

Condolence
letter?

12-20-99

To Maureen
Hudson?

dk

Woodward, Pulitzer-winning historian

BY SUSANNE YOUMANS
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HARTFORD, Conn. — Pulitzer Prize-winning historian C. Vann Woodward, an Arkansan whose work shaped America's understanding of the South and its attitudes about race, has died. He was 91.

Woodward died Friday at his home in Hamden, said a spokesman at Yale University, where Woodward had retired as a profes-

sor in 1977. He had suffered complications from open heart surgery in July, said a former student and longtime friend, Sheldon Hackney.

Woodward was born in Vandale, Ark., a tiny Cross County community near the Mississippi Delta, and spent half his life in the South.

Woodward attended Morrilton High School in Morrilton and began undergraduate work at Henderson-Brown College, now Henderson State University, in Arkadelphia.

His years in the South drove him to look closer at the development of a region torn by racial tension and attitudes still lingering from the Civil War, colleagues said.

"He came to history out of a desire to understand himself and created a whole new way of understanding the late 19th century South," said Hackney, a history professor and former president at the University of Pennsylvania. "His framework is still pretty much in place."



Associated

Pulitzer Prize-winning historian C. Vann Woodward is shown in this Nov. 1998, file photo. Woodward, who chronicled the South and America's attitudes about race, died Friday at his home in Connecticut at 91.

"He was the first person, the first distinguished Southern historian, to talk about the South in a very objective way," said Howard Lamar, Sterling Professor of History Emeritus at Yale. "He told it like it was."

Woodward's book, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, presented evidence that segregation in the South dated only from the 1880s. Published in 1955, a year after the Supreme Court declared school

segregation unconstitutional, the book was invoked to counter arguments that the ruling would destroy a centuries-old way of life. Woodward thought that his work was colored by the people writing it, as well as by those controlling the archives.

"The past is alterable to conform with present convenience, with party line, with mass prejudice, or with the ambitions of powerful popular leaders," he wrote.

from Arkansas, dies

a paper titled "American Attitudes Toward History."

Woodward won the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1982 for a book he edited, *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*, an account of the conflict drawn from the letters of a Southern woman.

This year, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* was ranked No. 70 on the Modern Library's list of the century's 100 best English-language works of nonfiction.

Other books include *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913*, *The Burden of Southern History*, and *The Future of the Past*. Many are used as history texts across the country.

In 1997, Woodward returned to Arkansas to receive the degree of doctor of humane letters from Hendrix College in Conway.

Last year, Woodward and fellow historians Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. and Sean Wilentz, in a published statement urging Congress not to impeach President Clinton, argued that Clinton's actions did

not meet the Constitution's definition of "high crimes and misdemeanors."

More than 400 historians signed the statement, which said "impeachment would destroy the government's system of checks and balances."

"He was the model academic," Hackney said. "He was a fierce defender of free speech, a scholar of absolute integrity."

He finished his undergraduate degree at Emory University in Atlanta. Woodward taught at Yale from 1961 until he retired in 1977 as the Sterling Professor of History Emeritus.

He also taught at the University of Florida, the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University.

His wife, the former Glenn Boyd McLeod, died in 1983. Their son, Peter Vincent Woodward, died at 24. Woodward is survived by a daughter-in-law, Susan Woodward.

CLINTON HAS SEEN

12-20-99

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JIMMY CARTER

December 15, 1999

12-30-99
To NSC for
~~Report~~?
Handling

To President Bill Clinton

I want to give you a brief report on our visit to Panama for the exchange of documents transferring control of the canal.

It was an honor for me to head the distinguished official delegation that represented our country on this historic occasion. We were well received by President Moscoso and the people of Panama, and the ceremonies were impressive in their solemnity, attendance and enthusiasm.

The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the attendance of His Majesty Juan Carlos of Spain, the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, and Mexico, vice presidents of four other countries, and the Papal Nuncio representing the Vatican.

I have enclosed a copy of the remarks I made to a large crowd alongside the Miraflores Locks. You will note that there is one unresolved issue (which I discussed privately with General Wilhelm). A responsible private firm has presented clear photographic evidence that the Department of Defense has not fulfilled its minimal duties in removing unexploded ordnance from the firing range within the former Zone. It is obvious that Secretary Cohen was misinformed when he told me earlier that only deeply buried explosives remained and would be too costly to remove. Photographs delivered to our State Department show bombs, shells, and other ordnance exposed on the surface of the ground, in small mountain streams, and in other places where trained personnel could easily remove them. President Moscoso informed our delegation that you had assured her of a satisfactory resolution of this problem, and asked me to bring it to your attention.

It was a special pleasure for me to be with some of my compatriots of those days more than two decades ago, when we faced together the most difficult and controversial political issue I have ever known. Sol Linowitz, Robert Pastor, David Rockefeller, the families of Omar Torrijos, Gabriel Lewis, and many others reminisced about our unforgettable experiences. There was a unanimous spirit of friendship, gratitude, and mutual determination to prove that the consummation of the Panama Canal Treaties would be beneficial to the people of our two nations and to the world.

I was grateful for this opportunity to represent our country.

Sincerely,

Jimmy

TRANSFER OF THE PANAMA CANAL = 14 DECEMBER, 1999

Jimmy Carter

Señora Presidente Moscoso, Su Majestad Juan Carlos, Señores Presidentes, Distinguidos Señoras y Señores:

Es un gran honor para mi estar aquí en esta ocasión tan significativa para el nuevo milenio. Estamos celebrando un evento lo cual empezará una nueva relación entre su país y el mio, y es muy importante para toda America Latina.

Ahora, para su beneficio como el mio, voy a continuar en inglés.

I am honored to represent the United States of America as leader of a distinguished delegation on this historic occasion. It is important to understand the past, to acknowledge the present, and to plan for the future.

I would like first to thank the heroes of the past: our own President Theodore Roosevelt for his vision and political courage; George Goethals for his brilliant engineering feat (with special thanks for a design that avoids the threat of the Y2K bug); and William Gorgas, whose research saved the lives of tens of thousands of workers from deadly disease. At the same time, we cannot forget the tens of thousands of workers who came here from 97 nations, many of whom gave their lives in this challenging work.

From the first, the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty created controversy. It was never seen by any Panamanian when it was drafted and signed, and became both a source of pride in the United States and a symbol of colonialism and subjugation to many citizens of Panama. The key phrase was "control in perpetuity as though it were sovereign," which created an inevitable argument about actual title to the Canal Zone. This issue became increasingly contentious, and President Eisenhower agreed to restraints concerning flying the American flag in certain areas of the Zone. When this agreement was violated in 1964, a total of 24 American and Panamanian soldiers were killed in the resulting confrontation. Panama broke diplomatic relations with the United States, and some other Latin American nations threatened to take the same action. President Lyndon Johnson promised to negotiate a new treaty, but political opposition in the United States prevented the fulfillment of this promise.

This situation continued to fester under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, with negotiations on a text but no effort being made to have a new treaty ratified by an obdurate U.S. Senate. Despite the need for a close partnership, our two nations lost the delicate balance of trust and cooperation necessary for the safe operation of the canal.

When I became president in 1977, we resumed negotiations and were successful in forging a good document under the leadership of Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz, who worked with Panama's ambassadors Royo and Escobar. In both nations, there were citizens who made deliberately false statements, exaggerated real differences and predicted future catastrophes – all designed to mislead citizens and inflame latent passions. (There are still a few demagogues in the United States who are continuing these same practices.)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

12-20-99

WASHINGTON

December 17, 1999

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL R. BERGER
NEAL LANE

SUBJECT: Establishing a National Information
Infrastructure Protection Institute

Following up on PCAST's proposal to you last December, we strongly support the creation of a National Information Infrastructure Protection Institute. This federally funded, privately run institute would support basic and applied research in protecting the information infrastructure of the United States against hostile attack and non-hostile major system failures, e.g., future Y2K-like events. Robust funding levels would be \$49M in FY2000 and \$63M in FY2001.

Background

Last December, John Young and Norm Augustine wrote you on behalf of PCAST urging you to establish an R&D entity dedicated to creating and disseminating the necessary knowledge to protect our information infrastructure (Tab 1). They noted that the private sector has no financial incentive to develop the kind of basic knowledge needed, and that relying on federal agencies alone for this work will not provide the needed knowledge base quickly enough. In your February response (Tab 2), you raised three issues to be addressed before making a decision: the extent of private sector support for the proposal, whether existing entities could fill this mission, and attraction and retention of qualified personnel. You tasked us to review the proposal and keep PCAST briefed on this review.

Results of Our Review

Since February, we have worked with DOD and OMB to review this concept, keeping PCAST informed at every step. We contacted private sector and academic technical and business specialists on the issues your letter raised. This review culminated in a meeting Norm Augustine chaired in late October with the chief technology officers (CTOs) of 15 major information technology

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

and telecommunications companies, including Microsoft, AT&T, IBM, America Online, Cisco Systems (list of attendees at Tab 3).

We find there is substantial private sector support for a federally funded institute that would sponsor research directed at protecting the security of America's information infrastructure. In line with feedback we received from IT and telecom specialists, the CTOs agree that there is a whole class of more fundamental R&D that the private sector does not conduct but that urgently needs doing. As one CTO put it, "This work is not being adequately addressed by the industrial community... The economic incentives of the free market do not support investment in many of the aspects of information assurance." This view was unanimous among the CTO's, with only modest differences over institute structure and timing. We strongly agree.

There also was a CTO consensus that most of the institute's work should be contracted out to ensure that the best people, who generally are in the private sector and academia, could be engaged. This way, most of the overhead of a vast laboratory complex could be avoided, the institute could get off to a faster start, and research priorities could be changed more quickly than in a large laboratory that did its own work. In addition to R&D, institute roles could include establishing "best practices," and other "Underwriters Laboratory" types of functions.

Opinion is split on whether an existing entity should perform this role. Most believe the institute should be a non-profit entity run by the private sector, rather than by government. The reasons cited include its better ability to cope with the breathtaking pace of information technology innovation and to attract and retain the best personnel, and the greater likelihood that a non-federal, non-defense entity would better encourage the kind of cooperation needed with industry. The institute could start out as part of a larger, existing non-profit entity, and then split off in the future as it matures.

Observations

Given the accelerating pace of information interconnectedness in America's economy and the need to assure the security and viability of this information network, some kind of information security research institute will likely be established at some point. The message from the private sector is clear: the larger network-wide and country-wide security research issues that must be addressed are not receiving the attention needed. This institute's work, coordinated with federal R&D, would also

12-20-99

promote the security and public-private partnership objectives enumerated in PDD-63. Such "interconnectedness security research" would also respond to what your Information Technology Advisory Committee has identified as a key IT issue for the 21st century. Such an institute would thus contribute to both our critical infrastructure and information technology objectives, though this could stress other R&D priorities unless funded from non-R&D sources.

Accordingly, we recommend that such an institute be established along the lines that PCAST suggests. We believe that such an institute would be a lasting contribution to the security and resiliency of the U.S. economy in the 21st century, and an enduring addition to your legacy.

Funding Issues

✓ We are working with OMB and relevant agencies to determine potential funding sources for the Institute. Moving forward aggressively on this proposal would call for \$49M in FY2000 and \$63M in FY2001. The FY2000 funds would be used to complete R&D and organizational planning as well as begin supporting research in areas of immediate need, while the FY2001 funds would begin carrying out the research plans. PCAST believes the eventual annual funding level for this institute could approach \$100M annually, though some of this could come from the private sector.

Attachments

Tab I Letter from the PCAST to the President

Tab II Letter from the President to the PCAST

Tab III List of attendees at PCAST - Private Company Chief
Technology Officer meeting

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE OF ADVISORS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

December 10, 1998

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

You have made the protection of critical infrastructure a high priority, especially our interconnected electronic network which underpins our nation's monetary, national security, air traffic control, telecommunications, law enforcement, energy distribution and other such critical systems. Achieving this goal will require gaining a systematic understanding of information infrastructure vulnerabilities and developing and deploying new technology, equipment, software and procedures. We recommend the government establish and contract with a new not-for-profit laboratory, the Laboratory for National Information Infrastructure Protection (LNIIP), to create and disseminate the necessary knowledge to protect our information infrastructure. This technical organization in the private sector but with certain government oversight will complement the operational capability of the Department of Justice National Infrastructure Protection Center, created by PDD-63.

The new LNIIP should be governed by an interdependent board of directors drawn from leaders of the telecommunications, software and information technology industries and their customers, as well as from academia. The purpose of the Laboratory would be to conduct research and develop technology that would protect our critical information and communications systems from penetration and damage by hostile foreign national or subnational groups, organized crime, determined hackers, and from natural instabilities, internal design weaknesses or human failings that can cause major disruption of highly complex, nonlinear networks. This effort would include the development of a broad understanding of the robustness and resilience of such complex systems and would involve creation of means to assure graceful degradation under stress.

Information infrastructure issues affect the operations of virtually all elements of the private sector and the government. At present there is no technical organization dedicated to developing the knowledge and common technology base required to successfully address this problem and provide the basis for long term protection. The private sector does not have the incentive to develop the public knowledge and technology base required for the development of competing interoperable proprietary systems--thus federal support is needed. The justification for acquiring the needed knowledge and technology through government support of a new not-for-profit laboratory is that while most of the critical infrastructure lies outside the government, only the government is in a position to derive and make broadly available the information needed to assure the integrity of our nation's information network. Because of the complex relationships,

tight coupling between the government, information infrastructure providers and users is critical to the structure proposed to accomplish this coupling, as shown in the attached diagram.

