THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

99 DEC 22 A 7:57

December 20, 1999

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President, United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of The Humane Society of the United States and our 7,300,000 members and constituents, I am writing to urge you, in the strongest possible terms, to protect 60 million acres of roadless wild forests and the vast array of large and small animals that call these pristine regions home. As you know, the National Forest System is already criss-crossed with a network of more than 383,000 miles of official roads and another 60,000 miles of non-inventoried roads. These roads represent more than eight times the size of the U.S. interstate highway system. While some of these roads may be deemed necessary, new roads into these last intact forests would be an unmitigated catastrophe for wildlife. Our organization agrees with you that: "These unspoiled places must be managed through science, not politics." My specific recommendations are attached as part of this letter.

There is no higher moral duty of a nation's leader than to pass on the land to our children in at least as good a condition as it was when we received it in our stewardship. I urge you to be as bold and courageous as Teddy Roosevelt and take your place as one of the truly great environmental Presidents in American history by saving these irreplaceable forests. You will have done a service not only to all future generations of Americans, but also for the wild animals that depend on our foresight to protect them. There is an intrinsic worth to these wild animals and wild lands, and we have a sacred obligation to consider them in our national plans.

I have had the opportunity to travel throughout the world to help fulfill our mission to protect all animals. Particularly in the developing world, I have heard time and time again the same refrain: "Why do Americans always tell us to save our forests and wildlife, yet in your own country, the forests are being destroyed?" Your forest proposal, Mr. President, provides a mighty and profound example to people in other countries, demonstrating that the diversity, richness, and beauty of our natural heritage, while controlled by particular countries, is, in many ways, a trust responsibility of the world.

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NGO in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Printed on recycled paper.

Rarely does a President have such a monumental opportunity to make such a difference in the life of the country and, indeed, the life of the planet. When you make your final decision, I hope you will keep in mind that every compromise, every little cave-in to special interests with only short-term profit motives, and every yielding step to political power brokers will inflict vast and permanent harm on the natural forest heritage of this country and the abundant wildlife and biodiversity that depend on it. On the other hand, if you seize the full, comprehensive opportunity before you, especially the inclusion of the crown jewels such as The Tongass and the Chugach National Forests, for example, you will write your own profile in courage and be remembered through the ages as one of America's greatest environmental champions who cared more about what is right for America and the world than what is politically expedient. If there were a Nobel Prize for environmental leadership, this decision would earn it for you.

An awesome and historic decision awaits you. As a minister myself, I share the belief of other religious people that your decision will entail a deep and abiding dimension of the sacred. I can assure you that our 7,300,000 members and constituents will know what is at stake and be mobilized. May the full historic scope and power of your decision be guided by the best and brightest values of America.

Yours sincerely,

Paul G. Irwin

Paul G. Irwin, President
The Humane Society of the United States

Cc: Michael Dombeck, USDA Forest Service
USDA Forest Service – CAET

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
Roadless Wild Forests
December 20, 1999

Attachment

Specifically, I urge you to do the following:

- issue a nationwide directive that immediately prohibits road building and logging in all national forest roadless areas, inventoried and noninventoried alike. Please do not allow areas such as the Tongass National Forest, forests covered by the Northwest Forest Plan or unsold roadless area timber sales to be exempted;

- prohibit not just "commercial logging" but also any other removal of living and dead trees from roadless areas;

- protect roadless areas from off-road vehicles, mining, oil and gas drilling, geothermal development, ski areas, grazing, and other environmentally damaging management actions;

- include all roadless areas 1,000 acres and larger in the policy. Do not limit protection to just RARE II and associated roadless areas;

- immediately cancel any unsold project that will log, mine or build roads in roadless areas of 1,000 acres and larger;

- prohibit commercial or recreational trapping in roadless areas; and

- prohibit commercial collection or trapping of reptiles and amphibians in roadless areas;

- We urge you to provide immediate protection for all national forest roadless areas larger than 1,000 acres from logging, road construction, mining, grazing, and other degrading management actions.

12-22-99

Came in interoffice mail -

Send to ~~Beerkhardt~~ -

Yes ✓

No

OK TO

AP PHOTO

carol

12/20 sent to Staff

INTERNATIONAL
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
INSTITUTE

'99 DEC 22 A8:

Ms. Ellen Lovell
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Advisor to the First Lady for the Millennium Program
Millennium Program
708 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, DC 20503

November 18, 1999

Dear Ellen:

Enclosed is a package from a recent acquaintance of the President, Mr. Morris Goldberg. He encloses two copies of a picture that was taken of the President and him playing saxophones together on the occasion of the First Lady's birthday celebration in New York. Mr. Goldberg is the leader of the band for the Rosie O'Donnell show, and he would like the President to have a copy of this picture, along with two of Mr. Goldberg's CD's. He would like, if possible, for the President to sign one copy of the photograph and return it to him (either through me or by mail).

Interestingly, Mr. Goldberg is the spouse of a colleague of ours in the intellectual property field. Mrs. Jean Goldberg recently retired from the New York liaison office of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), where she served with distinction for over twenty years. My former Executive Assistant, Paul Salmon, worked with Ms. Goldberg in the WIPO New York office until her retirement earlier this year. Paul is currently helping me in collaboration between WIPO and my Institute.

I appreciate whatever assistance you can provide in getting one copy of the photograph signed by the President for Mr. Goldberg.

Sincerely,

Bruce

Bruce A. Lehman

Enclosure

Hope all is well. Let's get together during the "post" millennium period.

B.

201 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Suite C-3 • Washington, DC 20002 • Tel: (202) 544-6610 • Fax: (202) 478-1955 • E: iipi@iipi.org

MORRIS GOLDBERG
106 West 69th Street
New York, N.Y. 10023
Telephone (212) 362-0749
Fax (212) 877-9266

November 16, 1999

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President

It was an honor and a privilege for me to have had the opportunity to accompany you on the saxophone at the Benefit for Mrs. Clinton which was hosted by Rosie O'Donnell at the Ford Theatre in New York.

I have obtained the attached photographs and, as a memento of the occasion, I would very much appreciate it if you would sign one for me.

In addition I am enclosing two of my CD's and hope that you will enjoy listening to them.

Sincerely,

Morris Goldberg

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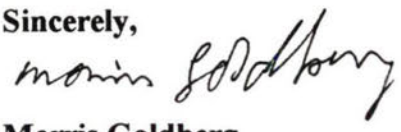

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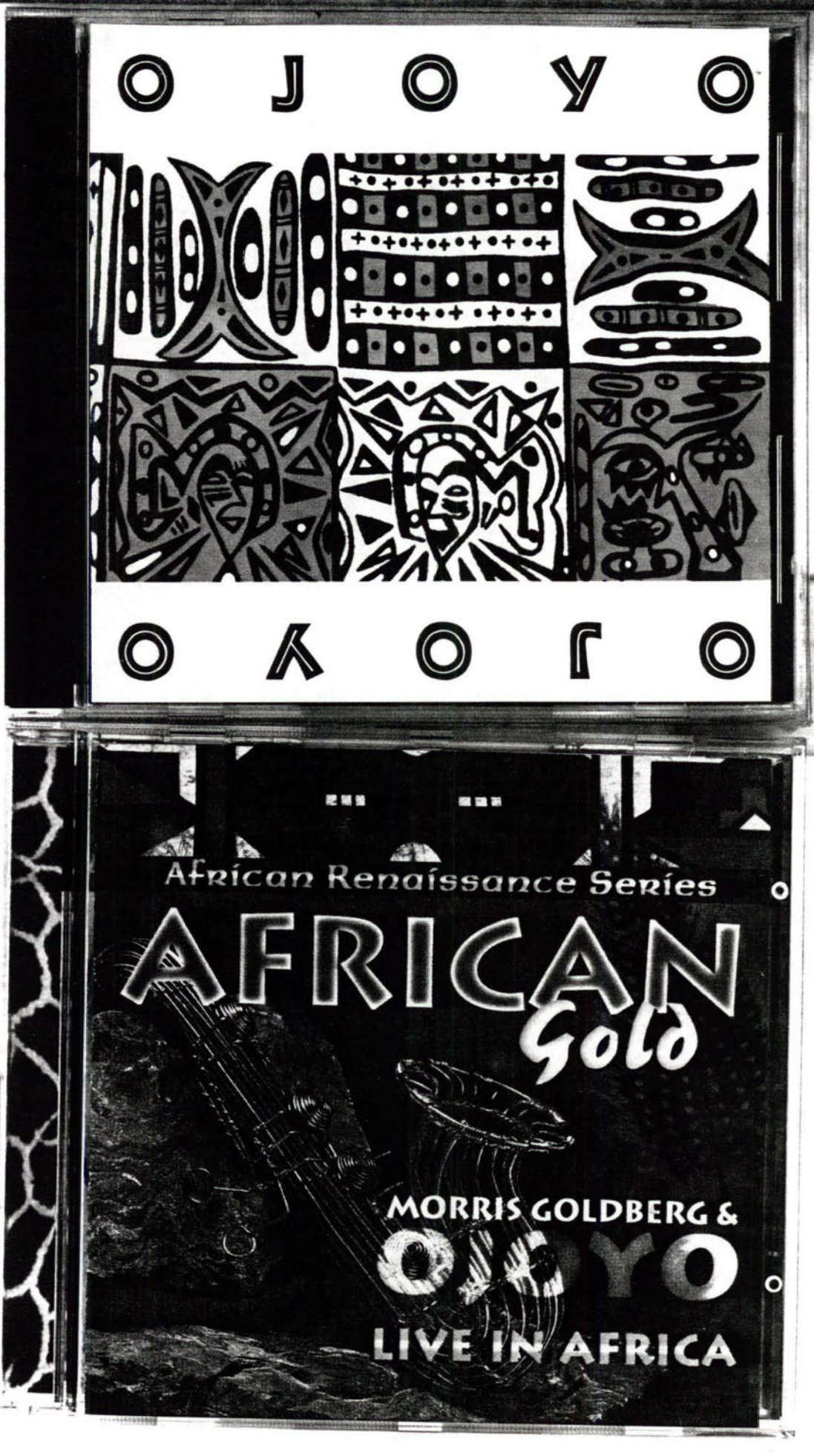
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MORRIS GOLDBERG &
OYO
LIVE IN AFRICA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/22

To: JACK LEW

From: The Staff Secretary

ANY COMMENT ON

THESE BEFORE THEY GO

TO POTUS?

-SEAN

THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

December 21, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President:

My entire Department and I appreciate the opportunity of meeting with you regarding several unresolved education issues.

Enclosed are three memos regarding matters on which you requested additional information. The fourth is on a subject we did not discuss but that we think is of critical and timely importance – the matter of school leadership, or "the principal."

Memo 1 suggests options regarding school construction.

Memo 2 explains SEOGs, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, which higher education leaders put at a very high priority of $100 million funding, along with Pell increases.

Memo 3 describes an initiative regarding a national emphasis on physical education. (A recommendation similar to this is in our proposed ESEA reauthorization.)

Memo 4 describes a new proposal regarding principals, which I understand is being strongly considered by your White House staff. With the pressure now building regarding high-stakes testing on the state level and the advance of the standards movement, it is our belief that "school leadership" must be addressed by you in this budget and in your State of the Union message.

Thanks for your strong support of education in America.

Yours sincerely,

Richard W. Riley

Cc: Bruce Reed

Spending-Side School Construction Proposal, FY 2001

A new 2001 proposal should be based on the spending-side bill that you proposed in 1997 and be complementary to a tax-side proposal. That bill embodied principles that the Administration continues to embrace: leveraging limited federal resources to help states and localities get the job done; targeting funds to areas with the most need, particularly cities; incorporating enough flexibility to mesh with the different ways in which states and localities finance construction; providing incentives that are consistent with current appropriations for small schools and technology and in areas like energy efficiency, safety, lighting, environmental benefit, and schools as the centers of communities.

Key features:

- In order to continue to address the over $100 billion of documented need for school renovation and new construction, the proposal should allocate at least $1 to $1.5 billion a year to states and localities. With these resources, the federal government can become a significant partner and further stimulate the efforts of states and local governments to address the urgent needs of their schools.

- As a way of bringing the states along, we should require a state match. Given current state surpluses, this match could be as high as a 1:1 match or 100 percent.

- The 1997 bill included a 50 percent set-aside for the 100 school districts that had the largest numbers of children living in poverty. We would recommend lowering this to 35 percent, approximately the same amount that these districts would get using the Title I formula and similar to what the Senate Democrats have included in their bills.

- In order to address the various ways that states and localities finance school construction, we need to develop a proposal that is flexible enough to fit within the states' current efforts, either through bonding, pay-as-you go systems or direct appropriations. But, at the same time, the proposal has to address a particular national purpose and respond to greatest need. A targeted grant with matching funds could be directed toward a particular focus, like environmental quality or health and safety, or could be directed to communities that do not have the ability to pass the necessary referenda or float bonds.

- The bill should provide incentives for states and school districts to address smaller learning environments, schools as centers of communities, helping close the digital divide, and improving infrastructure to encourage energy efficiency, environmental quality, air quality, or health and safety. These incentives could be included in any of the options that follow.

Options:

1. The first option would focus on what we think of as well-designed schools. We could use, as a starting point, the FIE Schools as Centers of Community proposal that we put forward for FY2000 for $10 million. However, we would need to create a much larger "incentive" grant program where the federal government would act as a partner with states and localities to encourage school districts to design, build, and renovate schools that are smaller, healthier, more energy efficient, environmentally friendly, and open later and longer as family learning and community technology centers. Schools that serve the entire community need to be multi-purpose and multi-generational -- built so that they help all parts of the community overcome the digital divide.

2. The second option would target funds to communities that are unlikely to be able to make use of the tax-side assistance. A proposal could target communities with low credit ratings but this could penalize communities that have improved their financial practices and improved their bond ratings. We should instead target funds on communities that have the very highest rates of child poverty. These would be, for starters, the types of "forgotten communities" that you visited last summer -- Mississippi Delta, Indian reservations, Rio Grande Valley, Appalachia, etc.

3. A third option would capitalize a State revolving loan funds for school construction. This is a concept that the Federal Government has pursued in other areas such as transportation and water quality. Basically, the Department would make grants to states for them to set up loan banks. We would probably want to require the states to provide a match. The states would then make loans to LEAs and later make more loans from the repayments.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

The Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) program provides need-based grant aid, in addition to Pell grants, to eligible undergraduate students to help reduce financial barriers to a college education.

Funding is awarded to qualifying post-secondary institutions under a statutory formula. Nearly 3,800 post-secondary institutions receive funds under the SEOG program. Participating institutions are required by statute to contribute at least 25 percent of SEOG award amounts. In other words, the institution provides one dollar for every three Federal dollars.

Currently, more than 1 million students are served by this program. Students qualify for grants of up to $4,000 by demonstrating financial need. First priority is given to students with "exceptional need" who are Pell grant recipients when a Pell grant does not cover the cost of college.

An additional $100 million will serve 140,000 more students through this program.

An Initiative to Promote Healthy Habits And Physical Fitness

Findings

- The major health problems facing the United States today are preventable and attributable to a few types of behaviors, including those that lead to injuries (accidents and violence), drug and alcohol abuse (including tobacco use), poor nutrition, and insufficient physical activity. These interrelated behaviors contribute to poor health, as well as poor educational and social outcomes.

Purposes

- A national awareness program to help children and youth, including those with disabilities, understand what they can do to be fit and stay healthy (with very visible co-spokespersons – for example, Michael Jordan and Mia Hamm, and popular disabled athlete, Bill Demby).

- Grant program to support demonstration projects promoting lifelong physical activity and health awareness for students through school – community and business partnerships.

- Identifying and showcasing exemplary physical education and fitness programs that promote lifelong healthy habits, provide opportunities for students to connect to school and after-school and summer programs.

A $40 Million Program

The Secretary would be authorized to make grants or enter into contracts or agreements with national, state and local school-community-business partnerships, state and local educational agencies, other federal agencies, institutions of higher education, and public and private nonprofit agencies or organizations for the purpose of:

- Developing and conducting a national campaign, including advertisements, to promote physical fitness and healthy habits for children and youth. ($5 million)

- Establishing demonstration sites (200-400 sites), including the training of school personnel, on how to provide quality programs to promote lifelong physical activity and healthy habits among children and adolescents. ($20 million)

- Evaluating and highlighting best practices to expand existing state and local coordinated school health programs to promote health habits among children and adolescents. ($3 million)

- Providing technical assistance and materials to all interested school-community-business partnership to organize, expand and develop physical fitness and health awareness programs in schools throughout America. ($12 million)

Principals for the 21st Century Proposal

The nation faces a growing and critical shortage of principals that has largely gone unnoticed. Over 80% of practicing principals have 20 or more years of experience. Many of these seasoned principals will begin leaving the profession in large numbers in the next five years creating a "leadership void," precisely at a time when the standards movement is just beginning to take hold in the classroom. This comes at a time when 50% of all school districts are already reporting a shortage of "qualified" candidates. Women and minority members also remain under-represented in this demanding profession.

Our efforts to increase "accountability" and raise student achievement will flounder or even fail unless we recruit, encourage, and support a new generation of principals who are deeply committed to raising standards. Research shows that what principals do on a daily basis makes a difference in how much and how well students learn. The success of the standards movement is largely dependent upon good teaching and the principals who are willing to encourage and support teachers in the effort to raise achievement levels. Developing the leadership skills of this small, highly-skilled group of professionals (60,000) can leverage and have high impact on the 2 million teachers who will be entering our nation's classrooms in the next ten years.

$50 million program

This is why we propose a $10 million competitive grant incentive program to encourage districts or states to design principal "leadership" academies that would recruit, prepare, induct, and provide ongoing support for principals as instructional leaders. We propose that $40 million be used for the implementation of effective models of leadership academies.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Ms Betty Currie	FROM: Edward A. Powell
COMPANY:	DATE: 12/21/99
FAX NUMBER: 456-1210	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 2
PHONE NUMBER:	SENDER'S TELEPHONE NUMBER: 202-273-5589
RE:	YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Hey - You're the best! Blessings to you and your family.

Thanks.

Ed

'99 DEC 21 PM6:51

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20420

Sec

Peter Rosy
Would to
see

December 21, 1999

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President,

I realize this is a bit out of the ordinary and for that I will apologize up front. However, I would not be serving you, or the veterans I have committed to represent, if I did not communicate with you.

The VA is truly one of the crown jewels of your administration. You don't necessarily know this for a variety of reasons, but it is. The challenge to do more with less, to become more customer focused, to re-engineer our methodologies, have all been taken very much to heart at the VA and especially at the Hospital Administration.

The 2001 Budget represents a wonderful opportunity for you to make permanent all the changes in health care your administration has initiated. VHA has the true potential to become the standard by which all other health care delivery systems are measured.

You know my loyalty to you. I would not ask you to do anything if I weren't convinced it was absolutely in the best interest of the people we both serve and in yours, and now Vice President Gore's interests. The VA needs funding to fulfill its mission in the range of $1.5 to $1.6 billion of new appropriations beyond our 2000 Enacted Budget. Below this range puts the system at great risk of going backwards in its service mission and puts Vice President Gore in an untenable campaign position with a voting group he desperately needs to be successful in his quest to become President.

It is also obvious you have many competing interests for scare resources. For your investment in the VA you receive a tremendous return. This value is proven every day at our medical centers, clinics, research facilities, etc. Few government activities directly touch as many lives, in as many different ways as we do. Help us continue to excel at demonstrating your commitment to our nation's veterans.

As always, I am available to you at any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Best always.

C. Jennings

FJ

BK

Copied
Jennings
Podesta

Tom Campbell

Ltr for Tom
re: Dr. Ellich

Tuesday

Bill -

Dr Dick Ellich is a physician / Phd of renown living here in Charlottesville. His resume runs to several pages but the frontis piece of his book gives you an idea.

We share an interest in the experiences of the handicapped in the world. Dick has M.S. and is learning the lessons that Ciena and we got years ago.

His letter is worthy of your attention.

He will benefit from increased funding of N.I.H. because M.S. is a retro-virus caused disease and could be susceptible to a vaccine, Ciena will benefit because of the many studies NIH funds that will help to find ways to make her path smoother. In September the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy and Developmental Medicine met in Washington and Ciena's study, "Growth in Children

with Cerebral Palsy was presented. These things make a difference and of course you know that - the Task Force on Employment of adults with Disabilities proves your commitment.

All we are asking (what a loaded phrase) is to bring this commitment to the NIH to the public in the State of the Union and to push as much as possible for increased funding in subsequent budgets. These things are making a difference; the magic word is just 'MORE'.

Thanks for your time. See you on the 19th.

Tom.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER

DEPARTMENT OF PLASTIC SURGERY

To the Honorable President William Clinton,

During your dedicated service as President of the United States, you have made many courageous and successful efforts to reform and improve our national healthcare system. I am encouraging you to adopt the following two initiatives that will have a lasting effect on the health of our nation and the world:

- Increase the research funding for the Nation Institutes of Health (NIH) three-fold to $ 45 billion.
- Hold quarterly town meetings at the NIH attended by scientists as well as persons with diseases and disabilities to remind scientists and physicians of their goals to cure and prevent disease.

The research programs of the NIH have been remarkably successful over the last 50 years. NIH-funded scientists have made remarkable progress in understanding the basic mechanisms of disease and have dramatically improved the preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic treatments for curing diseases. However, the NIH is able to fund less than 30% of extramural grant applications. This fact has caused scientists, patients, and other advocates of biomedical research to request dramatic increases in NIH funding.

Every scientist would agree that the most effective way to reduce healthcare cost is to eliminate disease. The polio epidemic fostered the development of miraculous polio vaccines that prevented this dreaded disease. With the development of the polio vaccine, polio has disappeared from most of the world, except in India and Africa. The Rotary Club International (PolioPlus Parteners) has raised $ 1 billion to eliminate polio from these last two regions where this disease continues to persist. Because of global travel that may spread the disease to our country, we must continue to spend the annual $ 100 million needed to vaccinate our children against this disease. When polio disappears completely, this money spent for the immunization of our children will be saved. Realizing the importance of this exciting scientific adventure, scientists know that we are on the threshold of developing other vaccines that will prevent many other life-threatening diseases and even eliminate some from the world.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Edlich, M.D., Ph.D.
Distinguished Professor of Plastic Surgery and
Professor of Biomechanical Engineering

HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER BOX 376, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22908

UVa's Dr. Richard Edlich melds medicine, engineering

PROFILES IN BUSINESS/ Janet A. Martin

When you're looking for a legend, you can sometimes lose your way. Recently, I did, on a blue-gold October day in north Albemarle County. I was searching for Edlich Drive, named for a local man with a far-reaching reputation. Pedestrians in the North Fork Research Park pointed out my destination: a landscaped circle sweeping before a rust and pink building of glass and stone. Micro Aire Surgical Instruments is the first office park tenant in an experimental alliance with the University of Virginia to link educational research with private industry. It's also the latest realized dream of Richard Edlich, M.D., Ph.D. — the object of my search.

You might say Dr. Edlich's business is vision. It's wrapped inside a prodigious mind, indefatigable energy, compelling intensity — and a body strapped in a wheelchair.

Before he contracted multiple sclerosis at the age of 46, Dr. Edlich was in a hurry. He still is. From the time he was eight years old, and watched fearfully as his mother doubled over with chronic abdominal pain, he wanted to be a physician. He entered Lafayette College at the age of 15, graduated in three years, grabbed his M.D. degree at New York University at age 22, and completed a general surgery residency at the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Center, while simultaneously acquiring a Ph.D. He grew up to become Distinguished Professor of Plastic Surgery and Professor of Biomedical Engineering at the University of Virginia. The melding of medicine and engineering has become his life's work.

The singular thing about Richard Edlich is not his list of honors and awards (they consume pages, and include the Thomas Jefferson Award, the highest academic honor presented by U.Va.), nor his 700 articles and chapters in medical journals, nor his books — among them *Medicine's Deadly Dust*, which has literally changed surgical practice in this country. Also impressive is his work to establish a revolutionary burn center and a medical emergency response system for Virginia. Notable, too, he married a Broadway star named Carol Taylor, whose stunning voice wowed audiences as Maria in the Broadway musical "West Side Story," and together they raised three successful children.

But the most impressive, *most singular* thing about Dr. Edlich is his *energy*. His is the systematic, inspired dedication to achieve what he conceives. He says the determination springs from individuals whose lives have touched his. Recently, he chronicled these lives in a book, *Profiles for Success*. The stories include notables like hospice pioneer Elisabeth Kubler-Ross and Dr. Owen Wangensteen, Edlich's mentor and teacher, who in the 1950s encouraged research initiating open heart surgery, the heart-lung machine and cardiac pacemaker.

