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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
CENTRAL SECURITY SERVICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 100671A
3 May 2017

JOHN GREENEWALD
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 30 January 2017 for Intellipedia pages on BILL CLINTON and/or WILLIAM J. CLINTON. As stated in our previous letter, dated 3 February 2017, your request was assigned Case Number 100671. A copy of your request is enclosed. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search of all three levels of Intellipedia for the requested material, and located two documents responsive to your request, one of which was processed for a previous request. These documents are enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the enclosures.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs) as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosures in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you request

against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. You may appeal this decision. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in writing and addressed to:

NSA/CSS FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132),
National Security Agency
9800 Savage Road STE 6932
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

- It must be postmarked no later than 90 calendar days of the date of this letter.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial of requested information was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.
- Appeals received after 90 days will not be addressed.

You may also contact our FOIA Public Liaison at foialo@nsa.gov for any further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request. Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows:

Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Rd- OGIS
College Park, MD 20740
ogis@nara.gov
(877) 684-6448
(202) 741-5770
Fax (202) 741-5769

Sincerely,



for

JOHN R. CHAPMAN
Chief, FOIA/PA Office
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:
a/s

[REDACTED]

From: donotreply@nsa.gov
Sent: Monday, January 30, 2017 12:03 PM
To: donotreply@nsa.gov
Subject: FOIA Request (Web form submission)

Full Name: John Greenewald

email: john@greenewald.com

Company: The Black Vault

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Postal City: [REDACTED]

Postal State-prov: [REDACTED]

Zip Code: [REDACTED]

Country: United States of America

Home Phone: 8004562228

Work Phone: 8004562228

Records Requested: To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. S 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media" however due to your agency's denial of this status, I hereby submit this request as an "All other" requester.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to john@greenewald.com, FAX 1-818-659-7688 or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

I respectfully request a copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s) (Or whatever similar topic may pertain if it is slightly worded differently):

BILL CLINTON

and/or

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
FAX 1-818-659-7688

(U) Bill Clinton

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From Intellipedia

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Intellipedians are asked to help resolve the questions. Remove this template once the issue is resolved.

This banner was applied on May 21, 2012.

(U) **William Jefferson Clinton** was the 42nd President of the United States of America serving from 1993 to 2001. At the age of 46 he was elected in 1992 (43% of the vote) as the third-youngest president defeating incumbent Republican George H. W. Bush (37.4%), and Ross Perot (18.9%) an Independent billionaire. He became President at the end of the Cold War and was the first "baby boomer" President. His wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, served as a US senator from New York after his administration and is a former United States Secretary of State.

Clinton has been described as a New Democrat. Some of his policies, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and welfare reform, have been attributed to the centrist Third Way philosophy of governance, while on other issues his stance was left of center. Clinton presided over an economic expansion that would later become the longest period of peace-time economic expansion in American history. The Congressional Budget Office reported a budget surplus in 2000, the last full year of Clinton's presidency. After a failed attempt at health care reform, Republicans won control of the House of Representatives in 1994, for the first time in forty years. Two years later, in 1996, Clinton was re-elected and became the first member of the Democratic Party since Franklin D. Roosevelt to win a second full term as President.

Clinton left office with the highest end-of-office approval rating of any U.S. President since World War II. Since then, he has been involved in public speaking and humanitarian work. In 2008 he was involved in his wife Hillary's presidential campaign and subsequently in that of current President Barack Obama.

(U) Military and Foreign Events

(U) Numerous military events occurred during Clinton's presidency. The Battle of Mogadishu also occurred in Somalia in 1993. During the operation two U.S. MH-60 Black Hawk helicopters were shot down by rocket-propelled grenade attacks to their tail rotors, trapping soldiers behind enemy lines. This resulted in an urban battle that killed 18 American soldiers, wounded 73 others, and one was taken prisoner. There

Bill Clinton

President	
Country:	United States of America
Surname:	Clinton
Given Name:	William
Addressed As:	Mr. President
Pronunciation:	
Date of Birth:	19 August 1946
Place of Birth:	Hope, AR
Languages:	English

were many more Somali casualties. Some of the American bodies were dragged through the streets - a spectacular broadcast on television news programs. In response, U.S. forces were withdrawn from Somalia and later conflicts were approached with fewer soldiers on the ground.

In 1995 U.S. and NATO aircraft attacked Bosnian Serb targets to halt attacks on U.N. safe zones and to pressure them into a peace accord. Clinton deployed U.S. peacekeepers to Bosnia in late 1995 to uphold the subsequent Dayton Agreement.

In response to the 1998 al-Qaeda bombings of U.S. embassies in East Africa that killed a dozen Americans and hundreds of Africans, Clinton ordered cruise missile strikes on terrorist targets in Afghanistan and Sudan. He was subsequently criticized when it turned out that a pharmaceutical plant in Sudan (originally alleged to be a chemical warfare plant) had been destroyed.

(U) Attempted Capture of Osama bin Laden

(U) It had been asserted that in 1996 while the Clinton Administration had begun pursuit of capturing bin Laden, the Sudanese government allegedly offered to arrest and extradite bin Laden as well as to provide the United States detailed intelligence about growing militant organizations in the region, including Hezbollah and Hamas. U.S. authorities allegedly rejected each offer, despite knowing of bin Laden's involvement in bombings on American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

However, the 9/11 Commission found that although "former Sudanese officials claim that Sudan offered to expel bin Laden to the United States", "we have not found any reliable evidence to support the Sudanese claim."

In 1998, two years after the warning, the Clinton administration ordered several military missions to capture or kill bin Laden that failed.



This article contains information about a "US Person or Company", as defined by the Intelligence Oversight regulations, DoD 5240 1-R. The information herein falls under the provision(s) for: publicly available information.

Retrieved from [redacted]

Categories: ClassQuestion | United States | United States Biography | United States Persons | Intelligence Oversight | 1946 births

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(U) Bill Clinton



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You have new messages (last change).



(U) This article contains information about a **United States Person**, as defined by the Intelligence Oversight regulations.



(U) The information herein falls under the provision(s) for: publically available information.

William Jefferson "Bill" Clinton (born **William Jefferson Blythe III** on August 19, 1946)^[1] was the forty-second President of the United States, serving from 1993 to 2001. He was the third-youngest president, older only than Theodore Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. He became president at the end of the Cold War, and is known as the first baby boomer president, as he was born in the period after World War II.^[2] He is the husband of U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Clinton was described as a New Democrat and was largely known for the Third Way philosophy of governance that came to epitomize his two terms as president.^[3] His policies, on issues such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, have been described as "centrist."^{[4][5]} Clinton presided over the longest period of peace-time economic expansion in American history, which included a balanced budget and a reported federal surplus.^{[6][7]} Clinton reported a surplus of \$559 billion at the end of his presidency, based on Congressional accounting rules. His presidency was also quickly challenged. On the heels of a failed attempt at health care reform with a Democratic Congress, Republicans won control of the House of Representatives for the first time in 40 years.^[8] In his second term he was impeached by the U.S. House for perjury and obstruction of justice,^[9] but was subsequently acquitted by the United States Senate and completed his term.^[10] Polls of the

William Jefferson Clinton



42nd President of the United States

In office

January 20, 1993 – January 20, 2001

Vice President Albert Gore, Jr.

