foster's White House office after his death, for example, has all the appearances of being dictated not by standard police procedures but by political expediency.

The file's authors were likely irked as well by such nonconspiratorial matters as witnesses' claims that their official statements were manipulated or perhaps even altered. Even the FBI's former director, William S. Sessions (who was fired the day before Foster's death), has said that the bureau's role in the case was "compromised from the beginning."

Rather than accept and address such legitimate points of inquiry, the White House has chosen to smear and marginalize those who raised them.

The Clinton administration was able to distance itself from the immoderate attacks on Kenneth Starr by James Carville. It will have difficulty, however, disassociating itself from the excesses of the "conspiracy commerce" files and McCurry's invective. For if the words were not actually the president's, the tone surely was. Last November, flush with victory, Clinton gave an impromptu speech to a gathering of Little Rock supporters, reported in USA Today, in which he characterized as "a cancer" those who had made an issue of Whitewater and other ethical matters. Clinton promised to "cut [them] out of American politics."

That sounds like the sort of thing one associates with an Oliver Stone portrayal of Richard Nixon. Let thoughtful Americans, then, read both the "conspiracy" files and the works that are attacked therein and decide for themselves just who is being conspiratorial here.

Christopher Ruddy is a reporter for the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review and a media fellow at the Hoover Institution.

Dear Mr. Starr:

3/22/97

Those who know nothing about the evidence in the Foster case criticize you for not having closed it as a suicide. Those familiar with the evidence charge that you have tried hard to find proof of suicide but have done nothing to expose the obstruction of justice, perjury and possible foul play that they see in the published record.

To prove that you are not perpetuating a cover-up, you must at a minimum, (1) order a second autopsy and (2) release all - the FBI 302s and "backup" that Fiske did not give the Senate Banking Committee in 1994 "to save time," *plus re-hire*

*Miguel Rodriguez, Esq. and fire the attorney who interfered with him.*

MARION P. TELONG  
1308 Seaton Lane  
Falls Church, VA 22046

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3/22/97


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*Miguel Rodriguez, Esq. and fire the attorney who interfered with him.*

*MARION P. LELONG*  
1308 Seaton Lane  
Falls Church, VA 22046

MEMORANDUM

Date: March 31, 1997  
From:  Hickman Ewing  
To: File  
Subject: Dr. Brian Blackbourne

---

Dr. Brian Blackbourne was one of the experts who examined the Vincent Foster, Jr. death for the Office of the Independent Counsel. He was highly recommended, and highly thought of, in his capacity as chief medical examiner in San Diego.

His name has been mentioned prominently over the last week in the wake of the 39 suicide deaths in Rancho Santa Fe. The latest I heard was on the morning of Monday, March 31, where he was quoted as saying, "there was no apparent cancer in the body of the cult leader."

Apparently on one of the videos left by one of the "followers" he intimated that he didn't want to live any longer in light of the fact that their leader was getting ready to die. The stories over the weekend indicated that Mr. Applewaite, the cult leader, may have convinced the followers that he was getting ready to die of cancer.

Just from a reading of the print media accounts, Dr. Blackbourne seems to be on top of things. He also seems to know what he is doing and is well-spoken. This could be of benefit to us when any report on the Foster matter is released.

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# Los Angeles Times

DATE: 2-24-97  
PAGE: A7

## Starr Report Rules Out Foul Play in Foster Death

■ **Probe:** Sources say inquiry refutes allegations of Clinton aide's murder, ensuing cover-up.

By JACK NELSON  
CHIEF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON—Whitewater independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr has completed a voluminous report that sources say refutes claims by right-wing organizations that presidential aide Vincent Foster was the victim of a murder and that President Clinton and his wife, Hillary, tried to cover it up.

Running to more than 100 pages, the report rests on an exhaustive inquiry into the events surrounding Foster's July 1993 death by handgun and was completed only recently, sources said.

"It is accurate and fulsome, and I believe it will be released shortly."

one source said, "It puts the lie to that bunch of nuts out there spinning conspiracy theories and talking about murder and cover-ups."

Starr's probe marks the third

■ FROM SUNDAY EDITIONS

examination of Foster's death. Earlier findings of suicide were returned by a coroner and by Robert B. Fiske Jr., Starr's predecessor as independent counsel, but right-wing political groups have continued to allege that the president and first lady were implicated in Foster's death.

Foster, who served as deputy White House counsel, was a close friend of both Clintons and a former law partner of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton. Among his other duties, he had helped prepare the tax returns of the Whitewater Development Corp., the controversial Arkansas real estate venture involving the Clintons.

Several times in the past, the independent counsel's office had signaled that a report in the case would be forthcoming, first by the

end of 1995, then the summer of 1996, then by the end of 1996.

Starr has not indicated when he might release the report.

**H**ow to deal with the Foster report is one of the first decisions facing Starr as he addresses the larger challenge of restoring confidence in his investigation after the furor that erupted last week when he announced he would step down as Whitewater counsel to take a post at Pepperdine University in Malibu, then abruptly promised to stay on when the decision provoked a torrent of criticism.

His handling of the probe into Foster's death is especially sensitive because it is shadowed by questions of appearances of the sort that have continually dogged Starr, a former federal appeals court judge and solicitor general in the Bush administration, since he accepted the Whitewater assignment 2 1/2 years ago.

The idea that Foster's death involved foul play and that the Clintons were implicated in the alleged crime has been heavily promoted by right-wing groups that receive financial assistance from a foundation headed by Richard Mellon Scaife, a longtime member of the Pepperdine Board of Regents. It was in order to become dean of Pepperdine's law school that Starr originally decided to quit the Whitewater probe by this summer.

In addition to heading the law school, Starr was named dean of a newly created School of Public Policy that Scaife helped finance. Scaife's foundation contributed \$1.1 million of the \$2.75 million in start-up funds raised to launch the public-policy institution.

Starr told reporters on Friday that he was aware the Scaife Foundation provided the funds, but he indicated he saw no conflict of interest, even though the foundation has financed organizations that have used mass media to promote various theories about criminal conspiracies involving the Clintons.

The same organizations, Starr said, have been "sharply critical" of his own investigation. These groups, however, have mainly criticized Starr's investigation for failing to produce more criminal charges.

Joseph DiGenova, a former Republican U.S. attorney and later an independent counsel, said the Scaife connection "is an issue that will percolate for awhile, and unfortunately will be one more distraction from the investigation."

