



Whitaker Wellness Institute
Medical Clinic

1. CeXid ✓
2. Jobe see ✓
No. 7777
Someone look into this wrap?

4-5-00

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

April 3, 2000



al

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BCSIG.

A pleasure meeting you and talking with you last Thursday evening at the Waldorf Astoria in New York with Mark Fox. Both my wife and I have become celebrities in our circle of friends.

I discussed with you the plight of the Navarro family, who for the past five months has been seeking permission from the FDA to allow their four-year-old child, who has a rapidly growing brain tumor, to be treated by Stanislaw Burzynski, MD, in Houston. You had mentioned particular interest in this case because it is illustrative of the problems of how our government governs.

The FDA, for political and probably personal reasons, is violently opposed to Dr. Burzynski and his cancer therapy. However, his clinic is currently conducting close to 70 FDA-approved studies. Dr. Burzynski petitioned the FDA to treat Thomas Navarro as part of one these ongoing studies. Although it is certainly within the power of the agency to say yes to such a request, they have said no.

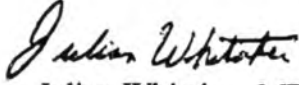
Thomas' plight has touched many. The family has been interviewed on several national TV and radio programs, and *People* magazine ran a four-page article on the situation in March. Representative Dan Burton of Indiana has introduced a bill in the house, HR 3677, the Thomas Navarro FDA Patient Rights Act, to restrict the FDA's authority to deny patients access to investigational drugs. In addition, former Republican presidential aspirant Alan Keyes wrote a letter, signed by five other candidates, excoriating the FDA for blocking this family's informed selection of a medical treatment for their son.

I am certain that the FDA foot dragging is political and personal. A conciliatory word from you could possibly break the ice and save this child's life. Otherwise little Thomas Navarro is sure to die, and the finger pointing and blame shifting will be intense.

President Clinton
April 3, 2000
Page 2

I do hope you can help.

Sincerely yours,


Julian Whitaker, MD

enc: Alan Keyes letter
People magazine article
HR 3677
Health & Healing newsletter

cc: Mark Fox



5025 North Central, Suite 408, Phoenix, AZ 85012

PRESS RELEASE

January 15, 2000

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Connie Hair
Phone: 818-512-3432

Keyes Campaign Releases Names of Presidential Candidates Who Have Joined in the Fight on Behalf of Thomas Navarro

Johnston, IA - Saying that "progress has been made," Ambassador Alan Keyes released the names of signers of the letter he authored to HHS Secretary Donna Shalala on behalf of 4-year old Thomas Navarro, a small boy dying of brain cancer due, in part, to bureaucratic inertia.

Navarro and his father Jim were in attendance at the Iowa debate and were introduced from the audience by Ambassador Keyes.

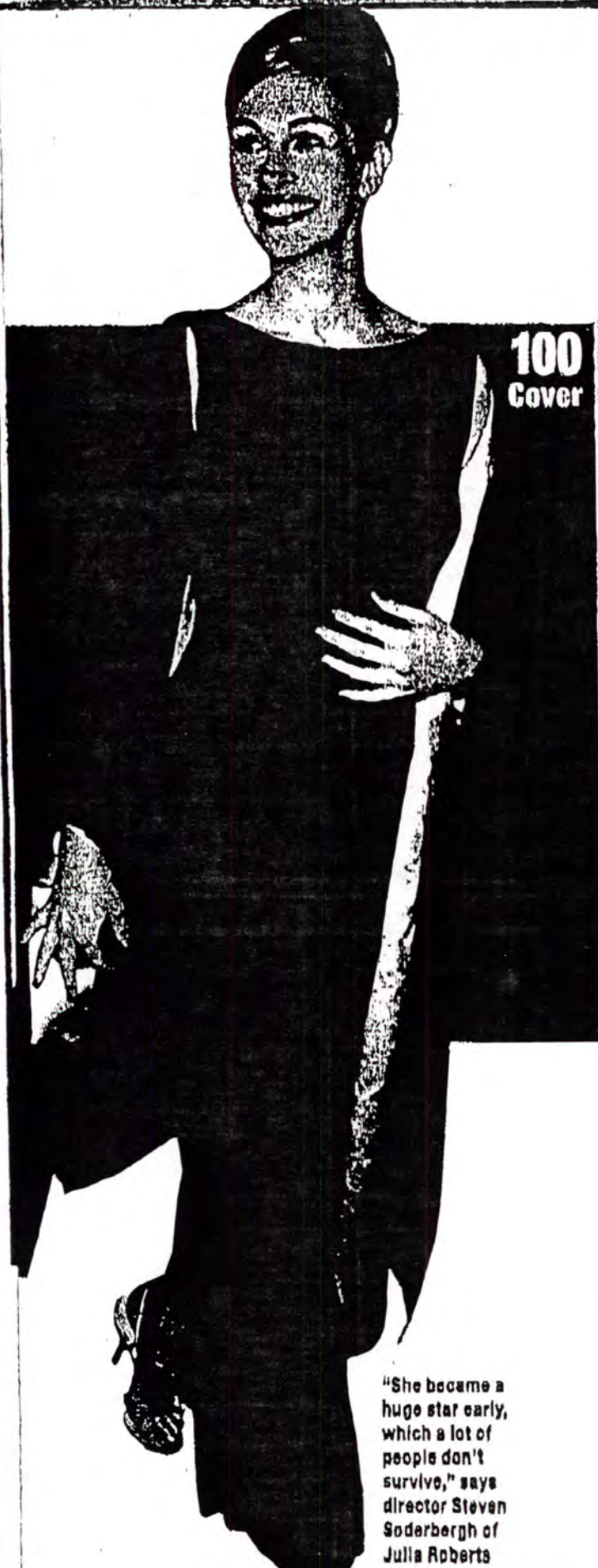
Text of Letter to Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala

Dear Secretary Shalala:

"We bring to your attention the case of Thomas Navarro. He is four years old and dying of brain cancer. His father, James Navarro, has requested that he receive treatment at the Burzynski Cancer Clinic in Houston, Texas, where they have an excellent record of treating the very aggressive form of cancer that afflicts young Thomas. Mr. Navarro has pleaded with the FDA to allow him what he believes to be his best chance to save his young son's life. The FDA has refused to act and placed the matter on clinical hold.

"It should be the right of every responsible American citizen to seek the medical care of their choice without government bureaucracies standing in their way.

"Time is running out for Thomas Navarro and for countless Americans like him. It is imperative that you expedite a decision on allowing the medical treatment chosen by his parents for this young boy. If you refuse to act, Thomas' parents and the American people deserve to be presented with a justification for your standing in the way. Clearly, since a young life is at stake, time is of the essence.



100
Cover

"She became a huge star early, which a lot of people don't survive," says director Steven Soderbergh of Julia Roberts



54 UP FRONT The debate over his ailing son's treatment, says Janis Navarro, "can be summed up in two words: Who decides?"

134 Controversy

New York City bus driver Rodney Plummer's heroism in felling a mugger didn't come cheap: It cost him two weeks' pay

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Rick Rockwell and Darva Conger are history, but David and Elizabeth Weinelick are still happily wed two years after their instant marriage in a Minnesota shopping mall

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Activist Madeline Janis-Aparicio wants to make decent wages for the working poor the price of doing business in L.A.

144 Style

How much is that dummy in the window? About \$1,000 for each of New York mannequin-maker Ralph Pucci's creations

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Received Time Apr. 3 '98 1:40PM

Saving Thomas Navarro

In the name of their dying son, a couple battle the government over a cancer treatment the FDA says hasn't been proved and could cost him his life

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JUDY WALGREN



Though surgery arrested Thomas's cancer, doctors fear it could recur within a year.

Perched on the edge of his seat before a glowing TV screen in a Houston hotel room, 4-year-old Thomas Navarro spins the wheel of his video-game console and whips his car around the simulated track like a pro. The carpet is littered with Lego, Gumby and Pokémon figurines, but for Thomas, like most preschoolers, electronics reigns supreme. "I am," he confesses with a grin, "a video-games maniac."

His parents, James and Donna Navarro, don't mind Thomas's obsession a bit; in fact they savor all his youthful enthusiasms. For the brown-eyed boy at the wheel is caught up in an all too real race for his life, one that has pitted his family against the federal government, forced them to leave their Tucson home for fear of losing custody of the boy and injected Thomas, marginally, into the presidential primary campaign.