Preceded by George H. W. Bush

Succeeded by George W. Bush

42nd Governor of Arkansas

In office

January 11, 1983 – December 12, 1992

Lieutenant Winston Bryant (1983–1991)
Jim Guy Tucker (1991–1992)

American electorate taken at this time showed that up to 70% were against pursuing the allegations. (N Y Times December 21, 1998).

Clinton left office with a 65% approval rating, the highest end-of-presidency rating of any President who came into office after World War II. Since leaving office, Clinton has been involved in public speaking and humanitarian work. He created the William J. Clinton Foundation to promote and address international causes, such as treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS and global warming. In 2004, he released a personal autobiography, *"My Life"*.

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Preceded by	Frank D. White
Succeeded by	Jim Guy Tucker
40th Governor of Arkansas	
In office	
January 9, 1979 – January 19, 1981	
Lieutenant	Joe Purcell
Preceded by	Joe Purcell (acting)
Succeeded by	Frank D. White
Attorney General of Arkansas	
In office	
1977–1979	
Preceded by	Jim Guy Tucker
Succeeded by	Steve Clark
Personal details	
Born	August 19 1946
	Hope, Arkansas, United States 🇺🇸
Political party	Democratic
Spouse(s)	Hillary Rodham Clinton
Children	Chelsea Clinton
Alma mater	Georgetown University
	University College, Oxford
	Yale Law School
Occupation	Lawyer
Religion	Christian, Baptist denomination

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Early life

William Jefferson Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe III in Hope, Arkansas. His father was William Jefferson Blythe, Jr., a traveling salesman, who died in a car accident three months prior to the birth of his son.^[1] Following Bill's birth, his mother, Virginia Dell Cassidy (1923–1994), traveled to New Orleans to study nursing, leaving Clinton in Hope with her parents, Eldridge and Edith Cassidy, who owned and operated a small grocery store.^[11] At a time when the Southern United States was still segregated, Clinton's grandparents defied social convention and sold goods on credit to people of all races.^[12] In 1950, Clinton's mother returned from nursing school and shortly thereafter married Roger Clinton, who together with his brother owned an automobile dealership in Hot Springs, Arkansas.^[13] As such, Bill moved to Hot Springs in 1950 to live with his mother and stepfather.

It was not until Billy (as he was known then) turned fourteen that he formally adopted his stepfather's surname of Clinton, although he had assumed use of it before then. Clinton has said that he remembers his stepfather as a gambler and an alcoholic who regularly abused his mother and, at times, his half-brother, Roger, Jr.^{[13][14]}

Education

In Hot Springs, Clinton attended St. John's Catholic Elementary School, Ramble Elementary School, and Hot Springs High School – where he was an active student leader, avid reader, and musician.^[15] He was in the chorus and played the tenor saxophone, winning first chair in the state band's saxophone section. He briefly considered dedicating his life to music, but as he noted in his autobiography *My Life*:



William Jefferson Blythe III in 1950 at age four. Known at the time as Billy, he did not formally adopt his stepfather's name until age fourteen.

“ (...) Sometime in my sixteenth year I decided I wanted to be in public life as an elected official. I loved music and thought I could be very good, but I knew I would never be John Coltrane or Stan Getz. I was interested in medicine and thought I could be a fine doctor, but I knew I would never be Michael DeBakey. But I knew I could be great in public service.”^[16] ”

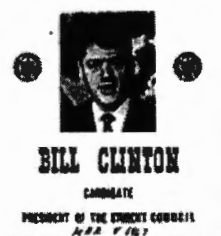
In 1963, two influential moments in Clinton's life contributed to his decision to become a public figure. One was his visit to the White House to meet President John F. Kennedy, as a Boys Nation senator.^{[13][14]} The other was listening to Martin Luther King's 1963 *I Have a Dream* speech (he memorized Dr. King's words).^[17]

With the aid of scholarships, Clinton attended the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., receiving a Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service (B.S.F.S.) degree in 1968. He spent the summer of 1967, the summer before his senior year, working as an intern for Arkansas Senator J. William Fulbright.^[13] While in college he became a brother of Alpha Phi Omega and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.^[18] Clinton was also a member of Youth Order of DeMolay, but he never actually became a Freemason.^[19] He is a member of Kappa Kappa Psi's National Honorary Band Fraternity, Inc.

Upon graduation he won a Rhodes Scholarship to University College, Oxford where he studied Government.^[14] He developed an interest in rugby union, playing at Oxford and later for the Little Rock Rugby club in Arkansas. While at Oxford he also participated in Vietnam War protests, including organizing an October 1969 Moratorium event.^[13] In later life he admitted to smoking cannabis at the university, but claimed that he "never inhaled".^[14]

After Oxford, Clinton attended Yale Law School and obtained a Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree in 1973.^[14] While at Yale, he began dating law student Hillary Rodham who was a year ahead of him. They married in 1975 and their only child, Chelsea, was born in 1980.

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO STUDENT GOVERNMENT



Clinton attended the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington D.C., receiving a degree in 1968, during which he ran for President of the Student Council.

Early political career

Leader of Texas McGovern Presidential Campaign of 1972

During his study at Yale, Clinton took a job with the McGovern campaign and was assigned to lead McGovern's effort in Texas. He spent considerable time in Dallas, Texas, at the McGovern campaign's local headquarters on Lemmon Avenue where he maintained an office. There, Clinton met and worked with Ron Kirk, who would be elected mayor of Dallas twice, the future governor of Texas Ann Richards, and film director and producer Steven Spielberg.

Governor of Arkansas

After graduating from Yale Law School, Clinton returned to Arkansas and became a University of Arkansas law professor. A year later, in 1974, he ran for the House of Representatives. The incumbent, John Paul Hammerschmidt, defeated Clinton with 52% of the vote. In 1976, Clinton was elected Attorney General of

Arkansas without opposition in the general election.^[14]

Further information: Arkansas gubernatorial election, 1978



Clinton, as the newly elected Governor of Arkansas meeting with President Jimmy Carter in 1978.

