

February 14, 2000

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

00 FEB 18 AM 11:40

RE: Request to be Considered for Participation in the Upcoming Trip to India

Dear Mr. President:

My name is Rajnikant "Raj" Shah. I am an American citizen of Indian descent, and a successful entrepreneur in Seattle, Washington.

Your proposed travel to India is of great interest to me, since I have been building extremely successful commercial ties with India since I was eighteen years old.

Mr. President, it is my great desire to be part of your upcoming trip to India. I believe my background, my relationships with people and organizations in India and with U.S. businesses, which do business in India, might be of benefit in furthering your objectives.

I am of Indian descent, born in Kenya in 1954. I have lived in Seattle since January of 1971, and in fact, I finished my last year of high school in the suburbs of Seattle. By 1973, along with my brother Akhil Shah, I started our company Shah Safari, Inc. which designs and sells (at wholesale) young men's apparel, most of which is produced for us in India and other Asian countries.

Shah Safari has become one of the more successful fashion apparel companies in America, and we now own several other apparel companies, which sell apparel in the United States and other countries.

One of my greatest personal achievements has been developing successful business with India, starting in 1973 when most American companies were unwilling to do so out of ignorance and fear. Our true success has been in helping to create a platform and a successful model of doing business in India, especially for the American apparel importers as well as the India apparel manufacturers and exporters.

Today we are known in the U.S. and Indian apparel industries as one of the pioneers in helping build a multi-billion dollar apparel industry. Amongst some of the parliamentary members of India, we enjoy respect and recognition for our pioneering role.

Likewise, we have helped other South Asian countries, such as Nepal and Bangladesh, who have recorded in their parliament minutes about the very pioneering role Shah Safari, Inc. has played in helping to build their apparel industries.

At present, my companies employ over 250 people in the U.S. including a number of recent immigrants from India. We also operate an office in Mumbai with a staff of over 45 people and have helped to create hundreds of thousands of jobs for Indians.

In 1995, Merrill Lynch and Ernst & Young LLP presented my brother Akhil and I with the prestigious Northwest Entrepreneur of the Year Award for the wholesale and retail category.

In 1999, my brother Amit, CEO of MeccaUSA, one of our other apparel companies, was presented by the University of Washington's School of Business and the *Washington CEO Magazine* with the William D. Bradford Minority Business of the Year Award. I enclose an article from *Washington CEO Magazine* regarding Amit's award. Mecca USA is one of the fastest growing fashion brands in fashion apparel.

As the Chairman of International News, Inc., which owns MeccaUSA, I take great pride in this award. However, our real pride lies, as you may read in the article, in the people that work for us. We also feel a deep sense of responsibility to our community and are tied to social causes that encourage the talent and empowerment of women and young people.

Over the past 15 years, I have directed our companies to venture into several other businesses in the United States including various start up companies like Asia Europe Americas (AEA) Bank, which has been recognized as one of the best community banks for the past two years. Our company has also backed several technology and Internet companies of which some have successfully completed IPOs. In addition, I am personally on the boards of several technology companies such as HomeTownFan.com, Epodx.com, and RevX.net. I am also one of the founders and the vice chairman of Seattle Internet Group (SIG) a recently formed Internet company, which is in the process of building a vertical global portal. My brothers and I have also developed a number of apartment and condominium projects in Seattle.

I am currently working on a project in India involving the purchase of 720 acres of land, located one and a half hour drive outside of Mumbai. We intend to build classic American log homes, which would be manufactured in the Western U.S. and shipped to the site for final assembly.

I am also active in a number of charitable organizations:

1. I have served as the President of Youth Hall of Fame International, which I continue to support. Y.H.O.F. is an organization that recognizes and encourages extraordinary contributions of youth with projects such as "Two Thousand in 2000", which is gathering our community to distinguish and celebrate 2,000 Seattle school age youth who have participated in community service projects this year. We are building a Youth Wall of Fame monument and hosting a "Concert for our Children" to celebrate honorees.

2. As one of the founders, I also serve as President of the Washington Chapter of The Nargis Dutt Memorial Foundation, an organization dedicated to providing funding and

equipment for cancer treatment and research in India. The legendary actress, Nargis Dutt, while undergoing treatment for cancer in New York was deeply saddened by the plight of cancer patients in India who are deprived of proper medical care. After her death, her work and vision were carried forth by her devoted husband, Sunil Dutt, talented actor and member of the Indian Parliament, who helped to establish the Nargis Dutt Memorial Foundation in New York in 1981.

3. I am on the advisory board of The Seattle International Children's Festival, a celebration of world cultures staged each May at the Seattle Center. This dynamic arts-in-education organization brings performers of the highest quality from around the globe to introduce children and families to the wonderful diversity of cultures and art forms of the world.

I also support various charitable institutions in India, including a school for the blind and the Ananda Bawa Ashram, one of the oldest charitable institutions in India working in the interest of humanity.

My wife Dilu and I have adopted an Indian child and we are currently in the process of adopting a second Indian child.

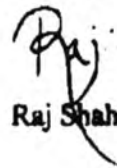
I am privileged to be acquainted with the following individuals who I list below as personal references:

- 1.) The Honorable Esther Coopersmith, American Representative, U.S. UNESCO
- 2.) Kale Pflawmer, US Attorney, Western Washington
- 3.) Russell Simmons, Founder and Chairman, Def Jam Records
- 4.) John V. Rindlaub, President of Northwest Banking, Bank of America

Mr. President, I hope you will conclude that my interest and accomplishments in the development of respect and goodwill between the peoples of the U.S. and India would make me a good choice as you assemble your team of ambassadors for your trip to India.

I share and admire your vision and I am deeply committed to developing closer ties between America and India, which is my reason for requesting the opportunity to be a part of your team.

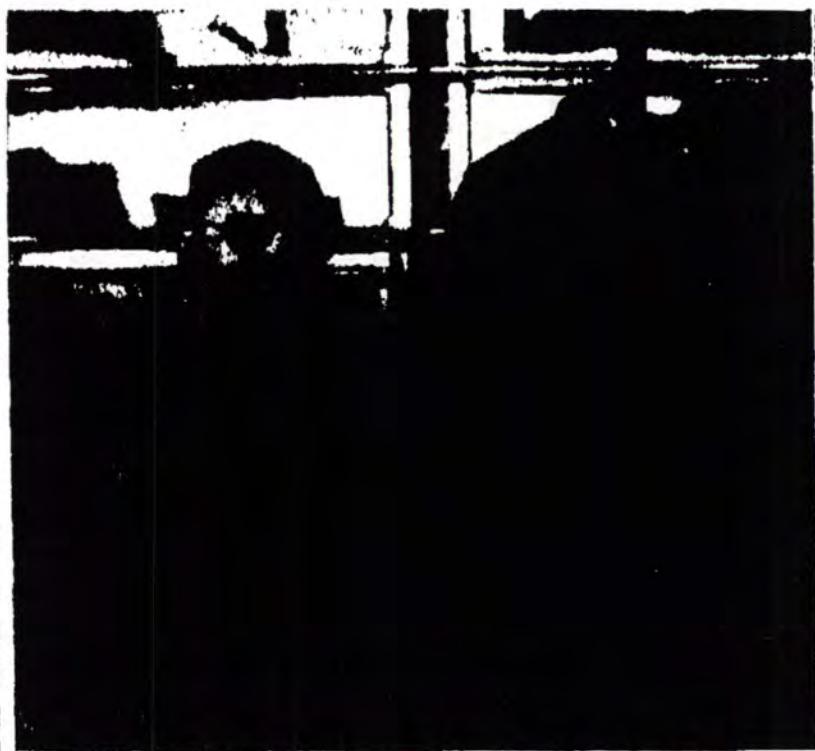
Very truly yours,


Raj Shah

MINORITY BUSINESS

International News is Big News in the Fashion World and Its Local Community

Hip fashion clothier International News takes having fun as seriously as it does its business strategy and its community involvement.



by Lesley Holdcroft

It is one of those ordinary noontime scenes — this one just outside the doors of a business based in Kent's warehouse district. Yet it seems extraordinary.

Four women exit the back door of the building, parading down the alleyway with their arms filled with bags, their faces filled with smiles. They are so jaunty and fun loving that it's easier to imagine them on a Benetton television ad than on a simple lunch break. They swing their bags, stick them high on their heads, laugh at each other and charge onward for further adventure.

Inside the building, the story is the same. A guy carrying a coffee mug stops to greet a visitor. The marketing director greets and proudly conducts a tour around the company warehouse, offices and garment rooms. The CEO's assistant admits she always wanted to work for the company because it sounded so cool.

Welcome to International News Inc., the Kent-based producer and distributor of the Meeza and Alphamonte clothing lines. For more than 10 years, this immensely hip and likable company has been churning out immensely hip, likable clothing. And apparently more than that, International News has received the 1999 Washington CEO William D. Bradford Minority Business of the Year Award.

CEO Anni Shah received the news in a style half grateful, half weary. "It's an honor for the company, and we are happy for the recognition," he says, "but we knock on wood, too. We appreciate it, but it's not something we look for."

The award is significant, says Michael Vercher, the UW director of business and economic development programming. "It's great recognition that the growth of minority-owned firms is vital for the state's economy," he says. "And it's a brand new award. It's really a validation of the importance of minority-run businesses."

An impact award, it recognizes a business in this state, owned by a person of color, that has demonstrated a history of economic growth, exemplary management, community and environmental social responsibility. The award is named in honor of William D. Bradford, who was dean of the University of Washington Business School from 1994 to 1999. Bradford has spent more than 20 years focusing his research on minority and minority business development.

International News was selected from a list of nominated finalists compiled by a panel composed of businesspeople throughout the state. In November, the company will be honored at a breakfast sponsored by the mayor and featuring William Bradford as a speaker.

International News fit the bill for a variety of reasons. With annual sales of more than \$44 million, the Dun and Bradstreet-based company is a major player. The company scored high in the category of valuing employees, offering community support and providing needed jobs. Offering a young, urban, savvy crowd, International News designs and distributes throughout the world, including Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and Central America. Their sweats, T-shirts, pants, hats and accessories have become so standard that employees like Mori Guchi say she came to the Kent company

looking for work "because everyone in my Seattle high school was wearing their clothes. I couldn't believe they were that close, here in Kent."

What she found has not disappointed her. The average age at International News is 26, although the 135 people employed by the company in the U.S. range from 18 to 57 years old. "Some of our most innovative employees are in their 50s," says Shah. "We want to be young and creative." That, he says, is the trick to feeling alive.

