



'88 DEC 15 PM 2:12

Amdahl Company

12-14-99

Can we do
Thank you to
Kaia Diringier
OK 

12-15-99
To Student
Corresp. for
Reply ?

From my daughter
Kaia, who is five.
5419 Waxata Rd.
Bethesda MD 20816

99 DEC 15 PM 2:12



KAL

OHIO VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER
EAST OHIO REGIONAL HOSPITAL
PETERSON REHABILITATION HOSPITAL

*through
8:00 ce fax
N/A*

OVMC
ES

TO: The Honorable William J. Clinton
1-202-456-6703

FROM: Dr. Jaywant P. Parmar
PHONE: 304-234-1899

PAGE: 1 OF 2

88 DEC 15 PM 1:55

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12-15-94

Send to Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒
No ☐

**JAYWANT P. PARMAR, MD, INC.**

CONSULTATION IN PATHOLOGY

December 14, 1999

DIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF
ANATOMIC AND CLINICAL PATHOLOGYDIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF
FORENSIC MEDICINEDIPLOMATE AMERICAN BOARD OF
FORENSIC EXAMINERS136 OAKMONT HILLS
WHEELING, WV 26003PHONE 304-234-1899
FAX 304-234-1849

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~MARKING INITIALS: *M*DATE: *2/5/20**209-27405*

The Hon. Mr. William J. Clinton,
President, United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20050

Dear President Clinton:

This last March, you and I met in California, and I had the privilege of presenting you with a coral figure of Sri Ganesh. You understood, in your kind letter back to me, that Sri Ganesh represented your determination and resiliency, in destruction of all obstacles.

After little more than another year, too soon in my view, you will have completed your service as President. But I know you will continue your service to the public. I think, at once, of President Carter, who has immersed himself in good works for charity and world peace following his retirement. I think, also, of President Kennedy who certainly, I believe, would have continued lifelong public service after what would have been his retirement from office in 1969 at a very young age.

I deeply respect that you have spent your life in public service. I would not presume to recommend any specific future endeavor to you. You may, however, encounter new, but not unforeseen opposition and obstacles. I offer my help in whatever humanitarian or other public service work that you might now consider, or that might arise, for pursuit after your conclusion of your second term. I genuinely wish to lend my personal assistance in any useful way. I would be sincerely grateful for your advice, now or after your term, on projects that you might wish to undertake and on ways in which I might particularly help.

Let this letter, then, carry forward the spirit of our meeting and the symbolism of your figure of Sri Ganesh. Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Jaywant P. Parmar, M.D.

CC: Sean Maloney ✓

International

Surfing

League (ISL)

Box 1207, Iowa City, Iowa 52244

Telephone & Telefax 319-339-1993

9 December 1999

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

RECEIVED 10-21-05

Good morning, Mr. President,

may we suggest Dr. Hugh Bradner for a Medal of Freedom.

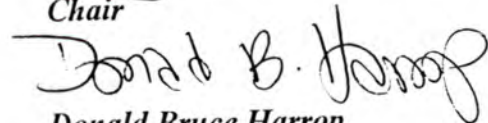
Our biography only reaches back to 1987 and much more has happened in his service to his nation and the world, and particularly to its youth.

He has just joined our board and we urge you, Sir, to consider his credentials for this singular recognition.

Sincerely,



Dr. Gary Fairmont Filosa II
Chair



Donald Bruce Harrop
President

enclosure

12-15-99

Send to Burkhardt for reply? *to handle*
Yes ☒
No ☐

Bradner

1985

BIOGRAPHY (for contemplated "sabbatical" in 1987)

Hugh Bradner was born in Tonopah, Nevada on November 5, 1915, the son of Agnes Claire Mead and Donald Byal Bradner. He received his undergraduate education at Miami University (Ohio) from 1932-1936. He studied at the California Institute of Technology from 1937 until he received his doctorate in physics in 1941. Dr. Bradner served as a member of the research staff at the Naval Ordnance Lab in Washington from 1941 to 1942. He joined the Los Alamos Lab in 1942 and remained until 1945. On September 26, 1943, he married Marjorie Hall.

In 1946, Dr. Bradner joined the staff of the University of California, Berkeley, Radiation Laboratory (the Lawrence Laboratory), and remained until 1961. In 1961 Dr. Bradner was appointed Research Physicist at the University of California Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics located on the campus of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla. In 1964, Dr. Bradner was named Professor of Engineering Physics and Geophysics at the University of California, San Diego. He continued in the normal activities of university professor except for one year as Acting Provost of Revelle College at U.C.S.D. Dr. Bradner's teaching at the Lower Division level has included instruction in elementary physics, and developing a course on "Society & The Sea". At the Upper Division level his main teaching has been courses in systems & controls. At the Graduate level he developed a course, "Physical Principles and Problems" as a review of fundamentals to help prepare students for their Qualifying examinations. He became emeritus in 1980, but has continued to teach occasional courses, sit on Ph.D committees, and work on research projects.

Dr. Bradner has published extensively in the fields of physics, seismology, geophysics, and diving. He has published a few papers in malacology. He holds many honors including membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and other honorary organizations. He has been active in a number of committees and associations. Among these are: the San Diego Planetarium Joint Powers Board (secretary 1969-1970), San Diego Hall of Science Board, La Jolla Civic Orchestra and Chorus (Board and President), UCSD Alumni and Friends Board, participant in Meet the Scientist Lectures; UCSD Faculty Athletic Advisor, Board of American Surfing Association, Chair of UCSD Committee on Athletics, Intercampus Athletic Advisory Board; UCSD Extended University Committee, UCSD Public Ceremonies Committee (Chair 1977-1979); member SCUBA Statewide Committee (1954-1961); member National Research Council Committee on Undersea Warfare (1954-1961), NRC Underwater Safety Committee, NRC Mine Advisory Committee, and Naval Studies Board. Dr. Bradner received the Miami University Medal in 1960 and an honorary doctorate from Miami in 1961. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society, member of the American Institute of Aeronautics

and Astronautics, the Seismological Society of America, and the American Geophysical Union. He is a member of the DUMAND Steering Committee (Deep Underwater Muon and Neutrino Detection).

Dr. Bradner holds a number of patents and occasionally serves as a consultant for industry. He is known as the "Father of the Modern Wet Suit," and credited with the design of the first diving suit of foam rubber. Another patent describes a class of compounds that can simultaneously give improved sun protection and increased suntan.

(Note added in 1993:)

Hugh Bradner was elected Honorary Fellow of the California Acad. Sci. in 1990.

Hugh Bradner
Biographical Listings
(Thru Feb., 1993)

American Men And Women Of Science
Dictionary Of International Biography
International Who's Who In Community Service
ISI's Who's Publishing In Science
Men Of Achievement (Intl. Biogr. Centre, Cambridge)
Personalities Of The West And Midwest
Who's Who in Science from Antiquity to the Present (1st Ed.)
Who's Who in American Education
Who's Who in Atoms
Who's Who in California
Who's Who in Engineering
Who's Who in Technology Today
Who's Who in The West
Who's Who in Science and Engineering
International Who's Who of Intellectuals
Special Index Section of Who's Who in America, 1992



BIOGRAPHY
for
ACADEMIC PERSONNEL

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THE PUBLIC.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

To be filled in by Department

Campus Revelle Department AMES Title(s) _____

Name Bradner Hugh _____ Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. (optional)
Last First Middle Circle One

Prior University Experience? Yes ☒ No _____ If "Yes", list on the following page.

Permanent Home Address 1867 Caminito Marzella, La Jolla, CA 92037 (619) 459-7681
Street City State Zip Telephone

Current Home Address SAME
Street City State Zip Telephone

Current Business Address A-025, University of Calif., San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093 (619)
Street City State Zip Telephone 21

Date of Birth November 5, 1915 Are you a citizen of the U.S.? Yes ☒ No _____

If Not a Citizen of the U.S., Date Entered U.S. _____ Type of Visa _____

Name and permanent address of person to be contacted in case of emergency:

Marjorie H. Bradner
Name
as above
Street City State Zip Telephone

Relatives employed by the University: _____
Name Relationship Department

PRIVACY NOTICE

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The principal reason for requesting the information on this form is for purposes of academic personnel administration and University public relations. University policy authorizes maintenance of this information. For academic personnel administrative purposes, furnishing all information on this form is mandatory and failure to provide it may result in denial of the action for which you are completing the form.

With your permission, information on education, honors, awards, and/or publications may be used for University public relations purposes and therefore may be released to the public.

Individuals have the right to review their own records in accordance with Academic Personnel Manual Section 160. Information on this policy can be obtained from campus or Office of the President Academic Personnel Offices.

The officials responsible for maintaining the information contained on this form are the campus Academic Vice Chancellors.

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The University of California, in compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, handicap, or age in any of its policies, procedures, or practices; nor does the University, in compliance with Section 402 of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974, and Section 12940 of the State of California Government Code, discriminate against any employees or applicants for employment because they are disabled veterans or veterans of the Vietnam era, or because of their medical condition (as defined in Section 12926 of the California Government Code), their ancestry, or their marital status; nor does the University discriminate on the basis of citizenship, within the limits imposed by law or University policy; nor does the University discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. This nondiscrimination policy covers admission, access, and treatment in University programs and activities, and application for the treatment in University employment.

