

12-7-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Capricia Penavic Marshall

DATE: December 3, 1999

RE: *Decorations on Oval Office Tree*

can I see letters
to the kids who
did the ornaments
or can we bring them
in here for a picture?

I thought you might find it of interest to know who created the paper ornaments for your tree in the Oval Office. They were constructed by homeless children involved in a tutorial project with Project Northstar – an organization of young multi-racial community leaders from the DC Chapters of the Coalition of 100 Black Women and Concerned Black Men along with lawyers from three local law firms concerned with addressing the needs of homelessness in the community.

Project Northstar links racially diverse volunteers with Washington's homeless and formerly homeless children in one-on-one tutoring sessions, designed to promote literacy and strengthen basic academic skills to children. There are one hundred and forty children between the ages of six and fifteen served by Project Northstar. These children reside in shelters, public housing and private foster care homes in the District. The goal of Project Northstar is to prepare children to perform better in school by providing them with consistent educational assistance, positive role models and extracurricular activities that broaden their horizons.

Project Northstar celebrated its tenth anniversary as one of twenty-one organizations that received the 1999 Presidents Service Awards through the Points of Light Foundation.

copied
Marshall, C.
Portland

12-7-99

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

December 6, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: KATHRYN L. SHAW

SUBJECT: Productivity and Costs,
Third Quarter 1999 (revised), Labor Department
Release, Tuesday, 8:30 a.m.

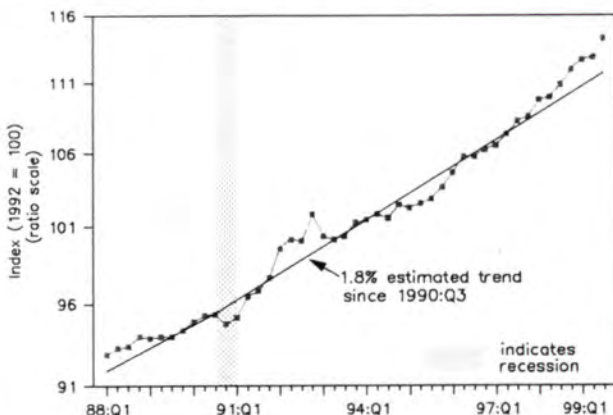
*Copied
Shaw
Porkster*

Productivity in the nonfarm business sector (output per hour worked) rose 4.9 percent at an annual rate in the third quarter, up from the advance estimate of 4.2 percent. The revision reflects the upward revision to GDP announced last month and so had been anticipated.

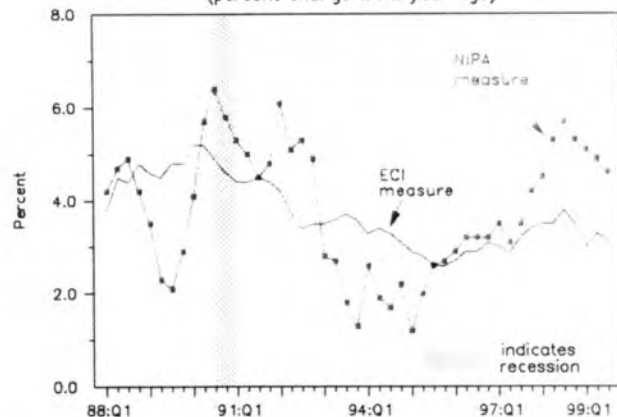
Hourly compensation as reported in this release increased at a 4.7 percent annual rate in the third quarter. This compensation measure increased 4.6 percent over the past four quarters—down from 5.7 percent during the same period a year earlier. Another measure of hourly compensation from the employment cost index grew at a slower rate (chart at lower right).

For this business cycle as a whole, trend productivity is estimated at 1.8 percent (chart at lower left). However, productivity growth during this business cycle may be split into two periods: a slow-growing period from 1990 to 1995, and a fast-growing period (with a 2.7 percent annual growth rate) since 1995. The recent fast growth has lead many to suspect that trend productivity may have accelerated since 1995. The acceleration of productivity has had many positive effects including boosting GDP growth and holding down inflation.