Edlich says, to seize any opportunity you have to be "present in the moment."

"The worst death in life is not death, but an emotional death during life," he says, steel blue eyes looking at you — maybe through you — to the potential he sees in everyone he meets. His dark hair is splintered with silver, and he folds his elegant surgeon's hands with care and leans forward as he quietly speaks. "You have to be fully aware of what's around you — the human suffering, the pain — and you have to realize you can turn obstacles into opportunities."

During his 25 years in medicine, Edlich has lived his words. He created the National Emergency Medical Telecommunications System for the Deaf. His quest as a plastic surgeon to close wounds with less scarring led to the development of a porous tape called Reinforced Steri-Strip. Developed in collaboration with the healthcare division of 3-M, it's been used successfully on an estimated one billion patients. Dr. Edlich donated the invention to humanity for $1.

Richard Edlich does not believe in working alone. "You must enlist the help of other powerful problem-solvers who define your goals and identify strategies to change society," he says. Then he smiles: "You'll be faced with many convincing arguments to abandon your dream. Don't get angry. Don't be defensive. That enlists people's skepticism and gives them a reason not to listen to the logic of your argument."

Dr. Edlich is a dreamer. He dreams seemingly impossible things. But unlike Don Quixote, Richard Edlich doesn't tilt at windmills — he overwhelms them. "He's the most intense man I've ever met," says a friend, Robert Vaughan,m Director of the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities.

'You'll be faced with many convincing arguments to abandon your dream. Don't get angry. Don't get defensive. That enlists people's skepticism and gives them a reason not to listen to the logic of your argument.'

- Dr. Richard Edlich

Richard Edlich's biggest obstacle has been his own. Diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in 1985 — chronic, incurable — he experienced what he calls a "life-defining moment." Not only did this mean the end to his plastic surgery practice, it threatened his professional place in society. "Can a 'crip' be a contributor to a medical school?" became the question. The answer in Edlich's case was "Yes."

With characteristic energy — now a patient and a physician — he spearheaded the development of an effective rehabilitation program for MS patients at the University of Virginia. He has a website — (**www.liveabled.com**) — to introduce people with disabilities to products that enable them to live with independence and dignity. Most revolutionary, he is monitoring research he believes can cure MS.

"Scientists know the retrovirus that causes a disease identical to MS," he explains. "It's called human T-cell lymphotropic virus-I, or HTLV-I. This discovery in 1978 laid the groundwork for identifying HIV, the related retrovirus that causes AIDS. Today there are more than one million HIV-infected people in this country. Because HIV can kill the infected person within five years, scientists focused their attention on searching for a treatment and cure. They overlooked the chronic neurological diseases caused by HTLV-I." Frighteningly, some 25 million people are carrying around this contagious, silent retrovirus that can mature as a crippling disease.

Edlich believes a cure is imminently possible.

"If we could learn how this retrovirus damages the brain, we could identify drug therapies to prevent it. We could develop a vaccine to prevent all illnesses caused by the retrovirus."

A vaccine to cure diseases like MS? Leukemia? Arthritis? That could change the world.

"It needs changing," Edlich says. "Treatment of diseases like these will bankrupt the globe. We need to shift the medical paradigm from treatment to cure, and ultimately to prevention."

At 8:00a.m., in his home office, Dr. Edlich is at work with a medical student on a web page that is part of his newest vision to cure rampant world diseases with a vaccine. Beyond the window, fall rusts and reds are reflected in his backyard lake. Nearby there is a framed Picasso of Don Quixote, a linear drawing of a man, horse and spear. It reminds you of a child's drawing, and it leads your eyes to the intense man in the wheelchair, rosy face aglow with vision, still the physician that years ago, as a frightened eight-year-old child, he resolved to be.

Dr. Richard Edlich — impossible dreamer?

Skeptical journalist that I am, I wouldn't bet on it. **CBJ**

Janet Martin is a writer/producer and the owner of JAM Communications *in Charlottesville.*

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 20, 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BETH NOLAN
BRUCE LINDSEY
MEREDITH CABE

SUBJECT: Favorable Pardon Recommendations

We have received the Justice Department's recommendations in favor of pardons after completion of sentence for the 36 individuals identified below. We concur with the Justice Department's recommendation in each case.

We have listed each petitioner by name, age and district where convicted, and have included brief synopses of the nature of the offense and sentence, and the specific rationale for granting clemency in each case. For your information, two of the petitioners are from Arkansas: Robert A. Suvino and Howard Edwin Walraven.

Our recommendations in these cases reflect our consideration of the guidance you have provided in the past to the Department of Justice, as well as additional guidance you have provided to our office.

We recommend pardons for the following individuals:

NAME/DISTRICT	OFFENSE	RATIONALE
Meredith Marcus Appleton, II W.D. Oklahoma (1990) Age: 55	Conspiracy to possess cocaine with the intent to distribute and conspiracy to distribute cocaine (sold total of two pounds of marijuana and one ounce of cocaine to undercover agent). Sentenced to 2 years' probation.	Offense appears to be the result of his own drug abuse problems which he has overcome; associates and community members, as well as federal officials familiar with case unanimously attest to complete rehabilitation; expresses remorse; U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge recommend pardon.
Steven Laurence Barnett E.D. California (1987) Age: 49	Misapplication of bank funds and aiding and abetting same (while employed at S&L, assisted supervisor in embezzling $380,000, for which he was paid $37,595). Sentenced to 5 years' probation, $5,000 fine, and $37,595 in restitution.	Has led a law-abiding and productive life since offense; involvement reflects a temporary lapse of judgment rather than a pattern of disrespect for the law; cooperated with law enforcement when discovered; made full restitution; genuine remorse; pardon will facilitate his return to mortgage banking field.
Russell Carl Clifton N.D. California (1977) Age: 47	Transmission of a false distress signal (misdemeanor) (assisted a friend in an insurance scheme by corroborating a false report that friend's sailboat had sunk at sea). Sentenced to 2 years' probation (terminated early), $500 fine, and $233 in restitution.	Offense appears to have been an aberration, borne of sympathy for a friend; since conviction, has led a law-abiding, stable, and productive life; involved in community; accepts responsibility for offense and shows remorse; favorable character and professional recommendations; probation officer recommends pardon.

Albert McMullen Cox S.D. Georgia (1987) Age: 41	Bribery of a public official (as a civilian systems analyst for the Army, offered a bribe to a firing range officer for advance information on contract specifications to be sold to a bidder). Sentenced to five years' probation (terminated early) and 1,000 hours of community service.	Offense appears to be an aberration in an otherwise law-abiding life; commendable fulfillment of his community service obligation, becoming Special Olympics "Volunteer of the Year"; has since become a teacher in an inner-city school; favorable character and professional recommendations; seeks pardon to enhance teaching opportunities; sentencing judge and probation officer recommend pardon.
Bernard Earl Crandall C.D. Illinois (1985) Age: 62	Theft from an interstate shipment (as a trucking company employee, stole a single carton of men's cosmetics worth approx. $156 from an interstate shipment). Sentenced to two years' probation (terminated early) and a $200 fine.	Minor offense appears to be an aberration in an otherwise stable and law-abiding life; favorable character and professional recommendations; no objection to pardon from U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge, or probation officer; shows genuine remorse; seeks pardon for forgiveness, and for family.
Eugene Harold Del Carlo N.D. California (1979) Age: 78	Conspiracy and blackmail (misdemeanors) (as a police officer, accepted payments of $25 per month, totaling $1,025, from operators of a bar in exchange for his stopping by regularly to curtail possible problems). Sentenced to 6 months in jail (reduced to 3 months), 2 years' probation, and a $2,000 fine.	Since offense, has led a law-abiding, stable, and productive life to the betterment of his community; remoteness of offense; very favorable character recommendations; involvement in community and civic activities; shows genuine remorse and desires forgiveness; U.S. Attorney recommends pardon.

Kenneth Lee Deusterman D. Minnesota (1991) Age: 50	Knowingly and willfully making a false statement to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (misdemeanor) (made false representations to HUD to obtain HUD-secured mortgage financing). Sentenced to two years' probation.	Cooperated fully with investigation; possibility that, although he pled guilty, his conduct did not violate federal law; offense appears to be an aberration in an otherwise stable, productive, and law-abiding life; active involvement in church and community; shows genuine remorse; favorable character and professional recommendations; Office of U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge recommend pardon; pardon might eliminate need for costly annual examinations of his activities as securities broker.
Frank Allen Els E.D. Washington (1976) Age: 56	Possession of an unregistered firearm (sold a sawed-off shotgun to an undercover agent). Sentenced to 30 days in jail, two years probation, and $300 fine.	Since conviction, has been steadily employed, ended his dependence on alcohol, and gained a reputation as a responsible citizen, dependable family man, and model of rehabilitation; remoteness of offense; honorable service in Army; probation officer recommends pardon; U.S. Attorney does not object.
Arthur Neil Evans N.D. California (1954) Age: 66	Protecting and assisting a deserter from the U.S. Army (lied to FBI agents who were looking for his roommate, who had deserted the Army). Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.	In 45 years since offense, has become a responsible, productive, and law-abiding member of his community; well-liked and respected; overcame alcoholism and has been sober for more than 18 years; assists others through AA involvement; community service; remote and relatively minor offense.

Elizabeth Marie Frederick D. South Dakota (1987) Age: 39	Distribution and possession with intent to distribute cocaine (as a 27-year-old bartender and dancer, sold approx. 75 grams of cocaine to undercover agents). Sentenced to 42 months' imprisonment (as reduced on March 31, 1987).	Since offense, has changed life dramatically, earning both a B.S. and a law degree, and earning admission to South Dakota Bar; has also since ceased abuse of drugs and alcohol; favorable character, academic, and professional recommendations; seeks pardon for forgiveness and to alleviate potential adverse effects her conviction may have on her practice of law; sentencing judge, probation officers recommend pardon.
Jackie Lynn Gano N.D. Iowa (1976) Age: 53	Receiving money or benefits through transactions of a federal credit institution while an officer and employee of the institution, with intent to defraud (participated in a scheme to receive a $15,000 kickback for approving a mortgage loan). Sentenced to one year's probation.	Offense appears to be aberration in otherwise stable, productive, and law-abiding life; cooperated with authorities when discovered; active in community and church; favorable character and professional recommendations; seeks pardon to restore civil rights and, for purposes of state liquor licensing laws, to allow him to obtain ownership interest in family restaurant business; U.S. Attorney recommends pardon.
Daniel Clifton Gilmour, Jr. D. South Carolina (1985) Age: 42	Importation of marijuana (helped off-load more than 1,000 pounds of marijuana from a yacht). Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and 5 years' special parole.	Since offense, has built a stable marriage and family life, and has re-established himself as a law-abiding, productive, and respected member of his community; offense appears aberrant in nature; favorable character and professional recommendations; shows remorse; desirous of forgiveness; U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge, and probation officer recommend pardon.

Michael Lee Gilmour D. South Carolina (1985) Age: 45	Importation of marijuana (served as crewmember aboard friend's yacht for a Florida-to-Columbia pick-up of 1,000 pounds of marijuana). Sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and 5 years' special parole.	Has established himself as a responsible and respected member of his community; stable employment, residence, and family life; genuinely remorseful; desirous of forgiveness; unanimous favorable comments from character references; U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge, and probation officer recommend pardon.
Theodore Avram Goodman S.D. California (1981) Age: 47	Unauthorized sale of government property (as a first-year resident in pathology assigned to autopsy services at a Veteran's Administration Hospital, sold samples of human tissue and fluids). Sentenced to 18 months' probation and a $500 fine.	Offense appears to be an aberration in an otherwise law-abiding and productive life; when discovered, offered full account of conduct, which he did not realize was illegal; favorable character and professional recommendations; shows genuine remorse; seeks pardon as sign of forgiveness and to enhance professional opportunities which his conviction has limited; U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge recommend pardon.
Michael Charles Jorgensen D. New Mexico (1981) Age: 42	Misprision of a felony (agreed to accompany a friend to a drug transaction). Sentenced to two years in prison (suspended), placed on three years' probation (terminated early) and fined $500.	Extremely minor role in transaction; remoteness of offense; has led a stable, productive, and law-abiding life since conviction; involved in community and charitable activities; favorable character and professional recommendations; probation officer recommends pardon.

Leonard Charles Kampf E.D. Virginia (1990) Age: 78	Conveyance of government property without authority (obtained classified Defense documents as manager of marketing services for a defense contractor). Sentenced to 4 months in jail, 1 year probation, and $5,000 fine.	Offense appears to be an aberration in an otherwise law-abiding life; has led a responsible and productive life since conviction; community service; cooperation with government full and helpful; appreciates gravity of conduct; sincerely desires forgiveness; responsible government officials suggest no basis for denying relief.
Kenneth Marshall Knull U.S. Navy (1976) Age: 48	Disobeying a lawful general order (by failing to keep himself informed of the developing tactical situation, failing to take appropriate action to avoid collision, and failing to make required reports to the commanding officer), negligently suffering destruction of military property, and negligently hazarding two Naval vessels (was stationed on bridge of cruiser when it collided with aircraft carrier, resulting in 8 deaths). No punishment imposed	Offense appears to have resulted from his youth and inexperience rather than from any malevolence or lack of responsibility; commanded rescue operations at great danger to himself; has led a stable, productive and law-abiding post-conviction life; shows genuine remorse; very favorable character recommendations; seeks pardon for parents' sake and to enhance ability to pursue career in public life or civil service.
Reza Arabian Maleki D. North Dakota (1984) Age: 43	Conspiracy to make false statements to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and aiding and abetting the making of false statements to the same agency (as an Iranian graduate student, entered into sham marriage with American woman in which he paid her $1,500, and $100 to a broker). Sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment, 2 years' probation, and $5,000 fine.	Has matured into a well-grounded and respected member of the academic community, educating students and contributing to his field; dedicated family man; participates in community activities; offense represents an isolated incident mitigated somewhat by circumstances; pardon may help him professionally, socially, and may be useful if he seeks naturalization; U.S. Attorney recommends pardon.

William Ronald McGuire E.D. New York (1978) Age: 68	Income tax evasion (as president and controlling shareholder of company, engaged in fictitious invoice scheme to conceal profits, thereby decreasing his personal tax liability by $10,358). Sentenced to two years' imprisonment (all but 2 months suspended) and fined $2,500.	Has led a stable, productive, and law-abiding life since conviction; remoteness of offense; very favorable character and professional recommendations; involvement in charitable and community activities; accepts responsibility for offense and is sincerely remorseful.
Steven Dwayne Miller E.D. Texas (1985) Age: 32	Possession with intent to sell or otherwise use counterfeit five-dollar Federal Reserve notes (passed three counterfeit notes; agents seized negatives and 55 more counterfeit five-dollar notes). Sentenced to 5 years' probation, $200 fine, and $10 restitution.	Offense appears to have been an immature prank committed by youth (18) rather than the product of any criminal disposition; expresses genuine remorse; has matured, maintaining steady employment; participates in his church; has become a stable, law-abiding and productive citizen with a good family life; good reputation in community; sentencing judge recommends pardon.
Jodie David Moreland W.D. Louisiana (1987) Age: 48	Conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute marijuana (helped offload approx. 45,000 pounds of marijuana from a boat and later helped prepare bales of marijuana for transport). Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and 2 years' probation.	Since offense, has led a law-abiding, stable, and productive life; had minor role in conspiracy from which he voluntarily withdrew several years prior to arrest; active in church and community; favorable character and professional recommendations; seeks pardon as sign of forgiveness and to enhance employment opportunities.

Lloyd Robert Odell E.D. Washington (1983) Age: 51	Theft of government property (while subcontracted timber cutter working for the U.S. Forest Service, took special Forest Service paint to mark and then cut down 63 extra trees). Sentenced to one year of imprisonment, suspended in favor of two years' probation.	Since conviction, has led a stable, productive, and law-abiding life; highly regarded by members of community; familial and community involvement; expresses genuine remorse; offense appears to be an isolated lapse in judgment; U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge recommend pardon.
John Richard Palubicki E.D. Wisconsin (1988) Age: 61	Conspiracy to defraud the IRS and income tax evasion (with wife, partner, and partner's wife, diverted portion of partnership income ($36,645 total) to personal use, failing to pay tax on diverted income). Sentenced to two years' probation, 200 hours of community service, and fined $2,500.	Offense appears to be isolated incident in otherwise law-abiding life; since offense, has led stable and productive life, fulfilling all tax obligations in a timely manner; very favorable character references; expresses genuine remorse; sentencing judge recommends pardon.
Patricia Ann Palubicki E.D. Wisconsin (1988) Age: 59	Conspiracy to defraud the IRS and income tax evasion (with three others, diverted portion of husband's partnership's income ($36,645 total) to personal use, failing to pay taxes on diverted income). Sentenced to two years' probation, 100 hours of community service, and fined $500.	Relatively minor role in offense, which appears to be isolated incident in otherwise law-abiding life; since conviction has led stable and productive life, fulfilling all tax obligations in a timely manner; very favorable character references; expresses sincere remorse; sentencing judge recommends pardon.
Mark Edwin Pixley D. Oregon (1991) Age: 54	Aiding in the manufacture, by cultivation, of marijuana (with two others, purchased property and built underground concrete room to grow marijuana). Sentenced to 10 months' incarceration, three years' supervised release, and $4,740 in restitution.	Relatively peripheral involvement in and lack of profit from growing operation; since offense has led productive and law-abiding life; quickly accepted responsibility for conduct and paid restitution in full; expresses remorse; U.S. Attorney, sentencing judge do not object to pardon.

Theodore Alfred Rhone District of Columbia (1987) Age: 35	Aiding and abetting wire fraud (as coach-cleaner for Amtrak, found credit card and, with two friends, used it to make approx. 700 unauthorized telephone calls). Sentenced to 4 years' probation (terminated early), 100 hours community service, and $3,000 restitution.	Has led a stable and productive life since conviction; offense apparently isolated incident, committed while young (23), in otherwise law-abiding life; very favorable character references; expresses remorse; seeks pardon to restore self-esteem and enhance employment opportunities; probation officer highly recommends pardon
Warren David Samet S.D. Florida (1968) Age: 49	Transporting, concealing and facilitating the transportation of marijuana that was acquired without paying the required tax (then 19 years old, sold an informant 272.2 grams of marijuana with brother). Sentenced under Federal Youth Corrections Act to an indefinite term, with a maximum of 6 years, for treatment and supervision (released in 1969).	Since conviction, has established a law-abiding and productive life (record of prior and subsequent offenses minor in nature, apparently the result of drug abuse at time; no adverse contact with law enforcement since 1976); has earned undergraduate and graduate degrees and has overcome drug abuse problem; successful career as a drug counselor; community service; very favorable character references; probation officer recommends pardon.
Steven Elliott Skorman N.D. Georgia (1972) Age: 55	Distributing lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) (sold 18.9 grams to undercover DEA agent for $700). Sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and 2 years' special parole.	Offense isolated instance of involvement in illegal drugs; remoteness of offense; has led a stable and productive life since conviction; enjoys excellent personal and professional reputation; very active in community; seeks pardon for forgiveness and for family's sake.

Ronald Marsh Smith U.S. Army (1977) Ft. Gordon, Georgia Age: 41	Stealing mail matter (when serving as mail clerk, stole piece of registered mail containing pearl ring valued at $120). Sentenced to 18 months' confinement (reduced to 8 months plus retraining), reduction to lowest enlisted pay grade, forfeiture of pay and allowances (suspended), and dishonorable discharge (suspended).	After offense, re-enlisted and completed meritorious military career, earning extensive recognition, serving in Desert Storm, and retiring in 1998 as Master Sergeant; active in volunteering in church and within military community; remoteness and relatively minor nature of offense, committed as youth (18); extremely favorable character references; seeks pardon to restore right to vote and to bear arms.
Richard B. Steele S.D. Texas (1989) Age: 66	Conspiracy to fix prices in restraint of interstate commerce (while employed by manufacturer of carbon steel pipe flanges, conspired with two competitors to fix prices of the flanges). Sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment.	Offense appears to have been an aberration in an otherwise law-abiding life; cooperated with investigation when discovered; favorable character and professional recommendations; involved in church and community; expresses remorse, and seeks pardon as a sign of forgiveness and to restore his self-esteem; sentencing judge does not object to pardon.
Robert A. Suvino W.D. Arkansas (1988) Age: 47	Conspiracy to commit mail fraud; mail fraud (submitted false invoices to school for products that were never delivered, resulting in payment of $30,000 in state funds to him and co-conspirator). Sentenced to two years' imprisonment.	Offense appears to have been an aberration in otherwise law-abiding and productive life; steadily employed by same company since 1977, except for 8 months when incarcerated; very favorable character and professional recommendations; involved in community; publicly discusses mistake as cautionary tale for others; expresses remorse; probation officer recommends pardon; U.S. Attorney and sentencing judge do not object.

Christine Ann Summberbell aka Christine Ann McKeown W.D. Wisconsin (1984) Age: 45	Theft of mail by a postal employee (opened four "test letters" containing $20, which she removed and took home with her). Sentenced to three years' probation.	Relatively minor offense; despite emotional difficulties since unstable childhood, has led a law-abiding and stable life since conviction; sincerely desires forgiveness; very favorable character references; probation officer recommends pardon.
Daniel Larry Thomas, Jr. N.D. Ohio (1987) Age: 48	Use of communication facility to distribute cocaine (court-authorized wiretap captured several telephone conversations between petitioner and his dealer). Sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.	Since conviction, has led a stable, productive, and law-abiding life; has overcome dependence on cocaine; highly regarded by community; extensive community and charitable activity including speaking to troubled youth about his experience in prison; shows genuine remorse; fully rehabilitated.
Howard Edwin Walraven W.D. Arkansas (1968) Age: 53	Theft from an interstate shipment (as dock worker, stole record player and other small items from shipment that had broken open). Sentenced to one years' probation and fined $100.	Isolated offense in otherwise law-abiding life; relatively minor offense, committed as youth (22); immediately admitted offense and accepted responsibility; since offense has led stable and productive life; active and extensive service to church and community; reputation as extremely giving citizen and neighbor; seeks pardon to serve on a jury and for restoration of firearms privileges.
Martin Harry Wesenberg E.D. Wisconsin (1964) Age: 76	Willfully failing to pay the special occupational tax on wagering, and aiding and abetting the same (misdemeanor) (as tavern owner, sold football party cards to customers and failed to pay annual $50 excise tax). Sentenced to one year probation and $1,000 fine.	Has led a stable, law-abiding and productive life since conviction; remote and relatively minor nature of offense; excellent community service; excellent reputation in community he has lived in entire life.

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Virgil Edwin West N.D. Oklahoma (1982) Age: 77	Mail fraud (as county commissioner, accepted $2,756 in kickbacks from county vendors). Sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and fined $2,000.	Offense isolated incident in an otherwise law-abiding and productive life; sincerely remorseful and desirous of forgiveness; active involvement in community where he is regarded as a dependable, good neighbor; U.S. Attorney and probation officer recommend pardon; seeks pardon to ease embarrassment of conviction for family's sake.

DECISION

GRANT:

DENY: _____

MORE INFORMATION: _____

12-22-99

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

copied
Lew
Katzen
Podesta
VP
Berson

THE DIRECTOR

December 21, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

cc VP/Berson

FROM: Jacob J. Lew
Sally Katzen

SUBJECT: Priority Management Objectives --INFORMATION

In a recent budget meeting, you asked about "good government" initiatives in the FY2001 Budget. For the last three years, your budgets have identified agency-specific and government-wide management issues that need heightened attention. We designated them as Priority Management Objectives (PMOs), and OMB has worked with the agencies throughout the year to make progress toward meeting their commitments. Agency managers have primary responsibility to achieve these objectives; OMB helps agencies develop specific measures and implement detailed action plans and we monitor their progress against agreed-to milestones.

We propose to continue this practice this year. Accordingly, we have reviewed progress on past PMOs and preliminarily identified a list of twenty-three PMOs for next year. Roughly half are agency-specific; the other half are government-wide challenges.

Improving Program Management

good

1. *Modernize student aid delivery* - - Modernize the Department of Education's student aid program by providing fast, reliable, and secure financial aid and information to students, parents, and schools. The new Student Financial Aid performance-based organization - authorized just last year in the Higher Education Act Amendments - is expanding electronic access to benefits and services, reforming contracting, developing integrated information systems, and improving program oversight. Last month, they reorganized the staff into three service-oriented channels: schools, students, and financial institutions. General managers have been hired to operate the channels and have been assigned one-year performance targets contained in their Five-Year Performance Plan.