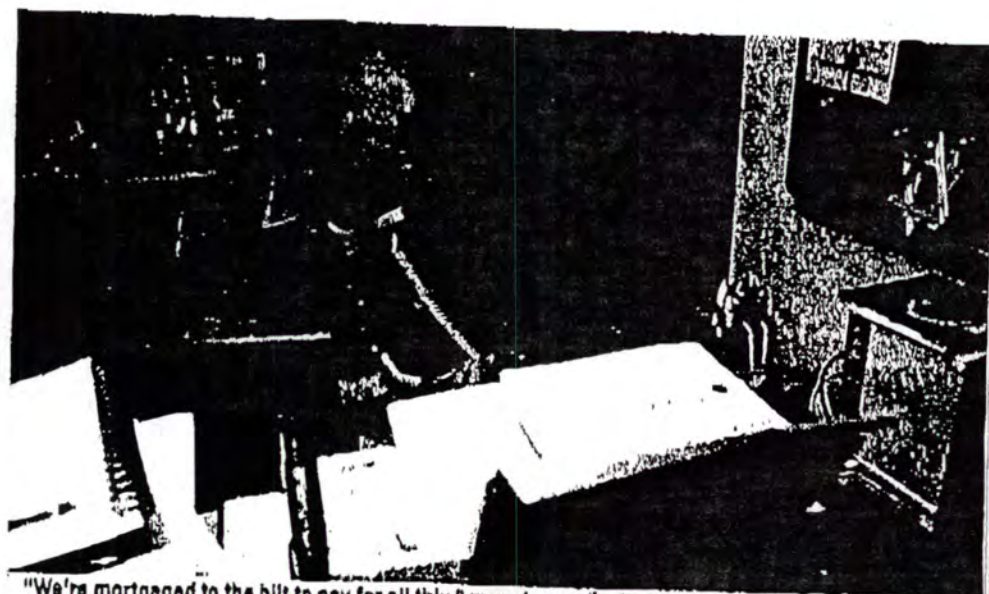
Despite his apparent vitality, Thomas suffers from a virulent type of brain cancer. Without chemotherapy and radiation, doctors say, he will almost certainly die within a year, two at the most. But after poring over medical texts, journals and Web sites, the Navarros concluded that the side effects of such treatment could leave Thomas profoundly brain-damaged—a risk they aren't willing to take. "I know what it would do to Thomas," says James, 46. "Here's a happy, spirited, intelligent child. I would rather have my son as my son and remember him like this."

Which is not to say that the Navarros plan to stand by and watch Thomas die. Instead they want to place him in the care of Dr. Stanislaw Burzynski, 57, a controversial Houston physician whose experimental therapy using gentler drugs he calls antineoplastons has made him a hero to hundreds of cancer patients but anathema to the Food and Drug Administration, which has battled against

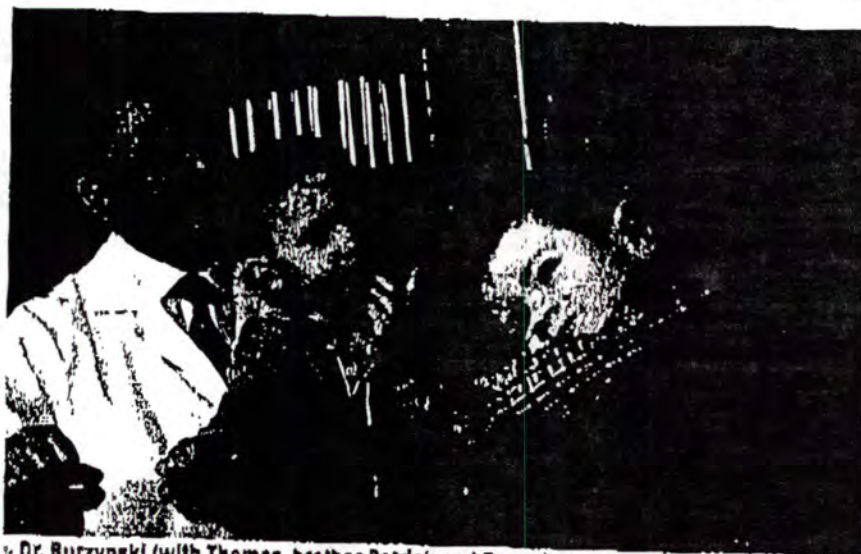


him in and out of court since 1983. Calling Burzynski's methods unproved, three years ago the FDA restricted his treatment to patients who have exhausted all other options. And now the agency, which says the Navarros' fears of side effects are exaggerated, is threatening to shut down his clinical trials should he treat Thomas before the boy has gone through the gamut of conventional therapies. Still, James Navarro won't yield. "This isn't about good doctors versus bad doctors," he says. "It can be summed up in two words: Who decides?"

For some prominent Republicans, the answer is unquestionably the Navarros. Trumpeting the boy's case as an example of big government interfering in decisions that belong to the individual, quixotic presidential hopeful Alan Keyes invited Thomas and James to a March 2 debate in Los Angeles and sent a letter on the Navarros' behalf, cosigned by Sen. John McCain, to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala. "These are parents who have tried to behave with the greatest



"We're mortgaged to the hilt to pay for all this," says James (in the family's Houston hotel).



Dr. Burzynski (with Thomas, brother Patrick and Donna) says treatment "cannot wait."

James Navarro (with Thomas in Houston) "believes he is doing what's best for his kid," says the FDA's Dr. Dianne Murphy—but she disagrees.

responsibility," says Keyes. "It's just not right."

Not surprisingly, Burzynski agrees. "The choice of treatment should be a matter between a patient and his doctor," says the internist, who has treated a dozen children like Thomas with his antineoplaston therapy, an intravenous cocktail of peptides (chemicals derived from amino acids) that, he says, "switches off" the genes that tell cancer cells to grow. According to his own study, eight of those young patients are still alive today, four years after their treatment.

Yet the FDA says it's far too early to evaluate Burzynski's technique and argues that Thomas's parents are neither qualified—nor emotionally equipped—to choose his course of treatment. "When you're the parents, you're so vested you can't see the whole picture," says Dr. Dianne Murphy, associate director for pediatrics at the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. "You need someone who is removed from the situation." Though there are con-

effects of chemo and radiation in cases like Thomas's, Murphy says the child would have a 70 percent chance of surviving at least five years. "And the risks would be minimal," she stresses. "At the worst, a 10- to 20-point loss in IQ. This is a child who has much hope."

Until last summer, that went without saying. A chatterbox, never far from his little brother Patrick, 3, or Che, his pet Chihuahua, Thomas Navarro was an exuberant preschooler. So in late August, when he began suffering headaches and bouts of vomiting, his parents, who run a law-enforcement-supplies business, assumed it was just a virus that would play itself out. When it didn't, they took Thomas to the family doctor. Nothing could have prepared them for the news. "I saw the doors swing open, and Donna came flying through," recalls James, who was in the waiting room. "She just screamed at the top of her lungs—'Jim!'—and she collapsed."

An MRI confirmed the diagnosis of medulloblastoma, an aggressive form of brain cancer, and two days later sur-



I can't imagine people who would have dealt with this dilemma more responsibly," supporter Alan Keyes says of the Navarros.

ment filed a 75-count indictment against Burzynski, on the FDA's behalf, charging him with, among other things, illegally selling his drugs across state lines. In 1997 he was acquitted of 35 charges, and the other 40 were dropped. But the cloud has not lifted entirely. Around the same time, U.S. District Judge Simeon T. Lake III ordered Burzynski to begin clinical trials of his treatment, and the Texas Medical Board placed him on probation. The doctor is also facing a lawsuit brought by a Lockport, N.Y., couple over the death of their 10-year-old daughter in 1998. (Burzynski dismisses the action as a "nonsense case.") Moreover, he has come under fresh fire from colleagues who consider the methodology of his current trials—involving 92 patients—at best, sloppy. "They're just appalling," says Dr. Henry Friedman, a neuro-oncologist at Duke Medical Center in Durham, N.C. "They were not conducted in a

way in which one could interpret the results," Dr. Roger Packer, chairman of neurology at Children's National Medical Center in Washington, D.C., is equally scathing. Burzynski, he says, is "giving hope where there isn't hope."

The Navarros prefer to believe that there is. They've talked with dozens of Burzynski's patients, along with the parents of children in Thomas's condition who had radiation and chemotherapy and emerged profoundly retarded. Despite all the criticisms, Burzynski "is the only doctor we have come across who was willing to show us his patients," says Donna Navarro. "He was very open and forthright, and no one else was."

Still, some doctors believe that while holding out for a treatment they have not been able to obtain, and allowing Thomas's condition to deteriorate, the Navarros are endangering the boy's life. Last fall, Dr. John Hutter, Thomas's oncologist, filed charges of medical neglect against the couple with Children's Protective Services in Arizona. Determined to get Thomas the treatment they wanted, the Navarros moved to a Houston hotel room, where, four months later, they remain.

But they are not alone. On Feb. 17, U.S. Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.) introduced legislation in Thomas's name that would restrict the FDA's authority to bar any treatment providing a patient or his guardians are aware of the risks. With time running out, the Navarros consider the bill a last chance. "Every moment with Thomas is precious," says his father. "Every second. There are times when I just sit and watch him sleep and lock him into my memory."

• Anne-Marie O'Neill

• Patricia B. Smith in Houston, John Hannah in Los Angeles and Linda Killian in Washington, D.C.

geons removed a golf-ball-size tumor from the base of Thomas's brain. The operation left the boy temporarily unable to see, speak or walk. Says James: "He was like a 4-year-old newborn."

A former U.S. Army medical assistant, Donna, 33, used flash cards to improve Thomas's speech, encouraged him to walk and took him to physical therapy. James, meanwhile, learned all he could about the disease. By the time they arrived at the Tucson Medical Center for their first oncology consultation, the Navarros were ready to endure whatever treatment doctors advised. But soon their hopes began to flag. "You see these little kids with portable IV trees, no hair, veins sticking up all over their heads; ashen gray, dark, lifeless eyes," James recalls. "I said, 'Donna, this isn't helping these kids, it's killing them.'"

Even so, the couple listened as Dr. Baldassarre Stea, Thomas's oncologist, explained the side effects of radiation—nausea, vomiting, hair loss, fatigue. Then they signed a consent form. It was only afterward, says James, that they learned of direr risks: blindness, hearing loss, sterility and loss of IQ. (Dr. Stea was unavailable for comment.) Frantically, the Navarros immersed themselves in the search for an alternative treatment. While scouring the Internet, James came across Burzynski's Web site. "What caught my eye," he says, "was that he had treated 12 kids with medulloblastoma and had a much greater success rate than conventional medicine, without the side effects." Statistics can mislead, of course—much depends on the condition of each patient. But one of Burzynski's apparent triumphs is 8-year-old Dustin Kunari of Aurora, Minn., who also suffered from medulloblastoma. In 1994 and '95 his parents, Jack, 34, and Mariann, 36, brought Dustin to Burzynski rather than subject him to radiation. "Dustin," says his father, "has been in complete remission ever since, the picture of perfect health."