PRODUCTIVITY: NONFARM BUSINESS



COMPENSATION PER HOUR: NONFARM BUSINESS
(percent change from year ago)



12-7-99

**DAVID F. MARTIN
CORPORATION**

119 RODEN MILL ROAD
CONWAY, AR 72032
501/329-9426
FAX 501/329-9427

www.dfmcorp.com

November 23, 1999

MARTIN

12-6-99

After you have seen,
we will send original
to Burkhardt

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

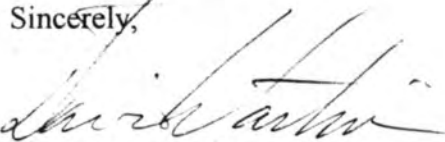
Thank you for your help and support in Ronnie Musgrove's campaign for governor of Mississippi. Ronnie and I have been friends for over 20 years and have been working toward this goal since the beginning of that relationship.

No one believed we could win Ronnie's election for lieutenant governor four years ago against an incumbent republican and a popular republican governor running for re-election. Similarly, few believed we could win this race against Trent Lott's handpicked candidate and the full weight and resources of the National Republican Party, but we did.

Although we estimate that Ronnie's campaign was outspent at least two to one, the difference was the GOTV effort. Your role in encouraging turnout made the difference and is a major reason for our success in this campaign. Enclosed are some memorabilia from the campaign that I thought you would like to have.

Thank you again for helping to elect a great person and a true statesman to the office of Governor of Mississippi.

Sincerely,



David F. Martin

Copied
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Podesta
Burkhardt
(original for
reply)

Enclosures

MARKET RESEARCH
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

DAVID F. MARTIN
CORPORATION

119 RODEN MILL ROAD
CONWAY AR 72032

MARTIN

Murphy

12-7-99

fyi-

*David's an
old friend of mine -
used nice guy -*

BZ

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

12-7-99

**DAVID F. MARTIN
CORPORATION**

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MARTIN

12-6-99

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CORPORATION**

119 RODEN MILL ROAD
CONWAY, AR 72032

MARTIN

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12-7-99

fyi-

*David's an
old friend of mine →
and vice versa →*

BZ

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Shows wife
to Sandy ~~Ma~~
too

HITE HOUSE
SHINGTON

new
per
NH

December 6, 1999

Sandra Kahler
120 Colonial Court
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Dear Sandy:

I was so sorry to learn of your father's death
and wanted you to know I'm thinking about you
during this difficult time.

Hillary and I send our heartfelt condolences to
you and your family. We'll be keeping you all
in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

copied
Bisulco

MEMORANDUM

TO: Nancy Hernreich
FROM: Lynda Dixon
SUBJECT: Death of James J. Payne
DATE: December 2, 1999

Daughter: Sandra Kahler
120 Colonial Court
Little Rock, AR 72205

Dear Sandy:

JAMES J. PAYNE, 82, of Little Rock, passed away December 1, 1999. He was a retired employee of West Tree Service Co. and Kahler Communications Inc. and a member of Our Lady of Good Council Catholic Church. Survivors include his wife, Josephine (Ehemann) Payne; three daughters, Sandra Kahler, Susan Maddox, and Sylvia Payne, all of Little Rock; two sisters, June Babcock and Marion Freligh, both of Sherman, N.Y.; five grandchildren, Lara, Stacie, Stephanie, Beau, and Jason; six great-grandchildren, Jordan, Alex, Ellison, Stephanie, Jackson and Samuel. The Rosary will be said at 7 p.m. Friday at Lemley Funeral Home, Atkins. The Funeral Mass will be at 10 a.m. Saturday at Church of the Assumption, Atkins. Burial will be in the Catholic Cemetery, Atkins. Arrangements by North Little Rock Funeral Home, 1921 Main, 758-1170.

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'Soft on crime' Clinton granted fewer pardons than predecessors

By Glen Elsasser
Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON A somber crew knelt in Lafayette Park, facing the White House in silent protest. Their posters charged that Leonard Peltier, a Native American leader, has been unjustly imprisoned since 1976.

For nearly a month, Jean Day of Ft. Stevens, Wis., and several dozen others had rallied in an effort to persuade President Clinton to exercise a unique presidential power on behalf of Peltier to pardon him, just as he had granted clemency to members of the FALN, the Puerto Rican terrorist group, after they had spent some 20 years in prison.

A member of the Ho-Chunk Indian nation, Day spoke of Peltier as a friend and a "political prisoner." By her account, Peltier, 54, is ill from jaw surgery and is not guilty of murdering two FBI agents on a South Dakota reservation in 1975.