In conformance with University policy and pursuant to Executive Orders 11246 and 11375, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and Section 402 of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Act of 1974, the University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

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Please show a full account of your time from the date of your first academic (or otherwise relevant) employment up to the present, including any periods when you may not have been employed. Show most recent position first, followed by prior employment. Indicate part-time appointments and leaves of absence. Show salary or approximate annual earnings in all cases. Please include all previous University of California employment. You may attach supplementary information.

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TO BE RELEASED TO
THE PUBLIC.

INCLUSIVE DATES, MONTH AND YEAR	INSTITUTION, FIRM OR ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION	RANK, TITLE, OR POSITION	APPROXIMATE ANNUAL SALARY
FROM 7-1-79 TO present	Dept. of AMES, IGPP University of Calif., San Diego La Jolla, CA 92093	Professor of Engineering Physics and Geophysics, Emeritus	(R/A retirement salary)
FROM July 1966 TO July 1967	University of Calif., San Diego Revelle Provost Office	Acting Provost	
FROM Sept. 1961 TO June 30, '79	University of Calif., San Diego, IGPP, SIO & Dept. of AMES	Research Physicist (9-61/present) IGPP; Staff (7-71/present) SIO; Professor (1-64/present), IGPP & Dept. of AMES	
FROM 1946 TO 8-1961	University of Calif., Berkeley Radiation Laboratory	Research & Training	
FROM 4-1943 TO 1946	Manhattan Project Los Alamos, New Mexico	Research	
FROM 2-1943 TO 4-1943	University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	Research	
FROM 4-1941 TO 2-1943	U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory Washington, D.C.	Research	
FROM 9-1938 TO 4-1941	California Institute of Technology Pasadena, CA	Graduate Assistant	

Name Hugh Bradner

Department AMES

Information on this page
☒ MAY ☐ MAY NOT
 be released to the public.

Initial here: LB

EDUCATION

DATES OF ATTENDANCE	NAME OF SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY, OR HOSPITAL (INTERN & RESIDENT)	LOCATION	MAJOR SUBJECT OR FIELD	DEGREES OR CERTIFICATES	DATE RECEIVED
1937 - 1941	California Institute of Technology	Pasadena, CA	Physics	Ph.D	1941
1932 - 1936	Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	Physics & Mathematics	A.B.	1937
1930 - 1932	Mc Guffey High School	Oxford, Ohio		graduated	1932
1928 - 1930	Hamilton High School	Hamilton, Ohio			

Please indicate areas of sub-specialization, if any. Also include special licenses or permits.

Memberships: Please list membership in scholarly societies, accreditation boards, civic organizations, etc. You may exclude any organization the name or character of which may indicate the race, religion, or national origin of its members.

Sigma Xi
 Sigma Pu Sigma
 Phi Beta Kappa
 Fellow, American Physical Society
 American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics
 American Geophysical Union
 Seismological Society of America
 The Explorers Club

Honors, Awards: Please list honors or awards such as Fulbright grants, Woodrow Wilson scholarships, special lectureships, medals, etc., and dates received.

Miami University Medalist, 1960
 Sc.D. (Honorary), Miami University, 1961
 Hon. Fellow, Calif. Acad. Sci. 1990

Name Hugh Bradner

Department AMES

Information on this page
☒ MAY ☐ MAY NOT
be released to the public.

Initial here: HB

PUBLISHED WRITINGS and/or CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Published writings and/or creative activities may be listed here or appended separately.

☒ Please check box if you are attaching information.

Signature

Hugh M Bradner

Date

Oct 17, 1987

NOTE: Be sure you have checked the appropriate box and placed your initials in the spaces provided on pages 3 and 4.

Publications During 1990-1991

The DUMAND II Experiment, (with 15 members of the DUMAND experiment), Proc. 25th International Conference on High Energy Physics, Singapore, August 1990.

DUMAND II Status Report, (The DUMAND Collaboration), Proc. International Conference on High Energy Gamma Ray Astronomy, Ann Arbor Michigan, Oct. 1990.

Cosmic-ray muons in the deep ocean, (The DUMAND Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D. 42, 3613-3620, Dec.1, 1990.

Mechanical stimulation of bioluminescence in the deep Pacific ocean, M.S. Webster with 15 members of the DUMAND Collaboration) Deep-Sea Research 38, 201-217, 1991.

Search for Dirac Monopoles, (H. Bradner & W.M. Isbell), in American Ass'n Physics Teachers reprint book Magnetic Monopoles, Alfred S. Goldhaber & W.Peter Trower, Eds. Dec. 1990.

A remarkable cowrie radula, (Hugh Bradner), The Festivus XXIII, 3, Jan.10, 1991.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-99

James
F. H.

~~copied~~
Berger
Podesta

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12.15.99

THE DAWN OF A NEW MILLENNIUM THE DAWN OF PEACE



Prime Minister Ehud Barak



President Bill Clinton



President Hafez Al-Assad

Today President Clinton welcomes Israeli Prime Minister Barak and Syrian Foreign Minister Al-Shara to the White House to reopen Israeli-Syrian negotiations. The march towards peace between Israel and Syria resumes after a four year break.

"We are at a pivotal moment in the Middle East peace process..."

President Clinton

Secretary of State Albright calls this "an amazing moment...a historic opportunity...."

All those committed to peace hope these meetings will begin a successful path leading to an agreement between Israel and Syria early in the new year.

"...today's step is a significant breakthrough..."

-President Clinton

We salute all those whose valiant efforts have led to this monumental event.

President Clinton has been steadfast in committing his time, his effort and his prestige to peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Barak has been honest with the Israeli people about the costs and rewards of peace-and he has never wavered in his commitment to only make peace agreements if they will strengthen Israel's security.

President Assad has been a tough adversary, but one who has scrupulously kept all of his commitments in early disengagement accords with Israel. He possesses both the will and the ability to make the peace with Israel and implement it throughout Syria.

"Peace has long been within our sight; today it is within our grasp"

-President Clinton

At the dawn of the new millennium, we can fulfill the dream of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, one which will finally put an end to war, violence and terror. We express our confidence in all those who work to make peace and we pray for their success.

Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation

S. Daniel Abraham, *Chairman*

Hon. Wayne Owens, *President*

Stephen P. Cohen, *Senior Policy Advisor*

Sara Ehrman, *Senior Advisor*

Jim Gerstein, *Executive Director*

633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20004/599 Park Avenue • New York, NY 10022/www.centerpeace.org

THE PRESIDENT

12-15-99

Lisa Kountoupes
su MM N: Tim

BC

From the desk of . . .

WILLIAM H. BOWEN

12/10/99

Copied

Kountoupes
Podesta

FAX - Pres. Bill Clinton
Attn: Nancy Hermann

Mr. President: Re: LR Chamber
meeting

Thoroughly enjoyed your speech -
particularly your Clinton library plaque
and the Ar. Delta initiative.

Am a lifetime Delta devotee,
a Trustee of the Alzheimer Foundation
whose giving is centered on Alzheimer
and the Delta and am acquainted with
the Pine Bluff AHEC's Delta program.
Would be pleased to help you.

P. O. Box 1471 - Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 371-7010

Bue Brown

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-99



AshbyCC@state.gov

12/10/99 01:19:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich@eop

cc:

Subject: Please deliver to the President

Dear Mr. President,

A few days ago I asked through the NSC that you call the newly elected President of Uruguay to congratulate him on his recent electoral victory. Evidently Sandy Berger approved it, but the White House schedulers turned it down. I can imagine your schedule is very busy, but I did want to explain why I made the request in the first place.

After the Brazilian devaluation, Uruguay and Argentina suffered severe hits in their reduced ability to export to Brazil. In the case of Uruguay, exports declined 30%. Both countries went into severe recessions. This precipitated the understanding that dependence on the Brazilian market, as was constructed in the Mercosur agreement, was unacceptably risky. Both countries realized that they needed to develop larger trading areas, and reduce their dependence on Brazil. Of course, Brazil is not in favor of this.

The obvious answer from the point of view of Uruguay is to accelerate the development of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. The new President, Jorge Batlle, is probably the first pro-American not pro-European President of Uruguay this century. As he told Gov. Mac Kay, the impediment to free trade (Brazil) will only be moved along with the combined effort of Argentina, Uruguay and the United States (and perhaps Chile, which is a different case.).

This is a relationship I believe you should develop. After Seattle and during our Presidential elections, I am not sure what our attitude toward pushing for an FTAA will be. To the extent that it is to be developed as rapidly as possible in the remaining year of your Administration, President Batlle will be a proactive ally.

*I will call him
set it up*

copied
Street
Berger
NSC ww
desk
Podesta



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

'99 DEC 13 PM3:40

December 13, 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-99

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Through: John Podesta

From: Sally Katzen *[Handwritten signature]*

Subject: Definition of "Family" in OPM's notice of proposed rulemaking on expanded sick leave

This is to let you know that OPM is about to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to allow Federal employees to use up to 12 weeks of paid sick leave each year for family care purposes. OPM expects to use an expansive definition of family to include any individual related by blood or *affinity* whose close association with the employee is the equivalent of a family relationship.

All of the White House/OMB policy offices agree with this decision, which tracks the definition of "family member" under current OPM sick leave policy. You should be aware, however, that the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) uses a more restricted definition of family-- namely, "spouse, son or daughter, or parent." FMLA was specifically cited in your Executive Memorandum directing OPM to issue these regulations, and it can be argued that the Memorandum implied that only the specific family members mentioned -- spouse, son or daughter, or parent -- are the intended beneficiaries.