Part of the measure of a great minority-run company as measured by the judges was community involvement. And International News scored high marks there. The company hires and trains young women through the YMCA's Young Women's Leadership Institute, an organization that helps talented teenage women from low-income families develop their potential and realize their personal goals. International News also donates clothing to various YMCA locations, as well as "New Beginnings," a Seattle-based shelter for battered women and their children. Shah also has served for seven years on the board of directors for Washington Women's Employment and Education, a south King and Pierce County program that assists dropouts and unemployed people as they work toward reclaiming the workforce and family life.

"We support many women's groups because women tend to be an underserved group in society," Shah says. "International News seeks to empower women and children. Within our company, the staff is predominantly women, including management."

As do all socially conscious companies, International News views itself as part of a greater whole. "Globally, we try to source out our goods in areas where women are the primary wage earners and, therefore, will benefit from the employment our business provides," Shah says.

The company also sponsors local fashion shows, such as their Urban Classic Fashion Show, which spotlights local designers and Northwest clothiers. "Being involved in the community is extremely important to International News," Shah says. "We strongly believe in giving back in the way of supporting social service groups, agencies and events throughout the nation as well as in the Pacific Northwest."

Staffers board the hallways of International News, where the sound of funk and house urban music can be heard resonating from the speakers of several offices. "ALPHANUMERIC," reads one board. "MECCA," announces the other. And beneath these banners, someone has placed a group photo of both sales teams. "You are Known

by the Company you Keep," read small white letters beneath the Alphanumeric crowd, assembled for what looks like a class picture—complete with American flag. The group is very young, T-shirted and hallemped, flexible and optimistic. Amit Shah stands to their right, just to the side of Old Glory. Another photo shows the group at a Las Vegas trade show called Magic.

Two More High-Impact Businesses

In addition to Bradford Award winner International News Inc., two other companies scored high marks as high-impact minority businesses with the judges: Morrison Construction Services and Empire Ford Inc.

Morrison Construction Services, which came in second place, was founded in 1947 and reported revenues of more than \$30 million for fiscal year 1998. The Richland-based company has grown from a specialized heating, air conditioning and refrigeration group to a full-service general contractor providing civil, mechanical, HVAC and environmental services. Morrison Construction currently has two divisions: construction and mechanical services, and mechanical systems and facilities service maintenance. The company is overseen by president and CEO Paul Miles.

Morrison Construction is active in its community by sponsoring charity fundraisers and

donating technical services to a local hospice. The company also has plans to become involved with Habitat for Humanity.

"We are a young m-m-m business," says Shah. "Fashion is a business which changes every three months. We're in a forum where the ability to transform is essential. Our customer base is looking for new colors, new approaches, and our environment provides a place where this can happen."

Empire Ford Inc., which came in third place, reported revenues of more than \$23 million for fiscal year 1998. The Spokane-based Ford dealership was purchased by current owner and president Nathaniel Greene in 1986.

Empire Ford's growth and impact are perhaps best exemplified by the recognition it has received. In 1996, the company was named 27th among minority-owned auto dealerships nationwide by *Black Enterprise* magazine. In 1999, the company received the C. Michael Archer Community Service Award, given to a company that has helped make Spokane a better community. Empire Ford also provides an internship program for students of color and contributes generously to scholarship programs.

Little brother goes big business

"Navigate. Regulate. Liberate. Permeate. Originate. Annimate" read the slogans illustrating Mecca's activewear. All the models for the ads are of color, as is much of Amit Shah's staff. Shah himself is from Kenya but of Indian descent.

The company was founded in 1983 through the vision of four individuals: Mike Alenko, Raj Shah, Akhil Shah and Anu Shah. Alenko, who died in March 1998, had been the executive vice president of Briannia. Raj Shah and Akhil Shah are partners in Shah Safari Inc., a young men's line that began in 1975. The Shah brothers are three of 11 children. "I am the youngest. There were fewer expectations of me," Amit Shah says with a grin.

International News shipped its first goods in 1983 to 18 retailers around the nation. Those who received the product included the elite Fred Segal of Los Angeles, Filene's of Boston and Marie's of Seattle.

International News was noticed right away. Presented as a collection, International News was seen in a new way. The company quickly became a fashion leader in the sportswear business.

When asked to theorize about International

News' success, Shah mentions its innovative, fresh approach.

Part of the health of the company may be in its resiliency—as well as Shah's modest demeanor. As he points out, in 1989, after six years, International News had 45 employees. Just four years later, in 1993, they were down to 12. In another six years, they had 108 employees.

International News has been willing to remake its styles, which also helps. They began with 13 styles, but today offer more than 700, ranging from hats to socks to snowboarding gear to urban streetwear. All in all, International News sells in 60 countries. Some of this is the times, Shah explains: "Technology enabled this explosion. When we started, we were two and a half years behind New York. Now we're in the same place. The world has really changed."

For Shah, the company's commitment to young people has been gratifying. In 1998, the company created the Team Mecca High School Fashion Board to grant Seattle high school students a chance to learn about the

MINORITY BUSINESS

The List

Ranked by revenues

Rank	Company	Top Executive	Title	1988 Revenues	Primary Products	Location
1	S&J International Inc.	Thomas Sakuma	President	\$200.0	Lumber, plywood, and millwork	Lynnwood
2	ACI Construction Group	Mark Robinson	President	\$25.0	General contracting, site remediation	Sumner
3	Town & Country Thriftway	Donald Nakata	President	\$90.0	Grocery stores	Seattle
4	Seawie	Turido Moriguchi	Chairman	\$67.7	Groceries, general line	Seattle
5	Tai Fong USA Inc.	Gary Lam	President	\$85.0	Fish and seafoods	Seattle
6	Ferguson Construction	Gene Colin	Chairman	\$60.0	Nonresidential construction	Seattle
7	International News Inc.	Anil Shah	President	\$44.4	Men's & women's clothing	Kent
8	Artco Mexican Restaurant	Jose Romo	President	\$44.2	Restaurants	Seattle
9	Gene Juarez Academy of Beauty	Gene Juarez	President	\$36.5	Beauty shops	Seattle
10	Joseph Simon & Sons Inc.	Philip Simon	President	\$33.3	Scrap and waste materials	Tacoma
11	Ave's Contacts Inc.	John Tauc	President	\$33.0	Transportation equipment and supplies	Auburn
12	Merrison Construction Services Inc.	Park Moss	President	\$30.8	General contractor	Richland
13	Lugo Construction Inc.	Adria Lugo	President	\$30.3	Nonresidential construction	Tacoma
14	Abia Computer Systems Inc.	Derbision Lai	President	\$30.0	Computers, peripherals, and software	Kirkland
15	Bouge Lynnwood Mini-Six Hummer	F. Hugueni	President	\$30.0	New and used car dealers	Everett
16	Washington Alloy Co.	Serve Hong	President	\$30.0	Welding apparatus	Pyralis
17	Anko	Ed Yelwack	CEO	\$29.4	Grocery stores	Seattle
18	Preget Sound Chrysler Plymouth	R. Fitzpatrick	President	\$27.4	New and used car dealers	Everett
19	Net Systems	Mac Jwaik	President	\$25.7	Fabricated textile products	Danbridge Island
20	Apartment Services Co.	Raymond Ballante	President	\$25.2	Service establishment equipment	Seattle
21	Empire Ford Inc.	Nathanial Bruno	President	\$24.1	New and used car dealers	Spokane
22	World Wide Imports Inc.	Patrick Ryan	President	\$21.0	Jewelry and precious stones	Kent
23	Acara of Lynwood	Fero Tuli	President	\$20.0	New and used car dealers	Lynnwood
24	Alaska Pacific Trading Co.	Solava Kinneth	President	\$20.0	Durable goods	Mukilteo
25	Infomades Corp.	Arnold Whipple-Lara	President	\$19.5	Management consulting services	Richland

apparel industry. A Mike Alecko Design Scholarship Fund was created to honor the founder's commitment to encouraging young talents to learn and better themselves, and events such as the recent "Beauty and the Beasts" fashion show fed this fund.

Energetic work environment

"What I value is our staff," Shah says. "At times, we have four different generations working for us. I've seen people come and go and come again, like a family. It has been very good for us."

As if to confirm the point, marketing director Erica Chase nods inside a garment-lined conference room that looks as much I.A. showhouse as business center. In her 20s, the young director remembers how everyone in high school wanted to wear an International News shirt. She had looked forward to working for a young, socially aware company and

found what she desired at International News.

"It really is fun," Chase says between sips in her professional, highly polished tone. She points out the men and women working in the Kent warehouse, jamming to loud music from the KIDR 93.3 radio station and sporting AlphaNumeric and Mecca T-shirts. Some of the old-timers even wear clothes with the International News label, which was discontinued a few years ago. Chase pauses and looks around at her fellow employees. "This can be a really good place to see some of our product," she says, laughing.

The laughter and energy are infectious. Shah himself is smiling as he walks a visitor through the garment racks, gingerly presenting a new sweater line, a new winter cap, a new line of colorful women's activewear. The music is cranking, Shah softly speaks of the excitement of these new lines. But he has learned over the years what to wish for and

what to give thanks for.

"I still think of International News as a small company," Shah says. And therein lies the beauty. "We can still experiment here. We can still explore here."

And that, he adds, is what keeps International News young and alive and still exploring and reaching out after all these years. "Sometimes I am surprised by all that has happened to me here, in America. I go to places like Ball now, where people used to try to sell me T-shirts, and now I'm bringing them mine. I go to trade shows now and probably a third of the presenters are minorities." Times do change.

Shah pauses, smiles. "We do want to fill a need, but what I really value is the people I work for."

Lesley Holdcroft is a Seattle-area freelance writer.



Handwritten signature
**American Embassy
The Hague**

Lange Voorhout 102
2514 EJ The Hague
The Netherlands

Tel (31) (70) 310-9318
Fax (31) (70) 310-9322

TO Nancy Hernreich
FAX 202-456-6703

00 FEB 18 PM 7:48

FROM Ambassador Cynthia P. Schneider

DATE February 18, 2000 Number of pages + 3

Dear Nancy,

I hope you are well. Please convey this letter to the President. Thank you very much. I still hope you will find time to stop by The Hague for a visit while I am here.

Cynthia P. Schneider
Cynthia P. Schneider

2-18-00

To Burschardt for reply?
Yes ☐ No ☒

To Coordinate with NSC?
Yes ☒ No ☐
cc: scheduling
K.



*Embassy of the United States of America
The Hague, the Netherlands*

February 18, 2000

*Cynthia P. Schneider
Ambassador*

BY FAX: 202-456-6703

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

Congratulations on the inspiring State of the Union address. I am writing to explore again whether you can find time over the next few weeks to receive Prime Minister Kok. You may recall that he hoped to meet you last September at the UN General Assembly. He understood that this was not possible then, but hoped, as you did, that something could be worked out early this year.