Few pleas for clemency provoke such a public spectacle as Peltier's, replete with regular demonstrations and an e-mail campaign.

But this is the holiday season, when the White House becomes not just a scene of thanksgiving and celebration but also of clemency. It's the time when presidents often choose to free inmates and absolve others of penalties incurred for breaking the law.

However, those seeking clemency this season, ranging from Peltier to Patricia Hearst Shaw, might be unsettled by one fact: Clinton, despite Republican critics' penchant for calling him soft on crime, has granted far fewer requests for clemency than any recent chief executive.

According to statistics compiled by Sen. Patrick Leahy of Vermont, the ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee, Clinton has granted only 2.7 percent of the requests he has acted on. By comparison, President George Bush granted 4.2 percent; Ronald Reagan, 12.6 percent; Jimmy Carter, 21.6 percent; Gerald Ford, 31.2 percent; and Richard Nixon, 26.2 percent.

In his nearly seven years in office, Clinton has, according to official figures, issued 74 pardons and granted 16 commutations.

In the Peltier case, his supporters say he has been made a scapegoat for government corruption and incompetence and that he was convicted on trumped-up evidence. Organizations of FBI employees and former agents have disputed the allegations in newspaper ads and urged Clinton to deny clemency for Peltier.

Most cases have attracted much less attention. One exception is the offer to the FALN, which provoked a firestorm of criticism and congressional hearings. Even the president's wife, a U.S. Senate candidate in New York, which has a substantial Puerto Rican population, eventually distanced herself from her husband's decision.

Former U.S. Rep. Mel Reynolds, D-Ill., said in a letter to the Tribune that he had petitioned Clinton to commute his 6@ 1/2-year sentence for bank fraud and vote fraud, so that he might be reassigned from prison to a community-based correctional facility and hold a job. Neither the White House nor Reynolds' lawyer would confirm the request.

Among the other pending cases is the application for clemency from Preston King, an African-American scholar who fled to England in 1961 after his conviction by an all-white jury for draft evasion in his native Georgia.

As a Fisk University student in 1952, King applied by mail and received a student deferment from his all-white draft board. His deferment was continued in 1956 for graduate studies at the London School of Economics.

However, when King appeared in person for another extension, the board rejected his request, which the former trial judge now concedes was discriminatory.

King recalled that the board's chairwoman had written him polite letters addressing him as "Mr. King" until he appeared in person. On realizing he was black, King said, "she suddenly started calling me 'Preston.'"

In a letter to Clinton, Julian Bond, chairman of the NAACP's board of directors, asked him "to undo a great injustice" and grant King a pardon.

Another prominent subject of recent clemency pleas is

12-7-99
Shaw, the newspaper heiress who had served 21 months of a seven-year prison term for armed robbery when Carter commuted her sentence in 1979. Carter has called on Clinton to pardon Shaw, who, he said, is not "a full-fledged citizen" and still cannot vote.

Shaw was kidnapped in 1974 when she was 19 years old by a radical group known as the Symbionese Liberation Army. During her captivity, she assumed the name Tania and was photographed carrying a rifle during an SLA holdup of a San Francisco bank.

The former prosecutor in the case opposes a pardon for Shaw, who lives in Connecticut with her husband and two children.

The pardon has been a presidential prerogative since the Founding Fathers enshrined it in the Constitution. The most famous modern pardon, that of Richard Nixon by President Ford, came by proclamation a month after Ford succeeded him in 1974. At the time, Nixon had not even been indicted for any crime.

Under this unique power, which can be applied to all federal offenses, the president alone has the authority to commute prison sentences and to cancel fines, penalties and forfeitures of property.

"I never remember any application in which guilt was the issue," recalled Chicago's Abner Mikva, the former congressman and federal judge who also served as White House counsel to Clinton. "In most cases people had served prison time and the question was whether they had already paid their debt to society."

For more than a century, the Justice Department has screened clemency petitions for the White House. A small office of seven lawyers and five paralegals headed by an official known as the pardon attorney investigates the background of each eligible applicant: the nature of the crime, disciplinary history in prison and signs of remorse.

The pardon attorney's report on individual applicants must be signed by the deputy attorney general, who reviews each case before it is sent to the White House counsel's office with a recommendation. Most applications, which average about 200 a year, are denied.