Areas of LNIIP's technical program would include: (1) vulnerability detection and analysis; (2) security architectures and simulation systems; (3) encryption and authentication systems; (4) intrusion detection and warning systems; (5) system recovery; (6) component and software security assurance; (7) best practices for product evaluation; (8) training, and (9) human interface with complex systems. The Laboratory would also provide a linkage between government and industry and draw upon talent in academia for the purposes of: (a) serving as a clearinghouse for industry information and experience (with procedures that respect proprietary data); (b) setting and disseminating best practice information; and (c) carrying out training exercises and inspections to certify performance. The LNIIP would be concerned with creating knowledge, technology and tools; it would not be concerned with operations. We also believe that it is too ambitious to include in the baseline LNIIP charter other critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, i.e., vulnerability to terrorist chemical or biological attack, although these related considerations would necessarily play some role in the LNIIP technical program.

The LNIIP would focus on developing techniques for protection of the information infrastructure backbone; it would have the responsibility to interact with key functional areas both in government (notably defense, law enforcement, treasury, energy, transportation, and emergency services) and in the private sector (telecommunications, banking, power, airlines, manufacturing, et al). Thus, the functional industry groups and corresponding government agencies are the "clients" for the LNIIP product and must have a role in shaping the LNIIP work program.

How should the federal government accomplish coordination and oversight of the LNIIP program it sponsors while assuring that the needed close coupling with the private sector is maintained? We believe a federal council composed of those agencies that have an important interest in the information infrastructure problem is required. A federal coordinating committee acting on behalf of the council and composed of the Deputy Secretaries of Defense and Commerce and the Deputy Attorney General should provide effective management and oversight responsibility. We recommend that the Deputy Secretary of Defense chair the federal coordinating committee, although a rotating chair is an alternative.

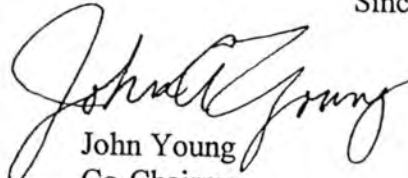
We urge that funding for the LNIIP be placed in a budget line in the Executive Office of the President under the control of OMB and the federal coordinating committee. We recognize that this is an unusual approach; however, we believe that it is justified because circumstances dictate that government security and law enforcement set requirements for what ultimately will be the private sector's responsibility to implement its own information protection programs. A second choice might be to assign budgetary responsibility to the DOD in deference to its size, responsibility and R&D management experience. But such an assignment will cause concern both in the public and industry that DOD will wield undue influence in determining the type and degree of protection which is warranted and this approach is therefore not recommended.

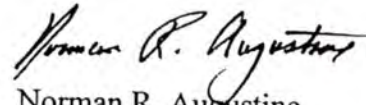
Without a specific work plan it is difficult to set a budget for the LNIIP with precision. However, we believe that about \$100 million per year would not be unreasonable after a start-up

period. This money would come primarily from the federal government, although we anticipate that significant funds and in-kind support would also come from industry. Several independent groups have proposed the creation of a new information assurance technical organization such as we are recommending here. We have endorsed this step because we believe it is the quickest and most efficient way to develop and deploy information assurance technology. In particular, we believe it is preferable to allocating to agencies, through the critical infrastructure protection (CIP) process, all available funding for information infrastructure protection. There is a need for a centrally focused effort in the private sector to develop the needed technology as quickly as possible.

If you approve, OMB and OSTP will form a small working group from DOD, DOJ, and DOC, with inputs from others, to prepare a specific proposal for your consideration for inclusion in the FY2000 budget. The PCAST Security Panel will be available to advise this working group should that be desired.

Sincerely,

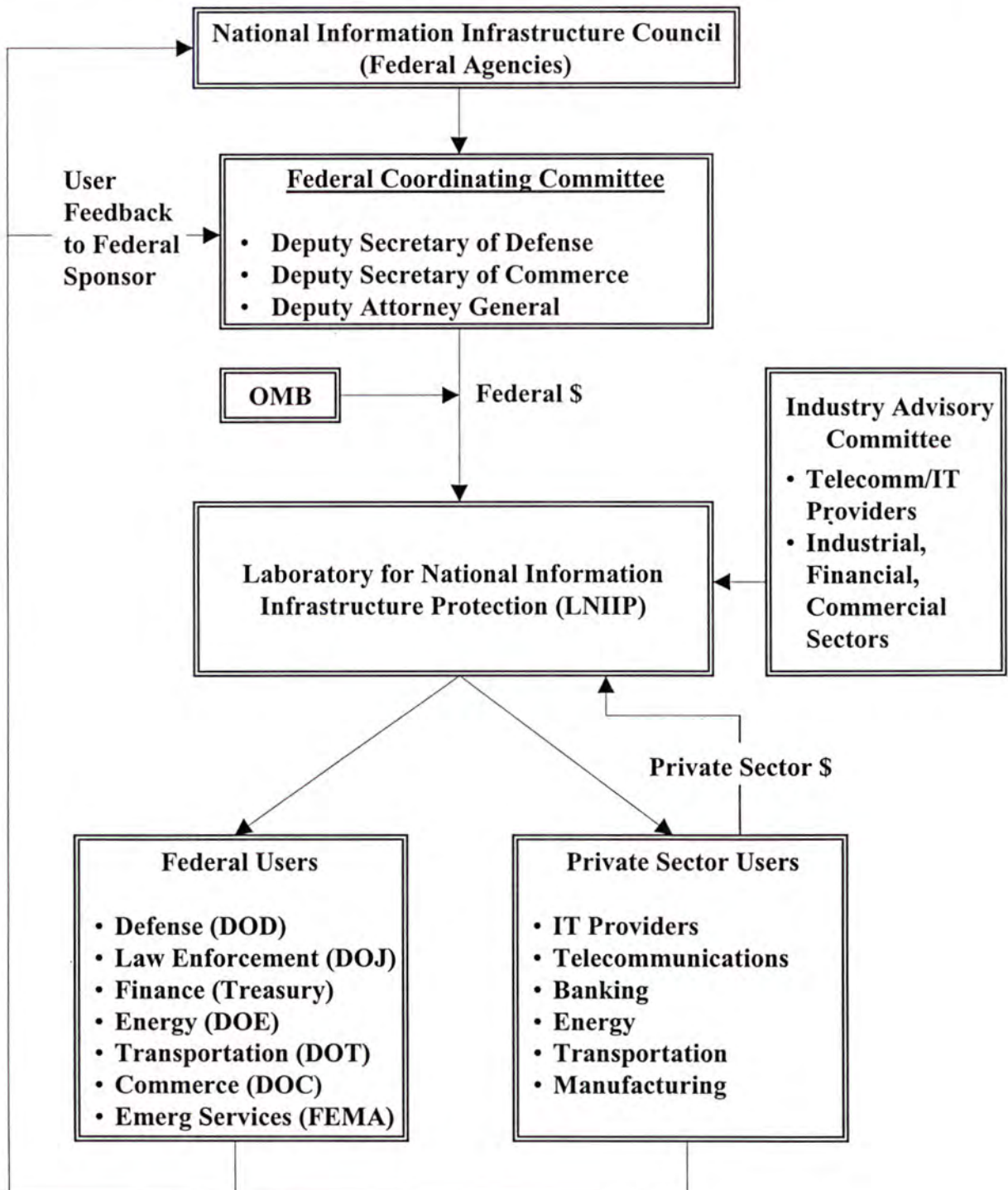

John Young
Co-Chairman
PCAST


Norman R. Augustine
Chairman
Security Panel

Attachments: Proposed LNIIP Flowchart

PCAST SECURITY PANEL WORKING PAPER

Proposed Management Organization for the Laboratory for National Information Infrastructure Protection



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1999

Mr. John Young
Hewlett-Packard Company
3200 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94304-1298

Dear John:

Thank you for your December 10 letter recommending that the government establish a new not-for-profit laboratory to address national information infrastructure protection. I agree that it is important to protect our critical infrastructure, including America's interconnected electronic network, and believe that we must take effective and creative steps to ensure the security of our infrastructure.

Before we commit to underwrite a national information infrastructure protection laboratory, however, we should answer some key questions. First, it is essential that we extensively consult members of the private sector and fully consider their recommendations before making a final decision on the laboratory. The private sector would be the source of most of the personnel and expertise needed to make the enterprise work. Second, we must understand why an existing laboratory, inside or outside government, would not be suitable for the role you envision. A "business plan" for the laboratory -- including a well-developed idea of how the laboratory would function, recruit and retain top talent, and integrate laboratory work with other federal and private sector research and development and related work -- is a prerequisite for an informed decision on your proposal.

I have directed Neal Lane and Richard Clarke to engage the National Science and Technology Council and National Security Council in a priority review of your proposal. They will report to me by July 31 with their recommendations. I have also directed that \$2 million from the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, be used to support this review and any additional analyses that the review many identify.

In addition, I have asked Dr. Lane to ensure that PCAST is regularly briefed on the progress of this review and that the review incorporates PCAST's views and guidance. Dr. Lane will include PCAST's comments on the study in his final report, along with his responses to them. The review I've outlined will allow me to make appropriate decisions on your proposal in time for the FY2001 budget.

The work you and your colleagues have invested in developing this important proposal shows what a valuable role PCAST plays on key science and technology issues facing our country. I look forward to PCAST's continued efforts on this and other science and technology issues in the months to come.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

PCAST - CTO MEETING

ATTENDEES LIST

PRIVATE SECTOR:

AOL

Mr. William Raduchel, Chief Technology Officer

Mr. George Vradenburg

AT&T

David Nagel, Chief Technology Officer and President, AT&T Labs

Mr. Edward Amoroso

Cisco

Christine Hemrick, Vice President, Technology Communications

Computer Associates

Kurt Zeigler, Senior Vice President, Security

Computer Sciences Corporation

Guy Copeland, Director, Technology Special Assistant to the CEO

EDS

Terry Milholland, Chief Information Officer, EDS

Bill Poulos

GTE

Ernie Gormsen

Hewlett Packard

Dick Lampman, Director, Hewlett Packard Laboratories

IBM

Jeff Jaffe, General Manager, SecureWay Business Unit

Tim Hackman or Aaron Cross

Microsoft

Howard A. Schmidt, Director, Information Security

Network Associates

Terry Benzel, Vice President, NAI Labs

David Balenson

Novell, Inc.

Hilarie K. Orman, Consulting Engineer

Secure Computing

Tom Haigh, Chief Technology Officer

G. Mark Hardy

Sun Microsystems

Whitfield Diffie, Director, Technical Sciences

Telcordia

Robert W. Lucky, Corporate Vice President

Information Technology Association of America

Doug Sabo

PCAST:

Norm Augustine, John Deutch

GOVERNMENT:**Office of Science and Technology Policy**

Neal Lane, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

Bruce MacDonald, Steve Rinaldi, Jen Marthia

National Security Council

Dick Clarke, National Coordinator for Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Counter-Terrorism

Jeffrey Hunker, Mark Montgomery

Office of the Vice President

David Beier, Chief Domestic Policy Advisor for the Vice President

Office of Management and Budget

Charlie Fox, Program Examiner

Department of Defense

Delores Etter, Deputy Director, Defense Research and Engineering

Chris Mellon, Charlie Holland, Steve King

OTHER:**Institute for Defense Analyses**

Bob Roberts, David Graham, Julie Kelly

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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Berger
WW desk
Podesta

Summary

Had time to see
Pres. Carter's report
on Mozambique
Uganda - Sudan
Panama

For

Call me re what
he said re Panama
firing range

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Make copy for
my personal
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Can't
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Boredom

People Magazine

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MOVIES, GOLF AND OTHER FUN THINGS

- 1) Besides yourself, who would you include in your dream golf foursome? Betty Jones, Harry Vano, Jack Nicklaus.
- 2) What was the last movie that made you cry? Why? The Handwritten. Wonderful
dreams were shattered by bright things as the lights looked on.
- 3) What is the best movie you've seen this year? Why did you like it? American Beauty. The
characters were superb, and it forced me to think.
- 4) In order of preference, what are your five favorite movies of the century, and why?
- 5) What is your favorite book of the last 100 years? Marguerite Yourcenar's Love of Solitude.
- 6) Who is your favorite actor of the last 100 years? Why? Favorite actress? Why?

Boogie - he was great at drama & comedy.

- he was great as a good guy and a bad guy.
- he was electric with Bacall, traveling with Hepburn, freely in Seine Madre.

Stacy - she became the character she played. her accents are flawless; her silence is better; her expressions can make you cry.

- 1. High Noon. The hero is terrified and tired but does the right thing anyway.
2. Chaplain. It has love, honor, courage, a wonderful setting, a story to die for, and Bergman.
3. Gone with the Wind. The greatest epic film ever made, with a great human story of love and loss.
4. Schindler's List. The finest presentation of the systematic horror of Nazi evil, and the simple power of love and courage and decency showing the spirit of an otherwise ordinary man to stand against it.
5. Raiders of the Lost Ark. The best cheap rip-off movie ever.

MOVIES, GOLF AND OTHER FUN THINGS

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Shirley - she becomes the character she plays.
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- 1. High Noon. The hero is terrified and tired but does
the right thing anyway.
2. Casablanca. It has love, honor, courage, a wonderful
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4. Schindler's List. The finest presentation of the systematic
horror of Nazi evil, and the simple power
of love and courage and decency moving the
spirit of an otherwise ordinary man to
stand against it.
5. ~~but in fact~~ Raiders of the Lost Ark. The best cheap thriller
movie ever.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-20-99

Do a nice letter
to this man
invite him to our
White House -

PS

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12-20-99

A Canal Celebrity Honors Unheralded Workers

By DAVID GONZALEZ

PANAMA, Dec. 13 — The first ship to pass through the Panama Canal and pretty much every one since have glided through the life of Cecil Haynes. He was born one year before the canal was dedicated on Aug. 15, 1914, and has worked for the Panama Canal Commission for 71 years, starting as an office boy in 1928 ferrying papers and filling inkwells.

Now, on the eve of the symbolic transfer of the canal, Mr. Haynes, 86, will assume a special place among the bosses at the reviewing stand as the oldest and longest-serving worker at the canal, if not the federal government as well.