2. *Improve DOE program and contract management* - - Over 80% of the Department's budget is spent through contracts. We are working with DOE to better plan and manage before they lock into long-term contracts for significant programs, and to consistently use contracting approaches that emphasize results, accountability, and competition. Since 1994, DOE has incorporated performance incentives and increased competition in some way on each major contract, but it has not yet established or managed any contract consistently to cost, schedule and performance goals. In 1999, DOE created a high-level Project Management office to track and review all projects over $20 million; those that cannot meet cost, schedule or performance goals will be placed on a "Watch List" to be monitored more closely.

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3. *Strengthen HCFA's management capacity* - - Increase HCFA's flexibility to adapt to the changing marketplace while also increasing HCFA's accountability to its constituencies. HCFA faces the challenge of modernizing its administrative infrastructure, in addition to meeting pressing statutory deadlines for program changes called for in the Balanced Budget Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. HCFA is close to having a Management Advisory Committee up and running by March 2000. This Committee will provide guidance on ways to improve HCFA's management performance and accountability.

4. *Implement HUD reform* - - Implement Secretary Cuomo's 2020 Management Reform Plan to restore public trust in the Department by achieving and demonstrating competence in implementing HUD's programs, and restructure the way HUD operates to empower people and communities. The Secretary has completed the internal restructuring and realignment of staff, and has begun to implement the new systems. Much work remains to be done to convince the Congress, GAO and others that these changes will lead to better oversight, enforcement of program rules, and improved performance.

Reform management of Indian trust funds - - The Department of Interior is responsible for managing roughly $3 billion of funds that the federal government holds in trust for Indian tribes and individual Native Americans, as well as the underlying land, timber, and mineral assets from which these funds are derived. DOI continues to make progress in reforming management of individual Indian trust funds and individual and tribal trust assets, obtain enactment of permanent legislation to consolidate fractionated Indian lands, and resolve disputed tribal and individual trust fund balances. At the end of FY 1999, nearly all of the roughly 300,000 financial accounts managed by DOI for individual Indians had been cleaned up and 45% of these were then successfully converted to a commercial grade accounting system. This effort is on track to meet the goal of converting all remaining accounts by May 2000. All tribal accounts have been managed in a commercial grade system since 1996.

6. *Implement FAA management reforms* - - Three major management reform initiatives will help FAA improve its use of technology and prepare for future challenges: (a) implement a personnel system that, without increasing costs, empowers managers to hire, reward, promote, discipline, and remove employees, while at the same time protecting employee rights; (b) implement a financial system that accurately relates services to costs that can be reflected in user charges; and (c) reduce developmental risk and total life-cycle cost of major IT investment/air traffic control modernization projects. FAA has been preoccupied with fixing its systems for Y2K, but is now able to focus on the broader IT challenges. It has made progress in developing an improved accounting system and has made some advances in implementing procurement reform. The personnel system remains a real challenge from a cost standpoint.

7. *Implement IRS reforms* - - Modernize IRS's technology and organizational structure to ensure the fairness of tax administration and quickly improve customer service, productivity, and financial management. By the end of FY 2001, IRS will be restructured around four major customer groups with similar filing and compliance characteristics (i.e., those with only wage and investment income, small businesses and self employed, large and mid-sized business, and tax exempt and government entities) to create clearer lines of authority and facilitate greater accountability for end-to-end service for specific customers. In the meantime, IRS is implementing a series of initiatives to provide immediate customer service improvements - for example, expanding the hours when toll-free assistance is offered, new electronic filing options, and strengthened taxpayer advocate services.

8. *Streamline SSA's disability claims process* - - Provide better service to applicants for Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income. Changes in the disability adjudication process will increase the accuracy of initial decisions -- so that eligible individuals will be awarded benefits earlier in the claims process -- and reduce the time it takes to appeal an unfavorable initial decision. Average processing times at state Disability Determination Services agencies are expected to decline from 7 months to 4 months for certain cases. Management improvements at the SSA Office of Hearings and Appeals are expected to reduce average hearing processing times by about one-third.

9. *Revolutionize DOD business affairs* - - DOD is adopting better business processes, pursing commercializations, consolidating redundant functions, and streamlining organizations to reduce overhead and apply resultant savings to fund readiness and modernization. DOD's Defense Reform Initiative (DRI) is the umbrella structure that now encompasses 50 separate initiatives Department-wide including acquisition reform, outsourcing competitions, and electronic commerce. Progress is uneven, but steady. For example, in FY 1991, DOD was operating 324 separate finance and accounting systems. Through the summer of 1999, the number dropped 69% to 102 systems. By FY 2003, the Department expects to reduce the number to 32, representing the largest financial system overhaul ever undertaken by DOD.

10. *Manage risks in building the International Space Station* - - The cost of U.S. participation in the International Space Station has escalated because of technical difficulties, new work requirements, performance shortfalls, and Russian delays and shortfalls. The recent trend of annual cost growth has been curbed in the FY 2001 Budget - a major success. NASA will continue to implement requirements tradeoffs rather than pursue funding increases, address cost and schedule performance problems in its key contracts, strengthen contract management and cost controls, and further reduce risks from potential Russian shortfalls.

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11. *Improve security at diplomatic facilities around the world* - - Ensure the thorough review and implementation, as appropriate, of recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Overseas Presence, including an examination of the U.S. government's overseas presence and the current structure of financing and management for overseas facilities. We will also assess the need for additional security enhancements including physical security upgrades as well as promote sound capital planning for the construction of new diplomatic and consular facilities.

12. *Reengineer the naturalization process and reduce the citizenship application backlog* - - Redesign the naturalization process, while simultaneously attempting to reduce a backlog of 1.8 million pending applications for citizenship. INS has reduced the citizenship application processing time to 12 months on average as of the end of FY 1999 from 18 months in FY 1998, and has committed to shorten the period to six months by the end of FY 2000.

Strengthening Government-wide Management

1. *Use performance information to improve program management and make better budget decisions* - - The Government Performance and Results Act requires us to track performance and results, not just spending levels. We are working to ensure that agencies develop and use performance measures in program management and in allocating resources. We are also working to integrate this information into our budget decisions so that we can better track what taxpayers are getting for their dollars. In developing the FY 2001 budget, we made extensive use of performance information, when for example we considered prison overcrowding, sewage treatment facilities, HOPE VI housing demolition and replacement, and customer service levels at the Social Security Administration.

2. *Improve financial management information* - - At the beginning of this Administration, no agencies prepared financial statements. For FY 1998, all 24 major Departments and agencies prepared financial statements covering all of their accounts and activities: 13 of the 24 received or are expected to receive unqualified opinions -- an increase from 11 for FY 1997 and 6 for FY 1996. We expect 21 of 24 to receive unqualified opinions on their FY 1999 statements. On February 1, 1999 the Department of Treasury issued timely government-wide consolidated financial statements for the second year in a row. Regrettably, these did not receive an unqualified or "clean" opinion. The biggest problems we are experiencing are at the Department of Defense (with longstanding financial management deficiencies), the Departments of Agriculture and Education (because of the complexities of accounting for direct loan and loan guarantee programs), the Department of Treasury (largely the IRS), and government-wide - the inability by most agencies to properly identify and eliminate transactions between federal government entities. We are also concerned about the adequacy of agencies' financial systems, especially at NASA, Defense, Education and Agriculture.

3. *Use capital planning and investment control to manage IT* - - Government-wide, we spend in excess of $38 billion yearly on IT. We are working with the agencies to (a) ensure effective capital planning, prudent acquisition, and responsible use of major information technology (IT) systems, and (b) improve the success rate of key government IT systems through sound benefit-cost analysis, links to an appropriate information architecture, sensible risk management, and mission-based evaluation criteria. While our focus is on the Departments of Energy, Interior, and Transportation which have significant challenges ahead, we raised during budget reviews with all agencies the importance of sound planing for their IT investments.

4. *Provide for computer security and protect critical information infrastructure* - - Help agencies preserve the integrity, reliability, availability, and confidentiality of important information while preserving the physical integrity of their information systems. Develop approaches to security that are risk-based, cost-effective, and mission enabling. OMB and the NSC are working with agencies to address these growing challenges.

5. *Strengthen statistical programs* - - Strengthen federal statistical programs by supporting improvements in economic statistics; continuing development of the American Community Survey to provide comparable demographic, economic, and housing data for small geographic areas; and encouraging the passage of suitable legislation for statistical data sharing. The Government spends more than $3 billion each year to produce statistical measures of performance of our economy and society that help decision makers in the public and private sectors. These data are used for everything from monitoring the Nation's progress in the dynamic global economy, to spotting important trends in public health, to projecting the impact of future demographic shifts in the Social Security System.

6. *Implement acquisition reforms* - - The federal government purchases roughly $200 billion annually on goods and services. We are working with the agencies to reduce contract costs and improve performance levels, and use innovative acquisition techniques such as (a) performance-based service contracts which tie contract payments to performance; (b) more disciplined capital programming processes to reduce cost and schedule overruns; and (c) increased reliance on electronic commerce. Agencies are already making significant progress. For example, to reduce administrative expense and lead-time of small dollar purchases, we established and met the goal of using credit cards instead of paper purchase orders for 60% of purchases below $2,500 in FY 1999. We are raising that goal to 80% in FY 2000, and agencies are on track to make it.

7. *Implement electronic government initiatives* - - The Administration's vision for electronic commerce contained in the "Framework for Electronic Commerce" and your December 17 directive to agencies constitute a significant, coordinated strategy for fostering greater government efficiency and improving service delivery to citizens and businesses through emerging technologies.

We are working to improve electronic service to our citizens through innovative approaches, improved interagency coordination, and sound financial management of technology efforts. In particular, we are aiming to give citizens improved access to government information and a secure means of communicating with government agencies through electronic means.

8. *Better manage federal financial portfolios* - - At the end of 1998, $60 billion of the federal government's portfolio of $1 trillion in non-tax receivables and guarantees was delinquent - an increase of $8 billion from 1997. As the Department of Treasury implements its new statutory authorities under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, collections are increasing. For example, Treasury collected $2 billion through "offsets" of tax refunds and other payments; of this amount, over $1 billion represented delinquent child support obligations. In addition, the Department of Justice collected over $1 billion of delinquent debt owed to federal agencies through its litigation program. We are working with the agencies to reduce delinquencies on their loan portfolios and increase their collection of debts through monthly electronic data reporting and the use of specific collection tools such as asset sales. While our focus is on the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Affairs, and the Small Business Administration, all agencies are being encouraged to (a) use the GSA schedule for acquiring financial advisors to assist in reviewing their portfolios in terms of increasing collections and reducing delinquencies, (b) follow the model of SBA in conducting a loan assets sales program, and (c) implement an approved write-off process.

9. *Align federal human resources management to support agency goals* - - People are critical to achieving government results. We must pay more attention to the strategic management of this vital asset at all levels in our organizations. The Office of Personnel Management will be working to ensure that agencies understand and use all of the flexible human resource tools and expertise necessary to support achievement of agency strategic goals and objectives.

10. *Verify that the right person is getting the right benefit* - - We are working with the agencies to (a) ensure the timely and correct payment of federal funds by verifying up-front eligibility and benefit levels of applicants for cash assistance programs, consistent with privacy and security safeguards, and (b) improve the integrity of federal/State credit and benefit delivery programs by reducing overpayments and costly post-payment audit and collections efforts. Key agencies include the Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services. Through OMB's new Chief Counsel for Privacy, we are working closely with the agencies to effect successful computer "matches" with strong privacy safeguards.

11. *Streamline and simplify federal grants management* - - OMB is taking steps to make it easier for State, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to apply for and report on federal grant programs. We are working with agencies to develop common applications and reporting systems for grant programs and to identify statutory impediments to grants simplification.

cc: John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Steve Ricchetti
Charles Burson
Morley Winograd
Gene Sperling
Bruce Reed
Chris Jennings
Mara Rudman
Neil Lane
Martin Baily

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON 99 DEC 21 AM 9:10

_____ : Hawaii Saud has been released

Forwarded to President BK

: Attached are

1) article re: her release

2) details on her case from Ann

3) DOJ letter to editor (NYTimes)

copied Podesta

12-22-99

12-22-99

Anchorage Daily News

Wednesday, November 24, 1999

INS ends woman's jail ordeal

By LISA DEMER
Daily News reporter

Anchorage resident Hawa Said served her time on a felony drug conviction in May, but she didn't get out of prison.

In a nationally publicized case, immigration officials kept the 20-year-old pregnant woman confined without bail for the next six months.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service wanted to deport her. U.S. immigration law is hard-line on noncitizens convicted of serious crimes. They must be detained after their criminal case is resolved and are often sent back to wherever they came from.

But Said's attorney contended she is a U.S. citizen and fought to have her freed.

"This is a classic case of the government just doing something that makes no sense," attorney Margaret Stock said before the hearing.

The complicated matter - which delved into Yemeni divorce law, treatment of women in the Islamic nation and other issues - came to an abrupt end Tuesday during Said's deportation hearing.

The INS offered to drop its deportation efforts, freeing Said from Hiland Mountain Correctional Center - provided she drop her citizenship claim with the agency.

"We'll take it. Absolutely," Stock said.

Said can seek proof of citizenship by applying for a U.S. passport through the Department of State. Stock said she will. If she's unsuccessful, Said can remain a resident alien.

The INS had been criticized in two articles by nationally syndicated New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis.

The INS had proposed deporting Said to Yemen in the Middle East, where she was born, or to Ethiopia, where her father was born. She doesn't know anyone in either country. She speaks only English.

Said has lived in the United States since she was 1 and in Anchorage since junior high with her father, a watchmaker. Her 5-year-old daughter, a U.S. citizen, was born here.

Her father became a naturalized citizen in 1996, when she was 17. Under U.S. law, immigrants under 18 become citizens when their parents do - provided both parents are then citizens or are divorced.

That was the catch. Stock contended Said's parents were divorced years ago in Yemen. The country didn't have the kind of formal court proceedings that are standard in the United States. In fact, a Yemen divorce can occur just by a husband telling his wife he "repudiates" her, according to Brinkley Messick, a Columbia University anthropology professor who has spent 25 years studying Yemen. Said's father said he divorced her mother by telling the woman's father he was doing so.

Stock said her client's life was marked with classic American troubles.

Her mother left the family soon after they came to the United States. Said dropped out of West High School at 14 because she was pregnant. She was a runaway. She was convicted of a drug felony this year after she was charged with selling cocaine. She also was convicted of domestic violence assault after police said she bruised her young daughter.

Dorothy Stefan, legal counsel for the INS in Alaska, told the immigration judge Tuesday that testimony on difficult conditions in Yemen persuaded her agency not to push for Said's deportation.

Witnesses testified by telephone that she would face discrimination and danger in Yemen on several fronts.

She's an unwed mother, forbidden in Yemen with its strict Islamic law, said Huda Seif, a Yemen citizen who is pursuing a doctorate in that culture from Columbia University in New York City. Said's mixed heritage - her father is African, her mother Yemeni - would put her in a socially disadvantaged class. She says she's a born-again Christian, which, again, is against the Islamic culture, Seif said.

Her drug conviction could land her in Yemeni prison, where there is documented torture, Messick said.

Said testified she was terrified at the prospect of returning to her birth country.

"I am not considered one of them," she said. "They will kill me." During the five-hour hearing, she sat with her legs propped up and kept one hand on her belly. She said later she was feeling early labor pains. Her baby is due anytime, she said.

Immigration Judge Kendall Warren agreed with the INS that there were questions about her parents' divorce, and whether Said was in her father's legal custody when he was naturalized. After an August hearing, he tentatively ruled that Said is not a U.S. citizen. The judge approved Tuesday's settlement.

* Reporter Lisa Demer can be reached at ldemer@adn.com and 257-4390

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HAWA SAID

- Hawa Said is a lawful permanent resident of the United States, who claims she became a citizen of the United States automatically when her father naturalized.

- Requirements to become a citizen through her father's naturalization: For Ms. Said to have become a citizen of the United States upon her father's naturalization – that is, as a "derivative" – two things must have been true in her case. She needed (1) to be in the legal custody of her father (2) after her father was legally separated from her mother. The evidence in this case does not support either requirement.

    - No legal separation: In at least 10 documents in the father's INS file, he declared under oath that he was married to Ms. Said's mother. One of these was the father's 1996 application for naturalization, which would have been a critical point for Ms. Said's "derivative" claim.

      The rest of the evidence on this point was badly contradictory. The father testified that he made an oral declaration of divorce under Yemeni law in 1982. He then produced a purported Yemeni divorce decree, which stated that he filed for divorce in 1978. Expert witnesses and judicial authorities in Yemen have disputed the validity of the document. One of these persons – a judge on the same court that issued the document – stated that the document itself was fraudulent, and was of a sort that is commonly purchased from other judges. Finally, in his own testimony before the immigration judge, the father claimed never to have filed for divorce.

    - No evidence of legal custody: Ms. Said and her father both testified that she ran away from home at age 13, had a child at age 14, and lived only sporadically with her father after that. The father never claimed Ms. Said as a dependent on his tax returns, no custody order was ever presented or claimed to exist.

- Immigration Judge finding: The immigration judge concluded that Ms. Said failed to prove that she was in the legal custody of her father or that there was a legal separation at the time of her father's naturalization.

- Reason Ms. Said is detained: Ms. Said has been convicted of delivery of cocaine, an aggravated felony under federal immigration laws. This requires that she be detained throughout the removal proceeding. The Service has no discretion regarding detention while proceedings are pending in this category of cases.

- Detention location decision: Because Ms. Said was pregnant, the Service located the closest INS facility that could accommodate pregnant women. That facility is in San Diego. When the district court, at Ms. Said's request, ordered that she be returned to Alaska, the Service had no choice but to detain her in a jail because INS does not have its own detention facility in Alaska.

- Current Status: The Service has extended every effort to move Ms. Said's case as expeditiously as possible. Her case was heard on August 27, 1999. The judge concluded that Ms. Said had not proved she was a citizen. The case was then continued until November 23, 1999, when the judge will consider whether there is any available relief to prevent Ms. Said's removal from the United States.

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

425 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20536

October 1, 1999

Letters to the Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036
Fax: 212 556-3622, 556-4100

To the Editor:

The INS does not shrink from criticism. To the contrary, a circle of fair critics and the willingness to listen are key measures of a government's ability to get better. But Anthony Lewis' September 21 column ("Is this America?") was not fair criticism.

First, the column takes issue with INS' decision to oppose the claim to United States citizenship by Ms. Hawa Said. **Yet Ms. Said's claim to have derived citizenship from her father as a minor, rather than being automatic as Mr. Lewis suggested, required that she have been in his legal custody after he and her mother were legally separated.** The evidence in the case indicated strongly that there was neither custody nor a separation. The immigration judge hearing the case—who is independent of INS—determined as much late last week.

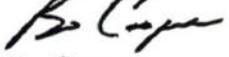
Second, once the INS sought to remove Ms. Said from the United States because of her drug trafficking conviction, the INS must by statute detain her during her removal proceedings. The INS agrees that, in certain respects, the mandatory custody provisions of the 1996 immigration law went too far, and it has proposed legislation that would restore more flexibility in immigration custody decisions. The column questions why INS detained her first in San Diego and then returned her to a facility in Alaska. **Because Ms. Said was pregnant, INS placed her in San Diego, the nearest available INS facility able to offer the medical care appropriate to pregnant women.** It was only after a federal district

court ordered her returned to Alaska that INS moved her to a local correctional facility there, where INS has no detention facilities of its own.

Third, the column suggests that government lawyers argued that Ms. Said should not have her day in federal court. Instead, the law is clear that, before going to a federal judge, persons in situations such as Ms. Said's must make their claims in immigration court. Moreover, far from trying to obstruct a decision in her case, INS intervened with the immigration court to find room in an already closed docket to schedule Ms. Said's case early, precisely because INS recognized that it needed prompt treatment.

These are only some of the inaccuracies, and we would welcome the opportunity in the future to be consulted in advance to help ensure accurate reporting, whether or not favorable to INS. If Mr. Lewis's real point is that law enforcement agencies must strive for good judgment about when to prosecute, we agree. But this case, described by Mr. Lewis in the most severe terms as a lapse from that principle, does not make that point.

Sincerely,



Bo Cooper
General Counsel
(212) 514-9863

12-22-99

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12-22-99

A wake-up call on 'rough sleeping'

Britain sets out to drastically cut homelessness

By Thomas K. Grose
Special for USA TODAY

LONDON — Kevin Cull began living on the streets of his hometown of Winchester at age 16, three years after he was orphaned.

Now 37 and HIV-positive, he has lived for nearly two years at Edward Alsop Court, a state-of-the-art hostel for the homeless in the shadow of the Houses of Parliament. It's run by the British branch of the Salvation Army.

During the intervening 21 years, Cull has lived on the streets of several English cities, as well as in countless shelters and rooming houses.

He is among the hardened homeless targeted by Prime Minister Tony Blair, who last week announced an aggressive campaign to drastically cut the number of people "sleeping rough" on British streets.

"It should be a source of shame for all of us that on the eve of a new millennium, rough sleeping is still such a visible problem," Blair said in announcing the program at another London hostel on Dec. 15. "Rough sleeping belongs in the past."

The government estimates that on any given night in Britain, 1,600 people are unhoused, 600 of them in London alone. The new initiative aims to cut those numbers by two-thirds within three years. The plan would:

- Create 5,000 new beds for the homeless, 550 in central London.
- Commit $600 million to help children who are cared for by the state avoid becoming a new homeless population once they go out into the world in search of work and independent lives. Some of that money will be used to hire more drug- and alcohol-abuse counselors for people already on the streets.
- Provide $320 million for more housing.

If successful, the program could be a model for other countries dealing with chronic homelessness, including the USA. In a report released the day after Blair's announcement, the U.S. Conference of Mayors said there was a 12% increase in the demand for emergency shelter in the year ending in October 1999 — the largest rise since 1994. Nearly 70% of the 26 U.S. cities in the survey reported growing homelessness.

Half of all rough sleepers in England are alcoholics, 20% are addicted to drugs and 50% are mentally ill, according to government statistics. Nearly half have been jailed, and 25% are veterans.

The opposition Conservative Party calls the government's program "smoke and mirrors" because it earmarks no new money. Instead, they say, it just repackages funds already in place.

But Britain's leading homelessness charities applaud the government's program. "We are delighted with the strategy's emphasis on getting people off the street for good, in particular its preventative approach," says Chris Holmes, director of Shelter, a program for the homeless. He also praises the provision to alleviate the current shortage of beds, noting that most hostels are full by 9 a.m. each day.

Agence France-Presse

Blair: Calls problem 'a source of shame'

Louise Casey, whose Rough Sleepers Unit oversees the government program, stirred controversy last month when she said charities often exacerbate the problem by giving the homeless handouts of food.

But Capt. Bill Cochrane, Salvation Army spokesman, says Casey was correct in noting that handouts won't solve the problem: "We only view soup runs and street work as a first step in getting people off the street and into homes."

Cull says he entered the Salvation Army's resettlement program with the goal of eventually living on his own, managing his own needs. He's making progress but has a history of "not being able to cope" once he's living independently. Every time that's happened in the past, he says he's run off to another city and hit the streets, usually ending up in another hostel.

If he succeeds this time, it will be the type of success Britain's Labor government hopes to replicate many times over with its new campaign.

With his poodle-cut long hair, three-day beard, black jacket and jeans, Cull resembles an aging rock star. He admits that, for some hard-core homeless, the streets remain seductive.

"Some people just get used to it on the streets. On the streets, you never go hungry; there's always someone taking pity on you," he says, recalling how he and friends would follow the soup wagon around London, getting fed.

Other than the cold, "the only real disadvantage" to living on the streets was receiving a smaller benefit (similar to welfare in the USA), Cull says.

If they apply for it, regardless of whether they're living rough, the homeless in Britain are eligible for twice-a-month payments of $160. Cull gets an extra $75 disability benefit with each payment, if he's residing somewhere.

Others living on the streets also complain that many shelters are often full and some are too dangerous.

Because not all homeless people are willing to come in from the cold and because so many who do enter shelters often return to the streets, Cochrane admits that the government has set itself a "bold goal," though an achievable one.

Maj. Margaret Hardy, who runs Edward Alsop Court, says the government is correct in addressing the roots of homelessness if it wants to drastically cut the numbers. But she cautions that it might take some time.

"When you start looking at why a person is homeless, it's like peeling an onion. The process of resettling someone is a long one," she says.