In 1978, Bill Clinton was elected Governor of Arkansas for the first time; at 32, he was the youngest governor in the country. He worked on educational reform and the infrastructure of Arkansas's roads, but his first term also was fraught with difficulties, including an unpopular motor vehicle tax and citizens' anger over the escape of Cuba refugees (from the Mariel boatlift) detained in Fort Chaffee in 1980. A political maverick, Monroe Schwarzlose of Kingsland in Cleveland County, polled a surprising 31% of the vote against Clinton in the 1980 Democratic gubernatorial primary. Some suggested that Schwarzlose's unexpected voter turnout foreshadowed Clinton's defeat in the general election that year by Republican challenger Frank D. White. As Clinton once joked, he was the youngest ex-governor in the nation's history.^[14]

Further information: Arkansas gubernatorial election, 1980

Following his electoral defeat, Clinton joined his friend Bruce Lindsey's law firm of Wright, Lindsey and Jennings (<http://www.wlj.com/>), though he spent most of the next two years working on his re-election campaign. In 1982, Clinton reclaimed his old job as governor and kept it for another 10 years, helping Arkansas transform its economy and significantly improving the state's educational system. He became a leading figure among the New Democrats.^[20] The New Democrats, organized within the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC) were a branch of the Democratic Party that called for welfare reform and smaller government, a policy supported by both Democrats and Republicans. He served as Chair of the National Governors Association from 1986 to 1987, bringing him to an audience beyond Arkansas.^[14]

Clinton made economic growth, job creation and educational improvement high priorities of his administration. He removed the sales tax from medicine for senior citizens and increased the home property tax exemption for the elderly. Clinton was also responsible for some state educational improvement programs, notably more spending for schools, rising opportunities for gifted children, an increase in vocational education, and raising of teachers' salaries.^{[14][20]}

Clinton's approach answered conservative criticism during his terms as governor, but personal and business transactions made by the Clintons during this period became the basis of the Whitewater investigation, which dogged his later presidential administration.^[21] After very extensive investigation over several years, no indictments were made against the Clintons related to the years in Arkansas.^{[14][22]}

Campaign for the Democratic nomination

Further information: Democratic Party (United States) presidential primaries, 1992

There was some media speculation in 1987 that Clinton would enter the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination after then-New York Governor Mario Cuomo declined to run and Democratic front-runner Gary Hart left the nomination owing to revelations about marital infidelity.

"Boy Governor"

Often called the "*Boy Governor*" at that time because of his youthful appearance, Clinton decided to remain as Arkansas governor and postpone his presidential ambitions until 1992.^[14] Clinton then endorsed Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis for the nomination. He did, however, give the opening night address at the 1988 Democratic National Convention, a nationally-televised speech that introduced him to the American public, but was criticized for its length^[citation needed]. Presenting himself as a moderate and a member of the New Democrat wing of the Democratic Party, he headed the moderate Democratic Leadership Council in 1990 and 1991.^{[20][23]}

In 1992, Clinton was the early favorite of the Democratic Party for the presidential nomination and was able to garner the support of many superdelegates even before the first nominating contests were conducted.^[14] However, Clinton's presidential bid ran into difficulty in the opening weeks. First he finished well behind in the Iowa caucus, which was largely uncontested due to the presence of Iowa Senator Tom Harkin, who subsequently won. Secondly the campaign encountered difficulty when, during the New Hampshire Primary campaign, revelations of a possible extramarital affair with Gennifer Flowers began to surface. Clinton and his wife Hillary decided to go on *60 Minutes* following the Super Bowl to refute these charges of infidelity, as Clinton had fallen far behind former Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas in the New Hampshire polls.^[14]

"The Comeback Kid"

Their television appearance was a calculated risk, but it seemed to pay off as Clinton regained several delegates. He finished second to Tsongas in the New Hampshire primary, but the media viewed it as a moral victory for Clinton, since he came within single digits of winning after trailing badly in the polls. Clinton cleverly labeled himself "*The Comeback Kid*" on election night to help foster a perception of being the underdog and as a result led New Hampshire by a large percentage. Tsongas, on the other hand, picked up little or no momentum from his victory.^[14]

Clinton used his new-found momentum to win many of the Democratic Southern primaries, including the big prizes of Florida and Texas, and build up a sizable delegate lead over his opponents in the race for the 1992 Democratic presidential nomination. However, former California Governor Jerry Brown was scoring victories elsewhere and Clinton had yet to win a significant contest outside of his native South.^{[14][23]}

With no major Southern state remaining on the primary calendar, Clinton targeted the New York primary, which contained a large number of delegates and was to be his proving ground. He scored a resounding victory in New York City, shedding his image as a regional candidate.^[23] Having been transformed into the consensus candidate, he secured the Democratic Party nomination, finishing with a victory in Jerry Brown's home state of California.^[14]

Presidential Election

Main article: United States presidential election, 1992

See also: Bill Clinton presidential campaign, 1992

Clinton won the 1992 presidential election (43.0% of the vote) against Republican incumbent George H. W. Bush (37.4% of the vote) and billionaire populist H. Ross Perot, who ran as an independent (18.9% of the vote) on a platform focusing on domestic issues; a significant part of his success was Bush's steep decline in public approval. Previously described as "unbeatable" because his approval ratings were in the 80% range during the Persian Gulf conflict, Bush saw his public approval rating plummet to just over 40% by election time because

of a souring economy.^[24]

Additionally, Bush reneged on his promise not to raise taxes when he compromised with Democrats in an attempt to lower the Federal deficits; this damaged both his credibility and thus his approval rating among conservatives. Clinton capitalized on Bush's policy switch, repeatedly condemning the president for making a promise he failed to keep.^[23]

Finally, Bush's party base was in disarray. Conservatives had previously been united by anti-communism, but with the end of the Cold War, new issues had yet to emerge. The 1992 Republican National Convention was perceived by some moderate voters to have been uninspiring and usurped by religious conservatives.^[25] All of this worked in Clinton's favor. Clinton could point to his moderate, "New Democrat" record as governor of Arkansas, though some on the far left remained suspicious of him leading up to the election.^[26] Many Democrats who had supported Ronald Reagan and Bush in previous elections switched their allegiance to Clinton.^[27]

His election ended an era of Republican rule of the White House for the previous 12 years, and 20 of the previous 24 years. The election also gave the Democrats full control of both branches of Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Clinton was the first president to enjoy this windfall since Jimmy Carter in the late 1970s.

However, questions of conflict of interest regarding state business and the politically powerful Rose Law Firm, at which Hillary Rodham Clinton was a partner, arose during the campaign. Further concern arose when Bill Clinton announced that voters would be getting two presidents "for the price of one". Considering Hillary Clinton's prominent role in the administration, especially in projects such as health care, adoption and foster care reform, and foreign policy, "co-presidents" became a popular derogatory term for the Clintons among conservatives^[citation needed].



Bill Clinton with H. Ross Perot, Independent, and George H.W. Bush, Republican, in a national debate.