Honors have been coming his way for years. The small office where he works as an inventory management specialist ordering supplies is lined with photos of him with presidents and generals. Last month, he was the standard-bearer at the parade celebrating Panama's independence from Colombia in 1903. He even has his own Coca-Cola commercial, with a lifetime supply, no less.

The plaudits are puzzling to a man who calls himself "a little two-by-four" among the VIP's. The real honors, he said, should go to the other V.I.P.'s — Very Invisible People like his father and thousands of fellow West Indian laborers, whose sweat and sinew carved out the route through stone and jungle.

"I am representing the forgotten workers," he said. "They say I'm famous. Famous for what? Did I go to the moon? No. This is for the men who built the canal, who did something international, with loss of life. If I am being recognized, it is in their memory. I'm famous for them."

He also recognizes them through his memories of an era when immigrant laborers struggled through bruising days in the field and dispiriting nights at home. While he and the other blacks lived crowded together in small rooms they built for themselves inside larger wooden buildings, American bureaucrats and technicians in the Canal Zone endured a more leisurely exile with swimming pools, maids and good schools.

His father, James, arrived in Panama from Barbados in 1904, the same year the Americans took over construction of the canal. Mr. Haynes recalled stories his father told him of days when he would come home famished and fatigued, barely able to stay awake to eat, much less relax, after wielding pickaxes and shovels through 10-hour shifts in

drenching rain or blazing sun.

Mr. Haynes was born in Gatun City, near the man-made lake traversed by ships, where his own childhood was humble and hard. Like many Panamanians who saw the disparities between the Americans and the locals, he was bothered by the imperiousness of the Americans in the "zone," the 10-mile strip of land straddling the canal's 50-mile route. In the zone, American manners, laws and expectations prevailed.

"We had to work for them and keep them in the station they were accustomed to," Mr. Haynes said. "We lived in the zone, too, but we were there to help them on the job and off the job. We were not equals."

He looked for work when he turned 14, intent on making life better for himself and his family. He found it as an office boy, working for \$22.50 a month. In the 1940's, he said, labor organizers from the United States came to Panama and helped bring about better working conditions, with increased pay and vacations. Yet, for all the time he put into the job, he

was still doing low-level clerical work when, in 1978, his boss came by to point out that Mr. Haynes had been on the job for a half-century.

All those years inside an office paid off when a public affairs officer came to him looking for a feel-good feature about his record service. Mr. Haynes went back to his boss.

He was jumped several pay grades, he said, and eventually promoted to his current job. Things are better now, for himself and his countrymen. He and his wife, who are childless, sent several nephews to college. They have a nice home nestled on a cul-de-sac. He spoke of the past with some reluctance, not wanting to give the impression that he was ungrateful, but only wanting to remember men long gone.

"I would think the Americans would realize that mistakes were made," Mr. Haynes said. "Had they only treated us a little better and given us some recognition in our own country."

He has received more than his share of recognition from his countrymen. He is a familiar sight in the predawn hours, as he waits for the bus to go to work each day. Strangers shout greetings to him in the street. But he may have less visibility soon. He is talking about retirement, a puzzlingly foreign idea.

"The papers are in," he said. "My wife wants me to retire. The minute

that comes up, she says that I'm not working anymore. But, you know, after doing something for so long, just to break it off like that is difficult."

Almost as difficult as imagining that the national milestone would ever come. He always thought that the Americans would rather go to war than to give up the canal. Now it is being handed over with a simple ceremony that will not even be attended by President Clinton, whom Mr. Haynes has wanted to meet.

"You can't force people to think different," was all he would say about Mr. Clinton's absence.

Mr. Haynes talked about his years at a desk as just as important a contribution to building the canal as the toil of his father's generation.

"This is something they helped build," he said. "They were happy and proud about it. They taught me that I should always feel how they felt, and take as much care of it in their memory. That remained with me as a boy. That is why I am still here today."

But he has had his doubts. They come to him whenever he sees the thick-armed workers at the canal, or the road crews out in the sun.

"Here I am in an office, shuffling papers," he said. "Over the years, I came to the point where if I had to do it all over again, I would not have worked in an office. I'd be out in the field, where people do things."

Tab B - copied cover page and
Tab B to Podesta, ~~_____~~

Tab D - copied cover page
and Tab D to Podesta,
Burkhardt for Reply

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-20-99

December 18, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

Copied
Podest a (B)
Burkhardt
for Reply
(D)

This week we received the following information items:

Podest
(A) **Berger memo on Cavalese tragedy** – updates you on a recently passed Italian law that establishes a procedure for compensating the families of the victims of the February 1998 Cavalese tragedy. The law sets up a Special Government Commissioner (SGC) to investigate and settle claims within 3 months and to determine the amount of compensation (up to \$2M) for each recipient; pursuant to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement, the US will reimburse Italy for 75% of each claim.

*Push this
file in
urgent*
(B) **Summers memo on development of vaccines** – responds to your inquiry on Treasury's last weekly report about a vaccine proposal currently being considered by an interagency working group. The proposal, still in the development stage, responds to your commitment to the U.N. to improve the development and delivery of vaccines to developing countries; the interagency group is considering a new financial commitment; ways to accelerate the invention and production of vaccines; and ways to help poor countries invest more in their own health.

CP
(C) **Summers memo on Ukraine's economic position** – responds to your question following last week's meeting with President Kuchma about how Ukraine's income level compares with that of the Balkans; Ukraine ranks near the bottom of the transition economies in per capita GDP terms (please see attached chart).

*Debra
Cott*
(D) **Harris Wofford memo on National Service** – updates you on three developments in the Corporation for National Service's (CNS) efforts to put citizen service front and center and use service as a strategy to engage young people. The CNS (1) helped launch a new compact with over a dozen youth organizations pledging to increase service opportunities for young people and establish their role as resources and leaders in helping fix our nation's problems; (2) is working with DoEd to advance service-learning in schools (a recent study shows 1/3 of all public schools engage students in service-learning and nearly 2/3 have some form of community service); and (3) consistent with your focus on closing the digital divide, has recently helped announce *PowerUP*, a joint venture with AOL, the Case Foundation, America's Promise and others who are donating computers, internet access, and other resources to schools and community centers.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-20-99

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
December 17, 1999

Copied
Podesta

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lawrence Summers 
SUBJECT: Encouraging the Development of Vaccines

This memo responds to your request for more information about the vaccine proposal noted in our weekly report. This proposal is being considered by an interagency group including OSTP, OMB, NSC, NEC, USAID, ONAP, HHS and Treasury and is still in the development stage.

This proposal responds to your commitment to the United Nations that the United States make a concerted effort to improve the development and delivery of vaccines to developing countries. The proposal also supports our overall strategy for global development, which gives a central role to "global public goods" – like health or the environment – in which positive actions taken in one country benefit other countries as well. In an interconnected world, health crises in other countries are a threat to us all, as we have seen with HIV/AIDS, the resurfacing of tuberculosis, and the outbreak earlier this year of West Nile-like encephalitis in New York.

The core problem is that the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations. The pharmaceutical companies have an understandable concern that because these nations are poor, the companies will be forced to sell products at a price that does not provide a positive return on their R&D investment.

Infectious diseases pose a mounting social and economic burden on developing countries, causing almost half of all deaths worldwide of people under age 45. Vaccination is one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the wellbeing and productivity of the poorest countries – and the developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible. Recent work on the human genome will open vast possibilities.

Proposal

The interagency group is considering a proposal that addresses these concerns in three ways.

1. A new financial commitment to purchase and deliver existing vaccines in poor countries.
 - Contribute \$50 million to the existing purchase fund of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (or GAVI, a collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and others). Several days after the State of the Union address, GAVI will officially announce a contribution of \$750 million by the Bill

and Melinda Gates foundation. By contributing, the United States could help catalyze the maximum amount of public and private funds. (Note: No Cabinet Secretary has proposed this item in their budget or as part of their settlement.)

2. Steps to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines.

- Increase funding for basic research on diseases that affect developing nations, particularly on malaria and TB, at the National Institutes of Health.
- Call for the creation of a Millennium Trust Fund, which would combine public and private resources to ensure that vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other killers will be purchased when they become available.
- Propose a tax credit for sales of new vaccines, though this raises a variety of concerns.

3. Increase the investments that poor countries make in their own health, which are as central to economic progress as investments in education and physical infrastructure.

- Call on the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to earmark an additional 5 to 10 percent of their lending to poor to expand immunization, to prevent and treat common diseases, and to build competent and corruption-free delivery systems for other basic health services. This action would build on the new focus on basic health services that we have supported as part of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 18, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LISEL LOY *LL*

SUBJECT: Recent Information Items

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

12-20-99

Copied
Podest a (B)
~~Burkhardt~~
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(D)

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*Debra
Cottrell*
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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-20-99

December 15, 1999

Copied
Podesta
Burkhardt
for Reply

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: Harris Wofford 
Subject: Bulletin on Progress in National Service

I write to bring you up-to-date on three significant developments:

First, the Corporation for National Service took the leading part in bringing about a new compact with more than a dozen of the leading national youth organizations specifically pledging to increase opportunities for young people to help fulfill America's Promise for other young people. We are working closely with organizations like Big Brothers Big Sisters, the YMCA, and Boys and Girls Clubs to demonstrate that young people must be seen – and see themselves – as resources and leaders in fixing what ails us as a nation. By adopting common strategies to achieve this shared agenda, we are making major strides toward bringing service by youth to scale in this country. The compact includes concerted support for the goals of 100,000 AmeriCorps members, two million President's Student Service Awards for 100 hours of service, and half a million work-study students in community service.

Second, the Corporation continues its close collaboration with the Department of Education to advance service-learning in schools at all levels. In September, we released the findings of a joint study that shows one-third of all public schools in the country – and nearly half of all public high schools – engage students in service-learning, and nearly two-thirds organize or recognize some form of community service. Just last week, Secretary Riley and I renewed our agencies' (and the Administration's) commitment to a set of principles that are critical to promoting service-learning in our nation's schools.

Third, consistent with your emphasis on closing the Digital Divide, we recently joined in the announcement of a new multimillion dollar initiative called *PowerUP*. It is a joint venture of America Online, the Case Foundation, America's Promise, the YMCA of the USA, Boys and Girls Clubs, the Waitt Family Foundation, and other partners and funders who are donating computers, internet access and other resources to schools and community centers that are without them. In 250 new PowerUP centers, more than 400 trained AmeriCorps*VISTA members will serve full-time as mentors to young participants and train them in computer technologies they'll need to succeed in the digital age. Most of the VISTA costs will be paid by the Case Foundation or other partners such as the Boys and Girls Clubs.

I enclose further information on each of these developments. Taken together, they represent strong progress in making citizen service the common expectation of all Americans and to using service as a key strategy in engaging young people in solving some of the country's most pressing problems.

IMPROVING OUR SCHOOLS *and the* CHALLENGE of CITIZENSHIP

A Declaration of Principles

Ours is a nation blessed with unmatched resources and an inspiring tradition of self-government. As we face the rising of a new century—indeed, a new era—perhaps no single issue demands more serious attention than how we shall go about assuring the highest quality education for all Americans. The challenge of citizenship in a democratic society demands from each of us our very best. What efforts must we make to develop the leadership and skills that it will take for our children not simply to survive but to thrive in the 21st Century?

Education is the key to honoring America's promise. Our schools are indeed the crucible of our democracy. Their quality and constant improvement—a daily obligation, a daily rediscovery—is very much the measure by which our success as a nation depends. That is a daunting standard, but its achievement is within our grasp.

That is why we believe it is important to emphasize the common enterprise of school improvement and the national service movement. Service-learning is the bridge. Travelers from both directions know how much each depends on the other, and how each contributes to the greater good of our schools and indeed our public life. Working together, the Corporation for National Service and the United States Department of Education seek to honor and to support the many thousands of teachers and parents and students who each day continue to make distinctive contributions to the quality of learning and life in their many communities across the country.

Six principles declare our shared commitment to school improvement and what's best in our American tradition of self-help and community spirit. Each is a partner to the other; neither stands alone. Achievements across the country already demonstrate that there are many effective ways to advance the goal of school improvement, and many models to praise and follow. No single formula for school improvement will fit every local community's needs, but innovative service-learning is invariably a key feature of local school success. A remarkable symmetry of both purpose and pedagogy illustrates the partnership we seek to advance.

Principle 1. All children can achieve higher levels of academic success while learning to serve if they are set challenging standards and given the opportunity to reach them.

Demand the most from young people and they will confidently exceed your best expectations. Not only do students learn more by serving their communities, but also their communities prosper as their students learn and provide needed service.

Principle 2. By solving real-life problems, students engaged in service-learning are challenged to exercise leadership and responsibility. Citizenship is something we learn, not something we merely inherit. Hundreds of thousands of young people are learning to lead and "getting things done" in America's communities.

Principle 3. School improvement and service-learning require career-long teaching and professional development.

Successful service-learning programs invariably find innovative ways to advance the twin goals of teacher development and innovative curriculum development. That is the kind of partnership at the local level that will improve the quality of learning for all our children.

Principle 4. Improving our schools requires parental and community involvement.

Service-learning provides both teachers and parents with significant roles in helping students bridge the academic skills of the classroom and the responsibilities of daily life.

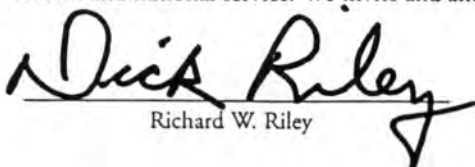
Principle 5. Improving our schools requires the participation of the private sector and the full range of every community's resources.

Businesses, community organizations, places of worship, recreational centers, and institutions of higher education each has a distinctive role to play in strengthening the partnerships between community service and the improvement of our schools. Partnerships of this kind underscore the fundamentally local and community-based tradition of American public education.

Principle 6. Ours is a nation of diverse cultures. Yet we are one people.