12-22-19

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Sunday interview

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-22-99

David Ignatius

Bugged at the State Department

The season's most intriguing puzzle is how Russian spies managed to install a bug in a seventh-floor conference room at the State Department down the hall from the secretary of state's office. Now a sorry answer is emerging: The Russian penetration of our diplomatic inner sanctum may be partly the result of bureaucratic delay by top State Department officials.

Internal State Department documents show that more than a year ago, the department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security tried to issue new access-control rules that would have prevented visitors from wandering the building unescorted. But implementation of these rules was blocked by senior officials, including the widely respected undersecretary of state for political affairs, Thomas Pickering.

To appreciate the access-control fiasco, you need to understand that, until several months ago, visitors were free to roam State's headquarters on C Street after clearing an initial security check-in at the front door. Officially, visitors were supposed to go directly to the specific office where they had an appointment and then leave. But in practice, once a scheduled meeting was over, a visiting Russian, Indian or Egyptian diplomat could stop off at the cafeteria for a cup of coffee, say, or drop by the office of another U.S. official. Or *perhaps* he could duck into an empty seventh-floor conference room, install a specially constructed piece of wood molding and dart out, with no one the wiser.

The first effort to tighten these loosey-goosey access rules came in a "Department Notice" dated Nov. 17, 1998. It mandated that "All visitors, with the exception of active U.S. Government (USG) agency personnel who display proper photo identification, shall be escorted at all times."

But this notice was withdrawn just six days later. No reason was given, but I'm told it was because of objections from Pickering and other senior Foreign Service officers. Among their complaints was that having to escort visitors out of the building would be a nuisance.

Pickering said yesterday he'd objected to the policy initially because it hadn't gone through appropriate channels. "I found out when I came to work and was handed a piece of paper," he recalled. "The security people had a notion you could just give orders," and hadn't thought carefully about how the policy would be implemented. State's philosophy had always been "open corridors and closed offices," he said.

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security relaunched its access-control plan on Aug. 6—which officials say was probably after the Russians had planted their bug. The FBI monitored the Russian operation for several months and then, on Dec. 8, arrested a Russian operative named Stanislav Borisovich Gusev outside the department.

The access-control issue is important, because some investigators now suspect that unescorted vistors may have installed the Russian bug. They speculate that if the Russians had a real mole inside State they would have used that person to plant a bug in a more sensitive area than the conference room. The room they bugged hosted some pretty tedious meetings, and one CIA veteran jokes that he feels sorry for the Russian case officer who had to listen to all the tapes.

The scary fact about the State Department bugging isn't that it produced a hemhorrage of secrets (which it probably didn't). It's that it illustrates a lack of consensus at State about security procedures. Indeed, this tale—pieced together with help from my fellow Post columnist Mike Causey—is a classic study of how bureaucracies can work at cross purposes.

The simple fact is that the mandarins at State have never much liked the security people, viewing them as gumshoes and right-wing zealots. The security types have reciprocrated, deriding senior diplomats as "The Black Dragons." In this environment, it has been hard for the two sides to cooperate.

The danger of this mentality is that it could get Foreign Service officers killed. After the 1983 U.S. Embassy bombing in Beirut and other terrorist attacks, Congress passed the Diplomatic Security Act of 1986. It called for a range of tough new measures to make our embassies and diplomatic headquarters safer. But many of these recommendations were never carried out, officials say, because of foot-dragging by top Foreign Service officers.

After last year's terrorist bombings of U.S. embassies in Africa, the security officers tried again. They hired a consulting firm, Booz-Allen and Hamilton, to conduct an outside audit. That confidential report, completed Oct. 18, recommended that State "elevate the role of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security" and take other steps to respond to terrorist and counterintelligence threats. Pickering said his office helped carry out some recommendations of the study but opposes others.

We're an open society, so it was characteristically American that until a few months ago, a visitor could roam the corridors of the State Department. You can't do that at Microsoft or Sun Microsystems. But hey, those are high-tech companies, whereas the State Department just has national-security secrets.

Maybe we should thank the Russians. It took their clever little bug, disguised as a section of chair railing, to remind our diplomats and security officials that they're all playing on the same team.

The Washington Post
Wednesday, December 22, 1999

12-22-14

Stanley
I would like a discussion on this —
Do you agree with decision?
JK

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12-22-99

U.S. Delays Russian Loan Guarantees

Western Investors' Complaints of Swindle Led to Block on $500 Million

By Michael Dobbs
and Dan Morgan
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Clinton administration yesterday ordered the federal government's export finance agency to delay approval of $500 million in credit guarantees to a Russian oil company following complaints by Western investors that they were being swindled out of their investments in Russia.

The proposed loans to the Tyumen Oil company—the largest U.S.-backed credits to a Russian company since the collapse of the ruble last year—have been the target of a massive lobbying effort by disgruntled Western investors in Russia and human rights organizations dismayed by the war in the rebellious republic of Chechnya, now under siege by Russian forces.

The decision to temporarily halt the loans came after several days of intense discussions within the White House and State Department over whether to invoke a seldom-used legal authority to override the decisions of the U.S. Export-Import Bank. The State Department announced that Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright had advised the Ex-Im Bank that it was in the "national interest" not to go ahead with the loan "for the time being."

Administration officials made clear that the war in Chechnya played little role in their deliberations, and that their overriding concern was to protect the rights of Western investors in Russia. While the Clinton administration has criticized Moscow for its brutality in Chechnya, it has been less outspoken on the issue than its West European allies, several of whom have threatened the Kremlin with economic sanctions.

Three leading presidential contenders—Texas Gov. George W. Bush (R), Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and former senator Bill Bradley (D-N.J.)—have called for a cutoff in Ex-Im Bank lending to Russia because of the Chechen war. Vice President Gore, who is heavily identified with U.S. policy toward Russia, has expressed concern about Tyumen's business practices, but has stopped short of demanding a halt to Ex-Im Bank lending.

Albright's intervention came just hours before the four-member board of the Ex-Im Bank was to give final approval to loan guarantees totaling nearly $500 million for upgrading Tyumen's oil operations in Russia. Bank Chairman James A. Harmon had resisted intense—but informal—administration pressure to delay the loans, arguing that Tyumen had met all the bank's financial criteria.

As the administration struggled to decide how to handle the controversy, there were signs that Tyumen may be on the verge of a settlement with its leading Western critics that will defuse their opposition to the loan. American business sources said they were expecting a deal to be announced in Moscow as early as Wednesday morning restoring the interests of major Western investors such as the oil giant BP Amoco and the financier George Soros in the highly profitable Chernogorneft field in western Siberia, which was acquired by Tyumen last month in a controversial bankruptcy auction.

The deal would bring Tyumen Oil into a partnership with Western investors who have accused it of a variety of corrupt or illegal practices. A civil lawsuit filed in New York last month by an investment group that includes the Soros Fund and Harvard University described Tyumen's moves to acquire Chernogorneft—at the expense of BP Amoco and Soros—as "one of the most brazen acts of corporate theft in recent memory."

Alan P. Larson, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said the administration wanted to "work with Ex-Im to address the allegations" that have been made against Tyumen. He said that the allegations against Tyumen of trampling on the rights of foreign shareholders were "a particular concern given our policy of promoting the rule of law" in Russia.

While the administration has temporarily delayed approval of the credit guarantees for Tyumen, it has sought to protect its overall relationship with Russia, and insulate other financial dealings from the furor over Chechnya. World Bank officials said they planned to go ahead with a planned $100 million disbursement to the Russian government this week, despite complaints from the human rights organization Helsinki Watch that the money could be used to help fund the Chechen campaign.

The International Monetary Fund held up a $640 million installment of a loan to Russia earlier this month in what officials said was a response to concerns by European governments about Chechnya.

Western business sources said the deal taking shape in Moscow over the carve-up of Chernogorneft would probably result in Tyumen's competitors dropping their allegations of unfair business practices, leaving the U.S. government with little to object to. Under the deal, BP Amoco would have three seats on the 11-member board of a restructured "Siberian Far Eastern Oil Co.," with management responsibility for the Chernogorneft field.

If the final details can be worked out, the deal will result in a partnership between some of Russian capitalism's most prominent tycoons and oligarchs, such as Mikhail Fridman and Oleg Potanin, who have been bitter foes in the past.

The Washington Post
Wednesday, December 22, 1999

12-22-99

Sandy
Good luck
Roger

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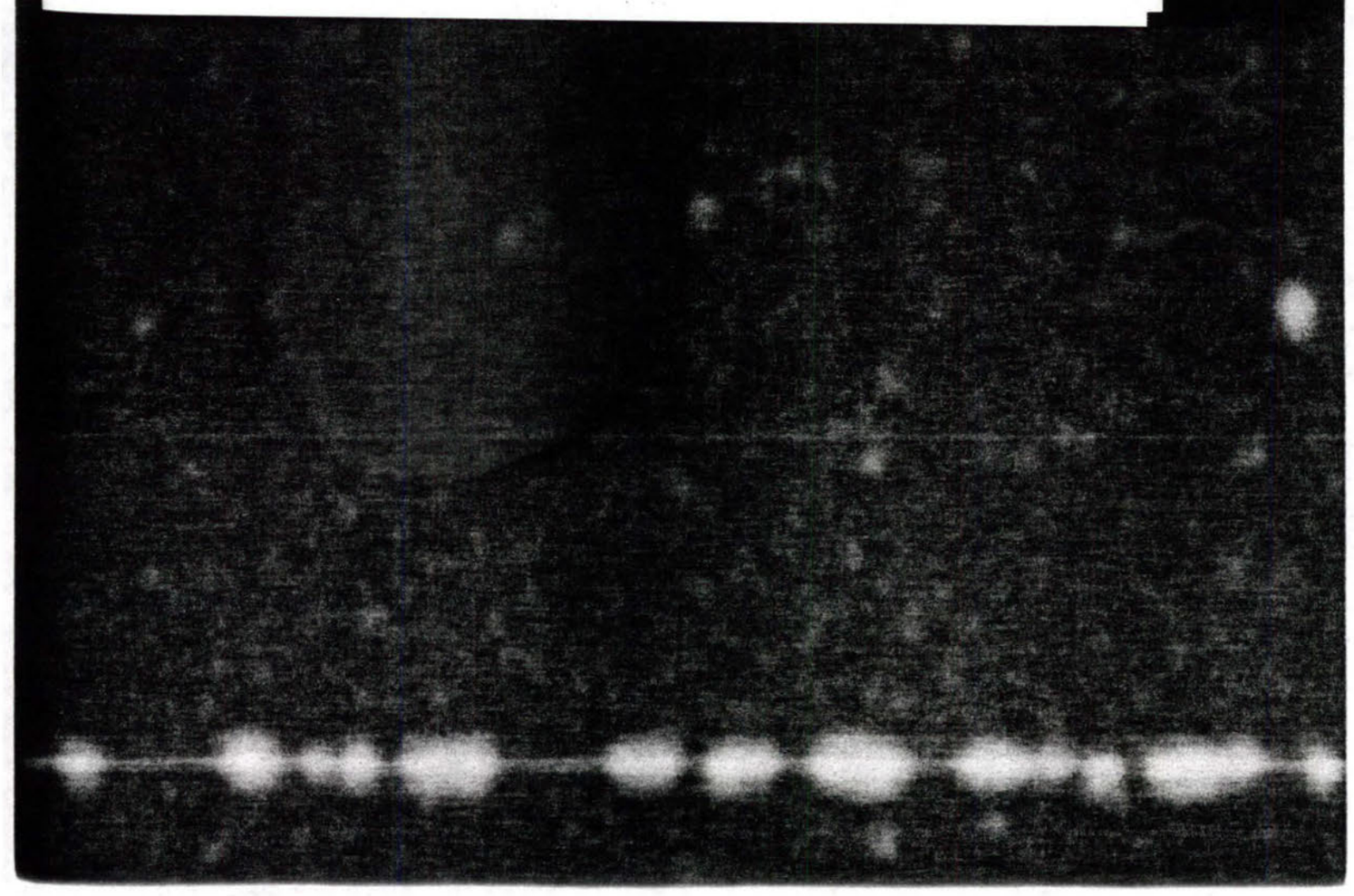

12-22-99

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

A Coat Of Many Colors

After the Allies' first successes against German forces in Egypt in World War II, Winston Churchill told the British Parliament that this was not the end of the war, not even the beginning of the end, but it might just be the end of the beginning.

The Russia scholar Leon Aron says the same today of Russia in the wake of its latest parliamentary elections. The fact that key centrist and reform-minded parties emerged from these elections with a chance to control the Russian legislature for the first time is not the end of Russia's wrenching transition to free-market democracy, says Mr. Aron. It's not even the beginning of the end of that transition. But it may mark the end of the beginning of Moscow's tumultuous move away from Communism.

Mr. Aron, who immigrated to America from the Soviet Union in 1973 at age 23 and is now head of Russian studies at the American Enterprise Institute, has a unique perspective on this. He has just completed a brilliant, long-awaited biography of Boris Yeltsin, entitled "Boris Yeltsin: A Revolutionary Life" (to be published in February by St. Martin's). In both his Yeltsin biography and other writings Mr. Aron ferociously takes on those who have been arguing that Russia is irredeemably "lost" and that Boris Yeltsin lost it.

"One really has to resort to a medical diagnosis to describe how most of America's political elites have been viewing Russia of late," argues Mr. Aron. "They are afflicted by two simultaneous maladies: colorblindness and myopia. The myopia is a total lack of historical perspective. When corruption scandals are in the headlines, then the entire Russian reform experiment is dismissed as illegitimate. When the appalling brutality of Russian forces in Chechnya is in the headlines, we are told that it proves democracy in Russia is a sham, because no democracy would behave this way — forgetting India in the Punjab, Turkey in Kurdistan or France in Algeria.

> American blindness about Russia.

"As for colorblindness, they cannot see that unlike the Russia of 10 years ago, today's Russia is not just a gray monolith. It is a multicolored mosaic. Yes, Chechnya is a black, black spot, but it is not the whole coat. It exists alongside a Russia which has free and fair elections, real free speech and press, a real political opposition and a real free market for the first time in its history."

While Russia still has a long way to go before it gets what I believe it needs most, the rule of law and institutions that must undergird any free market, last weekend's elections were an important step. The fact that so many Russians trudged through the December snows to vote for constructive, centrist and pro-reform parties means that the Communists' stranglehold over the Russian Duma, which has blocked the legal and tax reforms Russia needs to build the software of democracy, will be broken.

Mr. Aron argues that for all his faults, Boris Yeltsin kept Russia enough on the rails to get to this moment, which is why his legacy too must be seen as a mosaic of many colors.

"Yeltsin was the man who lusted after power, but always insisted on acquiring it through democratic means," argued Mr. Aron. "And once he had that power, he used it both to tolerate corruption, as well as to demilitarize, crudely privatize and even decentralize the Russian state. And that is why, when all is said and done, we will remember Boris Yeltsin most for one thing — what they call in Russian 'peredyshka.' It means catching your breath between bouts of physical or mental labor. Yeltsin gave us a messy Russia, but one that for the first time in its history is neither a monarchy nor a dictatorship. And in doing so he gave Russia time — time to catch its breath so that its people could start to behave like rational voters. And we start to see the results of that now both in this election and the recent upturn in the Russian economy."

Russia reminds us just how difficult it is to build a free market from scratch. You can do it the slow, tortoise way, as Russia did, by trying to build it with a messy democracy. And you can do it the fast, hare way, the authoritarian way, as China did, directed from above with a whip.

"The Russian tortoise was declared to have been lost forever in the swamp," says Mr. Aron, "but these elections tell us that it's not. It's emerging from the end of its beginning and can now begin crawling to its real end. Who knows? Maybe it'll even catch the hare one day." □

The New York Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1999

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A Terrorist Legend's Long Shadow

By Milt Bearden

RESTON, Va.

In the 16 months since the United States launched a cruise missile attack against his suspected base camps in eastern Afghanistan, Osama bin Laden has taken on superhuman proportions.

Although he lives in Afghanistan, away from our prying eyes, he seems to be everywhere. His name was invoked when Pakistan arrested more than 200 people last weekend, on the suspicion that they were planning attacks on American targets. After the arrest last week of Ahmed Ressam, an Algerian who authorities said tried to enter the United States from Canada in a car full of bomb-making materials, American officials said they were investigating whether he had links to Mr. bin Laden. And a dozen suspected terrorists who were arrested in Jordan last week were said to be his followers.

Whether Mr. bin Laden was actually linked to those individuals is something we do not yet know. At this point it is not even useful to question whether he is a genuine menace or the product of media hype. But we do know that his real source of power comes not from his network of contacts, but from his ability to confound the world's only superpower by evading capture and staying in the headlines. That ability only increases his influence among terrorists and provides inspiration to others.

For that reason alone, Osama bin Laden must be brought to justice. But that will only happen if we start genuine discussions with another force that has loomed in the American imagination as a threat: the Taliban movement, which controls most of Afghanistan.

To be successful, the war on terrorism has to be global. In the last decade or so, friendly Islamic nations have been crucial in bringing terrorists to justice. Neither Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the mastermind of the World Trade Center bombing, nor Mir Amal Kansi, who gunned down two C.I.A. employees outside the agency's headquarters in Langley, Va., would be in American prisons today unless Pakistani authorities had assisted in their arrests and extradited them to the United States.

This cooperation with Islamic nations must continue and expand, not just because it has been effective, but because it combats the perception that the United States is in a crusade against the have-nots of the Islamic world. In the case of the Taliban, the United States is understandably wary. The legitimate concerns over human rights in Afghanistan seem to block progress on any other issue — including the fight against terrorism, even though the Taliban has expressed willingness to discuss the fate of Mr. bin Laden.

> As long as Osama bin Laden is free, his influence will be outsized.

So far, the Clinton administration has been dismissive of anything the Taliban might claim or propose. The Taliban government says that Mr. bin Laden is being held incommunicado, and has no satellite communications or other ability to send or receive messages to members of his network. According to the Taliban, he is out of business.

Such statements from the Taliban are not new, and the Clinton administration has dismissed them in the past, claiming that Mr. bin Laden still controls his network and influences at least some of the terrorist operations thought to be currently under way.

Even so, the Taliban has repeatedly stated its willingness to work with the United States, and has called for Saudi Arabia and other more neutral Islamic states like Malaysia and Indonesia to convene an ulema, a group of Islamic jurists experienced in conflict resolution, to review the case of Mr. bin Laden. This group of jurists would keep him under observation and presumably out of mischief until a solution could be found.

The United States continues to ignore these attempts to seek a compromise, a posture that is perceived in the Islamic world as a sign of American cultural arrogance. In the end, however, the Clinton administration's stance only helps Mr. bin Laden.

Putting Osama bin Laden in an American jail to await trial would effectively destroy his legend and his following. That is what happened to Omar Abdel Rahman, the blind sheik accused of a conspiracy to bomb parts of New York City.

But instead, Osama bin Laden continues to live in Afghanistan, and appears to his constituency to have the power to confound the world's mightiest nation. □

Milt Bearden, a retired senior officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, served as C.I.A. chief in Pakistan at the end of the Soviet-Afghan war. He is author of "The Black Tulip," a novel.

The New York Times
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1999

12-22-99

Sandy

Great! Should we send a: "We're ready for Part II" signal to Rubin?

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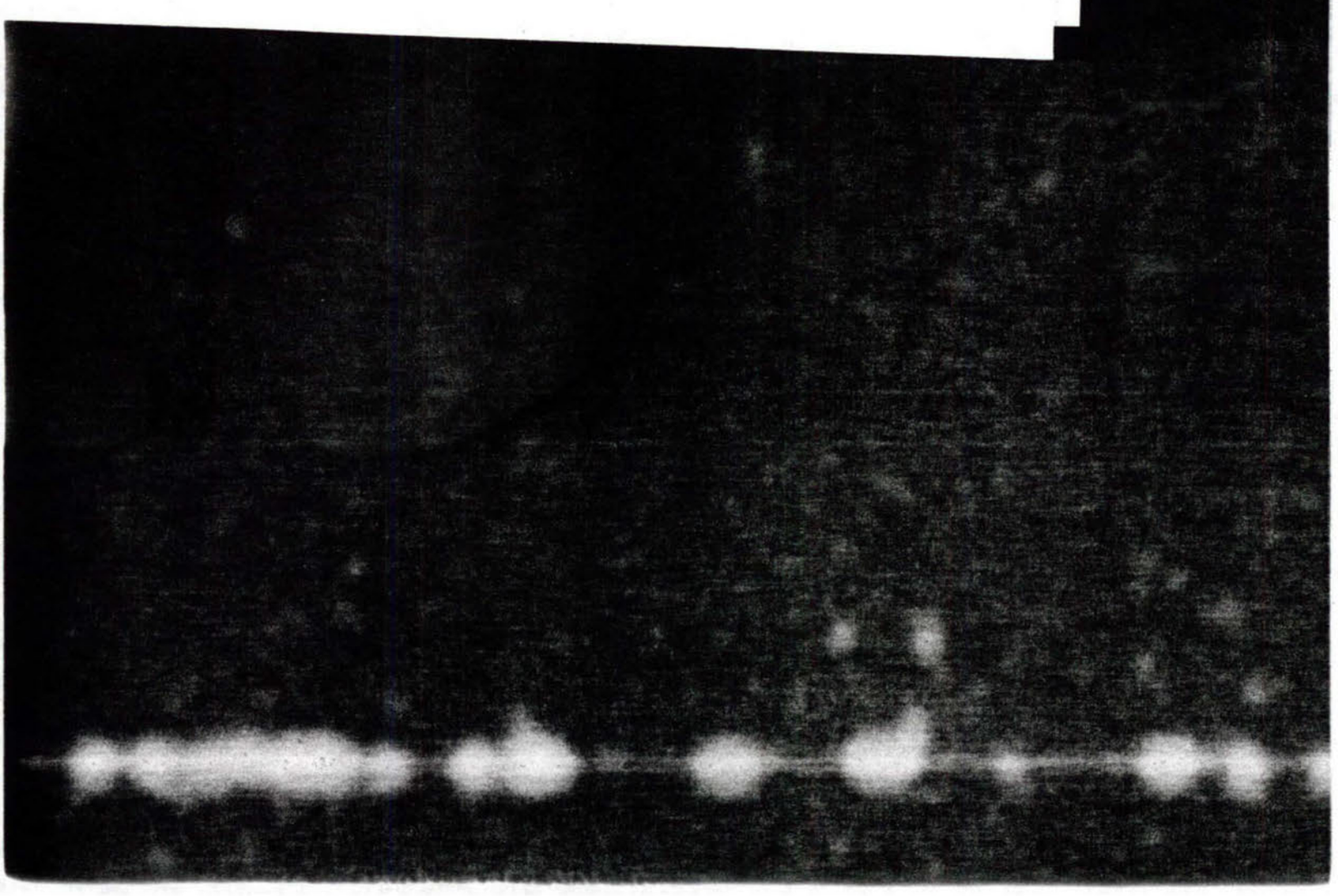

Russia Calls for Action on Arms Treaty

Flush From Electoral Gains, Putin Offers Olive Branch to the West

12-22-99

By MICHAEL WINES

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 — His domestic base cemented by Sunday's parliamentary elections, Prime Minister Vladimir V. Putin signaled today that he wants to mend relations with the West by calling for ratification of the six-year-old Start II nuclear arms treaty.

Mr. Putin pressed for approval of the accord in a meeting with leaders of the newly elected Parliament, as Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott arrived here for talks on arms control and other issues.

The Communist Party, which will hold the largest number of seats in the Parliament, immediately rejected Mr. Putin's proposal. But after a year of East-West estrangement which seemed to have placed the treaty in a political deep freeze, it was notable that Mr. Putin publicly raised the issue at all.

Start II, which calls for the reduction of nuclear stockpiles, has languished in the Parliament since 1993, blocked by Communists and nationalists during dips in United States-Russian relations.

But with the Communists' hold on power seriously weakened by Sunday's election results, ratification now seemed a genuine possibility.

"For the first time, I think it is possible that they will be able to form a legislative majority without the Communists," said Thomas Graham, a former American diplomat who is now a Russia expert at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

With more than 98 percent of all ballots counted, election officials said the Communists had captured 24.3 percent of the popular vote for the new lower house of Parliament, known as the Duma. That is but a whisker above the 23.2 percent that went to a new pro-Kremlin coalition dubbed Unity.

The New York Times

Russian troops mounted an attack on rebels south of Grozny.

A second pro-Kremlin bloc, the Union of Right Forces, took 8.6 percent, and a third faction, the bloc led by Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, took 6 percent.