Starr has also been criticized for continuing to represent the tobacco industry as a private attorney in its confrontation with the Clinton administration over new government initiatives aimed at curbing smoking by minors.

He also has links to conservative organizations that are hostile to the president and has given at least one speech to a highly partisan audience, leading critics and even some supporters to suggest that he has a tin ear when it comes to the appearance of partisanship or conflict of interest. Some even suggest that this insensitivity may hurt the investigation.

**R**emarking on Starr's decision to accept a job at Pepperdine, DiGenova said, "Ken has a very strong sense of self, and he really is very independent in that sense. He didn't count on the reaction by the press and public or the way people in his office would react."

Starr, say sources close to him, was stunned not only by the criticism from outsiders—friends and foes alike—of his original plan to resign, but by the vehement opposition of his staff.

Pressed by reporters to say whether he had talked with his staff before making that decision,

*cont'd*

Starr said he had "inadequately consulted" with them but now understands their feelings.

Actually, said a knowledgeable source, Starr only consulted with his staff after he told Pepperdine he would resign by Aug. 1 and accept the two deanships at the Malibu school.

The staff was "furious" and felt abandoned, said DiGenova, now a prominent attorney in private practice who knows Starr and most of his staff. DiGenova said staff anger was a major reason Starr reversed himself, although other sources said the outside criticism, especially strong editorials by several newspapers and a scathing New York Times column by William Safire, were important factors.

Starr decided to reverse his earlier decision after "wrestling with concerns" expressed by people inside and outside his office, said John Bates, his deputy, who is leaving the Whitewater probe to rejoin the U.S. attorney's office here.

"Part of what influenced him," Bates said, "was being told that as a former federal judge and solicitor general, he was needed because he brought stature to the investigation that no one else had and it would help in several ways, including dealing with the courts."

Starr himself said public suggestions that "I should keep my hand on the plow indefinitely" and direct the investigations and prosecutions until they are substantially completed was a key to his decision to remain.

Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), a former prosecutor who had written Starr a letter urging him to remain at his post, said he is "delighted" that Starr has changed his plans because witnesses cooperating in the Whitewater investigation are counting on him to remain until it is completed.

While praising Starr's decision to remain as independent counsel, some sources expressed concern that last week's episode could unnerve some witnesses, especially those who have been offered immunity from prosecution or leniency in return for cooperation.

Democrats have accused Starr of unfairly dragging out the Whitewater investigation. Starr and his staff have blamed factors beyond their control for extending the probe. Those include reluctant or recalcitrant witnesses, defense appeals or other maneuvers designed to delay proceedings, and Atty. Gen. Janet Reno's decision to expand Starr's mandate beyond the original charge to investigate the Clintons and Arkansas businessman James B. McDougal and their relationship with three Arkansas financial entities.

The probe now includes circumstances surrounding Foster's death, the firing of the White House travel office staff, the White House staff's handling of sensitive FBI files and the truthfulness of testimony in the Whitewater investigation by the Clintons and their friends and associates.

However, some Republicans have called on Starr to wind up the investigation expeditiously. On Saturday, Assistant Senate Majority Leader Don Nickles of Oklahoma said he is glad Starr decided to stay but urged him to bring the probe "to closure pretty quick."

Mark Tuohey, a Washington attorney who was Starr's deputy for a year and stays in touch with him, applauded his former boss' decision to remain, but added: "I hope this episode will not affect the credibility of the investigation. Too many people of goodwill and ability have been a part of this collaborative process to have its credibility questioned. Ken made a mistake, but he was strong enough to admit it and deal with it."

Starr, in announcing he would stay on until the Whitewater investigation and any further criminal cases are "substantially completed," said his plans to go to Pepperdine are on hold indefinitely, but the university indicated that the posts would be held for him until he is free.

Starr has been unavailable for comment since he apologized Friday for having announced he would resign as independent counsel without first completing his mission.

At Friday's press conference, he said he and his staff are carefully reviewing evidence gathered under the original mandate to investigate allegations involving the Clintons, but said he could provide no time frame as to when he will announce whether or not the evidence warrants prosecution.

What he is basically reviewing, says a source familiar with the inquiry, is a "prosecution memo" of about 200 pages that lists options and reasons to indict or not indict.

"And he has been told by his staff that there is more evidence to come, so they don't want him to discuss timing," the source said.

# PITTSBURGH Sunday Tribune-Review

May 4, 1997

Mc. 90 ©Tribune-Review Publishing Co. (357 16 Sections, 288 Pages Pittsburgh Edition Office: 391-3588 \* \* Price: \$1.25 (\$1.00 Home Delivery, \$1.25 By Motor Route in Some Areas)

## Jim McDougal never queried about Foster

By Christopher Ruddy  
FOR THE TRIBUNE-REVIEW

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Key Whitewater figure James McDougal, recently sentenced to three years in prison after cooperating with investigators for Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, was never once questioned about Vince Foster Jr.'s involvement in or knowledge of the scandal, according to a source close to the Starr probe.

McDougal "was never asked any question about Vincent Foster. I promise you (McDougal) was not asked anytime anywhere — about Foster," the source said with some astonishment.

McDougal and his wife, Susan, were 50-50 partners with Bill and Hillary Clinton in the failed Whitewater land deal.

Jim McDougal was convicted of 18 felony counts relating to a scheme to defraud the Small Business Administration, and was sentenced

last month to spend three years in a prison medical facility in Fort Worth, Texas.

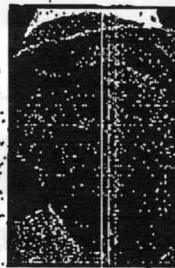
Court papers in McDougal's case never specifically mentioned Whitewater, but the failed land deal is what spurred lawmakers' concern and led to the appointment of an independent counsel.

Special Counsel Robert Fiske was appointed in January 1994 to examine the Clintons' links not just to Whitewater, but also to Madison Guaranty bank, a McDougal-run Arkansas savings and loan run whose failure cost taxpayers approximately \$60 million; and Capital Management Services, a private investment company

headed up by David Hale that disbursed Small Business Administration loans.

Fiske's successor Starr took up the investigation of these matters when he was appointed independent counsel in August 1994.

Because of connections made in the press and Congress between Fos-



James McDougal

PLEASE SEE McDOUGAL/A10



A 10 SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1997

# Jim McDougal was never queried about Foster role

## McDOUGAL FROM/A1

ter and some of these enterprises, Foster's mysterious July 20, 1993, death was included in the investigative jurisdiction of both Fiske and Starr.