In fact, the Polish-born Burzynski has impressive credentials. The son of a language professor, he earned a medical degree with honors from the Lublin Medical Academy in 1967. Later, working toward his Ph.D. in biochemistry, Burzynski observed a peptide deficiency in the blood of cancer patients and wondered if there was a link between the deficiency and the disease. In lab tests, he says, he isolated certain peptides from human blood and applied them to cancer cells to inhibit their growth without harming normal cells. In 1970, Burzynski emigrated to the U.S. with his wife, Barbara, 59, a gynecologist. Settling in Houston, he taught at the Baylor College of Medicine, where he contin-

ued his cancer studies, patenting each of the newly isolated peptides, which he named antineoplastons—from *neoplasm*, Greek for tumor.

In 1978, with the first of what would amount to more than 120 worldwide drug patents to his name, Burzynski set up his own cancer clinic. Word of his work had spread through medical circles, and patients soon sought him out in Texas, where he was authorized by the state medical board to administer his drugs. When the FDA discovered he was also treating patients out of state, the national agency ordered Burzynski to subject his drugs to regulated clinical trials. By 1983 the FDA was still dissatisfied with his results, so it sought an injunction to keep him from treating patients.

The injunction was denied, but the FDA's action precipitated a series of court clashes. In 1995 the Justice Depart-



"I'm grateful for every day with Thomas," says James (in L.A. on March 2 for a Republican primary presidential debate).

CONGRESS
SESSION**H. R. 3677**

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to restrict the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to issue clinical holds regarding investigational drugs or to deny patients expanded access to such drugs.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 2000

BARTON of Indiana (for himself, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, and Mr. STUBBS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to restrict the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to issue clinical holds regarding investigational drugs or to deny patients expanded access to such drugs.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

3 This Act may be cited as the "Thomas Navarro FDA
4
5 Patient Rights Act".

ED INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS; RESTRICTIONS ON
AGENCY AUTHORITY REGARDING CLINICAL
HOLDS ON TRIALS AND EXPANDED ACCESS
FOR PATIENTS.

(a) CLINICAL HOLDS. Section 505(i)(3) of the Fed-
eral Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)(3))
amended by adding at the end the following subpara-
graph:

“(D) The Secretary may not under clause
(i) or (ii) of subparagraph (B) place a clinical
hold on an investigation of a drug on the basis
that the Secretary has determined that

“(i) there is another drug (including
another investigational drug) that is or
may be a safe and effective therapy for the
disease or condition involved; or

“(ii) there is a comparable or satisfac-
tory alternative therapy available for a pa-
tient who is receiving or will receive the
drug as a clinical subject in the investiga-
tion, except that such restriction on the
authority of the Secretary applies only if
the patient declares in writing that the pa-
tient is aware of the comparable or satis-
factory alternative therapy, is aware of the
risk involved in receiving the drug in the

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investigation, and chooses to receive the drug notwithstanding such risk and notwithstanding the comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy."

(b) EXPANDED ACCESS.D

(1) INDIVIDUAL PATIENT ACCESS.D Section 561(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb(b)(1)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: ", except that such conditions for the receipt by the person of the investigational drug do not apply if the person declares in writing that the person is aware that there is a comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy, is aware of the risk involved in receiving the investigational drug, and chooses to receive the drug notwithstanding such risk and notwithstanding the comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy".

18 (2) TREATMENT APPLICATION.D Section
19 561(c)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
20 Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb(e)(2)) is amended by insert-
21 ing before the semicolon the following: ", except that
22 such condition for the receipt by a patient of an in-
23 vestigational drug does not apply if the patient de-
24 clares in writing that the patient is aware that there
25 is a comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy,

4

... aware of the risk involved in receiving the inves-
tigational drug and chooses to receive the drug not-
withstanding such risk and notwithstanding the
unavailable or satisfactory alternative therapy".

○

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP | ABOUT COSPONSORS

H.R. 3677

Sponsor: Rep Burton, Dan (introduced 2/16/2000)

Latest Major Action: 2/23/2000 Referred to House subcommittee

Title: To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to restrict the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to issue clinical holds regarding investigational drugs or to deny patients expanded access to such drugs

COSPONSORS(19), ALPHABETICAL [followed by Cosponsors withdrawn]: (Sort: by date)

Rep Barr, Bob - 2/16/2000

Rep Coburn, Tom A. - 3/6/2000

Rep Doolittle, John T. - 2/16/2000

Rep Horn, Stephen - 2/16/2000

Rep LaHood, Ray - 2/16/2000

Rep McHugh, John M. - 2/16/2000

Rep Meek, Carrie P. - 2/16/2000

Rep Rangel, Charles B. - 3/6/2000

Rep Scarborough, Joe - 2/16/2000

Rep Tancredo, Thomas G. - 3/6/2000

Rep Barton, Joe - 2/16/2000

Rep DeFazio, Peter A. - 3/6/2000

Rep Gilman, Benjamin A. - 2/16/2000

Rep Jones, Walter B., Jr. - 2/16/2000

Rep McCollum, Bill - 3/6/2000

Rep McIntosh, David M. - 2/16/2000

Rep Paul, Ron - 2/16/2000

Rep Ryun, Jim - 2/16/2000

Rep Stump, Bob - 2/16/2000

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT*Dr. Julian Whitaker's***Health & Healing****TOMORROW'S MEDICINE TODAY**Special Supplement to *Dr. Julian Whitaker's Health & Healing*
February 2000**This Family Is Fighting For Their Son's Life***Thomas Navarro*

Jim and Donna Navarro of Tucson, Arizona, are in a desperate fight to save the life of their 4-year-old son Thomas. In September 1999, little Thomas was diagnosed with a medulloblastoma, a highly malignant and routinely fatal brain tumor. He underwent surgery and the

tumor was removed. However, given the inevitable tendency of this type of cancer to recur, Thomas' chances of survival are zero without additional therapy.

The only therapies offered to the Navarro family were chemotherapy and radiation therapy, which are highly toxic, especially to a growing child like Thomas. Complications of radiation therapy include hearing loss, growth defects, hypothyroidism, memory loss, and reduction in IQ; chemotherapy has its own list of toxic effects. The future for young Thomas in the hands of conventional oncologists was bleak indeed, and even his physicians did not expect him to survive.

They Discovered a Possible Cure...

At about this time, Thomas' parents first heard about Stanislaw Burzynski, MD, who for the past 25 years has treated thousands of patients with antineoplas-
toms, a safe, nontoxic therapy he developed that fights cancer at the genetic level. The Navaros learned about Dr. Burzynski's surprising success rates with aggressive and often lethal brain tumors. And they talked to the parents of Dustin Kuniani, who was diagnosed with exactly the same kind of tumor as Thomas' when he was two and a half years old.

Dustin underwent antineoplas-
tation therapy immediately after surgery, and today he is a healthy, bright 8-year-old with none of the devastating side effects of chemotherapy and radiation.

When the Navaros told their oncologist that they were going to explore other options, he threatened to get child protective services involved. They were told that Thomas could be taken away from them and forced to undergo radiation and chemotherapy—with or without their consent.

Convinced that their son's best chance of survival lay elsewhere, Jim and Donna notified their lawyer of the situation and in November headed out with Thomas for the Burzynski Clinic in Houston, Texas.

...But Are Not Allowed to Use It

Dr. Burzynski felt that he could help Thomas. But there was a glitch. Because he had not yet had chemotherapy and radiation, Thomas didn't meet the FDA's criteria for enrollment into the clinical trial.

Dr. Burzynski petitioned the FDA for a "Special Exception" status so that Thomas could begin treatment (special exceptions are routinely granted in clinical trials). He submitted all the appropriate paperwork, but in spite of the fact that the track record of antineoplas-
toms in the treatment of medulloblastoma is far superior to that of conventional therapies, the FDA has steadfastly refused to allow this child to undergo the therapy.

This is where it turns evil. The bureaucrats at the FDA could easily say yes. It is within their power to do so. This child could undergo the therapy that his parents desire and that research and clinical experience suggest would be helpful. But instead they say no.

FDA project manager Paul Zimmerman and Richard Pazdur, MD, director of the FDA's division of oncology drug products, citing lack of "scientific or ethical basis," have stalled for months now, promising to "reconsider your request" and "notify you in approximately 30 days."

This Family Is Fighting Back

The battle is underway. The Navaros have enlisted the aid of their senator, John McCain, who has had exten-

sive contact with the FDA on Thomas' behalf. They have spoken to every reporter whose attention they could get, including a crew from the ABC news program 20/20.

They've also been helped by Oklahoma Senator James Inhofe, whose sister has been treated at the Burzynski Clinic, and the Burzynski Patient Group, which has spearheaded a letter-writing campaign.

Recognizing the FDA's whimsical and unscientific bias, the House of Representatives Committee on Government Reform has joined the fight. In a December 30 letter to FDA Commissioner Jane Henney, MD, Committee Chairman Dan Burton wrote, "I ask your assistance in providing Thomas Navarro access to this treatment. I am disturbed that there continue to be problems within the FDA regarding antineoplastons. I am prepared to call hearings...if I cannot be assured that personal and institutional bias against antineoplastons, Dr. Burzynski, and other unconventional cancer protocols have been resolved within the FDA and that Americans are assured fair and compassionate treatment by the FDA and access to these clinical trials."

