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CANDY BOUQUET INTERNATIONAL, INC.

2326 Cantrell • Little Rock, AR 72202
(501) 375-9990 • Fax (501) 375-9998
E-Mail yummyum@candybouquet.com
www.candybouquet.com

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

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to provide one billion dollars for the redevelopment of our country's
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An overview of this plan is enclosed. It shows how four sources of capital are combined to create a massive influx of franchise businesses in struggling or depressed areas. This project requires no federal grants or tax dollars.

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INITIATIVE FOR A COMPETITIVE INNER CITY

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Web Site: www.icic.org

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- [Meet the Staff](#)

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See Don DeBolts

May 7, 1999 note.

Margaret McEntire



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Ft. Gino Miller
New Orleans

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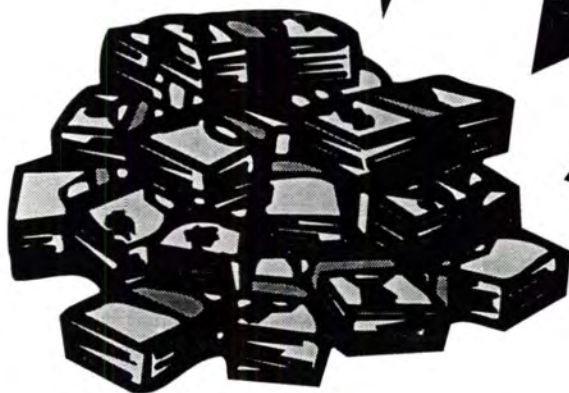
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Overview

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News

Contact

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555 THIRTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20004-1109

5-9-00

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Fax: (202) 637-5910

BRUSSELS
BUDAPEST
LONDON
MOSCOW
PARIS
PRAGUE
TOKYO
WARSAW
BALTIMORE, MD
BOULDER, CO
COLORADO SPRINGS CO
DENVER, CO
IRVINE, CA
LOS ANGELES CA
MCLEAN VA
MIAMI FL
NEW YORK, NY (PARK AVE)
NEW YORK, NY (THIRD AVE)
ROCKVILLE, MD

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TELECOPY/FACSIMILE COVER LETTER

*Authorized Office

TO: Betty Curry

DATE: 05/08/00

FROM: Christine Warnke

TIME: 12:53 PM

TOTAL NO. OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER: 3

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MESSAGE:

5-9-00

To ^{NSC} ~~Bush~~ for reply
after you have seen?

Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES

TELECOPY/FAX NUMBER: 202/456-1210

CLIENT NUMBER: _____

ATTORNEY BILLING NUMBER: _____

CONFIRMATION NUMBER: _____

HOGAN & HARTSON
L.L.P.

*You'll see this
woman tonight*

May 8, 2000

DR. CHRISTINE M. WARNKE
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS ADVISOR
(202) 837-5643
CMWARNKE@HHLLAW.COM

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC

Dearest President Clinton:

You have my warmest congratulations for all the initiatives you do for the African people and specifically the African and Caribbean Trade bill. Your entire White House and USTR staff have been outstanding in ensuring that this legislation finally become a reality. I can only say that the vision you have for the world will never be forgotten by the entire global community. I am working very closely with a telecommunications company, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, called New World Telecom. Because of my travels to Africa over the last ten years, I have acquired a deep compassion for the African people and am pleased to be working with companies like this one who are moving aggressively to structure and establish new capital projects in Africa. The most developed is a joint venture to provide a fixed wireless communications network in Nigeria. A combination of deregulation, falling technology costs, an increasingly stable business environment and huge latent demand led the company to be attracted to this market.

This is why the company is now close to the largest ever non-energy private equity investment in Nigeria. This envisages a capital investment of over 200 million US dollars before the end of the decade with the aim of installing nearly 2 million wireless lines and nearly 15,000 wireless pay phones. To put this in perspective – over eight times the number of installed usable lines present available. New World Telecom LLC has a team comprised of some of the best (telecommunication and Internet) talents in the world. The group has aggressively sought to utilize the best available technology for developing new business models and markets. Moreover, it aims to be a low cost operator but intends to use the latest available data transmission networking equipment to allow Nigeria to develop its own appropriate information technology. Adequate communication is a precondition for this development.

The company also has developed in association with the X-Stream Network the pioneering business model for free Internet access in the United

CHICAGO BUDAPEST LONDON MOSCOW PARIS PRAGUE WARSAW

WASHINGTON DC COLORADO SPRINGS, CO DENVER, CO LOS ANGELES, CA MCLEAN, VA NEW YORK NY ROSELLE, MD

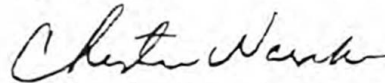
-Affiliate Office

Kingdom and subsequently Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. The company has recently merged with Libertysurf and the combined entity is one of the top five Internet Service Providers in Europe.

The same business model has also been developed latterly in Japan through Livedoor and after just a few months in operation is now one of the top ten Internet providers in the country and is the leading international provider.

On behalf of the New World Telecom, its founder and owner, Dr. Chirinjeev Kathuria, we would welcome the opportunity to be part of the vision you have for Nigeria and the entire African continent as the next few months unfold.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christine Warnke".

Christine Warnke

5-10-00

Arkansas State Conference

National Association For The Advancement of Colored People

P. O. Box 25314 • Little Rock, Arkansas 72211 • Telephone (501) 376-2227 • Fax (501) 227-9215

DALE H. CHARLES, State President

Atty. JIMMY L. WILSON, First Vice-President
PINKEY MCFARLIN, Second Vice-President
Atty. CLAUDELL WOODS, Third Vice-President

January 10, 2000

BARBARA JACOBS, Treasurer
C. DIANE DAVIS, Secretary
PHYLLIS PARKS, Asst. Secretary

Honorable William J. Clinton
President, United States of America
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Arkansas State Conference of the NAACP. There have been several incidents throughout the State of Arkansas that we feel warrant your immediate attention. The latest incident occurred Thursday, January 6th in Crossett, Arkansas. This particular incident involved a juvenile (Black male) who allegedly hung himself after being held in the Crossett jail for only six hours.

Another incident occurred on Sunday, January 2nd in Tarry, Arkansas located in Lincoln County. This involved a retarded male (Black), Willie King, who was shot by State Police nine (9) times after 48 rounds had been fired at him according to the Arkansas Democrat Gazette. In another incident a male (Black) was shot and killed in November of 1998 while in custody of the Nashville Sheriff's Department. In your hometown of Hope, Arkansas another male (Black) was found hung from a tree eight feet from the ground in late September 1999.

In Jonesboro, Arkansas, a male (Black) while in handcuffs was choked by the police as they placed him into the squad car. Enclosed is a copy of the letter that was sent me from Mr. Pinkey McFarlin, President of the Jackson County Branch NAACP that outline other questionable killings while in police custody.

Mr. President, due to the number of incidents in this letter, we are requesting help from your administration to come to Arkansas in order to launch an investigation into these incidents involving law enforcement officers. Enclosed are copies of some newspaper articles regarding these incidents.

For additional information, I may be contacted at (501) 227-7231 or (501) 376-2227.

Respectfully,

Dale Charles

Dale Charles
President

DC:cdd

cc: Carol Willis



*copied
Schawade
Podesta
cc: Burkhardt
for reply*

JACKSON COUNTY BRANCH

P.O. Box 574
Diaz, AR. 72147

Phone (870) 523-5795

Attn: Dale Charles, State NAACP President
Arkansas State Conference
P.O. Box 25314
Little Rock, AR. 72212

Dear Mr. Charles:

Here is the information you requested in regards to some of the incidents that occurred in this area. On July 13, 1999 Pinky McFarlin's home was destroyed by fire. It was a total loss. On December 22, 1998 my home was destroyed again while in the process of being remodeled and again February 26, 1999 at a total loss of \$29,000. Instead of the FBI looking for the person who may have been involved, they turned and accused me of being the one. I am asking that the Justice Department, to please get involved.

On April 25, 1996 Bryant Brown- an African American man age 26 was killed by a group of white policemen while in custody. He was supposed to have shot himself in the head at a 45 degree angle but was left handed shooting a 357. His head wasn't blown off! We would like to know why his neck was broken and why he was castrated.

April 1, 1999 Brenda Owens, an African American girl from Augusta Arkansas was arrested and 15 minutes later she was found hanging in a cell. Anthony Banks an African American male, whom the Newport police chased in the woods. They say he had swummed across the White River and got away from them. About 3 days later his body was found on the bank behind Bunker Storage, which is owned by racist personnel. There also was another body that came to shore and know one went to explain who this boy was.

On August 31, 1997 G. Roy Harris and Charlie Scales, drowned in Watson Lake in six feet of water. This is an area that prohibits blacks from fishing. It was foul play, somehow the Newport Police Department and the Jackson County Sheriff Department intimidated the families, not to have an autopsy performed. We want this looked into as well.

Terry Lynn Worsham another African American male, was shot and killed by a Drug Task Force Officer. The officer was off duty at the time! This occurred on May 25, 1998. He was shot in the back. The Drug Task Force Officer was on "crack cocaine" at the time of this incident. This was covered up by the Newport Police Department as well.

Rondel Cox, another African American male, was beaten and died in the hands of some of the Newport Policemen. Rondel Cox died October 27, 1999. The officers on duty at that time was Scott Bridge man, a Newport Policeman and Richard Shepherd Jr. a Sheriff Officer and Wade Honey. There was an eye witness in the jail, who was an inmate at the time.

If you need further information please call me ASAP!

Sincerely,

Pinky McFarlin

Pinky McFarlin
Branch President, Jackson County Branch



Main
I never saw this
in Jan - its hairs
this looked into
isn't disturbing
allegations
For

10-10-06

MILLS communication

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Clinton,

Recently I have been working on a
in the near future with the group from the Sporting Goods Manufactures Association who
are making great efforts to support Physical Education in our schools.

After this past weeks review of your current schedule I figure we can simply drop in
any time. We are so dedicated to this cause I am sure our guys will help you with
whatever White House task you are engaged in, then we can hold the meeting!

The WE Need PE Now Group is made up of top executives from many major
Sporting Goods Companies who are committed to every effort possible to see bill S1159
passed.

Recent timely articles in Sports Illustrated and USA Today confirm the country is
interested and the time is right for this initiative. Your show of support by meeting with
us would be a tremendous help.

The session will focus on an exchange of ideas as to how we can best proceed to gain
all the attention possible in Washington for S1159. The group is The Real backbone of
the industry, you will enjoy meeting them, the publicity from such a forum will be a
boost for P. E.

Turn
Start Secretary

S-8-00

Is Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒

No ☐

cc: Scheduling?

Yes ☒

No ☐

CHECK

PRIOR CONC. ON THIS ISSUE

g

MILLS communications, inc.

Tim
Staff Secretary

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Clinton,

Recently I have been working on a letter to you requesting you consider a meeting in the near future with the group from the Sporting Goods Manufactures Association who are making great efforts to support Physical Education in our schools.

After this past weeks review of your current schedule I figure we can simply drop in any time. We are so dedicated to this cause I am sure our guys will help you with whatever White House task you are engaged in, then we can hold the meeting!

The WE Need PE Now Group is made up of top executives from many major Sporting Goods Companies who are committed to every effort possible to see bill S1159 passed.

Recent timely articles in Sports Illustrated and USA Today confirm the country is interested and the time is right for this initiative. Your show of support by meeting with us would be a tremendous help.

The session will focus on an exchange of ideas as to how we can best proceed to gain all the attention possible in Washington for S1159. The group is The Real backbone of the industry, you will enjoy meeting them, the publicity from such a forum will be a boost for P. E.

MILLS

communications, inc.

If this is a meeting you feel we can work out, we will schedule our people to be there. Please let me know how to proceed.

The Press Club Deal was super, we loved it!

Regards,

Jack M. Mills

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 5/10/00 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 5/16/00
Subject: General Officer/Flag Officer Nominations: 1) Col. Daniel J. Kaufman, USA: 2) 32 Officers to the grade of Rear Admiral (lower Half), USN (Brown-Winns)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	LOCKHART	☐	☐
PODESTA	☐	☐	LEWIS	☐	☐
ECHAVESTE	☐	☐	MARSHALL	☐	☐
RICCHETTI	☐	☐	MOORE	☐	☐
LEW	☐	☐	NASH	☐	☐
BAILY	☐	☐	NOLAN	☐	☐
BERGER	☐	☐	REED	☐	☐
BLUMENTHAL	☐	☐	SPERLING	☐	☐
BRAIN	☐	☐	STREETT	☐	☐
BURSON	☐	☐	TRAMONTANO	☐	☐
CAHILL	☐	☐	UCELLI	☐	☐
EDMONDS	☐	☐	VERVEER	☐	☐
FRAMPTON	☐	☐	BINNENDIJK	☒	☐
IBARRA	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
JOHNSON, B.	☐	☐		☐	☐
JOHNSON, J.	☐	☐		☐	☐
LANE	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objections?

RESPONSE:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *2-7M*

FROM: JOSEPH J. SIMMONS IV *J. Brown*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Colonel Daniel J. Kaufman, United States Army, for appointment to the grade of brigadier general and a recommendation for his assignment as Dean of the Academic Board, United States Military Academy.

This nomination has been staffed by the Secretary of the Army and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached

Attachment



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010



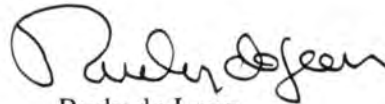
MAY 5 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend Colonel Daniel J. Kaufman, United States Army, whose name appears on the attached nomination scroll, for assignment as Dean of the Academic Board, United States Military Academy, and for appointment to the grade of brigadier general in the Army under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, Section 4335. Colonel Kaufman, age 53, will succeed Brigadier General Fletcher M. Lamkin, Jr., United States Army.