I know demands on your time are high, but nonetheless, I hope that you will recognize the extraordinary partnership between the United States and the Netherlands, as well as your friendship with Prime Minister Kok, by granting his long-standing request to meet with you in Washington. In the last year, with the war in Kosovo and the subsequent emergence of ESDI, the Dutch have proven themselves to be, with the British (and sometimes without them), our best friends in Europe.

The Dutch were standouts in the Kosovo air campaign and have followed up with contributions to KFOR, which they will soon convert to a reinforced presence in SFOR. In the broader European security picture, the Dutch have been one of the largest aid donors to the Balkans, and with the British, have given strong support to sanctions policy on Milosevic. Almost alone in the European Union the Dutch have supported a position on ESDI that best preserves our equities. As the pressure builds to "go European," the Dutch have proven their willingness to stand firm for the primacy of the transatlantic alliance.

There are many other areas where the Dutch have helped us in the past and will help more in the future. We often describe the Netherlands to visitors as "a small country that thinks big." As a leading proponent of democracy and human

rights in the world, they play a critical role. Here are a few examples of Dutch leadership that helps us achieve our goals:

- The Dutch are hosting the trial of the Pan Am 103 Lockerbie bombing suspects, now set to begin in May 3rd, which is a victory for our fight against terrorism and will provide justice for the American families touched by the tragedy. The Lockerbie trial presents only the newest evidence of Dutch leadership in international legal institutions and innovations.
- They also are host to, and our strongest partners in supporting the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.
- At our urging, the Dutch chair the Iraq sanctions committee in the UN Security Council, and could be very helpful in our effort to reform the UN and lower our assessment.
- The Dutch are the world's third largest aid donors in absolute terms, and have recently announced a major aid commitment to shore up the new Indonesian government of President Wahid.
- In addition, the Dutch are key partners in air- and seaborne counternarcotics operations in the Caribbean, including "minibases" recently established on Aruba and Curacao.
- They have played, and will continue to play, a critical role in the integration of Turkey into the European Union.

These are just the headlines of the stories. I could also add that Prime Minister Kok and his wife Rita are fond of you and Hillary, as she can attest from her meeting with them during her visit here a year ago. Your granting Prime Minister Kok's request to see you in Washington would be a major boost to a good ally who is prepared and able to help us in areas that count. Conversely, at a time when we are emphasizing a "small country strategy" - making the most of our partnership with good allies such as the Dutch - it would send an unfortunate signal were you not to find time for Prime Minister Kok. Thank you very much for considering this request.

On a more personal note, I have been steeped in biotechnology of late. Our Embassy here hosted a large international conference on biotechnology in January, which brought together diverse viewpoints, including science, industry, NGOs such as Greenpeace, and advocates of the developing world. The discussions were lively, open and positive, pointing the way to a more rational, cooperative tenor in the U.S./European debate on this fascinating issue.

Tom and I missed seeing you and Hillary in Hilton Head this year. By all accounts, the millennium celebration at the White House was a huge success. Congratulations! It does not seem that long ago that Ellen Lovell, Bill Ivey and I first discussed the concept of a White House millennium celebration. How the

time has flown! Thank you again for allowing me the extraordinary opportunity to serve under you. It is an honor and privilege for which I am grateful every day.

Very best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cynthia P. Schneider', with a stylized, flowing script.

Cynthia P. Schneider

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-18-00

February 14, 2000

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your letter to Matthew and your letter to Benjamin and me. Your thoughtfulness is amazing. Please know that these letters will always mean so much to us. As I sit here holding our newborn son, Matthew, I find that I am especially thankful for you and your presidency and the many things that you have done to improve the lives of children and families throughout the world. I am so proud to have been a part of your administration. Thank you.

You have provided each of us with many opportunities. Looking at my family and trying to build on the many lessons that I have learned and the wonderful experience that I have gained over the past few years, I have focused on ways to further advance Democratic values. Two law firms come to mind: Patton Boggs & Blow, and Akin Gump. I have been fortunate to meet Tom Boggs on election night in Little Rock in 1992, and Vernon Jordan at several White House receptions. These are two fine gentlemen and I would appreciate your speaking to them regarding my interest in positions with their respective firms. I have no doubt that my experiences at the Department of the Treasury and in the White House Counsel's Office would help me become a contributing and distinguished member of either firm.

If you have any questions or suggestions, I would be more than happy to meet with you or please contact me at home at (202) 797-2728.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Jana Carter
Jana Blair Carter

2-18-00

Who should do the
notes?

EB

I should
send notes to
Tom Boggs and
Vernon Jordan
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Carter
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behalf -

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00 FEB 18 PM 3:19

NYC, Feb. 7, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

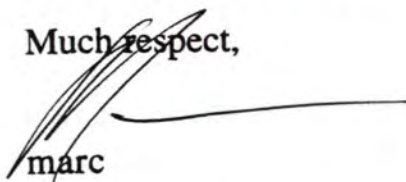
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It was great meeting you Saturday night at the pot luck dinner at my cousin's David and Fran Alexander's home in Chappaqua. Fran's birthday was an event none of us will ever forget, especially capped off with a "Happy Birthday" chorus from the first family. You and your family met a lot of new neighbors Saturday night. How you can keep any of the names and faces straight is beyond me. I'm the filmmaker who just finished the Anna Deavere Smith film, TWILIGHT LA, which premiered at Sundance two weeks ago. We talked a little about Anna's work and I mentioned that I also had directed a few other films you might have heard about - SLAM, GANG WAR: BANGING IN LITTLE ROCK, THUG LIFE IN DC and THE LAST PARTY. You said you wanted to see the films. Now I realize that's common courtesy in your position, but the reason I'm writing is because your daughter and some of your old friends, (Wendy Smith, Steve Nawojczk, Anna Deavere Smith, Stanley Sheinbaum, Bill Moyers....) all suggested I follow up. You and your wife have both had a life long commitment to racial equality and tried to inspire a new dialogue about race in our nation. Many feel these films are an important part of that on going dialogue. In fact your daughter Chelsea confided to me on Saturday, not only did she know some of the kids in GANG WAR, but she very much wants to screen it with you. I'm including a little background material and some video copies that I'm sending through my cousin to your new home in Chappaqua. I will also send a copy of this note to the White House and if anyone there would like to set up a screening of any of my films I would be more than happy to try and arrange it.

It was great to meet you, your wife and your incredibly intelligent and poised daughter, on Saturday. As I told your wife, we're ready to do whatever it takes to help her bring down Guiliani. I hope we all get a chance to meet again on the road to victory in November. Welcome to New York. It's great to have you and your family in the hood.

Much respect,


marc

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-18-00

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Padesta

Put That in Your Pipe and Vote It: Sen. McCain Gets an Unexpected Boost From Tobacco Growers

By PHIL KUNTZ
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
FLORENCE, S.C.—Tobacco farmers for McCain?

Arizona Sen. John McCain for years has railed against Big Tobacco, and he almost succeeded in raising cigarette taxes by \$1.10 a pack. A tobacco-advocacy group is attacking him in television and radio ads here, and industry executives have contributed upward of \$60,000 to GOP presidential rival George W. Bush. Sen. McCain defiantly proclaims that he is "honored by their opposition."

Yet it's beginning to look like a lot of growers in and around Horry County, one of the country's biggest tobacco producers, will vote for Mr. McCain in Saturday's primary. Johnny Shelley, a tobacco farmer on the Horry County Council, is out drumming up support for him and has a growing list of converts. Even the president of the South Carolina Tobacco Growers Association, Greg Hyman, says he is reconsidering his decision to support Texas Gov. Bush.

"A lot of the tobacco farmers I'm talking to, they're going to change over to McCain," says Jimmy Jenerette, who grows 45 acres of tobacco in Galivants Ferry, S.C. "I'm kind of leaning toward him now."

Some Want Out

Their stance isn't so far-fetched and says a lot about the changing dynamic of the tobacco war since Sen. McCain led the fight in 1998 for a bill to curb smoking and settle antitobacco lawsuits. Back then, growers walked in lockstep with cigarette makers to help kill the bill for being too expensive at \$500 billion over 25 years.

But today there is growing resentment by farmers against the companies, which are cutting domestic tobacco purchases more than is required to make up for reduced demand. Some farmers want to get out of the business, but the value of tobacco-growing equipment is dropping precipitously, so they can't sell without huge losses, and other crops aren't profitable enough. Meanwhile, the huge settlement signed between state attorneys general and the companies after the McCain bill died included a relative pittance to compensate farmers.

In fact, the \$5 billion or so in that settlement is less than one-fifth of the amount that was included for farmers and their communities in the 1998 McCain bill. Now, with industry purchases of the flue-cured tobacco grown here down to nearly 50% of 1997 levels, growers are living on half the tobacco income they used to earn, and a lot think the McCain bill wasn't such a bad deal.

"I think he was doing a lot of damage to the industry," says Mr. Hyman. "But I don't think he was trying to harm us. I think he was trying to help us."

Bush Supporters Swaying
Many growers, of course, continue to consider Mr. McCain a sworn enemy. There was no shortage of naysayers at last

week's annual meeting here of the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp. "I saw a McCain sticker on a truck out there. I wanted to tear it off," said farmer Lawton Drew, gesturing to the parking lot. "We need somebody who's going to support us, not put us out of business."

Yet even some Bush supporters acknowledge that Mr. McCain could get close to half of the tobacco vote. Only about 2,000 South Carolinians actually farm tobacco, but the leaf is a major economic factor for the entire Pee Dee region, home to roughly one-fifth of those most likely to vote in Saturday's primary. About 17,500 residents own tobacco allotments—the federal price-support quotas that dictate how much they can grow or have grown for them. The state's crop this year is expected to sell for well over \$100 million; only North Carolina produces more flue-cured tobacco.

"We grow tobacco to make money, and we grow corn and soybean just to cover up the rest of the ground," says Larry McKenzie, the South Carolina Farm Bureau's tobacco expert.

Badge-of-Honor Boast

The McCain campaign has done little to court tobacco farmers specifically, though many appreciate that he came here in 1998 to discuss his bill. More recently, Mr. McCain's stance has been defined largely by his badge-of-honor boast after the National Smokers Alliance began running television ads criticizing his bill as "the largest consumer-tax increase in history." Yesterday, the group said it is financing a new round of radio spots.

The senator's tobacco-farming supporters see the campaign's passive approach as a lost opportunity, since some here know little about the McCain bill's farmer provisions. Jesse Hodges, owner of a tobacco warehouse in Conway, lets loose a string of profanities when asked about the senator. "I'm not aware of anything he's done at all that has a positive standpoint on tobacco," he says. "I'd have to be shown it in black and white."

The McCain bill included \$28 billion over 25 years for a voluntary allotment-buyout program for quota-holders and farmers and other economic assistance.

"He was the first one to step up, when the farmers were left out of the settlement, and make sure we were included," says Mr. Shelley.