The White House provided few details of how Clinton actually deals with clemency appeals. Usually, the president announces his decisions once a year, around Christmas.

Castro demands U.S. return rescued 5-year-old boy
By Juan O. Tamayo

Knight Ridder Newspapers

MIAMI An angry Fidel Castro on Sunday threatened mass protests and a boycott of upcoming U.S.-Cuba migration talks unless Washington agrees to return 5-year-old rafter Elian Gonzalez within 72 hours.

"If they are halfway intelligent, they will announce the return of this child before 72 hours," the Cuban president said in a speech broadcast early in the day. "It's already difficult to restrain our people."

"I hope that Cuba's numerous friends in the United States and in other parts will begin to organize committees for the release of the child kidnapped by the United States. Heaven and earth will be moved."

Spencer Eig, the Gonzalez family attorney in Miami, said he's confident Cuba has no chance of getting the boy back just because Castro is making threats.

"As an American I'm proud that this country doesn't respond to threats," Eig said. "Whatever opinion people may have about this case, I'm confident everyone joins me in saying 'Mr. Castro, leave this boy alone.'"

Castro's outburst cast an ominous shadow over U.S.-Cuba migration accords negotiated in 1994

and 1995 to avert another crisis like the 1980 Mariel boatlift and the 1994 flight of about 36,000 rafters.

At best, the dispute could force the cancellation of talks set for Dec. 13 on progress in implementing the accords. At worst, Havana might stop accepting the repatriation of would-be refugees intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard in the Florida Straits.

Cooperation on migration issues has become one of the pillars of U.S.-Cuban relations since the collapse of the Soviet Union ended Cuba's status as a threat to U.S. national security. Castro's comments signaled a significant escalation of Cuba's campaign for the return of Elian, rescued Thanksgiving Day from

THE FOLLOWING IS A COPY
12-7-99

Ben Johnson
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Johnson
Podesta

Actor Speaks, and Listens, To Cabbies at Bias Forum

By ANTHONY RAMIREZ

The actor Danny Glover, whose discrimination complaint against a taxi driver last month spurred a city crackdown on cabbies, said after a public forum last night that any driver who fears black people "perhaps needs to get another job."

In the month since he filed the complaint, in which he reported that a cabby had refused to allow him to ride in the front seat, Mr. Glover said, he has learned to smile good-naturedly when black friends rib him — "If I stand next to you, can I get a cab now?" he says they ask. He has also learned that being a cabby is far more complicated in New York than in San Francisco, where he moonlighted 20 years ago as a driver and got most of his passengers by radio dispatch, the actor said.

Mr. Glover, speaking at a news conference after a forum at Pace University, said he was sympathetic with many drivers' concerns.

"But if a driver fears for his life if he takes a black person into his cab," he added, "then perhaps he has to have a total different understanding of who black people are and perhaps he needs to get another job. He has to have another educational process that I can't help him with. It means that he fears me, he fears my daughter, and he fears this young woman or whoever."

Mr. Glover's lawyer, Randolph Scott-McLaughlin, who is a professor at Pace, organized the forum in re-

sponse to the incident on Oct. 9, when Mr. Glover, who is 6 foot 4 and says he has a bad hip, asked to ride in the front passenger seat of a cab because he found the back seat too confining — a request that city officials say should have been honored. The driver threatened to call the police, Mr. Glover said.

Earlier that day, Mr. Glover said, five cab drivers passed him by at 116th Street and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard in Harlem.

Less than a week after Mr. Glover filed his complaint on Nov. 3, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani announced an undercover operation in which the city threatened to seize the cabs of drivers who refused to pick up minority passengers. At least 25 drivers have been cited on charges of refusing customers because of their race or destination, as well as other offenses.

Mr. Glover made only a brief statement at the forum and spent much of the rest of it listening to accounts from drivers and passengers. Several participants acknowledged the power of the celebrity of Mr. Glover, 52, who has starred in films like "The Color Purple" and the "Lethal Weapon" series.