This action is based upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Army. The above action will not result in the Army exceeding the number of officers authorized to serve in the grade of brigadier general.


Rudy de Leon

Attachment:
As stated

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army as Dean of the Academic Board, United States Military Academy, and for appointment to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 4335:

To be Brigadier General
Colonel Daniel J. Kaufman, 3704

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *h-7/15*

FROM: JOSEPH J. SIMMONS IV *Joseph J. Simmons*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of 32 officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in the United States Navy.

This nomination was staffed by the Secretary of Navy and approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached

Attachment



DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1010 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1010



MAY 5 2000

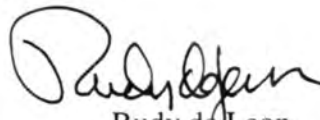
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend the 32 officers whose names are on the attached nomination scroll, for appointment to the grade of rear admiral (lower half) in the United States Navy. This nomination is based on the results of a selection board I approved.

I have personally reviewed unsubstantiated information concerning one officer on the attached nomination scroll who was identified as potentially implicated for conduct related to the Tailhook '91 incident and will provide the information to the White House Military Office separately. Should you approve this nomination recommendation, the same information will be provided to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

This action will not cause the Navy to exceed the number of officers authorized to be serving in the grade of rear admiral (lower half).


Rudy de Leon

Attachment:
As stated

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be Rear Admiral (lower half)

Captain Nancy E. Brown, 4870
Captain Donald K. Bullard, 9348
Captain Albert M. Calland III, 0101
Captain Robert T. Conway, Jr., 2950
Captain John P. Cryer III, 2940
Captain Thomas Q. Donaldson V, 4793
Captain John J. Donnelly, 7223
Captain Steven L. Enewold, 1316
Captain Jan C. Gaudio, 4607
Captain Charles S. Hamilton II, 0584
Captain John C. Harvey, Jr., 4323
Captain Timothy L. Heely, 5830
Captain Carlton B. Jewett, 6193
Captain Rosanne M. Levitre, 5718
Captain Samuel J. Locklear III, 1250
Captain Richard J. Mauldin, 9775
Captain Alexander A. Miller, 3450
Captain Mark R. Milliken, 2189
Captain Christopher M. Moe, 5342
Captain Matthew G. Moffit, 5223
Captain Michael P. Nowakowski, 8399
Captain Stephen R. Pietropaoli, 2654
Captain Paul J. Ryan, 3801
Captain Michael A. Sharp, 7495
Captain Vinson E. Smith, 7673
Captain Harold D. Starling II, 4248
Captain James Stavridis, 5127
Captain Paul E. Sullivan, 4158
Captain Michael C. Tracy, 7439
Captain Miles B. Wachendorf, 0963
Captain John J. Waickwicz, 3192
Captain Anthony L. Winns, 7593



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Handwritten note: Thanks for 5000

Fax

To: Nancy Hernreich	From: Stanley K. Sheinbaum
Fax:	Pages: 8
Phone:	Date: 05/08/00

Nancy,

Thank you for passing this on to the President.

5-10-00

To Burkhardt for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

6.

Live - 10-10-00

Yes ☒ 5-10-00



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Memo

To: President Bill Clinton
Date: 05/08/00
Re: Henry Siegman on Assad



In the latest *Foreign Affairs* Henry Siegman of the Council on Foreign Relations has captured most of my own thinking in a particularly articulate way. I thought I should pass it on.

Being Hafiz al-Assad

Syria's Chilly but Consistent Peace Strategy

Henry Siegman

Hafiz al-Assad's on-again, off-again approach to the Middle East peace process frequently drives U.S. and Israeli policy-makers to distraction. Both Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and President Bill Clinton have argued that Syria's president has made a "strategic decision" to resolve his differences with Israel peacefully. But some wonder if Syria has really resigned itself to peace. Assad's refusal to return to the table after January's Israeli-Syrian peace talks in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, a subsequent wave of deadly violence in southern Lebanon, and a frosty March summit in Geneva with Clinton hardly seemed evidence of pacific intentions.

Is the Syrian leader temperamental and unpredictable? Have Clinton and Barak been gulled by the mistaken view—first advanced by Henry Kissinger after the 1973 Yom Kippur War and now accepted as conventional wisdom in foreign ministries worldwide—that Assad, a maddeningly clever negotiator, is entirely trustworthy once he has given his word? In light of Assad's enigmatic behavior, should Israel and the United States not

forgo the notion that only procedure, not substance, stands in the way of an Israel-Syria agreement?

Many pundits in Israel and the United States have answered yes to all these important questions. A pall of skepticism enveloped the Syrian track, especially after attacks on Israeli troops by Hezbollah, the radical Shiite militia that operates with Assad's blessing in southern Lebanon. Indeed, for some observers, Syria's behavior showed that Assad is not resigned to Israel's existence and is interested not in peace but in process—in stringing out the negotiations to preserve Syria's regional position rather than cutting a deal.

But this is a serious misreading of Assad, one that could easily lead policy-makers to miss a rare opportunity to achieve a larger Middle East peace. In fact, Assad's behavior has been anything but erratic: it has been consistent and predictable. To understand that consistency, one must understand the man known as the sphinx of Damascus and the world in which he lives.

HENRY SIEGMAN is Senior Fellow and Director of the U.S./Middle East Project at the Council on Foreign Relations.

Being Hafiz al-Assad

HOW THE SPHINX THINKS

Syria has long been the great holdout in the peace process and the leader of Arab hard-liners who reject accommodation with the Jewish state. Assad himself was defense minister when Syria lost the Golan Heights to Israel during the 1967 Six-Day War, and since then, he has kept their return high on his list of priorities, which also includes reinforcing his narrowly based regime and extending de facto Syrian control over Lebanon. But when Assad's Soviet patron collapsed, the sphinx of Damascus began rethinking his anti-Western orientation. He joined the 1991 Gulf War coalition against his rival, Saddam Hussein, and sent Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara to the subsequent Madrid peace conference. Analysts such as Moshe Ma'oz argued that Assad had realized that he no longer had a military option and had adopted a new Israel strategy based on diplomacy.

Such a decision helps explain the 1994 series of high-level negotiations between Syria and Israel at the Wye Plantation in Maryland in the wake of the Israeli-Palestinian pact negotiated at Oslo the previous year. The Wye talks were broken off in 1996 by Israel, not Syria, after Syria refused to condemn a spree of terrorist attacks on Israeli buses by Hamas, a Palestinian Islamist group. The Israel-Syria track remained on hiatus during the prime ministership of the hard-line Binyamin Netanyahu, but great expectations arose after the 1999 election of Barak, who promised to push hard for a deal with Damascus and praised Assad as a bold modernizer. Clinton said repeatedly that a deal swapping the Golan Heights for peace was well within reach. When Assad

sent Shara to negotiate with Barak in Shepherdstown in January, it was the highest-level meeting ever between the two sides.

Where is the consistency in this track record? The key is that Assad has devoted his life to what he sees as the defense of the Arab national cause. That cause, Assad believes, was betrayed by his fellow Arab leaders—from Egypt's Anwar al-Sadat, who made a separate peace with Israel in 1978, to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chair Yasir Arafat, who agreed to the 1993 Oslo accords, to Jordan's King Hussein, who signed a peace treaty in 1994. Assad has pledged that, unlike those weak leaders who capitulated to Israel and the United States, he will uphold the dignity of Arab unity without compromise. The ailing Assad wants this steadfastness to be his legacy. He also hopes to guarantee his place in Arab history by passing power to his son, Bashar, whom Assad figures will find it easier to take the reins if Syria makes its painful accommodation with the Jewish state on the elder Assad's watch.

How would an Assad-style peace with Israel differ from the pacts reached by the Arab leaders whom he has so passionately condemned? Assad has always emphasized a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement, bitterly opposing separate bilateral agreements with Israel. But since Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO have all concluded bilateral deals with Israel, what meaning can the principle of comprehensiveness now have? Assad concedes that comprehensiveness no longer has a geographic dimension. He calls comprehensiveness no longer horizontal but vertical—meaning that unlike such “discredited” Arab leaders as Sadat and Arafat, who both left key

Henry Siegman

issues about Palestinian rights for later talks, Assad would not defer the resolution of any issue standing between Syria and Israel. Israel will have to clearly and definitively commit itself to the full return of all Syrian territory before Assad will shake hands with an Israeli prime minister. Were he to do otherwise, he says, the Arab world would judge him a hypocrite who behaved no differently than those he excoriated.

Given this steely conviction, Assad's public statements praising Barak's integrity and courage shortly after Barak's election last May were most unusual. These statements would not have been made, nor would Assad have agreed to send Shara to Shepherdstown, had Barak not assured Assad (via Clinton) that the 1967 armistice lines could become the border between Israel and Syria. That would let Syria reclaim the entire Golan Heights, which it held until the Six-Day War. Many analysts had thought that Israel would hold out for the international border demarcated by France and Britain in 1923, but Barak instead reaffirmed the commitment that his mentor, the martyred Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, had made to Assad. The issue is not as arcane as it sounds: the 1923 lines would keep the Sea of Galilee, with its precious reserves of fresh water, entirely within Israel's borders. For Assad, the Israeli promise to return to the 1967 borders unlocks the door to negotiations with Israel without risking being seen as a traitor to Arab nationalism.

FROM BEIRUT TO JERUSALEM

If Assad has had his way forward cleared, why did the Shepherdstown process stall and why did southern Lebanon erupt?

Things went wrong when an American draft peace treaty given confidentially to the parties in Shepherdstown was leaked to both the Arab and the Israeli press. This working document revealed that Syria and Israel had already agreed on many issues relating to security and normalized relations—before the joint committee in charge of the border issue had even met. Indeed, the American draft openly admitted that the parties continued to disagree over borders. So Assad was blasted throughout the Arab world as someone who had made major concessions to Israel—for example, promising to join Israel in fighting terrorism—even before Israel had agreed to withdraw to the 1967 lines.

Clinton has insisted that the problem was merely procedural. But for the badly humiliated Assad, it cut more deeply than most substantive issues. After the embarrassment of the release of the American draft, Assad refused to return to the talks—despite Clinton's efforts in Geneva—without a clear public acknowledgment by Barak of Israel's willingness to withdraw to the 1967 lines. Nothing less than that could remove the stigma now attached to Assad, who stood accused of being prepared to compromise Arab positions no less egregiously than the fellow Arab leaders whom he had criticized so bitterly. For Assad, it was a matter of salvaging his legacy—and of salvaging the honor of Syria, a country that prides itself on being "the beating heart" of Arab nationalism.

Barak, then, made a serious tactical error when he decided not to publicize his agreement to withdraw to the 1967 border until he could show skeptical Israelis what they would get from Assad in return. Had Barak announced his intention to withdraw from



AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

The riddle of the sphinx: Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad, Moscow, July 1999

the Golan early in his term, when he was still enjoying the momentum of his landslide victory, most Israelis would merely have said that he was sticking to his oft-declared principles. By insisting that he had not yet decided this issue, Barak painted himself into a corner.

Skeptics who questioned Assad's commitment to a drastic change of policy toward Israel pointed to Shara's hostile rhetoric and behavior in Washington—where he gave an obstreperous speech during a handshake-free White House ceremony with Clinton and Barak—and at the chilly Shepherdstown talks that followed. They also highlighted Assad's refusal to participate personally in the negotiations, reassure the Israeli public about his intentions, or rein in Syria's state-run press when it makes noxious comparisons between Israel and the Nazis or denies the Holocaust. Above

all, they pointed to the heightened Hezbollah attacks in southern Lebanon, clearly intended to bleed Israel, embarrass Barak, and make it harder to resume talks.

But if one considers the larger context of Assad's biography and the Arab world within which he operates, these actions were entirely consistent with a desire to make peace. For Assad to be able to sign a peace agreement with Israel, he must be able to convince himself, the Syrian leadership, and the Arab world that he yielded absolutely nothing to Israel before he won a clear commitment from the Jewish state to a withdrawal that fully restored Syrian and Arab honor. The personal distance and angry rhetoric let Assad maintain what he insists is a distinction between himself and the treasonous Sadat, Arafat, and Hussein.

Hezbollah clearly would never have increased its lethal attacks against Israeli

Henry Siegman

troops without Assad's go-ahead. By the same token, however, Assad also clearly kept Hezbollah from retaliating against Israel's northern cities after Israel responded to the Hezbollah attacks by bombing Lebanese power plants. Nothing happens in Lebanon, domestically or internationally, without Assad's approval. Heating up the Lebanese-Israeli border war was seen by Assad as essential to his claim that—despite the American working document's suggestion that he, too, had caved in to Israel—he remains the unyielding, reliable defender of Arab honor.

Indeed, in a striking speech by Shara to the Arab Writers' Union in Damascus on January 27, the Syrian foreign minister said that Israel's overwhelming military superiority and the support it receives from the United States had taken the war option off the table for good. Therefore, argued Shara, Syria must limit its conflict with Israel to the sphere of cultural and economic competition. If Israel returns to the June 1967 borders, he added, the Arab-Israeli conflict will be transformed from an existential one to a border dispute.

NEIGHBORHOOD BULLY

Despite Assad's strategic decision, many in Israel, Congress, and the American Jewish community resent Barak's apparent willingness to overlook Assad's cold and even insulting behavior toward him and Israeli negotiators. They insist that Israel not accept such offensive conduct, even as a condition for peacemaking.

Of course, Israel does not have to tolerate Syrian bad manners. But a peace accord with Syria has sweeping region-wide implications for Israel precisely because Assad is the meanest bully on

the block. If Assad were a nice guy, the Arab world would not defer to him on normalization with Israel.