Presidency, 1993–2001

Foreign policy of the Clinton Administration Main article: *Clinton Administration*

Template:Infobox U.S. Cabinet

First term, 1993–1997

Clinton was inaugurated on January 20, 1993 as the 42nd President of the United States. In his inaugural address he declared that:

“ Our democracy must be not only the envy of the world but the engine of our own renewal. There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America.^[28] ”

Shortly after taking office, Clinton signed the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, which required large employers to allow their employees to take unpaid leave because of pregnancy or a serious medical condition. While this action was popular, Clinton's attempt to fulfill another campaign promise of allowing openly

homosexual men and women to serve in the armed forces garnered criticism from the left (for being too tentative in promoting gay rights) and from the right (for being too insensitive to military life). After much debate, Congress implemented the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, stating that homosexual men and women may serve in the military as long as their sexuality is kept secret. Later in his presidency, in 1999, Clinton said he did not "think any serious person could say" that the way the policy was being implemented was not "out of whack".^[29] Some gay rights advocates criticized Clinton for not going far enough and accused him of making his campaign promise simply to get votes and contributions.^{[30][31]} These advocates felt Clinton should have integrated the military by executive order, noting that President Harry Truman ended racial segregation of the armed forces in that manner. Clinton's defenders argued that an executive order might have prompted the Senate, which then had a Democratic majority, to write the exclusion of gays into law, potentially making it even harder to integrate the military in the future.^[20]

The Clinton-Gore administration launched the first official White House website on 21 October 1994.^{[32][33]} It was followed by three more versions, resulting in the final edition launched in 2000.^{[34][35]} The White House website was part of a wider movement of the Clinton administration toward web-based communication. According to Robert Longley, "Clinton and Gore were responsible for pressing almost all federal agencies, the U.S. court system and the U.S. military onto the Internet, thus opening up America's government to more of America's citizens than ever before. On 17 July 1996, President Clinton issued Executive Order 13011 – Federal Information Technology, ordering the heads of all federal agencies to fully utilize information technology to make the information of the agency easily accessible to the public."^[36]



President Clinton's Cabinet 1993. The President is seated front right, with Vice President Al Gore seated front left. Madeleine Albright, the UN Ambassador who would become the first female United States Secretary of State, is standing behind.

Also in 1993, Clinton promoted another controversial issue, this time regarding free trade when he supported the North American Free Trade Agreement for ratification by the U.S. Senate. Clinton, along with most of his Democratic Leadership Committee allies, strongly supported free trade measures; there remained, however, strong intra-party disagreement over the decision. Opposition chiefly came from anti-trade Republicans, protectionist Democrats and supporters of Ross Perot. The bill passed the house with 234 votes against 200 opposed (132 Republicans and 102 Democrats voting in favor, 156 Democrats, 43 Republicans, and 1 independent against). The treaty was then ratified by the Senate and signed into law by the President on 1 January 1994.^[37]

Clinton signed the Brady Bill, which imposed a five-day waiting period on handgun purchases. He also expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, a subsidy for low income workers.^[22]

One of the most prominent items on Clinton's legislative agenda was a health care reform plan, the result of a taskforce headed by Hillary Clinton, aimed at achieving universal coverage via a national healthcare plan. Though initially well-received in political circles, it was ultimately doomed by well-organized opposition from conservatives, the American Medical Association, and the health insurance industry. However, John F. Harris, a biographer of Clinton's, states that the program failed because of a lack of co-ordination within the White House.^[22] Despite his party holding a majority in the House and Senate, the effort to create a national healthcare system ultimately died under heavy public pressure. It was the first major legislative defeat of

Clinton's administration.^{[20][22]}

Two months later, after two years of Democratic Party control under Clinton's leadership, the mid-term elections in 1994 proved disastrous for the Democrats. This was the first time the Democratic Party had lost control of both houses of Congress in 40 years.

In August 1993, Clinton signed the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, which passed Congress without a single Republican vote. It cut taxes for 15 million low-income families, made tax cuts available to 90% of small businesses,^[38] and raised taxes on the wealthiest 1.2% of taxpayers.^[39] Additionally, it mandated that the budget be balanced over a number of years, through the implementation of spending restraints.

Second term, 1997–2001

In the 1996 presidential election, Clinton was re-elected, receiving 49.2% of the popular vote over Republican Bob Dole (40.7% of the popular vote) and Reform candidate Ross Perot (8.4% of the popular vote), becoming the first Democrat to win reelection to the presidency since Franklin Roosevelt. The Republicans lost a few seats in the House and gained a few in the Senate, but overall retained control of the Congress. Clinton received 379, or over 70% of the Electoral College votes, with Dole receiving 159 electoral votes.



Clinton receiving the 2000 Charlemagne Prize for his contribution to European integration.

On January 21, 1998, a controversy was raised by the media and prominent Republicans^[40] over Clinton's relationship with a young White House intern, Monica Lewinsky, resulting in the Lewinsky scandal.^[22] In a lame duck session after the 1998 elections, the Republican-controlled House voted to impeach Clinton for matters related to the scandal. The Republican-controlled Senate then voted to acquit Clinton the following year, and he remained in office to complete his term.^[41]

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act, enacted by Clinton on October 21, 1998, served as the first significant amendment to the Copyright Act since 1976. The DMCA extended the protection of intellectual property to outlaw reverse engineering of digital protection. It also provided a framework for sound recording copyright owners and recording artists to seek public performance royalties under statute, which proved to be a landmark achievement for the recording industry.^[42]

The Elián González affair took prominent stage during early 2000. The boy survived a boat wreck as his family fled from Cuba, but his mother died, setting off an international legal fight for where the boy should stay. Eventually the administration, via Janet Reno, had González forcefully obtained and returned to Cuba.

Two notable military events occurred during Clinton's second term. The first was Operation Desert Fox, a bombing campaign designed to weaken Saddam Hussein's grip on power over Iraq, a consistent theme of the Bush-Clinton era. The four-day campaign lasted from December 16 to December 19, 1998. It began after Clinton signed H.R. 4655 into law on October 31, 1998, which instituted a policy of "regime change" against Iraq, though it explicitly stated that it did not speak to the use of American military forces.^{[43][44]} The law was signed months after his State of the Union Address to Congress where Clinton warned Congress of Saddam Hussein's pursuit of nuclear weapons:

“ Together we must also confront the new hazards of chemical and biological weapons, and the outlaw states, terrorists and organized criminals seeking to acquire them. Saddam Hussein has spent the better part of this decade, and much of his nation's wealth, not on providing for the Iraqi people, but on developing nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them. The United Nations weapons inspectors have done a truly remarkable job, finding and destroying more of Iraq's arsenal than was destroyed during the entire gulf war. Now, Saddam Hussein wants to stop them from completing their mission. I know I speak for everyone in this chamber, Republicans and Democrats, when I say to Saddam Hussein, "You cannot defy the will of the world," and when I say to him, "You have used weapons of mass destruction before; we are determined to deny you the capacity to use them again.”^[45]