Recognizing the potential risks (e.g., opening up a public controversy over the definition of family or provoking Congress to enact legislation that will deny or limit new or existing leave), we believe that the broad definition of family is a defensible interpretation of the Executive Memorandum. It is also consistent with your broader goal of eliminating a significant barrier to caring for a family member with a serious health condition, and with the Administration's non-discrimination policies generally. Finally, we believe that it is preferable to be pro-active in supporting this policy, rather than being in a position where we need to respond to critical comments on a rule containing the more restrictive definition.

Please let us know if you disagree with this assessment.

*Copied
Katzen
Podesta*

Let me
have
the book
12/13
requested
12-15-99
mei

copied
gift unit

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1999

PERSONAL

The Honorable Mario Cuomo
Willkie Farr & Gallagher
787 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10019-6099

Dear Mario:

Thanks for the inscribed copy of *The Blue Spruce*. It looks wonderful, and Hillary and I are so glad you shared it with us.

We hope you are well and send our best to you and your family for the holidays.

Sincerely,

Bru

Mario Cuomo

WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER

787 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10019-6099

212 728 8000
Fax: 212 728 8111

November 19, 1999

Hon. Sean Maloney
~~Deputy~~ Staff Secretary
The White House
West Wing, Ground Floor
Washington, D.C. 20502

Dear Sean,

I hope all is well with you and your family... and that perhaps you're able to spend as much time with them as you'd like.

The Governor would appreciate your getting his new book, "The Blue Spruce", to the President and the First Lady. It's a great read not only for children, but for adults too.

Enjoy Thanksgiving and all the best.

Warm regards,

Mary

11/22
Dan B -
FOR REPLY
BC SIG


New York
Washington, DC
Paris
London

White House Gift Record

Presented: 11/24/1999
Arrival: 11/30/1999
Entered: 11/30/1999

Gift ID: 5009187/UNDLIN_M

Donor Information

The Honorable Mario Cuomo
Willkie Farr & Gallagher
One Citicorp Center
153 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022

Acknowledged By: Pending BC Gift Draft

Comments:

Gift forwarded by Sean Maloney. BC SIG per Sean.

Gift Information

Intended: President and First Lady

Disposition: Archives

Description:

Hardcover children's book. "The Blue Spruce,"
written and inscribed by donor.

Location:

The gift is in Archives.

Total Gift Value is \$25

For the President and the First Lady,
With my gratitude and respect.

Warner
November 1999

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-15-99

Copied
Podesta

Podesta
sure can do
anything on this? RR

12-15-99

One small step for TV stations, one giant leap for political campaigning

By Norman Ornstein

The 2000 campaign is well under way. How can you tell? The best indicator, as usual, is that campaign commercials already are inundating the broadcast airwaves.

Between 1970 and 1996, television-advertising expenditures by candidates for Congress increased eightfold to \$400 million. Expect it to double in the 2000 cycle.

More ominous and important, there is growing evidence that as campaign advertising is mushrooming, television news coverage of the campaigns is shrinking. The Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania just completed an intensive study of the Philadelphia mayoral election in November 1999. In the 30 days leading up to the election, on just one station, WPVI-TV, there were 387 political ads, worth \$1.43 million. During that 30-day period, viewers could see a daily average of 27 seconds of candidate discourse during the two hours of local news coverage, out of a grand total of three minutes and 52 seconds of daily coverage of the race!

To get any message across, in other words, candidates increasingly are forced to pony up large sums to buy paid advertising. Anyone who can't afford the large sums can forget about having any chance of being heard, much less winning. Challengers and some non-multimillionaire incumbents are being frozen out, and voters are denied any kind of robust give-and-take that should be the foundation of a marketplace of ideas in a democracy.

I was particularly reminded of this problem as I approached a significant one-year anniversary this Saturday. On Dec. 18, 1998, the President's Advisory Committee on the Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters sent its detailed report and recommendations to Vice President Al Gore. I was the co-chair of this awkwardly named group (known more easily as the Gore Commission).

Our genesis: In 1996, instead of auctioning it off to the highest bidder, Congress had given to broadcasters a hugely valuable slice of the communications spectrum — the public airwaves — to convert to digital television. What should the public expect (and demand) in return?

One issue was particularly impor-

tant to us: political discourse.

Campaign advertising revenue has become a huge boon to the bottom line of most broadcasters, even as it has been the locomotive driving the skyrocketing costs of campaigning. As a core of their charter, broadcasters have a mandate to operate in the public interest as guardians of that interest. In this area, where they are profiting so much, what contributions were these broadcasters making to the public's interest?

Some broadcasters conscientiously have tried to balance their reliance on campaign commercials with admirable efforts to improve political discourse through their news coverage, candidate debates and public service campaigns. But a large number of stations do none of these things, and others apply them intermittently and erratically.

What to do about this? The practical reality was that we were not going to get some large quid pro quo in return for the digital spectrum. Broadcasters have too much political power for that. Instead, we had to come up with a pragmatic recommendation

that would be easy for broadcasters to do and yet would be a huge step forward to promoting candidate discourse in campaigns.

So we devised a simple and effective plan, a win/win approach with little cost to broadcasters but a big benefit to candidates and voters. Urge all broadcasters to provide five minutes a night between 5 p.m. and 11:35 p.m. of candidate-centered discourse in the 30 nights before each election.

We bent over backward to avoid any regulatory straitjacket and to respect the news judgment and local concerns of each broadcast station. So we said that the stations could determine the time slots. (It did not have to be done in a five-minute block or using any commercial time; instead the five minutes could be broken up into one- or two-minute segments or any combination integrated into newscasts or other shows.)

Each station would be encouraged to choose a variety of races that were important to its viewing area and that were not getting adequate give-and-take. The stations could choose the formats and would be encouraged to

experiment with ways to make things interesting: mini-debates, interviews with their news anchors, giving candidates a minute to answer a specific question or just to get a message across, and so on.

Stations would be encouraged to make the time available to all of the serious candidates, but would have full discretion to give the time to one candidate even if the other opted out. (One enduring problem is that lavishly funded candidates, usually incumbents, refuse offers of time in order to freeze out their less-well-known and underfunded challengers.) The only proviso here was that the discourse be candidate-centered opportunities for candidates to face viewers and get messages out there.

Think of it: If all of the more than 1,500 broadcast stations in America chose four or five races of interest — for Congress, mayor, governor or dogcatcher — and provided five minutes a night for 30 nights before the election, there would be multiple opportunities for many worthy candidates who otherwise have no chance to get a message across. It would provide lots of chances for

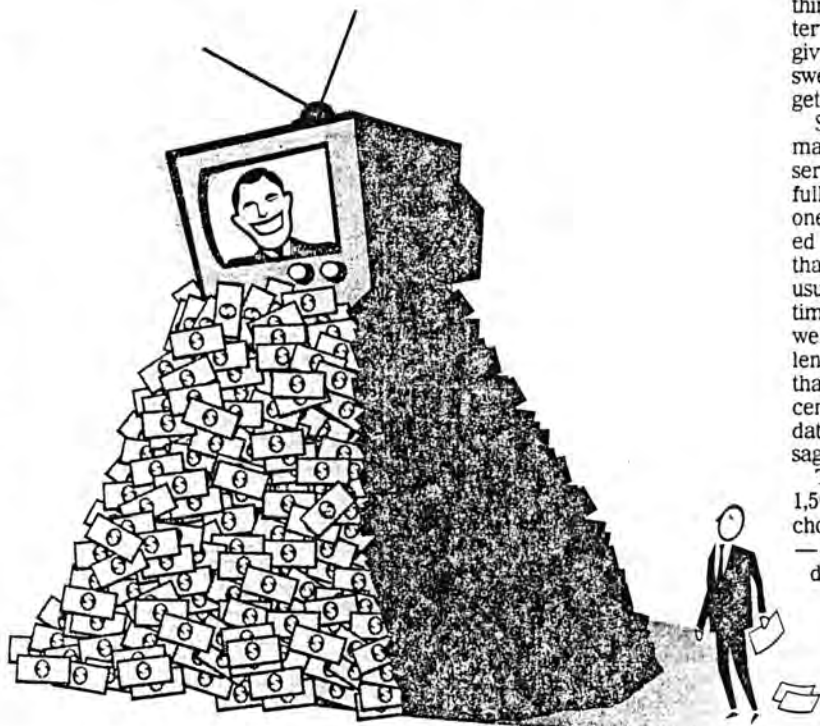
genuine give-and-take and comparison shopping for voters. It almost certainly would be less corrosively negative and more constructive than most of the relentless barrage of paid political ads that dominate the landscape.

This should be a no-brainer. But in the year since our report, not one significant broadcast entity has jumped on board and announced its willingness, much less eagerness, to take a small step for voters and a giant leap for democratic discourse, at little cost to itself.

The Alliance for Better Campaigns, with the leadership of Walter Cronkite, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, now has begun a major campaign to push broadcasters to take this small step, and will monitor their performance in the campaign.

Will two former presidents and the most trusted news broadcaster in our history be enough to get action from the broadcast community? Stay tuned.

Norman Ornstein, an American Enterprise Institute senior resident scholar, is a member of USA TODAY's board of contributors.



By Alejandro Gonzalez, USA TODAY

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-15-99

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12-15-99

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Bugs Bunny

Memo to: Vyacheslav Trubnikov, Director, K.G.B. (now called S.V.R.)