## CENTER OF SCANDAL

The death of Foster, then deputy White House counsel, has been at the epicenter of the scandal because he also served the Clintons as their personal attorney. Allegations have been raised that aides close to the president and Hillary Clinton improperly removed papers from Foster's office after the death to protect the Clintons from embarrassing or criminal disclosures.

Foster was also a partner, along with Hillary Clinton and Webster Hubbell, in the Rose Law Firm of Little Rock. Mrs. Clinton had been the attorney of record for Madison Guaranty bank.

In concluding Foster's death a suicide in June 1994, Fiske acknowledged his failure to find a clear motive for suicide but claimed, "There is no evidence that any issues related to Whitewater, Madison Guaranty or (David Hale's Capital Management Services) played any part in his suicide."

A review of FBI documents and witness statements turned over to Congress shows that at no point did Fiske's investigators question any of Foster's friends, family or colleagues about Foster's knowledge of or involvement in Madison Guaranty bank or Capital Management Services.

Almost four years after the death, Starr has yet to publicly announce any conclusion as to whether Foster committed suicide, but the disclosure about the limited questioning of McDougal indicates Starr may be conducting a shallow probe.

Starr's office has promised to offer a motive for Foster's death.

In the spring of 1995, Starr announced the appointment of Steve Parker, a federal prosecutor with homicide experience, to probe the death. At the time of the appointment Starr's Little Rock deputy, W. Hickman Ewing, was quoted in the Memphis Commercial Appeal as stating that Foster's death "is one of the things being investigated insofar as Whitewater is concerned." Ewing added that Parker's job would be to not only

determine whether Foster was murdered or committed suicide, but also to answer "either way, why?"

Ewing handled the debriefing of McDougal during his period of cooperation. McDougal has described this process as "intensive."

## QUESTIONABLE QUERIES

Previously, several Arkansas state troopers said they were questioned before Starr's Little Rock grand jury about Bill Clinton's involvement with Dan

avoid listing their shares in the Whitewater land deal on their financial disclosure forms.

Six months later, in June 1993, McDougal still had not received any of the corporation's tax papers that Foster had promised would be turned over to him. McDougal recalls calling Foster at the White House on or about June 20, 1993, and informing Foster's secretary that Foster "has some papers and tax returns involving Hillary and me and I just need them back."

His call went unreturned, and it wasn't until some time after Foster's death — and after McDougal repeatedly complained via the media — that the White House turned over to him some of the Whitewater papers.

## DEATH SHROUDED

As for Foster's death, McDougal said he has no idea whether Foster committed suicide or was murdered because he hasn't "followed the wide ranging discussion of all the possibilities."

McDougal's call to Foster was made about a month before Foster's death. On the day of Foster's death, federal authorities obtained a subpoena in Little Rock to raid the offices of David Hale, the man whose Capital Management Services was at the center of the bank fraud scheme that would lead to the convictions of the McDougals and then Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker in the spring of 1996.

Fiske claimed that Foster had no knowledge of the subpoena because it had been issued in secret, but Arkansas insiders familiar with the clubby nature of the judicial system in Little Rock have little doubt Foster may have been tipped off.

The Tribune-Review has previously reported that Fiske also failed to include in his report the statement of David Hale to Fiske's investigators that Foster had tried to call him a week to 10 days before his death.

The stiff sentencing of McDougal by federal Judge George Howard seems to mirror the sentencing of Hale, who also became a cooperating witness yet was sentenced last year to 28 months in federal prison. So far, Starr's two chief cooperating witnesses have received the toughest sentences of the more than dozen individuals who have been indicted, pleaded guilty or been convicted in the case.

Prosecutors and legal experts note that defendants who cooperate with prosecutors can usually expect significant reduction in jail time. Prosecutors typically seek harsh sentences and fines for witnesses who stonewall them.

But those precepts have been operating in reverse with the Starr probe. While Hale and McDougal received lengthy sentences, former associate attorney general Webster Hubbell and Jim Guy Tucker received light sentences.

**'I talked with Vince (Foster) when I bought the Whitewater stock from the Clintons in December 1992. (Foster) didn't have authority to act on (the Clintons') behalf.' Foster said he was 'just the messenger.'**

— James McDougal

05/06/97 20:20 FAX

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#### QUESTIONABLE QUERIES

Previously, several Arkansas state troopers said they were questioned before Starr's Little Rock grand jury about Bill Clinton's involvement with Dan Lasater, a convicted cocaine dealer; Madison Guaranty; the Arkansas Development Finance Authority; and issues relating to money laundering.

McDougal said Starr's office never touched upon those issues when questioning him, and added that he only appeared before the grand jury for about two days of testimony.

Soon after his sentencing last month, McDougal appeared on CNN's "Larry King Live" program, and the source said, "Larry King asked more questions about Vincent Foster than the independent counsel's office."

Interviewed by telephone at his home in Arkadelphia, Ark., McDougal declined to comment on the source's allegations.

He said Foster played a limited role in his business relations with the Clintons.

"I talked with Vince when I bought the Whitewater stock from the Clintons in December 1992," McDougal said. At that time, he described Foster as sheepish and embarrassed because, though he was representing the Clintons, Foster "didn't have authority to act on their behalf." McDougal recalls Foster telling him "over and over" that he was "just the messenger."

McDougal believes Arkansas attorney James Blair, a confidant of the Clintons who also works for Tyson Foods, was actually "directing the whole thing behind the scenes."

McDougal suggested that Foster, Blair and others were frantic to complete the transaction to extricate the Clintons from the Whitewater partnership before the inauguration and, significantly, to

avoid all the responsibilities.

McDougal's call to Foster was made about a month before Foster's death. On the day of Foster's death, federal authorities obtained a subpoena in Little Rock to raid the offices of David Hale, the man whose Capital Management Services was at the center of the bank fraud scheme that would lead to the convictions of the McDougals and then Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker in the spring of 1996.

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But those precepts have been operating in reverse with the Starr probe. While Hale and McDougal received lengthy sentences, former associate attorney general Web Hubbell and Jim Guy Tucker received light sentences.

Hubbell completed an 18-month prison term after signing a plea agreement and promising to cooperate with prosecutors, but Hubbell never did cooperate. Still, Starr took no punitive action against Hubbell.

Howard sentenced Tucker, an important witness for Starr because of credibility problems with the McDougals and Hale, to house arrest even though he had been convicted on fraud and conspiracy charges similar to McDougal's.