Service-learning is a vital factor in the movement to improve our schools. Their partnership is essential to helping our children to understand and to respect each other, and to exercise the rights and responsibilities of democratic citizenship.

Unflinching devotion to the highest academic standards and expectations of community responsibility are the cornerstones of genuine education reform and national service. We invite and anticipate the support of every American.


Richard W. Riley


Harris Wofford

A Compact to Fulfill All Five Promises through Young People: *Giving all young people the challenge, inspiration, and opportunities to serve*

We, the undersigned organizations, join in the common conviction that young people are vital resources for their communities and can play a key role in fulfilling all five of the promises of the campaign for America's Promise for other young people. We – youth and those who are older – will combine our efforts to achieve these aims:

- build awareness, enthusiasm, and the will to serve among the young;
- offer high-quality opportunities for service – including service-learning – by the young;
- recognize, reward, and highlight youth as role models for service and citizenship;
- develop the leadership potential and encourage the civic engagement of young people through training, peer-to-peer exchanges, and service experiences that challenge them to assume increasing responsibility; and
- add resources to and strengthen the infrastructure of the youth service field to accomplish the above aims.

A Youth Service Strategy:

A centerpiece of our strategy to achieve these aims will be National Youth Service Day, April 14-15, 2000. This day will kick off a year of continuing and growing activity for service by young people, including other signature days of service on Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday, Make a Difference Day, Family Volunteering Day, the Youth Summit at the National Community Service Conference and the Youth Service Day of the Fraternal Congress. All of these days will provide opportunities 1) to sign up more young people to serve; 2) to honor, reward, and recognize young people for their leadership; and 3) to expand the service opportunities for young people to fulfill their service pledges and commitments to help fulfill the five promises.

In addition to these days and seasons of service, our collaborating organizations will pursue together the following: 1) a 'toolkit' or 'cookbook' on how to engage youth in service including model initiatives and strategies from each participating organization; 2) joint training for key staff in each organization in how to include youth as leaders in service and training in fundraising for local organizations to help them build sustainable initiatives; and 3) a national public information campaign to highlight youth as resources.

During this year, through a range of youth service initiatives sponsored by the participating organizations, one of the measures for service will be the standard of 100 hours – to be tracked by the President's Student Service Awards. This initiative, paralleling the President's Physical Fitness Awards, puts civic fitness on par with physical fitness by honoring youth ages 5 to 25 who perform at least 100 hours of service to their communities. On each National Youth Service Day, we will report our progress, launch new partnerships, and share resources for the common elements of the national youth service agenda.

This strategy to provide opportunities and inspiration for young people to give back through their own service on behalf of all five promises should seek to achieve the three targets set by the Goal Five Advisory Board created by America's Promise after the Presidents' Summit for America's Future in Philadelphia in 1997. The Advisory Board developed three specific milestones toward which to strive:

- 1) At least two million additional young people to serve 100 hours per year by the year 2000. (The President's Student Service Awards were created to promote and track progress toward this goal.)
- 2) At least 100,000 young people to have the opportunity to become service leaders who provide more than 1,000 hours of service per year. (The President's budget forecasts funding for 100,000 AmeriCorps members per year by 2003. Some of them would be part of a proposed new high school AmeriCorps.)
- 3) At least half of the one million college students paying for college costs through the federal work-study program to work in the community, rather than on campus. (More than 1,200 colleges and university presidents have joined in a call to service by work-study students through local America Reads and America Counts Challenge programs.)

Implementing the Strategy:

This year-round strategy for service by young people – including the following key initiatives of the participating organizations – will enable us to achieve the aims set forth in this compact. Each participating organization will embrace – in addition to its own initiatives and priorities – as many of the following as their missions permit. And as new initiatives develop, the participating organizations will consider how to help them succeed.

- America's Promise, States of Promise, Communities of Promise – As sponsor and key partner of this Compact, America's Promise will ask its several hundred corporate and non-profit commitment-makers and the network of States of Promise and Communities of Promise to join in advancing this strategy for youth engagement in service. This Compact will be presented to the public as one of the important ways that America's Promise is organizing an Alliance for Youth that works together to fulfill all five promises.
- President's Student Service Awards – The Awards honor youth ages 5 to 25 who perform at least 100 hours of service to the community in a 12-month period – or, for those under age 15 at least 50 hours. All award winners receive a gold or silver pin, a presidential certificate, and a letter from the President. More than 17,000 Awards have been distributed thus far.
- President's Student Service Scholarships – So long as Corporation for National Service funds are available and matched by local contributors, each high school in the country may select up to two students – preferably one junior and one senior – to receive a \$1,000 President's Student Service Scholarship for outstanding service to the community (\$500 is provided by the Corporation).
- National Youth Service Day – National Youth Service Day is the largest annual service event in the country mobilizing approximately 3 million young people and adults through thousands of service projects. Its goal is to recognize the contributions of young people through service, to mobilize the next generation of volunteers and service leaders, and to highlight youth as resources in their communities. Next year's National Youth Service Day is April 14-15, 2000.

- America Reads Challenge – The goal of this presidential challenge is to ensure that every child can read by the end of the third grade. Thousands of AmeriCorps and AmeriCorps*VISTA members, Senior volunteers, and college work-study students or volunteers are engaged in organizing and participating in after-school, in-school, or summer literacy programs. The Communities In Schools model for Schools of Promise is being replicated across the country. City Cares is working with universities and colleges to get college tutors to give four hours per week to tutor a child.
- SERVENet - Youth Service America is committed to having volunteer opportunities for every zip code in America on its web site by the end of the year 2000. This database is accessible through “Volunteer Now” boxes on popular culture web sites, such as MTV, NBA, Sears & Roebuck, and Timberland, with Parade Magazine and REACT magazines now joining the effort.
- Youth Summit – A Youth Summit is in the initial stages of being organized as part of the Year 2000 National Community Service Conference in Orlando in June, 2000.
- The Kindness and Justice Challenge – The K&J Challenge is Do Something’s two-week campaign to practice acts of kindness and justice for character education and leadership training around the Martin Luther King Day Holiday. Last year 16,000 educators engaged more than two million students in all 50 states in this effort.
- Out-of-School and Summer Service Time - City Cares is encouraging summer time service, working through camps. Its affiliates in Charlotte and Atlanta have developed good models for the national effort. AmeriCorps, including City Year, the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) and VISTA, is also giving summer service and vacation programs priority.
- Bigs/Littles Serving Together – Big Brothers Big Sisters of America encourages its Bigs and Littles and its “sibling matches” to do service together as a core activity in the mentoring relationship. Some programs encourage service together once a month.
- Older Students Mentoring or Tutoring Younger Students – Big Brothers Big Sisters’ affiliates are experimenting with high school and college students mentoring elementary school students. In Boys & Girls Clubs’ Keystone Clubs for 14-17 year olds, efforts are underway to encourage older Club members to serve as mentors to younger Club members. Literacy corps and many other local initiatives with AmeriCorps members and service-learning programs are engaged in organizing high school or middle school students to tutor elementary students in after-school programs.
- Youth Affirmation – This new five-year, \$5 million initiative of the Red Cross will make funds available to forty local chapters who demonstrate effective collaborations with other youth service organizations and within the Red Cross structure. Chapters are being encouraged to integrate youth into their leadership structure and to provide substantive and diverse opportunities for youth involvement.

- Continuing Service Initiative for Former AmeriCorps Members –Working with the partners in this Compact, the Corporation for National Service is developing a special registry of former AmeriCorps members who are interested in continuing volunteer service and will match the skills and experience of these alumni with the specific needs of nonprofit and educational allies. The President issued this Call to Continuing Service on the Fifth Anniversary of AmeriCorps and is writing to all 150, 000 former and current AmeriCorps members.

In addition to the primary joint undertakings described above, members of this Compact also recognize the following initiatives of participating organizations and the contribution they make to fulfilling all five promises through young people:

- Service Passports: City Cares is developing a tool to allow young people to track their service hours to prove eligibility for perks and discounts from corporate sponsors. The program is currently in the first of three developmental phases. When it is ready to be expanded beyond the City Cares network, many participating organizations are interested in supporting this initiative.
- Schools of Promise: Communities in Schools is leading the charge on behalf of America's Promise to serve as the broker to bring community agencies and volunteers into the schools to deliver all five basic promises
- Service-Learning Leader Schools: In its inaugural year, seventy high schools located in 41 states were selected through an annual competition and honored by the Corporation for National Service for their exemplary efforts to integrate student service into the curriculum and life of the school. Next year the competition will be extended to middle schools. Leader schools will play an active role in spreading service-learning to other schools in their districts or states.
- Civic Action: A new initiative of the YMCA funded through the Pew Charitable Trusts will work with young people 18-25 years old to get them involved in community governance and other aspects of civic life.
- Youth of the Year Program: All Boys and Girls Clubs select a Youth of the Year, with service as an important criterion. Each state chooses a winner and there are regional and national Youths of the Year, all receiving cash scholarship awards. The \$1,000 college scholarships for service are also now available to local clubs for their Youths of the Year.
- Family Matters: This program of the Points of Light Foundation promotes volunteering by families and sponsors the national Family Volunteering Day.
- Leadership 2000: This initiative of Youth Service America will seek to integrate service into the current presidential campaign dialogue and debates.
- Serve 2K: The Grantmaker Forum on Community and National Service is working with other participants to agree on an integrated approach to communications and policy in order to infuse service into the public discourse surrounding the millennium. A central aim of Serve 2K is to create a "universal message" about service (like the auto industry's "buckle up" campaign) to which organizations can attach their own tag lines and logos.

- Y Earth Service Corps: This existing program of the YMCA engages teams of 10-15 high school and college-age youth in planning and implementing environmental service projects. This is part of the YMCA's growing effort to include service-learning in its youth activities.
- The Fund for Social Entrepreneurs of Youth Service America: The Fund provides financial support to talented individuals who are launching innovative national and community youth service ventures. The Fund will add six slots designated for young people next year.
- Do Something League: The Do Something organization is promoting a new "sport" of community-building through which every school has a Community Coach to lead a year-round curriculum teaching young people important skills in leadership and service.
- Fostering Success: This Girl Scouts demonstration project in Michigan serves girls in foster care as an effort to bring the long-standing and tested scouting program model to some new and particularly under-served populations.
- Mentoring Girls: Supported by the Met Life Foundation, this Girl Scouts demonstration project is operating in 15 sites.
- Girl Scouts Beyond Bars: In collaboration with the Department of Justice, this Girl Scouts expansion effort works with girls whose mothers are incarcerated.
- Border Initiative: In collaboration with the Texas Border Council and a leading national Latino organization, this Girl Scouts expansion effort works with girls on the U.S. – Mexico border.
- Prudential Youth Leadership Institute: This national innovative leadership and service training program for high school age students is administered by Prudential, the Points of Light Foundation, and Youth Service America. A network of 300 trainers from local organizations/partners delivers the training across the country to more than 2,000 students each year.

Organizations Participating in the Compact:

America's Promise
 American Red Cross
 Big Brothers Big Sisters
 Boys and Girls Clubs
 City Cares of America
 Communities in Schools
 Corporation for National Service
 Do Something
 Girl Scouts of America
 Grantmaker Forum for Community and National Service
 Points of Light Foundation
 United Way of America
 YMCA of the USA
 Youth Service America

Organizations to be invited to join the Compact:

Boy Scouts of America
Campfire Boys and Girls
Campus Compact
Campus Outreach Opportunity League (COOL)
Center for Youth As Resources
City Year, Inc.
Girls Incorporated
Jewish Community Centers of North America
Job Corps, U.S. Department of Labor
Lions Club International
March of Dimes
Muscular Dystrophy Association
National 4-H Council
National Assembly of Health and Human Service Organizations
National Association of Police Athletic Leagues
National Fraternal Congress of America
National Governors' Association
National League of Cities
National Mentoring Partnership
National Youth Leadership Council
Urban League
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Volunteers of America
Women in Community Service
Youth Volunteer Corps of America

Partners in the Above Primary Youth Service Initiatives

For each of the initiatives described in the “Implementing the Strategy” section above, we list below first the sponsoring organization and then, secondly, the organizations in this Compact that have so far agreed to actively pursue them.

- **President’s Student Service Awards**, an initiative of the President and the Corporation for National Service administered by the American Institute for Public Service, Points of Light Foundation, and Youth Service America.
Organizational Partners: All organizations participating in this Compact.
- **President’s Student Service Scholarships**, an initiative of the President and the Corporation for National Service administered by the Citizens’ Scholarship Foundation of America.
Organizational Partners: The Points of Light Foundation, Communities in Schools, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Youth Service America, Do Something, the United Way of America, and America’s Promise.
- **National Youth Service Day**, an initiative of Youth Service America.
Organizational Partners: Currently there are 34 National Partners that have signed up to promote the event through their networks, including all organizations participating in this Compact.
- **America Reads Challenge**, an initiative of the President, the Department of Education and the Corporation for National Service.
Organizational Partners: Communities in Schools, Do Something, The Points of Light Foundation, the YMCA of the USA, City Cares of America, the United Way of America, and America’s Promise.
- **SERVEnet**, a service of Youth Service America for all youth service organizations.
Any organization can post volunteer opportunities and other service-related information on SERVENet for free. In addition, YSA is providing the Volunteer Now! box and database to interested partners to place on their web sites.
- **Youth Summit**
Organizational Partners: The Points of Light Foundation, United Way of America, Corporation for National Service, Youth Service America, City Cares, Do Something, the American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, the YMCA of the USA, and America’s Promise.
- **Kindness and Justice Challenge**, an initiative of Do Something
Organizational Partners: Youth Service America, United Way of America, the Points of Light Foundation, Communities in Schools, the Corporation for National Service, and America’s Promise.
- **Out-of-School and Summer Service Time**
Organizational Partners: City Cares of America, the Points of Light Foundation, Do Something, Communities in Schools, Youth Service America, the Corporation for National Service, and America’s Promise.