From: T.L.F.

Dear Vyacheslav: This is a joke, right? You guys were bugging the conference room of the State Department's Bureau of Oceans and Environment? What were you thinking? You could bug the entire State Department — they could put a microphone on every floor and pipe the conversations directly over to the Russian Embassy like Muzak — and it wouldn't help you. What are you going to bug next? George W. Bush's foreign policy library? The International House of Pancakes? C-Span?

People say that your bugging of the State Department means the cold war is still on. Wrong. It means the cold war is truly over. How else can one explain that you sent a Russian diplomat, in a car with diplomatic license plates, to regularly park right in front of State and then walk around suspiciously in a trench coat? Why didn't he just wear a Sputnik hat and a sandwich board saying: "Hi, I'm Boris. I'm spying for Russia. Could you please speak louder?" The K.G.B. would never have been so sloppy if the cold war were still on.

I feel sorry for you guys. You're making it too easy for the F.B.I. So here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to give you a list of the offices you should bug if you want to understand U.S. power today.

1. If you insist on bugging a Clinton cabinet member, then start with Charlene Barshefsky, the top U.S. trade negotiator. She's got real power. In this free-market age, she can shut down your steel business with a stroke of her pen, if she accuses you of dumping steel here at below market prices. What she thinks affects real jobs and people in your country.

2. If you can't get into Charlene's office, just go down three blocks to that nice marble building next to the State Department. It's the office of a guy named Alan Greenspan. Got that? Greenspan. He's also known as "The Master of the Universe." Trust me on this one, what he thinks about interest rates and I.M.F. loans to Russia really matters.

3. Do you know the way to San Jose? Go there, to 300 East Tasman Drive, and bug the offices of Cisco Systems. It makes the routers that connect the Internet, and the Internet is how we will increasingly communicate, educate and do business in the coming century. Yes, I know, missile size still matters — if you

plan to launch a nuclear war with us that will obliterate your country too. But if you want to know what will drive day-to-day power, it's bandwidth — how much installed Internet capacity your country has and how fast you can push stuff through it, which is Cisco's specialty. Vyacheslav, you didn't lose the cold war because you didn't steal enough secrets from the State Department. You lost it because you didn't steal enough secrets from Silicon Valley.

4. Bug the New Mexico home of the nuclear weapons engineer Wen Ho Lee. This guy allegedly downloaded, from the Los Alamos nuclear labs, America's most critical nuclear

Russian spies? Looney Tunes.

weapons secrets, then put them on portable tapes and took them home. If the charges against him are right, you could have downloaded more secrets from his home computer than you ever would have found at the State Department — and you wouldn't even have had to change the molding on his walls to plant a bug. All you would have needed was a floppy disk.

5. The most important thing you could bug would be any tour bus that takes you around to the institutions and monuments of Washington D.C. I would recommend visiting the Supreme Court, the Securities and Exchange Commission, The Federal Reserve, the Federal Communications Commission, the F.B.I., the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial and Congress. These places hold the real "secrets" that Russia needs — and they're all hiding in plain sight. The secret of our strength is that we are a democracy and free market built on the rule of law, with real oversight and regulatory institutions. We're not built on corruption, arbitrary rule and the smashing of Chechnya. Yes, I know Russia has real elections, but your people don't have real democrats to vote for yet, and even if they did, those democrats don't have real institutions to operate. That's what you need to steal.

You can catch the Tourmobile Sightseeing bus at 18th and Pennsylvania. It's \$16 for a narrated tour — and the guides don't even mind if you bring a tape recorder. □

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Reducing Audits of the Wealthy, I.R.S. Turns Eye on Working Poor

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By DAVID CAY JOHNSTON

The Internal Revenue Service is reducing its efforts to find cheating by businesses and high-income individuals, and stepping up investigations into two forms of cheating that are more likely to involve the working poor than the affluent.

Under pressure from Congress to stress customer service, the I.R.S. is also reassigning employees who audit companies and high-income individuals to work counters at walk-in centers, answer telephones around the clock and resolve the tax disputes of estranged couples.

But some I.R.S. agents say that many of the changes will tie their hands and in effect shift the focus of audits to those without professional advisers or political connections.

The principal sponsor of the I.R.S. overhaul legislation, Senator William V. Roth Jr., the Delaware Republican, said in a statement that the changes taking place were the kind of transitory issues that should be expected when an agency is undergoing a major transformation.

The number of audits in the fiscal year that began this autumn will be cut by 30 percent to 40 percent from the record low number of two years ago, the latest for which data are available, the I.R.S. commissioner, Charles O. Rossotti, said. Fewer than one in 300 tax returns will be audited this fiscal year, down from one in 217 two years ago and one in 63 in 1981. For wealthy individuals with gross income of \$100,000 or more, fewer than an estimated one in 150 returns will be audited this year compared to one in 33 in 1992.

The I.R.S. plans to continue giving its highest priority to auditing the 1,600 largest corporations. But it will sharply reduce audits of the other 16 million businesses in America, the vast majority of them privately owned, and of the rapidly increasing ranks of high-income Americans, who tend to file complex returns. The percentage of corporate returns that are audited is expected to fall to just above 1 percent for the current fiscal year from just under 3 percent in 1992.

The effort to find tax cheating is being reduced even more than these numbers suggest, according to more

than four dozen I.R.S. employees. In interviews they described pressure from managers to avoid upsetting taxpayers, to overlook complex issues and to close audits quickly. Some agents have coined a term for these once-over-lightly examinations of tax returns: audit lite.

Despite these sharp cuts in personnel to enforce the tax laws, the tax agency is planning a new assault on abuse of the Earned Income Tax Credit, in which the working poor can collect up to \$323 for single people and up to \$3,556 for a family of four. The credit was created to offset the sharp rise in Social Security tax rates that began two decades ago. Some people make false claims to increase their payment from the government. The credit has been a target of Republican Congressional leaders for the last five years.

The I.R.S. also plans a major new hunt for people who failed to file tax returns. Tax workers said the last such search, early in this decade, focused on people of modest means, and they expect the same this time. The I.R.S. says it intends to focus this search on people who owe substantial amounts.

More than one-fifth of I.R.S. employees, the equivalent of nearly 21,000 people working full time, will be assigned to customer service, up from 12,000 four years ago by one measure and nearly 18,000 by another. By either measure there are thousands fewer workers available

to conduct audits and collect overdue taxes.

The tax agency plans one new initiative aimed squarely at the wealthy, an attack on the creation of improper trusts to avoid estate taxes, but this program will not begin until 2001.

Except for the crackdown on abusive trusts, these changes all grow out of a series of new tax laws sponsored by the Republicans who control Congress. The most significant of these laws, the I.R.S. Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, was passed after Senate Finance Committee hearings in which the I.R.S. was described as out of control and routinely abusive of taxpayers. Much of the most explosive testimony has since been discredited and a subsequent General Accounting Office report found no evidence of systematic mistreatment of taxpayers.

The hearings, the new laws and Mr. Rossotti's policies together have had a profound effect on the agency's employees, especially the low-level managers whose daily decisions determine how the tax laws are administered. Many of these managers have concluded that they are supposed to wilt before the rich and powerful, especially those who can get a politician on the telephone.

"Don't aggravate taxpayers — that's what our managers are telling us," said one longtime revenue agent in New York. As he spoke six colleagues nodded in agreement and offered similar comments from their bosses. A revenue agent in Florida said his manager told him: "Don't

probe deeply. Just find three or four obvious items and close the case."

An I.R.S. worker in Nashville said anyone there could get a tax case resolved favorably if the taxpayer had enough influence to get a senator or congressman to complain to the I.R.S. "We just collapse," the 14-year veteran said.

"Please don't call us tax collectors in the newspaper," one longtime revenue officer in New York said. "We don't collect taxes anymore. We aren't allowed to."

The chief of I.R.S. operations, John Dalrymple, said "none of these comments shock me."

He was given a synopsis of comments from interviews with I.R.S. workers in California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, nearly all of whom spoke on condition that they not be identified.

"I also am hearing things that have the same general tone," Mr. Dalrymple said. He added that he would characterize their comments this way: "Hey, what is the service's policy going to be around compliance and enforcement? And how are we going to balance the need for good customer service on an individual basis with our responsibility to make sure that people are paying their fair share?"

Mr. Dalrymple said he and other leading agency executives had traveled the country telling I.R.S. workers that enforcement was important and that all taxpayers were to be treated alike, without regard to their

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economic or social standing.

He said that this message was not getting through and that efforts had failed to stamp out the mistaken belief that policy favored the wealthy.

"Charles and I have been talking about this for quite some time," he said, adding that Mr. Rossotti agreed with him that the only way to change such a widely held belief was for the commissioner to personally make repeated, clear and forceful corrective statements, which he said Mr. Rossotti began doing in May.

"Managers and employees are looking for some definitive statements from Charles about what to do in certain circumstances that are fairly egregious in terms of not complying with the law," Mr. Dalrymple said.

Representative Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said in a statement responding to questions about the changes: "Without question, it will take time for I.R.S. agents who have done things one way for the past 40 years to learn the new approach, which is built on better serving taxpayers."

The emphasis on serving customers, as taxpayers are now called, comes not only from Congress but also from Commissioner Rossotti, a management and computer systems expert who was brought in two years ago to modernize the agency.