The stalemate continues into its third month. The Navaros remain holed up in a Houston motel room, living off their dwindling resources, yet afraid to return home, lest their child be taken from them and subjected to a treatment regimen that, if it doesn't kill him, would condemn him to a lifetime of physical and mental deficits.

Daily efforts are being made to petition the FDA to allow Thomas to begin antineoplastic therapy. Meanwhile, unelected, unaccountable petty bureaucrats like Paul Zimmerman and Richard Pazdur continue to say no, preventing Thomas Navarro from receiving the one therapy that just might save his life without destroying it.

Whose Life Is It Anyway?

This arbitrary, uncaring, meddling interference by the FDA in life-and-death matters is far more common than you might expect. Thousands of children have died because their parents were either discouraged from venturing outside the realm of conventional cancer treatment or completely unaware that safer options even existed.

It all boils down to one question. Who has the right to make decisions about a patient's medical care: the patient (or his or her parents) or FDA bureaucrats?

The Navaros aren't asking for much: just the right to take their son to an established clinic and pay to have him treated with a safe, proven, albeit unconventional cancer therapy.

Support the Access to Medical Treatment Act

Folks, we are not free. We may revel in our history of freedom and get teary-eyed when we hear the Star-Spangled Banner. But if an American family is unable to take a sick child to the doctor of their choice without government bureaucracy interfering in this most personal of decisions, we are not free.

Benjamin Rush, a physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence, lobbied for inclusion of medical freedom in the Constitution. He wrote, "The Constitution of this Republic should make special provisions for medical freedom as well as religious freedom...To restrict the art of healing to one class of men and deny equal privileges to others will constitute the Bastille of medical science...Unless we put medical freedom into the Constitution, the time will come when medicine will organize into an undercover dictatorship."

Dr. Rush's predictions have come to pass. To rectify this situation, there is currently before Congress a bill to guarantee your right to use the medical therapies of your choice, including those not approved by the FDA, provided that you are informed of their side effects and the fact that they are not FDA-approved. The Access to Medical Freedom Act would return healthcare decision-making where it belongs, to the patient.

I urge you to write to your congressional representatives and encourage them to cosponsor the Access to Medical Treatment Act. You'll find their names and addresses in the federal government section of your phone book. Make sure you reference the bill numbers: HR-2635 in the House and S-1955 in the Senate. With enough grassroots support, this bill has a good chance of passing. (Visit drwhitaker.com for a sample letter and a link to the Access to Medical Treatment Act.)

Another way you can help is to make a donation to the Cancer Coalition of America, a nonprofit charitable organization established to help patients pay for cancer therapies not covered by insurance. Donations, which are tax-deductible and go directly to the payment of medical fees, may be sent to The Cancer Coalition of America, attn. Barbara Tomaszewski, 9396 Richmond Avenue #307, Houston, TX 77063. For more information call 713/335-5677.

In the meantime, pray for the Navaros, and if you wish to help them specifically, visit their web site at <http://www.cancerbusters.com>.

Julian Whitaker MD

WHITAKER WELLNESS MEDICAL INSTITUTE, INC.

To:

Krrs
Engskou

From: Elena Granofsky, Executive Secretary

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Pages:

7

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Comments:



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20057

✓ Staff
Sec 7C

'00 APR 5 PM 6:14

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

30 March 2000

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a letter I have sent to the Prime Minister of Israel that I want you to see and to ask you to reflect on it and see if there is anything you can do to hasten Su'ad's release.

4-5-00

✓
Do NSC ^{to handle} ~~for reply~~?
Yes ☒ No ☐

Yours for justice,

B.

Richard T. McSorley, S.J.
Richard T. McSorley, S.J.



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20057

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Ehud Barak
Prime Minister of Israel
Prime Minister's Office
Tel Aviv, Israel

30 March 2000

Dear Minister Prime Minister:

This is an appeal that you order the immediate release of Su'ad Himilghazal, a 16 year old prisoner in Israel's Ramley Prison. She has been held in detention without trial since December 1998 and has been subjected to beatings and physical abuse.

Su'ad was an ordinary 15 year old Palestinian school girl in Sahat in the Israeli-occupied West Bank when she was arrested by Israeli soldiers on December 13, 1998. A female settler from the illegal Israeli settlement of Shanrom claimed that Su'ad tried to stab her. Following her arrest she was taken to Kedunin settlement where she was severely beaten by Israeli settlers according to the Defense of Children International/Palestinian Section DC1PS. She was then taken to Ramley Prison where she was interrogated and tortured.

Please do what you can to help her

Sincerely yours for justice,

Richard T. McSorley S.J.
Rev. Richard T. McSorley, S.J..



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

*Sts***Fax**

00 APR 5 PM 7:15

To: Nancy Hernreich**From:****Fax:****Page:****Phone:****Date:**

4-5-00

To NSC for reply?
Yes ☒ *No* ☐

Nancy,

Thank you for passing this on to the President.

Δ



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

4 April, 2000

President Bill Clinton
The White House—West Wing
Via Fax

Dear Bill,

I believe you know who UCLA's Steve Spiegel is and he just presented me with this tentative paper—written only this am—on what to do about the Syrian track. When I told him I wanted to put it in your hands he wanted me to emphasize that it is, of course, very tentative.

Respectfully,

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc
enclosure

cc: Sandy Berger
Rob Malley
Mara Rudman

4/4/00

Tentative Draft

A MIDDLE POINT BETWEEN DISASTER AND TRIUMPH IN SYRIAN-ISRAELI NEGOTIATIONS

By Steven L. Spiegel

Syrian-Israeli negotiations are going nowhere since the collapse of the Geneva talks between Presidents Clinton and Assad on March 26, 2000. It appears likely that Israel will withdraw from Lebanon in early July without a deal with Syria. The result could be chaos, conflict, and possibly even war. Israelis are tired of waiting for a deal with Syria in order to withdraw from Lebanon, and the occupation there has become a kind of endless mini-Vietnam.

Although the Barak government is prepared to withdraw from the Golan Heights captured in 1967, talks have largely broken down over the question of where the Golan ends. Under a 1923 frontier negotiated between the French and British colonial powers, the demarcation is clear. On the other hand, between 1947 and 1967, Syrians encroached on further territory beyond the 1923 frontier which led them to the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Although technically Israel has no obligation to withdraw beyond the 1923 frontiers, and no one even knows precisely where the border was on the eve of the Six Day War when Israel captured the Golan, the last three Israeli Prime Ministers (Peres, Netanyahu and Barak, and possibly even Rabin) agreed to provide the Syrians additional territory in order to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Barak has drawn the line at a point short of actually giving the Syrians standing on the sea lest they then claim part of the water which is crucial to Israel's supply. While Damascus argues it does not seek the water, there are still problems of accidental pollution, fishing rights, and future controversy. Besides the strategic

reasons, there are good domestic causes for not actually withdrawing from the line. The latest Maariv-Gallup poll on March 31 shows that while 63% of the Israeli public wants the talks to continue, 75% is opposed to actually withdrawing to the shores of the Galilee. Since by law Barak must hold a national referendum to approve the withdrawal and his presumed generosity towards Syria is already controversial, he would have no hope of winning the referendum under these conditions. With Assad refusing to budge and the July 7 deadline looming larger by the hour, talks seem doomed. What to do?

There has been little consideration of an alternative idea. Under the current negotiations, the endpoint of the talks is normalization of relations between Israel and Syria, security arrangements between the two sides, and a complete Israeli withdrawal from the Golan accompanied by Syrian assurances that when Israel withdraws from Lebanon, its northern frontier will not be harassed and Syria will no longer support terrorism. Yet, given Syrian refusal to accept Barak's offer and the apparent psychological or political discomfort of current Syrian leaders with complete normalization with Israel, there appears to be no chance the deal will be reached by July 7.

There is one way out of the morass. The two sides could sign a non-belligerence agreement instead of a peace treaty which would have partial payoffs for both sides. Neither would get what it really wants, but both would receive enough from a non-belligerence arrangement to satisfy them, at least for the time being. Under this arrangement, Israel would withdraw only to the 1923 frontier but would agree that it would continue to discuss the remaining sliver of territory Syria claims. (There is precedent for this. In 1981, Israel completed its withdrawal from the Sinai, but a tiny

spot—and it was just that—of territory on the Sinai beach, Taba, remained in dispute for several years. Finally both sides submitted to binding international arbitration. Israel lost and promptly withdrew. Similarly, Jordan and Israel have continued to discuss and debate water and economic issues long after their peace treaty was signed.)

Under the plan proposed here, Israel would not be giving Syria all of its claimed land. Syrians in return would not have to settle for total normalization, which Assad clearly loathes. There would be no public signs of affection, no Israeli flag flying in Damascus, no formal diplomatic relations. Instead, the two sides might agree on interest sections in other embassies (a form of diplomatic contact frequently accepted by adversaries). Syrians could claim that, like Egypt, they had gained Israeli withdrawal to the international frontier, but given Assad's desire to best Sadat, he would not have to give in to total normalization.