The second was Operation Allied Force, a 1999 NATO bombing campaign against the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Clinton authorized the use of American troops in the mission to stop the ethnic cleansing and genocide^{[46][47]} of Albanians at the hands of the nationalist Serbians. General Wesley Clark was Supreme Allied Commander of NATO at the time and oversaw the mission. The bombing campaign ended on June 10, 1999, with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 adopted that same day, placing Kosovo under UN administration and authorizing a peacekeeping force.^[48] NATO claimed to have suffered zero deaths in combat,^[49] and two deaths total from an Apache helicopter crash.^[50] Opinions in the popular press criticized pre-war genocide claims by Clinton and his administration as greatly exaggerated.^{[51][52]} A U.N. Court ruled that genocide did not take place, although it did recognize, "a systematic campaign of terror, including murders, rapes, arsons and severe maltreatments".^[53] The term "ethnic cleansing" was used as an alternative to "genocide" to denote not just ethnically motivated murder but also displacement, though critics charge there is no difference.^[54] Slobodan Milošević, the President of Yugoslavia at the time, was eventually charged with the "murders of about 600 individually identified ethnic Albanians" and "crimes against humanity".^[55]

In the closing year of his administration, Clinton attempted to address the Arab-Israeli conflict. After initial successes such as the Oslo accords of the early-1990s, the situation had quietly deteriorated, breaking down completely with the start of the Second Intifada. Clinton brought Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat together at Camp David.^[22] However, Barak and Arafat could not find common ground, and the negotiations were ultimately unsuccessful.^[22]

In November 2000, Clinton became the first president to visit Vietnam since the end of the Vietnam War.^[56] Clinton remained popular with the public throughout his two terms as President, ending his presidential career with a 65% approval rating, the highest end-of-term approval rating of any President since Dwight D. Eisenhower.^[57] Clinton also oversaw a boom of the U.S. economy. Under Clinton, the United States had a projected federal budget surplus for the first time since 1969.^[58]

Legislation and programs

Major legislation signed

- 1993-02-05 – Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993
- 1993-08-10 – Omnibus Budget Reconciliation

Major legislation vetoed

- national budget
- H.R. 1833, partial birth abortion ban
- Twice vetoed welfare reform before signing

- Act of 1993 – Raised income tax rates; income tax, top rate: 39.6%; corporate tax: 35%
- 1993-09-21 – creation of the AmeriCorps volunteer program
- 1993-11-30 – Brady Bill
- 1994-09-13 – Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, part of an omnibus crime bill, the federal death penalty was expanded to some 60 different offenses (see Federal assault weapons ban)
- 1996-02-01 – Communications Decency Act
- 1996-02-08 – Telecom Reform Act: eliminated major ownership restrictions for radio and television groups.
- 1996-02-26 – Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, a welfare reform bill
- 1996-03-14 – authorized \$100 million counter-terrorism agreement with Israel to track down and root out terrorists.
- 1996-04-09 – Line Item Veto Act
- 1996-04-24 – Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
- 1996-08-20 – Minimum wage Increase Act
- 1996-09-21 – Defense of Marriage Act, allowed states to refuse recognition of certain same-sex marriages, and defined marriage as between a male and female for purposes of federal law
- 1997-08-05 – Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997
- 1998-10-28 – Digital Millennium Copyright Act
- 1998-10-31 – Iraq Liberation Act
- the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. Congress overrode the veto, however, to enact the bill into law.

Proposals not passed by Congress

- Health care reform
- Campaign finance reform (1993)

Initiatives

- Tried to get Ehud Barak of Israel and Yasser Arafat of the Palestinian National Authority, to agree to a final settlement agreement.
- Initiated the Don't ask, don't tell policy toward gays in the military, 1993.
- Reversed a ban on senior Sinn Féin politicians entering the U.S.
- Proposed a national challenge to end the racial divide in America, the One America Initiative.
- Extraordinary rendition got approval for the first time in the USA from the Clinton administration.

Supreme Court appointments

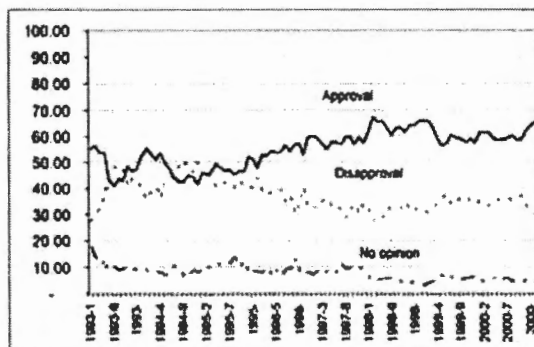
Clinton appointed the following justices to the Supreme Court:

- Ruth Bader Ginsburg – 1993
- Stephen Breyer – 1994^[59]

Public approval

While Clinton's job approval rating varied over the course of his first term, ranging from a low of 36% in mid-1993 to a high of 64% in late-1993 and early-1994,^[60] his job approval rating consistently ranged from the high-50s to the high-60s in his second term.^[61] Clinton's approval rating reached its highest point at 73% approval in the aftermath of the impeachment proceedings in 1998 and 1999.^[62]

A CNN/USA TODAY/Gallup poll conducted as he was leaving office, revealed deeply contradictory attitudes regarding Clinton.^[63] Although his approval rating at 68% was higher than that of any other departing president since polling began more than seventy years earlier, only 45% said they would miss him. While 55% thought he "would have something worthwhile to contribute and should remain active in public life", 68% thought he would be remembered for his "involvement in personal scandal" rather than his accomplishments as president, and 58% answered "No" to the question "Do you generally think Bill Clinton is honest and trustworthy?". 47% of the respondents identified themselves as being Clinton supporters. 47% said he would be remembered as either "outstanding" or "above average" as a president while 22% said he would be remembered as "below average" or "poor".^[63]



Clinton's approval ratings throughout his presidential career

In recent public rankings of American presidents, Bill Clinton ranked highly. The Gallup Organization published a poll in February 2007 that asked respondents to name the greatest president in U.S. history; Clinton came in fourth place, capturing 13% of the vote. In a 2006 Quinnipiac University poll that asked respondents to name the best president since World War II, Clinton ranked second with 25% of the vote, 3% behind Ronald Reagan. However, in the same poll, when respondents were asked to name the worst president since World War II, Clinton came in third with 16% of the vote, 1% behind Nixon and 18% behind George W. Bush.^[64]

In May 2006, a CNN poll comparing Clinton's job performance with that of his successor, George W. Bush, found that a strong majority of respondents said Clinton outperformed Bush in six different areas questioned.^[65]

ABC News characterized public consensus on Clinton as, "You can't trust him, he's got weak morals and ethics — and he's done a heck of a good job."^[66]