Bruce Schaller, a taxi industry consultant, said that in November there were 222 newspaper and magazine references worldwide to Mr. Glover's complaint. Theodore M. Shaw, 45, associate director of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educa-



Photographs by Dith Pran/The New York Times

Above, Danny Glover, right, and his lawyer, Randolph Scott-McLaughlin, at a forum yesterday on bias among cab drivers. At right, Bhairavi Desai, with the New York Taxi Workers' Alliance, spoke at the forum.



tional Fund, said, "It should not have required a celebrity to publicize this issue, but we'll take what we can get."

Certainly, the forum drew media attention: about half of the audience, which numbered fewer than 100, appeared to be representatives of the news media. The others were mostly taxi industry representatives, cab drivers and civil rights and other advocates.

Eric Blair, 63, a retired city maintenance worker from Brooklyn who is blind, said he is doubly discriminated against by being black and disabled. He said that at Kennedy International Airport, despite the presence of a taxi dispatcher, cab drivers still pass him by.

He proposed that the city's Taxi and Limousine Commission share penalties levied against drivers with complaining passengers. There would be an incentive for passengers to file complaints and for the commission to pursue and follow up violations, he said.

Bhairavi Desai, 27, an organizer for the New York Taxi Workers' Alliance, a drivers' group, noted that most cab drivers often need at least half of a 12-hour shift to cover the costs of leasing the cab, gasoline and maintenance, expenses that compel many cab drivers to stay in Manhattan and avoid other boroughs, where drivers may believe there are fewer fares.

But, she added, "None of this justi-

fies people being denied service."

Farooq Bahti, 43, who heads a drivers' group called Pak Brothers' Yellow Cab Drivers Union, said that the market price of a taxi medallion is more than \$250,000 and that competition is keen. Yet the taxi commission requires only 80 hours of training before certification as a cab driver. "In London, it takes three years to become a cab driver," he said.

Up to two-thirds of New York cab drivers are South Asian, mainly Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, according to estimates by city transportation officials. Addressing Mr. Glover, Mr. Bahti, who is originally from Pakistan, said, "Mr. Danny, accept our apology for what happened with you."

The New York Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1999

12-7-99

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New Orleans
Jennings
in the South
by

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Health Industry Sees Wish List Made Into Law

By ROBERT PEAR

AI

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — The budget bill signed last week by President Clinton is packed with provisions sought by lobbyists for drug companies, hospitals, health maintenance organizations and nursing homes.

Congress backed away from any broad overhaul of Medicare and rebuffed older patients' pleas for coverage of prescription drugs, but it tinkered with details of the program — details that determine how billions of dollars are spent each year. Many provisions follow the lobbyists' recommendations word for word.

Even as the drug industry attacked Mr. Clinton's plan to offer comprehensive drug benefits under Medicare, individual drug companies lobbied frantically to secure or retain coverage of specific products they make. And to a significant degree, they succeeded.

"This is not a good way to legislate," said Representative Pete Stark of California, the senior Democrat on the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Health.

Gordon B. Schatz, a Washington lawyer who represents medical technology companies, agreed. "This is no way to run a Congress," he said. "But there's a compelling need for product-specific legislation because Medicare officials, in their rush to regulate, have ignored the real complexity of new medical technology."

Health care lobbyists argue that with more federal money they can better serve their Medicare patients, the elderly and the disabled. Their success underlines several hard truths about the politics of health care in Washington. Lobbyists can block big schemes to which they object, and rarely agree on any big schemes of their own. But they can score victories when they pursue narrowly defined objectives.

One example illustrates the pattern. In 1997, in an effort to save money, Congress instructed the secretary of health and human services to devise a way of paying for the thousands of diagnostic tests and procedures performed in hospital outpatient departments — everything from breast biopsies to cataract surgery.

Makers of drugs and medical devices complained that they would be grossly underpaid if the Clinton administration carried out its plan for hospital outpatient services. And they proposed a solution: certain high-cost prescription drugs should be excluded from the new system, and Medicare should pay separately for them. That is exactly what Congress decided to do.

Medicare generally does not pay for outpatient prescription drugs, but there are some limited exceptions. For example, Medicare covers some drugs provided by injection or infusion in the outpatient department of a hospital or in a doctor's office.

The new Medicare law instructs the secretary of health and human services to make "an additional payment" to cover the cost of such drugs and medical devices.

This provision was sought by three big trade associations: the Pharma-

ceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, which represents drug companies; the Biotechnology Industry Organization, which represents biotech companies, and the Health Industry Manufacturers Association, which represents more than 800 makers of medical devices and diagnostic products.