- **Bigs/Littles Serving Together**, an initiative of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.
Organizational Partners: Do Something, Corporation for National Service, and Youth Service America.
- **Older Students Mentoring or Tutoring Younger Students**
Organizational Partners: Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, The Points of Light Foundation the Corporation for National Service, and America's Promise.
- **Youth Affirmation**, an initiative of the American Red Cross.
Organizational Partners: Do Something and the Corporation for National Service.
- **Continuing Service of Former AmeriCorps Members**, an initiative of the Corporation for National Service.
Organizational Partners: American Red Cross, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Points of Light Foundation, United Way of America, YMCA of the USA, City Cares of America, Communities in Schools, Youth Service America, and America's Promise.

Background on the Fifth Promise

The historic Presidents' Summit for America's Future – held in Philadelphia in April 1997 – was designed to unleash a new level of energy, organizational commitment and citizen power to help turn the tide for millions of children and youth who lack five basic conditions for success. They are embodied in the five promises declared at Philadelphia and carried forth in the campaign for America's Promise led by General Colin Powell – that all young persons in America will have: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult as mentor, tutor, coach; (2) safe places with structured activities to learn and grow during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start and a healthy future; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through their own service to the community.

Every young person needs all five basic promises, and there must be a common strategy for delivering all five. But none of the promises is more important than the fifth one – that all young people be challenged, inspired, and given opportunities to serve.

Much attention is paid to what's wrong with today's children and youth – the problems of isolation, despair, and recklessness. The common response is to look to adults to help children. But much more attention must be given to the role young people themselves can play in delivering the five promises to their peers, to younger children, and to themselves.

Youth service – tapping into the talents and energies of young people – is part of the antidote this country needs for our toxic culture of violence, apathy, and alienation. Recent tragedies give ever more reason why we must invest in our young people, why we must ignite their imaginations, why we must engage their minds and bodies in working along side people of different racial, economic, and religious backgrounds to solve problems and achieve common goals. Young people must be seen – and see themselves – as resources and solutions, not as problems and victims. They must be asked to take responsibility, work hard, and become leaders.

Martin Luther King, Jr. said, "Everybody can be great because everybody can serve." To fulfill America's Promise, every young person must be challenged and inspired to realize this greatness. We must challenge families, schools, colleges and universities, communities of faith, national service and youth corps, and community organizations to create more high quality opportunities for young people to serve America.

Most importantly, we must ask. We must ask more of young people – to demonstrate their power to lead, to serve, to deliver America's Promise to their peers and themselves. A Gallup Poll showed that teens were nearly four times more likely to volunteer if they were asked than if they were not. So we must ask all young people to become active-duty citizens—and to discover their own potential through service.

History shows that great goals galvanize. The five promises of America's Promise have this same potential. Our vision – the vision of Promise Five – is to make citizen service the common expectation and common experience of all Americans. Raising people's sights to this vision is one of the nation's greatest needs.

*-- Taken from the working paper of the earlier advisory group on Promise Five:
"Tapping the Power and Talent of Young People."*



FOR EMBARGOED RELEASE: 11 a.m.
September 29, 1999

Contact: David Thomas (202) 401-1579
Siobhan Dugan (202) 606-5000

SURVEY SHOWS COMMUNITY SERVICE, SERVICE LEARNING ON THE RISE

A new survey shows that many public schools are encouraging students to perform community service and that much of this service is integrated into the curriculum, a practice known as service-learning.

According to the survey, approximately one-third of public schools use service-learning as part of the curriculum and nearly two-thirds have students involved in community service that is recognized or arranged by the school.

Furthermore, the study finds that community service and service-learning are now rooted in public education at all grade levels.

"Schools are teaching students to become better citizens by helping their fellow citizens," said U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley, "and making their community service even more relevant by linking it to what they learn in school. This is a good recipe for connecting education to life experiences. The increase in these activities is a good sign for our schools, our communities and our nation."

Riley added that he is encouraged by the complementary work of the Corporation for National Service, which is ensuring that students pursue quality in their community service experiences and that schools find innovative and effective ways to incorporate community service activities into their curricula.

"The survey confirms what we've been hearing from educators – that service learning makes a tremendous impact on students and their communities," said Harris Wofford, CEO of the corporation. "Students develop solid citizenship skills by participating in projects to make their communities better places to live."

Wofford will highlight findings from the report today in Philadelphia, along with James Kohlmoos, deputy assistant education secretary, and David Hornbeck, Philadelphia's superintendent of schools. During the event, students at Simon Gratz High School will demonstrate the impact that service-learning has had on their education.

Service-Learning and Community Service in K-12 Public Schools, released by the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics, is the first study to provide reliable national estimates of the percentage of public K-12 schools incorporating service-learning into their course curriculum, as well as providing the most recent data on school engagement in community service.

Highlights from the survey include:

- Sixty-four percent of all public schools, including 83 percent of public high schools, had students participating in community service activities recognized by or arranged through the school;
- Fifty-seven percent of all public schools organized community service activities for their students;
- Thirty-two percent of all schools organized service-learning as part of their curriculum, including nearly half of all high schools;
- Most schools with service-learning cited strengthening relationships among students, the school and the community as key reasons for practicing service-learning; and
- Eighty-three percent of schools with service-learning offered some type of support to teachers integrating service-learning into the curriculum.

The survey also provides reliable national estimates on sources of funding to support community service and service-learning, school policies making participation in service-learning voluntary or mandatory, and how schools are implementing service-learning.



Note p. 2

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Lisa Ellen (212) 453-2444
Susan Porter (202) 828-8866

MAJOR "DIGITAL DIVIDE" INITIATIVE LAUNCHED

**Coalition of Business, Nonprofits and Government Partner to Reach Underserved Youth in
Thousands of Communities and Schools**

**A Breakthrough in Technology Access and Education --
New Organization Created to Advance Goals of America's Promise**

AOL and Gateway CEOs Commit Internet Accounts, Computers and Millions in Grants

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1999 -- More than a dozen nonprofit organizations, major corporations and federal agencies today launched a major new multimillion dollar initiative to help ensure that America's underserved young people acquire the skills, experiences and resources they need to succeed in the digital age.

The new initiative, called PowerUP™, is a unique partnership to give underserved children access to technology and guidance on how to use it. Based in schools and community centers around the country, PowerUP not only will provide young people with access to the wide range of content and information on the Internet; it will also help them develop additional skills they need to succeed in the 21st century.

PowerUP will be able to scale quickly and reach thousands of young people because it will leverage partnerships with numerous public and private organizations, and build on thousands of existing community centers, schools and other locations nationwide. PowerUP partners will provide technology, funding, trained personnel, in-kind support and other resources to help close the divide between young people who have access to computer-based information or technology-related skills and those who don't.

AOL Chairman and CEO Steve Case, who is chairing PowerUP, said: "There's no single solution to bridging the digital divide -- it's going to take all of us working together to make a difference. In a few short years, the Internet has transformed nearly every aspect of our lives -- and is fast transforming our society. The real question we face now is how we can make sure that everyone benefits from these changes. We must take steps now so that in the Internet Century, no children are left behind."

Case added, "PowerUP has drawn inspiration from America's Promise to deliver positive youth development opportunities to the nation's young people. Its goal is not only to provide young people with access to computers and the Internet, but also to leverage technology's power and the potential of the online medium to help young people develop character and competence."

- more -

100 ENTERPRISE WAY, #C2, SCOTT'S VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 95066 TEL: 831. 431. 1390
email: ContactPowerUP@aol.com www.powerup.org

PowerUP

2-2-2-2

Gateway Chairman and CEO Ted Waitt, a founding member of the board of PowerUP, said, "The gap between the Internet haves and have nots is widening along racial, economic and geographic lines, and we absolutely, positively cannot afford another divide in this country. We can pull together. Nothing is more important in our lives and in the future of our communities than ensuring all of our children have access to the tools and information they need to get ahead, and stay ahead."

Created as a nonprofit organization, PowerUP is guided by a board of directors that in addition to Case and Waitt includes: Erskine Bowles, partner at Forstmann Little and former White House chief of staff; Jean Case, President of the Case Foundation; Carly Fiorina, President and CEO of Hewlett-Packard Company; Jack Kemp, Co-Director of Empower America; David Mercer, National Executive Director of YMCA; Sam Nunn, Partner at King and Spalding and former U.S. Senator; Leon Panetta, Director of the Panetta Institute and former Director of OMB and White House chief of staff; Retired Army General Colin L. Powell, Chairman of America's Promise; Franklin Raines, Chairman and CEO of Fannie Mae; and Roger Staubach, Chairman and CEO, The Staubach Company.

A Compelling National Need

General Colin L. Powell (Ret.), Chairman of America's Promise, said, "PowerUP is a breakthrough initiative that our nation urgently needs. As I've traveled throughout the country, it has become clear to me that our future success as a nation will depend on how prepared our young people are for the challenges of the 21st century. PowerUP will bring to the nation's underserved youth the skills and experiences they need to build a successful future."

Harris Wofford, CEO of the Corporation for National Service, said, "AmeriCorps is proud to add people power to PowerUP. We know from experience that just putting computer hardware and an Internet connection in the schools is not enough. To unleash the full potential of young people -- and of the computer -- kids need to know more than just how to surf the net. They need to learn how to use computers to succeed in a digital world. AmeriCorps members will give students access to advanced technology and compelling programming, in a safe environment with a caring adult. Together, that's what all of us in PowerUP will do."

A Powerful Program Offering

PowerUP brings together several critical and innovative program elements to create a powerful offering for community centers, schools and other locations nationwide. Key elements include:

- **Computers and Internet Access** - Through major grants from the Waitt Family Foundation and the AOL Foundation, PowerUP will provide 50,000 computers and 100,000 AOL accounts for free Internet access to sites throughout the country.

- **Innovative, Life-enriching Interactive Programming** - A unique "PowerUP Online" guide aggregates information and organizes activities and resources according to the "five promises" identified by America's Promise as essential for children to become successful adults including: tools on how to find a mentor; fun and productive activities to do after school; healthy lifestyle information; exploration of career opportunities and how to acquire the skills needed to take advantage of them; community service; and links with real-time community youth program opportunities provided by participating local youth serving organizations. PowerUP Online, developed by the AOL Foundation, also includes a scholastic/academic component addressing educational achievement.
- **An Army of Trained Workers** - PowerUP will provide the people power needed to effectively train young people in attaining digital literacy skills while offering them an ongoing relationship with a caring adult in a safe environment. Initially more than 400 specially trained, full-time AmeriCorps*VISTA members and other staff will provide a sustained and trained presence at PowerUP-supported centers where needed. One of the shortcomings in technology education efforts to date has been lack of dedicated, capable adult staff to work with young people in centers on a regular basis.
- **Partnering with Key Groups to Scale Quickly and on a Large Scale** - PowerUP's goal is to scale quickly to reach a national level. It will do this in two ways: by engaging key partner groups at the national and local levels, and by providing flexible program options for existing centers.
 - *Youth-serving organizations* - PowerUP will partner with local YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, Save the Children's "Web of Support" centers, National Urban League, and other organizations with roots in thousands of communities across the country to connect young people with additional learning and positive youth development activities such as after-school sports, arts and crafts, or other classes and technology services.
 - *Federal agencies* - In keeping with a PowerUP goal of enhancing scholastic achievement and digital literacy, PowerUP will partner with the U.S. Department of Education's Computer Technology Centers and 21st Century Community Learning Centers to supplement and complement educational goals of children both during and after school hours.
 - *Corporations* - Companies that have established their own sites or technology programs may choose to add PowerUP program elements, and/or supply additional financing or in-kind support either at the national or local level.
 - *Private individuals and foundations* - Financial and in-kind support.

- **Millions of Dollars in Local Community Grants** - PowerUP will provide an initial total of \$5 million in direct grants to community- and school-based centers who wish to participate in the PowerUP program. Grants may be used for any activities or resource needs that are consistent with PowerUP's program goals.
- **Links with Schools** - PowerUP works to enhance scholastic achievement and national digital literacy goals by forming partnerships with local schools and educators. A section of the PowerUP Online guide features a scholastic approach to educational attainment linked to academic curricula, and AmeriCorps*VISTA members are responsible for connecting the PowerUP program with local schools to supplement and complement educational goals of young people both at school and after school.
- **Healthy Snacks** - Through its partnership with PowerBar Inc., PowerUP will provide PowerUP-supported sites with healthy snacks, including PowerBars, PowerBar Harvest bars, and PowerBar Essentials bars.

Steve Case said, "We recognize that there are many projects underway in communities across the nation that seek to bridge the digital divide, but they are fragmented and lack the scale necessary to attract significant resources. PowerUP will help knit these initiatives into a national tapestry and jump-start a crusade that can change the lives of millions of kids, bringing together an unprecedented combination of people, skills and resources.

"PowerUP offers us the opportunity to make dramatic progress in establishing consistent, quality-oriented methods and resources to ensure that technology centers and programs across the country share a common standard of excellence in driving positive youth development," Case said. "Just as the nation made a successful commitment to ensuring that every child has access to public education starting at the age of five, we must now commit ourselves to ensuring that in the 21st century every child in America has access to technology so that no one falls behind. This mission is what PowerUP is all about."