Political analysts said Mr. Putin's government was certain to pick up more support among independent legislators and other smaller factions in the Parliament.

By contrast, the only other major party leaning toward the Communists, the Fatherland-All Russia coalition, won 13.2 percent of the vote, well below its original expectations. Late today leaders of the Fatherland faction said that they would split from All Russia and form their own bloc in the legislature.

Those numbers constitute an indisputable victory for President Boris N. Yeltsin and especially for Mr. Putin, now the runaway favorite to succeed Mr. Yeltsin in elections next summer.

By waging a successful war in Chechnya and projecting an image of competence and strength — something rare lately in Russian politics — Mr. Putin became the political star to which many of the pro-Kremlin blocs hitched their wagons in the elections.

More than a few experts wonder whether that diverse mixture of political groups can really be knitted into a workable legislative force, particularly if the war in Chechnya turns sour for the Kremlin or Mr. Putin stumbles.

But at his meeting with parliamentary leaders today, Mr. Putin acted like a man in command. "The nation is pinning great hopes on the new Duma, the more so since there are many problems that need to be solved," he told them. "The composition of the new Duma shows that people want renewal — not only new faces but also new results, new ideas, new decisions."

Mr. Putin has indicated that he will push for economic reforms of the sort long advocated by Western economists but never fully carried out here.

But ratification of Start II was the most specific issue discussed at today's session, and Mr. Talbott said on arrival here that he was pleased at the "reactivation" of the Russian government's effort.

Mr. Yeltsin and President Bush signed Start II in January 1993. Under its terms, both nations would reduce their nuclear forces to no more than 3,500 warheads by 2003 — a drastic cut for the United States, which now has nearly 8,000 warheads, and for Russia, with about 6,700.

The Senate has approved the treaty, and the Russian military has supported it, in part because it can no longer afford the huge expense of keeping up a nuclear arsenal.

The Russian Parliament was poised to approve the treaty a year ago, but balked when the United States resumed bombing of Iraq.

The Duma was again prepared to ratify the treaty last spring, but the American-led war against Yugoslavia provoked the Kremlin to cancel that vote.

Mr. Putin's announcement today was not completely unexpected. A senior American official, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the Kremlin has long said privately that it hoped to win approval of Start II after this month's elections, even if relations with Washington were less than optimal.

"It's following through on what they said they'd do," the official said. "I hope it shows some serious willingness to engage in arms control."

"Russia is always for the ratification of the Start II treaty because we believe it is important for the national interests of Russia," said the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Rakhmanin. "To promote the process of strategic disarmament would be beneficial to Russia, first of all, and to the United States."

Some serious obstacles still remain, and Mr. Putin noted them today. They include the United States' proposal to abandon the antiballistic missile treaty so that it may build a limited defense against missiles launched by rogue states.

Skeptical military officials in Russia and China argue that the United States' real goal is to build a defense against the shrunken nuclear force that Russia would possess once Start II and future arms-control treaties are implemented.

The Russian Defense Ministry has informally proposed setting up a joint commission to study the nuclear threat posed by unstable or terrorist nations. But the Kremlin has bitterly protested the White House's proposal to change the antiballistic missile treaty, saying it is the foundation of arms control because its assurance of mutual destruction in a war reduces all nations' incentives to build more weapons.

Col. Gen. Leonid Ivashov, head of the military's foreign affairs department, repeated that today, saying the government is categorically opposed to changing the structure of the arms-control regime.

American officials said Mr. Talbott is likely to discuss Start II and the antiballistic missile treaties during visits this week with Mr. Putin and Foreign Minister Igor S. Ivanov, among others.

He is also likely to discuss Russia's political and economic situation and the course of the war in Chechnya, which was entering a crucial stage this week.

President Yeltsin was briefed on the Chechnya war today by the interior minister, Vladimir Rushailo, who later said the government is establishing temporary police departments to restore order in areas under its control.

In Chechnya, Russian troops were said to be locked in a fierce battle with rebels near Serzhen-Yury, about 18 miles south of the capital, Grozny. The village sits at the mouth of a gorge that leads into the Caucasus mountains, where rebels maintain supply bases and headquarters.

Russian military officials also repeated that they had captured Grozny's civilian airport, but said they had yet to secure the field because it was mined. Last week the army occupied a military airfield just east of Grozny.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

The New York Times
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1999

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12-22-99

Romania Sees Promise of Prosperity Slip Away

By DONALD G. McNEIL Jr.

BRASOV, Romania, Dec. 19 — Ten years ago, the Romanians rose up to win back their freedom from Communist rule and the grinding dictatorship of a personality cult. But the prosperity that also vanished under Nicolae Ceausescu seems only to grow more remote.

This often-overlooked country of 22 million, bigger than most of its Eastern European neighbors, is going through harder times than most of them. The average wage has slipped, to $80 a month, and one-third of the population lives on less than $2 a day.

At dawn in Bucharest, the capital, groups of children emerge from the sewers to beg just as they do in the capital of Angola. While Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and even tiny Estonia are a jump away from joining the European Union, Romania lingers with the underachievers, awaiting a later round.

Mihai-Cristian Grigore, 32, a citizen of this industrial city in the Carpathian Mountains, knows Western-style reorganization from the sharp end. A high school dropout, he was a machinist in a factory in the 1989 revolution. That could have been a job for life. But in 1990, Mr. Grigore recalled, "our boss bought it from the state, dismissed everybody and hired his own family."

The next job lasted five years and ended with a layoff. Six months later, he found work at a screw factory where his mother spent her career. But it was shrinking, and he was laid off again.

Now Mr. Grigore and his wife live on $29 a month from temporary welfare, help from relatives and what his wife makes selling fruit on the street.

"I'm trying all I can to improve my life," Mr. Grigore said. "But this is the way we live now. If I could go overseas, I would."

Romanians are bitter. Last month, in a poll that stunned the government, 61 percent said that life was better under Mr. Ceausescu and his prominent wife, Elena, who were so hated that they were tried and shot on Christmas Day in 1989.

Life then was lousy. Apartments were heated less than four hours a day. Food shortages were so bad that people lined up for hours and literally fought one another over rare supplies of chicken parts with almost no meat, and television was two evening hours simply glorifying the governing couple.

But the unemployed remember that everyone had jobs under Mr. Ceausescu, despite his North Korean-style tyranny. A visitor constantly hears this refrain: "Then we had money, but there was nothing to buy. Now the shops are full, but we have no money."

Neither the government nor President Emil Constantinescu, elected in 1997 with great hopes for change because it was the first peaceful transfer of power in Romanian history, is planning a nationwide celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution on Wednesday. They fear that any spark could set off rioting.

The government itself, a fragile, bickering multiparty coalition, is in turmoil, accused of corruption and bungling the economy. In what a local political commentator called "a typical Romanian circus," Mr. Constantinescu dismissed Prime Minister Radu Vasile on Dec. 14, after most of his cabinet had resigned. Mr. Vasile was defiant, saying the president had no such power, then succumbed.

He was replaced by Mugur Isarescu, an economist who had run the central bank since 1991 and is in no political party. Mr. Isarescu is highly regarded. He was reported to have taken the job reluctantly and to have asked Parliament to guarantee him his old job back after the elections next year.

Violent strikes reminiscent of the dictator's waning days have returned, and some marchers have taken to carrying Mr. Ceausescu's picture. On Nov. 1 here, angry workers from the Roman truck factory invaded and vandalized a government building.

Their plant, which once supplied much of the Soviet bloc, has shrunk, to 9,100 workers from 21,000 in 1990. The Tractorul tractor plant has done the same, and feels stabbed by both East and West. The NATO blockade of Yugoslavia hurt sales just as the Soviet collapse did.

By some lights, the truck factory is where the 1989 revolution began. In 1987, workers furious at working on Sundays for no pay cut the electricity and marched on the building, where they found a groaning buffet table set out for a Communist party fete.

They rioted. For two years afterward, the factory floor was full of security police officers in workers' clothes.

The spies are gone. Hard times are not. A union president, Gabor Fanica, said his members spent 90 percent of their salaries on food.

"There's no possibility to buy new clothes or keep up your apartment, to allow yourself to make phone calls, let alone to go away on vacation," Mr. Fanica said. The laid-off go to soup kitchens or move in with rural relatives and eat what they grow.

Aged pensioners have it worse.

"My mother's pension amounts to 7 pizzas a month," said Mircea Irimie, 58, a retired railway engineer in the western city of Timisoara. "Who can live on that?"

"These beautiful buildings?" he added, waving at the town's Orthodox cathedral with an odd German roof. "They're all a facade, my friend. Romania used to export wheat to the world. Now it exports only prostitutes."

Economists and politicians cite many reasons for the agony.

Until the 1960's, Romania was almost entirely agrarian, unlike East Germany or Czechoslovakia. As collective farming ends and property seized under Communism is restored, peasants are receiving small

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The New York Times

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plots rather than shares in big farms. Vegetable farming thrives. But mechanized wheat farming cannot.

Under Mr. Ceausescu, any business spirit was throttled by a Stalinist system more severe than any East European regime outside Albania.

Before Communism fell, said Silviu Brucan, a once-ardent Communist economist and former ambassador to the United States who became disillusioned with Mr. Ceausescu and joined the ruling council that replaced him, there was a "potential middle class in training for capitalism" — people who owned homes, cars, saw Western movies, vacationed abroad, perhaps even did some private business.

In Czechoslovakia, Mr. Brucan said, that was 30 percent of the population, in Hungary 20 percent and in Poland 15 percent. In Romania, it was less than 5 percent.

"Even a peasant who wanted to slaughter his pig before Christmas had to ask permission of the local militia," Mr. Brucan said, "because the number of pigs raised was an important indicator," measured by state planners, to trumpet Communism's achievements.

Mr. Ceausescu's megalomaniacal industrial projects distorted the economy. Romania built mills to produce more steel than France and refineries for 35 million tons of crude oil a year, while the country pumped 7 million. Now they lie rusting.

By contrast, even by 1989, almost no Romanian owned a computer. Typewriters were treated the way guns were. Each had to be registered with the police.

Since then, in the lines beckoning to foreign investors, Romania waves from the back.

"If you were a German car manufacturer, where would you invest, Hungary or Romania?" asked Martin Taylor, director of the European Emerging Markets group for Baring Asset Management in London. "In Hungary, you get high literacy, a seven-year tax break, no tariffs and very clear commercial law.

"In Romania, you have corruption, lower literacy, law that makes it hard to prove ownership, tariffs, poor infrastructure, and it's further away. Besides, you'd want a domestic market, and 10 million rich Hungarians will buy more cars than 20 million poor Romanians."

Ion Iliescu, the former Communist who was president from 1990 to 1996 and is leading in preliminary polls for the vote next year, argues that the economy nosedived from 1990 to 1993, but that he turned it around by gradually cutting subsidies and government contracts.

The current government's shock

Fears that a spark could set off rioting during a major anniversary today.

therapy sent it spinning down again, Mr. Iliescu says. His opponents say that he ran up deficits that would have meant bankruptcy and that their cost-cutting and privatization will save the country.

"It's the old story," said Petre Roman, an early post-Communist prime minister who became first deputy premier and foreign minister in the cabinet shuffle last week. "Those who do the reform lose the sympathy of the people."

Besides, some Romanians note, only amnesiacs could think that life was better in 1989.

Alexandru Ioan Pop, head of the union in the Brasov tractor plant, sat in a well-stocked bakery with a foreign reporter and drew the comparison.

"They sold pastry here before the revolution too," Mr. Pop said. "But then there were only two refrigerators and three kinds of pastry, and the Securitate would have arrested us in five minutes. In 1989, I wasn't even allowed to stand in the street and shout, 'All I eat is pigs' feet!' "

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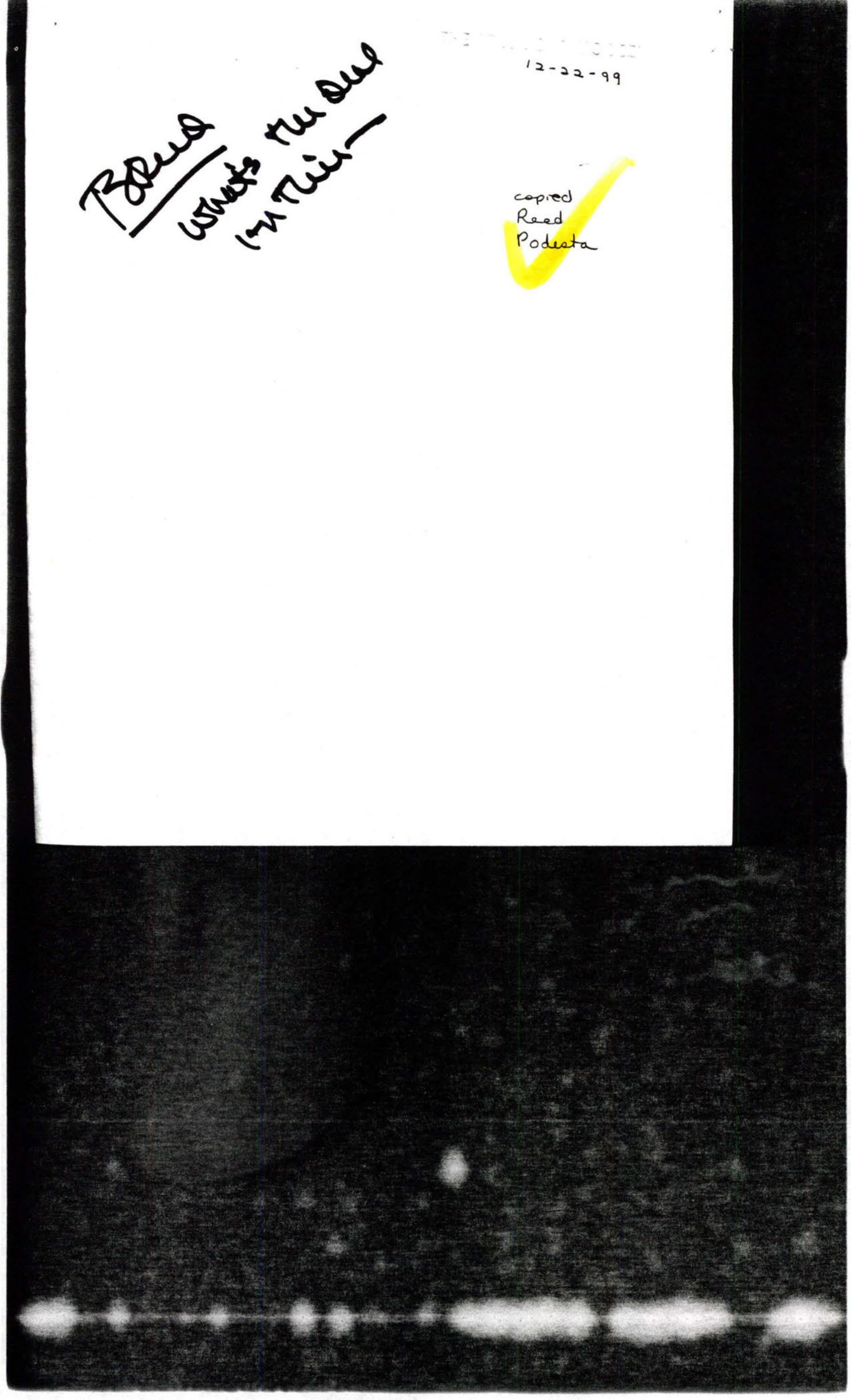

12-22-99

U.S. Mishandled Funds for Indians, Federal Judge Says

By JOHN J. FIALKA
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—A federal judge said the Interior and Treasury departments have mishandled a federal banking system for individual Indians, a finding that could cost the government billions of dollars.

"It would be difficult to find a more historically mismanaged federal program," concluded U.S. District Court Judge Royce C. Lamberth, who took the unusual step of saying he will retain jurisdiction over the complex case for the next five years to make sure reforms are carried out. He blamed the government for "a centurylong reign of mismanagement" that appears to have left many Indians without knowledge of how much money the government actually owes them. The judge held that U.S. officials failed to fix the system even after Congress passed reforms five years ago.

The case, which involves 300,000 to 500,000 trust-fund accounts, some of them dating back to the last century, will now go into a second trial, to be scheduled sometime next fall. The departments of Interior and Treasury, which handled the accounts, will be required to estimate how much money is missing from oil revenues, agricultural rents, timbering fees and other income that should have been paid to Indians for use of their private lands. The funds were supposed to be tracked by Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs and invested by the Treasury Department.

"The neatest part of all this is that they've got to go back to the very beginning," said Eloise Cobell, a member of the Blackfeet Indian tribe who brought the class-action suit after noticing discrepancies in the bureau's accounts to the tribe.

Judge Lamberth rejected the Indians' request to appoint a special master to take over management of the trust-fund accounts, saying he would give the government "one last opportunity" to reform the system. He warned that he would use the court's "contempt powers" to ensure that officials' promises translate into action.

Dennis Gingold, the lead attorney for Ms. Cobell and four other Indians who brought the case, said PricewaterhouseCoopers, which has been retained by the Indians, is trying to develop a "macro picture" of how much money the government should owe the Indians.

The government has maintained that the damages from the case will be much less than the billions of dollars estimated by the Indians' lawyers, since there was no evidence of large-scale fraud. "I don't see how we could have done any better, given the circumstances," said Kevin Gover, the head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, referring to the judge's decision.

"The bottom line here is the judge has given us a chance to fix it. He's not assuming anything, he's going to keep an eye on it. We welcome that," said Mr. Gover. He said the government will develop a statistical sample of individual Indian accounts that will be large enough to use as a base for estimating how much money will be needed to comply with the defendants' demand for an accurate accounting.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1999

Mark/Lorrie
Sue's a friend
wife of professor
Jim Thurber - former
counterintelligence

Bill

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS
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American, 1908

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

AND

BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR

Dear Bill,
Thought you might like to take a look (with your daughter) a rough cut of our new teen talk show. Can't wait to start "SpeakEasy"—
Happy Holidays!
Holly Brooks

P.S. We'd love to have you as a special guest... Someday.. Chelsea too!

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cc HRC - you might want to read this. I think it's quite moving. Kristoula

From: New York Now | Cityscape |
Sunday, December 12, 1999

At Your Service

Volunteer programs like AmeriCorps give thousands a sense of purpose in New York

copied Ucelli HRC Podesta

By MICHAEL SEGELL

When Heather O'Brien learned that she had been assigned by AmeriCorps, the national volunteer organization, to work in New York, she couldn't have been more excited. A recent college graduate from suburban Syracuse, she had always dreamed of working in the big city.

But when she arrived at her work site (a shelter that offers temporary housing to homeless families in central Harlem), "it was a huge culture shock," she says.

"I didn't really know what I was getting into, and the first couple of weeks I wondered if I'd made a huge mistake," says O'Brien, a 22-year-old graduate of upstate Siena College.

Like most of AmeriCorps' workers, O'Brien went where she was most needed — in her case, to Rosie and Harry's transitional shelter at 124th St. and Second Ave., which is supervised by the Association to Benefit Children (ABC). There, O'Brien designs and runs workshops to help the 13 families at the shelter develop the independent-living skills that will prevent them from becoming homeless again.

Fortunately, her culture shock was short-lived. "Once I got to know the people I was working for and with, I realized I'd made the right choice," she says. "The transition wasn't as difficult as I'd feared."

Corps Values

O'Brien is one of 40,000 men and women who are devoting a year of their lives to one of AmeriCorps' four programs. Since Congress first began financing the service organization in 1994, folding the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program into it, more than 100,000 Americans have completed at least a year of service. Last year, more than 1,100 AmeriCorps members served in New York City alone, doing everything from working to preserve community gardens and teaching computer skills to low-income students, to running health fairs and substance-abuse prevention programs.

In its five years of existence, AmeriCorps has dispatched members to more than 4,000 communities around the country. Volunteers have tutored and mentored more than 4 million children, served in after-school programs for a million at-risk youngsters, established or expanded 40,000 neighborhood safety patrols, assisted in building 11,000 homes, and helped communities in more than 30 states rebuild after natural disasters.

The goal of the organization is not just to provide service to communities but also to instill a lifetime ethic of service among members. And indeed, a recent study found that 99% of AmeriCorps' members reported plans to continue some form of community service in the future, although only half of them felt that way before joining. Many, in fact, have decided to pursue careers in public service and community-oriented work.

The majority of AmeriCorps members are between 18 and 24, but there is no age limit. "We're just looking for energetic people," says Harriet Patterson, a supervisor at ABC who works with three AmeriCorps volunteers at Rosie and Harry's. Volunteers get a stipend of $802 per month, individual health insurance and, if they complete one year of service, an education voucher worth $4,725 that can be applied to college tuition or be used to pay back college loans.

Most AmeriCorps members nationally are recent college grads, but that's not the case in New York City, where it's virtually impossible to survive on the modest living allowance. Of the 19 AmeriCorps members affiliated with the local office of the Enterprise Foundation, a housing-development nonprofit group, most are in their late thirties and some are as old as 60.

O'Brien, whose rental in Queens costs $20 less per month than her living stipend, gets financial assistance from her parents. Other nonprofit agencies, working in conjunction with AmeriCorps, focus on recruiting local volunteers who already have housing.

But for her part, O'Brien felt a year of volunteer work would enable her both to "give back" and take time to think about her future. "I always knew I wanted to do AmeriCorps," she says. "I had so much in my life that I felt I should give a year of myself to other people before I started focusing more on myself. And in the process I could figure out what I wanted to do."

Searching for Meaning

The popularity of AmeriCorps, which works in partnership with thousands of nonprofit groups, is the most visible sign of a volunteerism trend that seems to be spreading across the country. "I'm not exactly sure why, but volunteerism is picking up," Patterson says. "There are many corporations that have created incentive programs to encourage employees to volunteer a day, or just a morning, a month. A growing number of schools, too, are making community service a part of their graduation requirements."

Teach for America, a national corps that recruits recent college graduates to teach in underserved rural and urban schools, has tapped into that growing fervor on campuses. "We get 3,000 applications nationwide and select six hundred to eight hundred candidates," says Cami Anderson, executive director of Teach for America/New York City. "We've seen a definite increase in our applications the last three years. Our experience is that there are thousands of college students out there searching for something meaningful to do who haven't been aggressively recruited and haven't found the vehicle to channel their leadership skills."

Teach for America has 200 AmeriCorps members working in schools in Harlem, Washington Heights and the South Bronx. All of the teachers, who must commit to two years, are placed in districts in which the majority of students live below the poverty level and test scores are low. The recruits, whose salaries are paid by the Board of Education, must complete five weeks of intensive training in Houston and they are given a three-week orientation in New York. They are not eligible for the AmeriCorps living stipend but do receive the $4,725 education voucher.

Anderson herself joined AmeriCorps after graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, and taught at an underachieving school in Los Angeles for two years. Her experience, she says, made her an education advocate for life. "It's a great time to capitalize on in a person's life," she says. "Young graduates are very passionate and knowledgeable about inequities in education and at the same time have a lot of energy. They see from firsthand experience that leadership can equal change."

New Directions

For some volunteers, a year of service is a way of getting back on their feet. "Some of our AmeriCorps members have been out of the work force for a long time and this is a way of getting back in," says Stephanie Shaw, spokeswoman for the Enterprise Foundation. "Other people have years of work experience but are looking for a career change."

According to Paul Carroll, who supervises health education and domestic violence prevention programs for the Church Avenue Merchants Block Association in Brooklyn, older people on disability or who are HIV-positive join the program not just to provide meaningful service to others but for the security of the living allowance and health insurance. "Often AmeriCorps is a steppingstone out of indigence or other difficulty," he says.

Howard Smith, who spent 20 years in the Navy as a radioman before retiring with full pension, says his stint in AmeriCorps turned his life in a whole new direction. After retiring, he went to work as an office manager for a window and door company. "But it wasn't like [being] in the Navy, where I had purpose," he says. "I didn't have the satisfaction of knowing what I did meant something."

While he was living in Baltimore, a friend told him about AmeriCorps. "With my pension, money wasn't an issue," says Smith, who just celebrated his 50th birthday. "So I said, let me go ahead and try. I worked on a program to prevent lead poisoning in children and it opened my eyes to a lot of things. I realized how disconnected I was from young children, for one thing. I also realized how uninformed people are — and how I could make a difference in their lives."

Smith, who grew up in Brooklyn, was eager to return to New York. He heard about Project First, a program to introduce computers to classrooms, and signed on with AmeriCorps for

a second year. Soon, he found himself working at Public School 149 in Brooklyn. "That got me back back to my old neighborhood," he says. "I had the satisfaction of empowering people to do things on their own. And I had the satisfaction of doing something for the neighborhood I grew up in. I'm really grateful to be able to do this."