The farmers want Mr. McCain to continue pushing for the 1998 buyout proposal, but that probably won't happen, since that was part of a comprehensive bill. "Sen. McCain still believes in the intent and the goals of the original legislation," says campaign spokesman Howard Opinsky. "He believes that the federal government is somewhat responsible for getting farm-

ers into the business, and we need to do something to help them transition out."

Anti-Industry Sentiment

The growing anti-industry sentiment among tobacco farmers was palpable at last week's co-op meeting, where 50 farmers heard a bleak report. Quotas are down for the third year in a row, and it looks like cigarette companies have "a clear intent to substitute U.S. tobacco with foreign-grown tobacco," a co-op official said. Meanwhile, the companies are pressuring growers to retrofit curing barns (at \$5,000 each) to reduce the formation of carcinogenic nitrosamines. Then there's the growing trend toward contracting with individual companies instead of selling at auction, a dreaded option for independent-minded farmers. The point was illustrated with a picture of a contract farmer in Brazil—sweaty and shirtless, tugging a leaf-laden wooden cart.

Bobby Johnson, 58 years old, had planned to turn his farm over to his two grown sons this year and retire. But the family's annual income from tobacco is down to \$50,000 from \$100,000 in 1997, and it's going to cost \$40,000 to retrofit his eight barns. "Now we're just going to have to keep on working to survive," he says. "The next step for us is the food stamp line. I hate to say it, but I see it coming."

So Mr. Johnson has taken two steps that would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. He has signed up to sue the tobacco companies, joining a lawsuit being prepared against the signatories to the 1998 settlement alleging that farmers were unfairly shortchanged. And he's going to vote for John McCain.



Sen. John McCain

borrow a centuries-old passage. "The king has no clothes."

Because George II needs to have things explained to him in simple terms, it's like that old Texas saying: "You're all hat and no cattle!"

Arizona Sen. John McCain, the emerging GOP contender, once again proved a fundamental maxim in presidential politics: A powerful message will trump big-time endorsements and money, void of a message, every time.

Believe me, I've been there. In 1984, Walter F. Mondale was as strong a front-runner going into the primaries as Bush was this year. His message: "I am ready to be president. I will have the delegates." Gary Hart's message: "Washington is overrun by special interests and needs to be fixed with a new attitude and new ideas." Hart stomped Mondale in New Hampshire in 1984.

Fast-forward to primary night New Hampshire 2000. McCain pulverized Bush. And what was King George II's message after defeat? "I will go to all 50 states and compete for all delegates, and I intend it to end at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue." McCain's message: "We have sent a powerful message to Washington that change is coming." George II was all process; McCain was all message.

Last year, McCain's message was ridiculed by the political community, particularly for using campaign-finance reform as the centerpiece of his "change is coming" message. "No one cares about campaign-finance reform," asserted the political intelligentsia. "It barely shows up in the polls."

What these folks missed was that McCain was using campaign-finance reform to symbolize all those things people dislike about Washington: President Clinton's (and other elected servants') infidelities, immorality, pork-barrel spending, special interests (read: big corporations and unions) buying their way into the process, etc.

To be sure, campaign-finance reform, as an issue, ranks low in the polls. Why? Because, to most Americans, special-interest money is deeply entrenched in politics. From their perspective, politics have long been controlled by the big boys, and the public believes there is little that the average American can do about it. But when you look at all the other issues that McCain has skillfully linked to his position on campaign money, from morality to the special-interest stronghold on Washington, you have powerful symbols that resonate with lots of voters. You're talking big-time message.

As for George II, after spending an unprecedented \$50 million before New Hampshire, after all the endorsements and after the huge advantage of being the son of a former president, all the voters can tell you about him is that he is the governor of some state, has a famous father, tons of money and a bunch of pals supporting him.

What has this cost George II? The most powerful message that was available to him at the start of his campaign: He's not your typical Washington politician, but a bona fide outsider. Yet, through a series of remarkably inept moves, he handed that message to McCain, a Washington insider. Voters must be thinking that if all these Washington insiders support George II, he must be one, too. That's not exactly a message that resonates with voters. Add to this a growing suspicion that George II can't handle the job (I'll leave it at that), and you've got a candidacy in trouble.

Historically, front-runners who lose to an underdog turn to negative campaigning. The problem with this switch is that when a front-runner turns to negative campaigning, it gives the media and the political community the impression that the campaign is in panic mode.

In the end, big money and control of the process may well get George II the nomination in 2000, as it did for Mondale in '84. But in 1984, a relatively unknown Hart became the issue. He couldn't stand the scrutiny and lost. The Bush folks are trying to do the same thing to McCain now. What did they open with? George II is better qualified than McCain to be the commander-in-chief. A former reserve officer who has never seen combat and flew a plane a few times is more qualified than a highly decorated war hero? Now that's dumb. Oops, I said it!

So Far, the W in George W. Does Not Stand for Wisdom
By Edward J. Rollins
Special to the Los Angeles Times

The campaign team of Texas Gov. George W. Bush needs to have someone write on the blackboard in its war room. "It's the

campaign, stupid!" After its humiliation in New Hampshire, fellow Texan Sen. Phil Gramm explained, "Texans never do well in New Hampshire, because we don't grovel well." In 1996, Gramm received a whopping 752 votes in the Granite State, so he may be right. Over the last year, Bush and his people have become so accustomed to the Republican establishment and financial fat cats traveling to Austin and groveling that they must have forgotten it's a candidate's job to go out and sell himself to the voters by talking about issues and character.

So far, Arizona Sen. John McCain is the better candidate and has run the smarter campaign. His people are passionate, and his campaign is inspiring voters and making them interested in the process.

In contrast, the Bush campaign must be taking stupid pills. Whoever gave them the brilliant idea of attacking McCain in South Carolina, with its huge retired military community, for not being supportive on veterans' issues should be fired. First, the facts are not right, as President Bush's assistant secretary of veteran affairs pointed out. Second, the campaign violated the first rule of politics: "Never fight the battle on your opponent's turf." This idiotic attack allowed real Vietnam veterans, who support the real war hero in this race, to remind voters that George W. was protecting the Rio Grande River and the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders by flying for the Texas National Guard while McCain was rotting in a POW camp after being shot down in the real war.

If that attack wasn't enough, the Bush campaign fired another stupid salvo. It marched out former Republican National Committee Chairman Haley Barbour, now one of Washington's most influential lobbyists and a Bush supporter, to attack McCain for being supported by Washington lobbyists. The problem is that Bush has received five times more money from Washington lobbyists than McCain.

Bush is now responding to McCain's issues. His new slogan, "A reformer who gets results," is taking on McCain's greatest issue, reforming the system. Bush may argue he is the outsider, but it rings false. Voters are never going to mistake which of these guys is the outside maverick and which represents the establishment.

Just as the man I worked for, Ronald Reagan, was still viewed as a political outsider after eight years as California governor and eight years as president, McCain will never play the game the way the establishment wants him to. What Bush and all his supporters don't understand is that being an outsider is not about where you live, but what you believe. To turn this around, Bush must show his supporters he's a fighter. He has to respect McCain and differ with him on the issues. He has to win South Carolina and the primaries that follow, and he must show he also is a leader with character.

I confess to being a McCain fan. He's an old friend. I've always admired his courage, even when I have disagreed with him on issues. Having confessed my biases, I still feel Bush has to be viewed as the favorite for the GOP nomination. But he must go out and convince voters he wants it. He has to connect with them and talk about himself and his plans. He must forget McCain and sell himself.

If he keeps running a stupid race, and McCain keeps connecting with voters, this thing will become a donnybrook. McCain must win South Carolina and California to have a chance, but his stellar campaign, and the Bush team's arrogance, may allow it to happen. McCain must also convince voters that his campaign's for real and he's in this to the finish. With Steve Forbes out of the race, it's now a head-to-head contest.

BROWNSTEIN COMMENT: Candidates Offer Good Ideas to Help Working Poor

By Ronald Brownstein
Los Angeles Times

SPARTANBURG, S.C. So many voters in New Hampshire are doing well economically that it sometimes seemed the presidential candidates recruited their audiences from the lobbies of stockbrokers' offices. But in South Carolina, even amid a generally rising tide, many families live paycheck to paycheck. When John McCain spoke at a town meeting here late last week, almost half the questions, in one form or another, evoked the struggle of making ends meet with low-wage jobs.

These are good questions for the candidates to hear.

Indeed, with the stock markets booming and workers on the income ladder's upper rungs thriving, no issue deserves more priority than supporting families who are working hard but not getting very far ahead.

Even in an era of affluence, that condition still describes the lives of millions of Americans on the periphery of poverty and the lowest steps of the middle-class. According to the latest Census Bureau figures, about 25 million families live below the poverty line (about \$16,400 for a family of four), with an unprecedented number of them including at least one member who worked full-time. Another 39 million families get by with incomes less than twice the poverty line, or almost \$33,000.

The good news is that, in both parties, there's growing interest in bolstering these families. For years the debate about the needy was stuck in a polarized argument about whether people on welfare should work. But now welfare reform has established the principle that all who can work, should work. And that's allowed the debate to move onto a question on which most Americans can find common ground: how to make work pay.

No single political leader has devised the ideal answer. But, as if assembling a mosaic, President Clinton, the leading presidential contenders in both parties and private groups such as the business-oriented Committee on Economic Development are all forwarding attractive ideas. From their combined efforts, the image of a comprehensive response is emerging.

One key element is subsidizing day care—an expense that can consume as much as one-quarter of the paycheck of low-income working families. One place to start (as Clinton has urged for years, and McCain is now discussing) is to offer employers tax incentives to provide day care at work. Another is to increase the federal grant that helps states both subsidize child care costs and upgrade child care facilities.

The best idea, though, is one originally proposed by Democratic contender Bill Bradley (and later embraced by Clinton in his budget). Washington's principal source of support for day care is a dependent care tax credit for working families. But, perversely, this credit does nothing for those who need it most.

Families now can use the day care credit only to offset income taxes they owe; they can't receive a refund if the value of the credit exceeds their tax liability. But families of four that earn less than \$25,000 a year already pay little, if any, income tax (though they still face hefty payroll tax bills). That means those families can't use the credit while more affluent families do. Bradley's eminently sensible solution: if the credit exceeds taxes owed, allow families to receive the difference in the form of a refund check.

Some of the candidates' educational proposals could also serve double duty in easing the day care crunch. Clinton, Bradley and Vice President Al Gore are all proposing major increases in Head Start, preschool and after-school programs that can provide not only instruction but a safe place for working parents to leave young children. George W. Bush adds an important element the Democrats have neglected by insisting that Washington fortify the educational component of Head Start.