Barak understands Assad's reality very well, even if some of his ministers and much of the Israeli public do not. Notwithstanding Israel's unfortunate February bombing of Lebanon's power plants—which avoided civilian fatalities but failed to stop Hezbollah's attacks—Barak has tenaciously resisted the insistent calls by members of his own cabinet and the public for massive retaliation against Lebanon. Barak continues to take Assad's strategic commitment to peace seriously. The Israeli leader is aware, of course, that his own reluctance to own up to his agreement to return to the 1967 lines undermined Assad's position, and he understands that Assad needs to restore his own credibility in the Arab world in order to make peace with Israel.

Barak has placed himself in an unenviable position. He knows, given the mood of Israel's public, that belatedly conceding that he is willing to return the entire Golan could sink not only the public referendum he has promised to hold on any agreement with Syria but his own political future as well. A renewed round of talks would mean a weakened Barak.

Ironically, Barak has always considered a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from its "security zone" in southern Lebanon a reckless gambit. Still, his threat to pull out has been a key factor driving Assad to the table, for fear that the resultant vacuum would embolden Hezbollah and its Iranian patrons and perhaps even drag Syria into a clash with Israel. When Barak dramatically promised during the 1999 election campaign to withdraw Israel's troops by July 2000, he fully

Being Hafiz al-Assad

intended such a withdrawal to occur as part of an agreement with Syria, which controls Lebanon. But the intense domestic outcry over the recent steep rise in Israeli fatalities in southern Lebanon has made it impossible for Barak not to withdraw from Lebanon, even without a Syrian agreement. He has let the impression that his promise to pull out by July does not depend on an agreement with Syria go unchallenged for too long to deny it now. Were he to do so, his government would fall.

On the other hand, Barak knows that a unilateral withdrawal could have unpredictable consequences—including more clout for Hezbollah in Lebanese politics or renewed attacks on northern Israel from Palestinian radicals in Lebanon—that might foreclose Syrian-Israeli peace and continue Israel's regional isolation for a long time. The latter danger weighs most heavily on him. "We are speaking of a border that has only symbolic but not operative value," Barak said recently at a closed meeting with senior army officers. "Three hundred meters here or there should not stand in the way of [the] huge strategic asset represented by a comprehensive Middle East peace."

The dilemma in which both Assad and Barak find themselves is real and deep. Moreover, time is short. Barak has promised to pull out of Lebanon by July, and the ambitious Israeli prime minister hopes to wrap up both the Syrian and Palestinian tracks before the American election season. Barak cannot escape the need to accept the 1967 line rather than the 1923 border—a concession he must make before negotiations resume. Assad, on the other hand, must accept minor but real deviations from the 1967 line to

let Barak claim that he avoided the vulnerabilities that the 1967 frontier presents. But the changes cannot be so large as to cast doubt on whether the 1967 line in fact prevails. Fashioning such a formula should not be beyond the imagination and skills of the parties and of the American mediators. Only creative U.S. diplomacy can rescue Assad and Barak from their respective domestic plights. Misreading Assad does not help. 

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FORUM
PAGE SOURCE

id St., Guilford, CT 06430



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

*Sandy decide to put show
ce 5000 see
(ok)*

Fax

To: Nancy Herrreich

From: Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Fax:

Pages: 6

Phone:

Date: 05/09/00

Thank you for passing this on to the Pres:

*How see
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too confidential
PM-
John Know*

*End to
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5-10-00

*To NSC to handle?
Yes ☒ No ☐*

B.

RECEIVED



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

Memo

To: President Bill Clinton
CC: Sandy Berger, Rob Malley, Mara Rudman
Date: 05/09/00
Re: Syria and Turkey

Humbly—which is rare—I believe this will be of interest. It's a new approach vis-à-vis Syria.



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

FAXED

9 May, 2000

The Honorable Shimon Peres
Via Fax

Dear Shimon,

I don't remember when I have been as disappointed about a broken date as when you could not meet with me last Saturday morning for breakfast. There were a number of things I had wanted to discuss, and I hope that there is some such opportunity again. I keep hoping to get to Israel but I find my newly found age of eighty slowing me down. In any event, somehow I will get to see you.

I was nothing less than flattered, however, when you took the trouble to call me after that morning meeting which I had been forced to miss for other reasons.

I was particularly pleased that you had spent some time with George Papandreou whose reputation now as Greek Foreign Minister is clearly getting considerable attention. As you must know I was very close to the Papandreou family to the greater extent because I played a major role in getting the Greek junta to release Andreas from jail after their coup in 1967. In fact, I am enclosing a copy of the eulogy I delivered at his funeral about three years ago. This will give you some of the background. In the US being his friend was not always comfortable because he promoted a brand of anti-Americanism and even anti-Israelism that I found myself in great dispute with him about. However being in the position I found myself with him I decided to take advantage of having his ear.

On the matter of George and what I quickly tried to tell you on the phone, there is something cooking. Way back in 1993 President Clinton asked me to go to Damascus to try to work out a one-on-one meeting between himself and Assad. I was able to arrange that because I had come to know the then Syrian Ambassador, Walid Al-Moualem, in Washington reasonably well. Finally as a result Clinton and Assad did meet in Geneva early in 1994. Then having heard of that—and Eytan Bentsur knows about this—Prime Minister Rabin asked that I try to arrange a similar meeting for him with Assad. More than anxious to help on that front I went to see Assad again whereas Rabin also wanted it on a one-on-one basis, that is without the US. However, Assad would have no part of it without the US being involved, and their meeting never came off.

The Honorable Shimon Peres

9 May, 2000

Page 2

I believe he remains insistent that the US be involved as at that time—and I have so informed President Clinton and the State Department.

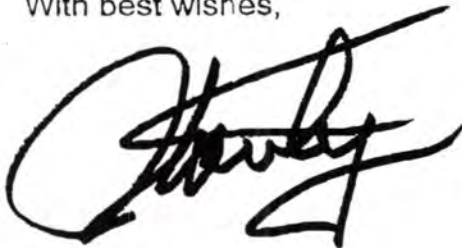
Again on the Syrian front—and this I tried to tell you too quickly on the phone—I am in touch with George Papandreou about something I learned, which I think is valid. That is that the Syrians despite their haggling over the June '67 line at Galilee they are not interested in the water of Galilee. Supposedly there is enough water on Golan to satisfy the needs in that part of Syria. (The downside of the Galilee issue is that I have not been able to discern much about their thinking about the other need, that is, to prevent polluting the Galilee with runoffs from Golan.)

On the other hand, their real need for water is in their northern agricultural regions. Obviously, it would be the Turks who could provide that. On that subject and especially since Papandreou to everybody's surprise is making headway vis-à-vis the Greek relations with Turkey I raised the question of whether he could position himself to talk to the Turks about water for the Syrians. The Turks are so anxious to get approval for membership in the EU that doing that as well as clearing up the Cyprus question would enhance their standing and probably obtain the necessary votes for the EU. We shall see.

I have gotten back in touch with Michelle here but it has been months since I have seen her. For a while she was a good source of information for me about you and your activities.

Let's try to meet again soon.

With best wishes,

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

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc
enclosure



Stanley K. Sheinbaum

FAXED

9 May, 2000

Foreign Minister George Papandreou

Dear George,

I tried to get word to you when you were in New York for the EastWest Institute Dinner along with the Turkish Foreign Minister with the hope that you might be able to call me. I was deeply disappointed that I could not get to New York myself. From what everybody tells me about your doings not only with the Turks but vis-à-vis the Balkans you are making one hell of a good mark.

I did have something very specific that you might be in a position to do something about. As you know the Middle East peace negotiations with the Syrians seem to have come to a complete halt. The meeting between Assad and Clinton about a month ago came to naught with several different kinds of stories as to why that was so disappointing.

In any event, one of the issues as between Israel and the Syrians is that the Israelis are adamant because of their own water shortages that the Syrians should not have access to water in the Sea of Galilee. That issue is cluttered by the matter of the June '67 line at the foot of the Golan, but I am not addressing that issue herein. My Syrian sources—and they are fairly reliable, and I have heard the same thing elsewhere—is that the Syrians have no need or interest in the Galilee water. Apparently their argument goes that on the Golan there is sufficient water for the needs in that part of Syria.

What they do need is water for their northern agricultural areas which abuts on Turkey. It is that that causes me to raise the question with you. Given your new relationship with the Turks and as you seem to be doing vis-à-vis their previous rigidity regarding Cyprus, is there any chance that you could be persuasive in arranging for some of that Turkish water to go into northern Syria? Given the Turkish hunger to join the European Union which is the reason they may be willing to compromise on Cyprus, my question is whether they might not also be willing to arrange for some of the Turkish water to go into that agricultural part of Syria.

Foreign Minister George Papandreou
9 May, 2000
Page 2

That could remove one obstacle, the question of Galilee water—that is making the Middle East peace process so difficult. I have talked to several people in the US "peace apparatus" who responded very enthusiastically to the proposal—even saying that the US would help with Turkish membership in the European Union.

I realize how very sketchy all this is and if it resonates with you I would be willing to get more things in place on this subject both in Washington and even go to Greece.

In the meantime, I trust you are well. Give my warmest to Ada and to your mother and indeed to anyone else who might listen.

I hope to hear from you soon.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stanley K. Sheinbaum', with a large, stylized initial 'S' and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Stanley K. Sheinbaum
SKS/kc

5-10-00

May 3, 2000

President William
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania
Washington, D. C.

To Burkhardt for
agency liaison? ^{+ reply}
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.

: Wilma J.
:hy Allan
: 12, 1972;

coord w/ lfr.

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing you in hopes you will be able to change a law that prohibits widows who are receiving VA compensation but no medical benefits.

This letter is of a more serious personal need of mine and I feel of many others with similar circumstances. Any help you can give me and others will be sincerely appreciated.

Just recently, Ann McCoy assisted me in getting a miracle. As of November last year, my VA compensation was reinstated, but without the much needed medical benefits. I spoke with her on several occasions concerning my reinstatement for widow's benefits which had been terminated when I married Jim Pollnow September 4, 1981. As you may well remember, he divorced me seven years ago, March 1, 1993. When I married him, my VA compensation was terminated. For several years now I have been struggling financially. I received zero from the divorce. He had gone bankrupt. I actually was entitled to a portion of his military retirement, but he told me I had done nothing to deserve it and intimidated me to the point that I didn't fight for it. He married shortly after he divorced me. I was left in a terrible financial bind every way I turned. I started a new career path & am now working for the Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission as their receptionist and Administrative Assistant II, and my bi-monthly check after deducts is \$468.00.

As I understand it, there is a law that prohibits me or any other widow who was divorced by her mate from receiving medical benefits, (i.e., doctor's care, prescriptions, hospitalization, etc.) This seems quite unfair since those needs literally eat up your check, leaving little to live on. Is there any way you could help to effect changing that law which would reinstate the desperately needed medical

Page Two
President William Jefferson Clinton
May 3, 2000

benefits for myself and so many others who are hurting financially as I am? I don't know Hershel Gober, but I have heard he is someone appointed by you from Arkansas. Would he have any influence on effecting a change in this law, or is there anyone else there who could help us? I know your plate is so full, but just one phone call from you could possibly turn this around for all of us who need medical benefits.

May I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude for all you have done for me. You chose me as an Arkansas Face of Hope when I was Director of the Dorcas House. I shall never forget the many exciting/wonderful experiences I had spending the night in The White House as yours/Hillary's/Chelsea's guest, and all the other many visits there at your invitation.

Please convey my love and good wishes to Hillary and Chelsea. I have always and shall continue to pray for you/your family daily.

In Christian Love,



Wilma J. DeFoggi
3300 No. Poplar Street
No. Little Rock, Arkansas 72116-9196

Work Phone: (501) 324-9560 Home Phone: (501) 758-0372

P. S. Please remind Hillary that years ago I shared with her that she was a "daughter of destiny". I sincerely believe God's Hand is upon her life and for her to re-read Proverbs 3:5-6 ... "Trust in the Lord with all your heart, lean not to your own understanding, but in all of your ways acknowledge Him and He will direct your path." Isn't that great? That's for you, too!

DIANE SIMS PAGE

1732 Knox Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55403
612-377-4048
pagex019.email.umn.edu

HRC

5-10-00

TELEFAX

TO: Kris Eng

FAX NUMBER: 202 456

Ag - sent to
Sandy Neer on Tuesday
but not ~~sent~~ ~~sent~~
She's Alan Page's wife
B. Podesta

FROM: **DIANE SIMS PAGE**

FAX NUMBER: **612-377-4058**

COMMENTS: Dear Kris, This is the op/ed
piece that the President requested
2 copy of. Thanks.

Copied

HRC

Podesta

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

DIANE SIMS PAGE

1732 Knox Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55403
612-377-4048
pagex019.email.umn.edu

TELEFAX TRANSMISSIONTO: Kris EngskovFAX NUMBER: 202 456 6703FROM: **DIANE SIMS PAGE**FAX NUMBER: **612-377-4058**COMMENTS: Dear Kris, This is the op/ed
piece that the President requested
2 copy of. Thanks.TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 3

OP/ED PAGE

FEMALE BONDING WHEN IT COMES TO POLITICS

By Diane Sims Page

When my 12-year-old niece heard that I was going to a reception for Hillary Clinton in Omaha, she begged me to bring her an autograph.

My niece is an athlete, a musician, a writer, an artist—and an excellent student. She's taking full advantage of all the opportunities women of my generation hoped for when we were young.

To her, Hillary Clinton is a role model.

So why is it that so many of my women friends wince when I bring up Hillary Clinton?

These women are progressive. They are concerned about education, health care, escalating violence, gun control and reproductive choice. They have spent their lives balancing the demands of careers, families and their communities. They struggled through the past 30 years trying to figure out when it's okay to put their needs first and when it's not. They understand the dilemma of trying to have it all. If you stay home with your children, you're not taking your career seriously. If you work outside the home, you're abandoning your most important responsibility to the care of strangers. They've had to muddle their way through those decisions, never with enough support.