This year, Smith's third in AmeriCorps, he's part of a collaborative effort among United Way of New York City, IBM and AmeriCorps called Teaming for Technology, which helps install computers at small nonprofit day-care centers. Last year, of the six AmeriCorps members assigned to the project, five had just graduated from college. This year, only one is a recent graduate. Like Smith, the oldest in the group, four others are seeking career changes.

With two education vouchers (the maximum) from AmeriCorps and his GI Bill benefits, Smith plans to enter college next year and study for a degree in computer science. "Then, more than likely, I'll probably do this some more," he says. "I'm doing this because I get a lot out of it, it really helps me as a person, and I can see what my efforts are bringing forth. Everybody has something to contribute."

Volunteer Armies

There are four programs within the AmeriCorps umbrella. All provide education awards after a year of service. For more detailed information, check out the AmeriCorps Web site at www.cns.gov/americorps

The National Civilian Community Corps is a 10-month residential service program for men and women 18 to 24. Members relocate to one of five regions in the country, train for three weeks, and then are dispatched to various community projects that last from one to six days.

The AmeriCorps VISTA program, open to anyone 18 and older willing to relocate, places members in disadvantaged communities for one year to help public and nonprofit agencies build the capacity of their organizations. Members address issues relating to health, education, public safety and the environment.

The National Direct programs recruit and train AmeriCorps volunteers to serve in local nonprofit organizations. There are no age or education limits.

The AmeriCorps Promise Fellows are a leadership cadre of

committed volunteers, typically college graduates, military personnel or professionals, who develop and coordinate large-scale activities that support children and youth.

What You Can Do

So you want to make a difference but you aren't quite ready to commit to a whole different life? There are lot of local organizations that can use your help:

New York Cares: Volunteers 18 and older can choose among more than 200 team-based projects a month, from feeding the hungry to tutoring kids and visiting the elderly. After completing a one-hour orientation program, volunteers can serve anywhere from once a week to once a year. (212) 228-5000 or visit www.ny.cares.org

God's Love We Deliver: Any would-be Santa's elves out there can help deliver meals and gift bags on Christmas Eve to people living with AIDS throughout the metropolitan area. In outer boroughs, volunteers should have cars. Volunteers needed between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. For more info, call David Christmas at (212) 294-8161.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals: Animal lovers are needed to walk shelter dogs, providing these animals with much-needed exercise as they await adoption. Those interested must submit a $25 application processing fee and complete two brief training sessions. The ASPCA requests that volunteers commit six hours a month for six months to its needy pooches. (212) 876-7700.

Northern Lights: Volunteers can help bring smiles to children living with or affected by AIDS at hospitals and other sites throughout Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. For three hours a week, volunteers play with children waiting for their doctor appointments, read stories and help with homework. Volunteers must attend a Saturday training session and make a nine-month commitment to the program. (212) 557-1535.

Jewish Community Center on the Upper West Side: Become a reading buddy! Working with six upper West Side public schools, volunteers work one-on-one with second, third and fourth-graders. The JCC seeks encouraging adults with flexible day schedules who can commit at least an hour a week for a semester. (212) 580-0099.

Community Service Society of New York/Retired and Senior Volunteer Program helps volunteers 55 and older identify their interests and skills so they can choose from more than 600 nonprofit organizations in all five boroughs. Volunteers can help anywhere from homeless shelters and day-care centers to local museums. Time commitment and training periods vary. (212) 674-RSVP.

Trees New York teaches the basics of street tree identification, care and common ailments. After paying a $70 fee and attending 12 hours of training, adults and kids can become bona fide citizen pruners, certified by the Department of Parks and Recreation. (212) 227-1887.

Brooklyn Public Library: With 60 locations throughout Brooklyn, the library seeks homework helpers for its after school assistance program and computer coaches who assist patrons as they navigate the World Wide Web. If you can contribute three hours a week for at least 10 weeks, call (718) 230-2406

Helping Hands, Street Project New York: Those interested in working with their hands should consider this community cleanup program. One Saturday a month, a team of about 10 volunteers gardens and paints a park or school. You can help one time only or participate each month. (212) 856-9045 or www.streetproject.org

International Center in New York: Flex your conversation muscles! This English language learning center seeks volunteers to participate in its Conversation Partners program for immigrants and foreign-born students. After complete six hours of training, volunteers should commit to two hours a week for at least 12 weeks. Volunteers don't have to be bilingual. (212) 255-9555.

What do you think? Post your comments on our Forums.

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Serving up Beyond
Food at Sights
Throughout DC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

12-22-99

December 21, 1999

Mr President,

My friend, Carol Joynt, whom I've known since I first came to Washington, has enclosed a note for you and an article about herself. If you ever wish to accept her invitation to eat dinner at Nathans perhaps we might round up Taylor and a couple of others to discuss presidential histories. (We should talk about that sometime soon.) In any case, here is Carol's letter.

12-22-99

After you have seen, we will send to Berkhardt for reply-

Carol

NATHANS

President Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

My son and I had such a good time on our visit to the White House last Tuesday evening. It was Spencer's first White House holiday party and it was a thrill for him, especially the honor of meeting the President of the United States. For me it is always a delight to be a guest in that beautiful mansion, but even more this time because I got to watch my son's excitement.

Smart boy that he is, Spencer invited you to come to our Georgetown restaurant, Nathans. I'm writing now to let you know we would be honored if you would accept an invitation. It would mean a lot to us, and to our staff, to be able to serve you and your guests. Many of my staff are Georgetown University students, just as you once were.

We look forward to welcoming you.

Warm regards,

Carol Ross Joynt

Carol Ross Joynt

21 December 1999

Spencer Joynt

Nathans Restaurant 3150 M Street, NW, Georgetown, Washington, DC 20007 202•338•2000

The Washington Post

Style

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1999

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The Arts
Television
Comics

BY FRANK JOHNSTON—THE WASHINGTON POST

"There were a lot of days when I couldn't find time to cry. . . . The only time was when I went running. Cry and run at the same time," says Carol Ross Joynt.

Without Reservations

Carol Joynt Lost Her Husband and Way of Life—and Found the Strength to Keep a Landmark Alive

By MEGAN ROSENFELD
Washington Post Staff Writer

It is hard for Carol Ross Joynt to decide which was the worst day of the last 2½ years. There are so many to choose from.

The day her husband, restaurateur Howard Joynt, died at age 57 after a short battle with pneumonia was certainly one of them. Another was the day, two weeks later, when she learned that aside from not having any life insurance, he had saddled her and his restaurant, Nathans, with a whopping tax bill. Or when—after settling with the IRS—she found that changing the restaurant's license from his name to hers would require the D.C. Council to pass a special bill.

Nathans, after 30 years at Wisconsin and M streets NW, has thus survived, one of the last owner-operated bistros in Georgetown. The familiar red-check tablecloths have been replaced with easy-care maize, and the menu is no longer just Italian. But the bar is still filled with a mix of visiting travelers, blondes in skinny pants and neighborhood types grousing about the price of Scotch. Some nights they still turn on the sound system and dance between the tables.

But it hasn't been easy. Each time Joynt thought one problem was resolved, another would arrive, snarling. Her once-glamorous life—a 20-year romance complete with yachts, exotic vacations, fabulous homes and her own benign ignorance of financial matters—was replaced with a grinding treadmill of awful surprises.

Life as she knew it not only vanished, some of it turned out not to have really been there in the first place.

There have been smaller-scale bad days, too, like the time she discovered that running a restaurant can also involve breaking up a fight between the coat checker and a cook. She had a small, heartbroken son to nurture, and her own grief to assuage. Her career as

See NATHANS, *C8, Col. 1*

1987 FAMILY PHOTO

Howard and Carol Joynt's 20-year romance was complete with yachts, exotic vacations and fabulous homes.

Saved by a Joynt Effort

NATHANS, *From C1*

a television producer for Larry King was nearly swallowed by the demands of lawyers, accountants, tax collectors, city regulators, bereavement counselors, chefs, bartenders and mortgage brokers.

There are many widows who learn too late that a beloved spouse has left them with unexpected debts to complicate their bereavement. But the mountain that Carol Joynt has climbed has been higher than most, with each new foothold leading to yet another avalanche. She does not wear the victim's mantle—to go from having a Mercedes, a Jaguar and a Range Rover to just the Rover is not, after all, being impoverished. To trade a house on the Eastern Shore, two town apartments (one for the nanny) and a boat for one house in Georgetown is not homelessness.

She knows that. But money does not necessarily make an ordeal less heartbreaking.

"I think of myself like one of those chocolate animals you buy on holidays," she says. "You can buy cheap ones, that are hollow inside and crumble when you touch them. That's what I was. Now I'm solid chocolate. You can't break me."

It Was a Wonderful Life

Before the bad times, there were the great ones.

When Carol Ross met Howard Joynt, he was already a Washington character. Tall, urbane, and a bit of a pirate, he came from a well-to-do Alexandria family. His parents were famous for their multimillion-dollar collection of antiques; he was known, in his youth, for drinking too much and getting kicked out of college. He wore exquisite suits tailored for him in New York and London, expensive silk ties and hand-made shoes, and he always owned a Jaguar, which he drove too fast.

When Carol met him in 1977, he was married to the glamorous Nadine, a Parisian-born beauty of Spanish and Russian parentage; the couple lived in a big house in Georgetown, with a swimming pool and zebra-skin rugs and a great deal of monogrammed silver. Years ago, a reporter for this newspaper asked him about the rugs.

"Okay, but they're so damned beautiful, see? They were already dead and so I might as well be the one to buy them, see?" he said.

Howard and Nadine cut a swath the desert, us in our city mode, us in our country mode . . . every station of the cross two people can hope to have together except for the last part, growing old together."

Some of his conferees in the restaurant world wondered how he could live so well—Nathans was a modest restaurant, with a popular bar on one side and a tasteful 62-seat dining room decorated in art nouveau on the other. Not exactly a cash cow. But who knew? Wasn't he independently wealthy?

Carol didn't ask questions. He took care of all the finances; her broadcasting salary went for food and dry-cleaning bills and other incidentals. Sometimes he'd ask her to sign something and she would, she says, never asking what it was. She loved him. She was crazy about him.

After moving back to the city, they lived in two apartments on 30th Street NW; one served as an office. After their son, Spencer, was born in November 1991, it also housed the nanny. There was a weekend nanny, too. And a cook and a housekeeper and the country home by the water in Galesville, Md. Late fatherhood—this was his third child—was a boon to Howard. For Spencer, he took the time to become totally involved, and his life centered more around the family.

Two weeks after returning from an idyllic sailing trip in the Caribbean, Howard thought he had the flu. Carol was scheduled to go to New York the following week with Larry King, lining up guests to appear on his show. There would be dinner with Al Pacino, and a party with Woody Allen. Howard promised to go to the doctor.

When Carol called mid-week he said he was taking antibiotics. But when she came back on Friday, she found Howard stretched on their bed, ashen and nearly comatose. When she called his doctor, she learned that her husband had not told the truth. He'd never even made an appointment.

She took him to Sibley Hospital, and the first ordeal began.

A Sad Turning Point

Before she had even returned to the emergency room from parking her car, he was hooked up to an oxygen machine. By midnight, a doctor told Howard's sister, Martha Joynt Kumar, that the prognosis was poor. The only hope was to get him on a double lung machine—Washington

Others are not so kind. Howard kept the books himself, and they were a mess. It looked like he had been underreporting both the restaurant's profits and his own income, and much of the cash had just gone right into his wallet.

"I see it as financial irresponsibility in every way," says Fred Thimm, president of the Palm Management Corp. and one of the friends Carol turned to for advice. "He left his wife and child buried in financial obligations, and a cantankerous old restaurant. . . . I don't want to be the guy who bad-mouths Howard Joynt. I liked him, and he is well respected in town, and he's dead. But obviously there were integrity issues with Howard. No taxes, no life insurance, mortgaging to the hilt. . . .

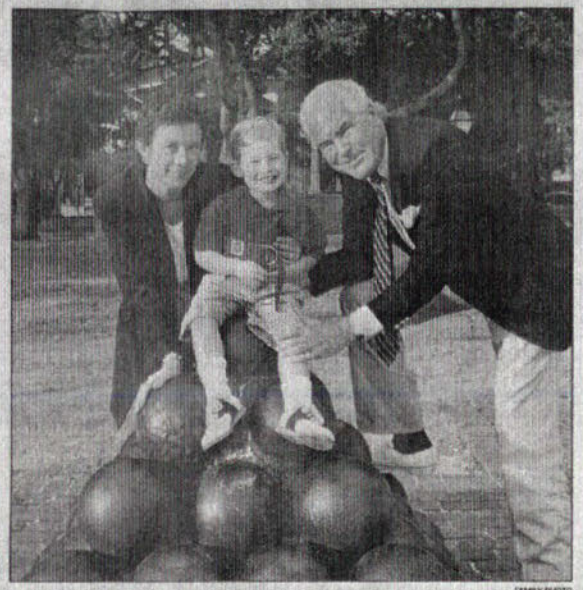
"There was an old-school way of running restaurants that really does not exist anymore. People used to take advantage of the fact that there was a lot of cash. It's almost like a pyramid scheme on yourself. But cash flow and income are not the same thing."

The lawyers advised Carol to sell everything, make a deal with the IRS, close the restaurant and carry on with her journalism career.

She didn't want to do that. "Nathans is an institution in Washington," she says. "People have met their spouses here. Children have been named after it. It's one of the few owner-operated places left in Georgetown. And it was Howard. I couldn't just close it down. If I did what the lawyers suggested I'd have nothing."

Joynt hired some new lawyers, former IRS commissioner Sheldon Cohen and his partner, Miriam Fisher. They hired an accountant to unravel the records. And during the next nine months they worked with the IRS to reach a settlement, for both the personal and business tax debt. The key victory came in January 1998, nearly a year after Howard's death, when Carol was granted "innocent spouse" status, which essentially absolved her of liability for tax debts he had incurred without her knowledge. That meant the assets in his name only—the stocks and bonds, the boat—had to go to the IRS to settle his personal taxes, but things they owned jointly did not.

The whole experience was crushing. "There were a lot of days when I couldn't find time to cry. I couldn't cry in front of Spencer, or at the restaurant. The only time was when I went running. Cry and run at the same time. It was very efficient," she



FAMILY PHOTO

The Joynts in Charleston, S.C., in 1984: Carol, son Spencer and Howard.

That meant persuading her council member, Jack Evans, to draft it (Bill #13-242), and it meant drumming up support. The Advisory Neighborhood Commission had to approve the exemption.

So Carol went around Georgetown knocking on doors, asking people to sign a petition or write a letter, explaining her situation. Eventually she produced more than 130 signatures and dozens of letters and faxes in support. Walter Cronkite, a former boss, sent a note, and so did National Gallery Director Earl A. "Rusty" Powell III. More than 20 supporters showed up for a City Council committee hearing on the issue. The display of approval dwarfed the objections of the Citizens Association of Georgetown, which wanted her to apply instead for a restaurant license, which would require her to earn a larger portion of her revenue from food.

The legislation was approved last month, and was signed by Mayor Anthony Williams yesterday after she personally picked up the document from a pile of items waiting for his signature and took it to his office. One thing she's learned, she says, is "get in their face and don't let up."

This being Washington, final approval must come from the D.C. financial control board and the Congress of the United States.

There's a catch to this, of course. Since a tavern license cannot be transferred, Carol will not be able to sell Nathans as is. Now, she has to make it work.

sion assignments, most recently for MSNBC, booking high-profile guests for talk shows.

She does this work now from her office at Nathans, a subterranean nest a few turns off the kitchen. As a journalist, she believes that almost anything can be learned, but the restaurant business is well known as one only maniacs and dreamers undertake.

"I told her to get out of it," says the experienced Furstenburg. "The sheer number of irritations in the business is unbelievable. The air conditioning is not working, the dishwasher is springing a leak, the health inspector has arrived, the assistant manager is quitting . . . the things that happen in a normal restaurant."

One top of that, she needed to make changes—in the way business was conducted, in the tired, Italian-dominated menu, even the furnishings. She changed the lighting in the dining room and hoped no one would mind. The manager who was in place when she took over left and the manager who replaced him is also leaving. Last week she hired a new one.

Joynt is not without skills that may help her succeed in business. Knowing and cultivating people is one of them. She has scores of friends, and she has learned to ask them for help. Furstenburg recalls taking her to a book party for Cokie Roberts, thinking he would be introducing her around the room. "She knew everybody," he says. "It was fun to watch her."

One thing her friends remark upon is her disinclination to say bad things about her husband. "I was always amazed at her never showing anger or hatred," says Helen Hagerty, a one-time Nathans employee who now lives in Georgetown.

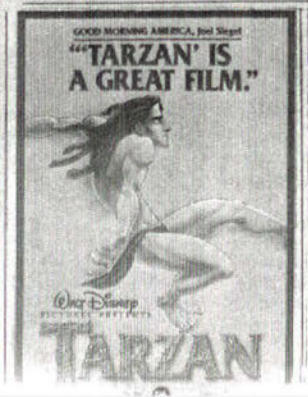
"Carol is a very positive person who doesn't waste time on negative energy," says her sister-in-law, Martha Joynt Kumar. "She can take a problem, analyze it, investigate all the possible solutions and head for the best choice. That is the key for her in being able to make it these last years."

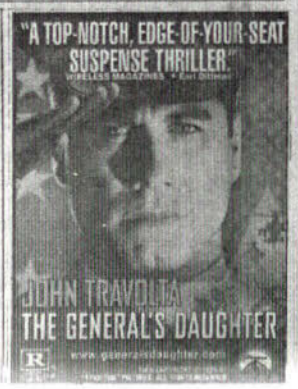
With the resolution of the liquor license, Joynt's life has settled down to more predictable crises. Her father died in May and she delivered the eulogy at his funeral. Last week the show she had been working for at MSNBC was canceled—but she still has a job.

Last night she celebrated the mayor's signing her bill by inviting a group of friends she calls "the moms" to come to the restaurant and dance.

A recent e-mail concluded with these words:

"I do not miss the life I used to have. I love the life I'm living now. The one I fought for. And, I don't look back."





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GONE TOO FAR, *From C1*

voices in your head.

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Since the dawn of human
our desires have outraced
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"Okay, but they're so damned beautiful, see? They were already dead and so I might as well be the one to buy them, see?" he said.

Howard and Nadine cut a swath in the more-provincial Washington of the early '70s, as Nathans became a hot spot for the young, famous and wealthy, for a while a locus of the cocaine cowboys so much a part of that era. Nadine worked for various charities, and Howard worked—sort of—at the restaurant.

But within three weeks of meeting Carol at a party, Howard left home and moved into a hotel, a split recorded in the gossip columns. He predicted Nadine would be so mad she would take him for everything he had, and he'd be lucky to be left with a pair of Gucci loafers.

"Howard has 53 pairs of Gucci loafers and I'll be happy to give them to him in a minute if he wants them," Nadine retorted.

People thought Nadine was his second wife, married after a union that was a youthful mistake. In fact there were two youthful impetuosities; one marriage was annulled. Carol would become his fourth wife.

When she met him, Carol Ross was 26 and a night assignment editor at NBC's Washington bureau, a veteran of reporting on '60s turmoil. She'd skipped college and gotten a job at UPI, covering street demonstrations. "I lived for the smell of tear gas," she remembers. She'd already burned out and taken a year off to go sailing by the time she met Howard Joynt, who was of another lifestyle entirely.

"He would pick her up at about 11 at night in a limousine," remembers a friend from those days, Susan LaSalla, now the senior Washington producer for the "Today" show. "There'd be caviar and champagne. They'd go to the airport and get on a private plane and go to New York. For the night! The next day she'd be back at work. I thought it was so glamorous!"

Carol doesn't remember it quite like that. He did send her Dom Perignon and a pound of beluga caviar some night at work.

It was a life lived fairly large. For a while they lived in Upperville, and he left the restaurant largely to others. Carol began to live a more leisurely life. But they got bored with the Virginia countryside and moved back to town, resuming more focused work lives.

Two months after Howard's death, Carol looked through old photos with tears running down her face. She wrote that night in her journal of all the places the pictures reminded her of: "Georgetown, Bermuda, the West Indies, London, the Orient Express, Venice, Paris, Monaco, the cross-country drive, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Burgundy, Stowe, the Adirondacks, Maine, Newport, Edgartown, Nantucket . . . sailing here and there, Christmas after Christmas, us in the snow, us in the sand, us in the mountains, us in

told Howard's sister, Martha Joynt Kumar, that the prognosis was poor. The only hope was to get him on a double lung machine—Washington

> "Nathans is an institution in Washington. . . . And it was Howard. I couldn't just close it down."
>
> —Carol Ross Joynt

Hospital Center had one, but it was unlikely it would be able to take him, and besides, it was a Saturday.

Not for the last time, Carol Joynt put her contacts and her journalistic skills to work. She called King, the man who knows everybody. It seemed to her that within 20 minutes a helicopter was landing on the roof of Sibley to fly Howard to WHC. As the attendants rolled him past her, he muttered something. They were his last words.

"I'd rather be in the Caribbean."

For three weeks a team of doctors fought the pneumonia that had invaded his lungs. His immune system was weak, the result of an apparently mild case of leukemia that had been diagnosed 10 years earlier. It became clear that he would not survive.

Carol told her then 5-year-old son that Daddy would not be coming home. Spencer wanted to say goodbye, so she took him to the hospital, and cleared a path through the tubes and wires so that he could get close. She left him alone with his father. Listening from behind a screen, she could hear Spencer talking, and then she heard her son singing a song to his dying father.

"You are my sunshine, my only sunshine . . ."

Howard Joynt died Feb. 1, 1997.

Trying to Pick Up the Pieces

Two weeks later, the new widow, dressed in a black suit, sat in a conference room at a big law firm. She was about to begin her next ordeal:

She hadn't realized the apartments were mortgaged to the roof.

She knew the IRS was auditing the restaurant, but Howard had told her it was a routine matter. Now she learned that her husband had almost been indicted for some kind of tax violation. And that the audit was nearly complete.

Then the results came in: The IRS was asking for more than a million dollars.

What on earth had been going on?

"The best I can answer is that Howard ran the restaurant in a sort of old-fashioned way, sort of out of his back pocket," Joynt says.

ing. "There were a lot of days when I couldn't find time to cry. I couldn't cry in front of Spencer, or at the restaurant. The only time was when I went running. Cry and run at the same time. It was very efficient," she says wryly.

It was hard for some of her friends to believe that there was so much about her husband's finances that she did not know. She, too, cannot quite connect the blithely passive spouse she was with the hardheaded businesswoman she has become. "She's certainly not the first person to be comfortable in ignorance," says her friend Mark Furstenburg, owner of the Bread Line cafe.

The restaurant—not the building, which Howard did not own—was an asset of his personal estate, and thus had two IRS axes hanging over it. His wife could have just given it to the government, but what would the IRS do with a liquor license, pots and pans, and the name Nathans? In the end, the amount she paid was less than they'd asked for, but still "hundreds of thousands of dollars," says Fisher. "They got all there was."

Now here's some news: Carol Joynt has no complaints about the IRS. They were just doing their job, she says. The agent assigned to her case was fair and patient and smart. However, in the process of transferring the old corporation, Moustache Inc., to a new, debt-free corporation, as the IRS required, Carol encountered her next trial.

Navigating the Bureaucracy

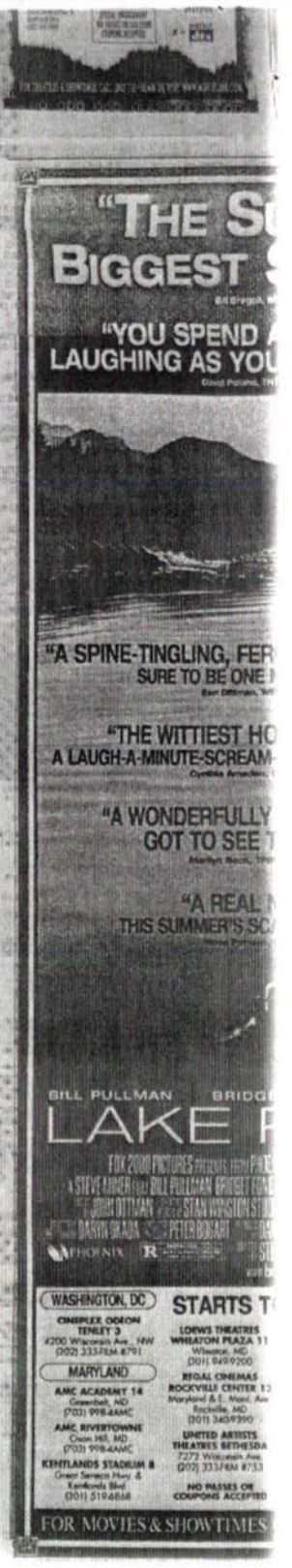
In January she discovered that under a D.C. law enacted in the 1980s, no more than six tavern licenses can be held in Georgetown, and even transferring one from a deceased husband to his widow counts as a new license. Nathans has always held a tavern license, meaning the majority of its business is from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Carol needed special legislation to exempt her from the restriction.