After day care, the list moves on to health care. In 1997, Congress and Clinton took a major step by creating the Children's Health Insurance Program, which provides coverage for children in working-poor families. Now, Clinton and Gore want to extend the program to the parents in those families. Bradley wants to give low-income workers government subsidies to purchase private insurance. Bush has started talking about a hybrid of the two: expanding the Children's Health Insurance Program to cover uninsured adults, in part by using the funds to help workers buy private coverage for their entire families. The details of these differing approaches matter; but what may matter more is a widening commitment to cover uninsured workers.

Cutting taxes paid by low-income families comes next. With his incessant promise to "take down the tollgate on the road to the middle-class," Bush has shined the most concentrated light on this problem. But his solution—centered on cutting the lowest tax rate from 15 percent to 10 percent—is oddly unfocused. It could help many lower middle-class families. But cutting the bottom rate does nothing for the poorest working families, who already don't pay any income taxes; conversely, it benefits even the richest families by lowering taxes on their first \$12,000 in earnings.

A more targeted answer is to enrich the Earned Income Tax Credit which is specifically aimed at the working poor and can be received

as a refund. Several good ideas have emerged, including eliminating a quirk in the credit that penalizes married couples, and allowing families to keep a bigger share of the credit as their income rises. Just as urgent may be encouraging states to establish their own tax credits for low-income families: 40 states tax families earning less than \$25,000 a year.

Raising incomes for the working poor by increasing the minimum wage also belongs in this picture. So too does Clinton's proposal to expand the program that helps the working poor afford housing in growing neighborhoods with more jobs. And leaders in both parties are talking about redesigning existing programs—from the Children's Health Insurance Program to food stamps—to make them more accessible to working families.

Even with federal surpluses, Washington can't afford to meet every worthwhile goal. Yet working-poor families deserve to be near the front of the line. Slowly, but inexorably, the principal mission of America's welfare state is shifting from providing a safety net for the nonworking toward supporting those who work for wages too meager to provide a decent life. That's the right shift in emphasis; but a society that demands responsibility also must be prepared to reward it.

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Albright won't give letter to Pan Am 103 victims' families

By Barbara Slavin
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Madeleine Albright has rejected a congressional request to allow relatives of victims of the Pan Am 103 bombing to view a letter sent by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan to Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi regarding an upcoming trial.

However, Albright assured Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., that "there are no external or negotiated limits to the authority" of Scottish prosecutors in the trial of two Libyan intelligence agents, scheduled for May 3 in the Netherlands.

The Clinton administration has classified the Feb. 17 Annan letter and an addendum on grounds that they are diplomatic correspondence. Relatives of the victims of Pan Am 103, which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, say they need to view the documents to be convinced that there won't be efforts to suppress evidence implicating senior Libyan officials.

British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook insisted last week in Washington that "the trial will be conducted under the full rigor of Scottish law."

U.S. officials have confirmed that the correspondence promises Gadhafi that the trial is not to "undermine the Libyan government."

Although the letter and its addendum, were classified last month in response to a Freedom of Information request, Albright appears to use language from the documents in her letter Feb. 8 to Gilman, which was released Wednesday.

Albright writes that the trial "will be a genuine criminal proceeding, not a show trial ... calculated to 'undermine the Libyan regime.'"

Relatives say it is inconceivable that the two suspects, Libyan intelligence agents Abdel Bas-set Ali al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, planted a booby-trapped cassette recorder on the U.S. plane without higher approval.

The United States bombed Libya in 1986 in retaliation for an earlier terrorist act. That bombing possibly prompted the Pan Am bombing.

Gilman, chairman of the House International Relations Committee, told Albright at a hearing Wednesday that he welcomed her assurances. However, he repeated his call for the Annan letter to be viewed by representatives of the victims' families and Scottish prosecutors.

"The bottom line is, if there's no problem with this letter, they should show it to us," says Rosemary Wolfe, of Alexandria, Va. Her 20-year-old daughter, Miriam, was among 189 U.S. citizens on the flight.

Wolfe, who has filed a second Freedom of Information Act request for the Annan letter, says she was also concerned that Lord Hardie, Scotland's attorney general resigned his position Wednesday.

Hardie, who has been appointed to Scotland's high court, has supervised arrangements for the terrorist trial, under which the two Libyans will be tried before Scottish judges at a former U.S. military base in the Netherlands.

FBI director wants hackers to face racketeering charges

By Kevin Johnson
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — The FBI proposed Wednesday to deal with computer hackers as information-age organized criminals who should be prosecuted under the nation's tough racketeering laws.

FBI Director Louis Freeh said serious punishment was needed to combat cyberattacks such as those leveled last week at e-commerce giants Amazon.com, eBay, Etrade, Yahoo and others. The companies' systems were jammed by unidentified hackers, costing them millions of dollars.

Freeh told a Senate subcommittee Wednesday that hackers could be considered racketeers and hit with lengthy prison terms if it can be proved the assaults were part of an extensive, organized criminal enterprise.

Meanwhile, in written testimony submitted to the Appropriations subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, Freeh said agents investigating last week's hacking incidents were confronting an "overwhelming" task.

Freeh said the labor-intensive process of examining computer logs from the companies that were shut down was drawing manpower from other criminal investigations as the hacker manhunt reaches throughout the world.

Agents were pursuing leads and interviewing witnesses in Canada, Germany and at least two other countries.

"Our current resources are stretched pa-

per-thin," the director said.

Both Freeh and Attorney General Janet Reno, who also provided testimony, asked Congress to toughen penalties related to computer fraud laws.

They received an immediate response from Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-Texas.

"America's prosperity has been harnessed to the Internet," Hutchison said. "Punishment of those who would disrupt our Internet economy must reflect this new reality."

Federal racketeering, or RICO, laws have traditionally been used to prosecute mobsters and drug cartels. Penalties include prison terms of up to 20 years and provide for the seizure of assets. Some say that's too severe for hackers.

"I'm not so sure a teenager operating out of his parents' basement is a good candidate," said Ronald Woods, a former federal prosecutor. "But who is to say what the future holds and whether organized crime groups will become involved?"

Although investigators continue to tighten their focus on a small group of possible suspects in the attacks, Freeh said finding the culprits is a challenge.

Much of the problem was being attributed to the hackers' use of fake or "spoofed" addresses. That makes it difficult to trace information back to possible suspects from the companies that were victimized.

In a separate incident, Transportation Department officials were expected to ask the FBI to investigate how its Web site was defaced Tuesday night.

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Iraq Suspected of Secret Germ War Effort

Experts Say Baghdad May Be Trying to Develop New Viral Agent

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 7 — With a new arms inspection system now being devised for Iraq, some arms control experts are looking anew at Iraqi biological weapons programs and finding evidence of at least one more secret project still to be uncovered.

In recent months, Milton Leitenberg, an expert on biological weapons, has been looking at this murkiest and most dangerous corner of Saddam Hussein's armory. He says a series of reports add up to indications that Iraq may be trying to develop a new viral agent, possibly in underground laboratories at a military complex near Baghdad where Iraqis first chased away inspectors six years ago.

Mr. Leitenberg, a senior fellow at the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland, has collected reports on Iraqi sites and activities from a variety of people, including two Iraqi defectors.

In Britain, research and intelligence experts, also convinced that there are more germ warfare agents left in Iraq than previously known, have suggested that Iraq may have produced the organism that causes bubonic plague. But no evidence has been published in support of that theory, American experts say, and United Nations inspectors found no trace of the plague in Iraq.

Mr. Leitenberg, who does not know what the new virus is — if indeed it is a virus and not a bacterial agent — said in an interview that accumulating evidence of the previously unknown component of the Iraqi germ warfare program suggests that Hans Blix, the new chief inspector for Iraq, may want to give priority to biological weapons. Mr. Leitenberg and other experts also say inspectors will have to be aggressive in demanding access in Iraq. Dozens of major questions remain unanswered.

The elimination of biological weapons in Iraq may be as important — or more important — to the Iraqi people as to the outside world, scientists say. Experts working with the United Nations Special Commission, the first disarmament body created for Iraq after the Persian Gulf war, said some of the bacterial and viral agents Iraq was producing then were of little use for war. Among them were aflatoxin, a fungal agent that can lead to liver cancer, and rotavirus, which causes diarrhea in children and the elderly.

Experts say agents like those were more probably intended for use against Iraqis. Mr. Hussein did not shrink from using chemical weapons on Kurds in 1988, and some scientists and physicians say he may also have tried aflatoxin.

Iraq told United Nations inspectors that it tested mixes of aflatoxin with various nerve gases and other agents in 1989. Research being done among Kurds in Europe has turned up some liver cancer figures higher than expected, a former inspector said.

Mr. Blix is the chairman of the new United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission and thus chief inspector for Iraq. From 1981 to 1997, he was director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which was responsible for dismantling Iraq's nuclear programs.

In March, he will take over inspections of biological, chemical and mis-

sile programs, and he has been asked by the Security Council to give Iraq a list of tasks it must accomplish to have international sanctions suspended.

Iraq has not said it will admit inspection teams, though; it says it has already fully disarmed.

At a news conference on Friday, Mr. Blix said there were very few unanswered questions on Iraq's nuclear arms. In the missile area, Iraq may also be able legitimately to meet demands for closure. Chemical programs have some outstanding questions on quantities of poison produced, especially the nerve agent VX, and whether those substances were loaded into warheads.

Biological programs, however, have been the most difficult to uncov-

er. Iraq is also able to make its own growth media, scientists say. Mr. Leitenberg, who has produced a preliminary paper on his suspicions about a new virus program for the Institute for Science and International Security, an independent research organization in Washington, said missing bacterial growth media could be irrelevant because viruses can be grown on tissue culture or fertilized eggs, and Iraq has many incubators.

In interviews this week, Mr. Leitenberg said new evidence from Iraqi exiles, one an engineer, and from other pieces of information assembled and analyzed by experts leads to a renewed focus on an Iraqi site known as Salman Pak, an area of about 10 square miles in a bend in the Tigris River southeast of Baghdad.

The area once housed a large military research institute and animal testing centers and was always of great interest to inspectors. Although Iraq said it had relocated its research laboratories to Al Hakam, a complex later destroyed by the United Nations commission, Salman Pak was bombed in 1991 during the Gulf war, an indication that Western intelligence still considered it an active installation.

Mr. Leitenberg said an underground laboratory might still be functioning there, detectable by ground-level air ducts camouflaged by a small shed. He said a United Nations inspector had missed an above-ground laboratory there in 1992. A team that toured the same building in 1994 found a decontamination slower and airtight doors, hallmarks of a high-risk environment.

About the same time, the United Nations inspectors tried to excavate a recently dug and refilled trench at Salman Pak, looking for something that may have been hastily buried. The digging met what inspectors call a nearly hysterical Iraqi reaction. Iraqi officials called in mullahs to declare the land sacred and off limits.