Partnership Brings Funds, People, Skills and Resources

The PowerUP partnership brings a range of support services and resources to community centers, schools and other youth service locations around the country:

- **National Benefactors** - National benefactors of PowerUP include the Case Foundation, the Waitt Family Foundation, AOL Inc./AOL Foundation, and The Corporation for National Service (which houses AmeriCorps*VISTA), and The YMCA of the USA. These organizations will bring money, computers, access, interactive programming, trained staff and other community-based services on a large scale to sites across the nation:

- *The Case Foundation*, established by Steve and Jean Case, will provide an initial grant of \$10 million to establish PowerUP. The grant includes \$5 million to cover all staff and administrative costs of the program, enabling partnership contributions to go directly to supporting or establishing in-site programs for youth at centers across the country. Another \$5 million will provide the local community grants to benefit up to 5,000 local community centers and school-based sites nationwide.
- *The Waitt Family Foundation*, established by Ted and Joan Waitt and their family, will supply computer hardware to PowerUP by providing 50,000 Gateway computers and Internet appliances over the next three years.
- *AOL Inc./The AOL Foundation* has donated its resources and staff to develop PowerUP Online, a first-of-its kind interactive programming guide built around the "five promises" that America's Promise has identified as essential for children to become successful adults. PowerUP Online aggregates valuable content and organizes activities and resources in an easy-to-use format for use in grades K-12. In addition, 100,000 AOL accounts are being provided for centers that need them.
- *The Corporation for National Service (AmeriCorps*VISTA)* is bringing people power to PowerUP. Initially more than 400 AmeriCorps*VISTA members and others in AmeriCorps will be trained and deployed to provide dedicated, full-time mentoring and other assistance to schools, YMCAs, Boys & Girls Clubs, National Urban League centers, Save the Children "Web of Support" centers, the U.S. Department of Education's Computer Technology Centers and 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and other community technology centers across the country.
- *The YMCA of the USA* will provide service-learning and positive youth development opportunities for young people at PowerUP-supported sites, including providing a sustained presence of caring, supportive adults who regularly interact with parents and teachers in the community.
 - **Founding National Partners** - Founding national partners who will support the program through their existing networks of community-based centers, training programs, in-kind contributions and other activities include Sun Microsystems, Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Save the Children, National Urban League, Communities in Schools, FamilyEducation Network, PowerBar Inc., and the U.S. Department of Education's Computer Technology Centers and 21st Century Community Learning Centers.

PowerUP
6-6-6-6

- **Founding Local Sponsors** - Founding local sponsors who have established pilot sites for PowerUP in their communities include Microsoft, Sun Microsystems, the Northern Virginia Technology Council, and the Case Foundation. The sites are located in San Jose, CA; Seattle, WA; Alexandria, VA; and Washington, DC. The sites are additionally supported by the YMCAs of Santa Clara Valley, Greater Seattle, and Metropolitan Washington, which provide service-learning and positive youth development opportunities.

PowerUP is a commitment to America's Promise. America's Promise – The Alliance for Youth led by General Colin Powell, is dedicated to mobilizing individuals, groups and organizations from every part of American life, to build and strengthen the character and competence of our youth.

#

12/20/99

Dear George would
like to see you this
week to discuss
3rd way - your
part now & after
you're out of office
and his participation
(role) in next year.

2

Scheduling?

YES ~~NO~~



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

*Q 12/1/99
8080
Can you see
that this
request is
Omitted?
MH*

From the Office of Cherie Booth QC

15 November 1999

The Hon Melanne Verweere
Chief of Staff
Office of The First Lady
The White House
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C.
USA

DEC 2 1999

Dear Melanne

I enclose a letter to the President from Robin Hood.

He has asked if Cherie's office will forward this on. I can confirm that Cherie supports the charity's work.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely

Fiona Millar

PP

FIONA MILLAR

(Enclosures)

*Jon -
has the
answer?
been
12/20
DAN
LET'S DISCUSS
8*

debra

Researching cures
and providing support
for people with
epidermolysis **b**ullosa

Robin Hood
Co-ordinator Scottish Office
Lochside of Ken Cottage
Mossdale
Castle Douglas
Kirkcudbrightshire
DG7 2NQ
Tel/Fax: 01644 420215
Mobile: 0585 155011

Our ref RH/PrCl/Buddy

6 November 1999

President Clinton
The White House
Washington
U S A

Dear President Clinton

I have written to you before about the fact that my daughter Alexandra had seen you on our National Television with your chocolate Labrador, Buddy. She did not know who you were, only being interested in the fact that you have the same breed of dog that we have had in our family for nearly twenty years.

Alex has a great affection for animals. It is my belief that it is because animals do not stare at her disfigurements of badly scarred hands caused by having E B (Epidermolysis Bullosa), the name given to a genetic skin blistering condition. Alex could wake up with as many as thirty blisters caused from the friction of turning over in bed at night. On a recent holiday her underpants became stuck to her body because I had forgotten to put a protective bandage in her groin. She has little or no skin on her feet and her toes and fingers have become fused. In the last eleven years of life she has had at least 100,000 blisters. Blood poisoning and skin cancer are threats for her in the future.

I went to greater detail about the condition in my original letter to you Mr President and you kindly sent some photographs back of you with Buddy.

What Alex needs is a cure along with 5000 other children like her in Britain and 26,000 in America.

You hold the most powerful position in office in the world and have a tremendous responsibility to your country. But if you had been born with E B you would not even have wanted to be President, just a day in your life without pain would be enough.

On receiving the photograph of you with Buddy, Alex was concerned that Buddy may get lonely while you are away on your Presidential duties. What we would like to do, as a family, is to give you a puppy to be a companion to Buddy. I have enclosed a photograph of him and his half brother.

**Dystrophic Epidermolysis
Bullosa Research Association**

Registered Charity No. 284754

President: Gavin Campbell
Chairman: Philip W Evans
Director: John Dart

If Alex and I can come over to Washington to give you "Buddy's friend", the publicity created would make a tremendous difference on both sides of the Atlantic as well as unite our nations in beating this horrific condition. With a relatively small amount of money a cure can be found for E B . Ten genes responsible for the condition have been identified and gene therapy is a real possibility.

President Clinton, as a charitable Christmas gesture, please allow my daughter and I to come and give you this gift. If nothing else Alex will have peace of mind that Buddy is not lonely.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R Hood', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Robin J G Hood
Co-ordinator Scottish Office

Enc

cc P Lader, Ambassador, American Embassy
John Dart, Director DEBRA UK
File

chron copy

TO: Sean Maloney
Staff Secretary

FROM: Deborah Akel
Communications 6-5688

DATE: December 20, 1999

RE: Request for POTUS/HRC Autopen Signatures on Millennium Invitation Letters

Attached are 2 letters of invitation from the President and First Lady to attend the Millennium events. One letter will be sent to the press, the other to federal employees. Also attached is a schedule of events, which should accompany both letters.

I would like to request that the letters be autopenned by the President and First Lady. Please call me with any questions. Thank you.

12/20

TO MAUREEN HUDSON

FOR APPROVAL

PM

call Deborah
before attached
leaves staff.
Sec's office

milltr3.

December 20, 1999

Warm greetings to all:

99 DEC 20 3-2:40

During this holiday season, we will have an opportunity to witness a rare moment in history - the end of a century and the birth of a new millennium. The arrival of the 21st century is a time to reflect on where we have been, who we are, and what we hope to become. It is a time to celebrate the achievements of our great nation and the promise of what we have yet to accomplish.

With just 12 days left before the new millennium, we would like to extend a national invitation to ring in the New Year in our nation's capital with "America's Millennium: A Celebration for the Nation." The spectacular three-day celebration will bring Americans together to participate in this exciting moment in history with activities beginning on December 31, 1999 and continuing through January 2, 2000. America's Millennium will educate, inspire, and celebrate the creative spirit of America through the theme, "Honor the Past - Imagine the Future." Special events include the Opening Ceremony and the unveiling of the National Millennium Time Capsule, performances by children from around the world, a Washington, D.C. block party, workshops at the Smithsonian museums, and America's Millennium New Year's Eve Gala at the Lincoln Memorial. The Gala, produced by George Stevens, Jr. and Quincy Jones and hosted by Will Smith, will feature a star-studded concert of great American music, the world premiere of the Steven Spielberg film, "The Unfinished Journey", and a spectacular sound and light show with an unforgettable fireworks display that will serve as the nation's salute to the new century. All of the activities on the Mall are free and open to the public.

America's Millennium gives us a unique opportunity to come together as a nation to commemorate the close of the 20th century and the start of a new millennium. Along with our Congressional Co-Chairs for America's Millennium - Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle, House Speaker Dennis Hastert, and House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt - we sincerely hope you will join us in Washington to celebrate this remarkable milestone.

Happy holidays and best wishes for the New Year, the new century, and the new millennium.

WJC/HRC

December 20, 1999

'99 DEC 20 - 2:40

Warm greetings to all Federal employees:

During this holiday season, we will have an opportunity to witness a rare moment in history - the end of a century and the birth of a new millennium. The arrival of the 21st century is a time to reflect on where we have been, who we are, and what we hope to become. It is a time to celebrate the achievements of our great nation and the promise of what we have yet to accomplish.

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Happy holidays and best wishes for the New Year, the new century, and the new millennium.

WJC/HRC

Schedule of Events for "America's Millennium: A Celebration for the Nation"

Opening Ceremony/Unveiling of the National Millennium Time Capsule

December 31, 1999

10:00 a.m.: U.S. Army Band public concert

11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.: Opening Ceremony

Main Street Millennium Stage, Constitution Avenue and 12th Street, N.W.

SS 05020 --2:20

President and Mrs. Clinton will be joined by District of Columbia Mayor Anthony Williams and Members of Congress to kick off "America's Millennium" with an Opening Ceremony at 11:00 a.m. on the Main Street Millennium Stage at Constitution Ave. and 12th Street, N.W. The festivities will include the sounds of the U.S. Army Band and the voices of the New Millennium Choir.

At the Opening Ceremony, the National Millennium Time Capsule will be unveiled. America's most celebrated creators, innovators and leaders have been invited to suggest the ideas and artifacts that should be included in the time capsule, designed to show future generations how we lived and what we valued most in our time. In addition, the White House Millennium Council and the Department of Education have invited children from across the country to contribute their ideas of what should be sealed in the capsule. A prototype of the National Millennium Time Capsule will be temporarily exhibited at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. The actual time capsule and contents will be exhibited and housed at the National Archives and Records Administration.

Millennium Around the World

January 1 through January 6, 2000

Millennium Mosaic and Children's Art Exhibit Display

International Trade Center, Ronald Reagan Building

1300 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

From January 1 through January 6, visitors to the International Trade Center at the Ronald Reagan Building can view a montage of international millennium events. Video monitors will provide a continuous playback of the arrival of the new millennium across international time zones. This millennium mosaic will include moving pictures from the first time zone to witness the new millennium to the final celebrations around the world. Guests may also view exhibits including international children's art celebrating their heritage and providing glimpses into the dreams of children around the world.

America's Millennium on the Mall

December 31, 1999 through January 2, 2000

10:00 am to 5:30 p.m. daily

From December 31 to January 2, the Smithsonian Museums will offer lectures and demonstrations in the worlds of music, art, literature, sports, science and technology. Speakers at the Natural

History Museum include musician Ricky Skaggs and actor Edward James Olmos. At the Hirshhorn Museum, scientists will discuss space exploration and extraterrestrial intelligence, a panel of chefs will speak about the future of American taste, and author John Feinstein will talk about sports. The lineup at the National Museum of American History includes children's authors David Wisniewski, Yumi Heo and Virginia Hamilton; singer/cultural historian Bernice Johnson Reagon; and children's song leader Ella Jenkins. National Air and Space Museum visitors will have a chance to participate in "Launch 2000," a nationwide project challenging students to design the first village on Mars in the year 2030. Although all of the free tickets have been distributed, there may be some last-minute seating available. For a complete schedule of programs and performances, please contact the Smithsonian Institution at 202-357-2627, or visit the Smithsonian's Web site at <http://www.si.edu/americanmillennium> www.si.edu/americanmillennium

Main Street Millennium

11 a.m. to midnight, December 31, 1999 and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., January 1, 2000

Constitution Avenue between 9th and 14th Streets

The District of Columbia will hold a two-day street festival featuring a diverse group of local and regional entertainers and culinary fare from DC's top restaurants housed in over 60,000 square feet of heated pavilions. Entertainers include master percussionist Okyerema Asante, Latin Band Ivan Cuesta y sus Vallenatos Autenticos, the Midnight Movers Reggae Band, the Keter Betts Quintet and the BET Urban Nation Hip Hop Choir. Additional information is available on the Internet at www.2000dc.com.

America's Millennium Gala

9:00 p.m., December 31, 1999 through 1:00 a.m., January 1, 2000

Lincoln Memorial

On New Year's Eve, the Lincoln Memorial will be the backdrop for America's Millennium Gala, produced by Quincy Jones and George Stevens, Jr. and hosted by Will Smith. The Gala features a star-studded concert of great American music and the world premiere of the Steven Spielberg film "The Unfinished Journey." As midnight approaches, viewers will be treated to a spectacular high-tech sound and light display between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument that will be the nation's salute to the new century.