Howard cited Tucker's ill health and need for a liver transplant in granting leniency. Starr's office, according to the Washington Times, made little challenge to Tucker's request — even though federal guidelines do not permit reduction in jail time for health reasons.

Both Hale and McDougal have serious medical conditions. Hale suffered several heart attacks in the 1980s and underwent bypass surgery. He takes life-sustaining medication daily. In 1986, McDougal suffered a stroke, and he continues to have physical and mental disabilities.

The disparity in treatment between him and Tucker has not been lost on McDougal, who said in a resigned tone, "I guess there's different rules for different people."

McDougal, like Hale, knows he is in a particularly vulnerable position. As McDougal said, "I want to be very careful not to say anything critical of Judge Howard."

He said he is busy these days packing and going through "the wear and tear of life" as he prepares to go behind bars on June 14.

Is there anything to the "neck wound" stories of  
Ambrose Pritchard?

4/9/97

Even some pro-Starr people wonder if there is anything to that.

2 NSA files in Vince Foster's safe

4/9/97

Did we ever get any kind of satisfactory answer on that?

Were they simply "codes;" or was there something to do with the Chinese. . .?

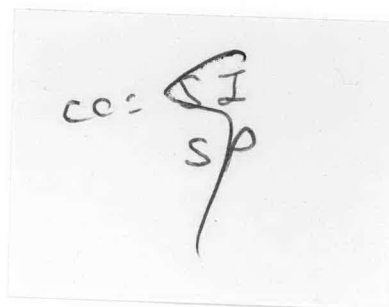
The NSA keeps coming up.

TWO THEORIES

4/9/97

1. Vince Foster committed suicide.
2. Vince Foster was murdered.
3. Another possible scenario.

Vince Foster committed suicide but he was directly encouraged, or indirectly encouraged, to do so by others; these others knowing the fragile state of his mind and affirmatively did and said things to drive him over the edge.



By: David Paynter      Date:  
11-20-2009

## MEMORANDUM

**Date:**        October 3, 1996  
**From:**        Hickman Ewing  
**To:**            File  
**Subject:**     Jane Parks

---

On Tuesday, October 1, 1996, the friend of Jane Parks called me. He said that Jane is rather scared and that she might go into hiding. The caller told me that Jane has gotten several calls, including one that said, "You're a dead person."

On October 1, I also received a telephone call from Ambrose Evans Pritchard of the *London Sunday Telegraph*. I did not return his call. On October 2, at approximately 4:38 p.m., I received a voicemail message from Ambrose Pritchard, to the effect, "Jane Parks is very scared. She has received a call saying that she will be killed before the election."

After 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 2, I received a call from [redacted]. He said that Ambrose Pritchard had called the Little Rock FBI office. Apparently, Sissy Stanton's husband, who is also an agent, took the call. Pritchard said that Jane Parks life had been threatened and that someone said that she would be killed before the election. [redacted] told the agents they ought to treat it like they would normally treat someone reporting a threatening call. [redacted] did not tell the agent of our knowledge about the Parks situation, or contacts directly or indirectly with Jane Parks.

[I reminded [redacted] that when we had subpoenaed Patrick Knowlton to the grand jury in Washington, Ambrose Pritchard and Chris Ruddy had made a cause celeb out of it, and had written stories about how the witness was threatened, we were not responsive, etc. I also told [redacted] about my call from the person who was an intermediary with Jane Parks and the voicemail from Ambrose Pritchard.]

[redacted] said that the Little Rock FBI will send someone out to talk with Jane Parks about the possible threatening call. I told [redacted] of course, a threatening call inter-state is a federal crime, but a threatening intra-state call is not a federal crime, unless it is part of some kind of obstructive behavior relative to a federal criminal investigation.

**MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** April 23, 1996  
**From:** Hickman Ewing  
**To:** File  
**Subject:** Vince Foster Information - Internet

---

On Friday, April 19, 1996, I was in Newport, Arkansas to speak to the Newport Rotary Club. An individual there told me that he spent a lot of time on the Internet. He said you could not believe the amount of stuff on there about Vince Foster, and the overall Whitewater investigation.

This particular person knew Vince Foster and is a lawyer. He said the thing that is most prevalent on the Internet recently about Foster, and the thing he personally has a problem with is the following:

The FBI memorandum of interview of Lisa Foster indicates that it showed her a silver gun which had been taken from Foster's hand. Lisa identified that gun as one similar to one that Vince had brought to Washington, D.C.

However, the gun shown in the photographs of Vince Foster at the park is a black gun. This is very mysterious, and it shows that the FBI did not do a proper investigation.

I told this individual that there were a lot of facts that have been developed since July, 1994, and that none of the FBI interviews since then, or grand jury materials, were public yet.

[Pam, please call Brett Kavanaugh or Steve Parker and have them FAX to Hickman the original FBI memorandum of interview of Lisa Foster wherein a "silver" gun is mentioned.]

11-20-95

Bate, Brett

1100

.KWS current thinking -

1112

- give shift a briefing - give him general  
idea of where we are / where we are going on  
"Roster Death"

1) Miguel motto

2) Knowlton "

.HE, LSD, JB - see shift  
talk thru the first two issues...

.Strategy update...

Knowlton John in ...

① Poss. Ltr to Knowlton - unusual step...  
did it w/ Allan Carter.



- 1 -

## OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

Date of transcription 9/4/96

On 9/4/96, at approximately 2:35pm, the investigating agent received a telephone call from CAPTAIN SAM WILLIAMS, Little Rock Police Department (LRPD). WILLIAMS advised he was calling to update the investigating agent concerning the transportation plans for DAVID HALE's appearance on state criminal charges in Little Rock, Arkansas. WILLIAMS was aware the OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNSEL (OIC) had an interest in ascertaining whether HALE could be transported from a federal prison to his plea hearing in local court and back to the federal prison on the same day based on an earlier contact from the agent.

WILLIAMS advised he had spoken to local prosecutor MARK STODOLA, who advised he wanted HALE to enter his plea on Friday, 9/6/96. WILLIAMS further advised STODOLA intends to keep HALE in the Pulaski County jail after HALE enters his plea for the several weeks it will take for a circuit court arraignment. WILLIAMS arrived at his estimate of three or more weeks by figuring the normal time needed to schedule an arraignment and his feeling of the relative certainty several judges will recuse from hearing HALE's case.

STODOLA made reference to a double jeopardy issue if STODOLA allows HALE to return to federal prison after entering a plea if no waivers are obtained.