On the other hand, because Syria was not giving Israel all it wanted, Assad would have to make concessions, too. The security arrangements would have to be tighter than in the case of a total deal. For example, Israelis would be permitted a continued security presence on the Golan at key listening posts, a point opposed so far in the talks by Damascus. For their part, the Israelis could agree that they would discuss withdrawal from possible additional territory in return for complete normalization by Syria at some point in the future. As for Lebanon, this deal could only work if Syria agreed to protect Israel's flank and to allow Lebanese-Israeli negotiations for a full peace treaty. Otherwise, the rewards for Israel to withdraw from most of the territory it now holds and which Syria claims would be insufficient. Other Arab states would also have to indicate that they would not penalize Israel in their future relations because a

TOTAL P.06

small dispute remained between Damascus and Jerusalem. For its part, Israel joined by the U.S. could acquiesce in a continued Syrian role in Lebanon. Otherwise, if Israel withdraws unilaterally by July 7, technically Syria would have no legal standing for its own continued occupation of Lebanon.

As for Israeli domestic politics, it would clearly be far easier for Barak to sell this kind of a deal, since most Israelis do not trust the Syrians anyway to produce full normalization of relations. Most would gladly give up touring in Damascus for preventing a Syrian presence on the shores of the Galilee. Even the referendum would be easier. Certainly Barak's ability to gain public support would be facilitated, and he even might be able to avoid a referendum altogether because a formal peace treaty would not be signed.

Another controversial point of the current talks, congressional aid to Syria, would also be facilitated, although a symbolic gesture from the U.S. Congress might still be forthcoming as part of a non-belligerence pact. The majority of aid would have to come from Europe or wealthy Arab states; a sigh of great relief from Capitol Hill would merely be heard loud and clear all the way to the Middle East.

The full details of a non-belligerence arrangement would obviously have to be worked out, but the outline of a partial deal is clear. Neither side would get everything it wants, but just enough to promote sufficient stability to avoid a major crisis in the region. The two protagonists seem ready to accept most of the other's demands, while they remain reluctant for various ideological and domestic reasons to go all the way. This midway point would make the final journey easier and postpone the commitment both sides find impossible to make to another day and perhaps to future leaders.

★ ★ ★
AJCongress
★ ★ ★

4-5-00
American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York, NY 10028
212 879-4500 • Fax 212 249-3672

Office of the President

*Security/US
Rt. - Sec
Jury -
Rt*

March 31, 2000

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of The United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my congratulations on your thoughtful decision to arrange for a refueling stop in Oman during the course of your recent trip to the Far East and Europe.

As I believe I mentioned to you, during my own recent visit to the U.A.E., I became aware of the importance small nations in that part of the world attached to such signs of attention and consideration by the U.S.

Especially for countries like Oman and Bahrain whose leaders have indicated a readiness to advance the peace process, and the U.A.E. whose leaders expressed to me a desire to move towards normalizing relations with Israel, this seems an easy and cost-free way for the U.S. to acknowledge their responsiveness and flexibility, and to provide them with an incentive to continue to move forward. In any event, I commend you for taking this step and for your statesmanship in recognizing that such small gestures may produce large and significant results.

I also owe you a word of commendation for your perseverance in attempting to facilitate the Israeli/Syrian peace negotiations. Your meeting with Assad during the last few days could not have been easy or pleasurable and I admire your persistence in trying to bring the parties together.

I don't think talks of this nature can accurately be measured in terms of their immediate results. It's what happens after they have a chance to simmer for a while that counts. I remain hopeful that down the road your discussion will be shown to have significantly moved these matters along. Certainly we admire your continuing diligent efforts toward that end.

Sincerely,


JACK ROSEN

*copied
Burger
NSCWW Dest
Podesta*

★ ★ ★
AJCongress
★ ★ ★

American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York, NY 10028
212 879-4500 • Fax 212 249-3672

Office of the President

March 31, 2000

Via Federal Express

Ms. Nancy Hernreich
Executive Office of the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
1st Floor, West Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Nancy:

I have enclosed a letter that I would appreciate your assistance in the bringing to the President's attention.

As always, thank you for your assistance and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



JACK ROSEN

Encl.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-5-00

copied
Berger
WSC WWDesk
Roderick

TO: Nancy ~~Hernreich~~
FROM: Wendi Boxx
DATE: March 31, 2000
MEMO: Summary, *Syria's One Issue: The Border*, by Eric Rouleau.
LA Times 3/30/00

Sandy / NS
Ag -
Re

President Clinton could not have restarted the Israeli-Syrian talks. He lacked the only card to unblock situation: Ehud Barak's explicit commitment to return to Syria the entire territory Israel conquered during the June 1967 war. It is well known that Syria will even consider a settlement that falls short of a return to the Israeli-Syrian pre-war border.

The Syrians would not have agreed to the new round of talks in January 2000, if they had not been led to believe that Barak was prepared to make some commitment. The Syrians believe they were tricked at Shepherdstown. The Israeli delegates dragged their feet in the talks on the borders and forged ahead on other issues.

According to a member of the Syrian delegation, Assad resolved not to fall into the trap a second time. Another well-placed source said the Assad went to Geneva in the expectation that Clinton would bring, if not a positive, at least an encouraging response from the Israeli Prime Minister.

Faced with Assad's categorical refusal even to consider this proposal, the Syrians left Geneva convinced that Israel was unable to pay the price required for peace.

A settlement with Syria is neither vital nor urgent for Barak. The failure of Geneva meeting may turn out to be a victory, because Barak will buy time in the face of domestic resistance, strengthen his position and corner Syria – which gets all the blame. Still Barak will not achieve the peace that he promised his electorate.

EYES ON THE PRIZE

LATimes 3/30/00

Syria's One Issue: the Border

■ The failure to reach a settlement by not agreeing to pre-1967 borders works in Barak's favor.

By ERIC ROULEAU

PARIS—The skeptics were right. President Clinton could not have restarted the Israeli-Syrian talks. He lacked the only card that would have allowed him to unblock the situation: Ehud Barak's explicit commitment to return to Syria the entire territory Israel conquered during the June 1967 war.

It has been well-known for three decades that Syria would not even consider a settlement that falls short of a return to the Israeli-Syrian pre-war border. This was nothing less than a Syrian national objective, a solemn commitment by President Hafez Assad to the Syrian people. He refused to negotiate with former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin until Rabin gave in to this demand. Shimon Peres reiterated the commitment after Rabin's assassination in November 1995. The Syrians would not have agreed to the new round of talks in January 2000 if they had not been led to believe that Barak was prepared to make the same commitment.

The Syrians believe they were tricked at Shepherdstown. The agreement was that negotiations on all outstanding issues, including borders, would be held simultaneously within separate committees set up for the occasion. But in practice, the Israeli delegates dragged their feet in the talks on the borders and forged ahead on the other issues—security, dividing the water resources, full normalization, etc. Important progress was made in these areas, as was clear in the confidential "draft agreement" leaked to the Israeli press shortly after the Shepherdstown round ended in January. The Israeli leak was undoubtedly intended to reassure the Israeli public that Barak had skillfully extracted concessions without a territorial quid pro quo, but Assad was humiliated.

According to a member of the Syrian delegation, Assad resolved not to fall into the trap a second time. He did not want to run the risk of "an Oslo-like accord that would make him hostage to Israel." Hence his insistence that Barak publicly recognize the pre-war June 4, 1967, lines before the talks resumed.

According to well-placed Syrian sources, Assad went to Geneva in the expectation that Clinton would bring, if not a positive, at least an encouraging response from the Israeli prime minister. Instead,

the American president showed him a map where the border ran between the June 4, 1967, lines and the international frontier established in 1923 by France and Britain, the colonial powers of the time. The most important border change in Clinton's draft, which had received the go-ahead from Barak, was to deprive Syria of the access it had enjoyed before 1967 to the Sea of Galilee, a vital source of water.

Faced with Assad's categorical refusal even to consider this proposal, according to the same Syrian source, Clinton tried to persuade him to be flexible in light of Barak's domestic constraints and the fragility of his coalition, where only a minority supports full withdrawal from the Golan. The Syrians left Geneva convinced that Israel was unable to pay the price required for peace.

In fact, a settlement with Syria is neither vital nor urgent for Barak. The absence of an agreement in no way threatens his government or Israel's security. Indeed, postponing negotiations until after the U.S. presidential elections would probably be in his interest: Whoever succeeds Clinton will have no reason to speed up the process and for that reason will surely be tougher on Syria than Clinton has been.

Meanwhile, Israel's withdrawal from south Lebanon, planned for July 7 at the latest, will deprive Syria of an important bargaining chip. Damascus will no longer be able to utilize Hezbollah, whose armed groups will lose their *raison d'être* after the Israeli forces pull back to the international frontier. Attacks will be opposed by the Lebanese, anxious to protect themselves against Israel's inevitable reprisals, and by the international community led by the United States. Moreover, the end of the Israeli occupation of the south is bound to increase pressures on Syria to withdraw its own troops from Lebanon.

If such is Barak's calculation, the "failure" of the Geneva meeting may turn out to be a major political-diplomatic victory for him: He buys time in the face of domestic resistance, strengthens his own position and corners Syria—which gets all the blame.

What Barak would not achieve is the essential: the peace with the Arab world that he promised his electorate.

Eric Rouleau, a journalist and author of several books on Arab-Israeli relations, served as the French ambassador to Turkey from 1988 to 1991, ambassador-at-large for the French government from 1986 to 1988, and as French ambassador to Tunisia from 1985 to 1986.