Several companies were particularly eager to ensure that Medicare would pay for their products. At their urging, Congress guaranteed extra payments for any "device of brachytherapy" and for "radiopharmaceutical drugs."

And what is brachytherapy? It is an innovative treatment for prostate cancer, often performed as an outpatient procedure. Radioactive "seeds" are implanted directly into the prostate, in the hope that they will destroy cancer cells. The seeds, an alternative to radical surgery, are sold by Indigo Medical, a unit of Johnson & Johnson.

John McKeegan, a spokesman for Johnson & Johnson, said the payment system devised by the Clinton administration would have cut reimbursement for this treatment by more than 80 percent, to \$1,500 from the current level of \$9,000 to \$10,000. "With that kind of reimbursement," he said, "doctors would have stopped doing the procedure."

A provision of the new law continues the higher payments. That provision was added at the insistence of Representative Rob Portman, a Republican from Cincinnati. Indigo Medical is based in his district.

The new law also requires extra payments for radiopharmaceutical drugs used in outpatient hospital procedures to diagnose or treat illnesses. Such drugs include small amounts of radioactive material. Doctors inject the drugs and can

then visualize organs inside the body with the help of a special camera that detects the radiation.

The most popular product of this type, Cardiolite, is used to detect heart problems and to predict a patient's risk of heart attack. Cardiolite is sold by DuPont, the chemical company based in Wilmington, Del. This provision of the Medicare bill was inserted by the senior senator from Delaware, William V. Roth Jr., a Republican who is chairman of the

Finance Committee.

Amgen, the nation's biggest biotechnology company, was another big winner. Amgen lobbyists persuaded Congress to overturn a Clinton policy that could have eliminated Medicare payment for a company.

The product, Neupogen, is often given to cancer patients because it counters the adverse effects of chemotherapy.

Medicare officials recently threatened to cut off payment for Neupogen because, they said, even though patients usually receive such drugs from a doctor, they can theoretically give injections to themselves.

The campaign to protect Neupogen was led by Peter B. Teeley, a well-connected Republican who is head of Amgen's Washington office. He flooded Congress with letters from cancer patients and doctors

saying the Clinton administration's policy was misguided and dangerous, because elderly cancer patients could not safely administer the drug to themselves.

The new law prohibits Medicare officials from imposing any new "restriction on the coverage of injectable drugs."

Lobbying reports filed with Congress show that Amgen's Washington office spent \$3.6 million on lobbying in the last year. It formed a coalition with five other drug companies to work on this one issue, deploying more than 15 lawyers and lobbyists.

"Some of these people do policy analysis for us," Mr. Teeley said. "Others set up meetings. Some have strengths in the Senate. Some have strengths in the House."

Medicare uses more than a dozen formulas and fee schedules to pay for different types of goods and services. But the secretary of health and human services, Donna E. Shalala, can unilaterally reduce payments that she finds to be inherently unreasonable or "grossly excessive."

Dr. Shalala tried to use this authority to cut Medicare payments for blood glucose test strips, used by diabetics to monitor their blood sugar levels. And she was considering similar cuts in payments for many other products — an alarming prospect to the health care industry.

The new law says the secretary may not use this authority again until Congressional investigators have reviewed her prior actions and she issues new criteria to identify excessive payments.

Congress ladled out money to a few favored hospitals by reclassifying the counties in which they are situated. Hospitals in large urban areas get higher Medicare payments

than other hospitals.

The new law says that, for the purpose of Medicare reimbursement, Lee County, Ill., is deemed to be in the Chicago metropolitan area. That seemingly minor change will provide \$750,000 a year in extra Medicare money to the county's only hospital, the Katherine Shaw Bethea Hospital in Dixon, Ill., a small rural town 100 miles west of Chicago.

The county is represented in Congress by J. Dennis Hastert, the speaker of the House. Darryl L. Vandervort, president of the hospital, said, "Mr. Hastert has been working with us on this for three years."

But Mr. Vandervort insisted: "This is not pork-barrel spending. It was the right thing to do. We have to compete with Chicago hospitals for nurses."

Likewise, under the new law, Brazoria County, Tex., is deemed to be part of the Houston area. Tom DeLay, the House Republican whip, represents most of the county. This provision is worth \$380,000 a year to Angleton Danbury Medical Center in Angleton, 45 miles south of Houston. Patti E. Worfe, a spokeswoman for the hospital, said: "Tom DeLay really made it happen. We couldn't have done it without him."