WILLIAMS advised STODOLA confided to him in their discussion of HALE that STODOLA's wants to keep HALE in the Pulaski County jail until his trial. (WILLIAMS told the agent the trial could be months from now.) STODOLA advised WILLIAMS that he felt once HALE spends some time in the county jail, HALE will agree to plead guilty to a couple of state charges that call for serving any jail time concurrently with his federal sentence. STODOLA also said WILLIAMS could avoid testifying at trial if HALE pled guilty. WILLIAMS advised STODOLA he was not opposed to testifying because WILLIAMS conducted himself properly during the investigation of HALE.

In response to the agent's question, WILLIAMS advised

(telephonically)

Investigation on 9/4/96 at Little Rock, AR File # 29D-LR-35063

by SSA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/4/96

29D-LR-35063

Continuation of OIC-302 of SAM WILLIAMS, On 9/4/96, Page 2

he was attached to the protective detail for President BILL CLINTON this past weekend in Little Rock, AR, and did not observe any face-to-face contact between STODOLA and CLINTON.

At approximately 4:48pm, WILLIAMS again spoke to the agent by telephone and advised LRPD Detective FLOYD STRAYER had a conversation today with JOHN RAY WHITE, a prosecutor for STODOLA who was researching the issue of HALE's appearance. WHITE told STRAYER they intend to keep HALE in jail due to legal requirements evident from his research.

WILLIAMS further advised STODOLA commented to him at lunch today words to the effect that STODOLA did not want the "feds" to think they are being obstructionists or anything, this is just normal procedure. WILLIAMS advised the agent that nothing about STODOLA's handling of the HALE case was normal from the very start, but he only responded to STODOLA that he did not know what the procedure was.

WILLIAMS offered to provide the agent with copies of memoranda he was preparing concerning contacts with STODOLA and the prosecutor's office and it was agreed they would be obtained at a later date.

**MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** May 30, 1996  
**From:** Hickman Ewing  
**To:** File  
**Subject:** Vince Foster Investigation

---

I talked with Steve Parker on Monday, May 27, 1996. Among the items we discussed were:

1. David Edwards [I gave him a copy of the memo setting forth all that I know about David Edwards].
2. Mr. McMahon-needs to be interviewed. I gave Steve a copy of my memo on that subject.
3. The search of David Hale's office, the search warrant having been obtained on July 20, 1993, and the search conducted on July 21, 1993. AUSA Fletcher, Magistrate Judge Young, and perhaps others, knew the contents of the affidavit of Steve Irons on July 19, 1993.
4. Activities of the RTC investigators in Arkansas May 31-June 4, 1993.
5. Henry Lee's findings, including the sunflower seeds, the kitchen glove, etc.
6. Additional questions for Lisa Foster and perhaps other members of the family - contact with Jim Hamilton.

5-17-96 REL.

0845

Steve Parker

202-514-8723

OB-H

July

12:05 - 5:00

9:30 - 5:00

Foster -

This whole Foster thing -

- Agents serious
- Athens diff. style ---

Edwards >

News article -

- Had talked to Callahan

## Fax Cover Sheet

To: Hickman Ewing

Fax Number: +1.202.514.8802

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

From: Michael Rivero

Re: COVERUP

Today's Date: Wed Jun 05 1996, 15:30 PDT

# of pages to follow this sheet: 6

Comments:

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VINCENT FOSTER WAS  
***MURDERED!***



THIS FAX WILL PROVE A  
***COVERUP!***

This photograph, obtained by Reuters, and broadcast via ABC television, purports to show the hand of Vincent Foster holding the gun with which he has supposedly shot himself in the mouth.

The gun is ***BLACK!***

(The gun color is also confirmed in the Park Police Report.)

The next two pages are scanned from the FBI report of the interview with Lisa Foster, and demonstrate clearly that the gun shown to Lisa Foster by the FBI as the gun found with her husband was a "silver colored" gun.

At the bottom of the page note the following quote....

**"LISA FOSTER believes that the gun found at Fort Marcy Park may be the *silver gun* she brought up with her belongings when she permanently moved to Washington."**

**If Vincent Foster was found with a black gun, what gun was being shown to Lisa Foster by the FBI?**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

29D-LR-35063

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.

*BRADEN in Maryland*

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, 1991. 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

20, 1991. The silver gun was found in Little Rock. LISA F

OIC 000286

Determined to be an Administrative Marking



29D-LR-35063

**CONFIDENTIAL**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.

OIC 000287

silver gun wh  
when she perm  
now with cert

## **SILVER IS NOT BLACK!**

It is clear that Lisa Foster was shown a gun she recognized, even though that gun she was shown and told was from Fort Marcy Park was clearly NOT the gun in the photograph of Vincent Foster's hand in the ABC TV photograph. Nor is it possible it is the same gun described in the Park Police Records.

### **THE FBI SHOWED LISA FOSTER A SILVER GUN AND TOLD HER IT WAS THE GUN FOUND WITH HER HUSBAND!**

The fact that Lisa Foster recognized the gun was duly transcribed into the Fiske Report as further "proof" that Foster had taken his own life using his own gun. That all mention of the gun color was removed from the transcription is suggestive that someone was aware of the color discrepancy at the time of the transcription!

The fact that the gun was described as "silver colored" three separate and distinct times in 29D-LR-35063 removes the possibility of transcriber error. Lacking such an innocuous explanation, there is only one possible conclusion; that the FBI INTENTIONALLY showed Lisa Foster the wrong gun.

**PLEASE CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.**

It is not necessary to plant evidence and manufacture testimony in a real suicide. All the physical evidence will make sense. The gun found with the deceased will BE a gun he had access to.

Therefore, given that the FBI was manufacturing testimony by deliberately showing the wrong gun to Lisa Foster, it is inescapable that a coverup is in effect.

The fact that a coverup is in effect proves that we are not dealing with a suicide.

And if we are not dealing with a suicide, then there is only one other possibility.

***Vincent Foster was murdered.***

*"Don't believe a word you hear. It was not suicide. It couldn't have been." –Assistant Attorney General Webster Hubbell, 7/20/93, cited in Esquire, 11/93.*

More info at <http://www.accessone.com/~rivero>

This fax has been transmitted to all members of congress and the media.

Michael Rivero  
rivero@accessone.com

# **The Impeached President**

**By  
Nick Guarino**

Wall Street Underground, Inc.

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Judge Starr  
Mark Tuohey  
Hick Ewing  
John Bates

FROM: Brett Kavanaugh

RE: Telephone Call from Chris Ruddy

DATE: Friday, May 26, 1995

Chris Ruddy called me at about 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 25. He had called and left approximately 8-12 messages for me in the previous two days.