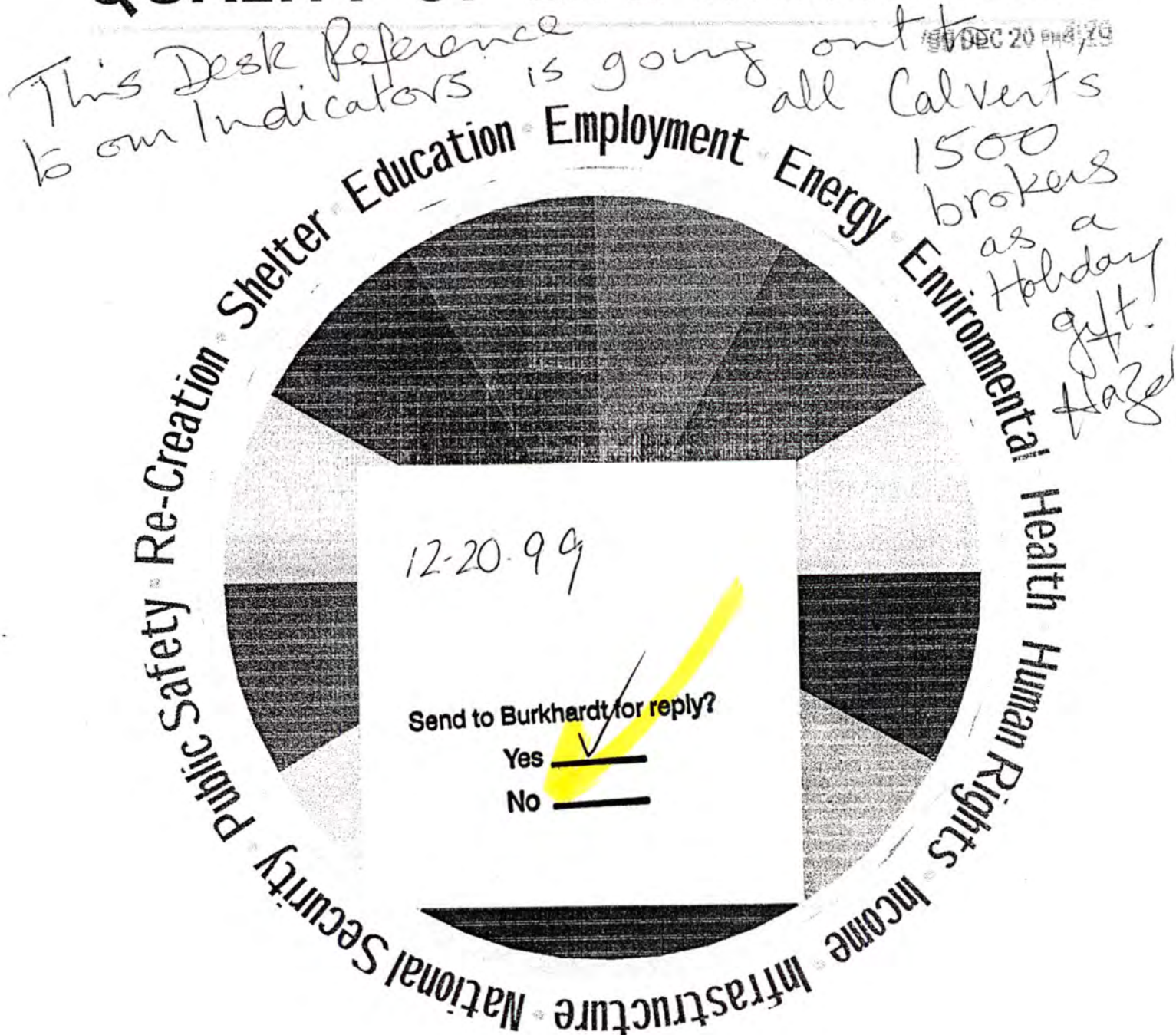
The following entertainers will perform at the Gala: Will Smith (host), Don McLean, Kathy Mattea, Bobby McFerrin, Kenny Rogers, Tricia Yearwood, Brian Stokes Mitchell, Sam Waterston, Jessye Norman, Kathleen Battle, Diane Keaton, Robert Duvall, and Luke Cresswell and the 25-member company of "Stomp."

America's Millennium is an effort of the White House Millennium Council, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Park Foundation, in cooperation with the District of Columbia. America's Millennium is supported by private contributions. For more information, call 1-888-294-2100 or visit www.si.edu/americanmillennium.

Bill:

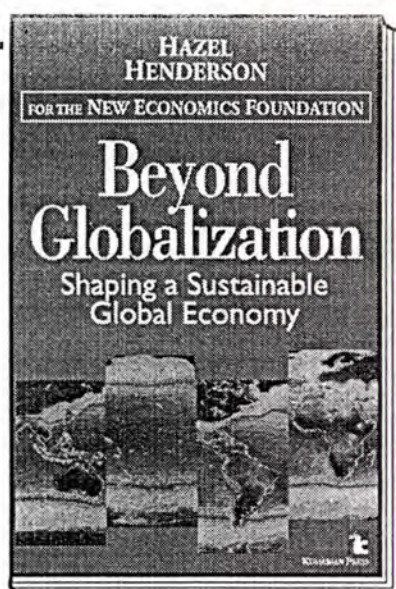
CALVERT-HENDERSON

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS



HAZEL HENDERSON, JON LICKERMAN, AND PATRICE FLYNN, EDITORS

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– Tessa Tennant, Henderson Investors, London

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in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Jan-Feb, 2000

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For InterPress Service
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(844 word count)

"The WTO at BAY"

by Hazel Henderson

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is apprehensive that its November 30-December 3 meeting in Seattle will be beset by up to 50,000 protesters. Their issues range from human rights and labor standards to environment and the very processes of globalization under the WTO's model of "free trade".

These civic, non-profit groups range from the US-based International Forum on Globalization, Public Citizen, The Rainforest Action Network to the Bangkok-based Focus on the Global South, the London-based The New Economics Foundation and even a delegation of Zapatistas from Mexico.

Globalization on the "free trade" model of the neo-liberal "Washington Consensus" economics is colliding with local cultures, national economic sovereignty, social customs and values, as well as traditional agriculture, indigenous rights and protection of biodiversity and the environment.

These clashes go way beyond those on tariffs, trade-rules, non-tariff barriers, the status of eco-labels, social accountability labels such as the SA8000 accreditation on labor standards or environmental standards, including ISO14001 and the EU's EMAS.

The fundamental issue is the very economic model underlying today's globalization of technology trade and markets. The critics—from many diverse perspectives—agree that "free trade" which does not account for social and environmental costs and cultural disruption in the price of traded goods and services will continue to cause more harm than good.

The "Washington Consensus" (ie. The World Bank, the IMF, the US government) and the WTO still refuse to recalculate prices and macro-economic indicators, including the Gross National Product (GNP) to include these social and environmental costs. Neither do they recognize or account for the full value of human and social capital—or the estimated \$16 trillion of unpaid work in all countries: volunteering, caring for the old and sick, raising children and housework which supports paid workers and subsidizes the official, GNP-measured half of all economies (UN Development Report, 1995).

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12/14

Wish -

The President did speak
to the gentlemen about both
of these issues - I have no
idea how he feels - or even
if he feels about either -

Tim Engler

12-20-99

To NSC for reply,
per Sean Maloney.

B.



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Date: 12/20/99 4:25 PM

Facsimile Cover Page

To: **Mr. Kris Enoskon**
Company: The White House
Fax #: 202-456-6703

From: **Neil Offen**
Phone: (202) 293-5760
Fax #: (202) 463-4569

Number of pages including cover: 18

Message:

Dear Kris:

Per my discussion with the President and you at Terry McAuliffe's home Friday night, the following are some details on Congressional Medal of Honor winner Al Rascom and U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces candidate Gene Fidell.

First, regarding Al, the Pentagon has completed its approval of awarding the medal to him. All that needs to be done is for the President to present the award. Al won it for the extraordinary bravery he exhibited as a medic in Vietnam. A Washington Post story on his heroism and the reasons for the 30-year delay in granting him this honor is explained in the story. People Magazine and Fox News are apparently preparing stories regarding Al. As I mentioned to you, he is an Hispanic-American and presently serves as Inspector General of the Selective Service System. Jake Simmons (757-1371) is working on arranging the scheduling of the presentation as well. About 100 Vietnam vets and military pals of Al would all attend the ceremony if given the opportunity.

In regard to Gene, the President must appoint a Democrat to the vacancy that presently exists on the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. Gene Fidell is the most qualified person in the country for this appointment and his nomination would reflect well on the President. His résumé, which is attached, speaks for itself but let me point out a couple of items. Gene has taught the subject of military law twice at Yale, is president and founder of the National Institute of Military Justice and writes for the Military Justice Gazette, a monthly report on decisions in the field of military justice. As I told you at Terry's, he has the strong support of Rodney Slater and the Coast Guard. You indicated that you would touch base with Rodney, which is a good idea. (Gene would be the first Coast Guard JAG officer appointed to the Court.) Please give Rodney my best.

Finally, for your information, this nomination goes to Senate Armed Services, not Judiciary and Gene, who has very solid Hill support, should breeze through confirmation.

If you have any questions regarding Al or Gene, please give me a call. My direct dial number is 202-778-8653 and my home number is 301-656-3569. Please thank the President for me for his graciousness and his willingness to deal with both these matters. Please also mention that I am trying to help Kay Arnold whom he appointed to replace me on the board of the Inter-American Foundation when my term expired. It was a privilege serving in his Administration as vice-chairman of this fine foreign aid agency.

Happy Holidays.

Sincerely,



Neil H. Offen

nho/mlr

Enclosures

Overdue Salute to Valor

RE: AL RASCON

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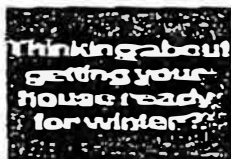


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Overdue Salute to Valor

Medal of Honor Near for Vietnam Medic From Md.

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday, November 11, 1999; Page A01

Duty, honor and country, in Alfred Rascon's words, sometimes boil down to taking care of the man next to you.

That's what Rascon did that day a third of a century ago when his Army platoon was pinned down during a fierce firefight in a Vietnamese jungle. Rascon, a medic, dashed through machine gun fire and grenade blasts to treat the wounded. Twice he jumped on top of wounded soldiers to save them from grenades, taking the shrapnel himself. He was shot as he shielded another soldier. A grenade exploded in his face, but he raced forward to retrieve an abandoned machine gun, saving the platoon from being overrun.

Rascon's actions on March 16, 1966, are remarkable, even by the standards of the Medal of Honor. But getting Rascon the medal has been a battle in itself after the original recommendation that he receive it was lost and efforts to correct the oversight foundered for years in the Pentagon bureaucracy.

Now, on Veterans Day, Rascon is on the verge of receiving the Medal of Honor. Papers were sent this week to President Clinton to award the nation's highest military honor to Rascon, who was born into poverty in Mexico and now serves as inspector general for the Selective Service System in Arlington.

Rascon, a 54-year-old soft-spoken Laurel resident with an easy wit, is uncomfortable about the pending honor. "It has nothing to do with me," said Rascon, forever known as "Doc" to his fellow soldiers. "It's just a matter of me doing what I had to do that day, like any other day. It just so happens it was a bad day."

But to Ray Compton and Neil Haffey, platoon mates who with other veterans pushed for years for Rascon's medal, it is a personal matter, as personal as it gets.

"I have a beautiful wife. I have four children and four grandchildren."

OVERCAME DANGER TO VALOR

Hailey said. "I wouldn't have any of that without Doc. I was dead."

Compton said: "You have to pay your debts. If you feel like you owe somebody your life, it's forever."

It was a debt Rascon figured he owed that prompted him to join the Army. Not long after he was born in 1945, his parents left the Mexican state of Chihuahua for California, where they worked as laborers and raised their only child in the town of Oxnard, north of Los Angeles.

There was no money for college, so Rascon badgered his parents to sign an age waiver and let him enlist in the Army at 17. Though not citizens, Rascon and his family were legal permanent residents, and he had always thought of himself as an American. This was how he could pay his country back.

After finishing jump school and being trained as a medic, Rascon was sent to Okinawa in 1964 to join the 173rd Airborne Brigade, created the previous year as a fire brigade for Southeast Asia. In May 1965, it was the first Army combat unit sent to South Vietnam.

For Rascon, at 19 a kid like the other paratroopers, there was no foreboding, only excitement. Almost immediately, the 173rd was engaged in deadly search-and-destroy missions, and Rascon's unit—the reconnaissance platoon for the headquarters company of the 1st Battalion, 503rd Regiment—was in the thick of it.

In March 1966, the 173rd was launched on Operation Silver City, a helicopter assault aimed at clearing the enemy from an area near the Song Be River in Long Khanh Province.

The platoon awoke March 16 to the sounds of a massive firefight in the distance. The brigade's 2nd Battalion had been surrounded by a reinforced North Vietnamese Army regiment and was being attacked from all directions. The fighting was desperate—according to soldiers, the NVA chained machine gunners to trees to ensure they would fight until the bitter end.

The 1st Battalion was sent to assist, and the recon platoon hurried toward the battle.

After several hours, Compton, the squad sergeant and point man, brought the recon platoon to a halt. Through the thick jungle, he'd spotted enemy soldiers about 20 yards ahead, nearly close enough to spit on. They were NVA regulars, wearing dark green uniforms with khaki pants and pith helmets. Compton reported the possible ambush to the platoon commander.

Overdue Salute to Valor

Haffey, a private first class, was ordered to fire his grenade launcher at the NVA position. The North Vietnamese responded with a ferocious barrage from machine guns and rifle grenades. To Haffey, it looked like it was snowing fire.

Rascon could hear cries for a medic from up front, about 25 yards in front of the main body of the platoon. Rascon started forward and kept going despite calls from Sgt. 1st Class Jacob Cooke, the platoon commander: "Stay down and keep out of the way, Doc, or you're going to get killed."

As he edged forward, Rascon saw that Pfc. William Thompson, a machine gunner, had been hit and was lying exposed on a trail, next to his M-60 machine gun and two boxes of extra ammo. Rascon reached Thompson and lay behind him, unable to get to his wounds. He could feel Thompson quivering as he was hit again by enemy fire.

Rascon crawled over Thompson, putting his own body in the path of the incoming fire. Almost immediately, Rascon was hit by shrapnel from a grenade. Then he felt a stinging pain, as if someone were slapping him. A bullet had hit him in the hip, ripped through him parallel to his spine and come out by his shoulder blade.

Rascon dragged Thompson off the trail. By the time they reached the cover of the jungle, the soldier was dead.

Behind him, Rascon could hear Pfc. Larry Gibson, the other machine gunner, yelling that he was running out of ammunition. Gibson was bleeding, and Rascon crawled over to check him. "Get the hell out of here, Doc. I'm okay," Gibson said.

But the wounded medic moved forward to Thompson's body. Rascon grabbed two bandoliers of machine gun bullets from Thompson's chest and brought them to Gibson, who was able to resume life-saving covering fire.

As Rascon searched for more soldiers to treat, a grenade exploded in front of him, throwing shrapnel in his face. Seconds later, another grenade ripped his mouth open.