Sometimes Congress earmarked money for specific hospitals by name. Mississippi, the home of the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, appears to have received more such grants than any other state.

The new law provides \$3 million for environmental medicine and toxicology at the University of Mississippi Medical Center at Jackson; \$2 million to help the university fund plants with medicinal value; \$2 million for health care programs at the University of Southern Mississippi; \$2.5 million for a rural health insti-

tute at Mississippi State University, and unspecified amounts for a new cancer research institute in the state.

"When you invest in health care, you could never ever call it pork-barrel spending," said Barbara Austin, a spokeswoman for the University of Mississippi Medical Center.

Members of Congress continually rail against H.M.O.'s as heartless and bureaucratic. But the new Medicare law increases payments to them, over objections by the White House, which contended that they were already overpaid by Medicare.

Karen M. Ignagni, president of the American Association of Health Plans, observed that H.M.O.'s participating in Medicare would get \$4.8 billion of the \$16 billion in additional money spent over the next five years as a result of the new law.

"That's a real vote of confidence in the importance of managed care for senior citizens," Ms. Ignagni said.

The industry detested one particular provision of the 1997 budget law: H.M.O.'s had to pay \$95 million a year for a government-run education campaign to advise Medicare beneficiaries of their insurance options.

Lobbyists persuaded Congress to slash the fees charged to H.M.O.'s for the education campaign. Instead of paying the full \$95 million, they will pay only a small fraction of the total, reflecting their share of the Medicare population, now 16 percent. The Medicare trust fund will pay the remainder, subject to approval by Congress each year.

"We lobbied very strongly for that change," Ms. Ignagni said. "We don't mind paying our fair share. But we didn't want to bear the entire cost."

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1999

John P. Manning
81 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Jack:

Thank you for letting me know about Sister Mary Amata McGee's illness. I've sent her a note of encouragement.

Have a great holiday season. I'll look forward to seeing you before too long.

Sincerely,

Bin

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1999

Sister Mary Amata McGee
Post Office Box 23700
Barling, Arkansas 72923

Dear Sister Mary Amata:

Jack Manning told me about your illness and recent surgery, and I just wanted you to know I'm thinking about you.

Hillary joins me in sending good wishes.
You'll be in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Brian

Hang in there!

Sisters of Mercy
(1300 STROZIER LN)
P.O. BOX ~~700~~ 23700
BARLING, AR 72923-0700



*The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500-2000*

20500/2000 

+



Catherine McAuley Convent and Retirement Residence
1300 Strozier Lane

Barling, AR. 72923-2002

Phone: 501/478-3002

Fax: 501/478-3006

Email: JulianeCarey@ftsm.smhs.com

November 20, 1999

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to let you know that your old teacher of many years ago – Sister Mary
Amata McGee, RSM – has been ill and is currently recovering from recent cancer surgery.
She's home with us now and is recovering well. I told her I would let you know.

Blessings to you and your family. May you have a very Happy Thanksgiving!

Sincerely,



Sister M. Juliane Carey, RSM

I am going to have a
Mastectomy in the morning
17th at 10:00 o'clock. I was
found to have cancer in
the left breast. The Dr.
is going to remove the
whole breast. I told
him I would rather he
do that, than to take
Chemotherapy. I've seen
too much of the side
effects of that. Just keep
me in your prayers
I'm very relaxed and at
peace knowing God's
spirit is living right
in me. What more could
I ask for?

Love!

Sister Mary Amata

11/16/99

Dear Dr + Lily,
May all the good things

that Thanksgiving brings

be yours

in abundance this year—

May the whole year

be blessed

with all that is best

for you and the ones you

hold dear. Prayerful

Best Wishes

for a

Happy Thanksgiving

JOHN P. MANNING
81 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

2 December 1999

Dear Mr. President,

As I have mentioned previously, your mother and my mother trained together at Tri-State Hospital in Louisiana. Some how, along the way, my mother became friendly with your elementary school teacher, Sister Mary Amata, who is your ever adoring fan.

Sister Amata sent the attached card to my parents and I thought that possibly you were not aware of her bout with breast cancer.