Most of the conversation involved Ruddy ranting and raving about various matters. His only question to me regarding the investigation was whether I had heard of Carolyn Huber. I felt like saying, "Of course I have heard of Carolyn Huber, you idiot" but resisted the temptation and said only that I would not be able to confirm whether I had heard of particular individuals because that might indicate whether they were involved in the investigation.

Ruddy then made a number of points, which I generally listened to without responding:

1. He will be running a couple of articles next week, and I sense that at least one of them will concern the documents issue (and I also sense that Carolyn Huber may figure in at least one article).
2. Ruddy appeared as a guest on the Gordon Liddy show for a half-hour on May 25.
3. The full-page Accuracy in Media advertisement will appear in the Washington Post and New York Times on Sunday, June 4.
4. Ruddy said that Foster's death is the classic staged suicide. Ruddy thinks he knows how it all happened. When I asked him to tell me his theory/facts, he refused.
5. He said that Mark is not beyond redemption; that Mark is a left-winger but so was Miguel and left-wingers may distrust the police more than conservatives, which is good in this investigation.
6. He thinks Inslaw, Whitewater, the Travel Office, and Waco are unconnected to Foster's death and are red herrings.

7. He thinks Jerry Seper is in bed with the Park Police, so much so that Seper should receive a pension from the Park Police.

8. He likes Hick, but does not think Hick is as involved in the Foster investigation as is necessary.

9. He does not think that Ken plays much of a role in the Foster investigation and that in any event Ken is not a prosecutor.

Hick -  
Should we do  
anything with  
this? Deb

# facsimile

## TRANSMITTAL

**to:** HONORABLE KENNETH STARR  
INDEPENDENT COUNSEL

**fax #:** (501) 221-8707

**re:** "Secret Report"

**date:** September 10, 1996

**pages:** 7, including this cover sheet.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Dear Judge Starr,

I enclose material that perhaps you have already seen, but if so, I would re-emphasize it bears investigating.

As you may recall, I was a Commissioner (Democratic appointee) from 1980-1984. This was during the time that you were on the D.C. Circuit Ct. Of Appeals.

While I have no personal knowledge of the matters contained in this report, I have an investigative reporter who believes the documentation is still available. I am trying to determine if it is available, and if so, under what condition and circumstance. There are just too many deaths of individuals that have occurred just prior to disclosing valuable information concerning the nefarious activities of the Clintons.

You are doing an outstanding job, and I congratulate you on your mighty efforts. Keep up your valiant work, as there are not that many patriots left.

Sincere personal regards and respectfully submitted,

  
David Hughes

From the desk of...

J. DAVID HUGHES  
ATTORNEY & CONSULTANT

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By clp, NARA Date 10/27/2009

~~SECRET~~ **THE SECRET REPORT AND THE DEATH WARRANT**  
~~SECRET~~ **THE SECRET REPORT AND THE DEATH WARRANT**

By Sherman H. Skolnick

Neal Moody was the son of a U.S. District Judge in Arkansas, James Maxwell Moody, a close crony of Bill Clinton. Neal's birth mother, Jo Ann Cooper Moody, was dead. His father re-married Lisa Foster, widow of a tragedy. Lisa's late husband, Vincent W. Foster, Jr., was a man of high mystery. Did Foster die a "suicide" as the mainstream press and the Establishment state, or as some vigorously argue, was Foster murdered?

Publicly, perhaps to bring closure or to simplify the matter, Lisa said Vince was a suicide. Following his death, Lisa reportedly used heavy, perception-altering medicine. Was this part of a plan by some persons, some group, some force, to get her to go along with the stories that it was just a suicide, nothing more? So Neal Cooper Moody's step-mother was Lisa Foster Moody. Somewhere in his step-mother's properties Neal found a document that scared him. Did it also motivate him? He told a friend he thought he could trust that the document, an authenticated copy of a secret government report, "Would change the course of history." In any case, it changed the course of Neal's history and destiny.

Through an intermediary, Neal shared the copy of the report with a free-lance journalist from another part of the country. Neal's copy and that of the faraway writer were identical. Did Neal confront his father, the Judge, appointed to the bench by President Clinton, and argue with his father? And did his father relate this to Clinton's circle who were obligated to take action, with "extreme prejudice" (a term used in the spy field) against Neal?

On the eve of the Democrat Party Convention in Chicago, where Clinton became the nominee for re-election, matters became critical. Neal reportedly met with another intermediary, for another purported journalist, supposedly mainstream, to sort of second guess the free-lance writer. {1}. (Assassination researchers repeatedly contend that some mainstream so-called "journalists" are actually finger men for "hit squads"; several examples are discussed at assassination research conferences. For example, in the New Orleans inquiry into a plot against President Kennedy, a key witness for District Attorney Jim Garrison was found strangely dead, believed murdered, shortly after a meeting with a Washington Post reporter, long suspected of spy agency links.)

Neal, purportedly with a copy of the report, was meeting in his car with the second intermediary, or with the mainstream reporter, or with the assassin. Some claim the car's horn was blaring. Shortly thereafter Neal reportedly drove his car into a concrete wall. Was he drugged? Was he sounding the horn repeatedly to try to save himself? Was he already dead when his car hit the wall? The puzzle had the makings of the Karen Silkwood affair, found dead in her car while she was on the way to meet an Establishment reporter with documents showing reputed mishandling at the plutonium plant where she worked. All this, on the eve of the political party coronation of William Jefferson Clinton.

What was in the report that brought about what some contend was a homicide? The Clinton's close crony, Vincent W. Foster, Jr., was being tracked, the report details, as a possible traitorous spy assisting Jonathan Pollard, on behalf of then-Vice President George Bush and Reagan. See 70105762 Page 104  
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long before Foster's position as Deputy Counsel in the Clinton White House. Surveilled under orders of a clandestine court meeting in a sound-proof facility in the Beltway area, Foster had coded Swiss, Grand Cayman, and other accounts, ostensibly put there for him, with Hillary Rodham Clinton as a beneficiary to the accounts, by Israeli intelligence. Deposits at the purported Foster accounts at one bank on the Swiss-Italian border -- and accounts elsewhere -- held at times between 2, 7, and as much as 10 million dollars between them, the report outlines. The deposits were put there ostensibly for Foster's co-operation with "the institute," the Mossad.