Given all that, you'd think they'd cheer for a Hillary Clinton. But too many of them start to snipe:

She's too hard, too calculating, too political. It's always about her. Or, on the other hand:

She put her husband and his career first too many times. **She** has all the smarts and the ambition she needs; why didn't she go out and make it on her own instead of riding on his coattails?

Men have always been extra hard on women, skeptical of their competence, critical when they're strong, dismissive if they seem weak. It's time for women to stop being hard on each other for the same things.

It's time to do a little female bonding when it comes to politics.

I have never voted for a candidate for Congress whom I found "perfect" both politically and personally. It's always a mixed bag—I like the stand on the issues; not crazy about the person. Or, I don't agree on every issue, but have a feeling I can trust this candidate to represent me with integrity.

Let's be willing to support woman candidates with the same human flaws and inconsistencies that every male candidate has. Let's balance the issues and the person and one other thing: the makeup of Congress. There are 58 women in the 435-seat House; nine women in the 100-seat Senate. Until those numbers are more reflective of the national population, with 52 percent women, we should favor women candidates.

Does that mean vote for the woman no matter what? Of course not. There are certain women candidates whose philosophies are so regressive that I could not support them under any circumstances. But given my frustrating discussions with women friends about Hillary Clinton I have decided to examine my own reactions more closely.

Am I judging a woman candidate more harshly than I would a man with a similar background? Am I letting the way this woman has led her personal life take precedence over my responsibility to provide a positive legacy for my daughters?

-2-

As a Minnesotan, I won't have the chance to cast a vote to put Hillary Clinton in the Senate, but I strongly urge those women who will have that chance, to do so.

If you care about education for our children and grandchildren, if you care about making sure that everyone has access to health services, if you care about protecting those most vulnerable in our society, Hillary Clinton is the clear choice. Can any woman argue that Rudy Giuliani is more trustworthy, more compassionate, more capable of dealing with complex and divisive issues than Hillary Clinton?

In a close race—and the New York Senate race may well be close—women's votes can make the difference. George W. Bush's staff are already worrying about whether enough women can be persuaded to see him as "woman-friendly" to want to vote for him. They should worry.

But Hillary Clinton shouldn't have to worry. Not about that.

Diane Sims Page is Executive Director of the Page Education Foundation in Minnesota, a non-profit organization that provides financial assistance for post-secondary education to students of color. Page Scholars, in turn, work with young children as tutors, mentors and role models.

5/10/00any suggested changes?
TBHyde Park Declaration
5/2/00 draft**PREAMBLE**

On the eve of the national election of 2000, we come together to look beyond 2000 to the next decade.

What we see is a nation in the midst of a great transformation.

As proud inheritors of the American progressive political tradition, we call for a new politics for the next decade to reflect three major new realities:

* The emergence of a global information and technology-driven New Economy which is rapidly changing the way Americans work, live, shop and communicate. The New Economy offers exciting new prospects for sustained economic growth and for world-wide advancement of American values and interests. But it also creates new challenges for the international institutions and the domestic policies that provided stability and security in the old industrial economy.

* Enormous and accelerating changes in the composition of the American population, characterized by growing multi-ethnic diversity, the aging of the baby boom generation, and the creation of the first mass upper-middle-class in world history. These demographic changes are unraveling public policies and political alignments based on a simple "black-white" racial divide, a steady ratio of retirees to current workers, and industrial-era class warfare.

* The near-collapse of public confidence in the old Left-Right political ideologies, and the steady disengagement of Americans, especially young people, from the partisan warfare and narrow self-interest that characterizes today's politics. At the same time, a public consensus is emerging that strongly favors activist but non-bureaucratic government, and craves new ideas, real debate, and genuine political reform.

This Hyde Park Declaration represents our acknowledgement of these new realities and their significance, a restatement of our enduring principles, the urgent priorities we face, and our determination to create a new progressive politics for the decade in which we must meet them.

WHERE WE STAND

We believe in opportunity, responsibility and community.

We believe the promise of America is equal opportunity, not equal outcomes or opportunity limited by individual privilege.

We believe the Democratic Party's fundamental mission is to expand opportunity, not government.

copied

Reed

Blumenthal

Padesta

We believe that progressives should embrace and shape the forces of technology and globalization that are transforming our economy, not resist them.

We believe that Democrats must be true today to one of our party's oldest and most enduring principles: open trade.

We believe that fiscal discipline is fundamental to sustained economic growth as well as responsible government.

We believe a progressive tax system is the only fair way to pay for government.

We believe in expanding the economic winner's circle by equipping working Americans with new tools for economic self-reliance and success.

We believe America needs to rebuild its public education system on three pillars: school choice, high standards and accountability for results.

We believe that Washington must ensure universal access to private medical insurance rather than trying to pay everyone's medical bills.

We believe that the promise of economic and health care security for retirees should be kept through modern means that reflect the changing nature of retirement and the needs of current workers

We believe in the ethic of mutual responsibility. Those who make demands on government must be prepared to work and contribute to the commonwealth.

We believe in preventing crime by enlisting communities in their own collective self-defense, not by paramilitary police tactics or expecting each citizen to bear arms.

We believe in making work pay. Just as progressives in the 1990s focused on ending welfare, we must focus next on lifting working families out of poverty.

We believe that public policies must reinforce marriage and discourage out-of-wedlock births, because children of unwed mothers are far more likely to live in poverty.

We believe that America's anti-poverty and social insurance programs should empower all citizens to save, invest and build personal financial assets.

We believe in replacing top-down bureaucracy with more flexible public institutions that empower citizens and communities to solve their own problems.

We believe in a new model of public activism that taps the civic entrepreneurs, voluntary groups and faith-based organizations that comprise America's vital "3rd sector."

We believe that America can build a strong, multiethnic democracy by replacing identity group politics with a new politics of national identity.

We believe in inclusion within the framework of a common civic culture, and in opposing discrimination on the basis of race, creed, gender, national origin or sexual orientation.

We believe in progressive internationalism -- the bold exercise of American power to maintain peace, promote prosperity in world markets and aid democratic transitions.

We believe it's time for a "second generation" of activism to confront a new array of environmental challenges, especially global climate change.

We believe government should respect individual liberty and stay out of our private lives and personal decisions.

We believe that national policy should aim at making abortions safe, legal and rare.

Finally, we believe that American citizenship entails responsibilities as well as rights, and we mean to ask our citizens to give something back to their communities and their country.

AMERICA'S URGENT PRIORITIES FOR THE 2000s

The following is not intended to serve as a comprehensive policy agenda for the US. Nor is it intended to influence the political debate in 2000.

Instead, we offer a list of twelve urgent priorities that we believe must be addressed over the next decade, even if the 2000 campaign platform of our, or the other, party is fully implemented.

1) Make the New Economy work for everyone

Economic growth is the essential precondition for expanding opportunity. Therefore, our first priority must be to perpetuate today's "long boom" by adhering to the formula that has produced and nurtured it: fiscal discipline (including progress towards retiring the national debt); low inflation and interest rates; open competition at in markets at home and abroad and strategic investment in innovation and knowledge production. New information technologies should be spread to every industrial sector to boost productivity, enhance competitiveness, and make higher wages possible.

In addition, we must craft new initiatives for closing the income and wealth gap that resulted from the period of slow growth that lasted roughly from the late 1970s to the early 1990s. These include lifelong learning for everyone, new support for low-income workers, and policies designed to help Americans save, build financial assets and become owners. And finally, we must ensure that the central engine of the New Economy, information technology, is available to every American, every

region and community, and every industry.

Goals for 2010:

Eliminate the national debt

Cut the "wealth gap" in half by 2010.

Increase the percentage of Americans owning capital assets (including homes) to 75%

Promote technology to increase productivity at higher levels than the 1990s

Achieve the same levels of Internet usage as telephone usage.

Create a genuine lifelong learning system that can be accessed whenever Americans need skills enhancement

2) Fix America's failing public schools

To realize America's promise of equal and expanding opportunity, there is no more urgent priority than correcting endemic failure in our basic public school system, especially in poor urban and rural areas. Americans traditionally have viewed public education as the great equalizer. Yet inferior schools for disadvantaged children perpetuate rather than reduce inequality, a cycle that will become even more vicious with the higher knowledge and skills base needed for jobs in the New Economy. Some states and cities, notably Chicago, have put in place accountability systems intended to end social promotion and raise students to higher performance. Every level of government involved in education policy needs to reinforce, not hamper, these efforts.

The federal government can promote systemic school reform by offering states and localities a new bargain: more resources and flexibility in how they are used in return for greater accountability for measurable results. In turn, states and school districts should offer individual schools the same bargain, and foster parental choice and competition among public schools. This would create a public education system with the advantages of private schools, but without sacrificing equal access or accountability for use of public dollars.

Public school standards should be linked as closely as possible to international benchmarks of basic knowledge areas; to college admissions requirements; and to employer needs.

Goals for 2010:

Cut the "test score gap" between white and African-American/Hispanic students in half

Reduce number of chronically dysfunctional public schools to zero

Equip every high school graduate to go on to higher education or job skill training

3) Ensure universal access to medical insurance

One of the most glaring inequities in American democracy today is the exclusion of millions of low-income citizens from access to medical insurance. This situation jeopardize the health of disadvantaged Americans, and also imposes high costs on the rest of society when the uninsured get treatment from emergency rooms and fail to secure preventive health. Perversely, our government

subsidizes insurance for Americans who get insurance from their employers but offers nothing to workers who don't have job-based coverage. There is no excuse for an affluent society with a large budget surplus to allow this disgraceful situation to continue. We know that markets alone cannot assure universal access to health coverage; individuals and government have responsibilities as well. Instead of competing with private insurers, government should ensure that all low-income families can afford to buy medical insurance. Individuals must take responsibility for insuring themselves and their families whether or not they qualify for public assistance.

Goals for 2010:

Create a tax credit for the uninsured adequate to purchase health insurance and a means for group purchasing

Reduce the number of insured Americans by two-thirds.

4) Reverse the breakdown--and "stress fractures"-- in America's families

America faces a dual challenge to the strength of our most important institution, the family.

While the steady reduction in the number of two-parent families of the last forty years has slowed, more than one-third of our children still live in one- or no-parent families. The percentage is much higher among minority and disadvantaged children, who most need parental support and supervision. Moreover, there is an astonishingly high correlation between a childhood spent without two parents and an adulthood spent in poverty or in the criminal justice system.

To help reduce the incidence of one-parent and no-parent families, we must redouble efforts to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies through such initiatives as "second-chance homes," which help prevent second pregnancies among unwed teen mothers even as they help them obtain job skills and other resources needed for economic independence. We should also ensure that work pays enough to lift families out of poverty, eliminate tax policies that inadvertently penalize marriage, and require absent fathers to pay child support while at the same time offering them new opportunities to find work. And for children without adequate parental supervision, we should create an "extended family" of adult volunteer mentors.

But there is a second challenge to the family that is rising even in two-parent homes: the stress and involuntary neglect associated with the need to balance work and family. As two-worker families have become the norm, harried parents have less time to spend on their most important job: raising their children. U.S. teenagers increasingly are raising themselves, often spending more time with their peers than with their parents. When it comes to the moral education of children, parents and schools often find themselves drowned out by the conflicting, sex and violence-saturated messages coming from an all-pervasive mass entertainment media.

We should continue public efforts to give parents tools to balance work and family and shield their children from harmful outside influences. For example, we should encourage employers to adopt family-friendly policies and practices such as parental leave, flex-time, and telecommuting.

Through public-private partnerships, a national network of before- and after-care programs should be created utilizing public school facilities. Without abridging First Amendment rights, public officials should strongly encourage the entertainment media to adopt self-policing codes that limit the exposure of children to violence- and sex-laden products intended for adults.

Goals for 2010:

Cut the rate of out-of-wedlock births in half

Recruit a million mentors for disadvantaged children without two parents

Provide affordable before- and after-care programs at 90% of our public schools

5) Banish poverty among working families

In the 1990s, Americans resolved to end welfare dependency and forge a new social compact on the basis of work and reciprocal responsibility. The results so far are highly encouraging: the welfare rolls have been cut nearly in half since 1992 without the social calamities predicted by defenders of the old welfare entitlement. If the current economic expansion falters, however, some of that progress could be undone. Come what may, we must finish the job on welfare reform by helping all who can work to find and keep jobs.

In the 00s, progressives should embrace a new and even more important social goal -- banishing poverty among working families. By expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, child care support, reforming tax policies that hurt working families and refocusing other social policies on the new goal of rewarding work, we can create a new progressive guarantee: No American family with a full-time worker will live in poverty.

Goals for 2010:

Cut the poverty rate (12.7 percent) in half

6) Write new rules for global markets.

The rise of global markets has fundamentally changed the rules of economic competition. It has subjected corporations to fierce foreign competition, forcing them to downsize and restructure and cut back on pay and benefits. It has weakened unions and created a new imbalance of power between companies, that can move almost anywhere in the world, and workers, who can't. And it has undermined the ability of national governments to regulate economic activity and cushion citizens against the shocks of economic change. Global markets can be a powerful force for growth and development, but can also be highly disruptive, as demonstrated in the Asian financial crisis. The right response is not to try to stop globalization, but to craft strong rules and international institutions to master global markets, lest they master us.

Goals for 2010:

A new round of trade liberalization through the World Trade Organization

A reformed World Bank and International Monetary Fund dedicated to growth and

stabilization and utilizing highly open and transparent procedures
A strengthened International Labor Organization's capable of enforcing core labor standards
A new series of multinational treaties to protect the world environment.