Is to Get Its Act Together

leaders of the opposition is such that they find energy fighting Milosevic. This is the powerlessness of the house in factions of Kosovo to the Rambouillet a year ago to con- Belgrade would not

national community to lift sanctions. However, the one mass action announced in that document—a demonstration for the ninth anniversary of the first anti-Milosevic demonstration—was a nonevent. That day, March 9, came and went without anyone organizing anything. Then on March 22, the opposition parties decided that a demonstration under the slogan, "Stop the Terror—For Democratic Elec-

Pact conference could make their message clear: Either the Serbian opposition parties get together, present a common electoral strategy and common ballots for local polling and form an umbrella organization that could be a partner for discussions on assistance, or else all aid designated for Serbia will go not to the party machines but to other dissenters: journal-



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

*Weekly Summary***Fax****To:** Nancy Hemreich**From:** Stanley K. Sheinbaum**Fax:****Pages:** 2**Phone:****Date:** 03/30/00

Nancy,

Please pass this on to The President with the comment from Stanley, "ditto".

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4 -5 -00

1751

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

'00 MAR 31 PM 4:11

March 31, 2000

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SAMUEL BERGER
CHARLES M. BRAIN

SUBJECT:

Response to a Letter from Congressional Black
Caucus (CBC) on Floods in Southern Africa

copied
Berger
NSC WW Desk
Brain
Podesta

Purpose

Respond to a letter from members of the CBC regarding the floods in southern Africa.

Background

In their letter, Representatives Clyburn and Payne and other members of the CBC commend the Administration for its response to the floods in southern Africa, and particularly the decision to drawdown up to \$37.6 million to support U.S. military humanitarian operations. They criticize what they perceive as USAID's inadequate response, incorrectly citing the figure of \$1 million.

In your response, you explain that USAID's contribution has exceeded \$13 million, and also note that USAID immediately contracted private air assets in the region to support rescue and relief efforts.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters to members of the CBC at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Response to Members of CBC
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 2000

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter about the tragic flooding in southern Africa. I appreciate your support as we continue to work with the governments of the region and other members of the international community to meet the massive humanitarian need generated by this crisis.

I believe we can be proud of our swift response to the crisis. Although our deployment of military personnel and equipment generated the most press coverage, we also provided funds to support nine fixed-wing aircraft and four helicopters engaged in search and rescue operations. USAID is also supporting boat rescue and delivery and disease control efforts. The one million dollar allocation you refer to in your letter was an additional amount provided on February 29 to support search and rescue operations. USAID's overall contribution to rescue and relief efforts now exceeds \$13 million.

I look forward to working with you and other members of the Congressional Black Caucus as we continue our support of relief efforts and begin working with those in the region to rebuild. Thank you again for your letter regarding this important matter.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

The Honorable James E. Clyburn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-4006



106th Congress

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James E. Clyburn
Chair

Eddie Bernice Johnson
First Vice Chair

Corrine Brown
Second Vice Chair

Elijah Cummings
Secretary

Sheila Jackson Lee
Whip

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US House of Representatives*

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William Clay, MO '89
Charles B. Rangel, NY '71
Julian C. Dixon, CA '79
Major R. Owens, NY '83
Edolphus Towns, NY '83
John Lewis, GA '87
Donald M. Payne, NJ '89
Eleanor Holmes Norton, DC '91
William Jefferson, LA '91
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Eve Clayton, NC '92
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Congressional Black Caucus of the United States Congress

319 Cannon HOB • Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 225-3315

March 6, 2000

1751

The Honorable President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We would like to congratulate and commend your efforts concerning the humanitarian crisis caused by the powerful floods in Mozambique, Botswana and South Africa. As you know, torrential rains and massive flooding have devastated the lands of Mozambique and South Africa, mostly affecting the flood victims in central and southern Mozambique while rescue efforts have concentrated on the Limpopo River Valley.

Mozambique is an impoverished country of 19 million on Africa's southeast coast that has been deluged with flood waters since torrential rains began in the beginning of February. Parts of Zimbabwe and Botswana also are devastated. In addition, we understand that the crop harvest will be damaged and have a severe adverse effect on neighboring countries such as Botswana, Angola, Swaziland and Lesotho.

The current death toll is estimated at hundreds, with thousands more expected to be discovered in the next few weeks. The overall population left homeless by the floods is estimated at close to a million with thousands reported missing. According to news reports and aid agencies, many bodies are trapped inside huts or under water.

We were informed last week that the Administration plans to contribute \$37.6 million through the Department of Defense's draw down account under Section 502 (a)(2) which allots funding for an emergency assistance package to include a 30 day deployment of resources. Conversely, the United States Agency for International Development, will supply only \$1 million dollars to support air operations for six airplanes and three helicopters for rescue and emergency relief activities. Thus, we believe this to be insufficient with the approaching inclement weather.

We remain deeply concerned by the lack of immediate attention to this crisis in southern Africa. The Congressional Black Caucus is disappointed and views this inaction similar to the inadequate responses to

emergencies in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sudan. Conversely, the response to natural disasters in Europe—specifically Turkey—was met with swift, quick and decisive action.

Mozambique is still recovering from a 16-year civil war that ended in 1992 and still faces a tremendous debt burden. This along with the widespread destruction and major damage from sustained flood waters will have long-term effects on the region. There is an extensive need to dig-out, cleanup, rip-out and rebuild flood damaged homes, and assist with debris removal. In addition, the Southern Africa region will need medical assistance to prevent the spread of cholera, and other water borne diseases.

Once again, we would like to thank you for your concern for a part of the world that receives little to no attention—the continent of Africa. We have received a great out pouring of support from our respective constituents and would like to be kept abreast of future relief efforts of this Administration. In conclusion, we would like to encourage more immediate attention to this serious matter.

Sincerely,



James E. Clyburn
Chair



Donald M. Payne
Chair, CBC Task Force on
International Affairs

~~Willie Hutchinson~~

Alcee Hastings

Corrine Brown

Barbara Lee

Juan Carlos

Joseph B. B. J.

Ernest

Bobby L. Ryan

~~Franklin D. Roosevelt~~

George W. Meade

Elijah F. Cummings

Eddie George Johnson

Melvin L. Watt

Maxine Waters

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ▶ 4

To	Mr. B. Currie	From	P. Faciszewski
Dept./Agency	The President's	Phone #	303-343-8423
Personal Secretary		Fax #	303-289-0251
Fax #	202-456-2883		

DAN -
THIS CAME TO BETTY
VIA FAX. LOOKS LIKE
WE MAY HAVE DONE
ALL WE CAN; WHAT
DO YOU THINK?

(W)

4.5.00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 14, 1999

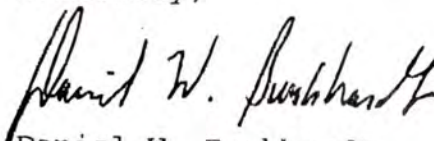
Mr. Peter Faciszewski
15888 East Eighth Circle
Aurora, Colorado 80011

Dear Mr. Faciszewski:

Thank you for your most recent letter to President Clinton. As you know, your earlier correspondence was referred to the federal agency responsible for handling the matter about which you wrote.

I am sorry that you are unhappy with the response you received. Please know, however, that we have done all that we can to assist you.

Sincerely,



Daniel W. Burkhardt
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

Reference: Phone call on 12/14²⁰/99, 17:51 hrs.

Ms. Currie: My letter consisted of 98 pages and not one recent letter as stated by Mr. D.W. Burkhardt.

Since February, 1999 I have not received a response to whatever agency is responsible as stated above, please refer to my attached February 19, 1999 letter to President Clinton.

Mr. Burkhardt's letter of 12/14/99 is a Federal Violation of Title 5, U.S. Code, Chapter II, Section 1103, paragraph A, 1 that directly affects President Clinton.

Thank you for your time & help.

P.S. The President's chief of staff Mr. J.D. Podesta also has a copy of the packet when your copy was sent.

Regards,

Peter Faciszewski
303-343-8423.

Peter Faciszewski
15888 E. 8th Circle
Aurora, CO 80221

February
19 November, 1999

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

Dear Mr. President,

This letter is to inform you that as a result of my Nov. 12, 1998 letter to you was answered by the Office of Merit Systems Oversight & Effectiveness (O.P.M.) letter dated Jan. 25, 1999. In conjunction with the Nov. 12, 1998 letter, copies were sent directly to Director, Lechance and the Honorable William S. Cohen.

The reviews by Ms. J. Lechance and Ms. R. Peters used the same replies that the Denver Regional Director suggested in 1986 which I pursued at that time without any Agency action. Furthermore, Title 5, United States Code enacted by Congress contradicts the above. That is that the Director, Ms. J. Lechance does not have the authority to investigate these illegal actions. Please refer to the attached packet.

This is my second plea to you Mr. President who is directly responsible for the Office of Personnel Management and The Secretary of Defense.

Again, any questions you have I will field.

Your personnel attention into this matter is appreciated and I want to thank you in advance for your time and help.

Regards,

Peter Faciszewski
Peter Faciszewski

Peter Faciszewski
15888 East 8th Circle
Aurora, CO 80221

12 November, 1998

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

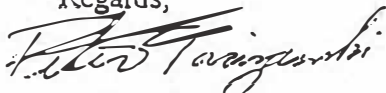
Dear Mr. President:

Attached is the packet that no one wants to address and one avenue of effort was from May, 1994 for 1338 days/43 1/2 months/3 years and 7 1/2 months left phone messages for the Office of Personnel Management Director to return my calls. This was done every other day for this length of time. Finally, E-mail was sent on three occasions and the Director responded on 16 Dec., 1997. Furthermore, the Director did not accept my offer and give me the courtesy to field the suggestion of avenues that I had already pursued. Please refer to the paper trail concerning the office of the Honorable Secretary of Defense. My problem of suffering this event covers twenty some years of perseverance and a compiling of four suitcases of correspondence that has turned into an illegal but legal textbook classic. It is incomprehensible why officials are permitted to compile this type of so called official business? The system doesn't work and it's because the names are the only thing that changes and standing behind the Agency's shield is what assures her/him that they are doing is in the interest of their cause.