Foster may have been blackmailed or tricked, however, by way of the apparent existence of these accounts to supply top-most U.S. secrets to Israel and to work jointly with the low-man on the intelligence totem pole, Jonathan Pollard, later sent to jail on a life sentence for supposedly spying for Israel; and to work jointly with Robert Maxwell, a high-level Mossad official under cover of being a publisher. And, of course, others may likewise be blackmailing Israel. After all, Israel had a favor coming for trans-shipping U.S. weapons to Iran, part of the secret payments for Iran to delay release of the U.S. hostages, so as to wreck President Jimmy Carter's bid for re-election in 1980, and to install the Reagan-Bush ticket. Some call it the "October Surprise" scenario and point to the fact the hostages were released in January, 1981, a few moments after Reagan was inaugurated as the new President. The report goes on to show that since the early 1980s, Foster held the equivalent rank of Military General with the super-secret satellite spying and code-cracking operation of the U.S., the National Security Agency [NSA]. Foster continued this work for the few months before his death in the Clinton White House. Traveling for NSA, hundreds of thousands of miles, Foster was the master-mind of an NSA Project that tracked wire transfers between banks worldwide -- trillions of dollars per day, of banks both friend and foe. Because of being on top of this enterprise, Foster never believed that project might someday find his purported foreign secret coded accounts that could finger him as having violated various American espionage laws.

Foster's Project made use of computer software, superior for tracking money (and also people), called PROMIS, stolen from its owner and developer, INSLAW, Inc. High officials in the Reagan and Bush administrations, through massive corruption, have escaped punishment although repeatedly accused of also stealing the software, wrongfully pirating and modifying the same, and secretly selling it to numerous foreign intelligence agencies -- both friend and foe -- for tracking political dissidents and so-called "terrorists" (some sponsored by the West and some sponsored by the Mid-East.) To successfully expose them, and Foster, might heavily damage both the G.O.P. and the Democrat Party. A federal agency, whose acronym is secret, finally commissioned current and retired intelligence agents to put together a report on Foster never supposed to be referred to or see the light of day.

The report, under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which authorizes the clandestine court, shows among other events:

1. Foster as spy chief and on behalf of Bush and Weinberger who both facilitated the happenings, assisted Pollard at the Office of Naval Intelligence [ONI] and elsewhere, or directly caused others to assist Pollard, to get great amounts of the highest level U.S. secrets, such as nuclear missile tracking and launch codes, including tracking and targeting details and satellite coordinating codes and data. (According to testimony of a White House aide, Foster had parked for him, in the next office, White and Blue binders with such data. What was that doing in the White House under his supervision?)

That the so-called "publifer" program is used to track and identify individuals (Webster Hubbell and  
 reportedly, just about the time Clinton commenced his campaigning for President in 1992, Marshall was hired  
 ...)

5. That Foster with the aid of his so-called "law partners" (actually also NSA bank spying project partners); Webster Hubbell who went on to become third-in-command of the Clinton Justice Department and then was silenced by being sent to jail for mishandling funds of the Rose Law Firm; and Hillary Rodham Clinton; both reportedly supervised and strategized for a reputed NSA subsidiary, or proprietary operation, which, in turn, made use of a high-tech firm supplying bank software services worldwide. (An attorney from the Chicago suburb of Park Ridge, same place as Hillary is from and a close crony of Hillary and her family, has confessed to this writer that the Clinton White House is trying to "frame" him on matters related to this. His confession is part of undisputed court record.) Officials of the high-tech firm reportedly deny knowledge of the cut-out proprietaries operating between them and NSA.

6. Bank transfer and transactions, through a "trap door" in the PROMIS software, were tracked worldwide, as well as transactions, on an advance data basis, sometimes called "front running," of stock, bond, commodities, and options brokers worldwide. This spying benefited certain high-level persons, in the U.S. and elsewhere, who are identified in the report.

Among the places used, the report states, was a highly secret, heavily secure operation on the 94th floor, or thereabouts, of the World Trade Center in New York City. That operation, the report asserts, may have been one of the targets of the bombing of that building since the basement attack would cause noxious fumes to gather on the upper floors. (One of the accused so-called "Arab terrorist" bombers was actually reportedly close to Israeli intelligence. One of the main lawyers for the accused was a long-time covert operator for OSS and later CIA, William Kunstler.) The secret report raises the issue that Israel and others may have had an interest to try to knock out the 94th floor operation, center of massive decrypting of communications of financial brokers and spying on them. According to the report, a former high-level Mossad official, living in the Chicago area, coordinates some of the financial spying through a super-computer built into his lavish home. Intelligence sources, the report states, accuse him of vast corrupt activities against his former agency Mossad and detrimental to the State of Israel. (A free-lance journalist and commentator was urged to give out the turncoat's home address so he might be targeted for appropriate retribution.)

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<< Note >> "Neal reportedly met with another intermediary, for another purported journalist, supposedly mainstream, to sort of second guess the free-lance writer." Or, besides/instead of seeking to corroborate the report via the mainstream journalist's expertise, speculation exists that Neal Moody was offering a deal: either pay him \$1 million for the story, or else he would go public with it with help from the free-lance journalist.

7. The report states that Foster and Hillary were jointly deeply implicated in various matters related to all this; that Hillary Rodham Clinton reportedly had a beneficial interest in Foster's overseas secret coded accounts.

8. Some 240 or more top U.S. officials who took bribes parked the illicit funds in Swiss and other banks, and financial intermediaries, the report details. A small group of computer wizards traced and determined these coded accounts, and through computer trickery, caused the accounts to be entirely withdrawn and wiped out and the deposits transferred -- over 3-and-a-half billion dollars -- under the guise of going to the U.S. Treasury Holding Account, a device for seizing illicit foreign funds of U.S. citizens. (The U.S. Treasury Holding Account has no record of actually being in receipt, by wire transfer or other means, of such computer hackers who apparently benefited themselves, not the U.S. Treasury.) Left unanswered, the report states, is whether the plundering of these accounts -- including supposedly that of Foster -- went to the U.S. government account or actually to private accounts of renegade operations within CIA, Mossad, and British Counter-Intelligence.

9. Shortly before his death, the report states, Foster was informed by the First Lady that Foster's reputed spy funds from Israel had been found out and seized, and that Foster was about to be charged with treason along with Hillary. Those about to charge him, the report asserts Hillary told Foster, claimed Foster should have been sent to life in prison along with his confederate Jonathan Pollard.