"Oh, my God, my face is gone," Rascon thought. He could see blood spurting out, and it scared him. But he calmed himself. "You've got to take care of your people," he thought.

Rascon saw Haffey get hit, and then several grenades landed near him.

Haffey saw the grenades, too, and resigned himself to death. Then he

Overdue Salute to Valor

felt a body on top of him. It was Doc. The grenades exploded, and Rascon took the blast. Rascon could hardly walk, and the pain was intense, but it seemed irrelevant. He began treating Haffey's bullet wound. "Nerl, you're going to be okay," Rascon said. "Everything's fine. We're all going to make it."

Compton had seen Rascon jump on top of Haffey and catch the blast. He knew they both must have been killed. But suddenly Rascon was next to him, examining Compton's wounds. Then he felt Rascon's weight on top of him, knocking him to the ground.

Rascon had spotted another grenade coming in and had jumped on top of Compton. The medic had lost his hearing and was bleeding from the ears and nose. Rascon started to check Compton's condition.

The sergeant was incredulous. "Get your ass to the back," Compton gasped.

Rascon instead turned to Thompson's machine gun, still lying in the trail with two boxes of ammunition. NVA soldiers were inching toward it.

Haffey saw a blur run by; it was Doc. He was back on the trail, exposed to enemy fire, dragging the machine gun and ammunition off the trail so another soldier could take them.

With the additional firepower, the tide turned. The NVA broke off the fight, and the jungle grew quiet.

Rascon treated the wounded until others forcibly dragged him back. They reached a clearing zone, where the wounded and dead were being flown out in helicopters. Rascon's arms were draped over the shoulders of two soldiers. Rascon noticed a photographer coming toward him. He didn't want to be embarrassed.

"I'm going to walk," Rascon told the soldiers.

Rascon walked two or three steps, then fell back in the arms of his fellow soldiers.

"Common valor was a common-day issue there every day, especially on that day," Rascon says. "Everybody was a hero, because everyone was doing whatever they had to do to try to save their friends."

But those who saw Rascon's actions that day had no doubt that he merited the Medal of Honor.

"It did not surprise me, because that was Doc," said Gibson. "What surprised me was that he lived through it."

Overdue Salute to Valor

Compton recommended Rascon for the medal within days of the action, but in the confusion of the escalating war, it was not advanced up the chain of command. Instead, Rascon received the Silver Star.

Rascon was evacuated to Japan and underwent months of treatment for wounds that pain him to this day. He went to school, earning a commission as an officer, and rejoined the Army in 1969, volunteering in 1972 for a second tour in Vietnam as an adviser.

After leaving the Army, Rascon settled in Maryland in 1983 and began a law enforcement career with various Justice Department agencies. He met his wife, Carol, at Justice, and they have raised two children, Amanda, 11, and Alan, 8.

It was not until the early 1990s, when he began contacting his old platoon mates, that Rascon learned he had been nominated for the Medal of Honor.

"How does it feel to be a Congressional Medal of Honor winner?" Compton asked him in 1993, in their first conversation since leaving Vietnam.

"I don't know," Rascon replied.

Compton was outraged. "It's almost like what he did for us went unnoticed," he said.

Compton located other platoon members, including Haffey and Gibson, and they went to work resubmitting the nomination.

They ran into resistance from the Army Decorations Board, which, following regulations, turned it down because too much time had passed.

Eventually, Rep. Lane Evans (D-Ill.), an advocate for Vietnam veterans, took up the case, along with the Society of the 173rd Airborne Association.

Evans was frustrated with the Pentagon's refusal to reconsider cases with obvious merit or serious errors in processing.

"The Pentagon saw Al Rascon's case as setting a precedent they didn't like, and they were going to fight it every step of the way," Evans said.

Evans pushed the case to the White House, handing Clinton a package of material about the case at a social function in 1997.

Overdue Salute to Valor

Support for Rascon's case built as higher-ranking Army officials reviewed a fuller account of the action. Finally, the Pentagon recommended in May that Rascon receive the medal, and Defense Secretary William S. Cohen approved the measure last week.

Compton, Haffey, Gibson and other members of the platoon plan to be present later this year when Rascon receives the medal. Duty, honor and country will have come full circle.

"These guys were not going to give up," Rascon said. "Most of all, it's the honor of how much they care for me. That, to this day, dumbfounds me."

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FROM

(MON) 12:20'99 12:20/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 9



Yale Law School

ANTHONY T. ERONMAN

Dear

RE: GENE FIDELL

March 1, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I understand the Eugene R. Fidell is under consideration for an appointment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. I take the liberty of writing to you to express my enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. Fidell's candidacy.

It is hard to imagine -- and I think it is unimaginable -- that there is another citizen who would bring to this important position Mr. Fidell's combination of talents and accomplishments in the field of military justice -- as scholar, practitioner, teacher, and as the national and international leader of efforts to strengthen military justice systems at home and abroad.

Mr. Fidell's scholarship is truly distinguished both for its reach and for its power. In his three dozen or more military law articles in professional and lay periodicals, as well as the Military Justice Gazette since 1992, he has been a one-person early warning system anticipating new challenges and dilemmas about to confront the military justice system. These articles address both technical and policy issues from the analytical and dispassionate perspective of one who seeks to improve the fairness and efficiency of the military justice system and from the sympathetic perspective of one who, as a former active duty Judge Advocate and as a Lieutenant Commander in the Coast Guard Reserve (Retired), is deeply committed to the mission of our armed forces. Mr. Fidell's scholarship is, moreover, informed by a strong sense of history -- for example, his illuminating comparison of 19th century processes of reform in Anglo-American non-military legal systems with more recent changes in the American military justice machinery. ("The Culture of Military Law," 126 Mil. L. Rev. 125 (1989).) I should also note the Mr. Fidell's work is highly accessible; it is written in crisp and lucid prose that is "user-friendly" to non-specialized audiences.

Perhaps the most renowned of Mr. Fidell's scholarly products is his extraordinary volume, Guide to the Rules of Practice and Procedure for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, first published in 1978 and now in its 8th Edition, which is the bible for all

FROM

(MON) 12:20'99 12:20/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 10

Letter to the Honorable William J. Clinton
March 1, 1999

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practitioners before the Court. It manages to be exhaustive -- a vast storehouse of information and analysis -- without being exhausting.

Mention of practitioners leads me to note that Mr. Fidell enjoys a commanding reputation as a practitioner in the military law arena, known for his outstanding representational skills and his impeccable integrity. That reputation, in addition to his scholarship, led me, when I was Deputy Dean of the Law School six years ago, to recommend to the faculty that Mr. Fidell be appointed as a Visiting Lecturer in Law to offer a military justice course in the Fall of 1994. The recommendation was approved, and the resulting course was a brilliant success. It operated at several levels: broad constitutional and policy topics, set in historical context; difficult interpretive and doctrinal questions; and everyday problems of practice and procedure facing military and civilian lawyers, judges and correctional officers. The students responded to this multi-tier approach with enthusiasm, rating Mr. Fidell at a level of performance equal to that of our most experienced full-time faculty members. His energetic, learned and even-handed treatment of military justice issues (including some highly controversial ones, e.g., Tailhook and homosexuality) -- and his passionate commitment to the subject -- engaged the interest and admiration of a diverse student group, some with a military orientation (such as a West Point graduate and member of a military family) and others with a more skeptical point of view. After several years when Mr. Fidell's schedule precluded commuting between Washington and New Haven, he became available again this past Fall, and I was pleased, as Dean, to obtain his reappointment; I gather that his return engagement has been another great success.

Mr. Fidell's contributions to military justice have extended well beyond his own scholarship, practice and teaching. He has shouldered a leadership role both nationally and internationally. Thus, in addition to serving on or chairing military law committees of the American Bar Association and the District of Columbia and New York City bar associations (and other bar groups), he has served as President, since 1991, of the National Institute of Military Justice, the leading center in America for oversight of military justice matters. His election and continuing tenure as President of the Institute testify to the high esteem in which he is held by his peers in this field.

This past December Mr. Fidell convened a meeting in London of more than 30 civilian and military practitioners and scholars of military justice from the United States, United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland and Canada for discussion and debate about current trends and issues in the field. Topics included the effects of reform on military effectiveness, the interactions between civilian and military criminal law regimes, and a wide array of more specific topics, ranging from sexual harassment to the disciplinary aspects of peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. Mr. Fidell is now considering an expansion of this effort to promote a spirit of

FROM

(MON) 12.20' 99 12:21/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 11

Letter to the Honorable William J. Clinton
March 1, 1999

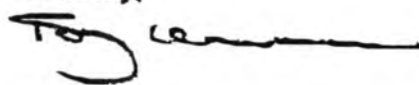
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inquiry and exploration across national borders -- especially in the light of increased multi-national missions around the world -- by organizing a more broadly based conference in 2000.

On a more personal dimension, let me add that my fellow faculty members and I have found Mr. Fidell to be a splendid colleague; he is thoughtful, cooperative, outgoing, humorous and considerate. I am sure that he would be an excellent colleague on the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces and that he would make an outstanding contribution to a court that, in the words of the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, Judith Miller, "is the symbol of the fair and efficient military justice system that is crucial to the morale, discipline, and welfare of America's service members throughout the world."

With my thanks for your consideration of this recommendation and very best wishes,

Sincerely,



cc: The Honorable Charles Ruff

FROM

(MON) 12:20'99 12:18/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P. 2

EUGENE R. FIDELL

Born March 31, 1945, New York

Home Address 5410 Spangler Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20816
(301) 229-1684

Office Address Feldesman, Tucker, Leifer, Fidell & Bank LLP
2001 L Street, N.W., Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-8960

Education B.A. (Philosophy), cum laude, 1965
Queens College
Phi Beta Kappa

LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1968
Notes Editor, *Harvard Journal on Legislation*

U.S. Naval Justice School
Newport, Rhode Island
Graduated with Honor, 1969

Family Married to Linda Greenhouse
One child (Hannah Margalit Fidell, b. 1985)

Military Service United States Coast Guard
Judge Advocate, 1969-72 (Coast Guard Commendation Medal)
Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve (Retired)

Bar Admissions New York 1968
Massachusetts 1972 (retired status, 1999)
District of Columbia 1972
Maryland 1987

Employment Feldesman, Tucker, Leifer, Fidell & Bank LLP
Partner, 1984-
Head, Litigation Department, 1996-

Visiting Lecturer in Law (Military Justice)
Yale Law School, 1993 and 1998

LoBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae (Washington)
1968-69, 1972-84 (Partner, 1977-84)

FROM

(MON) 12:20'99 12:18/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 3

*Public
Interest
Activities*

Vera Institute of Justice
New York, New York, Summers 1966-67

American Law Institute
Member, 1982-

National Institute of Military Justice
President, 1991-

Code Committee on Military Justice
Public Member, 1996-99

Advisory Committee on *Pro Se* Litigation
U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia
Chairman, 1998-
Member, 1995-

Indigent Civil Litigation Fund, Inc.
Board of Directors (ex officio), 1998-

Rules Advisory Committee
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
Chairman, 1993-96
Member, 1981-96
Judicial Award for Public Service, 1997

Moderator, Military Law Forum
America Online Legal Information Network
1995-98

Advisory Board on the Investigative Capability of the
Department of Defense, 1994

National Veterans Legal Services Program
(Legal Services Corporation-funded national backup center)
Chairman of the Board, 1986-95
Member of Board, 1985-95

Committee on Military and Veterans Rights
The District of Columbia Bar
Section V (Criminal Law and Individual Rights)
Chairman, 1980-84, 1991-93

Standing Committee on Lawyers in the Armed Forces
American Bar Association, 1981-82

Committee on Military Justice and Military Affairs
Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1978-80

FROM

(MON) 12. 20' 99 12:18/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 4

Administrative Conference of the United States
Consultant, 1986-89

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Consultant in Fisheries Legislation, 1978-89
(Missions to Sierra Leone, Liberia,
Cayman Islands, Dominica, Bahamas)

Rules of Evidence Committee
Department of Labor, 1987-89

Advisory Committee on Law of the Sea
U.S. Department of State, 1979-83

Advisory Committee to U.S. Commissioners, 1979-83
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area
Cooperating Attorney, 1973-
Member, Advisory Board, 1993-96
Alan Barth Service Award, 1993

Harvard Law School Association
Member, National Council, 1988-92

Board of Editors, 1978-90
Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce

Editorial Advisory Board, 1981-91
Fisheries Research (Netherlands)

Publications

Military Law *Guide to the Rules of Practice and Procedure for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces*, 1st ed. 1978, Supp. 1980, 2d ed. 131 Mil. L. Rev. 169 (1991), 3d ed. 1992, 4th ed. 1993, 5th ed. 1994, 6th ed. 1995, 7th ed. 1996, 8th ed. 1997

Military Justice Gazette, 1992-

Is There a Common-Law of Footnote 6?, 24 JAG J. 157 (1970)

The Summary Court-Martial: A Proposal, 8 Harv. J. Legis. 571 (1971)

The Annotated Coast Guard Rules, 27 JAG J. 23 (1972)

Service-Wide Rules of Court-Martial Procedure: Ex Uno Plures, 3 Mil. L. Rptr. 6001 (1975) (with Michael T. Leibig and Richard M. Rogers)

FROM

(MON) 12. 20 '99 12:19/ST. 12:17/NO. 4260870300 P 5

Judicial Review of Presidential Rulemaking Under Article 36: The Sleeping Giant Stirs, 4 Mil. L. Rptr. 6049 (1976)

The Specification of Appellate Issues by the United States Court of Military Appeals, 31 JAG J. 99 (1980)

Military Justice: Same Target, But Different Steps and Tactics, N.Y. Times, Week in Review, Mar. 30, 1980

Board for Correction of Military Records, 42 U.S. Coast Guard Acad. Alum. Bull. 30 (Nov.-Dec. 1980)

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