Any questions you have I will field.

Your personnel attention into this matter is appreciated and I want to thank you in advance for your time and help.

Regards,


Peter Faciszewski

4-5-00

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

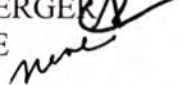
March 31, 2000

'00 MAR 31 PM 7:00

✓
Copied
Lane
Berger
NSC WW Desk
Podesta

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SAMUEL BERGER 
NEAL LANE 

SUBJECT: Future Management and Use of U.S. Space Launch Bases and Ranges

Purpose

To summarize the report and recommendations resulting from an interagency review we conducted on the future management and use of the U.S. space launch bases and ranges, and to request your approval of our plan to implement the national strategy and recommendations contained in the interagency report.

Background

We initiated this interagency review last March in light of the dramatic growth in commercial launch activity since your National Space Transportation Policy was signed in 1994. Commercial launch rates have more than tripled since the early 1990s and now make up about 40 percent of the activity at the primary U.S. space launch bases and ranges at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida and Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. We tasked the interagency team to examine the appropriate division of roles and responsibilities between the federal government and the U.S. commercial space sector; to develop a national strategy for the future management and use of the U.S. space launch bases and ranges; and to recommend any changes to policy, law, or budgets that would be required to implement the national strategy.

The interagency review was co-chaired by NSC and OSTP. It included representatives from all relevant agencies and we received extensive inputs from the U.S. commercial space sector. The executive summary at Tab A describes the recommended national strategy and recommendations of the interagency working group. A brief summary is also included below.

The working group received approval of its report from the involved Cabinet Secretaries, the DCI, and the NASA Administrator, and delivered its report to us in early February. On February 8, we announced the completion of the review and released the report at a space launch conference sponsored by the FAA. Prior to the release, we informed almost 20 interested members of Congress representing the states and districts where the launch bases are located and the Committees that oversee DoD, FAA, and NASA space launch activities. Since then, we have briefed and received positive feedback from Senator Lott's staff and from the Florida and California spaceport authorities, both of which report to the state Governors.

The interagency working group reached the following broad conclusions:

- The U.S. government is already sharing substantial responsibilities with the U.S. commercial space sector and state governments, and is pursuing a path to share even more in the future.
- The major launch bases and ranges should continue to be owned and operated by DoD because there is, and will continue to be, a significant level of national security activity and interest in maintaining the nation's ability to access space.
- Although the basic legal and policy framework is adequate to support the current level of government and commercial space launch activity, the framework may require revision in the future if the commercial satellite and launch market continues to grow.

Based on these conclusions, the working group recommended a national strategy that allows commercial launch markets and capabilities to develop and grow without pre-determining a future management structure. For now, the future of commercial markets and developments is too uncertain to define a single future end state. Market forces and the pace of commercial developments should help determine the future role of states and industry with respect to the ranges. However, should commercial markets and capabilities develop such that states or commercial entities can generate a viable and sustainable business case for managing the launch bases or ranges, the U.S. government should seriously consider the merits of such a transition.

To implement this strategy, the near-term recommendations focus on expanding the federal-state-industry partnership to enable more direct involvement of states and commercial space sector users, including spaceports. The recommendations address the following:

- Alternative management processes to allow U.S. commercial and government users to have a greater voice in improving operational flexibility and efficiency of the ranges.
- Use of nonfederal funding where appropriate—especially from states and spaceports—for the maintenance and modernization of the launch bases and ranges to meet national needs.
- Options for replacing the “excess capacity” construct in the current law to allow a more complete federal-state-industry partnership to develop.
- Common range safety requirements for government or commercial launches at any U.S. site.
- Next-generation range technology to improve safety, increase flexibility and capacity, and lower costs for reusable and expendable launches.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the implementation approach that begins with NSC and OSTP requesting that the Secretaries of Defense, Transportation, and Commerce and the NASA Administrator implement the recommendations.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

cc: The Vice President
The Chief of Staff
The Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Space launch is important to U.S. national security and economic well-being. As such, it has been a policy goal of the U.S. government to foster a strong, internationally competitive, U.S. commercial space launch industry and to enhance cooperation between the federal government and the commercial space sector. Good progress has been made toward these policy goals, most notably through the public-private partnership conceived and supported by the Air Force in the Evolved Expendable Launch Vehicle (EELV) program. U.S. commercial space launches enhance national security by lowering costs and improving reliability, and this connection will be even more important with the advent of EELV.

The majority of U.S. expendable space launches are conducted from two major launch bases operated by the Air Force at Cape Canaveral Air Station (CCAS), Florida, and Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB), California. Human space flight missions are launched from NASA's Kennedy Space Center (KSC), adjacent to CCAS. The space launch facilities and range complexes associated with these bases are national assets employed by a wide variety of national security, civil, and commercial users. These multiple users have diverse technical and support needs.

Until recently, the bulk of the expendable launch missions (and, therefore, the bulk of the activities at the major bases and ranges) have been related to national security. However, since the mid-1990s, commercial space launch activities have grown as U.S. commercial companies responded to the increase in global demand for commercial satellite launch services.

In the spring of 1999, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology formed an Interagency Working Group (IWG) to review the future management and use of the primary U.S. space launch bases and ranges at CCAS and VAFB. This review was undertaken in response to issues raised as a result of the successful growth of U.S. commercial space launch activity since 1994 and the increasing reliance of government agencies on commercially provided launch services. This review was to include an assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the government and U.S. commercial space sector with respect to the operation and modernization of the two major launch bases and ranges.

The Report of the Interagency Working Group on Future Management and Use of the U.S. Space Launch Bases and Ranges examines the current roles and responsibilities of federal government agencies and the U.S. commercial space sector and the major policy and management issues resulting from the shift in launch base use from its historic government-dominated basis toward more commercial, market-driven activities. Following discussion of the issues, the report presents alternatives that outline several possible paths along which U.S. space launch capability could develop over the next one to two decades. Finally, the report offers recommendations, which represent the appropriate next steps in the nation's evolving management of the U.S. space launch bases and ranges.

Roles and Responsibilities

Figure 1 illustrates the current and planned division of management and funding responsibilities among federal government agencies, government contractors, the U.S. commercial space sector, and state-sponsored spaceports operating at CCAS and VAFB. Each of the five major elements that make up the U.S. space launch bases and ranges is highlighted.

As shown, prior to 1990, most responsibilities for the major U.S. space launch bases and ranges belonged to the federal government (particularly the U.S. Air Force), though much of the operation and maintenance for base infrastructure and range support was performed by government contractors and safety analysis and system maintenance were supported by government contractors.

Today, commercial launch operators and spaceports have environmental responsibilities for their own activities at the launch sites. Similarly, commercial operators and spaceports are responsible for operating and maintaining the satellite and launch vehicle processing facilities and launch complexes that they lease or license from the Air Force or construct on property leased from the Air Force. Commercial operators are also responsible for some aspects of ground safety for their own employees and operations at these locations.

A number of changes will take place over the next few years. DoD plans to transition the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the utility systems on the launch bases to commercial companies. Additionally, when the EELV family of vehicles becomes operational in 2002, the basic concept behind launch operations will change. Most notably, the EELV operators will be responsible for building and maintaining the EELV facilities and launch pads (using real estate

	PAST <1990	TODAY	WITH EELV OPERATIONAL (2002)	WITH RANGE STANDARDIZATION & AUTOMATION COMPLETE (2006)
BASE OWNERSHIP	USG Responsibility	USG Responsibility	USG Responsibility	USG Responsibility
SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract
SPACE LAUNCH OPS FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract
RANGE FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract
SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY AND SYSTEMS	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract	USG Responsibility USG Contract

Figure 1. Current and Planned Division of Responsibilities

and some facilities leased from the government) and the government will purchase launch services. As a result, the government will maintain only a few unique satellite processing facilities and those launch facilities unique to national security and national test and evaluation needs.

Spaceports in Florida and California are also more directly involved under the EELV concept. Not only have the spaceports arranged hundreds of millions of dollars in financing to assist the EELV operators, but also they will manage some of the facility construction. As a result, while the heritage launch systems are retired over the coming years, a larger fraction of the launch operations conducted on the launch bases will be performed by commercial EELV operators. Much like today's commercial operators, the EELV operators will also be responsible for the ground safety of their own employees.

As shown, the U.S. government is already sharing responsibilities with the commercial sector and spaceports and is pursuing a path to share significantly more responsibilities with state governments and commercial operators. The Air Force plans to continue the Range Standardization and Automation (RSA) program to improve operability, reliability, and supportability of both the Eastern and Western Ranges while reducing operations and maintenance costs. Simultaneously, the government will continue to restructure and competitively source range O&M, improvement and modernization (I&M), and range sustainment workload in ways that improve efficiency and allow government agencies to share more of the direct costs with commercial range users.

Challenges

Although the basic legal and policy framework appears to be adequate to support the current level of government and commercial space launch activity, this framework may require revision in the future if the commercial satellite and launch market continues to grow. In particular, the IWG is concerned that the "excess capacity" constraints in the law may inhibit the future growth of the commercial space launch industry and limit the potential synergy between government and private sector interests. Regardless, other present symptoms indicate the current workload is straining management, operations, maintenance, improvement, and modernization processes at both major launch bases and ranges.

Recommended National Strategy

In response to these issues and other concerns raised by commercial industry during the course of the review, the IWG developed a recommended national strategy. This strategy (summarized in Figure 2) proposes building on the already planned changes in roles and responsibilities with a series of additional near-term steps that will enhance and expand the government-private partnership. The working group also defined a range of alternative paths that could be considered in the future if federal, state, local, and commercial markets or national needs require.