Mr. Rossotti has said that for decades the I.R.S. has relied too heavily on audits and on pursuing tax cheats and that the key to increasing tax revenues and maintaining popular support is to help taxpayers meet their obligations through better service delivered by a better-trained staff and improved technology.

In his first and so far only mission statement for the agency, which focused on helping people pay their taxes, Mr. Rossotti made no mention of enforcing the law or collecting taxes, omissions that have been viewed widely within the agency as reflecting a decreased emphasis on enforcement.

But now even Mr. Rossotti is worried that enforcement has slipped too far. He told a Senate subcommittee in October that such a low audit rate "poses the risk of increased unfairness in administration of the law, and ultimately, undermining our entire system of voluntary tax compliance."

Mr. Rossotti has had to strip down audit units to obey Congressional dictates to expand customer service and resolve a deluge of so-called innocent spouse cases, most of which involve divorced women who say their former husbands cheated on their taxes and left them holding the tax bill.

Whole audit teams in Brooklyn, Seattle and elsewhere have been re-assigned to innocent spouse cases, and corporate audit teams across the country that once had as many as 12 highly trained examiners have shrunk to as few as 4 people, tax workers said.

Highly trained I.R.S. auditors who are paid up to \$77,000 annually to examine corporate tax returns have been detailed to answer telephones and greet people at I.R.S. offices, even though their years of specialized work have left them ill equipped to handle mundane questions from the public. One I.R.S. customer service clerk said it took these auditors so much time to research answers to questions that when she was away, it took five of them to do her job.

Across the country, revenue officers, whose job is to collect taxes past due, said they were having difficulty getting supervisors to approve enforcement actions, like foreclosing on property, because of a perception by managers that they were not to upset customers, even if they are major tax cheats.

In the year ended Sept. 30, the I.R.S. seized property 161 times, down from 10,000 two years earlier. Levies on bank accounts and paychecks fell to 504,000 from 3.1 million two years earlier.

Two revenue officers outlined cases they had built against individuals who each cheated the Government out of millions of dollars in taxes, only to be frustrated by the refusal of their superiors to back them up.

These officers described elaborate schemes to place assets in the names of relatives to thwart tax collection and, presumably, hide money from creditors. "Every badge of fraud was there, but Criminal Investiga-

tion Division told me the U.S. Attorney was not interested," one of these revenue officers said.

The revenue officer said that because the case was rejected for prosecution, requests for permission to force the taxpayer to pay, which Congress now requires be approved by high-level managers, have been ignored. "No one will do anything" to collect the taxes, the officer said.

Mr. Dalrymple said he had heard, fourth or fifth hand, similar tales of inaction and was troubled by them. He said he would like to hear directly from revenue officers who think their superiors are failing in their duty to enforce collection.

The effect of the cuts in audits is amplified by other factors, including a steady rise in the number of tax returns and a very sharp increase in returns filed by high-income Americans, who are the most likely to have income and deductions from businesses and investments, which can involve complex audit issues.

The number of returns reporting an income of \$1 million or more jumped to 142,500 in 1997 from 87,000 two years earlier. These returns often include income from businesses the taxpayer controls, capital gains and other sources not subject to the mandatory reporting systems that apply to the forms of income reported by most people, like wages, interest on savings and dividends.

But under tight budgets set by Congress, the full-time I.R.S. staff has shrunk to about 82,000 people, down 14 percent from 1995. When the growing number of tax returns, the increased volume of money and the 1,260 tax code changes that Congress enacted in 1997 and 1998 are taken into account, Mr. Rossotti calculates, the I.R.S. has had its resources cut nearly 29 percent.

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U.S. Ambassador To Berlin to Leave; Relations Are Edgy

By CECILIE ROHWEDDER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

BERLIN—The U.S. ambassador to Germany, John Kornblum, is expected to leave his post in the summer, slightly before the end of the customary three-year term, according to German officials.

Mr. Kornblum, through an embassy spokeswoman, declined to comment. The embassy referred questions to the State Department in Washington, which had no comment. A career foreign-service officer, Mr. Kornblum has been in a spat with Berlin's mayor over the design of a new U.S. Embassy.

German officials are concerned that the ambassador's post could be vacant for months, particularly because the U.S. Senate is often reluctant to confirm appointments before a presidential election.

In recent months, Mr. Kornblum has become a lightning rod for some Germans' frustration with perceived U.S. arrogance. Some Americans, in turn, feel that Germany is overly confident and ungrateful for decades of U.S. protection.

Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen recently angered Mr. Kornblum when the mayor was quoted as suggesting that the U.S. should build a McDonald's restaurant on the site proposed for the embassy. Construction of the building has been delayed while other countries' new embassies are being finished nearby.

Since terrorist attacks on two embassies in Africa, U.S. security rules require a buffer of 33 yards around missions.

The Berlin government says it can grant only about 24 yards without moving a street or taking a lane out of a congested street.

—Carla Anne Robbins in Washington contributed to this article.

Venezuela Voters Are Likely to Approve New Constitution Criticized by Investors

By THOMAS T. VOGEL JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CARACAS, Venezuela — Venezuelans are expected to approve a new constitution today that businessmen and economists say could hurt the Andean nation's economy and private investment.

Lawyers, media groups, the Catholic Church, regional governors and even some supporters of President Hugo Chavez have all criticized the document. Economists say the proposed charter could sharply increase government spending, reduce checks on the president's power and create greater uncertainty among investors. The 350 articles in the proposed constitution were hastily approved in three days last month by a constitutional assembly dominated by Mr. Chavez's allies.

Despite growing opposition to the document, however, opinion polls in the past week show that more than 70% of Venezuelans support it. However, as many as half of eligible voters are expected to abstain from casting a ballot today.

Mr. Chavez has called those who oppose the proposed constitution "degenerates" and aggressively campaigned for its passage. On Monday, a member of a visiting delegation from the Organization of American States said the government has illegally used public funds to promote the proposed draft. Government officials denied this. Mr. Chavez, a former military offi-

cial, took office in February. He led a failed but bloody coup attempt in 1992.

Trust among investors has been "severely damaged as the result of Chavez's rhetoric of the last few months and the haphazard ending to the constitutional process," says Enrique Lerner, executive director of the Caracas investment and financial-services firm Heptagon Grupo Financiero.

Venezuela's economy is struggling through its worst downturn in more than 30 years, despite a big jump in oil prices this year. The country gets more than 70% of its export revenue from oil and competes with Saudi Arabia as the biggest supplier of oil to the U.S.

The proposed constitution will allow Mr. Chavez to run for re-election, something prohibited in the current charter, and extends the presidential term from five to six years. It also grants the president the power to dissolve Congress and approve all military promotions. The draft charter effectively blocks the privatization of social security and health care, while expanding the government's responsibilities in both areas, as well as in education. It could also limit the independence of the Central Bank. But many portions of the proposed charter are so unclear that Venezuela will have to pass new laws to clarify how monetary policy, social security and even labor rules are affected.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Podesta

December 14, 1999

There is something
fun interesting in
giving money
to the legislature
in South Africa

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Sandra Thurman, Director, Office of National AIDS Policy

SUBJECT: Response to Your Inquiry about what more could be done for Children Orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa

As you read in the NYT last week, the latest UN Report released on World AIDS Day again paints a devastating picture. Highlights include:

- The UN called AIDS the "most deadly undeclared war in human history". In 1998, nearly 3 million people worldwide died of AIDS – more than 10 times the death toll of the war in Bosnia;
- More than 50 million people worldwide have already become HIV+ and that number is expected to double by 2005;
- More than 16,000 people become HIV infected each day -- half of whom are under the age of 25 -- with the fastest growing rates of infection now found in India and South Asia.
- As UNICEF said today in releasing the State of the World's Children: "There can be little doubt that the same catastrophic combination of stigma, taboo, and silence that continues to fuel the deadly epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa is repeating itself in South Asia."
- More than 11 million children have already lost their mother or both parents to AIDS, and by 2010 that number will rise to 40 million in sub-Saharan Africa alone; and
- AIDS is not only a humanitarian crisis, but has been called the "single greatest threat to future economic development in Africa" by the World Bank.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal that can and should be done. As you recall, from 1993 to 1999, the US global AIDS budget remained level funded at approximately \$125 million in the face of a 300% explosion in the pandemic. In FY2000, with your leadership, the Administration pushed for and secured a budget amendment calling for a \$100 million increase in our global AIDS program. This funding will enable us to double our efforts in Africa in key program areas including:

- HIV prevention (including the prevention of transmission from mother-to-child);
- basic health care and treatment for people living with AIDS;
- support for children orphaned by AIDS (including the expansion of micro-finance programs that enable extended families and communities to "care for their own"); and
- development of NGOs, clinics, and government capacity needed to effectively turn this tide.

In addition, your leadership has helped to galvanize others to act. Following your conversation with Prime Minister Blair, and our \$100 million funding increase, the British provided for a \$35 million increase in their global AIDS effort. But there is much more that needs to be done. According to the UNAIDS Program, it will take more than \$1 billion to mount an effective HIV prevention campaign in Africa, and at least \$1 billion more to begin to address the most basic AIDS treatment needs in the region. Currently, total spending from all donors and host governments on prevention programs in Africa is \$350 million, and funding for care is virtually non-existent. In the absence of these efforts, millions more children will be left behind.