There's a catch to this, of course. Since a tavern license cannot be transferred, Carol will not be able to sell Nathans as is. Now, she has to make it work.

Living for Today

Carol Joynt considers herself a journalist, not a restaurateur. Through most of the past two years, she has continued to work on televi-



MIKE BEEBE

SENATOR
21ST DISTRICT
OFFICE 501-268-4111

211 W. ARCH AVENUE
SEARCY, ARKANSAS 72143-5331

CHAIRMAN:
EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

MEMBER:
JUDICIARY
INSURANCE & COMMERCE
COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN & YOUTH
JOINT BUDGET
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JOINT LEGISLATIVE FACILITIES

'99 DEC 22 PM 2:05

THE SENATE
STATE OF ARKANSAS

December 13, 1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
White House
Washington, DC 20500-2000

RE: Pardon/Lloyd George

Dear Mr. President:

I have been asked by Lloyd George to add my name to, undoubtedly, a large list of people who will be requesting your assistance in granting Lloyd a presidential pardon.

As you know, Lloyd George pled guilty in federal court, has paid the fine that was assessed, and he served his two (2) years of supervised parole. Lloyd is 73 years old, lives on a farm in Birta, Arkansas, and has been a contributing citizen to the people of Arkansas for all of his natural life. I need not tell you about Lloyd George's contributions, because you served so long with him when you were Governor. Suffice it to say, Lloyd George is not a risk to society and he has paid his debt with regard to the past federal court action.

Accordingly, it would seem that a presidential pardon is appropriate under these circumstances.

Your kind consideration of Lloyd's request is greatly appreciated.

With best personal regards to you, Hillary and Chelsea, I remain

Very truly yours,

Mike Beebe

12-22-99
Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ✓
No

MB/tm
cc: Mr. Lloyd George

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker
Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	12/21/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21406

FOLDER TITLE:
Wednesday, December 22, 1999

2019-0990-S
rs3432

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

To: Laura Grahm SS # (b)(6)
DOB
From: Malcolm Eve

99 DEC 22 PM 4:12

12-22-99

Send to Burkhardt – Yes ✓ no ____

Mr. President

My Name -cheH

the oldest bo; 7 brothe

and 1 siste. like your

Average American imily.

They worked hard to make ends meet and did there best to make sure that we [redacted] got AN education AND do the the things Necessary to become a productive member of society.

However All of thein best effoets could not shield me from the pitfalls of drug Abuse, homelessness AND utter hopelessness.

However, today I AM grateful to God frist AND Also for programs like

To: Laura Grahm SS # (b)(6)
DOB
From: Malcolm Eve

Mr. President

My name is Steve Pritchett the oldest boy in a family of 7 brother and 1 sister. My parents were ~~like~~ your Average American working class family. They ~~worked~~ hard to make ends meet and did there best to make sure that ~~the~~ we [redacted] got an education and do the the things Necessary to become a productive member of society.

However All of their best effoets could not shield me from the pitfalls of drug abuse, homelessness and utter hopelessness.

However, today I am grateful to God first and also for programs like

DC Central Kitchen which has restored within me the hope of a better tommorow. The Training that I am recieving at the DC Central Kitchen not only is providing me with marketabable job skills in the Food Service Industry, but also hopefully It will demonstrate to the others that re out there filled with despair and desolation that there is a way out, hat you dont have to live that way, f you have the courage to take that first step.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

December 21, 1999

12-22-99 DEC 22 PM2:07

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

Send to Burkhardt's
Yes ✓
No ____

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in support of Secretary Shalala's a[ppeal] e
National Institutes of Health.

Nearly two years ago, I was privileged to sit nex[t] rease
in the NIH budget in your State of the Union me[ssage] pport
we traditionally receive from the Congress and i[n] ations
and calls for sustained increases over the next fe[w]
provided another 15 percent increase for the NIH
deserved for its past support of medical research, of
inflation. In this important final year of your tern ue;
you can help this to happen by proposing a budge[t] the needs and benefits of
our expanding research programs.

Seth Note to Lew? C.

A major article by Gina Kolata on the front page of yesterday's *New York Times* amply illustrates those needs and benefits. The story tells how sustained public investment in basic research is now beginning to pay a remarkable dividend. Analysis of genetic variation among individuals—a topic you heard so elegantly described by Eric Lander at a White House Millenium event a few weeks ago—is already able to predict not only predispositions to various diseases but responses to specific therapies. To realize the full potential of such advances, we must expand studies of genetic contributions to cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and many other ailments; invest further in computer science ("informatics"), chemistry, and structural biology to help develop new vaccines and drugs; perform expensive clinical studies of these many new interventions against disease; and extend promising findings to all segments of our population to assure equity in the application of our work.

By the time Congress holds its hearings on the NIH budget for FY2001, I will no longer be a part of your Administration. But I would like the Institute and Center Directors to be able to announce with pride what they hope to accomplish for our citizens with the funds you request, rather than be forced to describe the programs they will be unable to undertake under your budget plan. You and Secretary Shalala and others in your Administration have been far-sighted in your allegiance to science and technology as benefits to society; to seal history's verdict on this support and to help achieve its rewards, I urge you to approve the Secretary's appeal.

With respect and best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold Varmus

Harold Varmus, M.D.
Director

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland 20892

December 21, 1999

'99 DEC 22 PM2:07

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing in support of Secretary Shalala's appeal for $1.8 billion for the FY2001 budget of the National Institutes of Health.

Nearly two years ago, I was privileged to sit next to the First Lady as you proposed an historic increase in the NIH budget in your State of the Union message. Your proposal amplified the bipartisan support we traditionally receive from the Congress and inspired both a 15 percent increase in our appropriations and calls for sustained increases over the next few years. This year, however, when the Congress provided another 15 percent increase for the NIH, the Administration failed to receive the credit it deserved for its past support of medical research, because your budget request was below the rate of inflation. In this important final year of your term, I hope that you will be accorded your rightful due; you can help this to happen by proposing a budget for the NIH that anticipates the needs and benefits of our expanding research programs.

A major article by Gina Kolata on the front page of yesterday's *New York Times* amply illustrates those needs and benefits. The story tells how sustained public investment in basic research is now beginning to pay a remarkable dividend. Analysis of genetic variation among individuals—a topic you heard so elegantly described by Eric Lander at a White House Millenium event a few weeks ago—is already able to predict not only predispositions to various diseases but responses to specific therapies. To realize the full potential of such advances, we must expand studies of genetic contributions to cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and many other ailments; invest further in computer science ("informatics"), chemistry, and structural biology to help develop new vaccines and drugs; perform expensive clinical studies of these many new interventions against disease; and extend promising findings to all segments of our population to assure equity in the application of our work.

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With respect and best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold Varmus

Harold Varmus, M.D.
Director

Using Gene Tests to Customize Medical Treatment

12-20-99 NYT

By GINA KOLATA

CINCINNATI — Warren Wegele is the front line of a medical revolution.

After doing a simple blood test recently, doctors at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center told Mr. Wegele, a 65-year-old former salesman for air compressor companies, that he had inherited a tiny alteration in one of his genes. A certain chemical unit out of the string of three billion that make up the mass of DNA in his cells is different from the norm.

The alteration — found in 5 percent of the population — would normally be of no more medical significance to Mr. Wegele (pronounced WEG-lee) than his black hair or burly physique. But it translated into a potential medical catastrophe for Mr. Wegele when he became ill with congestive heart failure, a disease in which the heart muscle no longer contracts vigorously. On average, patients with the condition live 5 years after they become ill; some live 10 years or more.

But people with anomalies like Mr. Wegele's altered gene, doctors told him, usually live only one to, two years. For these people, the drugs used to treat the disease may be of little help.

"I don't accept it," Mr. Wegele said of the bad news doctors gave him about his gene, which directs heart cells to make a crucial protein. After all, he argued, as he lay in his hospital bed, "I've never really gotten ill, and I've always recovered from everything instantly."

But Mr. Wegele's former vigor was beside the point. Clearly ill, he had spent weeks in the hospital, growing sicker by the day, waiting for a heart to become available for a transplant — the only way, his doctors said, to save his life.

The revolutionary new genetics that predicted Mr. Wegele's dire circumstances is not about genes that confer generally good health or health that is generally poor. Instead, it is about a collection of common single-molecule variations in genetic material that are normally no more important than having curly or straight hair or brown or blue eyes, but might be revealing when people become ill.

Scientists believe humans have hundreds of thousands of these genetic variations, and drug companies are avidly searching for them, convinced that they can use collections of them to identify patients who will benefit from drugs, patients who will not, and patients who will suffer troubling side effects.

Eventually, they say, this research will lead them into an era of tailor-made medicine.

So far, testing for such genetic variants is being done only at a few medical centers as part of experimental trials. Experts predict a gradual increase in such testing as the roster of variations is compiled and research accelerates. They predict that the first personalized drug prescriptions will appear in a few years and many more will roll out over the next two decades.

At first, the advanced genetic testing will probably be used for refining drugs for the more common diseases like asthma, arthritis, heart disease, high blood pressure and migraines. Eventually, experts say, it could be applied to virtually any drug for any disease.

Drug prices could increase, some drug company executives say, but they add that drugs will be so much more effective that they will be worth more to patients.

Of course, optimistic predictions of scientists and drug companies can go awry, and until the revolution in pharmacology takes place, it is hard to know if the glowing predictions are accurate. So far, only a relatively few genetic variants have been found and only a small number of these have been shown to have medical consequences.

In Mr. Wegele's case, there was no good drug to slow his disease. But that did not mean he had not been helped. Based on their data from a continuing study that now includes about 500 patients with congestive heart failure, doctors at the University of Cincinnati hospital said that the only long-term hope for people with Mr. Wegele's genetic variant was a heart transplant.

"We test everyone who has congestive heart failure," said Dr. Stephen Liggett, a lung specialist and molecular geneticist at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, who discovered the genetic variant and its effects on congestive heart failure. Dr. Liggett said it was his opinion that those who had the genetic variation, like Mr. Wegele, "should be put on the transplant list early and they should have more aggressive drug therapy."

On Dec. 9, Mr. Wegele received a new heart. A week later, Dr. Liggett said, Mr. Wegele was well enough to be sent home.

The Scientists

From Impossible Task To Reasonable Goal

Five years ago, when he was giving a technical talk to scientists, Dr. Eric Lander had a eureka moment. Dr. Lander, who is director of the Center for Genome Research at the Whitehead Institute in Boston, had assumed that it would be hopeless to even dream of finding the common variants in human genes. Gene alterations — single chemical changes — occur by accident, at random. Those with an immediate effect on health or fertility would be retained or eliminated by evolution.

The other alterations would be neutral — they would ordinarily make no difference to the person — and so they would slowly become common as they were passed from generation to generation.

With about 100,000 human genes and six billion people on earth, the number of common variations could be enormous. But, Dr. Lander realized, the human race numbered just 10,000 to 100,000 people as recently as 7,000 generations ago and a population that small would have only a modest number of common genetic variants, perhaps a few hundred thousand.

"There hasn't been enough time for the common variants to build up," Dr. Lander said. For each gene, there might be two, or three, common variations at one or two positions in the gene sequence, not hundreds.

"It becomes a finite problem," Dr. Lander said. "It is within reach."

That insight converted him into one of the pioneers in the search for genetic variants that can predict individual differences in responses to illness and responses to drugs, a field known as pharmacogenetics.

Around the same time Dr. Lander was realizing that each gene might have just a few variants, Dr. Liggett, then a researcher at Duke University, was starting to see what such variants might mean for patients.

Dr. Liggett was intrigued by one particular gene, the beta-2 adrenergic receptor gene. It directs cells to make a protein that helps relax muscles in the airways of the lungs and contract muscles in the heart. Drugs for asthma attach themselves to the protein, setting off a cascade of biochemical events inside the cells that makes the airways dilate. Drugs for congestive heart failure also attach themselves to the protein, this time making heart muscles contract.

In studies with cells grown in the laboratory, Dr. Liggett discovered that the gene that codes for production of the beta-2 adrenergic receptor protein seemed exquisitely tuned by its structure. A change in just a single chemical along the gene's length could make the protein work slightly better, or slightly worse.

The next step was to find out if this could occur in humans.

Dr. Liggett and his colleagues recruited 100 healthy people and began deciphering the chemical sequence of each person's beta adrenergic receptor gene. After 18 months, he got his answer. There were three different variants of the gene. All three worked fine.

Nonetheless, Dr. Liggett's mind raced. Maybe this was why some people respond better than others to asthma drugs. Maybe it was why some people taking asthma drugs quickly become resistant to them and others did not. Maybe it was also tied to the way patients with congestive heart failure responded to drugs.

"A lot of people told me that what we had found was unimportant," Dr. Liggett said. "They were wrong."

Last year, in a paper in The Journal of Clinical Investigations, Dr. Liggett and his colleagues showed how the genetic variants affected disease prognosis in congestive heart failure. Reporting on tests of 259 patients who had come to the University of Cincinnati to be evaluated for possible heart transplants, the researchers found that those with one particular beta-2 adrenergic receptor gene variant did far worse than those with another. A third group was in the middle.

Please see next page

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hin 100 days after they arrived at the
al, about 60 percent of the patients with
leucine amino acid at position 164 in the
n chain were dead or required a heart
plant. That is the variant that Mr. We-
nas.

tients with a different amino acid, thre-
, at position 164, had a much better
me. About 95 percent of them were
after 100 days without having had a
transplant, and half were still alive 900
after they first arrived at the hospital.

her changes in the gene appear to be
rtant in asthma.

a recent small study conducted at the
ersity of Tennessee at Memphis, Dr.
A. Johnson, Dr. John J. Lima and their
agues found that asthma patients who
rited from both parents the amino acid
ine in position 16 of the beta-2 adrener-
eceptor protein responded best to the
lar asthma drug albuterol. The drug
eased the amount of air they could expel
their lungs by 18 percent. Those who
rited from either parent the chemical

cine in that position had just a 4.9 percent
rease in the air they expelled.

"We've always known that some people
spond better to albuterol," Dr. Liggett
id. "But we've never known why."

Now the challenge is to tailor drug treat-
ents to help those who have genetic vari-
ts that spell a poor prognosis.

"That," said Dr. Liggett, "is the key to
armacogenetics."

he Drug Companies

irst-Time Step n Joint Research

Hidden in the rolling countryside near
opewell, N.J., in a cluster of brick buildings
ice owned by Mobil Oil is Bristol-Myers
quibb's budding center of pharmacogeno-
ics research. There, in echoing offices still
nder construction, Dr. Elliott Sigal makes
old plans to expand his staff and invest-
ents in what he believes will be the future
f the drug industry.

When executives like Dr. Sigal look at the
harmaceutical industry, they groan. One
ut of 7,500 compounds that looks promising
the laboratory actually gets to the market.
nly 3 out of 10 that are marketed make any
noney for the company.

"Our attrition rate is a plague for the
ndustry," Dr. Sigal said, referring to the
any drugs that fail.

Typically, said Dr. Sigal, who is Bristol-
yer's senior vice president for early dis-
overy and applied technology, major drug
ompanies introduce one innovative drug
nto the market each year — if they are
ucky. For many drugs, he added, only half of
he patients who take them respond.

Some drugs are worse than that. People
vith conditions like high blood pressure, for
example, often find themselves trying one
rug after another before they find a medica-
ion that works for them.

Other drugs are rarely used because they cause side effects in a small proportion of patients.

For example, a drug like Glaxo Wellcome's Lamictal, which is used to treat epilepsy, can cause itching and rashes. It can only be used by patients whose doctors are willing to start with a small dose and gradually increase it over a period of months, watching to see if a rash develops.

"When most general practitioners see that a drug needs dose escalation, they use something else," said Dr. Allen Roses, a neurologist who is vice president worldwide and director of genetics at Glaxo Wellcome P.L.C. "But it's a great drug."

Dr. Roses and others emphasize that if genetic variants could be used to identify who would respond to a drug and who would have side effects, the benefits for companies and patients would be obvious. Companies could sell more drugs, more efficiently, by marketing them to those who would be helped. And patients would get drugs that worked for them.

For companies like Glaxo Wellcome and Bristol-Myers Squibb, as well as Pfizer, the path is clear. Last April, they and seven other large drug companies joined forces with the Wellcome Trust, a medical research charity, and several leading academic centers, to compare human DNA segments and find the places where variations occur. The companies will use these variations, called single nucleotide polymorphisms, or SNPs, and pronounced "snips," to try to develop the precisely targeted drugs of the future. Their goal is to identify 300,000 such landmarks along the human DNA within two years and make the results public.

On Nov. 21, the group, called the SNP Consortium, published on the Internet its first group of SNP's, identifying 2,279 of them and describing their precise sites on human chromosomes.

But more is involved than just finding SNP's. Companies are also worried about the bottom line: How much will it cost to find these alterations in genes?

Today, it costs $150 or more to identify each of a person's S.N.P.'s, said Dr. B. Michael Silber, who directs pharmacogenetics research at Pfizer. The goal, he said, is to get the price down to pennies, which he called feasible.

Even a man who describes himself as "leading the way in caution" is convinced that SNP analyses will become cheap enough to be useful. Dr. Paul Spence, the executive director of biotechnology for Searle, the pharmaceutical division of Monsanto, said that before he committed himself to SNP analyses, he actually sat down with pen and paper and worked out the economics. Like Dr. Spence, he concluded that cost would not be an obstacle for long.

As for Dr. Roses of Glaxo Wellcome, as early as September of 1997, he persuaded his company to begin storing DNA samples from every patient in most of its drug studies. The idea is that when the SNP's are found, the company can go back and ask: What patterns of these molecular markers correlate with what sort of drug responses? If one pattern is associated with a drug's efficacy and another with bad side effects, the company would consider marketing the drug only to those with the pattern that predicts a good response.

To protect patients' privacy, Dr. Roses said, their names and identifying features are not stored with their DNA.

Glaxo Wellcome plans to enter the pharmacogenetics market with a drug that is already on the market, offering patients a SNP test before they take the drug to see if they are likely to respond. Then the company plans to move on and use the SNP profiles as part of drug development. In a few years, drug company executives predict, SNP tests will be available for several drugs and several diseases. Eventually, most drugs will be sold with a SNP test, companies say.

Companies expect to use a "SNP chip" for testing. It is a device that can be used to scan a sample of DNA for specific genetic sequences or anomalies.

In the future, drug company executives predict, SNP research will reward them with hundreds of new drugs, including many that will be unlike any on the market today. With that in mind, Dr. Sigal said, his company has a new business goal. Rather than settling for the current pattern of one entirely new drug on the market each year, the company aims to have three.

"Many companies see this as the way of the future." Dr. Sigal said.

The Ethics

Discriminatory Risks In Genetic Testing

Mention genes and diseases to many ethicists and they will see a dark side to a bright future. Will people be getting information about their medical conditions that they would rather not know? Can their privacy be protected?

Few are more acutely aware of these problems than Dr. Francis Collins, the director of the National Human Genome Research Institute, the federal effort to map the human genes. From its inception, the genome project has had ethicists as consultants, and it has had to answer piercing questions about the consequences of unveiling what could be intimate genetic information.

While Dr. Collins is excited by the prospect of pharmacogenetics, he sees situations in which it could raise privacy problems. Knowing if someone will respond to a drug, or have a side effect, can tell something about that person's susceptibility to disease.

For example, scientists recently reported that a SNP pattern in a cholesterol-metabolizing gene determined who would respond to the cholesterol lowering drug pravastatin. But the people who respond to pravastatin are also the ones who will have the worst prognosis if they do not get their cholesterol levels down. Insurers might use that genetic information to deny or limit coverage.

"You won't be able to separate the reason you did the test from the response to it," Dr. Collins said.

The solution, he added, is to pass effective laws to prevent genetic discrimination. And, he said, "We are pretty close to seeing that come to pass."

Although genetics always gives rise to ethical concerns, the debate over pharmacogenetics has so far been muted, with even some longtime critics of genetic testing saying that they think it will be a blessing to doctors and patients.

"I'm all for the research," said Dr. Michael Kaback, a geneticist at the University of California in San Diego, who has often criticized genetic testing. "I think it's great."

His main concern, he said, is that companies will promise too much too soon, turning the public bitter and cynical. "Then a whiplash occurs and you end up curtailing progress," Dr. Kaback said.

Please see next page

Continued from previous page

Dr. Roses noted that the pharmacogenetics approach might not provide people with information about disease susceptibility or their medical futures. While a genetic variant may make a difference in whether a person with asthma, for example, responds to albuterol, it does not have any bearing on whether that person will get asthma in the first place.

The genetic variant is predicting individual physiological responses to drug molecules, not the biochemical processes that caused the disease being treated. And when SNP patterns are analyzed together, as a sort of DNA bar code, they will predict drug responses without revealing anything about the actual genes on which the SNP's occur.

Bartha Maria Knoppers, a law professor at the University of Montreal, who is chairwoman of the international ethics committee of the Human Genome Organization, an international organization of scientists who are working on finding the sequence of the human genome, said she thinks that the benefits of the new approach are overwhelming.

"People will probably look with some suspicion on claims that this will ultimately be beneficial because it is in our cultural milieu to say 'Oh, another marketing ploy,'" Ms. Knoppers said.

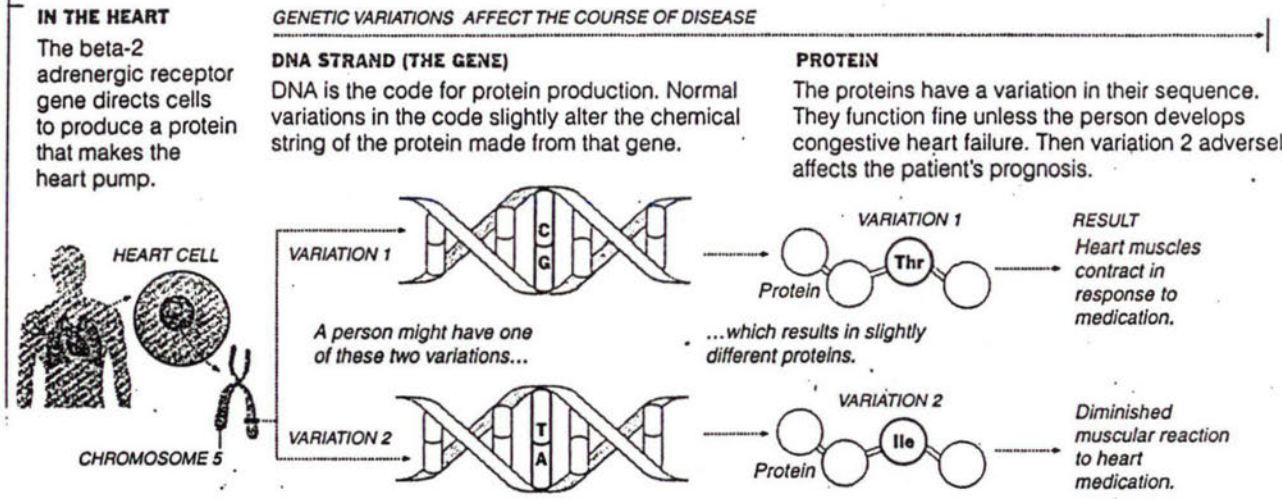
But "I think that, provided we proceed with caution, that it can be very beneficial," she added. "There are drugs that don't work for many people, there are drugs that are dangerous. I would think that making drugs more therapeutic and safer surely is an ethical goal."