10. The report raises the issue that Foster's brother-in-law, Beryl Anthony, former Arkansas congressman, might be implicated in the spying jointly through Anthony's boss, Jim Thompson, former Illinois Governor. Thompson is chairman of the some 400-member, Chicago-headquartered law firm with worldwide offices, Winston & Strawn, of which Anthony is a key member in their D.C. office. As a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, Thompson supervised covert CIA projects.

11. The report states and makes the sinister point that Foster's death was "arranged" and "necessary" for reasons of protecting the bank and brokerage spying projects and for "national security."

-- The Plan --

The plan was both simple and dramatic: To somehow use a summary of the report in conjunction with Neal Cooper Moody himself. Friends and confidants of Vice President Al Gore continued to grumble right down to the Democrat Convention in Chicago, which was scheduled to commence on Monday, August 26, 1996; that Gore, not Clinton, should be the Party's nominee for President. Clinton had a closet of skeletons, some already partly demonstrated, some about to be paraded before the public. Party elders were convinced the First Lady had already been indicted for perjury and obstruction of justice, and that the sealed indictment was to be released right before or after the Presidential election in November. (Some felt there was a lot more to the Neal Cooper Moody

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connection than just the report itself. Knowledgeable sources pointed to Neal's late mother, Jo Ann Cooper. She was described as quite a beauty. While a student of Professor Bill Clinton at the university (and before and after also?), Bill and her had quite a love affair. Was Bill Clinton actually the birth father of Neal? That speculation might help explain some of the strange twists and turns of the affair. Later, Jo Ann Cooper was described as quite a good lawyer.)

Some of the party elders were reportedly planning to somehow dramatically confront Bill Clinton at the Democrat Convention or nearby. Sort of a knock-out blow, to prevent destruction of the Democrat Party some expected with more public revelations of the reported federal criminal offenses of Hillary. And if Hillary is to be prosecuted, could Bill actually escape eventual involvement as an unindicted co-conspirator, or worse, as a criminal defendant himself? (Some contend that under the U.S. Constitution, a sitting President can only be troubled by impeachment, not also by a criminal indictment.)

Apparently Neal was not fully satisfied to take up the matter of the secret report through an intermediary, to be publicized by a faraway free-lance commentator and journalist he had heard about. Maybe Neal, despite everything, still believed greatly in the Establishment Press. In any case, through another intermediary, Neal was in contact with a reporter for a major East Coast newspaper. The plan, as reportedly described by the second intermediary to Neal, was that on the second day of the Democrat Convention, Tuesday, August 27, the East Coast newspaper would go to press with the block-buster details of the secret report that Neal had unearthed from somewhere at his step-mother Lisa's properties.

Did Lisa Foster, as the widow of the highest ranking federal official to be assassinated since the death of President Kennedy, know all along about the report about her husband and others, including Hillary? Was she financially compensated and had promises made to her and others, of safety for herself and her children? This, in return for her public statement that Vince was a "suicide?" Some investigative reporters, in the U.S. and overseas, contend that Vince's body was handled by a reputed CIA-linked mortuary specializing in handling problems of covert espionage operators killed in the line of duty whether in the U.S. or elsewhere.

Neal Cooper Moody was to be made available, somewhere in Chicago, if not, in fact, at the Democrat Convention itself, on that important Tuesday. Print and electronic media journalists and crews from news operations worldwide were to be gathered at the Convention. The reporters, crews, and various producers and anchor people and such, far out-numbered the expected number of delegates. The authenticated copy of the report together with Neal's availability to be interviewed about unearthing the report -- all that, on that important Tuesday, the second day of the Democrat Convention -- would have surely catapulted President Clinton right out of the Convention if not into jail along with the First Lady. (The first contact of Neal, through an intermediary, with a free-lance commentator and journalist -- that reporter had examined a copy of the secret report and reportedly was believed to himself have a copy of the report. And his copy was identical to Neal's copy.) Neal most likely would be safe with the first intermediary and the free-lancer. He obviously was not safe at the hands of the reported intermediary for the East Coast Establishment newspaper. Could the death of Neal also be put at the doorstep of Al Gore and his inner circle of cronies, once planning to replace or unseat Clinton?

So Neal Cooper Moody, by reportedly dealing through an intermediary, of a reporter for an Eastern

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Establishment newspaper, had a \*Death\* \*Warrant\*. The report raises horrendous questions. Was the First Lady, along with Vince Foster, implicated in treason? Did Bill Clinton, as both President and Commander-in-Chief, commit treason and sedition? Did Bill and Hillary Clinton cover up the political assassination of their friend Vince? Who all at the top of the central government of the U.S. also helped cover up the murder of Vince Foster? Would there be a bad reaction in the financial markets resulting from the revealing of the secret report and Neal's personal testimony of how he found it at his step-mother Lisa's properties? And: what reporter on what East Coast major newspaper may well have been the pilot fish, if not actually the assassin's assistant, in arranging the death of Neal Cooper Moody? Was that reporter, or just the assassin, the last one to see Neal alive before Neal and his car hit the concrete wall? What passenger was in the car reportedly seen with Neal just before the wall? Arkansas authorities have reportedly quietly started a homicide investigation. So far, none will confirm it publicly. So Neal never lived to the planned D-Day of that important Tuesday. He was dead by the preceding Sunday. Gore's cronies continued to privately grumble, not for public consumption, during the Democrat Convention; that their man Al, not Bill, should have been the nominee for President of their Party.

Other possibly heart-rending questions are left. Did Neal's father, the new Federal District Judge in Arkansas, put there by his crony Bill Clinton, know about the report? And realizing the consequences of it being revealed by his son Neal, stay shut to save the rest of his family and step-family? (The Judge, in marrying Lisa Foster, moved into her lavish home.) The Judge all the while knowing Clinton's circle would be obligated to murder Neal as they have numerous other eyewitnesses to the criminality of Bill and Hillary Clinton?

As part of an apparent cover up (or he actually did not know), the Judge is referred to as saying Neal "died in a traffic collision Sunday after suffering a heart attack." Then there is the cryptic remark, the last line in the story, "But he will be remembered most as a 'sensitive man, who was loyal to his friends,' the judge said." (Democrat-Gazette, Wednesday, August 28, 1996). Was Neal prevented from being "disloyal" to his family and friends by his apparent murder? Disloyal in the sense he would have endangered his family and friends by revealing he had unearthed the authenticated report about Foster from his step-mother's properties? If so, U.S. District Judge James Maxwell Moody would have to pass judgement on himself and sentence himself to an appropriate purgatory, if not Federal, then elsewhere.

- end -