7) Balance America's commitments to the young and the old

More than half of the federal budget today consists of automatic transfers from working Americans to retired Americans. Moreover, the costs of the big entitlements for the elderly, Social Security and Medicare, are growing at unsustainable rates. If not constrained, they will soon absorb every penny we pay today in federal taxes, leaving nothing to pay for urgent public investments in the well-being of our children, in school improvement, in expanding access to health care, in national defense, in fighting crime, in improving the environment and in everything else government does. Some say the solution is to steer general revenues into Social Security and Medicare. This, however, does nothing to reduce their future costs; it merely means beneficiaries will have a claim on general revenues as well as payroll taxes. We can't spend our way out of the problem: The federal government already spends 7 times as much on the elderly as it does on children. To allow that ratio to grow even more imbalanced is to default on our responsibility to ensure intergenerational equity.

In addition, Social Security and Medicare need to be modernized to reflect conditions not envisioned when they were created in the 1930s and the 1960s. Social Security, for example, needs a stronger basic benefit to bolster its critical role in reducing poverty in old age. Medicare needs to offer retirees more choices and a modern benefit package that includes prescription drugs. Such changes, however, will only add to the costs of the programs unless they are accompanied by structural reforms that restrain their growth and limit their claim on working families whose taxes support the programs.

Goals for 2010:

Make structural reforms in Social Security and Medicare that slow their future cost growth, modernize benefits, and give beneficiaries more choice and control over their retirement and health security.

8) Renew faith in our democracy

Too many Americans have lost confidence in politics and government. They are turned off by a partisan debate that often seems to revolve not around opposing philosophies but contending sets of interest groups. They believe that our current system for financing campaigns gives disproportionate power to wealthy individuals and groups, and exerts too much influence over legislative and regulatory decisions. And even though the strong anti-government sentiments of the early 1990s have abated, most Americans still think government is too bureaucratic, too inefficient, and too intrusive.

Any new government initiative at any level should be designed in the least bureaucratic and most empowering manner appropriate to achieving its purpose. Every government program should

be evaluated by its measurable results, not the size of its funding or its clientele. In Washington and around the country, a second round of “reinventing government” initiatives should be launched to transform public agencies into performance-based organizations focused on bottom-line results. Delivery of public services should wherever possible be conducted on a competitive basis among public and private entities with accountability for results. Government information and services should be thoroughly “digitized,” enabling every citizen to conduct business with public agencies online.

Everyone in public life should share a sense of urgency about the enduring cynicism of so many Americans about the power of moneyed interests in politics. Despite serious practical and constitutional obstacles to reform, strong action to revamp our system of financing political campaigns is essential given the ever-rising cost and pervasiveness of paid television advertising. Voluntary mechanisms for public financing of campaigns is the best available reform, along with encouraging alternatives to paid media, such as donated television time and online forums.

Goals for 2010:

Introduce voluntary public financing for all general elections.

Convert all federal agencies into performance-based organizations.

Transform all federal-state grants into performance-based agreements offering broad flexibility as to means with specific expectations as to ends.

Make every government service and information source fully “digital”

9) Build a public consensus supporting U.S. global leadership

The Cold War bipartisan consensus in foreign and defense policy has eroded in the last ten years, but has not yet been fully replaced.

The internationalist outlook that served America and the world so well during the second half of the 20th century is under attack from both ends of the political spectrum. Growing numbers on the political left view “globalization” as a process whereby multinational corporations are imposing their will on nation-states, at the expense of developing countries, workers and the environment. Growing numbers on the political right are reverting to “America First” isolationist and unilateralist themes.

Meanwhile, the US continues to employ defense strategies, military missions, and force structures left over from the Cold War, creating a defense establishment that is ill-prepared to meet either the old or new threats to our security.

We need a clearly articulated foreign policy that recognizes the realities of the Information Age, post-Cold War world: increased economic integration, the emergence of new regional and ethnic threats to stability, the increasing dominance of Western economic and political models, and the need to revamp, while continuing to rely on, multilateral alliances that advance US values and interests.

We also need to speed up the so-called “revolution in military affairs” that uses our technological advantage to project force in many different contingencies involving uncertain and rapidly changing security threats—including terrorism and information warfare. This also means undertaking a systematic overhaul of the military to create a force structure that is vastly more flexible and integrated—not to mention cost-efficient.

Goals for 2010:

- A clear national policy with bipartisan support that continues US global leadership, adjusts our alliances to new regional threats to peace and security, promotes the spread of political and economic freedom, and outlines where and how we are willing to use force.
- An modernized military that provides security not only against conventional warfare or intercontinental ballistic missiles, but against terrorism, information warfare, weapons of mass destruction, and destabilizing regional conflicts.

10) Make America a model of multiethnic democracy

The more ethnically and culturally diverse America becomes, the harder we must all work to affirm our common civic culture -- the values and democratic institutions we share in common and which define our national identity as Americans. In an era in which conflict increasingly arises within borders rather than across them, and often involves ethnic or communal strife, the U.S. can offer a model of multiethnic democracy to the world. To do so, we must avoid the kind of “identity politics” that confers rights and entitlements on groups and instead define the common rights and responsibilities of all individuals as citizens.

Fighting discrimination against marginalized groups, empowering the disadvantaged to join the economic, political and cultural mainstream, and stressing a positive civic culture and set of citizenship obligations, are all essential to multiethnic democracy. “E pluribus unum”—out of many, one—must still be our guiding principle. That means respecting diversity, but insisting that what we have in common as Americans is more important than how we differ. It also means rejecting the counsel of despair from those who deny the right to equality of opportunity and those who deny equality can be achieved without imposing equal outcomes.

Goals for 2010:

- Ban and tangibly reduce all discrimination based on race, gender, national background, religion, disability, or sexual orientation.
- Shift affirmative action strategies from group preferences to economic and civic empowerment of all disadvantaged citizens.
- Implement civic education courses in every public school.

11) Make America the “safest big country” in the world

Recent reductions in violent crime, attributable to more and smarter policing, a better economy, and swifter and surer punishment, have improved the quality of life in nearly every American community. But Americans do not feel that much safer, as evidenced not only by polls, but by the handgun arms race that law-abiding citizens are conducting with criminals. In addition, many Americans still avoid “public spaces” like downtown retail areas, transportation facilities, parks, and even sports and recreational arenas wherever possible, especially at night. And finally, the near-universal public support for get-tough crime policies is beginning to fray as policing tactics like random stops in high-crime areas begin to look like “racial profiling.”

Just as importantly, there are signs crime rates could begin going back up if we do not begin to pay more attention to crime prevention, not just crime detection and punishment. The recent massive expansion in prison capacity has made it possible to keep more inmates off the streets for longer period of time. But most of them will return to communities with no rehabilitation and little supervision, and meanwhile, their abandoned children can be expected to commit crimes at rates that approach statistical certainty.

If recent drops in violent crime are to be continued and made permanent, we need to keep policing “smart” and community-friendly; rely less on incarceration as a strategy for preventing crime through sequestration and deterrence; pay attention to what happens to inmates and their families after sentencing; and stop the arms race in guns. Technology can help in many areas: giving police more information on criminal suspects so they do not rely on slipshod random stop-and-search methods; allowing lower-cost supervision of people on probation or parole; and making it possible to disable guns from use by unauthorized persons and trace them when they are.

Above all, we need to remember that public safety, not the number of criminals caught and convicted, is the object of crime policy. Until Americans feel safe enough to walk their neighborhood streets, enjoy public spaces, and send their children to school without fear of violence, then we have not achieved public safety.

Goals for 2010:

Reduce violent crime rates another 25%.

Reduce the national prison population 25%.

Begin measuring the use of “public spaces” by law-abiding citizens

Develop and require “smart gun” technology preventing use of firearms by unauthorized persons, and then license all firearms.

Ban racial profiling by police but encourage “criminal profiling” through better information on actual suspects

12) Create a second generation of environmental policies

The first generation of national environmental policies, mostly developed in the 1970s, have been remarkably successful in improving the quality of our air and water. But we face a new set of environmental challenges for which the old strategy of centralized, command-and-control regulation is not very well equipped.

Such problems as climate change (likely caused by “greenhouse gases”), groundwater contamination, loss of open lands, and suburban “sprawl,” come from too many directions and require too many actors to be susceptible to the old regime of prohibitions and fines levied on polluters. Without in any way relaxing our determination to establish mandatory national standards for environmental quality, it’s time to create new and more flexible avenues for achieving those standards.

The two most important new principles needed for an effective second-generation strategy are *employment of market incentives*, and *empowerment of local community-based partnerships*, to meet national environmental standards. The best example of a market-based approach is “emissions trading”—whereby companies who have exceeded environmental standards can sell their “allowances” to companies who haven’t, a system that has been extremely effective in reducing acid rain. And there are a variety of experiments on record where local community-government-industry partnerships have succeeded in improving progress towards national environmental standards through locally-developed strategies, free of micromanagement from Washington. These exercises in “civic environmentalism” need to become the rule, not the exception.

Goals for 2010:

Create a domestic emissions trading system for “greenhouse gases”

Authorize in law community partnerships to achieve national environmental standards through local strategies

Enable (through state and local action and federal encouragement) every metropolitan area to create regional processes to deal with growth management issues, including open space, land use, and transportation

CONCLUSION

The ideas in this *Hyde Park Declaration* are not an exclusive nor exhaustive agenda for America in the 2000s. We welcome other ideas based on the enduring values of opportunity, responsibility and community.

But we do urge our fellow Democrats, and fellow citizens, to take heed of the dramatically different conditions of our country; the rapid pace of economic, social and political change here and abroad; the enormous potential of new technologies to transform how we live, work and interact; the dangerous disengagement in public life of our citizenry; and the fresh needs and perspectives of the young people who will come after us.

This is the wrong time in history for politics as usual: for empty partisanship, for treating citizens simply as members of contending "groups," for divisive appeals based on race, religion, ethnicity or culture; for efforts to encourage voters to focus on narrow self-interest; and for perpetuating the issues and ideologies of an ever-more-distant past.

We are firmly convinced that our party, which is increasingly a New Democratic Party, has the right values, policy goals, and ideas to represent the new politics our country needs. But both parties need to change if we are to have a political debate that engages the electorate, and a governing agenda that can produce positive results. As the Squire of Hyde Park, Franklin D. Roosevelt often said, "New conditions impose new requirements on government and those who conduct government."

As elected officials and as political leaders, we pledge our best efforts to keep America, and its politics, evergreen.



STATE OF ARKANSAS

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE

Percy Malone
518 Clay Street
Arkadelphia, AR 71923-6024

Phone:
870-246-4141 Business
870-246-7177 Residence
870-246-6616 FAX

DISTRICT 36

Counties:
Part of Clark County
Part of Nevada County

COMMITTEES

Public Health, Welfare and Labor
Human Services Subcommittee

Insurance and Commerce
Financial Institutions Subcommittee

Joint Committee on Energy

Chairperson,
Joint Budget

May 3, 2000

The Honorable President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Re: Request for DHHS letter to Governors

Dear President Clinton:

I send herewith copy of a letter from HHS Secretary Donna Shalala dated January 14, 2000 and sent to all Governors.

The Secretary's letter encourages support for services in community settings for disabled persons, a laudable goal; it does not, however, indicate support for the option of ICF/MR care.

Arkadelphia has an ICF/MR facility. I am intimately familiar with the disabled persons served there, the center's dedicated staff and the center itself, which is licensed under HCFA.

Secretary Shalala's letter is being used by advocates to show that DHHS policy does not encourage the option of ICF/MR care. I request a clarifying letter from Secretary Shalala to the Governors affirming that:

"States may choose to utilize their Medicaid funds to provide appropriate services in a range of settings from institutional to fully integrated community support."

Letter to State Medicaid Directors
from Timothy Westmoreland, HCFA
and Thomas Perez, HHS OCR

Arkansas' human development centers serve our state's most impaired citizens. It is a concern that Secretary Shalala's letter is being used to show that the Administration does not support the option of center-based care.

I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Percy Malone
State Representative

5-10-00
To Burkhardt for reply
~~Agency Liaison?~~
Yes ☒ No ☐

BC Slay

coordinate
w/ Cal Apps +
Chris Jennings

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

January 14, 2000

Dear Governor:

In recent years, we have made great strides in enabling individuals with disabilities to participate fully in our communities by removing barriers to access in employment, public accommodations, and state and local government programs. Many States have led the way in designing innovative and fiscally responsible ways to enable more persons with disabilities to receive necessary services in their communities instead of in institutions.

Our country's progress in this regard reflects a shared belief that no person should have to live in a nursing home or other institution if he or she can live in his or her community. The recent Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.* affirms this shared value, by finding that unnecessary institutionalization of individuals with disabilities is discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). In the decision, the Court explained that a State may be able to meet its obligation under the ADA by having comprehensive, effectively working plans ensuring that individuals with disabilities receive services in the most integrated setting appropriate to their needs.

We encourage you to develop and implement such plans, and to involve individuals with disabilities and other stakeholders in the process of design and implementation. This Department stands ready to assist you in these efforts. To begin that process, attached is a letter from the Department of Health and Human Services to all State Medicaid Directors regarding the *Olmstead* decision. I want to also encourage you to share this letter with other state agencies operating programs affected by the *Olmstead* decision, since the ADA applies to all state programs.

The Department is committed to continuing to work in partnership with you, individuals with disabilities and all other stakeholders to ensure that States have in place effective, fiscally responsible policies designed to increase access to community-based services. As you identify your priorities for the coming year, I hope you will continue to place substantial emphasis on developing programs and services for individuals with disabilities that will further our shared goal of integrating individuals with disabilities into the social mainstream, promoting equality of opportunity and maximizing individual choice.

I deeply appreciate the leadership that you and your colleagues have provided, and I look forward to working with you as we continue to make progress in this important area.

Sincerely,

/s/ Donna E. Shalala

5-10-00

ate

To Legislative Affairs
for reply?