While the US cannot and should not do this alone, it is clear that our leadership has and can continue to make a difference. And there is a clear indication that the public believes that this effort matters. A recent poll shows that the public considers global AIDS more serious than either terrorism or threats to the global environment – and 80% of the public believes that a catastrophic AIDS epidemic in the rest of the world will have a serious impact on the US economy.

As the First Lady said in addressing the United Nations on World AIDS Day: “This cannot and will not be a one-time commitment. The United States’ efforts must be sustained and strengthened to meet the challenges posed by this pandemic. And I want you to know that the President and I will continue to fight for the funds from the Congress in the remaining time that the President has, so that the United States will do its part in the struggle against AIDS.”

The encouraging news is that we know what works. Over the past several years, we have designed and implemented model programs to help stem the rising tide of new infections, to begin to care for those who are sick, and to stitch together a tapestry of supports for children orphaned by AIDS. It is now time to expand these model efforts to a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the pandemic. This will require cultivating the political leadership to act in highly impacted countries and finding the resources needed to get the job done.

Nowhere is the opportunity for progress more clear than in preventing HIV transmission from mother-to-child. Each year, more than 2 million HIV+ women give birth each year – producing 600,000 HIV+ infants. After years of research, it now looks like we have developed a drug (Nevaropine) that can reduce mother-to-child transmission by 50% for \$4 a dose. While a service delivery system would need to be developed (clinics, nurses, testing/counseling, etc.) we could be moving toward an effective intervention for a cost of \$200-\$300 per life saved. If this pans out, it would rival even childhood immunization as a third world intervention at a cost of about \$400-\$500 per life saved. Currently, we are spending \$4 million a year to solidify the application of this research in an African setting, and in the process, saving 500 babies. I believe a high priority for future investment should be placed on a family package to include: (1) preventing transmission from mother-to-child; (2) providing basic care to mothers to enable them to care for their children and to plan for their future; and (3) supporting children orphaned by AIDS.

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Sunday
Can we do
more about
this - ~~OK~~

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U.N. Issues Grim Report on the 11 Million Children Orphaned by AIDS

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 — More than 11 million children have been orphaned by AIDS since the epidemic was recognized in 1981, and the number is expected to rise to 13 million by the end of 2000, the United Nations said today in a report to mark World AIDS Day.

The number of AIDS orphans is believed to far outstrip the number of children orphaned by other causes. The soaring number of AIDS deaths could eventually undermine the stability of affected countries, Dr. Peter Piot, the head of the United Nations program on AIDS, said in an interview here.

All but 5 percent of the world's children orphaned by AIDS live in countries below the Sahara, Unicef and U.N.AIDS said in the report. In the past, age-old networks of immediate and extended families would have assumed care of orphans. But, the report said, "the traditional African extended family is breaking down under the unprecedented burden of the pandemic."

Orphans are "the most forgotten aspect of the AIDS epidemic," Dr. Piot said, adding that for many of these children the future is bleak.

A study addresses 'the most forgotten aspect' of AIDS.

Many end up as child laborers or "roaming the streets," he said, leaving them "prime targets for gangs, militia and creating more child armies like those that participated in massacres in Liberia and Sierra Leone in West Africa."

The result, the report said, "is a growing threat to stability, exacerbating inequalities within and between countries, undermining previous gains in development and harming children."

"These are enormous issues and a big challenge for tomorrow," Dr. Piot said.

Dr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, president of the United Nations General Assembly, said that had so many children been orphaned in wealthy parts of North America or Europe, "their fate would already have been declared a human tragedy."

The orphan issue affects people of

all ages. In Africa in 1998, 209,000 people were killed in wars and conflicts while AIDS killed 2.2 million others. "And the worst is yet to come," the report said.

Children are growing up knowing little about their parents, and many orphans find themselves thrust in the role of parents, looking after their siblings. And Africans who were expecting their children to care for them in their advanced years now have to care for their grandchildren.

The United Nations defines AIDS orphans as children 15 and younger who lost either their mother or both parents to the viral disease. The statistics were reported this way in part because mothers are most important for care of surviving children but also because there is better information on women than on couples. Dr. Piot said the United Nations intends to do country-by-country surveys to determine the number of orphans according to a classic definition.

Under the United Nations definition, 11 percent of all children in Uganda and 9 percent in Zambia were orphans in 1997, the latest date for which information is available. In many other African countries, like Zimbabwe, it was 7 percent. The

United Nations report did not provide a comparison with countries in other areas. Before AIDS, about 2 percent of all children in developing countries were orphans. No figure exists for orphans in African countries before AIDS, United Nations officials said.

AIDS orphans are at higher risk for malnutrition and its effects, illness, abuse and sexual exploitation than children orphaned by other causes, the report said. Also, AIDS orphans face the stigma and discrimination that often shadow the disease, leaving them socially isolated and often deprived of education and other basic social services.

And because many grandparents

carrying for their orphaned grandchildren have limited resources, "they cannot keep this up forever," Carol Bellamy, the executive director of Unicef, said.

The National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, an American group, joined with the United Nations yesterday in urging African governments and communities to provide greater access to credit, income and property for women.

The groups also called for widespread counseling and voluntary testing for H.I.V., the virus that causes AIDS, support for the needs of orphans, and increased community protection of women's and children's rights.

THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

12/13/99

Dear Mr. President -

The 2 maps enclosed reflect
The large number of events for our
"America Goes Back to School" initiative.
One map is for your Cabinet & Agency
Heads and the other is for my Ed Dept. folks.
One day in Arkansas was just great.
I was afraid your voice was straining -
Hope you are feeling better - N
12-15-99



BETTY -
PER MY MESSAGE,
SECRETARY RILEY →

Sandy Rinck
Special Assistant to the Secretary

United States Department of Education
600 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

(202) 401-3000

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

S.

PM

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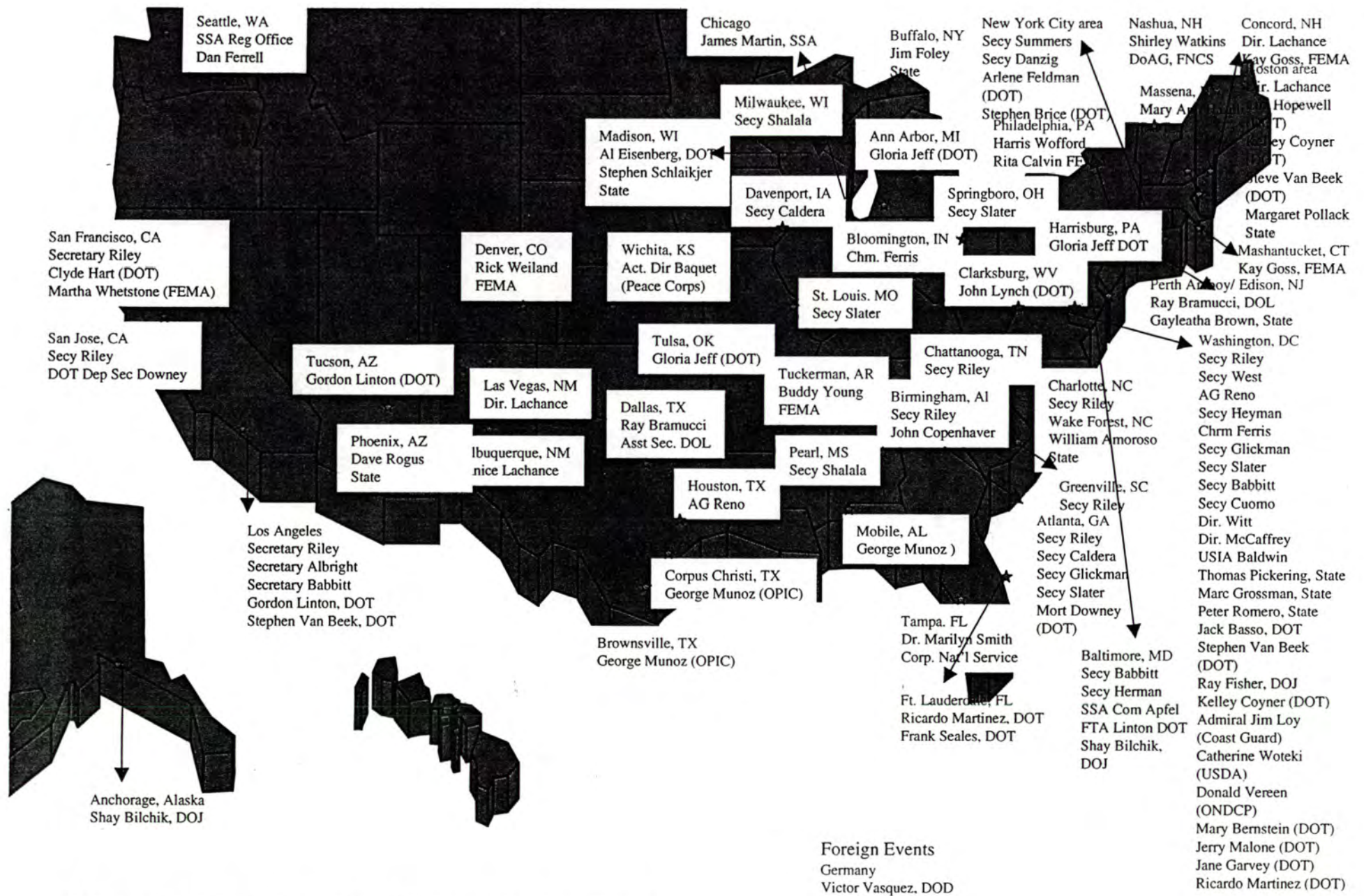
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

P.S. - Also, enclosed is an
updated version of my budget
request - I know you realize how
important I think strong education
support is for our final year.
Dick

IS GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR
BRINGING THIS TO THE
PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL
ATTENTION.