The inspectors never pushed hard to do more excavations there or in nearby locations. Before the end of 1994, Iraq had forced a crisis with the United States by moving troops to the border with Kuwait again.

In the following months, the inspectors finally cornered Iraq into confessing to the biological weapons program it had said it never had, and Salman Pak became less a site for detective work than for verification of documentation turned over by the Iraqis. Arms experts want the detectives to go back.

A murky, dangerous corner of Saddam Hussein's armory.

er. Richard Butler, the former executive chairman of the United Nations Special Commission, said that is because they are the most important to Mr. Hussein. "Over nine years now," he said in an interview last week, "Iraq has consistently made extraordinarily strenuous efforts to hide the biological program — well beyond those they made on missiles or chemicals. Why? Why? No effort was too much to prevent us from getting to the truth. That says to me it was big and nasty."

Iraq is required to be certified free of weapons of mass destruction before the United Nations lifts sanctions that were imposed because of the invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Arms control experts contend that the list of conditions for suspending sanctions must be left open-ended so inspectors can add to it if necessary.

Otherwise, they say, Iraq will probably conceal all the activities it can while providing minimum information to meet requirements.

United Nations inspectors from the former commission list a host of biological agents found in Iraq, including botulinum toxin, anthrax, camel pox and infectious hemorrhagic conjunctivitis virus. The commission was never able to account for all the stocks of biological agents — which Iraq denied having until 1995 — or for large amounts of growth material used to produce germ warfare agents.



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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

January 21, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-18-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE *Neal Lane*
CC: JOHN PODESTA
SUBJECT: OSTP WEEKLY REPORT

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Nanotechnology – The Size of Things to Come

Your announcement today of the National Nanotechnology Initiative – nearly doubling the Federal investment in FY 2001 – has met with great enthusiasm. The initiative has already been endorsed by some of the top companies (IBM, Xerox, Merck, etc.), universities (MIT, Rice, etc.), and scientific societies working in the nanotechnology field. IBM provided for us this graphic illustration of the potential of nanotechnology. Each segment of the letters



X "NANO USA" is a single carbon monoxide (CO) molecule deposited on a copper surface. Over a hundred million letters of this size would fit on the cross section of a human hair.

DNA Computers

DNA – nature's medium for storing and processing genetic information – has been used to solve a complex mathematical problem by researchers at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Conventional computers take advantage of the physical properties of electrons and semiconductors to store and process information. A "DNA computer" uses enzymes to exploit the biochemical properties of the 4-letter genetic code (A, T, G, and C). Until recently, DNA computing was done in test tubes and had only been applied to a small number of problems. The Wisconsin researchers found a way to attach DNA strands to a regular flat surface, taking the technology a significant step closer toward automated processing and larger-scale computations.

X Enzymatic manipulation of DNA requires very little energy, and the DNA itself stores information at a staggering density. One gram of DNA can store the equivalent of a trillion compact discs. The IT R&D Initiative that you announced today at CalTech will increase the Federal investment in information technology research by over \$600 million, and will help advance the field of DNA computing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
2-18-00

from
Mrs. Clinton

To Brown
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✓cc: POTUS

Daniel Patrick Moynihan
New York

United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

January 31, 2000

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Little if any attention was paid, but the President's State of the Union address was historic in at least one respect. "Nearly one in three American children grows up without a father." No President has ever said anything such. Mind, up until three decades ago there was no occasion. But since then, until President Clinton, none has dared.

I was a touch disappointed by the earlier line, "Teen births down seven years in a row. ..." This is Donna's thing. True the birth *rate* for teenagers is down. But the illegitimacy *ratio* for teenagers (aged 15-19) has risen from 70.3% in 1992 to 77.8% in 1998.

Best,

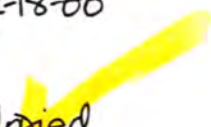
A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'D' followed by a horizontal line and a loop.

Mrs. Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Study
use the principles
go in → to use
Wally have a policy?
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With Nothing to Stop It, Tribal War Ravages Congo

By KARL VICK
Washington Post Foreign Service

BLUKWA, Congo—In this country where much of Africa has come to fight and no one seems to govern, the consequences of chaos are emerging in the starkest possible terms.

As many as 7,000 people have been killed and 150,000 forced from their homes in the remote forest villages above Lake Albert in northeastern Congo since June, when residents and aid workers say brutal ethnic warfare erupted over who owns a particular hill. Lendu tribesmen armed with machetes and arrows have moved from village to village, killing and maiming. Miles of burned out huts line the roads.

The conflict between the agrarian Lendu and the herding Hema reflects the combative atmosphere that plagues Congo, which is sinking further into a civil war that began in 1996. Each side blames—in addition to one another—the absence of the government authority that historically restrained their rage. The area has no court or prison system, and minimal public services.

"If there were a well-established government in place, an ethnic rivalry between two tribes would have never reached this stage of violence," said Richard Ndjango, a Red Cross worker in Blukwa, where 416 people, mainly women and children, were killed in a Jan. 9 raid that was tape recorded.

The first cycle of attack and reprisal last summer spread from village to village as the three rebel groups claiming to represent Congolese jostled with each other to lead a rebellion against President Laurent Kabila. Paramilitary camps were set up deep in the mountains while the six countries with armies in Congo—Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia on Kabila's side, and Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi supporting the rebels—fought to a stalemate hundreds of miles away.

Residents say the massacres intensified as parties to the larger war negotiated a peace accord July 10 in Lusaka, Zambia, and the first U.N. military observers flew into the area, including the local provincial capital of Bunia, to monitor it. The bloodletting at Blukwa, the worst slaughter to date, came during "Africa Month," as the United States dubbed the agenda it set at the U.N. Security Council through January.

In the afterglow of the U.N. session, which brought the principal combatants to New York for speeches and interviews, the United States moved to authorize an

initial deployment of 5,537 U.N. troops to Congo. The force would not intervene directly to stop bloodshed, but would safeguard the security of the unarmed U.N. observers assigned to monitor compliance with the Lusaka accord.

But even if Congo finds peace, the Hema and Lendu could fight on in an area that suffers such a vacuum of authority that even the rebel official who nominally controls the area acknowledges that he exercises almost no power.

"Anyone can come in and do whatever he wants," said Jacques Depelchin, director of local administration for the Congolese Rally for Democracy-Liberation Movement, the rebel group that governs the region in cooperation with the Ugandan forces. "This is the consequence of the destruction of the [governing] infrastructure."

Depelchin conceded that his statement amounts to an indictment of his rebel group and its Ugandan sponsors. In the quarrel over how to conduct the war against Kabila, both combatants made a case for building popular support by offering Congolese what Kabila had not: local authority, economic opportunity and good government.

In fact, nothing in government is nearly as organized as the Lendu attack on Blukwa.

"The first wave came with spears and machetes," said Ndjango, the Red Cross worker. The men, wearing the red and white soccer jerseys usually associated with the other side, moved from hut to hut. Dzra Dzaha, 22, lost her left arm, her right leg and two of her four children.

Fleeing toward the main road on a shortcut from his mother's hut, Singo Losukpa was "hurt by the machete," he said from his hospital bed. Three attackers left the 8-year-old boy with a creased skull, broken arm and deep elbow gash.

Next came archers, followed by women bearing bowls of fresh arrows. At Drodoro Municipal Hospital, where survivors were treated, a nurse displayed 14 of the arrowheads, dried flesh still wedged under the elaborate barbs.

Witnesses said the final attack wave involved men, women and children who chanted and sang as they set fire to the now-vacant houses. A videotape taken immediately thereafter shows a smoky sky and a man with an arrow in his shoulder, talking urgently to the camera in the local language both groups share.

The tape, released by Christian Blind Mission International, a missionary rehabilitation group active in the region, finally focused attention on the conflict. In grotesque detail that CBMI regional director Dave McAllister said summons up the memory of the 1994 Rwandan genocide in which more than 500,000 people were killed, the tape pans slowly across dozens of bodies torn open by machetes.

Officials and residents spoke of Lendu warriors preparing for an attack by drinking an intoxicating herb.

Such accounts have fueled a first impression that the Lendu are aggressors in the conflict. And observers say that some of the group of perhaps 400,000 (the Hema are at least 100,000 fewer), are organized as a paramilitary force, in mountain camps reportedly headquartered around the town of Kpandroma.

But on the drive north from Bunia, there are also many ruined Lendu villages among the miles of burned out huts lining the road. In Saliboko, Chief Edward Dz'ba Ngorima said people fled into the bush only after Hema and soldiers attacked them, killing 41.

The chief said he did not know whether the soldiers were Ugandans or former Congolese regulars from the army of the late dictator Mobutu Sese Seko. But the Lendu,

who have no guns, say the larger point is that Hema once again are displaying greater power.

The Lendu have been farming in the area since the 16th century, but when the Hema arrived about 100 years ago, they brought cows and a head for business, residents say. Today Hema own virtually all the stores in Bunia, and in the countryside they compete for land with Lendu farmers, especially in the fertile hills to the north.

"Here, the Hema are the ones who are rich, because the Lendu are the cultivators," said Ngorima.

By all accounts the current conflict began in mid-June, when a Hema landowner moved to expand his holdings with what Lendu said was a false deed. The Lendu attacked, claiming they were after what was theirs.

All agree that the matter could have stopped there. The last time such tensions erupted, in 1975, Mobutu promptly dispatched federal troops. Order was restored, and tribal leaders negotiated peace.

But in 1999 there was no court to take up the legal issue, and no federal government to send troops. The provincial governor appointed by the invading Ugandans, Adele Kostove, was a Hema. And rather than mediate the dispute, Depelchin said Kostove "bought off" the local Ugandan commander, Capt. Kyakable, who "did whatever the Hema would tell him to do." In September, while pursuing the Lendu northward, Kyakable's column clashed with another Ugandan unit, rumored to be supporting the Lendu.

Ugandan officials denied involvement. But a new commander and battalion arrived in Bunia on Dec. 8, and a senior officer said the force is working to provide neutral security while Depelchin and elders from both groups seek reconciliation.

"Paradoxically, peace is within reach," Depelchin said. "It's doable." And indeed, in Saliboko, Lendu are returning from the forest largely because Ugandans are providing security, Ngorima said. And Ernest Wamba dia Wamba, the professor who heads the resident rebel wing, has said that no peace will last until the Lendu have the same opportunities the Hema enjoy.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2000

Geo. Frampton
1300 N. 1st St.
Omaha, NE
PR
Redford HW
2/16
Held by Frampton
and Long / HCEQ

copied
Frampton

February 17, 2000

Mr. Robert Redford
Wildwood Enterprises, Inc.
Suite E
1101 Montana Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90403

Dear Robert:

Thanks for your letter regarding the Missouri River. I have forwarded it to George Frampton, Acting Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, for review, and I have asked him to follow up with you directly once the final decisions are made.