Finally, the working group developed a series of near-term recommendations regarding the management and use of these bases and ranges. Some of these near-term recommendations are achievable within current policies and statutes, and all of them focus on expanding the federal-state-industry partnership to enable more direct involvement of civil and commercial space sector users, including spaceports. These recommendations include the following:

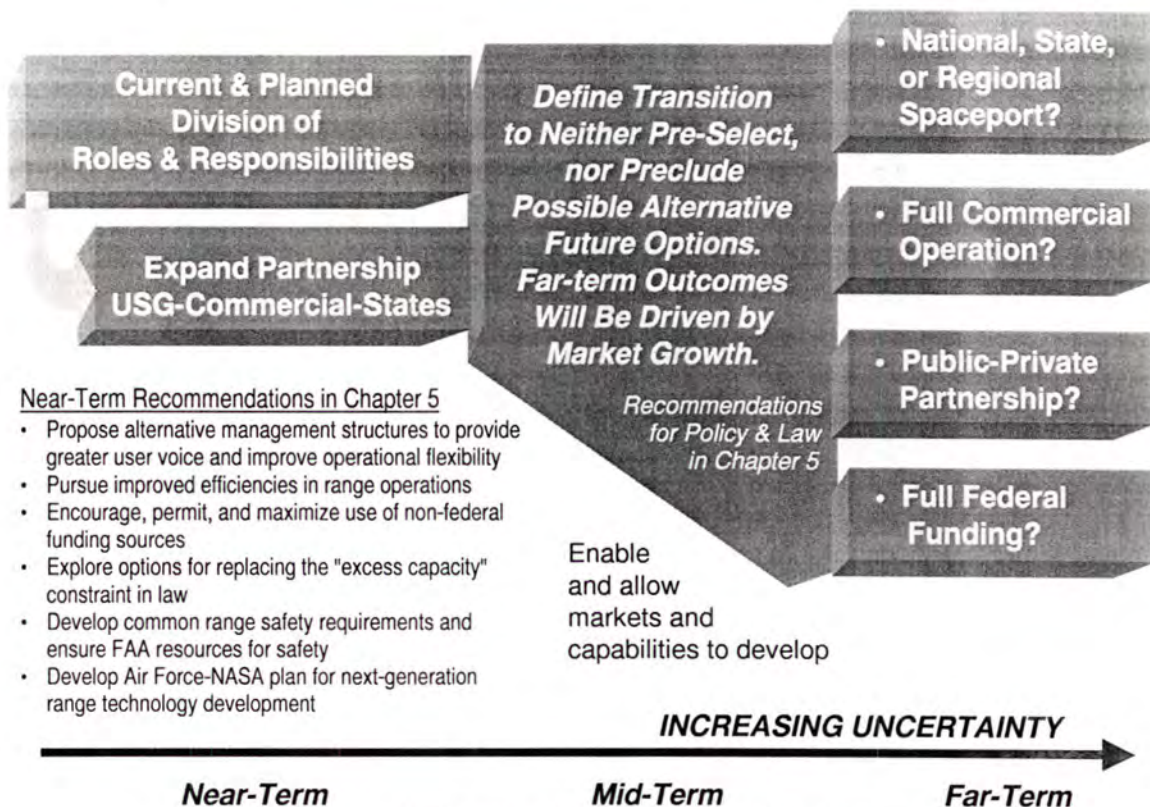


Figure 2. Recommended National Strategy

- Propose alternative management structures to allow commercial and government users of the U.S. space launch bases and ranges adequate opportunity to communicate their requirements so they can be actively considered and factored into decisions on improvements and operations with the goals of providing greater user voice and improving operational flexibility.
- Pursue means of achieving improved efficiencies in range operations.
- Encourage, permit, and maximize use of nonfederal funding sources (especially from states and spaceports) for the continued maintenance and modernization of the space launch bases and ranges to meet national needs for space transportation.
- Explore options for replacing the “excess capacity” constraint in the current policy and legal framework, while retaining priority access for national security and critical civil sector missions, to allow a more complete partnership to develop between the federal government and the U.S. commercial space sector, including States and spaceports.
- Develop common range safety requirements for government, civil, and commercial launches at federal and nonfederal launch sites and ensure that Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) resources are commensurate with its statutory requirements and safety responsibilities.
- The Air Force and NASA should develop a plan to examine, explore, and proceed with next-generation range technology development and demonstration, with a focused charter to

improve safety, increase flexibility and capacity, and lower costs for reusable and expendable launch vehicles. NASA should designate KSC as a National Center for next-generation Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) range technology development and demonstration.

The midterm step in the recommended strategy is to pursue changes to law to eliminate constraints and enable a transition path to let market forces and the pace of new developments help determine which future scenario makes the most sense to pursue for the far term, while retaining priority access for national security and critical civil sector missions.

The uncertainties associated with potential demand for commercial satellite and launch services, coupled with the need for flexibility and agility as we move to an uncertain future, leads the working group to recommend that the federal government should take no actions now that would either select or preclude any of the possible alternative futures in Figure 2. The working group believes the U.S. government should let market forces and the pace of new developments help determine which future scenario makes the most sense to pursue for the far term.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-5-00



Jock Gill <jgill@greenstar.org>

03/31/2000 08:59:55 AM

Do this by

Record Type: Record

To: Nancy V. Hernreich/WHO/EOP, Betty W. Currie/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Rule of Law or Rule of the Mob?

Via Email

March 31, 2000

Dear Mr. President,

Congratulations on your recently completed trip to India. While we were not able, in the end, to participate, we remain committed to doing business in India.

On another matter, I wish to express my strong support for the enforcement of the Rule of Law in Miami. If we allow the local situation to deteriorate to the Rule of the Mob, we will be on a very slippery slope to the destruction of one of the foundation pillars of our way of life. I deeply regret the Vice President's ill advised statements on that situation. His failure to support the rule of law was a great disappointment to me - political opportunism at its worst.

It will take a man of your great political skills to preserve the primacy of the rule of law while avoiding ugly civil unrest by a minority portion of our overall society. How will our friends from Haiti, or any other immigrant population, feel if we are not even handed in our application of INS law?

We are off to Princeton this afternoon to see Amanda, who is turning in her senior thesis, and to watch Rosie row in the Brown / Princeton crew races. 12 hours of driving for 7+ minutes of racing -- and a great family time celebrating Amanda's accomplishments.

Best regards,

Jock

PS: On the topic of our stay in the Lincoln bedroom some years ago. I am impressed with it as an example of the vast range of human experience. On the one hand you showed us a copy of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's own hand, a sublime achievement. On the other hand, I was struck by the sorrow and frailty to be found in the small corner sitting room: the burns in the rug from the dropped cigarets of President Nixon. I was told by a staff member that Nixon would retreat to that secluded room at the end of

4-5-00

*After you have seen,
we will send to
Beuschardt.*

CW

his Presidency to drink, smoke and reflect on the turn of events ending his tenure as president. To find both in the same setting was a very remarkable experience.

Jock Gill, Executive Director

Voice: (781) 396-0492

eFAX: (425) 795-5918

www.greenstar.org

Wt
Pls try to keep

Agency
Liaison

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

copied
Heinrich

April 5, 2000

Helen H. Harper
7025 South U Street
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72903

Dear Helen:

Thank you for alerting me about David Beshears' illness and his and Lisa's financial difficulties. I am very saddened by their situation and have asked my Agency Liaison staff to look into it.

I appreciate your kindness and concern. Thanks again for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

Bar

HELEN H. HARPER

7025 South U Street
Fort Smith, AR 72903
Phone: (501) 452-0354

*EBH
al & J. H. H.*

March 28, 2000

President Bill Clinton
c/o Ms. Nancy Hernreich
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I followed your trip to India and Pakistan in the newspapers; when I saw the photograph of you at the Taj Mahal I was pea green with envy. I hope you are well and rested from your trip.

I am writing you on behalf of my friends Lisa and David Beshears, because they desperately need help soon, before they fall through the "cracks" in the medical system. I don't know where else to turn, David was diagnosed with Hepatitis C in August, 1998 and cirrhosis of the liver in September that same year. The physical limitations of the diseases forced him to take leave of absence from work and they made do with what Lisa earned at the Area Agency for the Aging. David was told by his doctors that he needed a liver transplant, which started a long process of medical tests to determine his candidacy for the operation, and he was subsequently put on the donor list. Lisa was told on January 14, 2000, that due to a departmental reorganization, her services were no longer needed and she is currently seeking employment, but is unemployed now.

David's health is declining rapidly. He is currently number three on the donor list for this area and his doctor says he will die in 2 to 3 years if he does not receive the transplant. The transplant costs about \$650,000. David has insurance which will pay only \$100,000. David can't afford the procedure without assistance from Medicare. David is currently receiving social security disability, but was told he would have to wait two years to be eligible for Medicare. Mr. President, David will die before he can afford the transplant, unless you can somehow intervene in his behalf.

David and Lisa are part of a what makes this country so strong; people who are hard working - steadfast in their love of God and country - an asset to any community; they are not rich or famous, do not belong to any "special" group; they just quietly do their jobs and help others.

Mr. President, I pray that somehow David can get the help he so much needs. Surely there must be some safety net for people like him. He is 52 years old, our age, and has much left to do in his life.

I know I am presuming on our friendship, but I could not in good conscience not ask your help for a friend.

Yours truly,

Helen

Helen H. Harper