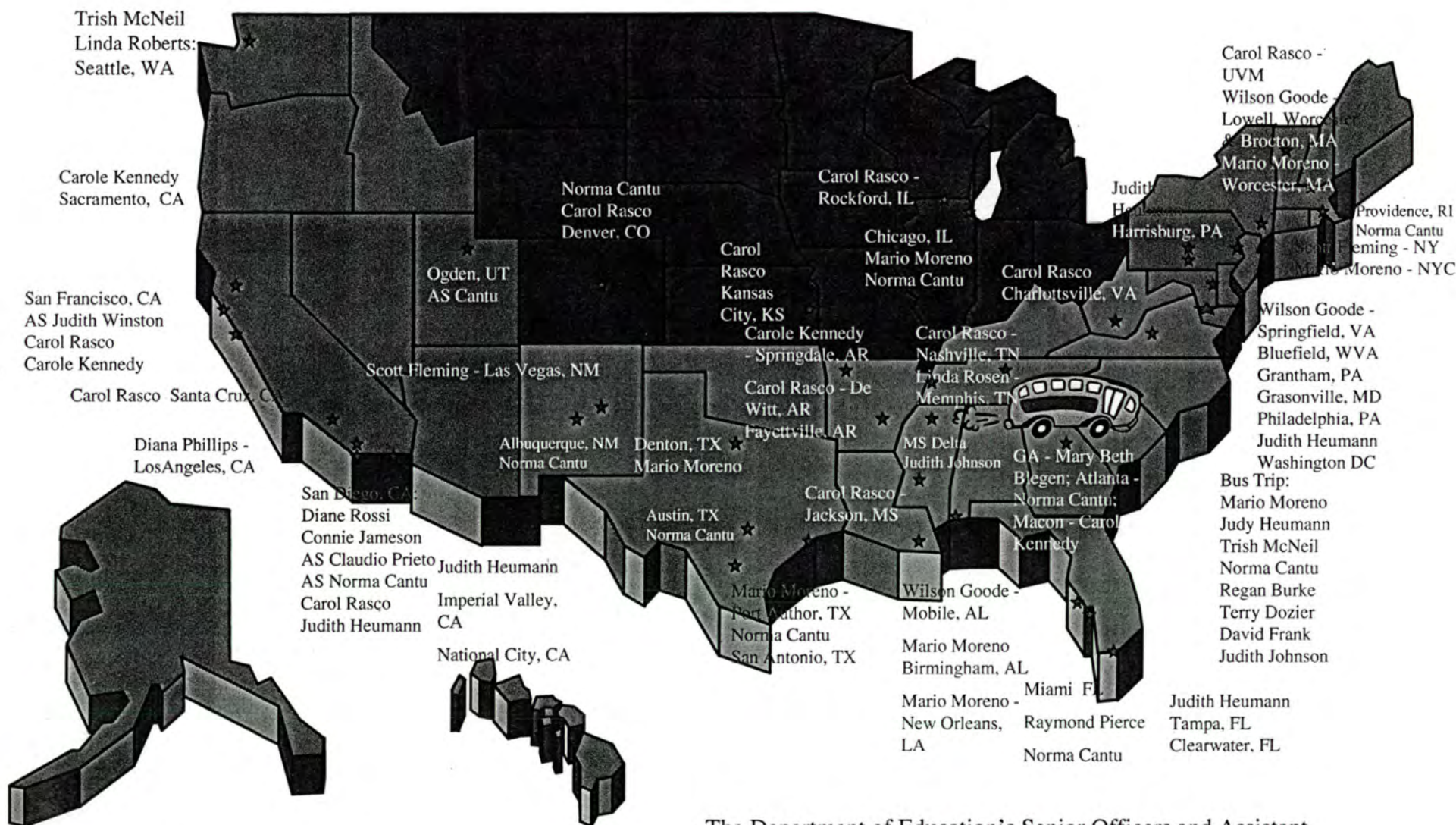
HAPPY HOLIDAYS.

SANDY



1999 America Goes Back to School Cabinet and Agency Events

America Goes Back to School Senior Officer's Travel



The Department of Education's Senior Officers and Assistant Secretaries Participated in Over 100 America Goes Back To School Events Around the Country

ANCHORING PRESIDENT CLINTON'S LEGACY IN EDUCATION

Keeping up the Momentum to Lock in the Legacy

- **For the last 7 years you have been America's "Education" President. In this last budget, you have the opportunity to lock in that record. Now is the right time to make a final statement demonstrating your leadership.**
- **This comes at a time when we see a growing concern about high standards as the first results of new high stakes test are reported. This "concern" makes it clear that the standards movement is working. And so this is precisely the right time to make thoughtful new investments that are linked to improved performance to support challenging standards. This is what we promised Democrats we would do as far back as 1993; i.e., use the "results" orientation to bring about needed resources (inputs)**
- **If we fail to continue our momentum in this election cycle, we will hand a powerful weapon to our political opponents. We should not take our lead in defining America's education agenda for granted. Our opponents are getting better and more sophisticated in broadening their message and they were successful, for example, in gaining some political advantage on us in the last Congressional session when it came to special education and increases in Pell Grants.**
- **Now, at this turning point, we should push hard for investments that are linked to performance and complete our unfinished agenda. I believe we must pass "school construction" this year or assume that it will never get done. As you and I discussed we should perhaps think about addressing school "modernization" in a new way. This is why we are developing a \$500 million discretionary proposal for your consideration.**
- **Offsets are available. At least \$2.6 billion in savings from student loans can be used to cover other increased investments in education. The attached chart includes our key priorities.**

12/13/99

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—FY2001 EDUCATION BUDGET PASSBACK AND APPEAL

Selected Education Programs	Current Budget	OMB Passback For FY2001	FY 2001 Appeal Difference From Passback	FY2001 Appeal
(Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)				
IMPROVING TEACHING AND RECRUITING QUALITY TEACHERS				
Teacher Recruitment and Preparation <i>Presidential initiative passed in 1998</i>	\$98,000	\$98,000	+\$102,000	\$200,000
Teaching to High Standards; <i>* Combines Goals 2000, Eisenhower Professional Development, Title VI into President's new ESEA initiative.</i>	\$1,173,000	\$503,000	+\$970,000	\$1,473,000
ACCOUNTABILITY AND HELPING STUDENTS MEET HIGH STANDARDS				
Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants) <i>Includes President's accountability initiative passed in 1999 to turn around failing schools.</i>	\$7,941,397	\$8,141,397	+\$366,003	\$8,507,400
Special Education <i>As I visit schools, I hear more about the cost of special ed. than any other issue.</i>	\$6,036,646	\$6,035,146	+\$603,265	\$6,638,411
21st Century Community Learning Centers <i>Extremely popular after-school and summer program</i>	\$453,710	\$525,000	+\$175,000	\$700,000
COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY AND ACCESS				
Pell Grants <i>With this increase, the value of Pell grants will have risen by 50% under the President's watch.</i>	Budget Authority \$7,700,000 [Max Grant: \$3,300]	Budget Authority \$8,180,000 [Max Grant \$3,350]	Budget Authority +\$286,000 [Max Grant +\$150]	Budget Authority \$8,466,000 [Max Grant \$3,500]
SEOG Supplemental grants for low-income students <i>A high priority among college leaders</i>	\$631,000	\$631,000	+\$100,000	\$731,000
TRIO Programs <i>Includes new Presidential initiative for college completion grants.</i>	\$645,000	\$645,000	+\$100,000	\$745,000
GEAR UP <i>Third year of new presidential initiative</i>	\$200,000	\$240,000	+\$60,000	\$300,000
Sub-total:	\$24,878,753	\$24,998,543	+\$2,762,268	\$27,760,811
OTHER CRITICAL INITIATIVES (ie: expanding President's safe schools/healthy students initiative, increasing advanced placement courses, expanding comprehensive school reform models, providing teacher training in bilingual education, expanding President's literacy and civics initiative, providing loan cancellations for teachers.)	\$10,824,482	10,737,692	+\$996,215	\$11,733,907
Total:	\$35,700,000	\$35,700,000	+\$3,800,000	\$39,500,000
School Construction Package: New Discretionary Initiative	--	--	+\$500,000	\$500,000

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**IMPROVEMENTS AND INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION ARE A TOP PRIORITY
FOR CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT**

1) Education is the top priority for Congress.

If you could tell Congress to focus on just one of the following issues, which would that be?

	All people surveyed
Improving Education	25%
Protecting Social Security	25%
Reforming Health Care	19%
Cutting Taxes	11%
Fighting Crime	8%
Rebuilding national defense	7%
Protecting the environment	5%

Source: Market Strategies and the Feldman Group, reported on October 29, 1999, surveyed 1,000 registered voters.

2) Improving Education: A “high priority” for the President. We find that “improving education and the schools” will be “very important” to 79 percent of Americans when choosing a president next year, more than any other issue. Only 44 percent say “cutting taxes is very important, making it 14th out of 15 issues.