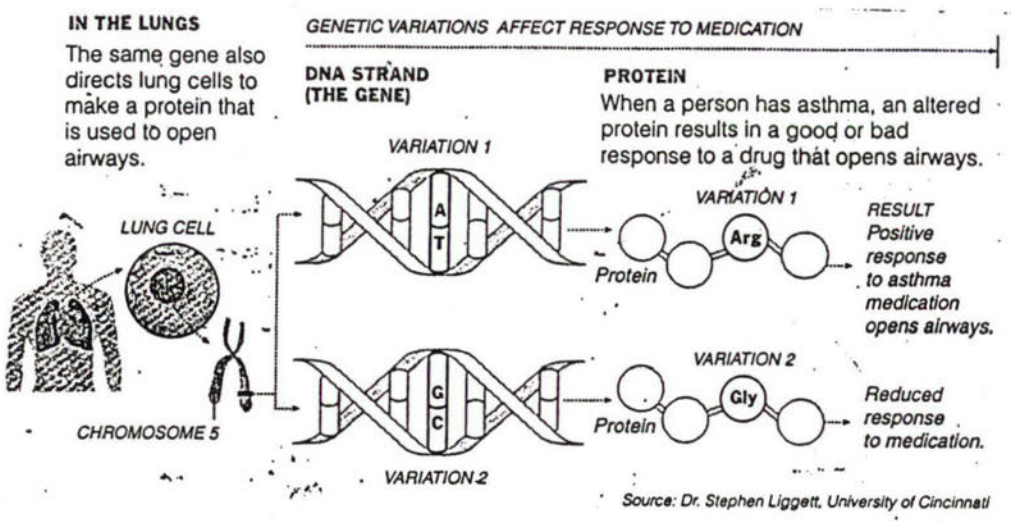
Next in Business Day: Makers of chips used in DNA analysis are rushing to capitalize on the move toward tailor-made drugs.

Tiny Changes, Big Effects

Single-molecule variations in genes that have no discernable effect in healthy people can foretell the course of disease or a person's response to drugs when an individual becomes ill.

The beta-2 adrenergic receptor gene, which is active in heart and lung cells, illustrates how tiny changes can have enormous medical consequences.





Stuff the Counsel's Office

John E. Miller Agency
Insurance and Real Estate

P. O. Box 420
Melbourne, AR 72556

870/368-4311 - Office
870/368-4999 - Fax

99 DEC 22 PM 2:05

December 10, 1999

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I do not need to remind you of the circumstances of Lloyd George's conviction. Lloyd is our good friend and has suffered tremendous humiliation in front of his family and friends. He resigned from office and has served his time.

He would like, and I support him in his wishes, to have his conviction expunged so far as his citizenship and other rights are concerned. In my opinion, Lloyd is not a felon and has made tremendous contributions to his community, county, state and nation in the service he has rendered.

I realize that I do not know all of the circumstances surrounding the burdens of the presidency, but I think I know the Christian effect of an individual assisting another person with compassion in restoring them to full citizenship.

I can not help but think of Jesus' words in defending the woman accused of adultery when he said, "Those among you who have no sin, cast the first stone." It is in that spirit that I ask you to compassionately consider Lloyd's request.

I still look forward to organizing another float trip on the White River. Ruby would just love to prepare the picnic basket. We can have another fried chicken picnic as we float down that beautiful stream and enjoy an old time friendly visit. We would love for Hillary to be with us also.

As you know, I have always been an admirer of you, Hillary, and Chelsea.

Your friend,

John

John E. Miller

m

12-22-99

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ✓

No

C

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4311510
+# 5052023

50-E

Eugenie B.

Joanne C. Drozdoski
Attorney at Law
3717 Decatur Avenue
Suite 2
Kensington, MD 20895
1-924-9065

18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, MD
20832-1754
301-924-2366

December 12, 1999

Dear

I so late for
Mrs. reading
and Was done
today

I [illegible] writing to wish you and
Mrs. Christmas and a peaceful
and new century.
I [illegible] and William, and I
would thank you, again,
Mr. I visit to the Oval
Office — at the radio address on March 20, 1999.
We cherish our 12-22-99 you from
that day.

Send to Burkhardt?
Yes ✓
No

Enclosed please of the memorial
to my late Drozdoski, which
appeared in The July 19, 1999 — the
first anniversary Mr. President, I
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I did write. think you will
understand and [illegible]sage, quote, and
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beautiful tribute to Walter. I hope it has an
impact, as I know people who saw it were
deeply moved.

Mr. President, as we enter this shining new
century of hope and as we embark on the next
millenium, please think about speaking about

note # 4204854 + 10 12/15/99
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Eugenie B.

Joanne C. Drozdoski
Attorney at Law
3717 Decatur Avenue
Suite 2
Kensington, MD 20895
301-924-9065

18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, MD
20832-1754
301-924-2366

December 12, 1999

Dear President Clinton:

Happy Holidays! I am writing to wish you and Mrs. Clinton a very Merry Christmas and a peaceful and blessed New Year and new century.

My children, Anne Elise and William, and I would like very much to thank you, <u>again</u>, Mr. President, for our lovely visit to the Oval Office — at the radio address on March 20, 1999. We cherish our photographs with you from that day.

Enclosed please find an original of the memorial to my late husband, Dr. Walter S. Drozdoski, which appeared in <u>The Washington Post</u> on July 19, 1999 — the first anniversary of Walter's death. Mr. President, I believe you will truly appreciate this memorial. I did write it myself, and I think you will understand and appreciate the message, quote, and reference in it — as well as the love. It is a beautiful tribute to Walter. I hope it has an impact, as I know people who saw it were deeply moved.

Mr. President, as we enter this shining new century of <u>hope</u> and as we embark on the next millennium, <u>please</u> think about speaking about

Joanne C. Drozdoski
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conquering cancer in your State of the Union address. At the age of 46, Walter was robbed of his life by this horrible disease. There are many cases like this, due to random invasions by cancer. December 1 was "World AIDS Day," and the First Lady was speaking at the United Nations — a place I have visited many times, as I grew up in New York. The efforts of the medical community and the gay community to fight that disease are truly admirable. However, every day should be World Cancer Day. Still, in this country, alone, 500,000 people die a year of cancer. That is after years of research but not enough determination, I am afraid.

My husband did nothing to bring about his disease — rhabdomyosarcoma — and this type of cancer is not known to be familial. In fact, there is only little cancer of any kind in my husband's family. His father is now 80 years old, and his mother is 74. And, Mr. President, this horrible rhabdomyosarcoma often randomly attacks people much younger than my late husband even. It is frequently a death sentence — as in the case with Walter.

Mr. President, I thank you very much for responding so quickly to the letter Congresswoman

Joanne C. Drozdoski
Attorney at Law
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301-924-9065

Connie Morella wrote to you on my behalf on May 26, 1999. I have not heard anything yet from Heather Marabeti concerning any cancer fighting efforts (particularly rhabdomyosarcoma or soft tissue sarcoma) I might become involved in. I am anxious to do what I may. Thank you, again, for so promptly contacting Mr. Bob Nash, of your staff, after reading Connie Morella's letter.

President Clinton, my family considers you a dear and compassionate friend. We all wish you, Mrs. Clinton, and Chelsea a happy Christmas. Let me tell you how the children are doing! William Jefferson, now 5¾ years old is in kindergarten at St. John's Episcopal School in Olney, Maryland — practically right across the street from our home. He is doing well; he is all boy; and he is loved by all. Anne Elise, my beautiful daughter, is 9½ and is in 4th grade at Our Lady of Lourdes School in Bethesda. She received straight A's this first quarter of 4th grade and got an outstanding in behavior! Both children are playing sports and taking piano lessons. Anne Elise is also studying the flute. I am proud of them both. They are happy and well adjusted, nearly 1½ years after

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losing their father. Ann Elise and William are wonderful people.

Let me add that as a young widow with children, I am very pleased to be living in this wonderful and beautiful town, Olney, Maryland. I have been living here nearly 20 years. Even without my husband, the children and I are staying in Olney and in Montgomery County. Although I hail from New York and my parents and siblings still live there —— with my in-laws in New Jersey —— we would not leave Olney and Montgomery County but for London, Paris, or Milan. Not even for Park Avenue or Westchester County.

Mr. President, I wanted to congratulate you on your successful Kosovo mission. Although there are still problems and there is still violence in Kosovo, I believe this mission was a success. Congratulations also on that excellent speech you gave at the National Defense University on May 13 of this year. You should listen to that entire speech again. It might change your mind about some other things. I think you know what I mean. At any rate, I believe the Kosovo mission will bring a lasting and separate peace.

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Although my children and I are happy together, you can imagine, Mr. President, how much we miss daddy at "Christmastime." After 20 years of marriage, it is sad for me not to be able to buy a gift for my husband for Christmas. If there are any "story telling" gatherings of children and parents at the White House during the holidays — even on Christmas Eve — we would love to be included. I had seen on television or read in the paper that you read to children at the White House around Christmas. Such a visit would be another sign of Walter, my husband, watching out for us.

Merry Christmas and thank you again.

Very truly yours,

Joanne C. Drozdoski
Anne Elise Rose Drozdoski
William Jefferson Drozdoski

18162 Headwaters Drive
Olney, MD 20832-1754

Joanne C. Drozdoski
Attorney at Law
3717 Decatur Avenue
Suite 2
Kensington, MD 20895
301-924-9065

P.S. We were all thrilled here in Olney, when you visited Brooke Grove Elementary School this fall — a national blue ribbon school!

P.P.S. Congratulations on the recent great strides concerning peace in Northern Ireland and the Middle East — What a great legacy for your presidency and what a great way to move from the 20th century.
You would leave a truly shining legacy, Mr. President, if you declare as we enter the 21st century that we, as a nation, must conquer cancer and declare victory in the war on cancer.

Merry Christmas.

DELANEY, JOSEPHINE **7/19/1919 - 9/7/1987**
Although you are gone away from us, your love still remains among us. We love you. Happy Birthday. **Your Children, Grandchildren, Great-Grandchildren and Great-Great-Grandchildren**

DILDY, DR. JIMMIE LEE **8/16/43 - 7/19/96**
In loving memory of our devoted brother, who passed away three years ago today. You and your zest for life are greatly missed. Your spirit will be with us forever. THE FAMILY

DROZDOSKI, WALTER S., Ph.D.
September 15, 1951 - July 19, 1998
One year ago you left this world, and to honor your wish, I strive to be happy. We move forward but will never forget you nor other victims of these "forgotten cancers."

"Courage is not the absence of fear but the mastery of it."

One who left this earth at the same age as you, had a vision of reaching the moon; that dream came true in less than a decade. I visualize life on an earth that is soon free of cancer. Your radiant light technologies, Walt, have today brought hope to mankind. But we, here, still must join hands and make a better world.

Love Forever, Your Wife and Children

nephews, cousins, a host of other relatives and friends. From 10 to 11 a.m. Tuesday, July 20, friends may call at the 13th Street Church of Christ, 3100 13th St., NW, where funeral services will begin at 11 a.m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Services by McGUIRE FUNERAL HOME.

DENNIS, DOROTHEA G.
On Sunday, July 18, 1999, DOROTHEA G. DENNIS, sister of Frances G. Dennis. She is also survived by a niece, Janice Calomaris and her husband, Stephen Church; a nephew, George Donald Calomaris and his wife, JoAnn and their daughter, Alexa Helen. Friends may call at JOSEPH GAWLER'S SONS, 5130 Wisconsin Ave., at Harrison St., NW on Monday, July 19, from 7 to 9 p.m., where prayers will be recited at 7:30 p.m. Services will be held at St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral, 36th St. and Massachusetts Ave., NW on Tuesday, July 20, at 10:30 a.m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral or to Washington Home and Hospice.

FIEGEL, LOUISE
On July 16, 1999, preceded in death by her husband Lynn L. Fiegel; loving mother of Mark Fiegel of Charleston, SC, Tonja Hollander and Terrie Roberts; loving grandmother of Mark Jr. and Matthew Fiegel, Eric, Geoffrey and Tracy Hollander, Kelly, Steven and Laura Roberts. Also survived by her sisters Margaret Hughes, Tony Dietz, both of Oklahoma and Doris Sessions of California. Mrs. Fiegel was a member of Collingwood Garden Club, Old Town Women's Club and Downtown Baptist Church. Friends are invited to call on Tuesday from 6 to 8 p.m. at DEMAINE FUNERAL HOME, 520 S. Washington St., Alexandria, VA, where a service will be held on Wednesday at 11 a.m. Interment Mt. Comfort Cemetery.

HAYRE, CATHERINE MILLAR
On Saturday, July 17, 1999, in Atlantic City, NJ, CATHERINE M. HAYRE, formerly of Northern Virginia. Wife of the late James H. Hayre; mother of J. Kenneth Hayre and Shirley Crack; sister of William and Curtis Millar and June Hutchison; grandmother of Sheree Crocker, Stephen Crack and Gregg Hayre; and seven great-grandchildren. Friends may call at MURPHY FALLS CHURCH FUNERAL HOME, 1102 W. Broad Street (Route 7), where the family will be present from 7 to 9 p.m. Monday and where services will be held on Tuesday, July 20, at 11 a.m. Interment National Memorial Park.

HOLLOWAY, GEORGE SR. (Salty)
On July 11, 1999, of College Park, MD. Loving and devoted husband of Bernice H. Holloway; beloved father of George Holloway, Jr. Adored grandfather of Marquise Holloway; great-grandfather of Christiona and Ray; brother-in-law of Mary Holloway and Wade Holland. Also survived by many other relatives and friends. Visitation Saturday, July 17, 9 a.m. until service 11 a.m. at Pleasant Lane Baptist Church, 501 E St., S.E. Interment Lincoln Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to Hospice of NOVA, 4715 N. 15th St, Arlington, VA 22305. Arrangements by J. B. JENKINS FUNERAL HOME.

SMITH, SALLY P.
Of Troy, VA, on July 18, 1999, at Our Lady of Peace Home in Charlottesville. Survivors include one son, John D. Smith of Herndon, VA; two daughters, Margaret L. Canody of Falls Church and Edith S. Johnson of Troy; eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. She was born October 31, 1915 in Pennsylvania, daughter of the late John G. and Edith Mae Phillips and was the widow of Stacy Doan Smith. Graveside services will be held at 1 p.m., Wednesday at Monticello Memorial Gardens, conducted by the Rev. James Canody. The family will receive friends Tuesday night at the Sheridan Funeral Home, Kents Store from 7 to 8 p.m.

WHITESEL, BETTY ASHBY
Went to be with Our Lord on July 16, 1999 of Silver Spring, MD; beloved wife Roy T. Whitesel; mother of Jeffrey T. Whitesel and Roy C. Whitesel; mother-in-law of Mary A. Whitesel and Kathleen P. Whitesel; sister of Virginia A. Wilburn; grandmother of Margaret M. Whitesel and Kaleigh A. Whitesel. Friends may call at the HINES-RINALDI FUNERAL HOME, 11800 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, MD on Tuesday, July 20, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m., where services will be held on Wednesday, July 21 at 11 a.m. Interment Warrenton, VA. The family suggests expressions of sympathy may be made in the form of a contribution to Ingleside at Rock Creek (formerly Presbyterian Home of Washington), 3050 Military Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20015.

WOLF, HARRY E. (Age 87)
Native of Porland, Oregon, resident since 1971 of Columbia, MD, died late July 17, 1999. Mr. Wolf leaves his wife of 61 years, Virginia Simmons Wolf of Columbia; a son, Robert Peter Wolf of Bethesda; a daughter, Catherine W. Swan of Bloomfield, NJ; and two grandchildren, Kirsten Swan of Boston, MA and Carl Joseph Swan, an undergraduate student at Reed College in Portland, OR. Plans for memorial service are not final. Memorial contributions may be sent to Montgomery Hospice Society, 1450 Research Blvd., Suite 310, Rockville, MD 20852.

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99XC2

President Clinton, Christmas 1999

May the Blessed Child and
His Holy Mother
bring you Joy, Love, and Peace
at Christmas and
throughout the coming year.

Very truly yours,

Joanne C. Droydoski
Anne Elise Rose Droydoski
William Jefferson Droydoski

12/12/99

To whom it may concern:

Please, please give this Christmas card and letter to the President. My children and I visited the Oval Office last March 20, and the president always reads and enjoys my letters. Included are new photographs of the children. Also included is a memorial to my late husband, Walter S. Droydoski, which appeared in The Washington Post last July. President Clinton was praying for my husband.

Please have the good sense to give this to the president. He will enjoy reading it and will enjoy the good wishes. My best to Mary Morrison. Thank you. Happy Holidays

— Joanne C. Droydoski

Joanne E. Droydoski
Attorney at Law
3717 Decatur Avenue
Suite 2
Kensington, MD 20895
301-924-9065

Response 3

5057213

EB 12/22/99

99 DEC 22 P7:00

Elmhurst College

December 9,1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On November 11, 1999, on behalf of the Family of Daisy Bates, I sent to you a letter in response to your letter dated November 8, 1999. As the chosen spokesperson and attorney for the family, we believe that we are entitled to a response to our request that you hold a memorial service at The White House for Daisy Bates and present her with the Congressional Medal Post Mortem for her enormous contributions to the struggle for human and civil rights. We have not interpreted your non response to our letter as an insult, as of yet, because we understand that you are a busy person. However, Mr. President, we are prepared to take our request national if are voice is ignored by your administration. If we do not get a response from you within a reasonable period of time, we will take this issue to the people and our respective elected officials and community activists.

I look forward to your reply and remain,

Very truly yours,

David E. Neely, Esq., Ph.D.
Professor of Law/Sociology
Associate Dean of Continuing Education

Cc: Shareese Kondo

12-22-99
To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ✓ No ___

B.
cc: Ben Johnson

Center for Continuing Education
190 Prospect Avenue
Elmhurst, Illinois
60126-3296
(630) 617-3300 phone
(630) 617-6471 fax

David E. Neely, Ph.D. - Incoming

Incoming ID 5035923	Incoming Issues & Positions	Incoming Comments
Method: US Postal Mail Date In: 11/16/1999 File#: Group:	REF.STAFF -- Mail ref	eugenie B. - FYI

Accountable Mail:

Control Number	Carrier	Date In	Date Out	Disposition	Recipient	Recipient Location	Intended For	Signature	Sheet Number
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Other Options [redacted]

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Version 2.1.5 12-14-99 on s_who00010 using the default configuration on the qpower/qng database with WORD 97 under 800x600 resolution - 12/21/1999
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David E. Neely, Ph.D. - 7048712 - People Summary

Show All	Hide All	Hide General Information	Edit Person	Add a New Address	Delete an Address	Assign as Agency Contact	Display Label Address

General Information There are no other members of this household in the database.

Business * Associate Dean of Continuing Education, Elmhurst College, Center for Continuing Education, 190 Prospect Avenue, Elmhurst, IL 60126-3296

Affiliations No affiliations listed

Other Information David E. Neely, Ph.D. was added to the database **11/16/1999**.

Hide Closed Mail	Add Incoming	Add Accountable	Add Outgoing	Repeat Last Letter	Display as Text	Sort Ascending Date

Mail Summary David E. Neely, Ph.D. has 0 pending letters and 1 closed letter.

#	*Status*	*In ID*	*Date In & Method*	*Issues*	*Out ID*	*Date Out & Method*	*Aide*	*Letter Name*
1	**Closed**	5035923 Acc	11/16/1999 usmail	REF.STAFF - Mail referred to staff				

Add Workflow

Workflow Summary David E. Neely, Ph.D. has 0 open workflow and 0 closed workflow.

Add Gift

Gifts Summary David E. Neely, Ph.D. has 0 open gift(s).

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2 Pressure 3

5057213

EB 12/22/99

99 DEC 22 P7:00

Elmhurst College

December 9, 1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

12-22-99
To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ✓ No —
B.
cc: Ben Johnson

Dear Mr. President:

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Congressional Medal Post Mortem for her enormous contr
human and civil rights. We have not interpreted your non r
insult, as of yet, because we understand that you are a busy
President, we are prepared to take our request national if ar
administration. If we do not get a response from you withir
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I look forward to your reply and remain,

Very truly yours,

David E. Neely, Esq., Ph.D
Professor of Law/Sociolog
Associate Dean of Continu

Cc: Shareese Kondo

Nancy - I think this needs immediate attention. Perhaps someone should call. cc: Ben Johnson —Eugene

Center for Continuing Education | *190 Prospect Avenue, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126-3296* | *(630) 617-3300 phone* | *(630) 617-6471 fax*

****
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Elmhurst College

December 9,1999

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

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I look forward to your reply and remain,

Very truly yours,

David E. Neely, Esq., Ph.D.
Professor of Law/Sociology
Associate Dean of Continuing Education

12-22-99
To Burkhalter for reply?
Yes ✓ No ___

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
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001. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	12/21/1999	b(6)

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Staff Secretary
Chron Files
OA/Box Number: 21406

FOLDER TITLE:
Wednesday, December 22, 1999

2019-0990-S
rs3432

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
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b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NSTC
National Science and Technology Council
PCAST
President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology

ROUTING SLIP

DATE 12-15-99

TO: DEPARTMENT	TO: NAME
	Sean Maloney

FROM: Joan P. Porter, Executive Secretary
(202) 456-6100 (phone) (202) 456-6026 (fax) email: jporter@ostp.eop.gov
Room 435 OEOB, Washington, D.C. 20502

Action X Approval ___ Call Me ___ Concurrence ___ File ___ Information ___

Investigate and Advise ___ Note and Forward ___ Note and Return ___ Per Request ___

Per Phone Conversation ___ Recommendation ___ See Me ___ Signature ___

Circulate ___

COMMENTS: MONDAY
send to Burkhart for reply (for both?)

L.
12.18.99.

YES

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

December 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM TO: SEAN P. MALONEY
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: JOAN P. PORTER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Attached is the letter to the President from the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology indicating their advice for a strong and balanced science and technology portfolio in the FY 2001 budget. We hope you will be able to transmit it as soon as possible.

Our office will be pleased to assist in providing advice for an appropriate response.

Please contact me at x66101 or Holly Gwin at x66014 for further information.

cc: John Podesta

Attachment

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

December 10, 1999

President William J. Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The members of PCAST believe, as you do, that investment in science and technology contributes to national goals such as global stability, a strong economy, a healthy environment, and a high quality of life for all Americans. We write to commend your efforts to date, and urge you to expand your support for a strong S&T portfolio in the FY 2001 budget.

Your actions over the past seven years have helped to sustain America's ability to capitalize on creativity and innovation. For example, you funded increases in the federal research and development budget even as you steadily brought the budget into balance and, ultimately, surplus. The R&D budget has grown as a percentage of discretionary spending, a clear indication that you consider investment in S&T a high priority for the nation. Your economic policies have encouraged substantial growth in private sector R&D investment, such that we are rapidly approaching the goal you established in 1994: national R&D investment equivalent to 3 percent of GDP.

Your strong support for the 21st Century Research Fund led to an 8 percent increase in these vital programs in the FY 2000 budget. We hope to see similar progress in FY 2001, with considerable emphasis on strengthening fundamental science and engineering research. It is our hope that the FY 2001 budget will bring us closer to achieving the all-important balance among the scientific disciplines you spoke of in your December 3, 1999, speech on the economy.

We have also worked closely with your National Science and Technology Council to develop R&D initiatives that will serve many national needs, including:

- A national strategy for energy R&D and for international cooperation on diffusion of advanced energy technologies worldwide.
- Improved understanding and management of biological resources
- Improved education, training and educational research.
- Improved protection, management, and disposition of nuclear weapon materials.
- A national information infrastructure protection institute.
- A strategy to ensure world leadership in nanotechnology.

Like fundamental research in science and engineering, these initiatives serve broad goals, such as economic prosperity, environmental quality, and international political stability. As integral parts of the 21st Century Research Fund, they also serve your S&T investment goals, such as

stewardship of critical research fields, preparation of the next generation of scientists and engineers through university-based research, and promotion of international cooperation. Perhaps most importantly, substantial funding of these initiatives would help restore balance in the nation's research portfolio.

We recognize the constraints on resources available for the FY 2001 budget. We applaud your efforts to restore the bipartisan support for investment in science and technology that helped overcome those constraints in FY 2000. We are ready and eager to support your efforts to reaffirm the centrality and importance of S&T to our nation through strong and balanced investment in the 21st century.

Sincerely,

John A. Young, Co-Chair

Neal Lane, Co-Chair

podesta.com

99 DEC 22 AM 1:55

MEMORANDUM

To: **Sean Maloney**

From: **Tony Podesta**

Date: **December 21, 1999**

Given President Clinton's commitment to preserving our nation's forests, I think he'll be interested in the enclosed letter from the Humane Society of the United States. I'd appreciate it if you could bring it to the President's attention.

Thanks, Sean – hope your holidays are festive. When are you heading back to Italy?

12-22-99

Sean -

Should we put in the system? YES/Dems

Comb FOR TO DO DEPLY - BC

SIG

1001 G Street, NW
Suite 900 East
Washington, DC 20001
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F 202.393.5510
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