Public image

As the first Baby Boomer president, Clinton was the first president in a half-century not to have been shaped by World War II. The public image of Clinton was important throughout his presidency and his innovative use of soundbite-ready dialogue, personal charisma, and public perception-oriented campaigning is stated by authors Martin Walker and Bob Woodward as one of the major reasons for his high public approval ratings.^{[67][68]} With his pioneering use of pop culture in his campaigning, such as playing the saxophone on *The Arsenio Hall Show*, Clinton was sometimes described by religious conservatives as "the MTV president".^[69]

Clinton was also very popular among African Americans and made improving race relations a major theme of his presidency.^[70]

In 1998, Nobel Prize-winning author Toni Morrison called Clinton "the first Black president," saying "Clinton displays almost every trope of blackness: single-parent household, born poor, working-class, saxophone-playing, McDonald's-and-junk-food-loving boy from Arkansas," and comparing Clinton's sex life, scrutinized



Clinton reading with a child in Chicago, September, 1998.

despite his career accomplishments, to the stereotyping and double standards that blacks typically endure.^[71]

Standing over 6'2.5" tall (1.88 m), Clinton was one of the tallest U.S. Presidents in the nation's history.^{[72][73]}

Post-presidential career

Public speaking and campaigning

Clinton has engaged in a career as a public speaker on a variety of issues. In his speaking engagements around the world, he continues to comment on aspects of contemporary politics.^{[74][75]} One notable theme is his advocacy of multilateral solutions to problems facing the world. Clinton's close relationship with the African American community has been highlighted in his post-presidential career with the opening of his personal office in the Harlem section of New York City.^[76]

After the Clintons had moved to Chappaqua, New York, in the northern suburbs of New York City, at the end of his Presidency, he assisted his wife, Hillary Clinton, in her campaign for office as Senator from New York.^[77] Clinton also campaigned for a number of Democratic candidates for the Senate in the 2002 elections.^[78]

On July 26, 2004, Clinton spoke for the fifth consecutive time to the Democratic National Convention, using the opportunity to praise candidate John Kerry. In it, he criticized President George W. Bush's depiction of Kerry, saying that "strength and wisdom are not opposing values." Unfortunately for Kerry, despite Clinton's strong speech, the post-convention bounce to his poll numbers was less than was hoped for.^[79]

Clinton has given dozens of paid speeches each year since leaving office, mostly to corporations and philanthropic groups in North America and Europe, earning sums from \$100,000 to \$300,000 per speech.^[80] He earned more than \$30 million in speaking fees from 2001 to 2005, according to his wife's Senate ethics reports.^[81] In 2007, it is now estimated that he has amassed around \$40 million from speaking fees.^[82]

In April 2007, Clinton made his first visit to new United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. The 45-minute meeting, called at Clinton's request, touched on a host of topics, including the continuing human tragedy in Africa, especially in the Darfur region. The Middle East, the conflict in Iraq, and Iran's nuclear standoff with the U.N. were also on the agenda, as well as the continuing HIV/AIDS crisis.^[83]

He was the opening speaker at the Ontario Economic Summit held on November 13, 2007 in which he addressed people on various subjects including Canada's role in Afghanistan, environmentalism and access to healthcare.^[1] (http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20071114/clinton_afghan_071114/20071114?hub=Canada)



Hillary Clinton re-enacts being sworn in as a U.S. Senator by Vice President Gore as Bill and Chelsea Clinton observe.

William J. Clinton Presidential Center

Main article: William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park

Clinton dedicated his presidential library, the William J. Clinton Presidential Center, which has the largest

archives of any presidential library, in Little Rock, Arkansas on November 18, 2004.^[84] Under rainy skies, Clinton received words of praise from former presidents Jimmy Carter and George H. W. Bush, as well as from the current president, George W. Bush. He was also treated to a musical rendition from Bono and The Edge from U2, who expressed their gratitude at Clinton's efforts to resolve the Northern Ireland conflict during his presidency.^[85] The Clinton facility received a \$10 million dollar donation from the royal family of Saudi Arabia.^[86]

Published work

In 2004, Clinton released a personal autobiography, *My Life*. The book was published by the Knopf Publishing Group at Random House on June 22, 2004, and set a worldwide record for single day non-fiction book sales according to the publisher.^[87] Later released as an audio book, total sales were in excess of 400,000 copies. He received U.S. \$12 million in advance as a writer's fee.^[88]

In September 2007, he released a second book, *Giving: How Each of Us Can Change the World*, which also became a bestseller.^[89] The book is about citizen activism and the role of public charity and public service in the modern world.^[90]

William Clinton Foundation

Main article: William J. Clinton Foundation

The William J. Clinton Foundation promotes and provides for a number of humanitarian causes. Within the foundation, the Clinton Foundation HIV and AIDS Initiative (CHAI) strives to make treatment for HIV/AIDS more affordable and to implement large-scale integrated care, treatment, and prevention programs. While in Sydney to attend a Global Business Forum, Clinton signed a memorandum of understanding on behalf of his presidential foundation with the Australian government to promote HIV/AIDS programs in the Asia-Pacific region.



Clinton with former President George H. W. Bush in January 2005.

The Clinton Global Initiative (CGI), funded by the Clinton Foundation, was inaugurated September 15-September 17, 2005 in New York City to coincide with the 2005 World Summit. The focus areas of the initiative include attempts to address world problems such as global public health, poverty alleviation and religious and ethnic conflict.^[91]

On May 3, 2005, Clinton announced through the William J. Clinton Foundation an agreement by major soft drink manufacturers to stop selling sugared sodas and juice drinks in public primary and secondary schools.^[92]

Relations with George H. W. Bush

Clinton has also engaged in humanitarian work in cooperation with fellow former-President George H. W. Bush, specifically in the aftermath of the Asian tsunami disaster and Hurricane Katrina. They were later awarded on October 5, 2006, the 2006 Philadelphia Liberty Medal for their work on the Bush-Clinton Katrina Fund and Bush-Clinton Tsunami Fund.^[93] They also spoke together at the funeral of Boris Yeltsin.^[94]

On January 3, 2005, President George W. Bush named Clinton and George H. W. Bush to lead a nationwide

campaign to help the victims of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. On February 1, 2005, he was selected by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to head the United Nations earthquake and tsunami relief and reconstruction effort.^[95]

Five days later, Clinton appeared with Bush on the Super Bowl XXXIX pre-game show on Fox in support of their bipartisan effort to raise money for relief of the disaster through the USA Freedom Corps, an action which Bush described as "transcending politics".^[96] Thirteen days later, they traveled to the affected areas to see the relief efforts.^[97]

On August 31, 2005, following the devastation of the Gulf Coast by Hurricane Katrina, Clinton again worked with George H. W. Bush to coordinate private relief donations, in a campaign similar to their earlier one in response to the Indian Ocean tsunami.^[98]