Yes ☒ No ☐

William Jefferson
The President
The White House
Washington, DC

coordinate w/ sched
cc: scheduling

Thm
Staff
Secretary

Dear Mr. President,

Following in Senator David and Barbara Pryor's tradition of celebrating artistic talent from Arkansas, I am initiating a program to display works from Arkansas artists in my Washington office.

Beginning this month, I will feature for one year a wide range of works of art by Arkansas women artists from across the state. Thanks to the efforts of the Arkansas Committee of the National Museum of Women in the Arts (NMWA), I will be able to display on loan approximately 20 pieces of art.

The Arkansas Committee, established by Mrs. Helen Walton in 1989, is a leader among the National Museum of Women in the Arts state programs. These organizations seek to recognize the achievements of women artists of all periods and nationalities by exhibiting, preserving, acquiring and researching art by women and by educating the public concerning their accomplishments.

Please join me and the Arkansas Committee of NMWA at an Opening Reception in my office on May 23, 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. My office is located in 359 Dirksen Building. We will honor some of the Arkansas women artists and view their works which will be displayed through May 2001. I hope you will be able to join me in this exciting event recognizing accomplished Arkansans.

I look forward to seeing you May 23. Please feel free to contact Mimi Van Wyck at (202) 224-4843 for further information.

Sincerely,

Blanche
Blanche L. Lincoln

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 1, 2000

Thm
Staff
Secretary

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

Dear Mr. President,

Following in Senator David and Barbara Pryor's tradition of celebrating artistic talent from Arkansas, I am initiating a program to display works from Arkansas artists in my Washington office.

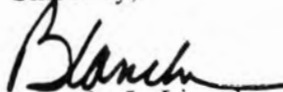
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Sincerely,


Blanche L. Lincoln

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Senate
California Legislature

TOM HAYDEN
SENATOR
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT



CHAIR
NATURAL RESOURCES
AND WILDLIFE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
HIGHER EDUCATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COASTAL
AND OCEAN PROTECTION
AND RESTORATION
COMMITTEES
BUDGET AND FISCAL REVIEW
EDUCATION
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
TRANSPORTATION

Fax Transmittal Sheet

Date: 5-10-00
To: President Clinton
Fax #: _____
From: Senator Tom Hayden
Fax #: 916-324-4823
RE: _____

*Thom Stubb
Secretary*

Number of Pages (including this one): 6

Comments:

5-10-00

for reply
To Burkhardt for to handle
Agency of State
Yes ☒ No ☐

B.
coordinates w/ CEQ.
BC SIG.

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Fax Transmittal Sheet

*Thom Stubb
Secretary*

Date: 5-10-00

To: President Clinton

Fax #: _____

From: Senator Tom Hayden

Fax #: 916-324-4823

RE: _____

Number of Pages (including this one): 6

Comments:

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 VICE CHAIRMAN
 DEAN ALPERT
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California Legislature
 Senate Committee
 on
 Natural Resources and Wildlife

CHIEF COUNSEL
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STATE CAPITOL
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 FAX (916) 324-4955

May 8, 2000

TOM HAYDEN
 CHAIRMAN

Honorable Bill Clinton
 President of the United States
 White House
 Washington DC

Dear Mr. President,

We are writing with great concern that our wild salmon populations, already severely threatened in California, are facing a new danger of genetically engineered salmon without adequate review and protections in place.

California fishermen and environmentalists already take this threat seriously, and support SCR 71 to that end. But we are unable to protect our remaining runs of wild salmon without the federal government actively involved in safeguarding salmon and their habitat. You have recognized the importance - economically, environmentally, and culturally - of preserving this great species from extinction threats. It would be a tragedy if genetic engineering inadvertently "accomplished" what pollution, dam building and overfishing have failed so far to achieve. Under current confidentiality protocols, there can be no public discussion of a review without permission of the private corporation seeking approvals. Furthermore, the National Environmental Policy Act allows the release of genetically engineered salmon as long as an assessment is complete. These are not adequate protections for a wild species that is revered not only in California but around the globe.

The recent front-page New York Times' article notes that the appropriate federal agencies, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), are on "the sidelines" during this whole debate. We urge you to direct your environmental agencies to be fully involved in reviewing, assessing and protecting wild salmon and their eco-systems from the potential predation by genetically engineered species.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator Tom Hayden

W.F. "Zeke" Grader, Jr.
 Executive Director,
 Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations

Shannon Eddy
 Acting Director, Sierra Club California

The

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New York

MONDAY, MAY 1, 2000

Times

+

Altered Salmon Leading Way
To Dinner Plates, but Rules Lag

By CAROL KAESUK YOON

With quaint fishing villages dotting its shores and farming still one of its mainstays, the pastoral landscape of Prince Edward Island seems an unlikely place to encounter one of the most modern creatures on earth. Yet it is in the tanks at Aqua Bounty Farms on the island off New Brunswick, Canada, that hundreds of truly novel fish swim: schools of genetically engineered salmon that await approval for sale in the United States.

These fish look like Atlantic salmon found in groceries around the world, but for their age they are enormous. Endowed with foreign genes that produce growth hormones, they grow to market size — about seven pounds — in 18 months, twice as fast as normal salmon.

Experts on the biotechnology industry predict that these fish will be the first genetically modified animal to make it onto American dinner plates, alongside genetically engineered vegetables like corn and potatoes, which have been available for several years.

Elliot Entis, president of A/F Protein Inc., the biotech company that owns Aqua Bounty Farms, said that the company already had orders for 16 million eggs and would be ready to ship them next year, should they receive federal approval. Approval is also being sought to sell the fish in Canada.

A menagerie of other genetically modified animals is in the works, promising what biotech backers say will be advantages like cheaper and more nutritious food. Borrowing genes from various creatures and implanting them in others, scientists are creating fast-growing trout and cat-

REDESIGNING NATURE

A special report.

fish, oysters that can withstand viruses and an "enviropig," whose feces are less harmful to the environment because they contain less phosphorus.

Scientists are also developing a pig that makes a leaner pork chop, one of the first genetically modified animals that would offer direct benefits to consumers and something biotech advocates hope will make the marketing of genetically modified foods easier.

Mr. Entis and colleagues describe their fast-growing fish as part of a blue revolution in aquaculture that could feed more people more efficiently and more cheaply.

But critics and even some Clinton administration officials say genetically engineered creatures are threatening to slip through a net of federal regulations that has surprisingly large holes.

While food safety issues should be addressed, some scientists say, the bigger concern is the environmental threats posed by genetically modified animals like the salmon.

A recent study showed, for example, that populations of wild fish could, in theory, be wiped out by mating with certain kinds of genetically engineered fish, should they escape.

In addition, there is the possibility of unpredictable environmental disruptions, like those that occur when non-native species invade ecosystems, as the zebra mussels have the Hudson River.

Yet United States regulators

Continued on Page A20



A/F Protein

Genetically altered salmon and their puny siblings, at 14 months.

Altered Salmon Lead the Way to the Dinner Plate, but Rules Lag

Continued From Page A1

interviewed could not point to any federal laws specifically governing the use or release of genetically engineered animals.

"This is a very big hole," said Dr. Rebecca Goldberg, senior scientist at the Environmental Defense Fund, a group that has been highly critical of the biotech industry and the federal regulators. "There's nothing clearly on the books. There are no regulations about what you can and can't do."

Instead, federal agencies seeking to regulate genetically engineered organisms are stretching regulations written for other purposes to what critics describe as surprising lengths.

So far, for example, only the Food and Drug Administration appears to have any authority over the new salmon, which the agency claimed by designating the fish's foreign genes and the growth hormone they produce as a drug for animals. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture, the two other agencies overseeing genetically modified organisms, have bowed out of the salmon case, a decision that many with an interest in the issue regret. The F.D.A. is likely to be rigorous in examining food safety, these critics say, but the agency is less experienced in reviewing environmental risks.

"The F.D.A. is not qualified to evaluate the ecological risks of engineered fish," said Dr. Jane Rissler, senior staff scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a watchdog group that is a longtime critic of biotech regulation. "We should be concerned that the environment will be at risk."

John Matheson, senior regulatory review scientist at the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine, defended the agency's ability to conduct environmental reviews, saying that it routinely investigates the environmental impact of new drugs.

"We look at the environmental impacts of approving an antibiotic, how much is released into the environment, what does it do," Mr. Matheson said. "I don't have any more discomfort about this than reviewing other animal drugs for environmental impacts."

Yet other administration officials said increasing concern over the handling of ecological risks by the three federal agencies that monitor biotech organisms had prompted consideration of a review of the current regulatory framework.

"We need a system that lets us check things beforehand, that shifts the burden of proof onto those that would introduce them," said Dr. William Brown, science adviser to the secretary of the Department of the Interior. "I don't think the potential impacts on nature have been thought through as well as they should be."

Food Safety

Citing Low Levels Of Growth Hormone

Dr. Choy Hw and Dr. Garth Fletcher were among the first researchers to genetically engineer fish when they inserted two foreign genes into Atlantic salmon in 1989. One gene, taken from a chinook salmon, produces growth hormone. A second gene,

taken from an ocean pout, a distant relative of salmon, functions to keep the first gene constantly producing its hormone.

Finally, last year, after a decade of genetic tinkering, researchers had a reliable breeding stock of salmon that could grow up to six times faster than normal.

Company officials are quick to point out that the new fish produces no more growth hormone than normal salmon. The reason the fish grows faster, Dr. Fletcher said, is that the fish produces the hormone year-round, unlike normal salmon, which produce it only in warm-weather months.

In fact, levels of growth hormone in the fish are so low, Mr. Matheson said, that the Food and Drug Administration will not require one particular set of tests — feeding the salmon to rodents — that are typical for new drugs for animals.

"You can't choke rats with enough salmon to cause an effect other than choking," he said. Some scientists not involved with the company also pointed out that fish growth hormone was unlikely to have an effect on humans.

The salmon do not even grow to be unusually large, Dr. Fletcher said, as even 7-year-old salmon at AquaAdvantage have never weighed more than 17 pounds, large but far from record-breaking for the species.

Mr. Entle also said that the new fish taste just like other salmon grown on farms.

Some scientists not involved with the company also played down food safety concerns but said it would be important to know, for example, if the foreign growth hormone triggered increased production of other compounds, like insulinlike growth factors. Mr. Entle of A/F Protein said the company had been asked to look into that question and others as part of the continuing Food and Drug Administration review.

Redesigning Nature

Articles in this series, which began on Nov. 3, are examining environmental risks in new crops. Later articles will report on food safety, government regulation and science.

'What If' Situations Are Studied

Salmon are typically grown in enclosures in the sea, known as net pens, renowned for being torn by waves or hungry wild animals. Fish routinely escape, sometimes by the tens of thousands. If the genetically engineered, or transgenic fish, are grown in such pens, some will eventually slip out into the wild, some researchers say.

If they do, wild fish could be potentially devastated, according to a study published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* in November by Dr. William Muir, a population geneticist, and Dr. Richard Howard, an aquatic ecologist, both at Purdue University.

The two researchers studied mating and survivorship in normal and genetically engineered versions of a fish known as a medaka. Using this information, researchers developed a computer model simulating the escape of a genetically modified fish into the wild. The study showed that if wild females preferred to mate with genetically engineered males and if those matings produced offspring that did not survive well, wild populations could be wiped out, a result they called the Trojan gene effect.

Those, of course, are a couple of big ifs — no studies have shown whether any fish could create the Trojan gene effect in the real world. But there is evidence of its potential. In many species of fish, females prefer larger males as mates, setting the scene for an advantage for growth-enhanced fish.

In addition, Dr. Muir said the genetically engineered fish he is now studying, the tilapia, could be three times larger than normal tilapia at sexual maturity, providing a possible mating advantage. In addition, in some new fish, including the medaka and coho salmon endowed with foreign growth hormone genes, rapid growth can be harmful, lowering the fish's survival rate.

Whether all these pieces would come into play in the wild, in the AquAdvantage fish or any other, remains to be seen. But even the possibility has jolted some researchers.

"It really surprised me," said Dr. Muir, who has been developing transgenic fish that he hopes to sell. "I went into this thinking that transgenics are not a risk."

Dr. Muir said that while in theory the Trojan gene effect could occur with traditionally bred salmon as well, he believed it was essentially impossible. Traditional breeding tends to result in incremental changes, not the kind of rapid growth that produces radically different size fish or that causes physiological disruptions that are likely to alter a fish's survivorship.

At A/F Protein, Mr. Entis said that he and colleagues did not believe their AquAdvantage salmon could cause a Trojan gene effect. "We don't think that they are bigger," he said. "They don't seem any bigger."

But he acknowledged that the company had not done the critical experiments to determine whether the fish were larger at sexual maturity or had a mating advantage.

Mr. Entis said the Food and Drug Administration had not specified what studies, if any, would be required that directly addressed such ecological risks. So far the company has done none.

Precocious Salmon

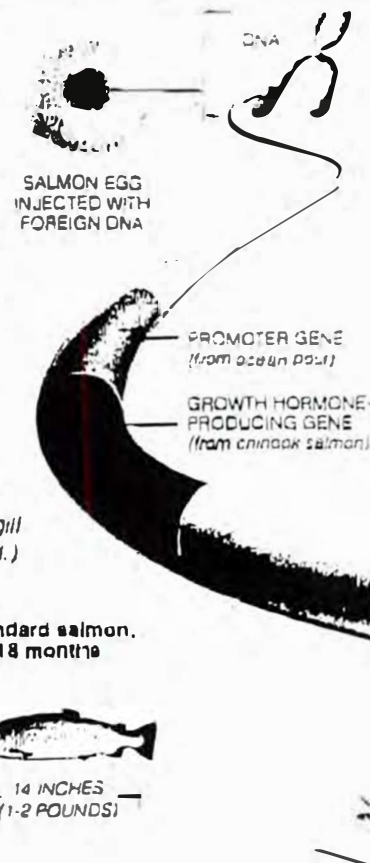
A genetically engineered salmon being developed by A/F Protein reaches market size faster than standard fish because it grows constantly and more efficiently. Here is how its growth is accelerated.