My Administration remains committed to optimizing the navigational and recreational values of the Missouri River system while preserving its integrity as a precious natural resource. As you know, the Army Corps of Engineers is currently evaluating the proposal recommended by its Omaha District and Northwestern Division, as well as other alternatives, and will make its final recommendation soon. All interested parties have been given the chance to comment on the economic, social, and environmental impact of the proposed changes, and I am confident that we can develop a fair and balanced plan. Please know that I will keep your recommendation in mind.

Best wishes. I hope you are well.

Sincerely,

BRW

5075611

ROBERT REDFORD



408986

January 18, 2000

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

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing concerning an Army Corps of Engineer decision regarding the Missouri River, which I am told will be rendered in the next few weeks. I urge you to adopt the "split season" alternative as the preferred alternative for the Missouri River Master Manual Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

While it is hard to deny that the Missouri River of Lewis and Clark's day would be unrecognizable to them today, this is one of those actions that will yield the best possible results for river wildlife, basin state economics, recreation, tourism and quality of life for riverside communities along the upper and lower basin of the river. I understand that state and federal biologists unanimously agree that the "split season" alternative is the only option that will reverse the trend toward the slow death of the Missouri.

I hope you will honor the memory of Lewis and Clark and adopt the "split season" alternative as the preferred alternative for the future of the Missouri River. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

2-18-00

February 18, 2000

MR. PRESIDENT:

Memorial services for the two
Columbine kids killed this
week will be held tomorrow.

Sean Maloney 

cb @ 3:15



Copied
Marshall
Balderston
Burkhardt
for Reply
Podesta

LETTER ATTACHED

IF YOU PREFER

NOT TO CALL

- ~~PA~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 18, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-18-00

'00 FEB 18 AM 11:48

RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL

TO:

Frank DeAngelis, Principal, Columbine High School

DATE:

As soon as possible

RECOMMENDED BY:

Thurgood Marshall, Jr. *T.M.*
Kris Balderston

PURPOSE:

You are calling Frank DeAngelis to offer your condolences for the shooting of two students Monday morning at a sandwich shop, within site of the school.

BACKGROUND:

Early Monday morning two Columbine High School students were killed in a Subway shop about two blocks south of their school, authorities said. The students, Nicholas Kunselman, 15-years-old, and Stephanie Hart, 16-year-old, were found just before 1 a.m. Both had apparent gunshot wounds. School was in session on Monday with added counselors and security on hand.

Memorial services and burial will be held tomorrow morning. At the request of the families, the two students will be buried together.

The FBI has offered its assistance to local authorities and are standing by.

Also, the Denver Post reported Monday that Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold were armed with a much larger arsenal than originally reported during their attack on Columbine High.

Finally, Columbine High coach and teacher William "Dave" Sanders who lost his life during the attack at the school received the ESPY Awards' annual Arthur Ashe Award for Courage Monday night during the event in Las Vegas.

ATTACHMENTS:

Article on arsenal during attack at Columbine
Article on ESPY Awards

*should write
his wife on this*



CONTACT INFORMATION: Columbine High School (303) 982-4400

DATE OF SUBMISSION: February 18, 2000

ACTION: _____

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February 14, 2000

Two Columbine Students Are KilledA.P. INDEXES: [TOP STORIES](#) | [NEWS](#) | [SPORTS](#) | [BUSINESS](#) | [TECHNOLOGY](#) | [ENTERTAINMENT](#)**Filed at 1:51 p.m. EST****By The Associated Press**

LITTLETON, Colo. (AP) -- Two Columbine High students were found dead early today after a shooting at a sandwich shop about two blocks south of the school, still reeling from the worst school shooting in U.S. history.

Investigators could not offer a motive but ruled out murder-suicide.

A woman who worked at the Subway sandwich shop was driving by just before 1 a.m. and noticed a light on inside. Since the business was supposed to be closed by 10 p.m., she stopped, went inside and found the bodies of a 15-year-old boy who also worked there and a 16-year-old girl, Jefferson County sheriff's spokesman Steve Davis said.

Davis said both victims, students at Columbine, suffered apparent gunshot wounds, but could not say if the wounds were the cause of death. He did not know whether investigators had recovered a weapon.

The victims were identified as Nicholas Kunselman and Stephanie Hart, who were dating, according to Courtney Scott, an 18-year-old cousin of Hart's.

Scott placed a heart-shaped bouquet of flowers with a banner reading, "I love you," outside the shop at midmorning.

Her cousin was not at Columbine when two teen-age gunmen opened fire last year, she said. She thought Hart was at the Subway to see her boyfriend.

J.J. Hodack, a 22-year-old store employee, said Kunselman often was assigned to shut down the restaurant at closing time. "Obviously, our boss trusted him. He's a good worker," he said.

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Kunselman was likeable and outgoing, Hodack said, adding that they became instant friends.

Hodack said Hart often came by the store near closing time. He said it wasn't unusual for employees to let friends or other employees in after closing time.

"I hope it was just a robbery," Hodack said. "I've had way more than enough of this. This stuff needs to stop."

The shop is in a small strip mall within sight of the school where two teen-age students killed 12 students and a teacher on April 20 and wounded more than two dozen others. The two, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, then committed suicide.

Columbine Principal Frank DeAngelis went to the scene early this morning and then went back to the school. Davis said he and DeAngelis spoke but he would not say what they talked about.

DeAngelis would not comment. Classes were in session today.

Acquaintances of the victims, some crying, gathered nearby, where about one-third of the parking lot is cordoned off with yellow police tape.

After receiving the call, deputies responded within a few minutes. They determined the teens were dead, left the shop, awaited a search warrant and re-entered the store again about six hours later. When the sheriff's office has deaths like this, where there are no survivors and no obvious suspect, it is routine procedure in Jefferson County for deputies to back out and get a search warrant so there's no potential for them to contaminate the case later on, Davis said.

About 15 police vehicles surrounded the Subway shop today as investigators worked inside.

A spokeswoman for the Subway chain of shops released a statement: "We are saddened by the loss of these two young lives. Our thoughts and prayers are with their families, friends and co-workers and, of course, the entire community during this difficult time."

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DENVER (AP) - Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold were armed with 95 explosive devices when they launched their attack on Columbine High School last spring - a much larger arsenal than originally reported.

The explosives, enough to wipe out the school and hundreds of students, included 48 carbon dioxide bombs, 27 pipe bombs and 11 1.5-gallon propane containers. Most of the bombs did not explode.

The two Columbine seniors also had seven devices with 40-plus gallons of flammable liquid and two duffel bags containing 20-pound liquefied-petroleum gas tanks.

The extent of their arsenal was revealed last week when members of the Littleton Fire Department met with Gov. Bill Owens' Columbine Review Commission, The Denver Post reported today.

"As bad as this was, we were so very, very lucky," said Chuck Burdick, operations chief of the Littleton Fire Department. "It could have been so much worse."

Following the April 20 massacre, authorities believed Klebold and Harris had made about 60 bombs.

"I look at Columbine High School as a true act of domestic terrorism," Rick Young, an investigator and bomb technician, told the Post.

Young would not explain why the bombs did not go off except to say it was because of "very simple electronic failure." He also said Harris and Klebold used unstable fireworks powder to make the bombs.

Young and other officials are so worried the killers' plans and arsenal could be used as a blueprint to launch other attacks, they would not tell the commission why the bombs failed.

Twelve students and one teacher died in the attack after being shot by Harris and Klebold. The gunmen committed suicide, leaving some of their bombs near their bodies, Young said.

Pipe bombs placed on the street to divert police failed although went off after a member of a survey crew kicked it, Young said. The two

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- [The Columbine Tapes](#) - Time magazine article on videotapes made by Klebold and Harris discussing their plans to commit the school massacre.
- [Excerpts from the Columbine Tapes](#) - as published in the Denver Post
- [Victim Impact Statements From Kinkel Sentencing Hearing](#) - statements from survivors and relatives of survivors and victims. From Court TV, November 10, 1999.
- [Ribbon of Promise](#) - campaign to end school violence started in Springfield, Ore., the day after the Thurston High School shooting.
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after a member of a survey crew kicked it, Young said. The two gunmen also placed bombs inside the school, in their homes and in their own cars, parked in the school's lot.

Each of their cars contained two 20-pound propane tanks, another 20 gallons of gas, pipe bombs, clocks and other combustible liquids, Young said. The clocks were face down so no one could see when the bombs would detonate.

Harris and Klebold planned to have bombs explode in the school cafeteria at 11:17 a.m., creating a massive fireball to destroy both the cafeteria and the library above it, Young said.

Then they planned to shoot students as they ran from the school and at noon, their car bombs were supposed to explode, Young said. They also planned to hurt any police officers responding to the attack.

The Jefferson County sheriff's office was expected to release its final report on the investigation into the attack by mid-March, officials said.

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2000 ESPY AWARDS

February 14, 2000 7:30p.m. ET ESPN | MGM GRAND, Las Vegas

PRESENTED BY



Sanders lost life during tragic shooting

January 24, 2000

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Columbine High School coach and teacher William "Dave" Sanders, who lost his life during last April's tragic shooting, has been chosen as the recipient of the ESPY Awards' eighth annual Arthur Ashe Award for Courage. Hailed as a hero for the effort he made to lead hundreds of students to safety, Sanders was married with three daughters and five grandchildren. His wife and three daughters will accept the award on his behalf. The ESPYs, given for Excellence in Sports Performance, will be aired live from the MGM Grand in Las Vegas on Monday, Feb. 14 at 8 p.m. ET on ESPN.

Sanders, 47, taught business courses and coached girl's and boy's athletics, including girls softball, basketball, track and baseball at Columbine for 25 years.

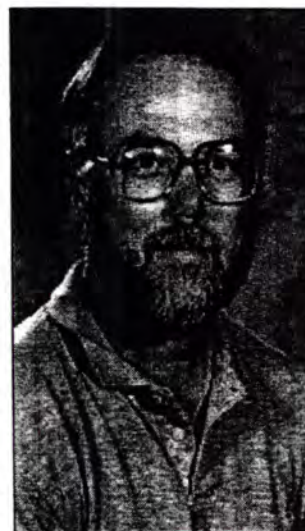
"Dave Sanders showed everyone around him throughout his life what sports should be, and then showed the world what real courage is all about when he gave his life for his students," said ESPN executive editor John A. Walsh, who serves as an executive producer for the ESPYs.

A procession of students and relatives who spoke at his funeral last spring painted a picture of a man who set an example of fairness, sportsmanship and caring for students and faculty alike.