Environment

On August 1, 2006, the William J. Clinton Foundation entered into a partnership with the Large Cities Climate Leadership Group to create the Clinton Foundation Climate Change Initiative (CCI), agreeing to provide resources to allow the participating cities to enter into an energy-saving product purchasing consortium and to provide technical and communications support.^[99]

On December 9, 2005, speaking at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Montreal, Clinton publicly criticized the Bush administration for its handling of emissions control. Further, Clinton twice visited the University of California, Los Angeles in 2006 to promote initiatives concerning the environment. First, on August 1, 2006, he met with Tony Blair, Ken Livingstone, Antonio Villaraigosa, and Gavin Newsom to advertise the Large Cities Climate Leadership Group. On October 13, 2006, he spoke in favor of California Proposition 87 on alternative energy, which was voted down.^[100]



Clinton, along with George W. Bush, Laura Bush, George H. W. Bush, Condoleezza Rice, and Andrew Card pay their respects to Pope John Paul II before the pope's funeral.

Personal health

On September 2, 2004, Clinton had an episode of angina and was evaluated at Northern Westchester Hospital. It was determined that he had not suffered a coronary infarction, and he was sent home, returning the following day for angiography, which disclosed multiple vessel coronary artery disease. He was transferred to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, where he underwent a successful quadruple coronary artery bypass surgery on September 6, 2004. The medical team stated that, had he not had surgery, he would likely have suffered a massive heart attack within a few months.^[101] On March 10, 2005, he underwent a follow-up surgery to remove scar tissue and fluid from his left chest cavity, a result of his open-heart surgery.^[102] He has since recovered.

Honors and accolades

In 1998, Clinton was awarded the First Class with Collar Chain of the Order of the White Lion from the President of the Czech Republic.^[103]

In December 1999, Clinton was among 18 included in Gallup's List of Widely Admired People of the 20th century, from a poll conducted of the American people.

Clinton received the 2000 International Charlemagne Prize of the city of Aachen (a prestigious European prize),^[104] 2004 Grammy Award for Best Spoken Word Album for Children for narrating the Russian National Orchestra's album *Wolf Tracks and Peter and the Wolf* (along with Mikhail Gorbachev and Sophia Loren) and 2005 Grammy Award for Best Spoken Word Album for *My Life*, 2005 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding,^[105] and 2007 TED Prize (named for the confluence of technology, entertainment and design).^[106]



William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park, Little Rock, Arkansas.

On October 17, 2002, Clinton became the first white person to be inducted into the Arkansas Black Hall of Fame.^[107]

He received an honorary doctorate of laws from Tulane University in New Orleans (along with George H. W. Bush),^[108] and also from the University of Michigan.^[109] He is the recipient of an honorary doctorate of humane letters from Pace University's Lubin School of Business,^[110] from Rochester Institute of Technology,^[111] and from Knox College.^[112]

On November 22, 2004, New York Republican Governor George Pataki named Clinton and the other living former presidents (Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and George H. W. Bush) as honorary members of the board rebuilding the World Trade Center.

In 2005, the University of Arkansas System opened the Clinton School of Public Service on the grounds of the Clinton Presidential Center.^[113]

On December 3, 2006, Clinton was made an honorary chief and Grand Companion of the Order of Logohu by Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Michael Somare. Clinton was awarded the honor for his "outstanding leadership for the good of mankind during two terms as U.S. president" and his commitment to the global fight against HIV/AIDS and other health challenges in developing countries.^[114]

On June 2, 2007, Clinton, along with former president George H. Bush, received the International Freedom Conductor Award, for their help with the fund raising following the tsunami that devastated South Asia in 2004.^[115] On June 13, 2007, Clinton was honored by the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria alongside eight multinational-companies—HBO, Chevron Corporation, Standard Chartered plc, Eli Lilly & Company, Eskom Holdings Ltd, Marathon Oil Corporation, Coca-Cola, and Abbott—for his work to defeat HIV/AIDS.^[116]



Clinton speaks at Knox College June 2, 2007.

In Europe, Bill Clinton remains popular, especially in a large part of the Balkans and in Ireland. In Priština, Kosovo, a five-story picture of the former president was permanently engraved into the side of the tallest building in the province as a token of gratitude for Clinton's support during the crisis in Kosovo.^[117] A statue of Clinton was also built and a road was named Clinton Boulevard.^[118]

Other awards and nominations

Nominations

- The audiobook version of *Giving: How Each of Us Can Change the World* was nominated for a 2008 Grammy Award in the category of Best Spoken Word Album.

Controversies

Troopergate Main article: Whitewater (controversy)

Impeachment and trial in the Senate

Main article: Impeachment of Bill Clinton

In 1998, as a result of allegations that he had lied during grand jury testimony regarding his testimony during the Paula Jones civil deposition, Clinton was the second U.S. president to be impeached by the House of Representatives (the other being Andrew Johnson). The House held no serious impeachment hearings before the 1998 mid-term elections. Though the mid-term elections held in November 1998 were at the 6-year point in an 8-year presidency (a time in the electoral cycle where the party holding the White House usually loses Congressional seats) the Democratic Party actually gained several seats.^[22] The Republican leadership then called a lame duck session in December 1998 to hold impeachment proceedings.

File:Senate in session.jpg

The impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton in 1999, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist presiding.

Although the House Judiciary Committee hearings were perfunctory and ended in a straight party line vote, the debate on the floor of the House was lively. The two charges that were passed in the House (largely on the basis of Republican support but with a handful of Democratic votes as well) were for perjury and obstruction of justice. The perjury charge arose from Clinton's testimony about his relationship to Monica Lewinsky during a sexual harassment lawsuit (later dismissed, appealed and settled for \$850,000)^[119]

brought by former Arkansas-state employee Paula Jones. The obstruction charge was based on his actions during the subsequent investigation of that testimony. The Senate later voted to acquit Clinton on both charges.^[41] The Senate refused to convene to hold an impeachment trial before the end of the old term, so the trial was held over until the next Congress. Clinton was represented by Washington law firm Williams & Connolly.

On February 12, 1999, the Senate concluded a 21-day trial with the vote on both counts falling short of the Constitutional requirement of a two-thirds majority to convict and remove an office holder. The final vote was generally along party lines, with no Democrats voting guilty, although for both charges some Republicans voted not guilty. On the perjury charge 55 senators voted to acquit, including 10 Republicans, and 45 voted to convict; on the obstruction charge the Senate voted 50-50.^[120] Like Andrew Johnson, the only other American president to be impeached, Bill Clinton completed his term in office.