<u>Top 5 issues</u>		<u>Bottom 5 issues</u>	
1. Improving Education	79%	11. Helping Middle Class	61%
2. Handling the Economy	74%	12. Handling Gun Control	56%
3. Managing the Budget	74%	13. Handling Foreign Affairs	54%
4. Handling Crime	71%	14. Cutting Taxes	44%
5. Protecting Social Security	68%	15. Campaign Finance Reform	30%

Source: ABC NEWS poll, released on September 5, 1999

EDDIE L. McCANN, JR.
2734 W. 85TH ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60652

8/8/99

December 6, 1999

12-15-99

Honorable William J. Clinton,
President, of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

*To Burkhardt for
Agency Liaison after
you have seen.*

1

Dear Mr. President:

I hope this letter find you and your family well. I missed you when you were in Chicago last month. I stopped by Franz Printing to see you, while you were in the Englewood community. Bill Jones and I are old friends, and I told him what a great person you are. After your visit with he and his family, he called and told me how warm, genuine, and down to earth you were.

I have not written in quite some time. The reason being I have been able to see you in person in the past year-and-a-half. Thanks again for the lovely pair of Presidential cuff links that you sent me for my birthday last year.

The purpose of this letter is that I feel my father Eddie L. McCann, Sr. is not being treated fairly by the Veterans Administration. Enclosed you will find a copy of the decision rendered, after my dad and me appeared before the Board of Appeals, in August, 1998. The only thing my dad is asking is that he be compensated for the past fifty (50) years of neglect in which he was given an increase in 1995, that should have been given to him from 1946. My dad's representative from the Disabled American Veterans went as far to say, that the decision is based on the Veterans Administration attempting to cover-up racial bias from over fifty (50) years ago in the Army. During that time even tho, you may been from Chicago when you were drafted, you were discharged from the state that you were born. In my dad's case that was the state of Mississippi. Do I need to say more.

EDDIE L. McCANN, JR.

2734 W. 85TH ST.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60652

My dad, God willing will be 76 years old on his next birthday in February, 2000. His accomplishments are many. He was awarded the Bronze Star, Purple Heart, and Campaign Ribbons of varied nature.

For over sixty years my dad was the best friend of the late Bishop Louis H. Ford , Presiding Bishop of the Churches of God in Christ, who was my God-father. This is a very personal matter that I hope can be resolved. My dad and I need your help.

From my family to yours, Have a Blessed Holiday Season, and a Healthy and Prosperous New Year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eddie L. McCann, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

(773) 436-2444-Hm.



BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20420

IN THE APPEAL OF
EDDIE L. MCCANN, SR.

C 4 941 191

DOCKET NO. 98-06 060

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DATE

NOV 23 1999

On appeal from the
Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office in Chicago, Illinois

THE ISSUE

Entitlement to an effective date prior than May 15, 1995, for a 30 percent disability evaluation for residuals of a shell fragment wound, left knee, with torn muscles in the mid-knee, keloidal disfiguring scarring of the lateral aspect, and muscle atrophy, Muscle Groups XI and XIV.

REPRESENTATION

Appellant represented by: Disabled American Veterans

WITNESSES AT HEARING ON APPEAL

Appellant and his son

ATTORNEY FOR THE BOARD

W.L. Puchnick, Associate Counsel

INTRODUCTION

The veteran served on active duty from November 1943 to June 1945.

This case is currently before the Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA or Board) on appeal from a November 1997 rating decision by the Chicago, Illinois, Regional Office (RO) of the Department of Veterans Affairs which increased the rating for the veteran's service-connected left knee disability to 30 percent, effective May 15, 1995. A notice of disagreement as to the assigned effective date was received in February 1998, and a statement of the case was issued that same month. A substantive appeal was received in April 1998. In August 1998, the veteran and his son testified at a personal hearing in Washington, D.C. before the undersigned Member of the Board.

The Board notes that at the time of the November 1997 rating decision from which the present appeal arises, the veteran had already initiated and completed an appeal from a November 1995 rating decision which had continued a 10 percent rating for his left knee disability. As ready noted, the November 1997 rating decision increased the rating to 30 percent. However, in his February 1998 notice of disagreement on the effective date issue, the veteran indicated that he agreed with the increase in the rating, thus effectively withdrawing his appeal on the increased rating issue. Accordingly, the only issue now in appellate status is entitlement to an earlier effective date for the 30 percent rating.

Nevertheless, at the August 1998 Board hearing, the veteran's representative indicated that he wished to raise claims of clear and unmistakable error (CUE) in prior rating decisions, namely, those issued in April 1946 and February 1948. The

representative argued that there was error involved in those rating decisions concerning the assignment of disability evaluations for the veteran's service-connected left upper arm, left knee, and left foot disabilities. Further, the veteran's representative also presented argument regarding entitlement to a separate disability rating for painful and tender scars apart from the muscle injury rating. These new claims are hereby referred to the RO for appropriate action.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. In a March 27, 1990, decision, the Board denied an appeal by the veteran on the issue of entitlement to a rating in excess of 10 percent for his service-connected left knee disability.
2. A Report of Contact (VA Form 119), dated May 15, 1995, documents a telephone call from the veteran on that date wherein he requested that his service-connected left knee be reevaluated due to increased severity.
3. Prior to May 15, 1995, it was not factually ascertainable that the criteria for entitlement to a 30 percent evaluation for the service-connected left knee disability had been met.

CONCLUSION OF LAW

The criteria for entitlement to an effective date prior to May 15, 1995, for an award of a 30 percent schedular disability evaluation for residuals of a shell fragment wound, left knee, with torn muscles in the mid-knee, keloidal disfiguring scarring of the lateral aspect, and muscle atrophy, Muscle Groups XI and XIV have not been met. 38 U.S.C.A. §§ 5107, 5110 (West 1991); 38 C.F.R. § 3.400 (1999).

REASONS AND BASES FOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

By way of history, the Board observes that the veteran suffered a shrapnel injury to the left knee in 1945, and service connection was subsequently established. A 10 percent rating was subsequently assigned for a left knee scar, effective from April 1946.

The Board first notes that in November 1987, the veteran requested an increase in the 10 percent rating for his service-connected left knee disability. The 10 percent rating was continued in a February 1988 rating decision. The veteran appealed, and the appeal was denied by the Board in a decision dated March 27, 1990. A decision of the Board is final. 38 U.S.C.A. §§ 7103, 7104.

The record further shows that the veteran indicated in a May 15, 1995, telephone communication that he wanted the residuals of his service-connected shell fragment wound of the left knee be reevaluated due to increased severity. The RO determined that a 30 percent rating was warranted and assigned an effective date of May 15, 1995. The veteran has appealed from the assignment of the May 15, 1995, effective date, contending that he is entitled to a 30 percent disability evaluation from April 1, 1946.

Applicable regulations provide that, except as otherwise provided, the effective date of an evaluation and award of compensation will be the date of receipt of the claim or the date entitlement arose, whichever is later. 38 C.F.R. § 3.400. The effective date of an increase in disability compensation will be the earliest date as of which it is factually ascertainable that an increase in disability had occurred, if a claim is received within one year from such date; otherwise, the effective date shall be the date of receipt of the claim. 38 C.F.R. § 3.400(o)(2); *See also* VAOPGCPREC 12-98, 63 Fed. Reg. 56704 (1998).

Additionally, 38 C.F.R. § 3.157(a) provides that a report of hospitalization which meets certain requirements will be accepted as an informal claim for benefits if the

EDDIE L. MCCANN, SR.

report relates to a disability which may establish entitlement. Further, 38 C.F.R. § 3.157(b)(1) provides that the date of an outpatient or hospital examination or admission to a VA or uniformed service hospital will be accepted as the date of receipt of a claim for increased benefits. The provisions of this paragraph apply only when such reports relate to examination or treatment of a disability for which service connection has previously been established or when a claim specifying the benefit sought is received within one year from the date of such examination, treatment or hospital admission.

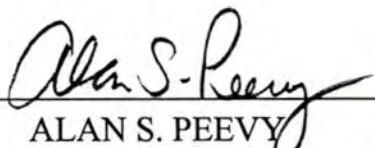
The Board also stresses at this point that since entitlement to a rating in excess of 10 percent was effectively denied by the Board in its March 27, 1990, decision, the concept of the finality of that determination precludes consideration of any time period prior to March 27, 1990 (except by a claim of clear and unmistakable error as discussed and referred to the RO in the introduction of the present decision).

Review of the evidence of record discloses no evidence which documents entitlement to a 30 percent disability evaluation for residuals of the veteran's service-connected shell fragment wound of the left knee after March 27, 1990, and prior to May 15, 1995. While the claims file does include VA outpatient reports dated from October 1994 to January 1995, these records document treatment for unrelated disorders. As such, these medical reports cannot be viewed either as evidence of an increase in left knee disability or an informal claim for an increased evaluation.

The Board acknowledges that veteran's statements as well as the testimony offered by him and his son at the Board hearing in August 1998. However, the issue in the present case involves the proper assignment of an effective date for the 30 percent rating. The assignment of effective dates is governed by specific legal criteria set forth in applicable laws and regulations, and the Board is not at liberty to deviate from those laws and regulations. Therefore, while the Board recognizes the veteran's honorable service to his country and understands his contentions, within the parameters of the effective date issue currently before the Board there is no basis for finding entitlement to the 30 percent rating prior to May 15, 1995.

ORDER

The appeal is denied.



ALAN S. PEEVY
Member, Board of Veterans' Appeals