"He was a wonderful man," said Chris Buckner, a 1997 Columbine graduate, as told to the Boulder Daily Camera. "He taught me how to run hurdles. I fell down quite a few times, but he was always there to pick me up."

Columbine coach and teacher Rick Bath had been one of Sanders' best friends. They coached basketball and softball together at Columbine since 1975, competing against each other before then. Bath said he wasn't surprised Sanders put the students' safety before his own.

"He was very caring, more concerned about kids than getting a victory," Bath told Scripps Howard News Service. "He was always looking at what



Sanders is the eighth honoree of the Ashe Award.

Bath told Scripps Howard News Service. "He was always looking at what they were going to gain from things, rather than what he could."

Jim Valvano (1993), Steve Palermo (1994) Howard Cosell (1995), Loretta Claiborne (1996), Muhammad Ali (1997), Dean Smith (1998) and Billie Jean King (1999) are the seven past winners of the Award.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 4, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

2-18-00

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: NEAL LANE

Neal

*Copied
Lane
Podesta*

SUBJECT: 1999 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers

- I. ACTION-FORCING EVENT: The third annual award of the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers.
- II. BACKGROUND: The Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers was established by Presidential directive February 1, 1996. The award was created to recognize and honor outstanding scientists and engineers at the outset of their independent research careers. The Presidential award recipients are expected to broadly advance science while contributing significantly to the missions of nine departments and agencies, namely the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, and Veterans Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and National Science Foundation. This award replaces the Presidential Faculty Fellows program, which were nominated solely by the National Science Foundation.

Sixty awards, divided amongst the nine departments and agencies, will be given every year. The award nominations are chosen by the agencies and forwarded to the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. The award recipients will receive substantial research support from their nominating agency over a five-year period.

I am forwarding the award nominees for your review and approval to receive the Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers. The requisite name checks on the nominees have been completed.

- III. RECOMMENDATION: Approve the attached 60 nominees for the 1999 Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers.

☒ Approve ☐ Approve as Amended ☐ Reject ☐ No Action

Attachment

NOMINEES

Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers

Waleed Abdalati	In recognition of the development and application of innovative remote sensing technology to glaciological research within NASA's Earth Science Enterprise.
Gregory P. Asner	In recognition of his leadership in developing innovative approaches to analyzing remotely sensed data from multiple sensors and applying them to regional and global biogeochemistry
Linnea M. Avallone	For advances in the detection of reactive gases and their effects on atmospheric ozone, and for integration of air chemistry research and undergraduate teaching.
Linda A. Barlow	For outstanding contributions to the field of developmental neurobiology. Dr. Barlow's innovative studies provided new insight into the embryonic origins of sensory taste cells.
Annelise E. Barron	For creative research in chemical engineering and biomedicine, applying novel ideas in polymer engineering to practical problems in the separation and analysis of biological molecules.
Carolyn Bertozzi	For creativity and insight in exploring carbohydrate biochemistry to understand and manipulate the molecular characteristics of the surface of mammalian cells.
Jeffrey Todd Borggaard	In recognition of his contribution to a rigorous mathematical theory of sensitivity-based optimal design algorithms and control of complex compressible flow systems.
Gert Cauwenberghs	For leadership in and groundbreaking contributions to the field of adaptive neuromorphic engineering, for the first time providing powerful on-chip learning and adaptivity in silicon-based systems.
John Chapin	For original contributions to dynamic analysis of parallel, long-lived software systems, and for innovative techniques in the teaching of dynamic analysis skills to undergraduates.
Xian Chen	For his innovative approach for DNA labeling and mass spectrometric identification of single nucleotide polymorphism.

Pamela M. Chu	For developing chemical measurement methods and standards needed by American industry for measuring air pollutants from automobile exhaust gases and chemical processing plants.
Ken R. Czerwinski	For developing the fundamental chemistry of the new element rutherfordium (atomic number 104) by perfecting "one-atom-at-a-time" chemical procedures on its short-lived atoms.
Donald Devoe	For developing a novel approach to fabricate six-degree-of-freedom micromechanisms, and for innovative educational activities that nurture capable MEMS researchers of the future.
Brenda L. Dingus	For the development of innovative detectors for gamma-ray astrophysics, and for the creation of an exceptionally wide-ranging education and outreach program.
Dennis E. Discher	For outstanding contributions toward understanding cellular and molecular membrane structure-function relationships, and an educational plan involving students at all levels, and the general public.
Ann M. Donoghue	For pioneering research that has resulted in advances of fundamental importance in improving the understanding of sperm competition and function in poultry.
Richard J. Elston	Dr. Elston is a world leader in the design, construction, and utilization of infrared-wavelength instrumentation to be used for astronomical observatories with education projects.
David M. Ford	For developing materials modeling capabilities and algorithms for the prediction of materials aging in enduring stockpile.
Emile S. Gardiner	For sustained productivity and exceptional promise for significant future achievement from research on oak ecophysiology and the regeneration biology of bottomland hardwood forest ecosystems.
Stephen C. George	For cutting-edge applications of engineering principles to address asthma, and for novel plans to implement Problem-Based Learning (PBL) in the curriculum.
Lori L. Graham	For highly original methods using probabilistic/reliability approaches to materials characterization, and for education activities infusing probabilistic analysis and reliability-based design into the curriculum.

Aaron W. Harper	For outstanding research in the area of photon-harvesting polymers leading to new or improved energy sources.
Fiona Anne Harrison	For her work in the development of an innovative x-ray telescope which offers unprecedented new capabilities for the study of cosmic x-ray sources through imaging observations of their high energy emission.
Janean Holden	For innovative research combining neuroanatomic and behavioral studies to investigate the role of the lateral hypothalamus in endogenous pain modulation.
Victoria L. Interrante	For innovative contributions to research and education by combining graphics, visualization and cognitive science to develop a science of representation for design of computer interfaces.
Judith A. James	For her outstanding contribution to solving the origin of lupus through discovery of the molecules that initiate the abnormal immune responses that characterize the disease.
Predrag Jelenkovic	For seminal work on modeling network behavior with applications to Quality-of-Service management, and a networking educational program combining theoretical results with practical experience.
Yishi Jin	For research on formation of connections in the nervous system and for her dedicated development of courses that integrate research into the undergraduate neuroscience curriculum.
Felicia Keesing	For combining ecological and educational research by integrating research on herbivore effects on plant-community structure with research on influences of field experience on undergraduates.
John G. W. Kelley	For developing forecast systems that advanced NOAA's capabilities to provide physical information on the present and short-term future state of lakes, coasts, and estuaries.
Kenneth M. Kemner	For seminal contributions in the development and application of high-energy X-ray synchrotron radiation techniques to materials and environmental science

Daphne Koller	For devising theories of probabilistic representation that allow automated systems to reason in complex domains and autonomously learn to solve three inference problems.
Steven D. Levitt	For innovative empirical research on the economics of gang activities and for integrating the research findings into course curriculum.
Michael Loewenberg	In recognition of novel research on viscous, multiphase fluids leading to the development of predictive models for use in the chemical and manufacturing industries.
Todd L. Lowary	For studying synthesis and conformations of compounds in bacterial cell walls, and designing courses that incorporate the latest educational technology.
Nathan J. Mantua	For developments to the role of: ocean/atmosphere dynamics in the El Nino/Southern Oscillation phenomenon, and climate variability on Pacific salmon cycles.
John F. Mitchell	For highly creative synthesis combined with outstanding scientific leadership to facilitate a collaborative research program, which extends world-wide, to understand the phenomena of colossal magnetoresistance.
Cecilia B. Moens	For pioneering studies that increase our knowledge of the genetic networks that establish early developmental patterning of the vertebrate central nervous system.
Smita Mohanty	For outstanding research on the three-dimensional structure of the pheromone binding protein of insects and its potential impact on pest management.
Kathryn A. Moler	In recognition of outstanding research on the nature of high-temperature superconductors via unique thermodynamic and magnetic measurements.
Mary C. Nakamura	For outstanding research on the immunology of natural killer cells.
Ken Ono	For outstanding contributions to number theory, and for his unusual talent for fostering mathematical abilities in students at different levels.

Lynne E. Parker	For exceptional research and national leadership in the area of heterogeneous multi-robot cooperation.
Fenjosky Pena-Mora	For creative investigation into the cross-cutting worlds of game theory, contract negotiation, and infrastructure management, and for involving students in an international educational environment.
Marina A. Picciotto	For outstanding contributions to neuroscience and drug abuse research, applying state-of-the-art techniques ranging from molecular biology to behavior, in characterizing the actions of nicotine on the central nervous system.
Sanjay Raman	For addressing challenges in mixed technology single-chip systems with application to wireless communications, and revitalizing the microwave engineering curriculum while infusing this new knowledge.
Richard W. Roberts	For integrating his innovative combinatorial method of selecting and designing protein motifs that specifically recognize biologically important RNA structures into teaching chemistry and biology students.
David William Russell	For development of a novel approach to correct genetic mutations using adeno-associated virus based vectors to introduce site specific recombination into human chromosomes.
Geraldine C. Seydoux	For outstanding work on the genes and cellular mechanisms that control germ cell specification and differentiation during early embryo development.
Eric L. Shirley	For fundamental developments in calculating and predicting the optical properties of materials, including those needed by the photonics and electro-optics industries for the design of new, solid state lasers and optical switches, modulators, sensors, and imaging systems.
Gennady Shvets	For theoretical and computational investigations of the interaction of ultra-strong laser pulses with plasmas, with applications to inertial confinement fusion, to plasma-based particle accelerators, to new radiation sources based on beams and plasmas.
Ida Sim	For creative yet practical approaches to making new medical knowledge in randomized controlled trials conveniently accessible to clinicians and to research investigators.

Ronald Marc Summers	For developing special radiologic visualization techniques such as virtual reality presentations that permit doctors and patients to better understand disease and better plan treatment.
Peter A. Ubel	For outstanding contributions to medical ethics and health services decision-making techniques.
Jeffrey S. Urbach	For pioneering studies of granular media and for creation of new curricula to provide non-science majors with tools to appreciate rapidly developing technology areas.
Preeti Verghese	In recognition of her innovative life science research to help NASA reduce risk during human performance tasks critical to support human space exploration.
Xiaoqin Wang	For outstanding contributions to the field of auditory neurobiology. Dr. Wang has pioneered innovative physiological and computational approaches to further our understanding of vocal communication mechanisms.
Weidong Wang	For innovative analysis of protein complexes and genes that regulate development and aging.
Kimberly M. Wasserman	For exceptional research in the general area of stochastic control and resource allocation problems in wireless communication networks.
Zhuomin Zhang	For valuable research contributions enabling radiometric temperature measurements of miniaturized integrated circuits, and for writing a textbook, establishing a seminar series and a microscale laboratory.