Disbarment

In a separate case, Clinton was disbarred from his Arkansas law license for five years and ordered to pay \$25,000 in fines to that state's bar officials.^[121] The agreement came on the condition that Whitewater

prosecutors would not pursue federal perjury charges against him.^[122] In October 2001, Clinton was suspended by the Supreme Court and, facing disbarment from the high court as well, Clinton resigned from the Supreme Court bar in November.^[123]

Administrative controversy

White House FBI files controversy Main article: *White House travel office controversy*

The White House travel office controversy began on May 19, 1993, when several longtime employees of the White House Travel Office were fired. A whistleblower's letter, written during the previous administration, triggered an FBI investigation, which revealed evidence of financial malfeasance. Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr investigated the firings and could find no evidence of wrongdoing on the Clintons' part.^[124]

The White House FBI files controversy of June 1996 arose around improper access to FBI security-clearance documents. Craig Livingstone, head of the White House Office of Personnel Security, improperly requested, and received from the FBI, background report files without asking permission of the subject individuals; many of these were employees of former Republican administrations. In March 2000, Independent Counsel Robert Ray determined that there was no credible evidence of any criminal activity. Ray's report further stated "there was no substantial and credible evidence that any senior White House official was involved" in seeking the files.^{[125][126]}

Pardons and campaign finance

1996 United States campaign finance controversy Main article: *Bill Clinton pardons controversy*

On his last day in office (January 20, 2001), Clinton issued 141 pardons and 36 commutations.^{[22][127]} Most of the controversy surrounded Marc Rich and allegations that Hillary Clinton's brother, Hugh Rodham, accepted payments in return for influencing the president's decision-making regarding the pardons.^[128] Some of Clinton's pardons remain a point of controversy.^[129]

The 1996 United States campaign finance controversy was an alleged effort by the People's Republic of China (PRC) to influence the domestic policies of the United States, prior to and during the Clinton administration and also involved the fundraising practices of the administration itself.^[130]

Sexual misconduct allegations

Paula Jones Main article: *Lewinsky scandal*

Claims of sexual misconduct on the part of Bill Clinton were alleged by Paula Jones, Gennifer Flowers, Kathleen Willey and Juanita Broaddrick (referred to as Jane Doe #5 by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr), during the Clinton administration. Willey and Broaddrick's claims were never proven in a court of law; neither claim ever resulted in charges being made. In the Willey case no charges were brought and with regard to a sexual allegation by Broaddrick, the Arkansas statute of limitations had long since expired, and Broaddrick's only sworn statement was a denial of the allegations she subsequently made.^[131]

Clinton and the death penalty

Clinton's 1994 Omnibus Crime Bill expanded the application of the federal death penalty, to include crimes not resulting in death such as running a large-scale drug enterprise. Clinton remarked enthusiastically during his re-election campaign, *"My 1994 crime bill expanded the death penalty for drug kingpins, murderers of federal law enforcement officers, and nearly 60 additional categories of violent felons."*^[132]

While campaigning for U.S. President, Clinton returned to Arkansas to see that Ricky Ray Rector would be executed. Rector's IQ was said to be around 70 due to brain damage received during a suicide attempt (after killing a police officer and a civilian, Rector shot himself in the head).^[citation needed]

However, Clinton was the first president to pardon a death row inmate since the federal death penalty was reintroduced in 1988.^[133]

2008 election surrogate controversy

In the course of the 2008 Democratic presidential primary campaign, Clinton vigorously advocated on behalf of his wife, Hillary Clinton, leading some observers and party members to question the appropriateness of his role in view of his status as a former president.^[134] Some felt that Clinton was overshadowing his wife in the campaign,^{[135][136][137]} with her presidential rival Barack Obama complaining that he sometimes "did not know which Clinton he was running against."^[138]

Top Democratic Party officials, including Rep. Rahm Emmanuel, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and a declared Clinton supporter, asked Clinton to tone down his attacks on Obama following the bitterly contested Nevada caucus, suggesting that Clinton could be damaging his own political capital and global stature.^[139] Some commentators even accused the former president of "playing the race card" against Obama, who is half-black, by suggesting he would understand if South Carolina's African Americans naturally would vote for the black candidate, but rejected suggestions that America was not ready for a black President.^{[140][141][142]} Many felt that by alienating black voters who had once overwhelmingly supported the Clintons, Clinton had tarnished his legacy as the so-called "first black president."^{[143][144]} In particular, Rep. James Clyburn (D-SC) suggested that Clinton's vocal attacks on Obama could damage the former President's legacy.^[145]

Following his wife's disappointing defeat in South Carolina, Clinton again made headlines when he appeared to undermine and racialize Obama's victory by comparing it to Jesse Jackson's failed 1984 bid for the Presidency.^[146] Some observers suggested that the controversial comments fueled Sen. Ted Kennedy's decision to endorse Sen. Obama for the Presidency.^[147] Clinton attracted further controversy with a series of attacks against Obama that many independents and former Clinton supporters felt to be unfair.^{[148][143][149][150]} While some believed the attacks might eventually pay off,^[151] others felt they would damage Hillary Clinton's presidential prospects and alienate Democratic voters in the general election.^{[148][149][152]} Former President Bill Clinton defended his role in the Hillary Clinton presidential campaign, 2008 in South Carolina, disputing claims he made race a campaign issue.^[153]

Electoral history

Main article: Electoral history of Bill Clinton

Gallery



Clinton with Jacques Chirac outside Élysée Palace.



Clinton meets Ryutaro Hashimoto at the Akasaka Palace.



Clinton and Jiang Zemin



Clinton (left) with Kim Dae-jung at APEC meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, on September 12, 1999



Janet Reno served as the first female US Attorney General during the Clinton White House years, from 1993 - 2001.

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Preceded by: Jim Guy Tucker	Attorney General of Arkansas 1977 – 1979	Succeeded by: Steve Clark
Political Offices		
Preceded by: Joe Purcell (acting)	Governor of Arkansas 1979 – 1981	Succeeded by: Frank D. White
Preceded by: Frank D. White	Governor of Arkansas 1983 – 1992	Succeeded by: Jim Guy Tucker
Preceded by: Lamar Alexander <i>Tennessee</i>	Chairman of the National Governor's Association 1986 – 1987	Succeeded by: John H. Sununu <i>New Hampshire</i>
Preceded by: George H. W. Bush	President of the United States January 20, 1993 – January 20, 2001	Succeeded by: George W. Bush
Preceded by: Jacques Chirac <i>France</i>	Chair of the G8 1997	Succeeded by: =Tony Blair <i>United Kingdom</i>
Political party offices		
Preceded by: Michael Dukakis	Democratic Party presidential candidate 1992, 1996	Succeeded by: Al Gore
Preceded by: George H. W. Bush	United States order of precedence <i>Former President of the United States</i>	Succeeded by: U.S. ambassadors (while at their posts; otherwise Condoleezza Rice)

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