Mr. President, I hope you are enjoying the holiday season and I want to thank you for the golf tips in Nantucket this summer. My swing has improved, but that course is difficult!

With best personal wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Jack Manning

AP
to the President
12/2/99

12-7-99
done
/ me

UP
NR
Su

cc: gift
unit
w/all

copied
gift unit
Currie

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 7, 1999

Ruth Burks
Post Office Box 1433
Hot Springs, Arkansas 71902

Dear Ruth:

Thank you so much for the wonderful guitar picks. I think you're right that my musician friends will enjoy them. You were kind to think of me.

I love the angel, too. Have a great holiday season.

Sincerely,

Bar

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 7, 1999

Robert Swain
2205 East 51st #202
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105-5868

Dear Robert:

Thank you for your letter and for the wonderful guitar picks. I remember you well -- and I appreciate your steadfast support.

Have a great holiday season.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton



November 13, 1999

Dear Mr. President,

1 EB/

I want you to open your present before you read this letter.

I am so excited about these pics. I hope that you like them! I wanted to do something special to welcome you into the 21st Century!

When I saw you on the VH1 Save The Music Special I knew that you had to have these to give out to your fans. wouldn't BB King, Aretha and all of your favorites love one? These pics were made and sent to you with much love from a place called Home!

If I have overstepped any I do feel I am truly sorry and I take full responsibility. If you treasure them I'll take full credit! HAHHA! Enjoy
PS on back Take care & Love Ruth



SUNSET ON LAKE HAMILTON, SHOWING BRIDGE ON HIGHWAY 7

77 LEADING INTO HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS

P.S. Pics are very collectable.
The Emmy Lou Harris pic just sold
on ebay for over \$600.00

And the silver angel coin
is called a pocket angel.

carry it in
your pocket

FOUND
IMAGE
PRESS

at all times and you can always

reach in and hold it in your
hand like a worry stone &
know that you are in and
have always been in my
prayers

FOUND IMAGE PRESS
1.800.927.3722

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WHITE HOUSE GIFT REGISTER

GIFT INTENDED FOR

President ☒

Both/All ☐

First Lady ☐

Chelsea ☐

DONOR INFORMATION

Name: Robert Swain

Address: 2205 East 51st #202

Tulsa, OK 74105-5868 Phone: 918-747-2039

PRESENTATION

Date: 12/2/99 Event: _____

Handed to President ☐ Other Method ☐

Gift Description: Guitar picks

Send Gift and Register to OEOB, Room 457 x7133



2205 E. 51st, Suite 202, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74105-5868
Phone & Fax 918 747-2039
E-Mail thepicking@aol.com

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Mr. President,

November 10, 1999

This letter comes to you at the encouragement of our mutual friend, Ruth Burks, and the fact that it is well known your love for music. Ruth has informed me that she has sent some of the guitar picks we manufactured to you and how fond you were of them. It only seemed appropriate that you be the first President of this country to have a Presidential pick. I sincerely hope I have not offended anyone or crossed any legal boundries by making you a few prototypes to consider. These picks have been produced exclusively for you and are intended only as an idea of what kind of pick we can design for you, should you have an interest. If you do have an interest, and none of these ideas catch your eye, I'd love to design one just the way you would like it.

As well as a pick for you as President, I would love to offer the idea of a commemorative pick, in a quantity of Two Thousand, for the Millennial Ball, Maybe something for the entertainers to throw into the croud during the Ball. I was authorized by my girl friend to work a trade for these for an invitation to the ball.

 On a personal note, I lived in Little Rock from 1980 to 1984 and worked in 1983 with Maurice Lewis and the Arkansas Hospitality Association. We've met several times: at the Govenor's Conference on Tourism, at several events you appeared at dealing with tourism and I was also a member of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Your best joke is the one about the pig with the wooden leg. I've stolen it from you though, however I give you full credit.

If you're unable to benefit from the pick idea, please keep these as a gift from a friend and know that any time you would like to have picks from any of the artists we work with, I'm sure they will be tickled to know you have one of theirs. Just ask and I'll send you a hand full.

My best wishes for the years 2000 and beyond!

Sincerely,



Robert Swain
PicKing

Robert Swain

2205 E. 51st
Suite 202
Tulsa, OK 74105-5868

Phone: 918 747-2039
Fax: 918 747-2039