Inserting foreign genes

Two genes from other fish were injected into the DNA of a fertilized Atlantic salmon egg. One gene, the promoter, acts as a constant on-switch for the second gene; the other produces growth hormone.

Accelerated growth

Constant production of growth hormone results in a market-size fish by 18 months instead of about 36 months. (Salmon being engineered by other scientists have also experienced changes in swimming speed, gill formation, lifespan and their ability to compete for food.)



A/F Protein's genetically engineered salmon, 18 months



Standard salmon, 18 months



OXYGEN AND FOOD	Require more than standard salmon
GROWTH HORMONE	Produce from liver and pituitary gland (Standard salmon produce only from pituitary gland)
SWIM SPEED	Same

Sources: Dr. William Muir, Purdue University; Dr. Bob Devlin, Fisheries and Oceans Canada; A/F Protein

"Lord knows we can't promise total safety for anything," Mr. Entis said. But, he said, "We believe that our fish are poor survivors out there to start with." Normal fish do not produce growth hormone in the winter, presumably because it is disadvantageous to do so. Mr. Entis reasoned that since AquAdvantage fish produce the hormone year-round, they would not last long enough in the wild to do any harm.

Dr. Anne Kapuscinski, a fish geneticist at the University of Minnesota who has studied potential impacts of the release of genetically engineered fish, said, "Belief is a great thing, but what we need is some risk assessment research."

Similar arguments were once made with traditionally bred or normal salmon raised on farms, which were said to be too pampered to survive in the wild. But escapees have since been found thriving and spawning in the same streams as wild salmon. In fact, environmental groups have long been concerned that salmon from farms might genetically pollute wild salmon or carry diseases into the wild. But little research has been done and it is still unclear what role, if any, these escapees are playing in the decline of wild salmon stocks.

As for the new genetically engineered salmon, the Trojan gene effect is only one possibility should the fish escape. The new fish could also breed with wild fish, genetically polluting dwindling native stocks of Atlantic salmon.

In response to concerns, Mr. Entis has said the company would only sell fish that have been rendered sterile for use in net pens. Then even if the fish do escape, they cannot breed with wild salmon.

A/F Protein employs a standard technique for sterilization that Mr. Entis described as "100 percent effective." But scientists outside the company said that in other laboratories the technique often left some eggs fertile.

In addition, some researchers pointed out that even sterile fish could cause problems by competing with native salmon or otherwise disrupting ecosystems.

The Regulators

Marine Agency On the Sidelines

Of the three agencies that have so far overseen the approval of genetically engineered organisms, only the the Food and Drug Administration has sought to regulate the new fish. Mr. Matheson said the agency had decided to regulate the new salmon as a drug for animals after extensive discussions at all levels at the agency.

Mr. Matheson said it had not been an option to review the fish as a food since the agency did not require approval of new foods before they entered the marketplace. Because the growth hormone is not used to alter the quality of the salmon as food, he said, it could not be regulated as a food additive either. Instead, the hormone is used to change the growth of the animal itself, which qualifies it as an animal drug. In its review of this and other human drugs, the agency examines human food safety, animal welfare and environmental issues.

While Mr. Matheson defended the decision, some scientists said the handling of the new salmon put a spotlight on the holes in regulation.

"This kind of stretching of the law places the emphasis on the wrong things," said Dr. Kapuscinski of the University of Minnesota. "Plus, it's ludicrous." She urged "a serious revisiting" of the regulation now in place.

So far the Food and Drug Administration has not outlined any explicit policy or process for regulating genetically engineered fish.

Critics point out that because the salmon is being regulated as a drug for animals, it is covered by confidentiality laws that prevent officials from discussing the review without permission from A/F Protein. As a result, there remain many unanswered questions about what steps will and will not be taken to ensure environmental safety.

An additional problem, critics say, is that the Food and Drug Administration is reviewing environmental risks under the National Environmental Policy Act, which requires only that an environmental assessment be done. Even if the fish should be found to be environmentally damaging, it can still be released.

Noting that the Food and Drug Administration's food safety review is continuing, Mr. Matheson said the agency was keeping all its options open, still considering whether A/F Protein would be allowed to sell fertile fish or only sterile fish and whether farmers would be allowed to grow the fish in net pens or only in tanks on land.

He said the agency would consult with other agencies in making its decision. But the agencies typically in charge of fish have yet to get involved, and it remains unclear what role they will play.

Dr. Brown, the science adviser to the Interior Department secretary, said the department might possess the authority to regulate genetically engineered animals under statutes for controlling injurious wildlife and aquatic nuisances. If existing authorities should be insufficient, he added, "Congress might need to get involved."

In an interview in March, Edwin Rhodes, aquaculture coordinator for the National Marine Fisheries Service, said he was surprised to hear that the Food and Drug Administration was overseeing the environmental review regarding the new salmon and making decisions on such things as whether fish would be grown in net pens. Mr. Rhodes said the National Marine Fisheries Service, not the Food and Drug Administration, had the expertise to make such decisions, and it would need to be involved.

"We have to have absolute certainty that transgenic fish do not interact with wild stocks," Mr. Rhodes said.

It remains unclear what role the fisheries service will play.

Dr. Eric Hallerman, fisheries geneticist at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, likened the situation with fish to that of genetically engineered plants in the early 1990's when the first crops were being pushed toward commercial use.

"Environmental safety assessments should be done before these fish are stocked out on an industrial scale," Dr. Hallerman said. "It's time we got our policies together."

The Consumers

Salmon Producers Eyeing Competitors

Anti-biotech organizations around the world are already up in arms over the possible dangers to the food supply and the environment from genetically modified plants, like corn that produces its own pesticide, and the use of a growth hormone in cows. Public concerns over the new crops have even caused a few prominent companies to ban their use.

In Scotland and New Zealand, efforts to develop other salmon using the foreign genes developed by A/F Protein have been abandoned amid cries of "Frankenfish."

Likewise, many salmon farming groups, motivated by a fear of consumer rejection, have already declared that they will not use genetically engineered fish, whether governments approve them or not. So far, none have.

The International Salmon Farmers Association, which represents the vast majority of salmon farmers worldwide, has taken a strong stand against the new fish.

"Genetically engineered salmon is a solution looking for a problem," said Joseph McGonigle, executive director of the Maine Aquaculture Association. "Virtually everyone in the world has taken a position against them."

But while salmon farmers deny any interest, Mr. Entis said, "There's not a salmon company in the world that hasn't talked to us privately."

As adamantly against the new fish as anyone, Odd Grydeland, a salmon farmer in British Columbia, said, "If the rest of the world's salmon farming industry moved to adopt this type of technology and we were left behind, obviously we'd have to reconsider our position."

Scientists say genetically modified carp may already be in commercial use in China and genetically engineered tilapia may be in use in Cuba.

"There's going to be more," Dr. Kapuscinski said. "These fish are just the beginning."

FRIENDS OF
CALIFORNIA SENIOR LEGISLATURE

1020 Ninth Street, Room 260, Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone (916) 322-5630 Fax (916) 327-1859

LISTED BELOW ARE THE FRIENDS OF 1999 C.S.L. BOARD TRUSTEE MEMBERS

These individuals have been selected and contacted by the Friends of The C.S.L. to serve as Honorary Trustees for the 1999 Legislative year. All have graciously accepted.

The Honorable Gray Davis (D)

Governor,
State of California

The Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Sacramento, CA 95814

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Kathleen Connell (D)
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State of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

Delaine Eastin (NP)
Superintendent of
Public Instruction
Sacramento, CA 95814

John Klehs (D)
Chair,
Board of Equalization
10 N. Street #2311 MIC 71
Sacramento, CA 95814

Claude Parrish (R)
Board of Equalization
10 West C. St. #1709
San Diego, CA 92101

April 29, 2000

President Bill
The White House
Washington

Dear Bill:

The California
opening joint
Chambers, S

California is
your appearance
four million
count. Let

The George
in a \$1,000

Betty Currier
gift, a hand-

Convey the
reception of
wedding.

Jim and Jane
to their new
vertebrae con

In closing, I
request.

Best wishes a

Bob
Bob Wagner
Chair, Policy
Georgetown,

cc: Gray Davis, Governor, State of California
John Kehoe, Director, California Commission on Aging
Victor Ioppolo, Chair, C.S.L. Joint Rules Committee
Stephanie Street, The White House, Presidential Scheduler

John Chiang (D)
Board of Equalization
15350 Sherman Way #110
Van Nuys, CA 91406

John Burton (D)
President Pro Tempore-
Senate
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

Richard G. Polanco (D)
Senate Majority Leader
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

Kevin Shelley (D)
Assembly Majority
Floor Leader
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

Scott Baugh (R)
Assembly Minority
Floor Leader
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

Henry J. Mello (D)
Former Senate
Majority Leader
32 White Rd.
Watsonville, CA 95076

John T. Kehoe, Director
California Committee
on Aging
1524 Mission Street
Carmichael, CA 95608

Victor J. Ioppolo, Chair
Joint Rules Committee -
CA Sr. Leg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

Carolyn
Dear Betty,
Enjoyed our phone
conversation last week.
Please see if the
President will take the
time to visit our
capitol + dump Bryan.
Best wishes Bob

To scheduling
for reply

S - 10 - 00

FRIENDS OF
CALIFORNIA SENIOR LEGISLATURE

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Honorable Gray Davis (D)

Governor,
State of California
Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

April 29, 2000

John M. Bustamante (D)
Lieutenant Governor/
President of Senate
Capitol Bldg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Bill:

John Jones (R)
Secretary of State
State of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

The California Senior Legislature invites you to address the 20th opening joint session, October 17th, 2000, at 9:30 a.m., State Capitol Chambers, Sacramento, California.

John Angelides (D)
Speaker,
State of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

California is a pivotal state in the forthcoming national elections, and your appearance before the California Senior Legislature who represent four million seniors, who vote, may well decide the electoral vote count. Let's knock out James Rogan and help Adam Schiff.

John Connell (D)
Controller,
State of California
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Georgetown Presidential wine bottle, autographed by you, resulted in a \$1,000 donation to the Vince Lombardi Medical Center.

John Eastin (NP)
Comptroller of Public Instruction
Sacramento, CA 95814

Betty Currie advised our office of the receipt of our house warming gift, a hand-made oak 24 bottle wine rack for your new home.

John Klehs (D)

Convey the Wagner family's thanks to Mrs. Clinton for the warm reception our family received at the White House for my nephew's wedding.

John of Equalization
1524 Mission Street #2311 MIC 71
Sacramento, CA 95814

Jim and Jane Moore have happily relocated to Newport, Rhode Island to their new home. Alma, Jim's mother, has been seriously ill with a vertebrae condition. I have known the family for over 30 years.

John Parrish (R)
Director of Equalization
Vest C. St. #1709
San Diego, CA 92101

In closing, I sincerely hope that Stephanie Street can schedule this request.

Best wishes and good health.


Bob Wagner
Chair, Policy & Procedures
Georgetown, Class of 1948

John Chiang (D)
Board of Equalization
15350 Sherman Way #110
Van Nuys, CA 91406

John Burton (D)
President Pro Tempore -
Senate
Capitol Bldg.
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CA Sr. Leg.
Sacramento, CA 95814

cc: Gray Davis, Governor, State of California
John Kehoe, Director, California Commission on Aging
Victor Ioppolo, Chair, C.S.L. Joint Rules Committee
Stephanie Street, The White House, Presidential Scheduler

NUMEROUS GIVING OPPORTUNITIES are available to support undergraduate financial aid at Georgetown University. Endowments help both current and future students, and can be designated by the donor in a variety of ways. Such gifts will provide the University with the resources necessary to meet undergraduate full financial need – and to continue to admit the best students, regardless of their ability to meet college costs.

Our students are *forever*GRATEFUL to those donors who have established the scholarships listed below. To participate in Georgetown's Commitment to Excellence and Affordability, please contact us to learn about ways to support financial aid and make a difference. Call us at (202) 687-1377 or mail to: Georgetown University, Office of Alumni & University Relations, Box 71253, Washington, DC 20057-1253.

GEORGETOWN*forever*

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Coca-Cola (University) Scholarship
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*Frank and Sarah Salizzoni Scholarship
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Catherine Schilling Memorial Scholarship
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School of Nursing Scholarship
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Geoffrey and Nancy Stack John Carroll Scholarship
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Dennis Styles Memorial Scholarship
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* Scholarships created through the Third Century Campaign (Since July 1, 1995)

CALIFORNIA SENIOR LEGISLATURE

Established by State Law, the Mission of the California Senior Legislature (CSL), is to help preserve and enhance the quality of life for older Californians and their families.

It was 1979 when then State Assemblymember Henry Mello introduced legislation to create a non-partisan, volunteer, grassroots body of seniors 60 years of age and older to be elected by their peers, the California Senior Legislature (CSL). The first session was convened in July of 1981 and was deemed such a success that Senator Mello introduced SCR 44 (1982) providing for annual CSL sessions.

Governor Jerry Brown observed, "The California Senior Legislature offers our older citizens a special opportunity to assist me and the Legislature in developing priorities for the year (1981) and the years to come."

The first session resulted in the passage of AB 1805 strengthening laws dealing with elder abuse and SB 1160 providing for the building of "granny houses" on private lots for elderly relatives. Also passed was SB 850 which helped counties set up adult day health care programs. The other CSL priority proposals were made into two year bills. Overall, there was a 60% success record with these first priorities.

From that early auspicious start, the CSL has flourished for the past 18 years. Every year, it has formulated and sponsored ten top priority proposals, shepherding them into bill form and subsequent enacted legislation.

The CSL has been instrumental in creating and steering most significant senior proposals through the regular Legislature and getting them enacted into law: Alzheimer's diagnostic and research centers, nutrition centers, respite care, long-term care, and the funding and broadening of In Home Supportive Services and many others.

These legislative efforts resulted in extremely important advances. For example, a CSL (1983) Alzheimer Disease Priority proposal resulted in the establishment of the Alzheimer Disease Program Agency. By the 1990's this CSL-created agency, located in the Department of Health Services, provided service to well over 5,000 patients and funded over 60 major research projects.

Another example of landmark legislation includes the sponsorship and hard-fought battle for a major bipartisan package of nursing home reform bills in 1984/85. Although the Nursing Home Patients' Protection Act finally passed out of the Legislature at the close of the 1984 session, it was vetoed. With the continued support of friendly legislators and a media blitz denouncing the vetoing of this important legislation, the Omnibus bill was reintroduced early the following year and signed into law as emergency legislation on March 5, 1985.

The history of the CSL's legislative accomplishments affecting state and federal programs and services - as well as other important issues of concern to older Californians - is well documented. Of the CSL's 139 legislative proposals picked by the Legislators from 1982 through 1996, 106 were chaptered into law resulting in an average success rate of 70+ percent.

CSL's successes have not gone unnoticed! At the 10th Anniversary Session of the CSL, former president Ronald Reagan sent a greeting which stated, "I am pleased to offer my heartfelt congratulations to all the members of the California Senior Legislature on this, their 10th anniversary of legislative advocacy on behalf of the elderly of California." President Reagan's letter concluded with, "I commend all member of the CSL, past and present, for accepting the challenge of the state legislature to prioritize the needs of California's elderly, and for being an inspiration to us all, proving that individuals can indeed have a voice in our legislative system."

BIPARTISAN AGREEMENT

South Pasadena Republican makes two endowments to Georgetown University — in the name of Bill and Hillary Clinton

By Darcy Berry, Staff Writer

South Pasadena resident Robert Wagner and President Bill Clinton share more than one common bond. Clinton and Wagner both attended Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, exactly 20 years apart. They have the same mentor, a famed historian named Carroll Quigley. Clinton is a wine connoisseur, and Wagner owned a South Pasadena wine store for more than 20 years. In addition, both men think education is the wave of the future.

However, there is one thing differentiating the two: Wagner is a Republican. But party distinctions didn't stop the 74-year-old from endowing a \$50,000 scholarship in Bill Clinton's name to their alma mater in 1995, a few years after Wagner met the Clintons at a class reunion. Wagner donated another scholarship for the same amount in Hillary Clinton's name last year.

Both endowments benefit financially needy students, but the scholarship in Hillary's name is for females. "Having dealt with politicians most of my life, there's no difference between Republicans and Democrats except who's in power," said Wagner, who served as a city councilman from 1984 to 1988 and as a senator in the California Senior Legislature for seven years until 1995.

Wagner first met then-Gov. Clinton and his wife at Georgetown University in 1988 when Clinton and Wagner were celebrating their 20th and 40th class reunions, respectively. Clinton complimented Wagner on the work he was doing to help senior citizens, and Wagner was charmed by Clinton's personable disposition.

"He was very charismatic," Wagner said. "He has an infectious personality."

However, Wagner had no idea Clinton would run for president four years later, and it



GREG FRY / SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WEEK

South Pasadena resident Robert Wagner shares many tastes with President Bill Clinton.

wasn't until his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention that Wagner's curiosity about Clinton began to grow.

It was during that speech that Clinton referred to his life-long mentor, a professor of history at Georgetown University named Carroll Quigley. Both Clinton and Wagner studied under him and were greatly influenced by his teachings.

"He mentioned that he was his mentor; I felt sort of a closeness to him," Wagner said. "When he became president, I decided to put a scholarship in his name."

Wagner also donated \$100,000 in 1995 to fund the inauguration of the Carroll Quigley Lecture Series, which brings a renowned individual in the area of international affairs to speak at Georgetown University every year.

Clinton was the keynote speaker at the first symposium,

which was also attended by Jeanne Kirkpatrick and various political and foreign dignitaries. The president publicly thanked Wagner for his efforts.

Wagner said he endowed a scholarship in Hillary Clinton's name in 1996 because he admires her strength of character.

"I watched her ... work diligently, intelligently at the direction of the president, to come up with a health plan acceptable to the policies of U.S. government," he said.

"In the beginning, my fellow Republicans in the Legislature, the elected ones in Washington, the American Medical Association embraced her health plan," Wagner said. "And when it was to come to fruition, I blame Newt Gingrich for sandbagging something that would have benefited the U.S. as a whole. Hillary Clinton was on the ball."

In a letter to Hillary Clinton

in October 1996, Wagner informed the first lady that he was endowing a scholarship in her name, and praised her and her husband for their political tactics.

"With regret I've watched through the years discrimination of people due to sex, color and religion," Wagner said in the letter. "Your family has done more than any other political family to correct this injustice. Your husband and you are to be commended for the broadness in selecting people on your staff and appointments to government."

But Wagner said President Clinton's focus on the quality of education in the United States was what Clinton referred to as a "national security issue" in his latest State of the Union address, is what he admires most about the president.

"I genuinely believe Bill Clinton's mark will be in education," Wagner said.

k~songs music

8117 Halifax St. Louis, MO 63105 314-726-3214

May 2, 2000

MS Betty H. Currie
Personal Secretary to the
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear MS Currie,

I am writing to you with the hope that you might suggest
daughter to give this new birthday song to him as a gift
birthday, August 19, 2000.

The song, "Happy Birthday II", is enclosed in the form
have made you a personal copy so that you can evaluate
song for the new millennium—2000.

For the past few years I have sang the song to scores of people, young and old. After I
finished singing it, I asked, "On your next birthday which happy birthday song would you
like sung--the traditional or the new? Everyone selected "Happy Birthday II". When I
asked why they said, in various ways: "It made me feel special." and "Everyone wants to
believe they are special."

When you play the recording with you name, I believe you will feel why.

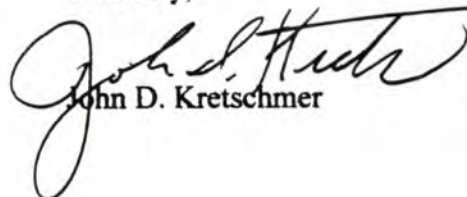
Generally I sing the song as a slower ballad. I feel confident that whoever sings it to
The President will present it in the best manner.

As a token of my appreciation, I have enclosed a collectable song, "Saxophone Rag."
You might wish to have it framed for your boss. I have presented other song sheets to
people as gifts and they truly love them since they have special meanings.

If you feel that someone else would be an appropriate giver of the "Happy Birthday II",
please pursue that course of action.

I appreciate your help and hope that when the Marine Band strikes up the band on August
19 they will be playing "Happy Birthday II".

Sincerely,


John D. Kretschmer

5-10-00

To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐
6.

Carolyn -

Do we need more
than a Ty letter?

Darius will shoot

k~songs music

8117 Halifax St. Louis, MO 63105 314-726-3214

May 2, 2000

MS Betty H. Currie
Personal Secretary to the
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear MS Currie,

I am writing to you with the hope that you might suggest to The President's wife or daughter to give this new birthday song to him as a gift to be played and sung at his next birthday, August 19, 2000.

The song, "Happy Birthday II", is enclosed in the form of recordings and lead sheets. I have made you a personal copy so that you can evaluate its merits as a happy birthday song for the new millennium—2000.

For the past few years I have sang the song to scores of people, young and old. After I finished singing it, I asked, "On your next birthday which happy birthday song would you like sung--the traditional or the new? Everyone selected "Happy Birthday II". When I asked why they said, in various ways: "It made me feel special." and "Everyone wants to believe they are special."

When you play the recording with you name, I believe you will fell why.

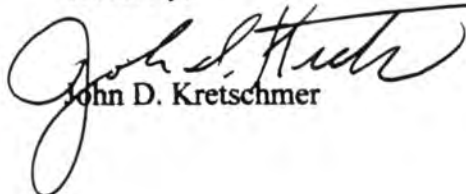
Generally I sing the song as a slower ballad. I feel confident that whoever sings it to The President will present it in the best manner.

As a token of my appreciation, I have enclosed a collectable song, "Saxophone Rag." You might wish to have it framed for your boss. I have presented other song sheets to people as gifts and they truly love them since they have special meanings.

If you feel that someone else would be an appropriate giver of the "Happy Birthday II", please pursue that course of action.

I appreciate your help and hope that when the Marine Band strikes up the band on August 19 they will be playing "Happy Birthday II".

Sincerely,



John D. Kretschmer

HAPPY BIRTHDAY II

BY
JOHN D. KRETSCHMER

Chorus

Happy birthday (name) it's a joy to sing your song.
Happy birthday (name) I'm so glad you came along.

Verse

There's never been one like you since God created Earth.
And I am happy, (name), to celebrate your birth.

Verse

Oh happy birthday to you is what I've come to say.
And may I sing it next year on your (age**) birthday.

Verse

Now blow out all your candles and wish for secret things,
As happy birthday, (name), I lift my voice to sing.

** insert 29th birthday for anyone over 29. It brings a chuckle to the gathering.

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B. 11

HAPPY BIRTHDAY II ©

BY
JOHN D. KRETSCHMER
Copyrighted

John D. Kretschmer
Ksongs Music
8117 Halifax
Clayton, MO 63105
Tel. 314-726-3214

TeenInk

VOICES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Lecturer in
Chinese History
Harvard University

THOMAS WINSHIP
Editor, 1965-84
The Boston Globe

Ms. Betty Currie
White House, West Wing
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

May 4, 2000

Quote for the *TeenInk* book

Dear Ms. Currie

It was so nice to speak with you again today about our nonprofit foundation, its magazine written by teens and our upcoming book. Our publisher, who publishes the *Chicken Soup for the Soul* series, is very enthusiastic about the *Teen Ink* series and plans a very large initial press run. **All the royalties will be directed to our nonprofit foundation to promote educational, reading and writing opportunities for teenagers.**

Because of President and Mrs. Clinton's interest in these areas (and because two of our teen readers have recently interviewed Mrs. Clinton in the White House) I hope this book is the type of project that interests them. I really appreciate your willingness to pass this along for review. A quote about the book written by Bill and/or Hillary Clinton would mean a great deal to the hundreds of thousands of teenagers and caring adults who will be attracted to this unique collection of teen writing.

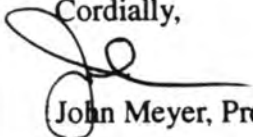
As you know, The Young Authors Foundation, Inc. (a nonprofit organization) was established eleven years ago to empower teenagers by publishing their words and works and is dedicated to improving their self-esteem, reading, writing and critical thinking skills.*

Since its inception, our foundation's magazine has been accepted by schools and teenagers nationwide and we are proud to say that more than 4 million students read our magazine every year. The success of *Teen Ink* is due to the fact that the magazine stimulates teen reading and writing and encourages individual creativity.

Most importantly, *Teen Ink* gives a national voice to the thoughts, concerns and experiences of real teenagers – an important alternative to other media that usually offer an unrealistic and potentially damaging image of teen life, values and goals. No other publication values and respects teens the way we do!

Thanks again for your help and support.

Cordially,


John Meyer, President and Publisher

P.S. Enclosed is our foundation brochure and sample include about 125 articles in the final edition.

5-10-00

To Burkhardt for reply?
Yes ☒ No ☐

cc: coordinate w/ counsel

cc: counsel's office

TeenInk

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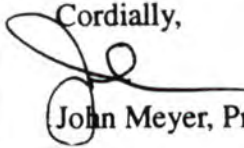
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Thanks again for you help and support.

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P.S. Enclosed is our foundation brochure and sample stories from the book which will include about 125 articles in the final edition.

Voices of The 21st Century



"TeenInk is a solid, lively and extremely candid publication. The writing is first-rate and fills an important need."

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8 Sample
Stories

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—Jonathan Kozol
author *Amazing Grace*

Teen Ink

our voices, our visions

Written by Teens

Sharing Thoughts On:
Friends
Fitting In
Love
Challenges
Family
Heroes
Loss
Memories

Compiled by
Stephanie H. Meyer
and John Meyer



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AT CHICAGO

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626 University Hall
601 South Morgan Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607-5128

5/11
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April 19, 2000

President William J. Clinton,
The White House,
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Dear President Clinton:

I want to thank you again for your several letters of encouragement about my biographies of Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. I am now in the process of writing what I hope will be my last book on Andrew Jackson and I'm facing a problem with it that you might be able to help resolve. I don't know if you realize it but you and Andrew Jackson are very much alike in the similarity of your early backgrounds. You were both born into relative poverty in obscure areas of the country and rose to the highest office in this country. Moreover, both your natural fathers had died before you were born, and you were both raised by extremely strong women.

What I am trying to understand about Jackson is to what extent the lack of a strong father-figure, yet the presence of a strong female figure, contributed to his personality and character formation. What is unique in the kind of person Jackson became on account of that particular family configuration? Do you think you can help me in this regard?

Finally, about a month ago, I sent you an invitation to speak at the dinner of a symposium by scholars on the Modern Presidents scheduled for October 13-14, 2000 on the campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago about your accomplishments as you see it in education, civil rights, social benefits, foreign affairs etc. As I said in my letter of invitation I am a strong believer in a President setting the agenda on his presidential term of office, rather than historians who frequently get it wrong or unconsciously distort it.

With continued good wishes for the success of your presidency, I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

5/10/00

Respectfully yours,

Robert V. Remini
UIC History

UIC

Send to Burkhardt?
for reply Yes ☒
No ☐

(u) 5-11-00

cc: scheduling cul

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT CHICAGO

Office of the UIC Historian (MC 199)
626 University Hall
601 South Morgan Street
Chicago, Illinois 60607-7128

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